

NAKAMOTO FORESTRY

Read this before using our products

Installation Guidelines and Protocol

The customer is responsible for proper installation of our products by following these guidelines, local building codes, and generally accepted construction practices. Installation is the most important factor in exterior siding longevity for yakisugi as for any exterior wood product.

Inspect the Shipment

Damage can occur during shipment, so always inspect the shipment before and during unloading and note any damage on the Bill of Lading and with photos. Inspect product specification and volume to confirm as correct. Contact us immediately if there are any issues.

Acclimate the Product to the Installation Location

Ensuring that the moisture content of the siding is at equilibrium before it is installed will minimize dimensional movement after installation. We air and sun dry at the mill to 11~14% moisture content, and after warehousing and shipping the wood is generally in this range. We recommend acclimating yakisugi for two weeks at the jobsite before installation, ideally in the project room at an interior installation or in nearby shade on an exterior application. The longer wood is locally acclimated the less movement there will be after installation. Store out of direct sunlight, separate the bundles for air circulation, protect from direct moisture, and make sure the area is ventilated.

Finish

We recommend prefinishing before installation in order to coat the lapped male edge and for consistency. We usually do the pre-finishing at our shop before shipment. During installation cut surfaces such as cut ends, drilled holes, or notches should be coated. Installer should have a can of finish with brush next to their cut station to encourage this practice. It is worth the small effort.

Fasteners

On exterior siding should be face-nailed with 2" (6~7d) SS-316 stainless steel ring or screw-shank headed nails, or equivalent. Coil nails should have a stainless wire web since a steel web can cause ferrous oxide streaking over time. Heads should be flush-nailed by hand whether installed by nailer or by hand. Do not drive fasteners below the surface. The shiny stainless head can be left exposed, a factory-painted nail can be used, or each nail head can be dabbed with a matched paint by the painting contractor after installation. A coil nailer will scuff a factory-painted nail head but paint will remain in the waffle indentations. Do not use finish or casing nails on exterior applications, and do not blind-nail. We inventory custom black-painted coil and hand nails since they are not generally available from local fastener suppliers.

For interior applications 15ga finish nails can be used in combination with adhesive over a drywall or plywood substrate. In some cases smaller nails can be used. Glue should not be used on yakisugi, only urethane-based or other commercial grade adhesives. For gluing to a substrate use a caulk tube product not a liquid product.

Installation

Nakamoto Forestry yakisugi, just like all traditional yakisugi siding, is designed to be installed on screen walls in exterior applications. Interior applications do not require this and yakisugi can be used the same as any wood paneling. For screen walls, furring/runners/blocking should be securely fastened to the sheathing or other substrate with screws and be at a minimum of 16" on center layout pitch (12" pitch is recommended). Two face nails per runner are necessary. We recommend a screen at the top and bottoms of the wall.

Yakisugi can be installed vertically, horizontally, or diagonally. It is commonly installed as a cosmetic underlayment between rafter tails and roof deck in exposed roof eaves (beware of roofers using long fasteners).

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Yakisugi is traditionally 10mm / 3/8" thick, but Nakamoto Forestry North America inventories a standard thickness of 15mm / 9/16". 3/4" is the most common wood siding thickness in North America, but thinner is actually preferred for yakisugi products. Note 3/4" will not be dimensionally stable and heat treatment will not penetrate as well. 9/16" is sufficiently thick to act as an exterior skin and to easily install with the same methods traditional for 3/4".

We recommend using a sharp ultra fine finishing carbide-tipped saw blade for cutting our products.

Due to manufacturing process requirements we specialize in plank products and not profiles or other millwork used specifically as moulding, such as 4/4 or thicker trim stock. We offer a matched surface nominal 4" S3S trim profile 9/16" thick, or moulding can be ripped from our standard plank profiles. Since this trim is the same thickness as the field, it can either be installed over the field or furred out proud of the field (up to 3/8"). Untreated wood is also often used as moulding with a stained finish to match the yakisugi, and can be butted or rabbeted to receive the field. Outside corners can be mitered and pinned.

It is common in modern architecture to use folded metal profiles on corners or other transitions instead of a wooden trim detail. The field can be run to flashing and door and window penetrations. Flashing specifications are the same as standard wood plank siding. A 1/8" or similar gap can be left open for breathing, or vertical gaps can be grouted with a color-matched high grade urethane caulk. Never caulk horizontal gaps since they act as a weep.

Soot will be bonded into the prefinished surface, but the installers will get some soot on their hands and tools from the backsides and from cutting. After installation wipe down the wall with a moist cloth or hose it down to remove any soot that made its way to the face via the installers hands during installation.

Installation is basically the same as untreated wood siding so don't worry, any good carpenter can do it.