



What is siding and why count it?

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ABSTRACT

"Siding" retains its qualities and original appearance for many years. It perfectly protects the building from the effects of atmospheric phenomena. This is a very light, easy-to-use material that looks great.

This type of finishing material is made of wood. It differs in the method of processing the wood and the type of section of the finished panel.

Keywords:

Siding, Panel, Wood, Glued Lining, Profile.

The exterior cladding of the house solves several tasks – improving the design of the facade, protecting the walls from atmospheric phenomena and insulation. The value of any finishing material lies in the combination of several factors – durability, accessibility, decorative properties, ease of installation and maintenance. Such conditions are met by finishing the house with siding. Therefore, this is one of the most popular technologies, especially when you consider that there are several types of facade panels united by a common name.



The beautiful appearance of the building is an indicator of aesthetics and beauty.

What is "siding"? Siding is not one solid "wall", but separate narrow panels that are fixed to the wall of the building. Each panel has a latch lock and a perforated edge for nails. Siding strips come in different sizes. The length, as a rule, varies from 2 to 6 meters, width 10-30 cm, thickness up to 10 mm.

The profile of the "siding" is made in two versions: "herringbone" (single fracture) or "shipboard" (double). This does not affect the quality of the material, and the profile is selected only based on personal preferences.

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This type of finishing material is made of wood. It differs in the method of processing the wood and the type of section of the finished panel. According to the type of wood processing, there are several types:

- wooden siding is an edged board that is attached to a crate. Now the facing of the facade of the house with wooden siding is often called "American" in honor of the homeland of technology. And in the usual form, the house, sheathed in this way, looks sound, albeit somewhat rustic.

- glued lining. It is made of wood fiber, which is pressed under the influence of high temperatures, when resins are added, and covered with varnish or paint on top. It does not burn and has a service life of at least 15 years.

- metal. The siding panels are made of aluminum coated with a protective compound.

- fiber cement siding - this type of siding for finishing the house is an artificial stone in composition. But unlike its closest "relatives" among the facade panels (the surface of which is made under slate, limestone or brick), it imitates the cladding with a wooden board. And in terms of decorative abilities, it is in no way inferior to the best examples of natural analogues.

- wood-polymer siding - this material is made from recycled wood and polymer and is usually referred to by the abbreviation WPC, where "k" is a composite. Initially, the technology itself was planned as a way of recycling wood processing waste and obtaining boards (panels) for outdoor use – terraces, facades, small architectural forms in landscape design.

- cement. Cement and cellulose fibers are components of this type of siding. Such panels are fire-resistant.

- vinyl. It is used for facing any type of buildings. It is not afraid of wind, rain, has a wide range of colors. This type of "siding" began to conquer the building materials market around the 50s of the twentieth century in America and Canada.

- vinyl siding is one of the most popular types of facade finishing. The main reason is the affordable price. In addition, polymer panels have sufficient strength (provided the crate is properly executed), simple installation and no less simple maintenance, high resistance to any weather conditions, a large palette of colors and textures, quite attractive

appearance. And in terms of durability, it surpasses any facade board made of natural wood (even taking into account its heat treatment).

The calculation of the "siding" for the cladding of the house should begin with measuring the area of the walls that need to be closed. When calculating the net area, it is necessary to subtract the total area of all windows from the rough area, i.e. obtained during the initial calculation, because the material is not consumed on them.

Calculation of the profile of PP 60 * 27. In order to find out how much profile is needed, it is necessary to multiply the net area of the walls by a factor of 2.2.

Let's consider the calculations of the required number of profiles on a specific example with the use of figures for clarity.

So, we have a facade of a house with a net area of 150 m². It must be sheathed with a block house, for which a subsystem must first be manufactured. To determine the required amount of PP profile 60 * 27, we multiply the area by a factor of 2.2. We divide the calculated result by three meters.

$$150 \cdot 2,2 = 330; 330 / 3 = 110.$$

In total, to create a frame for a facade with an area of 150 squares, 110 PP sticks 60 * 27 will be required. Knowing the quantity, it is not difficult to calculate the cost in order to create an approximate estimate, which may also be required.

Conclusion. Comparing all the siding options, pros and cons, you can finally emphasize a few facts: Cheap materials will not please you for a long time. High-quality siding is possible only in the case of additional repair and maintenance costs, otherwise - money is wasted. It is easy to mount any of the options, even without having a construction skill, but this does not mean that everyone can finish the facade of the house reliably. The thermal insulation layer is as mandatory as it is necessary to select the finishing material according to the surrounding weather conditions.

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