

Fig. 1

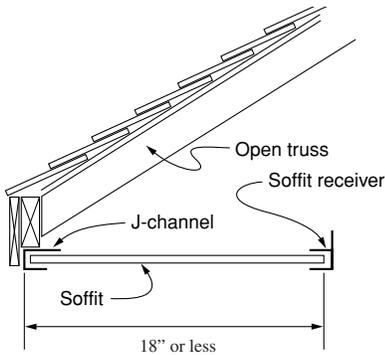


Fig. 2

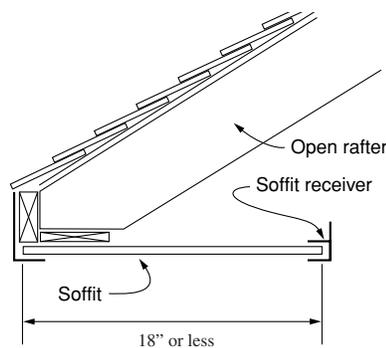


Fig. 3

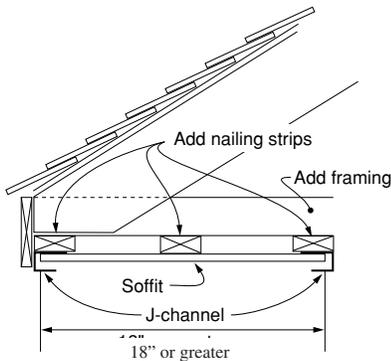


Fig. 4

Soffit is the name given to materials used to enclose the underside of eaves and porch ceilings. The installation of soffit will determine the positioning of the inside and outside corner posts. It also is necessary to complete the soffit, or install the soffit moldings, before the final course of siding is installed on the wall.

Vinyl soffit is designed to be easily installed in residing or new construction. Soffit panels are similar to vertical siding. Manufacturers produce both solid and vented panels.

*NOTE: Proper attic ventilation is important for any home. Consult a local building official for the appropriate requirements for a specific geographical area, and use vented soffit or other vented products as necessary.*

### Preparation

Inspect and plan the job in advance. For residing applications, nail down any loose panels, boards or shingles. Check surfaces for straightness and fur when necessary. Surfaces should be uniform and straight from various viewing angles.

The procedure used to install soffit depends on the construction of the eaves. There are two different types of eaves:

### TYPE ONE

Open eaves with exposed rafters or trusses are typical of new construction. Open eave installation procedures are also used when removing damaged soffit during a residing project.

### TYPE TWO

Enclosed eaves (eaves with a wood or plywood soffit already in place) are typical of residing projects.

### Installation Over Open Eaves:

#### Step 1

Install receiving channels (F-Channel or J-Channel).

There are several ways to install receiving channels for soffit. You can use accessories such as J-Channel or F-Channel. The best approach is to select a method that works most effectively with the construction techniques used to create the eave.

Examine the illustrations at left and find one that most closely resembles the construction methods used for your particular project (Figs. 1 through 4).

Install the receiving channels following the details shown in the illustrations. Nail channels every 12", positioning the nail in the center of the slot. Fasten channels, just snug to take out excessive play. Do not over-drive fasteners.

*NOTE: Recommended nailing for soffit panels is 16" on center, however, if the eave span is over 18", nailing strips must be installed (Fig. 4). In areas with high wind restrictions, nailing should not exceed 12" on center.*

**5-step procedure continued:****Step 2**

Measure from inside the wall molding to the fascia board. On soffit panels 36" or less in length, subtract 1/4" for expansion. Panels over 36" in length require 1/4" clearance at each end of the soffit panel. Mark this dimension on a soffit panel and cross cut using a power saw with a reversed finetooth blade or snips. Cut one or two panels at a time, carefully advancing the saw through the vinyl.

**Step 3**

Insert one end of the panel into the channel on the wall, then the other end into the channel at the fascia board (Fig. 1).

- It might be necessary to flex the panel slightly to insert it into the second channel.
- Make certain the panel is perpendicular to the wall, and then nail. Depending on the installation method being used, nails will be hammered either into a nailing strip or fascia board.
- Do not nail soffit panels tightly.
- Continue the installation by locking and nailing the panels. Make certain the panels are fully locked along their entire length.

**Step 4**

To turn a corner, measure from the channel at the wall corner to the channel at the corner of the fascia board (Fig. 1). Subtract 1/4" for expansion. Cut and install H-Molding lineal or back-to-back J-Channel. If necessary, install nailing strips to provide backing for the lineal. Miter cut the corner soffit panels and install as described in Step 3.

**Step 5**

Install vinyl or aluminum fascia as needed to finish installation. (see section on fascia installation)

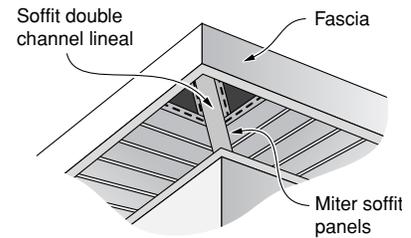


Fig. 1

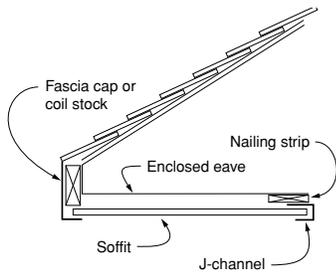


Fig. 1

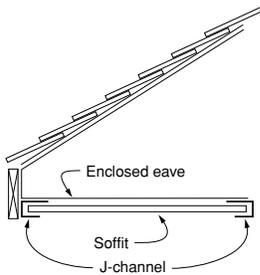


Fig. 2

### ***Installation Over Enclosed Eaves***

The procedure used to install soffit over enclosed eaves is almost identical to that used for open eaves. The major difference is the installation of the J-Channel at the wall line rather than F-Channel (Figs. 1 and 2).

Determine the preferred method of installing soffit at the fascia board.

*NOTE: If the existing soffit is rotted or damaged, remove it completely before installing vinyl soffit, then use the instructions for open eaves.*

## Vinyl Fascia

### Step 1

In applications requiring both soffit and vinyl fascia, install a frieze back plate ("F"-channel) on the bottom of fascia board, and the complete soffit installation (Fig. 1). Prepare for installation of fascia panel by applying undersill trim along the top of the fascia board. Measure from the bottom of the F-Channel to the top of the undersill trim and deduct 1/8" (Fig. 2). This is the width to cut fascia panel before installation. Use a snaplock punch tool on the fascia panel to punch out raised slots (Fig. 3).

### Step 2

Hook the bottom lock of the fascia panel over the F-Channel, (which already is installed on the bottom of the fascia board). Then insert the top edge of the fascia into undersill trim. This will hold the fascia firmly in place. Run F-Channel straight to avoid waviness in fascia.

**Do not nail vinyl fascia under any circumstances.**

### Step 3

When overlapping fascia panels, first cut a notch in the underlying panel. The notch should be 1/8" deep by 1-1/2" long. Slip the notched panel into the adjacent panel (Fig. 4).

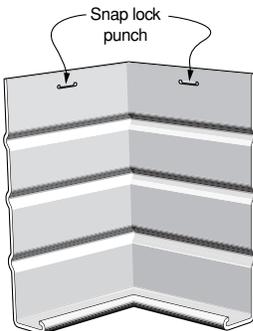


Fig. 6

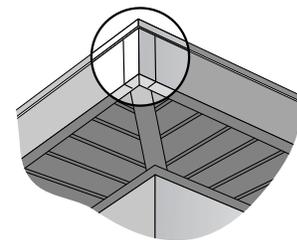


Fig. 7

### Step 4

To fabricate a corner cap (Fig. 5), cut a piece of fascia 5 1/2" in length. Mark a vertical centerline on the back. Cut out a 90° section of bottom flange from the center leaving a 45° on each side (Fig. 6).

### Step 5

Using a hand seamer or metal straightedge, make a fold along the vertical centerline forming a right-angle corner as shown.

### Step 6

Punch the top edge of the corner cap with the snaplock punch. The corner cap is then hooked onto the bottom ends of the fascia, and the top is snapped into place in the undersill trim (Fig. 7).

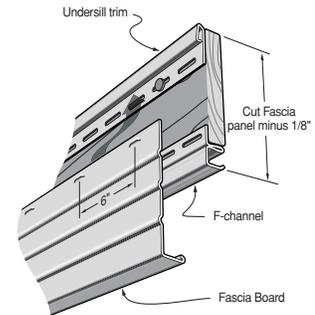


Fig. 1

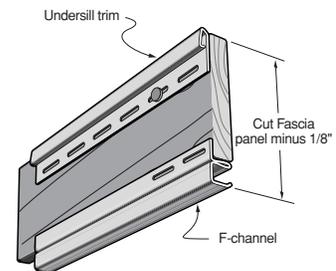


Fig. 2

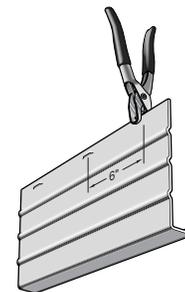


Fig. 3

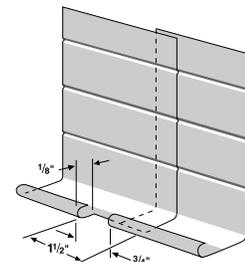


Fig. 4

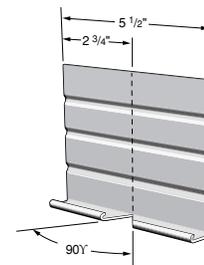


Fig. 5

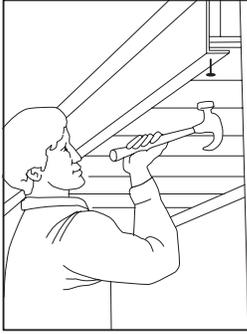


Fig. 1

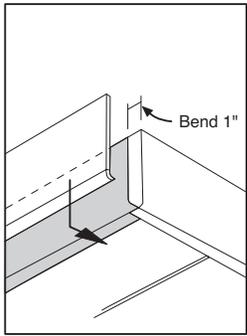


Fig. 2

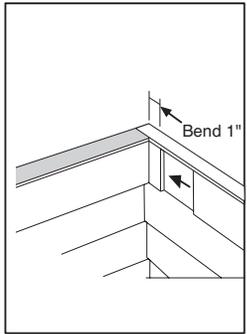


Fig. 3

### **Aluminum Fascia**

Installing aluminum fascia in conjunction with vinyl soffit:

#### **Step 1**

Install vinyl soffit per instructions stated previously. Choose the soffit installation method that applies to your specific needs.

#### **Step 2**

Install metal drip edge, gutter trim, undersill trim, etc. along the top of the fascia board to receive and secure the top edge of the aluminum fascia.

#### **Step 3**

Measure from the lower side of the vinyl soffit panels to the top of the trim installed on the upper side of the fascial board. Deduct approximately 1/8" from this dimension and cut fascia panel using snips, or score and break with a utility knife and straight edge.

*NOTE: Nails or fasteners installed through the bottom of the aluminum fascia panel may penetrate the ends of the vinyl soffit panels in some installations. The following procedures are recommended if this situation occurs.*

- \* Line up the aluminum fascia fasteners with the V-grooves in the vinyl soffit panels to avoid cupping the soffit panel faces.*
- \* If vinyl soffit panels are over 24" in length, enlarge the fastener hole in the vinyl soffit panel 1/4" larger than the fascia fastener diameter. This will allow the soffit panels to expand normally and avoid potential buckling.*

#### **Step 4**

For the best appearance, we suggest that you do not face nail aluminum fascia. The recommended procedure is to slip the top edge of the fascia into the drip edge (or other installed trim) and secure the fascia in place with nails or screws installed through the bottom side (Fig.1).

#### **Step 5**

Outside corners: bend a 1" flange at a 90-degree angle so it turns the corner. Then cut the overlapping fascia and position as shown (Fig. 2).

Inside corners: Use same technique as outside corners (Fig. 3).

## Porch Ceilings

The procedures to install a porch ceiling are in many ways similar to those used to install soffit. These procedures vary slightly, depending on whether the installation is a new construction or a residing project.

*INSTALLATION TIP: In hot climates or in attics with limited ventilation, it is advisable to install solid sheathing to the underside of the porch ceiling joists. This will protect vinyl soffit panels from excessive heat.*

## New Construction

### Step 1

Begin by installing receiving F- or J-Channels on all four sides of the porch (Fig. 1). If F-Channels are being used, nail them to the existing walls or porch beams. If J-Channels are being used, a nailing base will have to be installed.

### Step 2

When planning to use light blocks to attach external light fixtures, install them to adequate backing.

### Step 3

Plan the layout of the ceiling panels to achieve an even balance or to align with adjacent work. If the ceiling joists run parallel to the direction of the soffit panels, additional 1" x 3" wood furring nailing strips will have to be installed. Install these nailing strips perpendicular to the ceiling joists, placing a strip every 12" to 16".

### Step 4

Invert the J-Channels and nail them to the underside of the wood strips along the perimeter of the ceiling area.

### Step 5

Install an undersill trim shimmed down by a furring strip into the J-Channel or F-Channel on the starting end (Fig. 2). Cut the hook side (opposite the nailing hem) off the panel and install snap locks every 6" to 10". Install the soffit panel locking

the cut edge into the undersill trim and nailing the other side through the nailing slots. **DO NOT NAIL TIGHTLY.** Install remaining panels.

### Step 6

For large areas where more than one panel length is needed, use a double channel lineal H mold or back-to-back J-Channel to separate the sections.

*NOTE: On large ceiling areas with 2 or more panel lengths, run all sections at once to maintain the alignment of the soffit panels. Do not run one section completely before beginning of next section.*

### Step 7

To install last soffit panel, use same technique as outlined in step 5 and Figure 2, except that the nailing hem sidewall be trimmed and snap lock punched every 6" to 10". Install the final panel by locking the hook side of the panel on the previous panel and inserting the cut edge into the undersill trim for a secure fit.

## Residing

### Step 1

Check to be sure the existing ceiling can serve as a solid nailing base.

### Step 2

If the existing ceiling is solid, remove all existing moldings and fixtures from the ceiling and begin by nailing inverted J-Channels along the perimeter of the ceiling area. Then follow Steps 2 through 7 in the instructions under "New Construction". With a solid ceiling, however, additional nailing strips are not necessary. Use the existing ceiling as the nailing base for the panels.

If the existing ceiling is not solid, install nailing strips to provide a secure nailing base, then install the J-Channels. Additional nailing strips should be installed if the ceiling panels are to run parallel to the ceiling joists. Follow the instructions in Steps 2 through 7 for "New Construction".

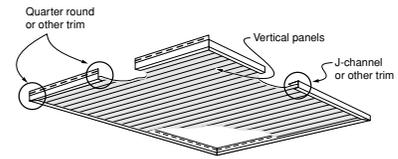


Fig. 1

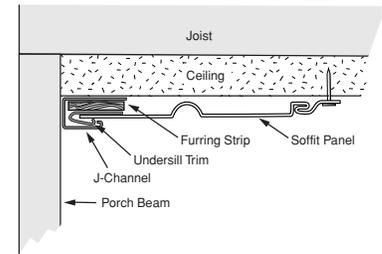


Fig. 2

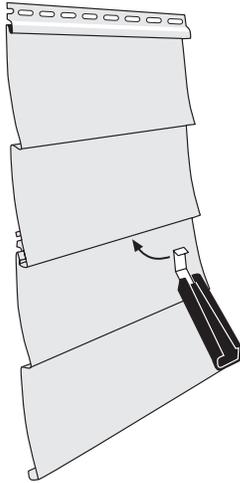


Fig.1

### *To remove a panel for any reason:*

To remove a damaged panel, insert the hook end of a zip tool into the lock between the damaged panel and the panel above. Pull downward. This will allow access to the damaged panel's nail flange. Remove the nails securing the panel.

*NOTE: The nails may be allowed to stay in the wall if they are driven flush with the substrate after the damaged panel is removed. Remove damaged panel and install a new panel, then use the zip tool to lock the new panel into the panel above.*

This section will discuss shutters as the primary item, but molded door surrounds, house number plaques and various decorative millworks will follow the same principles.

**General recommendations:**

Position shutter in desired location on side of window or door. Drill a small pilot hole through the shutter and siding that is the appropriate size for the fastener being used. Remove the shutter and enlarge the hole in the siding 1/4" larger than the attachment screw (e.g. 1/8" fastener would require a 3/8" hole in siding). This will allow siding to expand and contract with temperature changes. Install shutter and tighten attachment screws.

**Do not over-tighten and bind siding.**

*NOTE: In some cases, shutters will be installed on both ends of the same siding panel. An example of this is when two windows are in close proximity to one another on the same wall. Listed at right are two options for successfully handling this situation and avoiding panel distortion.*

**Option 1**

Create a lap joint in between the window prior to shutter installation on the courses of siding that will receive the shutter attachment screws. Position the shutter and complete installation following general recommendations above.

**Option 2**

Stagger position shutter attachment screws on each shutter so they are attached through a different course of siding. Position the shutter and complete installation following general recommendations above (Bottom Fig. 1).

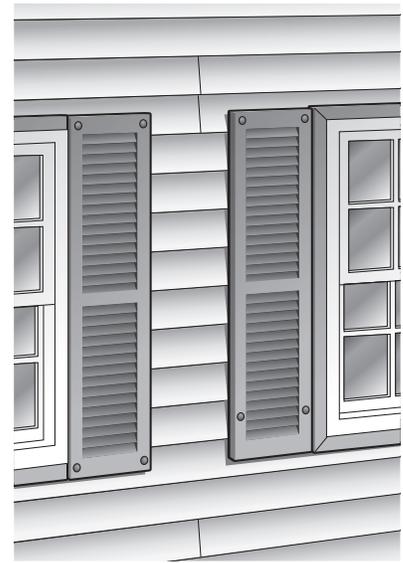


Fig.1

### *Tools Required*

- Hammer
- Pencil
- Snips
- Nail Slot Punch
- Circular Saw with 18-24 Tooth Carbide Tipped Blade (not reversed)
- Chalk Line
- Utility Knife
- Tape Measure
- Level
- Corrosion-Resistant Siding Nails or Screws

### *ACCESSORIES*

- Outside Corner Post
- Shingle or Hand-Split Standard
- Inside Corner Post  
(j-channel can be used as inside corner)
- Starter strip
- 3/4" minimum J-channel
- Cedar Finish Trim

Note: Use universal cedar starter strip and accessories with at least 3/4" pocket depth.

### *Important*

***A SOLID NAILABLE SHEATHING, SUCH AS PLYWOOD OR OSB IS NECESSARY FOR A PROPER AND SECURE INSTALLATION.***

- This product is for exterior use only and should be installed on flat, vertical walls to maintain an even appearance.

- Panels should be acclimated to air temperature by placing them in the general work area at least one hour prior to installation. Air temperature should be checked when installing the first course of each new wall to determine the amount of panel overlap. As air temperature changes, it is NOT necessary to go back and adjust the spacing of previously installed panels.

- Allow 1/4" clearance for all stops, such as corner posts and J-channels. When installing product in very cold temperatures (<40°F), allow 3/8" clearance for expansion and contraction.

- In order to finish the wall without a short course at the top, measure down from the soffit and adjust as needed.

- For Maximum wind load nail through center of Nail Slots every 8".

- When nailing through slots, always nail in CENTER of the slot. DO NOT NAIL TIGHT. Panels must be able to move to allow for expansion and contraction caused by temperature change.

- See nailing instructions for specific panels.

### *Maintenance*

- To clean, use mild soap with warm water to remove dirt, dust or surface stains that may collect from time to time.

- Product should NOT be painted.

## STARTER

- Snap a chalk line on all walls to align the top edge of the starter strip (or J-channel).
- Installation of starter strip (or J-channel) and panels should begin on the lowest wall.
- Install starter strip (or J-channel) along the chalk line, nailing in nail slots to allow for penetration into solid wood. Wood stripping may be required to accomplish this. Nail every 6-8".

## DO NOT NAIL TIGHT.

- To allow for movement, install starter strip (or J-channel)  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from corner post (see Figure 1).

## ACCESSORIES

- If using conventional corner post, nail at least every 12" and **DO NOT NAIL TIGHT**
- Install all accessories including J-channel, corners, etc.  
*Note: accessories must have  $\frac{3}{4}$ " receiver.*

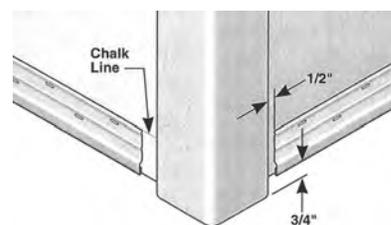


Fig.1 Standard Corner Post

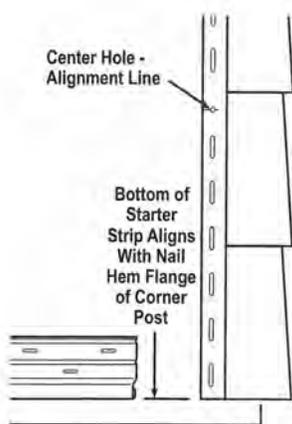


Fig.1

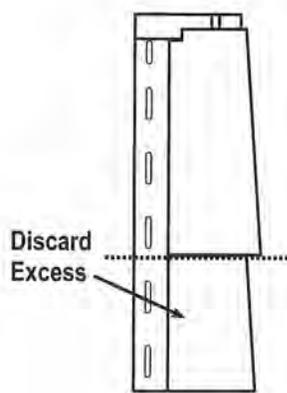


Fig.2

Install starter strip by nailing every 12" as low as possible, starting with lowest wall and working around the house.

**NOTE:** Starter strip **MUST** be installed before corner post. Make sure Starter Strip does not overlap or butt Corner Post.

1. Align the bottom of the nail hem flange of the outside corner post with the bottom of the starter strip (see Figure 1).

2. Nail through center hole on both sides of Corner Post.

3. Continue nailing Corner Post every 8" through center of Nail Slots.

**NOTE:** Do not nail tight.

4. Stack additional corner posts ensuring they interlock with the top corner post nailing fin overlapping the bottom corner post nailing fin.

**NOTE:** On the Shingle corner the "V" molded into the top and bottom of the nailing fin will create an "X" when properly installed.

5. Repeat Steps 3 and 4 as needed.

6. If top of Corner Post is exposed, field form a cap.

**NOTE:** To allow for the unevenness of the structure, before nailing center nail holes, adjust the Corner Post so that it aligns with the panel.

### Installing Modified Corner Post

When necessary to remove a portion of a Corner Post to complete a wall, the remainder of the Corner Post may be used to start a different corner location.

1. Cut and remove section below butt (Figure 2).

2. Align the bottom of the nail hem flange of the cut post to the bottom of the starter strip. Nail Corner Post.

**NOTE:** Do not nail tight.

3. Stack additional corner posts ensuring they interlock with the top corner post nailing fin overlapping the bottom corner post nailing fin.

**NOTE:** On the Shingle corner the "V" molded into the top and bottom of the nailing fin will create an "X" when properly installed.

4. Repeat step 3 as needed.

**NOTE:** Panels can also be used with corner posts with foam inserts, Window Casing Trim, and 3/4" J-Channel.

## SHINGLE AND HAND-SPLIT PRODUCT INSTALLATION NOTES

Set panels at job site to allow them to reach the air temperature. Starter strip and/or J-channel and corner post must be installed before panels are installed.

**Starter strip/J-channel** – Use chalk line to mark level for starter. Nail starter every 12" in lowest set of nail slots.

**Corner post** – If using conventional corner post, nail at least every 12" and do not nail tight. If using Shingle or Hand-Split outside corner post, see corner post carton for installation instructions. Panels can be cut with a circular saw or tin snips.

**Panels must be installed from left to right** over a nail able surface that is covered with house wrap, as siding alone is not intended to be a water or moisture barrier. Start with the lowest wall on the house. To allow for panel movement with temperature change, allow 1/4" gap in all corner posts and J-channels.

### INSTALLING PANELS

Align the top left side below the arrow on the previously installed panel (See Figure 2).

Apply pressure to middle butt and slide panel up until the top of the panel aligns with the bottom of the nail slot (See Figure 3).

Apply pressure to bottom butt and slide panel up to fully engage (See Figure 4). Slide panel left or right to align with the proper temperature mark (See Figure 5) only on the first courses.

### NAILING PROCEDURE

Do NOT nail tight.

First, nail through center nail hole – not nail slot. If using partial panel, find center of nail hem and drive nail through center of nail hem (*not in nail slot*).

Next, nail every 8" through center of the nail slot.

Last, nail through slot in right side tab.

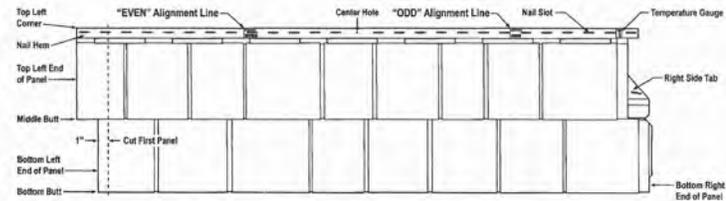


Fig.1

### 1st Course, 1st Panel

Measure and cut 1" from bottom left end of panel (See Figure 1).

Leaving 1/4" gap at end of panel, insert left end of panel in to corner post and lock onto starter. Nail panel according to "NAILING PROCEDURE".

### 1st Course, 2nd Panel

Use full panel and install according to "INSTALLING PANELS".

Nail panel according to "NAILING PROCEDURE".

Repeat for remaining full panels in 1st course using the temperature gauge to set the panel before nailing.

### Last Panel of Each Course

Measure from the appropriate temperature mark on the previous panel into the corner post, allowing 1/4" gap for movement. Mark and cut this distance from top left corner of panel.

*NOTE: To reduce waste, pieces cut from last panel on each course can be used as starter pieces on adjacent walls.*

Install panel according to "INSTALLING PANELS" and nail according to "NAILING PROCEDURE".

### 2nd Course (and all remaining even courses), 1st Panel

Measure from inside of corner post to EVEN line on nail hem of 1st panel of course below. Cut piece by measuring this distance from bottom right end of new panel.

Install panel by aligning the bottom right end with the EVEN line on nail hem below.

Install according to "INSTALLING PANELS" and nail according to "NAILING PROCEDURE".

Install remaining panels in course by lining panels up to "EVEN" Line on course below.

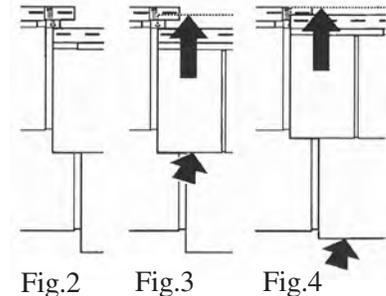


Fig.2

Fig.3

Fig.4

Air Temperature:	100°F	70°F	30°F
Panel Overlap			

Fig.5

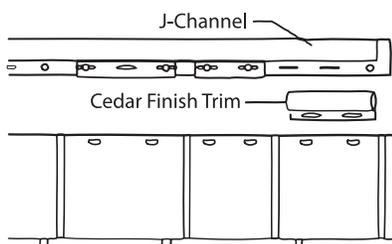


Fig.6

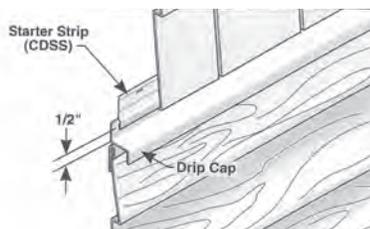


Fig.7

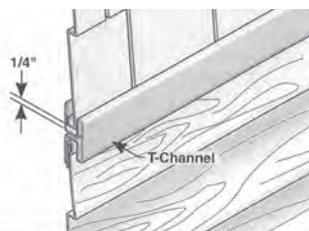


Fig.8

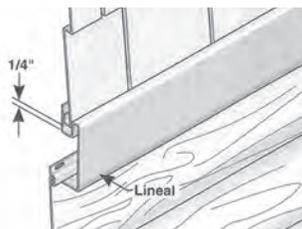


Fig.9

### **3rd Course (and all remaining odd courses), 1st Panel**

Measure from inside of corner post to ODD line on nail hem of 1st panel of course below. Cut piece by measuring this distance from bottom right of new panel.

Install panel by aligning the bottom right side with the ODD line on nail hem below.

Install according to “**INSTALLING PANELS**” and nail according to “**NAILING PROCEDURE**”.

Install remaining panels in course by lining panels up to “**EVEN**” line on course below.

### **INSTALLING AROUND WINDOWS**

Keep the panel pattern across all openings. When installing under windows, cut panels to required width. Use snap lock tool to punch tabs in top edge of panel, and engage into cut pieces of Cedar Finish Trim. The Cedar Finish Trim can also run continuously across the top of the cut panels. Install and nail into J-channel. Install cut panels into trim, avoiding grooves on panels (See *Figure 6*).

### **Last Course on Wall**

Cut panels to required width. Use snap lock tool to punch tabs in top edge of panel. Cut small pieces of utility trim, Install and nail into J-channel. Install cut panels into trim, avoiding grooves on panels (See *Figure 6*).

### **INSTALLING ABOVE HORIZONTAL SIDING**

Options for transition include:

- Starter Strip with Drip Cap (see *Figure 7*).
- Field-formed T-Channel (see *Figure 8*).
- Lineals (see *Figure 9*).

*NOTE: When starting with any channel or lineal, a base flashing should be used.*

## NAILING PROCEDURES

- DO NOT NAIL TIGHT
- First, nail through center nail hole - not nail slot.
- If using partial panel, find center of nail hem and drive nail through center of nail hem (not in nail slot).
- Next, nail every 8" through center of four nail slots.
- Last, nail through slot in left tab.

*NOTE: When nailing through slots, always nail center of slot, and DO NOT NAIL TIGHT. Panels must be able to move to allow for expansion and contraction caused by temperature changes.*

### FIRST COURSE

*NOTE: Panels must be installed from right to left.*

- Cut the first Panel at "A" ( See Figure 10).

*NOTE: To Provide for panel movement, allow 1/4" gap at all corner posts, J-Channels, or other stops.*

- Engage bottom lock firmly into starter strip. Nail according to "nailing procedures."
- Slide the next panel into position. The top half of the panel, except the nail hem, slides under, and the bottom half slides over the previous panel. (See Figure 11)

*NOTE: The amount of panel overlap is important and varies depending on air temperature. Check and monitor air temperature when starting to install the first course on each wall. See Chart for amount of overlap. (See Figure 12).*

- Nail according to "Nailing Procedures."
- Install additional full panels, repeating steps B-D

### INSTALLATION

#### Last Panel on Each Course

- Measure the distance from the correct line on the temperature gauge into the corner post, less 1/4".
- Cut off left end of panel.
- Engage lock into starter strip or continuous lock of previous course, pull up tight and nail according to "NAILING PROCEDURES."

Installation Tip: Panels will flex to allow installation. To minimize waste, cut

pieces can be used as starter pieces on adjacent wall.

### Using Alignment lines

*NOTE: Temperature gauge is used only for installation of the first course on each wall. Do NOT adjust temperature gauge on panels after 1st course is complete "except when adjusting panels for windows or last panel of each course".*

For 2nd and subsequent courses, align Left Side Flange with nearest Alignment Line that allows proper fit and overlap of shingles. Be sure to cut panel to stagger vertical laps.

### Second Course (and all even courses)

- Round Cut – Measure appropriate distance from the Left Side Flange of panel (allowing for staggered vertical laps) and cut (see Figure 13)
- Round Cut –Align Left Side Flange with nearest Alignment Line of course below that allows for proper fit into corner post or J-channel (see Figure 14).
- Engage lock securely into continuous top lock of course below
- Pull up tight and nail according to "NAILING PROCEDURES".
- Continue installing full panels in the course, following Steps c-d.
- To finish course, refer to the previous section titled "Last Panel on Each Course".

### Third Course (and all odd courses)

- Measure the distance from the first RIGHT Alignment Line "0" of the course below to the edge of the corner post or J channel plus 1/4" (see "A" on Figure 14).
- Engage lock securely into continuous top lock of course below
- Round Cut – Align Left Side Flange with nearest Alignment Line of course below that allows for proper fit into corner post or J-channel (see Figure 15).
- Pull up tight and nail according to "NAILING PROCEDURES."
- Continue installing full panels in the course, following Steps c-e above.
- To finish course, refer to the previous section titled " Last Panel on Each Course" on page 49.

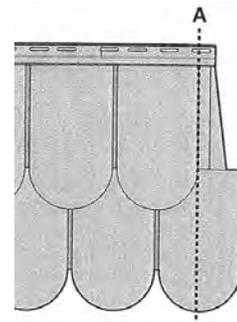


Fig.10

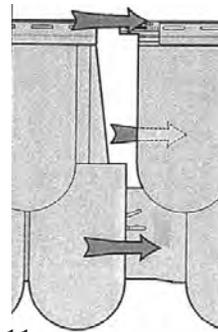


Fig.11

Air Temperature (°F)	10	30	50	70	90
Temperature Mark	1/4		1/8		0
Panel Overlap					

Fig.12

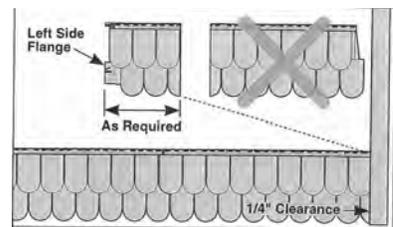


Fig.13

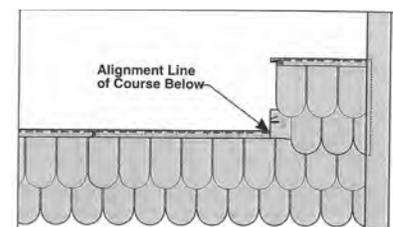


Fig.14

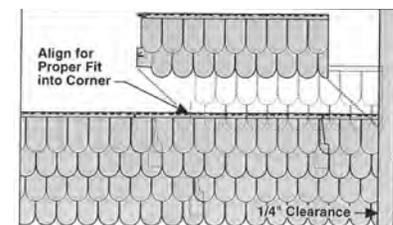


Fig.15

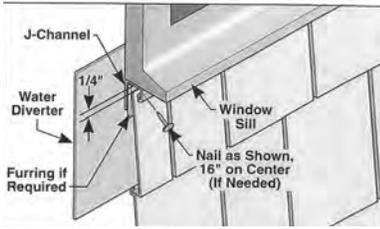


Fig.16

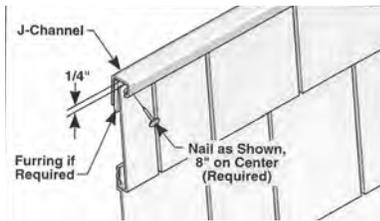


Fig.17

### Securing Panels Around Windows

- Measure and cut panels around windows, allowing  $\frac{1}{4}$ " into all window channels for movement. (see Figure 16).

- Make sure to install water diverters at the bottom corners of the window (refer to Basic Accessory Installation Section "Installing J-Channel, Flex-J and Flashing").

- Use a nail slot punch to create nail slots every 8" on the cut edge of the panel.

- Furr as needed.

- Slide panel into window channel.

- Pull up tight and nail according to "NAILING PROCEDURES" (window channel must conceal nail-heads).

*Installation Tip: A nail set can be used to ease installation.*

### Installing Final Course

*NOTE: A crown molding, J-channel or wide window casing can be used in eaves and gables to receive the final course (see Figure 17).*

- Measure the required width for last course less  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to allow for panel movement.

- Cut panel height as required.

- Punch nail slots every 8".

- Nail through center of slots.

*NOTE: Furring may also be required.*

## INSTALLATION

### Installing Round Cuts on Gable Ends

Round cuts can be installed directly onto Shingle or Hand Split panels. If desired for transitions, panels can be installed using Starter strip over Drip Cap, or into T-Channel or Lineals. When installing into any channel or lineal, cut 4" from the bottom of the Round Cuts (see Figure 18). Allow 1/4" gap for panel movement.

**NOTE: PANELS MUST BE INSTALLED FROM RIGHT TO LEFT. Do not nail tight. Allow 1/4" into all channels, posts and stops. Make a template for gable angle by locking a short piece of siding into the gable starter course. Hold a second piece against the gable finish trim. Mark angle on first piece and cut (see Figure 19). Make templates as needed.**

### Centering Round Cuts on Gable Ends

When installing Round Cuts in gables, the last piece should be centered at the peak of the gable for proper appearance.

a. For symmetrical appearance at peak, position and lock full panel in the first course with Round Cuts at center of the gable (see Figure 20).

Temporarily fasten through center hole. Continue temporarily installing full panels toward right side of the gable (see chart, Figure 21, for overlap).

b. When less than full panel is needed, measure top of Nail Hem into gable end trim, less 1/4" (see Figure 22). Use this dimension (L) to cut first piece for installation.

c. To locate the cut mark on 1st panel, measure from the appropriate temperature mark to the right and mark top of Nail Hem (see "L" on Figure 23).

d. Use template and cut at mark. If needed for secure installation, move the mark an equal distance (X on Figure 20) from any Alignment Line.

e. Remove temporarily nailed panels.

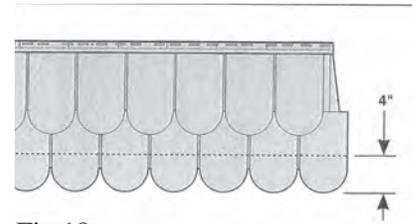


Fig.18

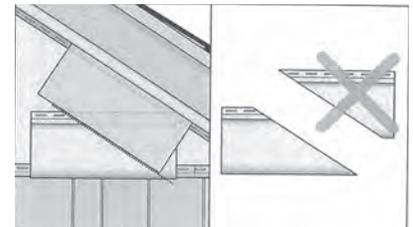


Fig.19

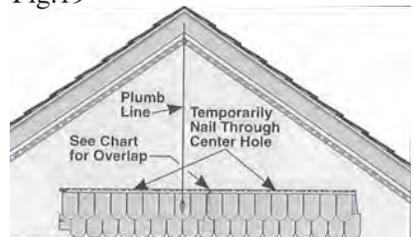


Fig.20

Air Temperature (°F)	10	30	50	70	90
Temperature Mark	1/4		1/8		0
Panel Overlap					

Fig.21

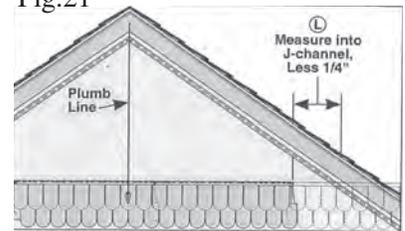


Fig.22

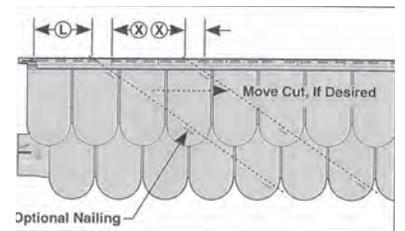


Fig.23

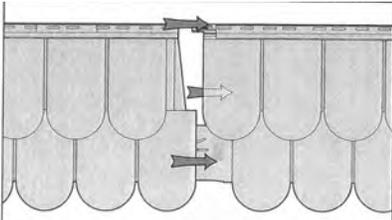


Fig.24

Air Temperature (°F)	10	30	50	70	90
Temperature Mark	1/4		1/8		0
Panel Overlap	[Diagram showing 1/4 inch overlap]		[Diagram showing 1/8 inch overlap]		[Diagram showing 0 inch overlap]

Fig.25

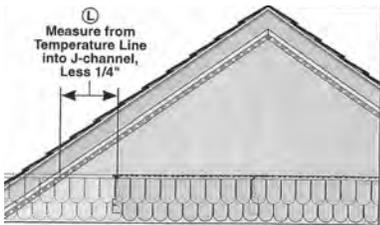


Fig.26

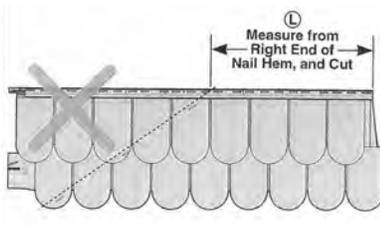


Fig.27

### Installing 1st Course on Gable End

a. Use panel cut in step “d” above. If installing into Siding or Starter Strip, lock firmly, pull up tight and nail according to “NAILING PROCEDURES.”

b. Slide the next panel into position. The top half of the panel, except the Nail Hem, slides under, and the bottom half slides over the previous panel. The Nail Hem will be on top of the previous panel (Figure 24).

Nail slots can be placed at angle cut for additional nailing.

c. If this is your first course of Round Cuts refer to chart for over lap amount (Figure 25).

d. If this is not your first course of Round Cuts, align Left Side Flange with nearest Alignment Line of course below that allows for proper fit into right end finish trim.

e. Engage bottom lock firmly into Siding or Starter Strip, pull up tight and nail according to “NAILING PROCEDURES”.

f. Install additional full panels, repeating Steps c-e.

### Last Panel on Each Course

a. Make template for angle if needed.

b. Measure distance from correct line on temperature gauge into the gable end trim, less 1/4” (see “L” on Figure 26).

c. Measure panel from right end of Nail Hem and cut at correct angle (see “L” on Figure 27).

d. Engage lock into starter strip or continuous lock of previous course, pull up tight and nail according to “NAILING PROCEDURES.”

## 2ND and Subsequent Courses on Gable End

- a. Make new template for angle if needed.
  - b. Measure from the Left Side Flange making sure to stagger the laps by at least 3 half-rounds (Figure 28).
  - c. Align Left Side Flange with nearest Alignment Line of course below (Figure 28).
  - d. Insert Bottom Lock into Top Lock of course below. Pull up tight and nail according to "NAILING PROCEDURES".
  - e. For second and subsequent panels, align Left Side Flange with nearest Alignment Line of course below that allows for proper fit.
- Insert Bottom Lock into Top Lock of course below. Pull up tight and nail according to "NAILING PROCEDURES".

## Final Course on Gable end

- a. Measure width needed at bottom lock (see Figure 29).
- b. Carefully check alignment of Half-Rounds to center full or partial rounds as needed and cut (see Figure 30).
- c. Insert Bottom Lock of final course into Top Lock of course below, pull panel up tight, and nail at peak using a color matching trim nail.

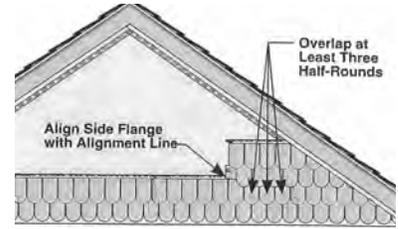


Fig.28

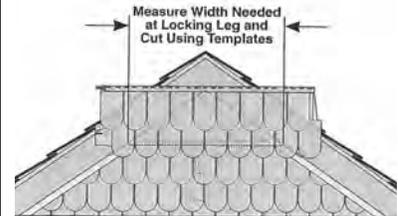


Fig.29

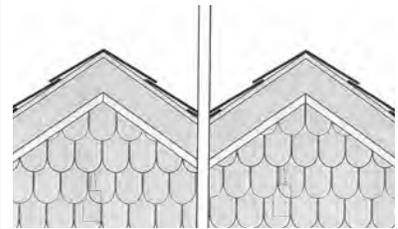


Fig.30