



INSTALLATION PROCEDURE



Tools Needed and Preparation

MOST ESSENTIAL TOOLS

The proper tools, materials and equipment can make the installation of Durabuilt Vinyl Siding much easier. Here are the most essential items:

- ___ Safety Goggles*
- ___ Pliers
- ___ Carpenter's Folding Rule
- ___ Snap Lock Punch
- ___ Steel Measuring Tape
- ___ Nail Slot Punch
- ___ Screwdriver
- ___ Utility Knife
- ___ Aviation Snips (double action)
- ___ Claw Hammer
- ___ Carpenter's Metal Square
- ___ Carpenter's Saw (crosscut)
- ___ Portable Power Saw (fine-tooth circular blade)
- ___ Hacksaw (with fine-tooth metal cutting blade)
- ___ Chalk Line and Chalk
- ___ Level (2-foot minimum length)

**Safety goggles should be used when nailing, cutting or sawing.*

SURFACE PREPARATION

1. Securely nail all loose boards and wood trim. Replace any rotted boards.
2. Scrape away old caulking around windows and doors. The build-up of old caulking interferes with the positioning of new trim for the siding.
3. Remove downspouts, lighting fixtures and moldings where they will interfere with the siding installation.
4. Tie back shrubbery and trees where they are close to the wall. This will give you more room to work. It will also avoid damage to the landscaping.
5. If desired, window sill extensions may be cut off so trim can be installed flush with the window casing.

FURRING

In new construction, furring is not usually necessary. But older homes often have walls that are uneven. These walls should be furred out to prevent a wavy appearance in the finished siding job.

Over Wood Sub Surface

Lath strips are the most commonly used furring over a wood sub surface.

Over Masonry Sub Surface

1" x 3" wood strips are installed with masonry nails over the masonry area to be sided. For horizontal siding, strips should be installed vertically on 12" to 16" centers. They should be installed completely around doors, windows and other openings, at all corners, and at the top and bottom of the area to be sided. For vertical siding, furring is essentially the same as for horizontal siding. Strips should be nailed horizontally to structure lumber, etc., on 12" to 16" centers.

Note: Furred siding should be covered with insulated sheathing or the spaces between the furring strips should be filled in with insulated sheathing equal in thickness to the furring strips. This will provide an even wall surface for the siding and help avoid any waves.



Preparation and Installation

INSULATION

Sheathing insulation board that helps insulate and level out the exterior of a house is recommended. The manufacturer strongly recommends against the use of drop-in type foam or fiberboard behind its vinyl siding. This type of insulation may change and flatten the unique built-in contour of the panel, causing the siding to bulge or ripple.

Cutting Methods

Use double action aviation snips, a hacksaw, utility knife or hand power saw or radial arm-saw with fine-tooth circular blade. (If a fine-tooth blade is used, reverse the blade in the saw for extra-smooth cutting through the vinyl.)

Aviation Snips

Start cutting at the top interlock and continue toward the bottom of panel (Fig.1).

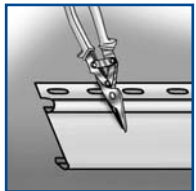


fig.1

Power Saw

Use a fine-tooth blade with slow cutting movements. It is helpful, especially in cold weather, to reverse the saw blade. This reduces chipping (Fig.2).



fig.2

Utility Knife

Use a utility knife to score a panel, then bend the vinyl back and forth until it snaps cleanly on the scored line (Fig.3).



fig.3

Nail Selection

Nails should be corrosion-resistant galvanized steel or aluminum roofing type nails with a head diameter of 5/16". The nail shank diameter should be 1/8" and long enough to penetrate into a nailable base at least 3/4".

Important Installation Tips

ALLOWING FOR EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION

Vinyl siding must be nailed so expansion and contraction are not restricted. It must be cut in lengths to provide for expansion. Allow a 1/4" gap for expansion wherever siding butts accessories.

Do Not Drive Nails Tight.

When hammer head touches edges of nailing strip, nail is driven far enough. Allow approximately 1/16" between nail head and vinyl. This will permit expansion and contraction. It will also prevent dimpling, which causes waves in the siding (Fig.4).



Center Nails in Slots.

Drive Nails Straight and Level. Crooked nails distort a siding panel and can cause it to buckle (Fig.5).



fig.4

Do Not Face Nail.

Nailing directly into siding panel will restrict horizontal movement and can cause panel to buckle.

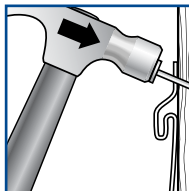


fig.5

Never Pull Siding Taut When Nailing.

Pulling the panel taut stretches the panel out of shape and causes an undesirable lap joint. Panels should be locked, then pushed up from the bottom until full lock contact is made. Nail in place.

Space Nails Properly.

Recommend that siding panels be nailed 12" to 16" on center (Fig.6).

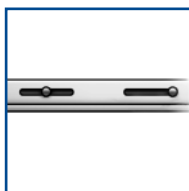


fig.6



Horizontal Vinyl Siding Installation

1. Snap chalk line

Find the lowest corner of the old siding or sheathing on the house. Partly drive a nail 1 1/2" higher than the lowest corner. Stretch a chalk line from this nail to a similar nail at next corner. Be sure line is level. Snap chalk line and repeat same procedure around entire house (Fig.7).

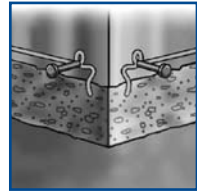


fig.7

2. Installing starter strip

Position starter strip with the top edge on chalk line allowing room for corner posts and nail to wall. When hollows occur in the wall surface, shim out the starter strip to avoid a wavy appearance in the finished siding job. Drive nails to remove excessive play in starter, but do not nail tightly restricting movement (Fig.8).

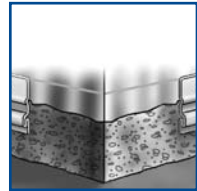


fig.8

3. Adding starter strips

As you add starter strip sections, be sure to leave 1/4" space between them for expansion (Fig.9).

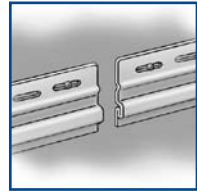


fig.9

4. Installing inside corner posts

Inside corner posts are installed at the existing corner, running from 1/4" below the bottom of the starter strip. If vinyl soffit is to be installed, allow proper distance below the underside of eaves for soffit installation accessories. Set these posts straight and true. Nail them to the adjoining walls, beginning at the top, placing the nails at the top of the uppermost nailing slots, allowing the posts to hang on these nails. Succeeding nails should be placed every 8" to 16" in the center of the nail slots. This will allow vertical expansion of the corner posts. **Do not nail tight.** This same procedure should be followed for installation of outside corner posts (Fig.10).

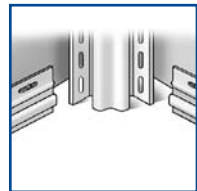


fig.10

5. Splicing inside corner post

If more than one length of inside corner post is required, make a splice as follows: Cut 1" off all but the outer face of the upper portion of the lower corner post. Then lap 3/4" of the upper post over the lower post, allowing 1/4" for expansion (Fig.11).

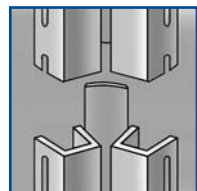


fig.11

6. Splicing outside corner post

If more than one length of outside corner post is required, make a splice as follows: Cut 1" of the nailing flanges and receiving channel stops away from the bottom of the upper post. Then lap 3/4" of the upper post over the lower post, allowing 1/4" for expansion (Fig.12).



fig.12

7. Installing outside corner posts

Position the outside corner post to allow 1/4" gap at the top. This is where it will meet the eaves. If vinyl soffit is to be installed, allow proper distances (which vary according to the accessories used), below the underside of the eaves. Attach the posts by placing a nail in the top of the upper slot on each side. Posts will hang on these two nails. The balance of the nailing should occur in the center of the slots (8" to 16" on center). This allows for expansion and contraction to occur at the bottom. Do not nail tight.

8. Capping outside corner post

Corner posts on homes with a second-story overhang need to be capped by making the cuts shown. Allow approximately 2" extra length on the corner post. Trim away everything except the 2 faces. Fold the flaps created over each other as indicated (Fig.13).

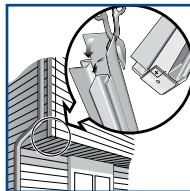


fig.13

Drill a 1/8" hole in the center through both layers of vinyl, and install a pop rivet to hold them in place. Cut a notch in both layers to allow clearance for the corner. (Fig.13).

9. Install J-Channel around windows and doors

The J-Channel goes along the top and sides of window and door casings. Insert the J-Channel against the casing and nail it to the wall, following nailing instructions in Installation Tips.

Note: Do not nail tight.

J-Channel can be installed on bottom of window or door for a finished look, with undersill nailed inside of J-Channel on bottom. Underside of J-Channel serves to secure the cut siding panel, and maintain straight alignment.

10. Square corner installation

Cut and install bottom J-Channel flush with the sides of the window casing. Install side J-Channels flush with the lower face of the bottom J-Channel and

with the top of the window casing. Cut a tab in the bottom of the side J-Channels and fold under. Cut and install top J-Channel flush with the outer face of the side J-Channel. Cut and bend drain tab (Fig.14).

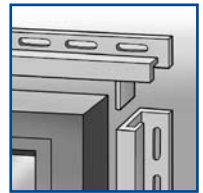


fig.14

11. Mitering corners of the J-Channel

Install bottom J-Channel to extend past side casing the width of the J-Channel face on each end. Cut out a 3/4" notch in the back of each end and install. Cut a 3/4" notch in the bottom of side J-Channels and bend tab. Miter bottom side J-Channel to give a false mitered appearance when installed (Fig.15).

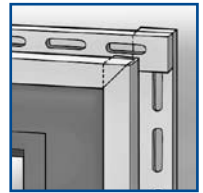


fig.15

12. Installing first siding panel

Snap bottom of panel into starter strip and nail top to wall (see Important Installation Tips). Begin panel installation at back corner of house and work toward front. Leave 1/4" space where panel butts corner post.

Note: Siding should be lapped away from high traffic areas (i.e., doors, sidewalks, etc.)

13. Overlap joints

Overlap each panel 1" to 1 1/4" of the factory pre-notched cut-outs. Last nail should be at least 10" from end of panel to allow neat lap (Fig.16).

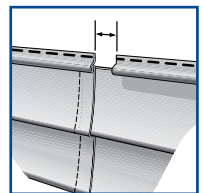


fig.16

14. Installing balance of siding

After completing the first course, work your way up. Start each course at back of house and continue toward front. Stagger joints properly, lapping them away from street and entrances. Leave 1/4" gap where panels butt corner posts and J-Channel around windows.

Note: For best visual appearance, do not staircase or concentrate lap joints too closely.

15. Fitting siding under windows

When you reach a window, you probably will have to cut a siding panel to fit under the opening. Make this panel extend on both sides of the window. Measure the panel to fit. Holding the siding panel under the window, mark the width of the opening on the panel allowing 1/4" clearance on each window side. Next, lock a scrap piece of siding into the panel below, butting against the window. Mark the height needed, allowing 1/4" clearance below the sill. Measure both sides of the window opening this way. Use the scrap

piece as a guide to mark horizontal cuts on the siding panel (Fig.17, 18).

15a. Cutting siding to fit

Make vertical cuts on the siding panel with saw or snips. Then score horizontally with a utility knife and snap out section to be removed.

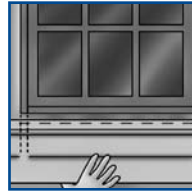


fig.17

15b. Installing siding under window

Install undersill trim the width of the window flush to the casing. Furring may be necessary to maintain proper pitch of the siding. Using the Snap Lock Punch, punch the panel 1/4" below the cut edge at 6" intervals. The resulting raised lugs should face outward and will snap into undersill trim (Fig.19).

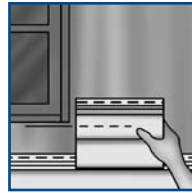


fig.18

16. Fit panels over windows

Measure and cut panel to fit. Measure and cut panel in the same manner previously indicated, but cut lower portion instead of top. Be sure to check both sides for proper fit. Install panel. Drop siding panel into J-Channel around top of window and install.

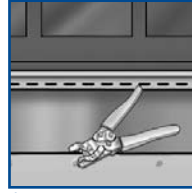


fig.19

17. Finishing top row of siding under eaves

Install Undersill Trim. Nail the Undersill Trim to the sidewall, flush with eave of house. (It may be necessary to fur the Undersill Trim to maintain proper pitch of the top siding panel.) Splicing Undersill Trim. More than one length of Undersill Trim may be required under the eave (Fig.20).



fig.20

17a. Fitting top panel

Measure and cut top panel to fit. To determine how much of the top panel must be cut off, measure the distance between the top of Undersill Trim and the lock of the panel below, then deduct 1/8". Cut top siding panel to this dimension. (The panel will no longer have a nailing strip after cutting.) (Fig.21)

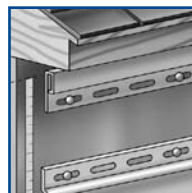


fig.21

17b. Snap locking top panel

Punch top panel with Snap Lock Punch. Insert cut panel into trim and draw a line on panel where they meet. Using Snap Lock tool, punch the panel on top of this line every six inches so raised material is on the outside face.

17c. Installing top panel

Install top panel. Lock bottom of panel into panel below and push top edge into Undersill Trim. The raised slots will catch and hold the panel firmly in place. DO NOT FACE NAIL.

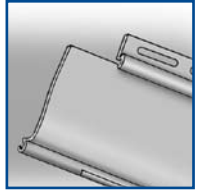


fig.22

18. Installing Specialty beaded panel

Beaded panels are factory notched in three places. For best results, overlap panels using factory notched ends only (Fig.22) This panel should be overlapped 1" due to the unique design of the locking and lapping system.

Overlapping more than 1" will result in less than optimal laps and increase the chances of panel restriction. For easiest panel installation, start locking the panel at one end and tap the lock into place toward the other end. This panel will not lock by pushing straight up as in standard panel installation.

Note: Overlap factory ends 1" for best appearance with this panel (Fig.22).

19. Finishing top course under gable

Cut panels on proper angle. Use two scrap pieces of siding to make a pattern for cutting. Interlock one piece with the siding panel below. Hold the other piece on top against the gable. Then mark a line on bottom piece and cut. This piece is now a pattern for cutting panels to fit along one side of gable. Follow same procedure to make pattern for other side (Fig.23).

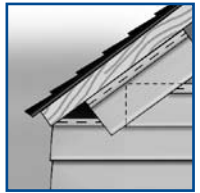


fig.23

19a. First, nail J-Channel to sidewall, flush with gable (see Important Installation Tips). Then install precut siding panels. Splicing J-Channel. If more than one length of J-Channel is required to finish one side of a gable, a splice will be needed. Follow a procedure similar to that previously indicated for splicing Undersill Trim (Fig.24).

Follow a procedure similar to that previously indicated for splicing Undersill Trim (Fig.24).

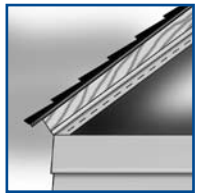


fig.24

19b. Lock precut siding panel into siding panel below and slide siding panel into J-Channel.

Note: Be sure to allow 1/4" expansion gap between siding and gable end J-Channel.



Vertical Siding Installation

1. Snap chalk line

Snap chalk line around the entire house, 1" higher than lowest corner. Be sure chalk line is level all the way around.

2. Installation of J-Channel

Be sure top edge of J-Channel is on chalk line. J-Channel should be positioned to fit inside slot of post (Fig.25).

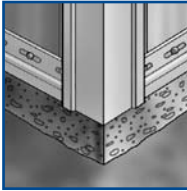


fig.25

3. Installing corner posts

Install both inside and outside corner posts. Align bottom edge of posts with bottom of drip cap or J-Channel.

4. Trimming around windows, doors and eaves

Install J-Channel on top and sides of windows and doors, bottom of windows and along eaves (Fig.26).

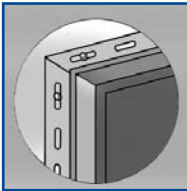


fig.26

5. Beginning installation

Install the furring strip and the undersill trim in the channel of the outside corner post as shown. Remove the lock opposite of the nailing strip of the first panel. Punch this panel 1/4" below the cut edge with the Snap Lock Punch tool. Punches should occur every six inches with the raised material to the front of panel. Snap the panel into the undersill trim and nail it to the wall. Always use the proper nailing procedures as described in installation tips, under inside corner posts. Make sure the first panel is plumb vertically. Allow room for proper expansion (Fig.27).

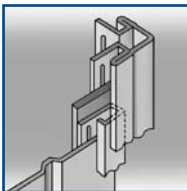


fig.27

Note: Install vertical panel and center, leaving 1/4" gap at top and bottom of panel. Place one nail in the top of a nail slot near the top of the panel, allowing panel to hang on it. Balance of nailing should be in the center of the nailing slots.

6. Continue panel installation to corner post

Install succeeding panels by locking each to the preceding panel and nailing in the same manner, making sure panels are installed with 1/4" clearance in top and bottom J-Channels. Remove lock and nail rail (and any additional material necessary to fit) from last panel and



fig.28

Snap Lock Punch in the same manner as the first panel. Insert this cut edge with raised material forward into furred-out finish trim (Fig.28).



Vinyl Soffit Installation

1a. Open eave

For open overhangs use "F" Trim which has been nailed to the wall of the house. Using a level, make pencil marks on the wall, parallel with the lower edge of wood fascia board at the end of each wall. **These are for reference points.** From these marks, measure up 7/8" and strike a chalk line. Along this line install the F-Trim with its top leg on the chalk line. This step is very important, because the F-Trim or J-Channel forms the back support for the soffit panel. Intermediate nailing supports should be installed on eaves over 18" in width.

1b. Closed eave

Install either F-Trim or J-Channel on inside wall or overhang, depending on type of overhang on home.

Note: Closed overhang – J-Channel

2a. Measure distance between (J-Channel and/or F-Trim) channels from back edge to back edge. Then cut soffit panels according to these dimensions to allow 1/4" clearance for contraction and expansion. On panels over 36" allow 1/4" on each end. Use solid panels except for areas where ventilation is required. Here use perforated panels (Fig.29).



fig.29

2b. After cutting soffit panels to the desired length, insert end into wall support piece (either J-Channel or F-Trim). Lining the panel up correctly, nail the panel to the subfascia through the nailing hem.

2c. After the first panel is installed, insert locking leg of second panel into the installed panel, covering the nailing hem. Fit the panels together snugly to protect against misalignment. Intermediate nailing supports are unnecessary on widths up to 18”.

3. Turning corners

In turning a corner it may be necessary to miter the soffit panel to the proper angle. Use two J-Channels back-to-back to create additional support for the panels (Fig.30).

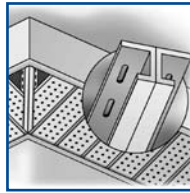


fig.30

4. Closing ends

Use J-Channel cut to length and installed on the ends by nailing into overhang and fitting into F-Trim and J-Channel supporting soffit panel (Fig.31).

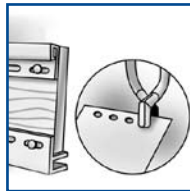


fig.31

A. In applications using both soffit and Fascia install Frieze Runner (F-Trim) on the bottom of Fascia Board and complete soffit installation. Prepare for installation of Fascia Panel by applying an Undersill Trim along the top of the Fascia Board. Hook the bottom lock of the Fascia Panel over the F-Trim, which already is installed on the bottom of the Fascia Board. Then insert top edge of fascia into Undersill Trim. Use a Snap Lock Punch tool on the Fascia Panel to punch out raised slots every six inches so that the fascia is held firmly in place. CUT FASCIA PANEL MINUS 1/8”.

Note: For proper fit and appearance of Fascia Panel F-trim and undersill trim should be run straight to avoid waviness. It is recommended that a chalkline be used and channels installed on straight line. Warning: Do not face-nail vinyl Fascia Panel.

B. To fabricate corner cap, cut piece of fascia 5 1/2” in length. Mark vertical centerline on back cut. Cut out 90° section of bottom flange from center, leaving 45° on each side. Using hand seamer or metal straightedge, fold along vertical centerline to form right-angle corner as shown. Fascia ends at corners are cut and installed as shown. Top edge of corner cap is punched with Snap Lock Punch. The corner cap is then hooked onto the bottom ends of the fascia, and the top is snapped into place in Undersill Trim (Fig.32).

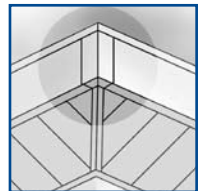


fig.32