

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Split Shake, Staggered Shake, Shingle, Perfection Shingle, and Shapes

General Guidelines

- These instructions show one type of installation and are intended for the professional installer. Methods other than the one shown may be used at the installers risk.
- If you are inexperienced in vinyl siding installation, consult the Vinyl Siding Institute's Installation Instructions online at www.vinylsiding.org or contact Builders Edge.
- TOOLS: Hammer, rule, square, snips, and chalk line are required for installation.

Basic Rules for Installing Shakes, Shingles and Staggered

1. Nail in the center of the slots, every ten inches.
2. Do not nail tightly.
3. Do not face nail.
4. Leave a minimum of 3/8 inch clearance in all J-Channels and [stops] to allow for expansion and contraction of the panels.
5. The bottom corner of the panel you're installing needs to be resting on the top step of the wood grains of the lower panel.

Important Note: Do not use Shakes, Shingles or Staggered as a roof covering. They are designed for use on vertical surfaces only.

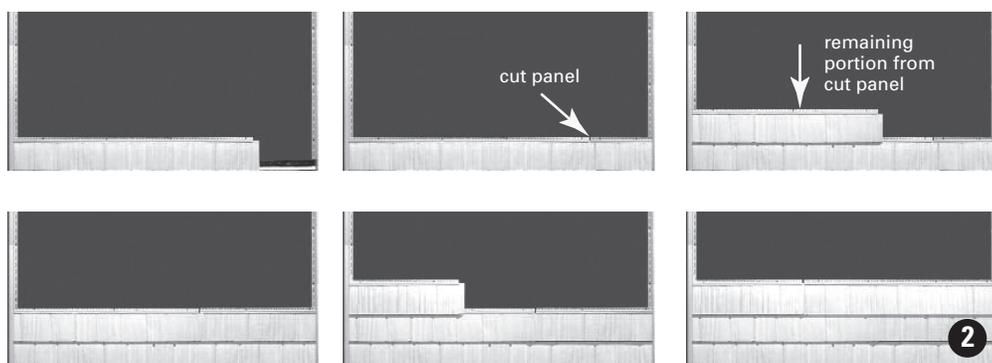
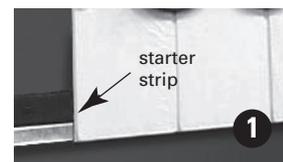
Preparing Wall Surfaces:

Siding should be installed over Plywood, or a wood composite solid sheathing; not less than 1/2 inch thickness should be used to provide an even base for vinyl siding (see ASTM/VSI installation standards). The use of a house wrap is recommended.

In order to maintain the windload resistance, the wood framing materials should have a minimum specific gravity of 0.42 and the fasteners for attaching the siding to framing materials should be corrosion-resistant nails having minimum 3/8 inch-diameter (9.5mm) heads and 1/8 inch-diameter (3.2mm) smooth shanks, and should be long enough to penetrate a minimum of 1 inch (12.7mm). Nails should be installed through the center of the nailing slots, every ten inches. Do not nail siding tightly and do not face nail.

Installation

- If you're using Shingles or Shakes for an entire wall, start by installing a starter strip. **(1)** If a vinyl starter strip is used, be sure it is level and plumb. **Note: Different manufacturers' starter strip locks vary in size. It may be necessary to hold the first siding panel in place while nailing.**
- When installing 5" Shingles make sure to trim left side flush when starting a new course. Only the first panel of each course needs to be trimmed.
- Install 3/4 inch J-Channel at the corners, doors and windows, or construct wood receiving frames. Use 1" J-Channel for Staggered Shakes.
- Lay out the courses on the wall, using a chalk line to establish level reference lines.
- Install the panels working left to right. Position the panels so that the joint lines are staggered. For the best appearance, joints should be offset at least one foot from those on the previous course. **(2)** Always overlap the tab on a preceding panel. When you cut a panel, use the remaining portion with the factory tab still attached as the first panel of the next course (for example, a left-hand J-Channel, to start a new course at a corner post, or to continue a course at a door or window).
- Panels must be able to expand and contract. If the temperature is 50°F or above, leave 3/8 inch space between panels and at the panel ends. If the temperature is below 50°F, leave 1/2 inch.



Installation Instructions for Shapes

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- TOOLS: Hammer, rule, square, snips, and chalk line are required for installation.

Basic Rules for Nailing

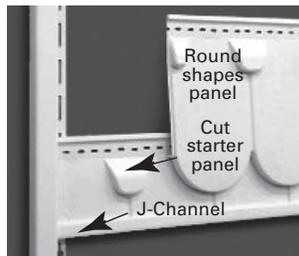
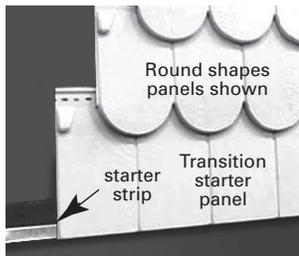
- Panels should be installed with "tension" and not allowed to "drop down". Apply upward pressure to the panels when nailing to make sure that the locks are firmly engaged with their receivers.
- Nail in the center of the slots, every twelve inches.
- Do not nail tightly.
- Do not face nail.
- Leave a minimum of 3/8" clearance in all J-Channels and [stops] to allow for expansion and contraction of the panels.

Preparing Wall Surfaces:

Siding shall be installed over Plywood, or a wood composite solid sheathing, not less than 1/2 inch thickness, should be used to provide an even base for vinyl siding (see ASTM/VSI installation standards). The use of a house wrap is recommended.

In order to maintain the windload resistance, the wood framing materials shall have a minimum specific gravity of 0.42 and the fasteners for attaching the siding to framing materials shall be corrosion-resistant nails having minimum 3/8 inch-diameter (9.5mm) heads and 1/8 inch-diameter (3.2mm) smooth shanks, and shall be long enough to penetrate a minimum of 1 inch (12.7mm). Nails shall be installed through the center of the nailing slots, every ten inches. Do not nail siding tightly and do not face nail.

Alternate Methods of Starting



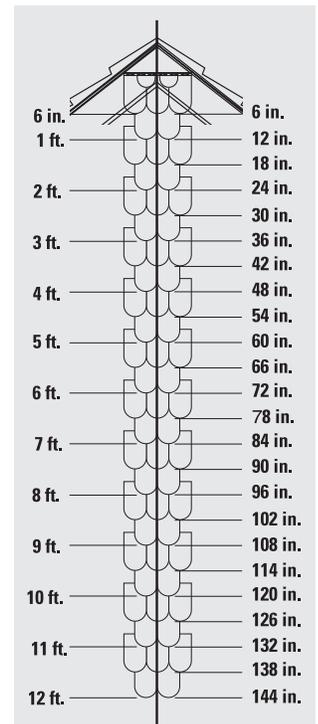
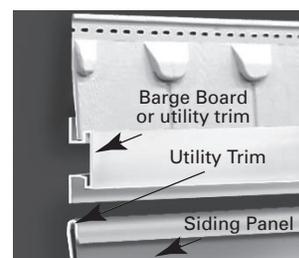
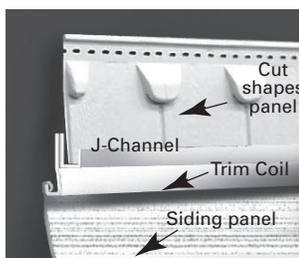
TIP:

To position your metal starter strip correctly, you have to know the number of courses required to cover a gable. To calculate that number, use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Height of gable (in inches)}}{6} = \text{number of courses}$$



The Transition Starter panel can be used to transition from traditional siding to any of the Builders Edge shapes.



Basic Rules for Nailing

- Panels should be installed with “tension” and not allowed to “drop down”. Apply upward pressure to the panels when nailing to make sure that the locks are firmly engaged with their receivers.
- Nail in the center of the slots, every twelve inches.
- Do not nail tightly.
- Do not face nail.
- Leave a minimum of 3/8" clearance in all J-channels and [stops] to allow for expansion and contraction of the panels.

Installing Scallops in a Gable

- Install 3/4" J-Channel along sidewall and gable ends.
- The finished gable should have a single Scallop centered at the peak. To do that, you must first carefully position the first course of Scallop panels.
- Strike a vertical plumb line from the peak. (1)
- Place a mark on the plumb line where the planned bottom of the first course will be, “A”. Then place another mark, “B”, on the wall at the plumb line, 9" above mark “A”.
- Where the sidewall and gable meet begin installation leaving mark “B” at the plumb line visible. (2)

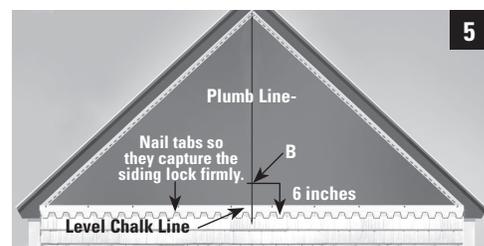
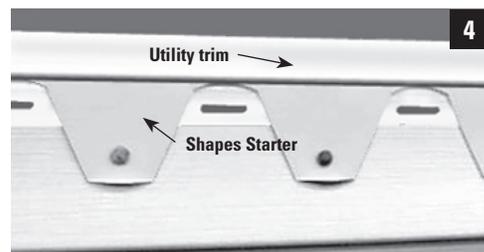
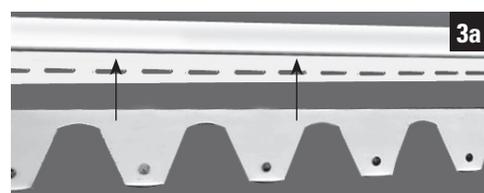
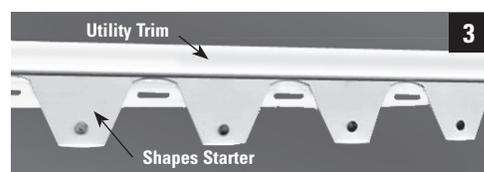
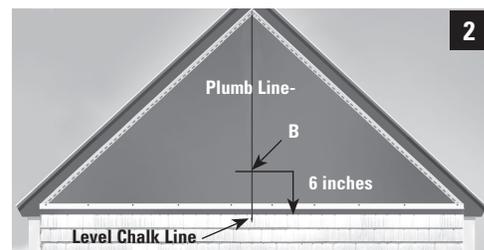
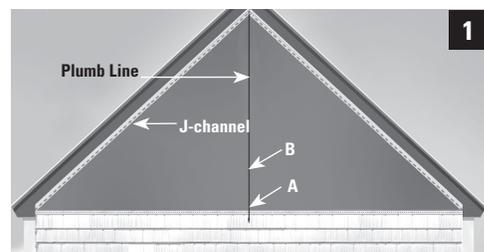
Using Scallop Starter

We recommend that you insert the top of the Starter into utility trim to keep it straight while nailing it to the wall. Remove utility trim before installing siding panels. (3, 3a)

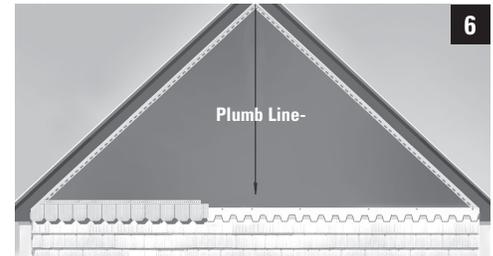
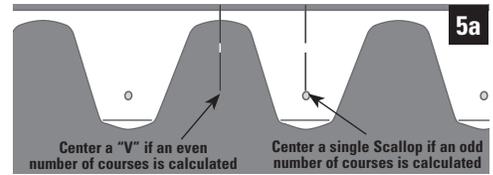
- Position Starter at the desired point, centered on the plumb line. The bottom of the Starter should be 1/4" above the final Scallop placement. Be sure Starter is level and plumb. **If you are installing over vinyl siding**, drill a hole that has a larger diameter than the fastener tip thru the siding and nail. Don't nail tightly - be sure the siding can move freely. (4, 4a)

Important: When scallops do not transition directly to vinyl siding (scallops to roof line, scallops to brick, etc) be sure to install a drip cap using trim coil.

- Measure 6" down from the (B) mark and strike a level horizontal line. Pencil in the vertical plumb line to meet with the horizontal line. (5)



- The intersection of the vertical plumb line and the horizontal line is the starting point for hanging the starter strip. The straight edge of the starter follows the horizontal line.
- If the total courses you calculated is an even number, (for instance, 2, 4, 6, etc.) a “V” should be centered at the intersection point. If an odd number is calculated (3, 5, 7, etc.), a single Scallop should be centered. (5a)
- Nail each tab of the starter strip in the holes provided, tight enough to hold the Scallop locks firmly when the panel is installed. Install starter strip across the gable.
- Beginning at the left, install the first Scallop panel, being sure that all starter tabs are engaged and the panel is level. Nail the panel every 10". (6)
- Use a silicone adhesive to secure the end of the panel if the nailing hem has been cut from two or more Scallops. (7)



Lapping the Remaining Panels

- On the remaining courses, always start at the left. Offset the laps at least ten inches (the total of two Scallops). When using partial panels, always cut in the seam between the individual Scallops. Overlap the installed panel, aligning the seams with the preceding course.
- Attach the single Scallop panel at the peak by face-nailing at the top center. Before nailing, drill a 1/8" hole in the center. Use one finish nail and paint to match the color of the Scallops.



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Installation Instructions for Corners

General Guidelines

- These instructions show one type of installation and are intended for the professional installer. Methods other than the one shown may be used at the installers risk.
- If you are inexperienced in vinyl siding installation, consult the Vinyl Siding Institute's Installation Instructions online at www.vinylsiding.org or contact your local distributor for The Foundry.
- **TOOLS:** Hammer, square, snips, level, and tape measure are required for installation.
- These installation instructions are for all corners, shake, shingle and stone.

FOUNDRY CORNERS

Basic Rules for Nailing

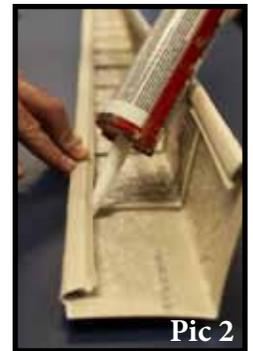
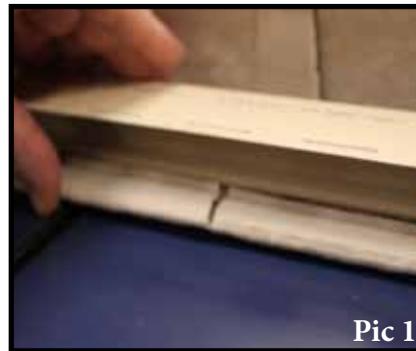
- 1) The Foundry Outside Corner requires 2 feet of J-channel for every 1 feet of corner. The use of The Foundry color matched J-channel is recommended.
- 2) Position a nail at the top of the slot at the highest nail slot. This will keep the corner from dropping down the wall.
- 3) Nail in the center of the slots, every 10 inches in remaining slots down the wall.
- 4) Do not nail tightly.
- 5) Do not face nail.

Preparing Wall Surfaces:

Corners shall be installed over plywood, or OSB, not less than 7/16 inch thickness. Use water resistant material to flash the corner a minimum of 16 inches on each side. The use of a high quality house wrap is recommended. Fasteners for attaching the corner to framing materials shall be corrosion-resistant nails having minimum 3/8 inch-diameter (9.5mm) heads and 1/8 inch-diameter (3.2mm) smooth shanks, and shall be long enough to penetrate a minimum of 1 inch (12.7mm). Nails shall be installed through the center of the nailing slots, every 10 inches. Do not nail corners tightly and do not face nail.

Installation

- Layout number of corners needed on a flat, clean surface.
- Interlock corners at overlaps. This is made easier by pulling one of the interlocks open while joining.
- Layout J-channels. If more than one J-channel is needed per side, notch J-channel and overlap prior to assembly to allow water to run down and away from the wall.
- For increased strength, locate J-channel laps near the mid-length of the corner. Do not locate J-channel laps at the corner overlaps. (**Pic 1**)
- Prior to installing the J-channel into the corners, apply 1 inch long beads of silicone adhesive into the female sections of the corner at the 5, 7, or 10 inch intervals. (**Pic 2**)
- Assemble corner to run entire length of corner plus extra as needed for trimming and fitting upper end of corner to soffit.
- Lock J-channel into each side of corner piece (**Pic 3**).



Installation Instructions for Corners

Corner Installation

The Foundry corners are designed to align with the 5", 7", or 10" exposure panels. (3)

- Determine the location of the first course of siding prior to the installation of the corner assembly.
- Once you have determined where the first course is to begin, trim the top portion of the assembly at the correct length of the corner.
- Press the corner assembly onto the corner. Position a nail at the top of the slot at the highest nail slot on both sides of the J-channel. The nail should be placed at the top of the slots to ensure the corner will not slide down the wall.
- Fasten the rest of the corner assembly by nailing every 10', in the center of the nail slot.





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Franklin, Ohio 45005
800.771.4486

Foundry Stone™ Installation Guidelines

General Guidelines

- These instructions show one type of installation and are intended for the professional siding installer. Methods other than the ones shown may be used at the risk of the installer.
- If you are inexperienced in vinyl siding installation, consult the Vinyl Siding Institute's Installation Manual online at www.vinylsiding.org or contact The Foundry customer service hotline at: (800) 407-4718.
- TOOLS: hammer, rule, snips, square, and chalk line are the basic tools required for installation.

Basic Rules for Installing Foundry Stone:

1. Nail in the center of the slot, every 10 inches.
2. Do not nail tightly.
3. Do not face nail.
4. Leave a minimum of 1/4 inch clearance in all J-Channels and stops (increase to 3/8 inch when installing in temperatures below 40°F) allow for expansion and contraction of the panels.
5. The bottom edge of the Stone Panel you are installing must rest on the top step of the lower stone panel.

Preparing Wall Surfaces:

Stone panels should be installed over plywood, or a wood composite solid sheathing; not less than 7/16 inch thickness should be used to provide an even substrate (see ASTM/VSI installation standards). The use of house wrap is recommended behind Foundry Stone panels, and required by the IRC and IBC.

In order to maintain the wind load resistance, the wood framing materials should have a minimum specific gravity of 0.42 and the fasteners for attaching Foundry Stone panels to framing materials should be corrosion-resistant nails having a minimum 3/8 inch diameter (9.5mm) head and 1/8 inch diameter (3.2mm) smooth shanks, and should be long enough to penetrate framing members by a minimum of 3/4 inch (19 mm). Nails should be installed through the center of the nailing slots, every 10 inches. Do not nail tightly and do not face nail.

Installation

Starting:

1. Install 1 inch J-Channels at all corners, windows, doors, and eaves. The use of The Foundry Stone panel Corner Post is recommended around all outside corners.
2. Strike a level chalk line at the bottom of each wall section marking the top point where the starter strip is to be installed. **Note:** The Foundry Stone Starter Strip must be used for all Foundry Stone installations.
3. Install the starter strip by nailing in the center of the nailing slot every 10 inches. Leave a minimum of 1/4 inch clearance in all J-Channels and stops. When using more than one piece of starter strip, leave a 1/4 inch gap between the starter strips to allow for expansion and contraction.

Foundry Stone Panel Installation Guidelines

Installing the First Course:

1. All panels are installed left to right.
2. Trim the left side of the first panel to be installed so it can be installed flush into the J-Channel or corner post (**Pic 1**). Leave a minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gap in all J-Channels and stops (increase to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch when installing in temperatures below 40° F). All subsequent starting panels for each course must be trimmed so they can be installed flush into the J-Channel or corner post.
3. Install the first panel by locking it into the starter strip and then nailing in the center of the nailing slots every 10 inches into solid substrate of framing members.
4. Leave a $\frac{3}{16}$ inch gap between the nailing hem of the panels to allow for expansion and contraction.



Lapping Panels:

1. To lap a panel into the previously installed panel, insert the lap into the slot in the middle of previously installed panel's receiving lap (**Pic 2**). Make certain that the lap slides over the top and bottom of the receiving lap.
2. Lock the panel into the top lock of the panel below or into the starter strip (**Pic 3**).
3. Leave a $\frac{1}{8}$ inch gap between the nailing hem of the panels to allow for expansion and contraction.



Note: Panel slips in behind this stone

Joining Courses:

1. Press a small portion of the leading edge (left side) of the butt lock into the top lock of the previously installed course.
2. Continue pressing small portions of the butt lock of the panel from left to right into the top lock of the previously installed panel, making certain the butt lock is fully engaged into the top lock until the full length of the panel is locked. This may be best accomplished by a slight tap of the hand or slight knock with the fist causing the panel to pop into place.



Foundry Stone Panel Installation Guidelines

Finishing a Course:

1. The last panel in each course will have to be trimmed to the proper length. First, measure the distance for the panel to be cut.
2. Using a square, mark a line on the panel to ensure a straight cut.
3. Cut the panel using snips or a circular saw (use a blade designed for vinyl siding or a fine-tooth blade installed in reverse direction) (**Pic 4**).
4. Install the last panel, making sure to leave a minimum 1/4 inch gap in the J-Channel or stop to allow for expansion and contraction.
5. Cut pieces from the end of a course, may be used to start the next course.



Finishing at the Eave and Under a Window:

1. When you reach the top of a wall, you will need to cut a panel to fit. First measure the distance to determine the width of the panel to be cut (**Pic 5**).
2. Make sure to subtract the 1/4 inch from the dimension to account for the gap that needs to be between the panel and the J-Channel to allow for expansion and contraction.
3. Options for installation into the receiving J-channel:
 - A. Install a 1 inch J-Channel across the top of the wall, then install a piece of utility trim inside the j-channel (this will be used as a spacer) (**Pic 6**). Take the last course of stone siding using your snap lock punch tool, penetrate the siding, then lock into place.
 - B. Install a shim into the J-Channel to create tension on the panel and hold the face of the panel in the J-Channel.
 - C. Install a 3/4 inch J-Channel at the eaves and under all windows. Using a crimping tool, create crimps/ lugshold the panel securely in place.
4. Installation under a window can be treated in a similar fashion to finishing at an eave with the exception of the following: the use of a full panel is recommended under and on the top of the window. Try not to have lapped panels directly above or below a window.



Foundry Stone Face Transition Sill

To install the Stone Face Transition Sill, follow the step by step instructions below.

Determine the placement of the sill:

1. Determine the placement of transition sill on the wall.
2. Measure and chalk a line across the wall (**Pic 1**).
3. Install the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch J channel along the chalk line (**Pic 2**).



Measuring and cutting last course

1. Now measure down from the pocket of the J channel to the lock of the stone panel (**Pic 3**).
2. Subtract a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and transfer the measurement on to the stone.
3. Using snips or a saw cut across the panel (**Pic 4**).
4. After the panel is cut, use a crimping tool to create lugs every 10 -12 inches/ (**Pic 5**) the lugs will hook into the return portion of the J channel underneath the face.
5. Lock the panel into place.



Foundry Stone Face Transition Sill

Installing the Transition Sill

1. To install the transition sill, place the transition sill on top of the J channel.
2. Hook the leg of the transition sill onto the face of the J channel then nail into place (**Pic 6 & Pic 7**)



3. Installing the starter strip measure $\frac{3}{16}$ inch up from the shelf of the transition sill mark, then chalk a line (**Pic 8**).
4. Place the bottom of the starter strip on the chalk line and nail into place.



5. Install your siding (**Pic 9**), according to the siding installation instructions.

