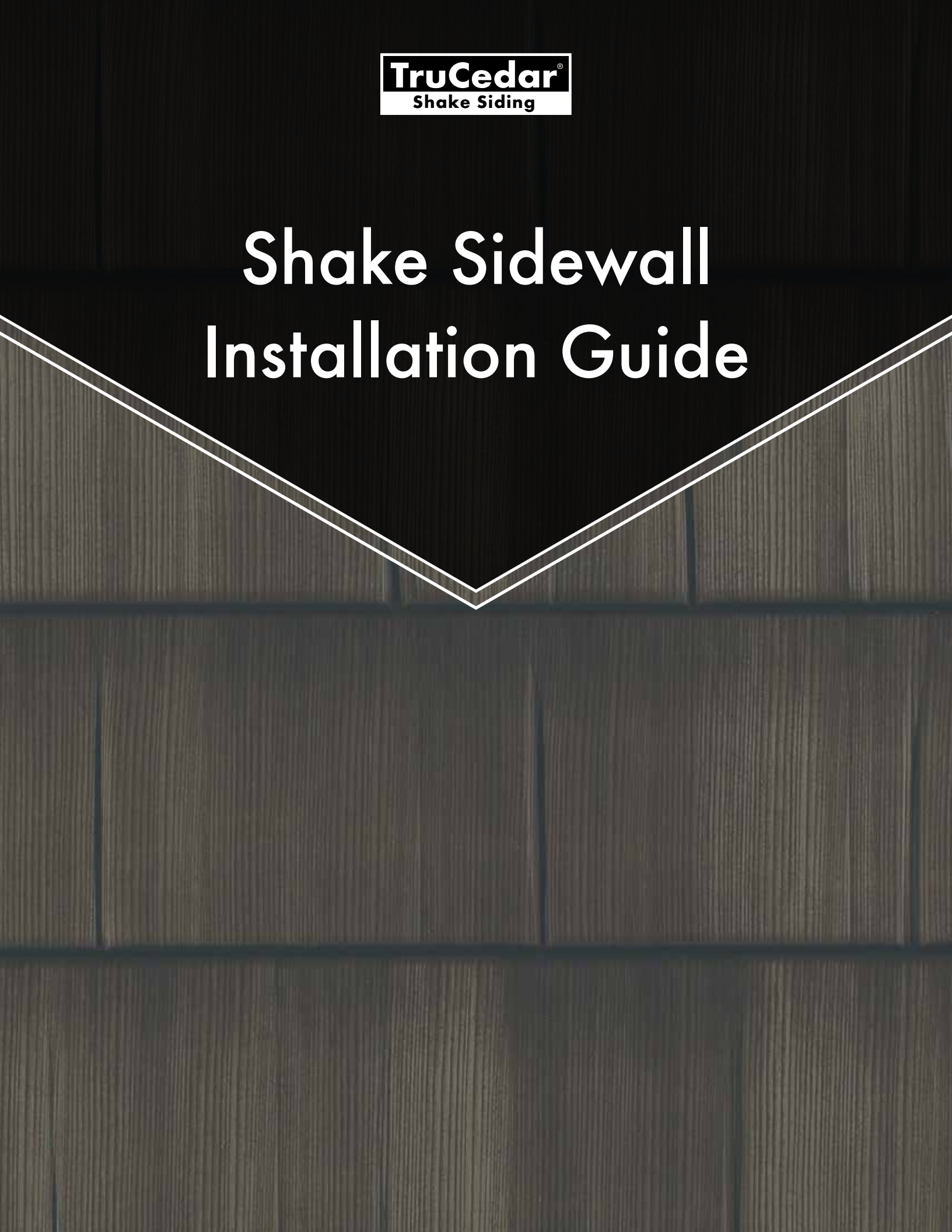
TruCedar®
Shake Siding

Shake Sidewall Installation Guide



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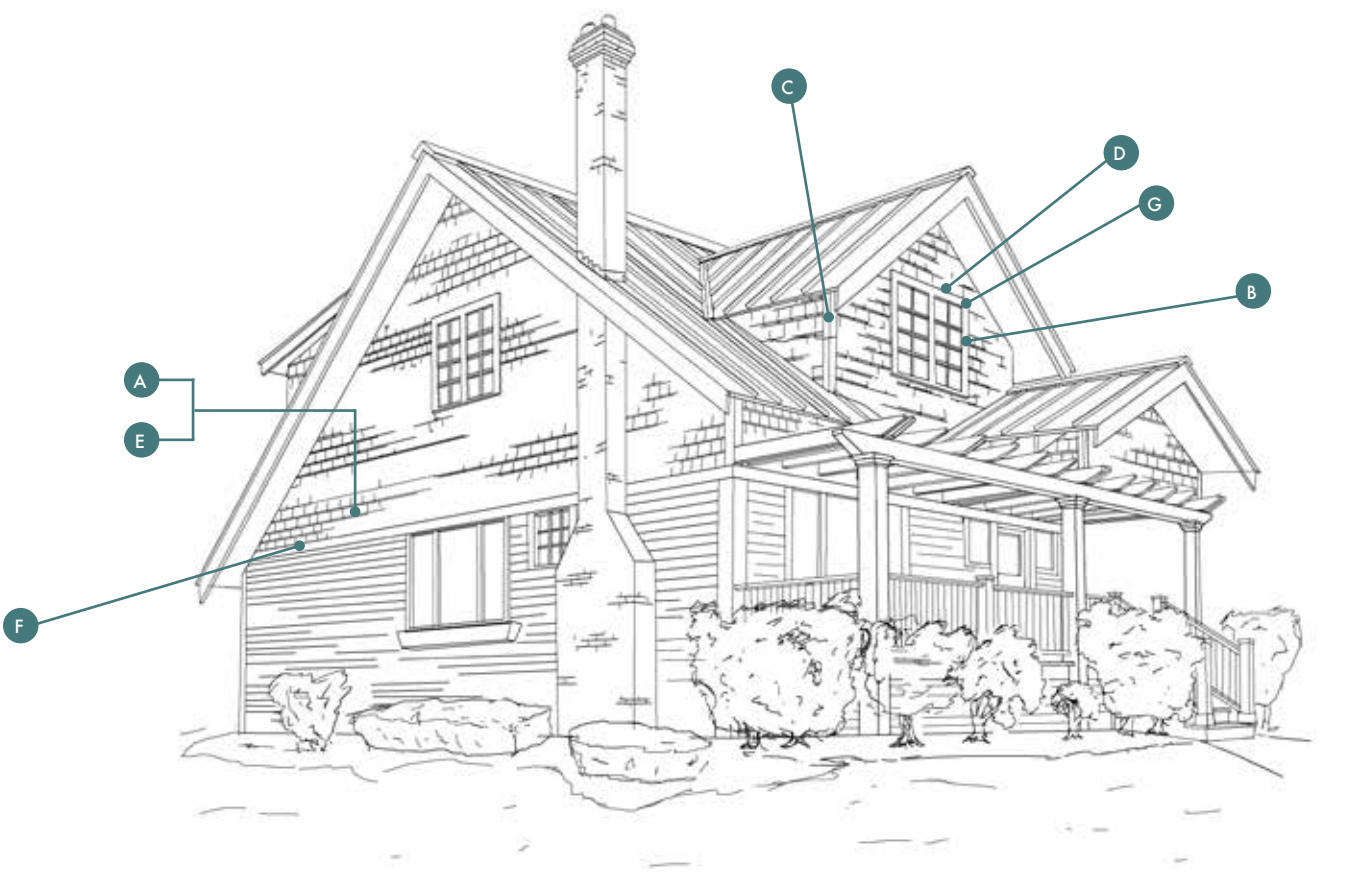
System Components & Accessories

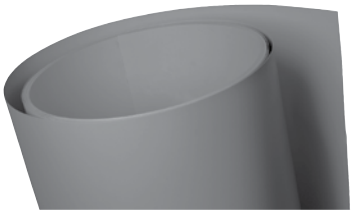


Shake Panel A

Available in Cedar, Timber Ash or Weathered Wood.

Trim Coil B

Available in Cedar, Timber Ash or Weathered Wood.



Outside Corner Post C

This one-piece outside corner post is installed at the outside corner of the wall, which allows siding to be inserted into it on both sides. Both nail flanges should be nailed 12" O.C.

3/4" J-Channel (D)

This product is used around sides and tops of windows and doors, at the eave line of gables, and at the roof line of rakes, and in other areas where panel must be cut or notched. Primarily used to hide cut edges of siding. Nailed 12" O.C.

EC² Clip (E)

This clip is used between the vertical overlap to keep seam closed. It will also eliminate panel uplift in extreme weather.

4" Steel Starter Strip (F)

Secures your first row of panels to the wall. Nail 12" on center (O.C.). This Starter Strip is specially designed to work with the Shake panel.

Steel Drip Cap

Installed above windows and doors to keep water away.

Color Spray Paint

Do not use on panel. Use for painting accessories such as outlets and light fixtures to match the Shake panel.

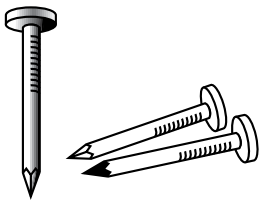
Touch-Up Paint Brush

Use only to touch up the panel.

Painted Nails

Accessory Nails

For use with Starter Strip and J-Channel Only. Not to be used on the shake panel face.



Screw

1.25" number 10 zinc coated panhead.

Tools & Equipment

Tools

Helpful Tools for Installation

- ❒ Hammer
- ❒ Level (2 ft. and 4 ft.)
- ❒ Tape Measure
- ❒ Power Saw (with steel sheet metal blade)
- ❒ Electric Shear
- ❒ Utility Knife
- ❒ Safety Goggles
- ❒ Aviation Snips
- ❒ Flathead Screwdriver
- ❒ Caulk Gun
- ❒ Speed Square
- ❒ Needles Nose Pliers
- ❒ Cordless Driver
- ❒ Tin Snips
- ❒ Chalk Line
- ❒ Sheet Metal Gloves
- ❒ Hand Seamer
- ❒ Foam Pad
- ❒ Driver bit for EC² Clip and Panel Screws

Additional Tools for Installation

- ❒ Sheet Metal Brake
- ❒ Power Shears
- ❒ Ladder Hook
- ❒ Table Saw
- ❒ Circular Saw
- ❒ Trim Coil
- ❒ Touch-up Paint
- ❒ Nail Punch
- ❒ Butyl or erathane based caulk

Equipment

Siding Cutting Table

This table allows for a normal circular saw to be used with the proper steel blade to cut siding and soffit, especially helpful for angled cuts on peaks and rakes. These tables are lightweight and portable and can be set up and moved by one person with ease. These tables also allow for the saw to be away from the siding when being cut. This allows for fewer scratches or damage to occur to the siding panels.

**Always make sure to wear protective safety glasses and gloves when cutting/handling steel siding.*

**Follow safety instructions that accompany your tools/ blades and wear the suggested protective gear.*

Ladders and Scaffolds

Many different styles and options are available. Most common system used by siding professionals are extension ladders and ladder jacks, simply because of there portability and minimal cost. Contact your local OSHA office for specifications on proper scaffolding for your particular need.

Example of proper ladder placement on shake panel.

Just below the shake where the panel comes in contact with the wall.

General Install Guidelines

General Installation Guidelines

- Shake Sidewall must be installed on a minimum 1/2" OSB or plywood solid flat wall over house wrap such as Tyvek® Brand from DuPont™. **The shake panel can not be installed over foam or old siding.**
- When cutting panels to length, begin cutting from the top of the panel, cutting downwards towards the preformed bend at the bottom. This ensures the cleanest shear and keeps the rolled edge intact for optimal locking.
- Always install the Shake panels from right to left, then bottom to top, beginning with the bottom right corner of the wall.

Fastening

- Fasten all panels to the wall using only the required screw type, inserting one into each of the holes along the top of the panel. Ensure each panel is fully engaged to the one below via the pre-rolled feature at the bottom of the panel before fastening it to the sidewall.
- Overlap clips must be installed on every panel with screws.

Storage and Handling

- Storage: Metal building materials should always be stored in a dry, well-ventilated place. *Never cover materials with a non-breathing or plastic tarp*. This causes condensation to form, which deteriorates the protective coating of the material.
- General Handling: Carry the roofing panels standing on their edge, instead of laying flat, to keep them from bending and warping.

Safety Guidelines

Follow all governmental safety procedures, including, but not limited to, all OSHA guidelines. Always wear safety gloves, safety glasses and fall protection gear when installing Shake Sidewall.

Maintenance

Remove any and all debris that may accumulate on the wall during its lifespan to keep it moisture free. Tighten any loose fasteners or trim pieces as access allows. Do not attempt to repair or replace any parts of the system without consulting a certified applicator. Repainting the wall should not be necessary through the duration of the warranty.

Warranty

Register the warranty by filling out the form on qualityedge.com/warranties. This is required to "trigger" any coverage.

Preparation

House Wrap

For the typical siding application house wrap must be placed on the exterior of the wall. Home wrap (such as Tyvek® Brand from DuPont™) will prevent drafts from occurring, and will also shed any moisture that may get behind the siding. The panel must be installed on a flat wall and never over insulation or old siding **(Figure 8.1)**.

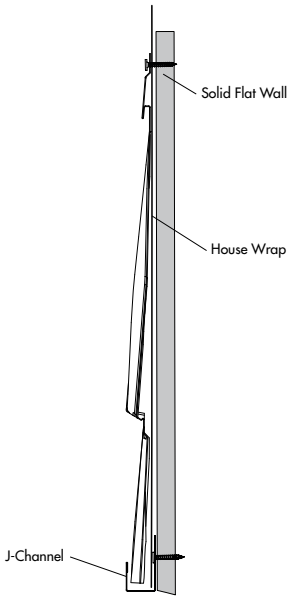


Figure 8.1

Surface Preparation

Remove and replace any rotted or damaged boards. Check for waves in the wall and shim out (or build out) if necessary. Nail or screw down any loose boards or trim. Scrape away any old caulking, especially where it may interfere with the new trim pieces (windows and doors). New caulking should be installed to seal any air leaks where old caulk was removed. Remove or loosen objects that may be in the way of the new panels (downspouts, cables, planters, shutters, house numbers, mailboxes etc.). If meter boxes or power lines must be removed contact a local professional.
Old siding must be removed before installing TruCedar® Steel Shake Siding.

Window Sill Preparation

Window sills may be cut off flush with the vertical window casing to allow J-channel to be installed flush with this casing. Coil stock can then be installed around the window casing and sills using a brake. Flashing may be prepared under the window to keep water from getting behind the siding **(Option 1: Figure 8.2)** **(Option 2: Figure 8.3)**.

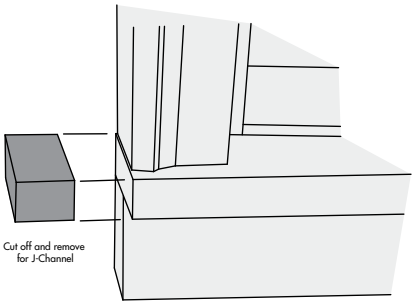


Figure 8.2

Window and Door Build Out

This is an optional step but adds a great deal to the overall appearance of the finished job. when insulating or applying fan fold, build out the window and door casing using a trim board of choice. This is done so you have something to butt your J-channel to, and also hides the back side of the J-channel. *Please note that the steel trim or shake siding must never come in contact with other metals like aluminum. Flashing tape can be used as a spacer to separate the metals.*

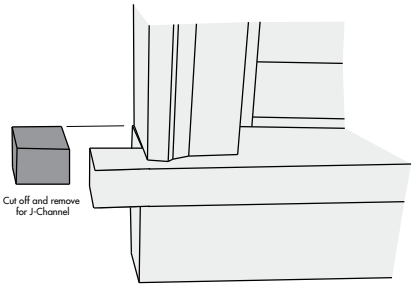


Figure 8.3

Undersill and Undereave Furring

Undersill and undereave furring is often needed when the row of siding needs to be cut down to fit under the window sill or to fit under the eaves. Furring is installed in these situations to maintain the proper slope angle of the siding across the face of the panel. These cuts are then covered with finish trim. **(Figure 9.1 & Figure 9.2).**

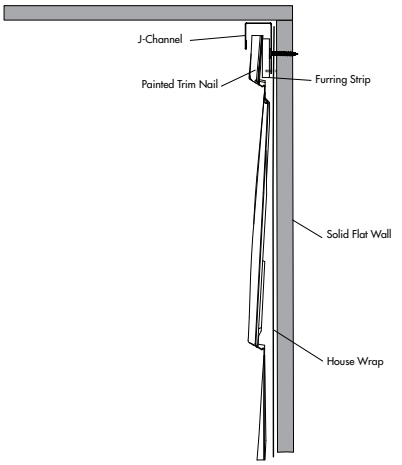


Figure 9.1

Straightline

A chalk line is a good way to start an installation. Often times this is used to develop a reference line as to which the starter strip can be installed. We recommend measuring equal distances down from the eave line, or from the window sills that are at the same height (**Figure 9.3**). This line allows for the siding to be run parallel with the eaves or windows which gives the appearance that the siding is running level regardless of the actual levelness of the house or ground.

Level

Another good way to start an installation is to check if the walls are level. If the walls are reasonably level a chalk line and level may be used to determine a line for the starter strip to be installed. This is done by driving a nail at the desired height for the top of the starter strip. Connect the end of the chalk line to the nail and pull to the opposite end of the wall, make sure to pull the line tight. Then use a level in the middle of the line to determine where the chalk line should be snapped. Be sure there is no sag in the line when it is snapped, this can easily occur when the line is stretched over 20'. Continue this process on all sides of the building making sure the line matches up on all sides. This is very important because this is the basis for all subsequent rows of siding.

**It is recommended to use a level 4' or longer in this process and also to take level readings at the center of the line.*

Figure 9.2

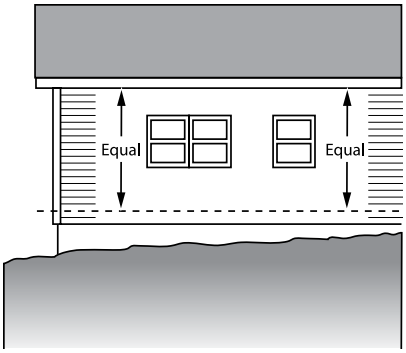


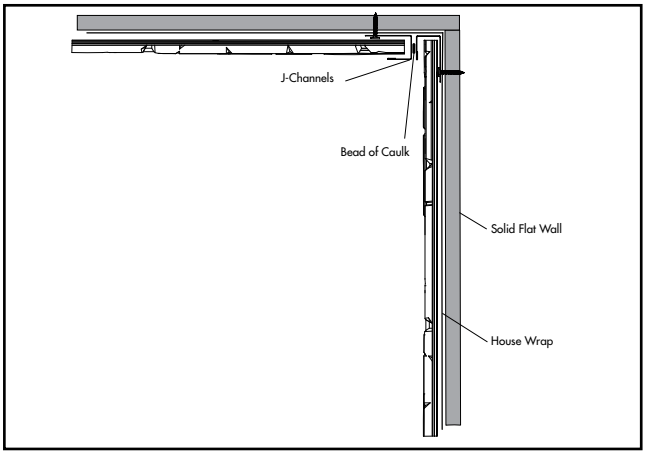
Figure 9.3

Accessory Installation

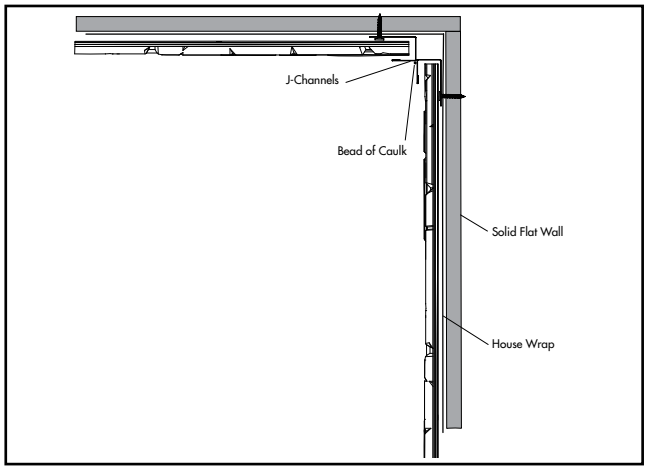
Inside Corners

Two J-channels at right angles may be used for the inside corners (**Figure 10.1**). Install a small bead of caulking where the two J-channels meet one another (**Option 1: Figure 10.2**). J-channels should be installed at full lengths, 1/2" below the bottom of the starter strip and extending to the eave line or gable trim. If a shorter piece is needed to reach the eave or gable trim be sure to overlap the bottom piece with the top piece. J-channel flanges should be nailed every 12", making sure not to drive the nails to tight. Driving nails to tight may cause a distortion to occur in the J-channel. J-channels can easily be cut with a pair of aviation snips.

Figure 10.1



Option 1: Figure 10.2



Option 2: Figure 10.3

Inside Corners

Siding is installed into the receiving end of the J-channel, making sure to leave 1/16" of space between the back side of the J-channel and siding.

Outside Corner Post (O.C.P.)

The bottom of the O.C.P. can be capped by cutting away the J-portion of corner and folding the remaining faces of corner back to close the bottom of corner (**Figure 11.1**). Tops of corners may be capped in the same fashion. *Corner posts should be installed prior to the siding panels.*

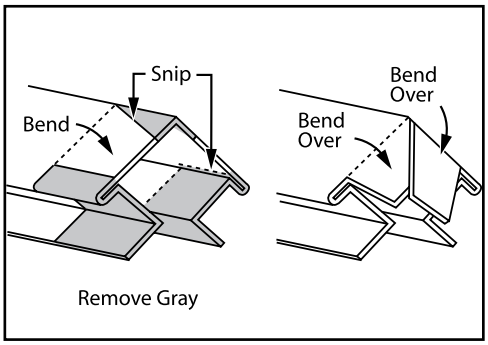


Figure 11.1

One Piece O.C.P. Installation

The O.C.P. is installed in the same manner as the inside corners, 1/2" below the bottom of the starter strip and running to the eave line or gable trim. If more than one post is needed to reach the desired height be sure to overlap bottom corner with the top corner. Be sure to install nails every 12" on both nail flanges. Avoid driving nails to tight because distortion can occur if this is done. Make sure corners are installed squarely to the wall, this will add to the final appearance of the job.

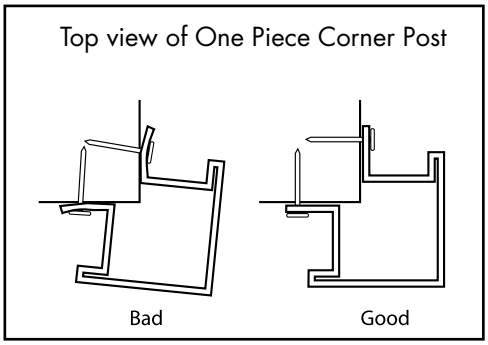


Figure 11.2

Steel Starter Strip

(Figure 11.3) Using your chalk line previously established, install top of starter strip on the line. Be sure to build out any hollow spots behind starter strip to prevent any wavy appearances in bottom row of siding. Make sure starter strip is straight and meets accurately at all corners of building.

Figure 11.3

Nailing/Driving Screws

Be sure to install starter with nails/screws spaced no more than 12" O.C. **(Figure 11.3)**. Overlap the corner nail flanges (inside and outside), this will help reduce any air leaks. Be sure to nail/screw starter strip as low as possible this will provide extra rigidity to bottom row of siding. Do not overdrive nails or screws to prevent distortion. Butt starter strip to each other. Starter can be cut with tin snips when shorter lengths are needed **(Figure 11.4)**.

Other Starter Methods

(Figure 11.5) Starter strip may not work in all situations, often times J-channel may be used to start rows of siding especially over decks, concrete porches, brick, retaining walls, garage doors etc. **(Figures 11.5 & 11.6).**

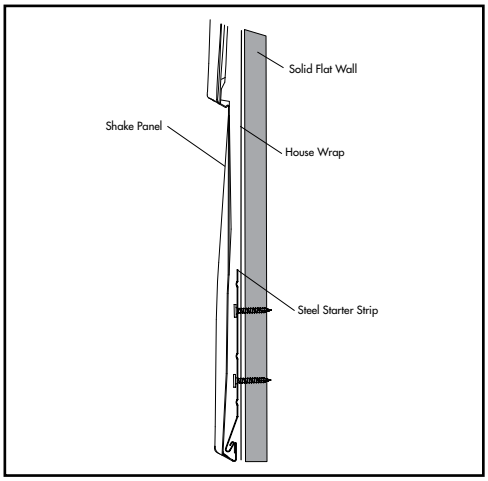


Figure 11.4

Figure 11.6

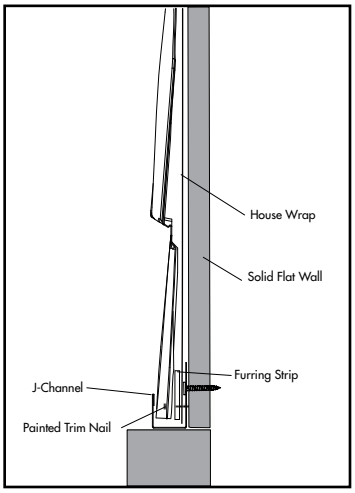


Figure 11.5

Window and Door J-Channel Use

J-channel can be installed around windows and doors **(Figure 10.1)**. This is done so the butt end of the siding can be slipped into the J-channel opening. The side pieces of J-channel are left 3/4" above the window top, and 3/4" below the window sill. The bottom of the J-channel has a V-groove notched out of the back side and nail flanges (3/4" depth). This allows for the siding to slip into the finish trim and hide the cut of the finish trim. The top of the J-channel has the back side notched out 3/4", leaving the face and nail flange in place. The top J-channel is cut to fit from outside to outside of the side J-channels. A 3/4" slit is cut into the corners of the J-channel and top is folded down inside the side J-channel pocket. Be sure to put the face of top J-channel over the face of the side J-channel. Drip cap needs to be installed before the J-channel at the top of the windows and doors. L-channel should be used in this application.

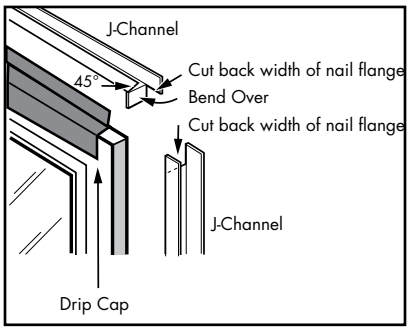


Figure 12.1

Flashing

It is a good idea to install window tape over existing window nail flange **(Figure 12.2)**. Also you may install a piece of window tape or coil stock under the nail flange of the side J-channels and lap over the nail flange of the siding panel directly under the window or opening. This will allow water to run over the top of the siding and out the weep holes in the bottom of the siding instead of behind the siding panel.

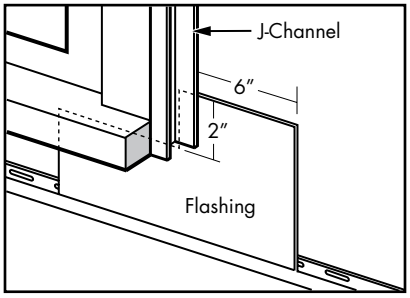


Figure 12.2

Gable Sidewall J-Channel Use

Prior to siding installation a J-channel may be placed at the bottom of the sidewall. This allows cut ends of siding to be hidden. Start J-channel at bottom of gable sidewall and work to the top of the gable. Be sure to overlap bottom J-channel with top J-channel if more than one piece is needed to reach top. **(Figure 12.3 and 12.4)** At the top of the gable butt one J-channel into the peak and overlap this J-channel with the other side J-channel. Nail or screw every 16".

Examples of Finished J-Channel

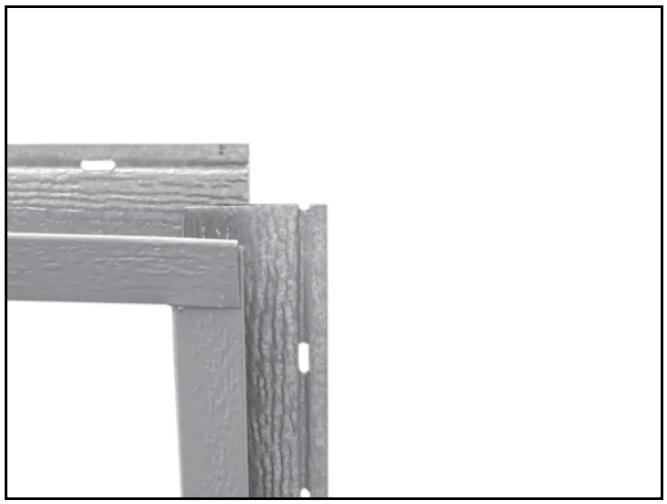


Figure 12.3

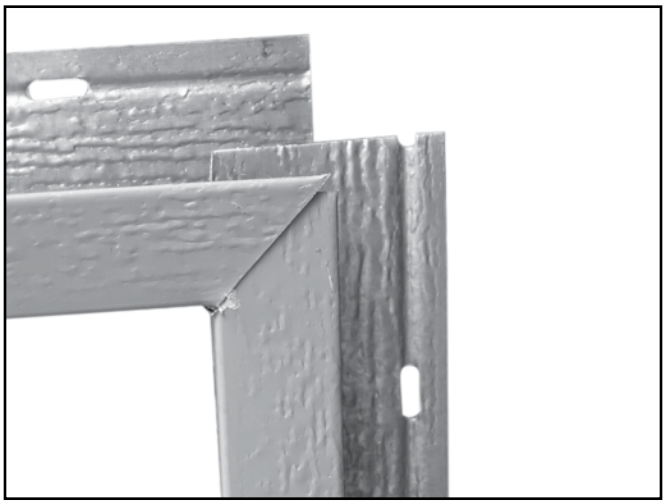


Figure 12.4

Steel Siding Cutting

1. Power Saw

Steel siding may be cut with a carbide tip saw blade, that is specifically designed for cutting steel. Always cut the siding with the painted finish down. Failure to do this may damage the protective finish applied to the siding and void the warranty.

2. Tin Snips

A tin snips may be used to cut siding (**Figure 13.1**). Start by drawing a straight line on the siding with a speed square. Start cutting with the lock edge first working downward, cut through middle butt carefully, continue downward, snip through and around the bottom lock. Then use a screwdriver to re-open the lock edge and bottom locking edge. Also used to cut J-channel, finish trim, and O.C.P.

Figure 13.1

3. Electric Shear

This tool may be used for length wise cuts across face of siding (**Figure 13.2**). Especially helpful for window and door cuts.

Figure 13.2

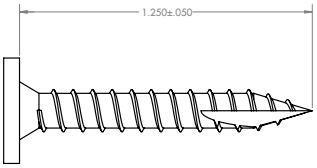
Panel Installation

Row One

Row one is the most important row of siding on the building. This row is the basis for all other rows of siding to be installed. Make sure this row runs parallel to the eaves and or windows, or is level depending on the situation (**Figure 14.1**). Install bottom lock of siding around bottom edge of starter strip, be sure that entire bottom lock of siding is around the bottom of starter. Be sure not to pull to hard on this row when nailing, if forced to hard a distortion of the panel may occur. Check for alignment of inside and outside corners making sure panel matches up at all corners. You should have a minimum of 6" clearance between ground and bottom of the first row. Install end of siding into corner post openings first, then apply upward pressure down the entire piece of siding, making sure lock of siding goes around steel starter strip. Screws should be in the middle of the factory four screw holes provided at the top of the panel.

Figure 14.1

Screw and Fastening Specifications



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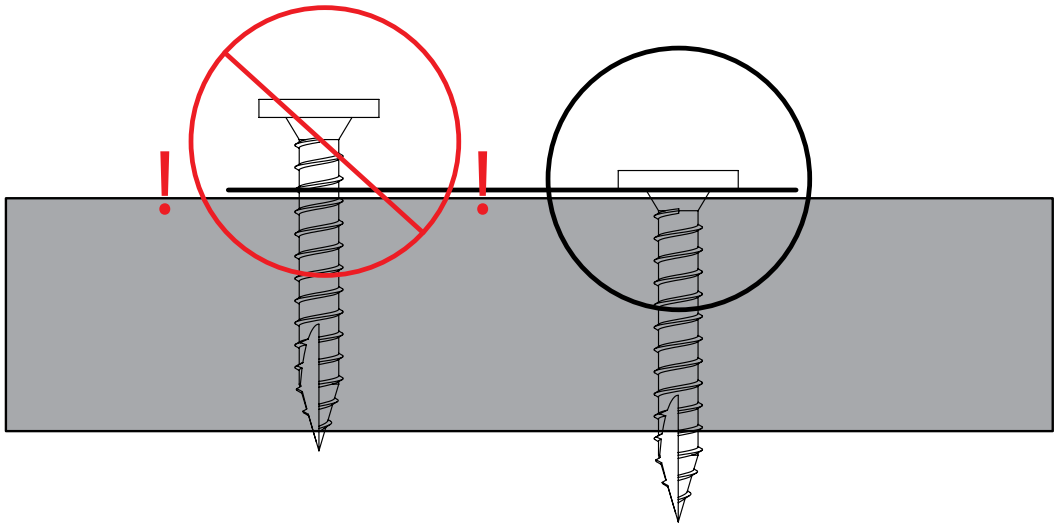
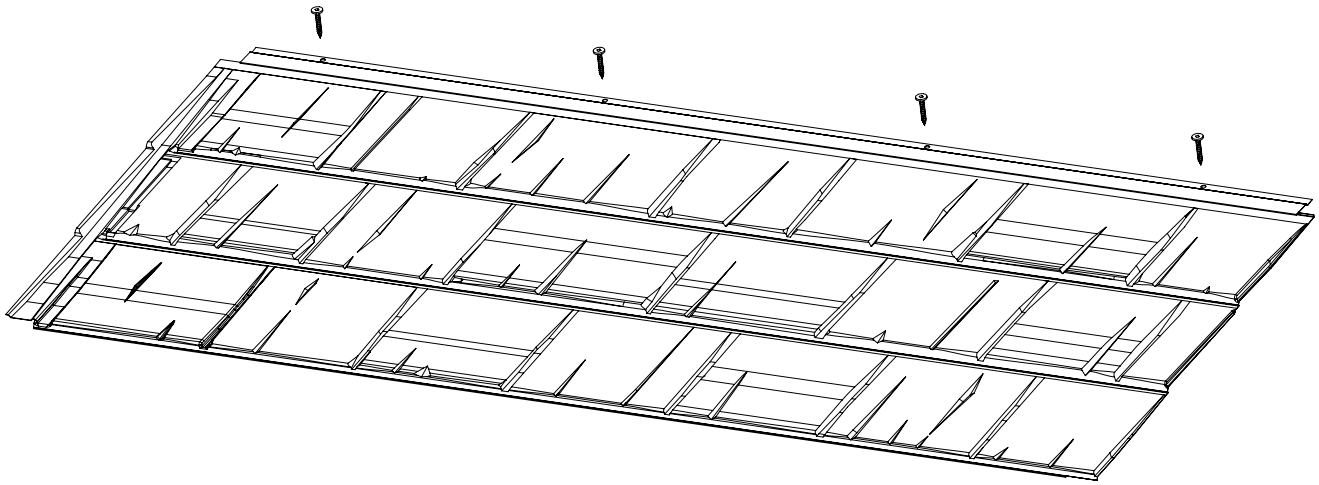


Standard

Standard four screw installation using the pre punched holes.



Panel Layout and Installation

Starter Strip

(Figure 16.1) When starting rows of panels, ensure that the starter strip is straight and true. You can do this by snapping a chalk line.

Figure 16.1

Install in Pairs

When installing panels, it is best to install in pairs. Install screw at a 90° angle **(Figure 16.2)**. Ensure that panel is engaged at the bottom and sidelap is aligned properly.

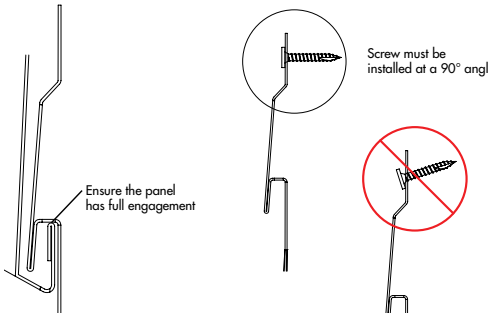


Figure 16.2

EC² Clip

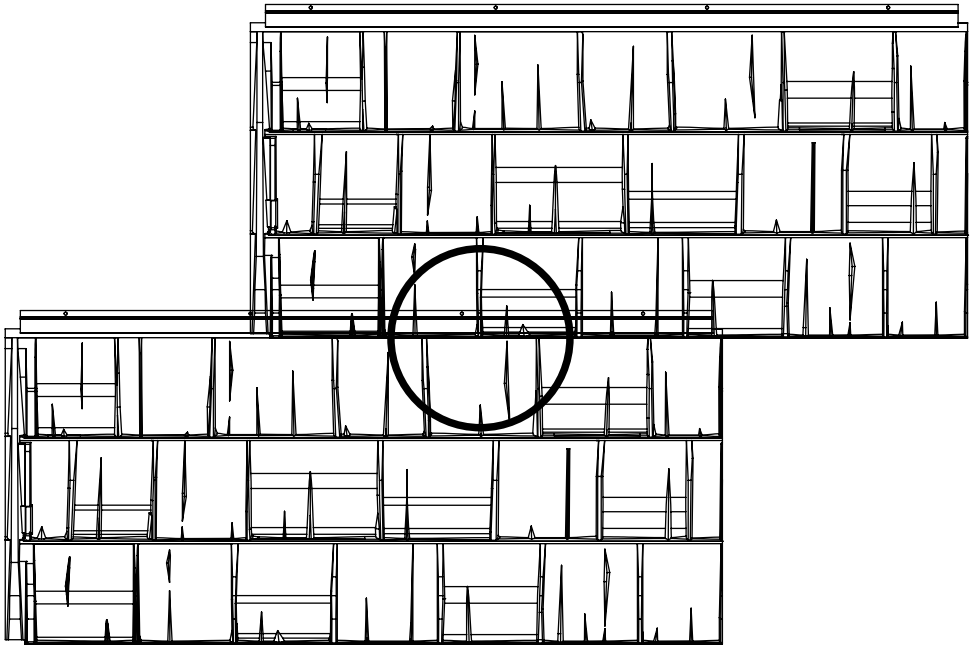
Clip is used between the vertical overlap to keep seam closed. It will also eliminate panel uplift in extreme weather **(Figure 16.3)**.
See **(Figure 16.4)** for clip placement on panel. The clip rests inside a recessed indent/pocket.

Figure 16.3

Figure 16.4

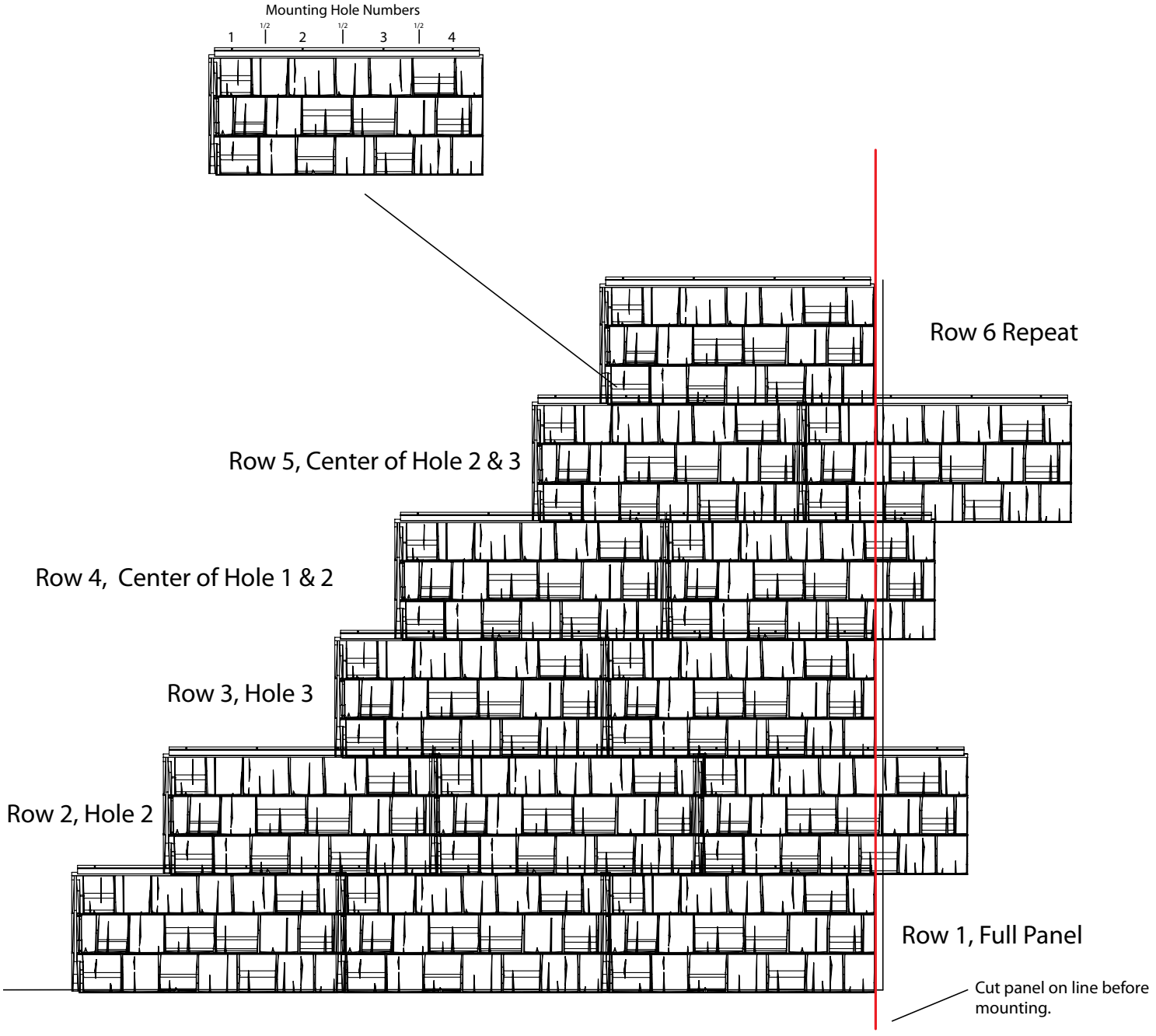
Panel Layout and Installation

Proper Panel Staggering



Panel Layout and Installation

Stock edge of panel should just cover the mounting hole, or centered between the holes.



Panel Layout and Installation

Panels at Window or Wall Obstructions

When installing siding under windows and doors, most likely you will have to cut the siding to fit under the window. Hold the piece of siding in place taking caution on overlaps. Mark the top of the siding where it will need to be cut so it will slide into the J-channels on the sides of the window. Next hook your tape measure on the bottom of the lock of siding directly under the window, measure to within a 1/4" of the sill. Then transfer these measurements to the siding panel, making sure you measure from the bottom of the siding panel.

**Note: Be sure to measure both sides of the window, you may find some openings are not always level.*

Panels at Windows and Doors (Tops)

Cutting out the tops of windows and doors is nearly the same as the bottoms. The difference in this process is the clearance needed to install the siding. When measuring your clearance, measure tight to the inside of the J-channel. When cutting horizontally, cut an extra 1/4" to allow for the bottom of this panel to slide over the lock of the lower panel and engage it **(Figure 20.1 and Fiture 20.2)**.

Figure 20.1

Furring

Check to see if you need any furring to keep the slope angle of your siding panel correct. If needed nail furring behind the finish trim that covers your horizontal cut **(Figure 20.3)**.

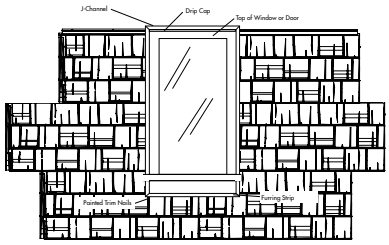


Figure 20.2

Gable End Measuring and Cutting

Angle cuts will have to be made on siding in gable sidewalls. A pattern can easily be made for these angles. Start with two small pieces of siding, lock one piece onto the panel below the start of the gable. The other piece hold into the eave line. At the bottom of the second piece draw a line on the first piece, following the angle. Cut on this line with a power saw or tin snips. You now have a pattern to transfer your cut lines on each row of siding in gable. Be sure to check your pattern often, all gable slopes are not always straight. Any roof slope can be handled in this manner.

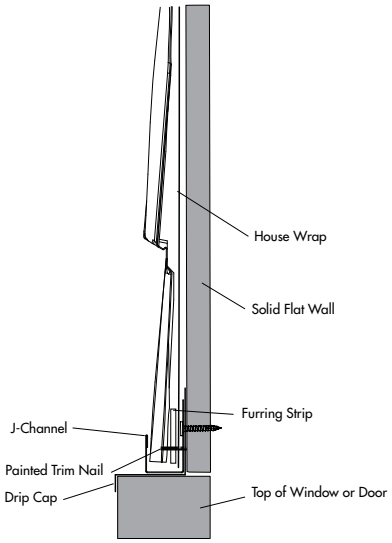


Figure 20.3

Installing

When nailing on the panel face, position the nail within the gates (lowest portion of the panel). Install the angled end of the siding into the J-channel first then lock the butt end of the siding into the lower row of siding **(Figure 21.1)**. The final row of the peak may be nailed with a trim nail that matches siding color, through the face of the siding. **(Figure 21.2)** Touch-up paint can be used to cover any exposed nail heads **(Figure 21.3)**.

Figure 21.1

Figure 21.2

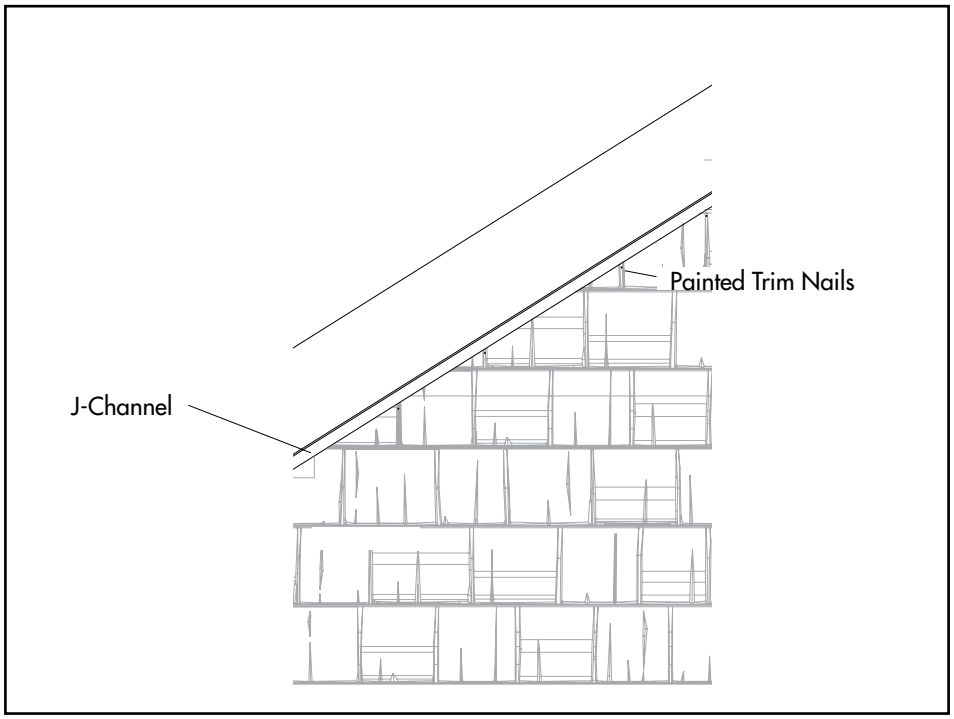


Figure 21.3

Final Row of Siding Under Eaves

The last row of siding will most likely have to be cut down to fit under the eave (**Figure 21.1**). To do this measure from the lower rows lock to the bottom of the eave. Transfer this measurement to the panel to be cut. Use an electric shear to make this cut. Check to see if furring is needed to keep slope angle correct. If needed install furring. Install finish trim flush with the eave. This row may be held in place by applying a bead of caulk in the lock of this panel prior to installation. Trim nails will be needed in the gates to keep siding in place, be sure to use the color matched nail or touch-up paint to cover exposed nail heads.

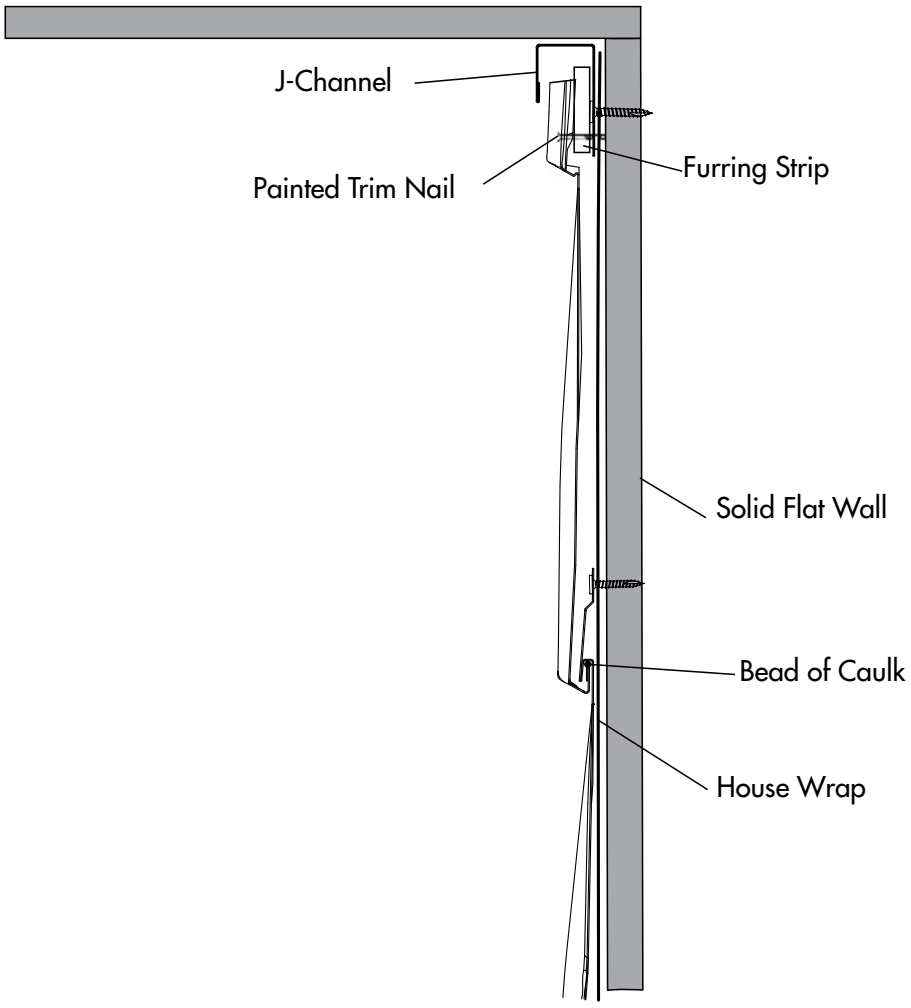


Figure 21.1

Clean Up

Use a mild soap and water for clean-up with a soft cloth or sponge. Do not rub excessively, this could cause damage to the surface. Do not use harsh abrasives. Mineral spirits may be used sparingly to remove grease or asphalt stains

Job Site

Re-install all fixtures and wires that were removed prior to installation. Scrap pieces, siding boxes, nails debris, etc. should be removed daily.

Additional Tips

It may be necessary to leave J-channels or corner posts loose around openings to help for installation of short siding panels. You may also have to leave J-channels off to get short pieces in and slip a J-channel in after installation. Nailing for this procedure can be done into the back side of the J-channel at every other row into the casing which it is butted into. A nail set will help in this procedure to set your nails into the wood. If leaving J-channels loose bow out ends and slip siding into J-channels and lock together.

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