

# 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](http://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.

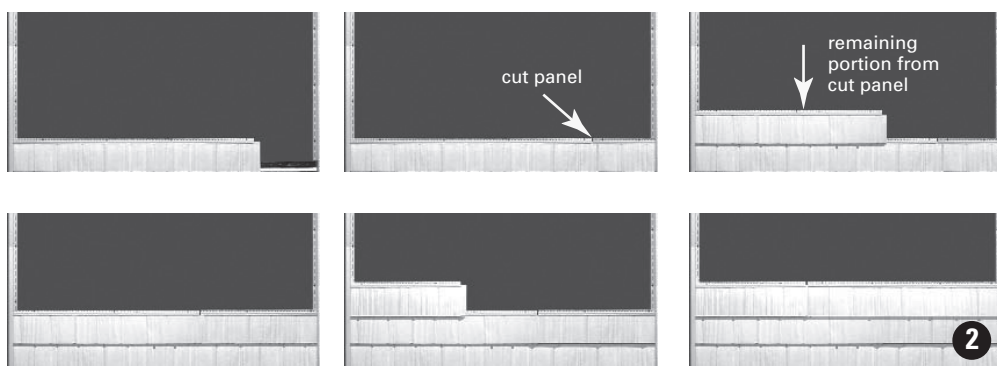
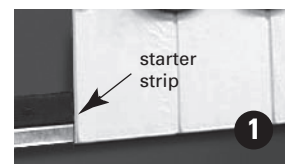
### Preparing Wall Surfaces:

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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## Basic Rules for Nailing

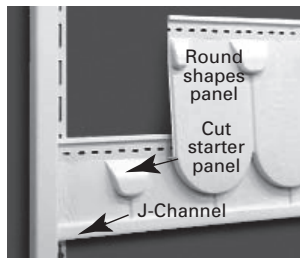
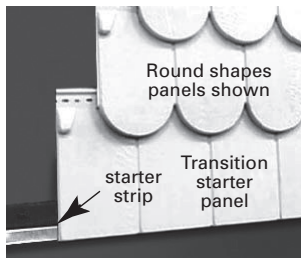
- Panels should be installed with "tension" and not allowed to "drop down". Apply upward pressure to the panels when nailing to make sure that the locks are firmly engaged with their receivers.
- Nail in the center of the slots, every twelve inches.
- Do not nail tightly.
- Do not face nail.
- Leave 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.

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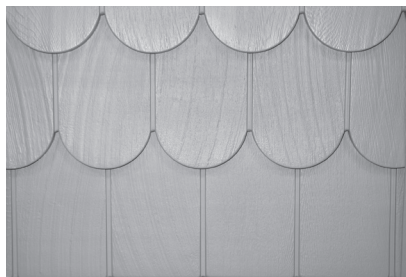
## Alternate Methods of Starting



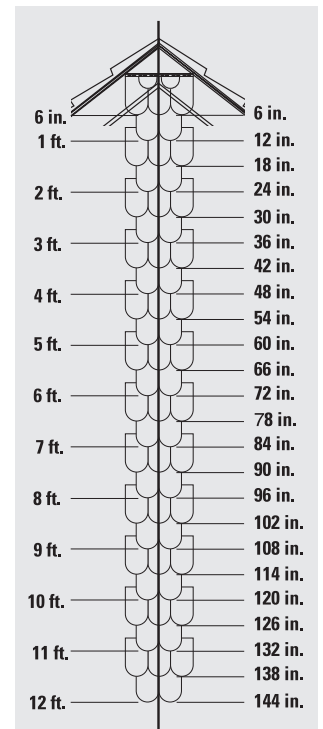
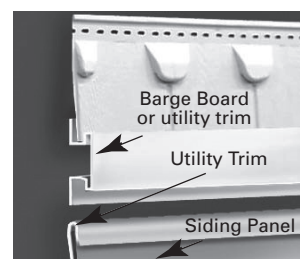
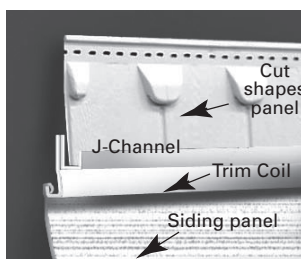
### TIP:

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)

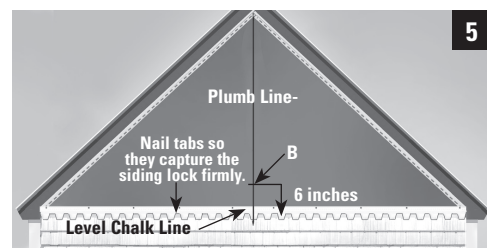
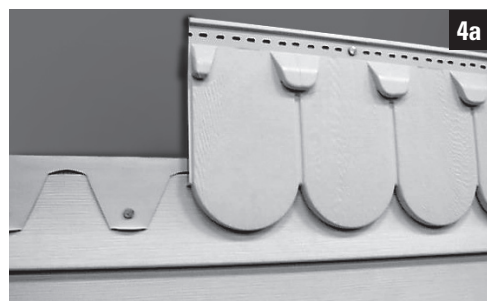
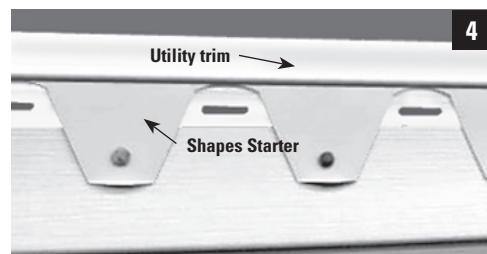
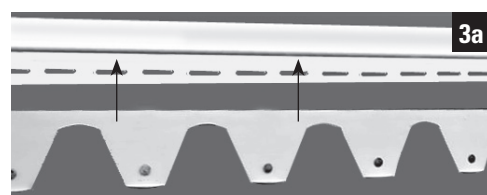
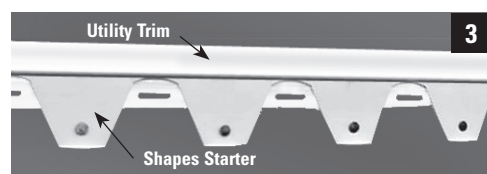
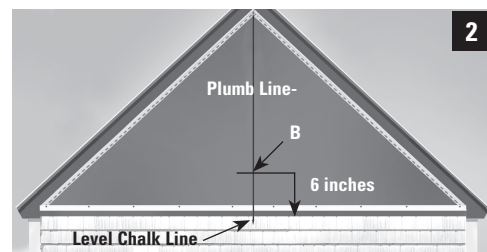
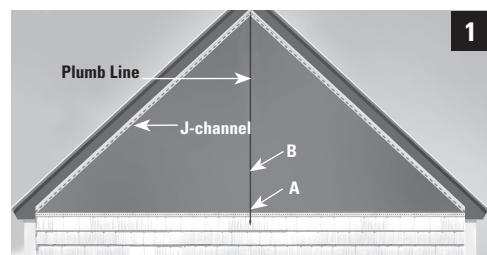
## Using Scallop Starter

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)

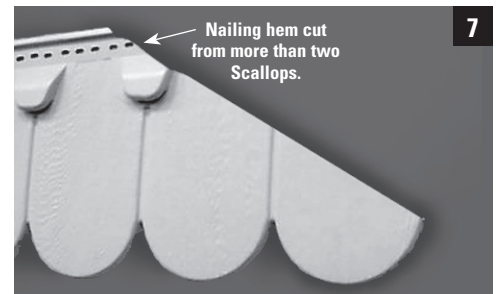
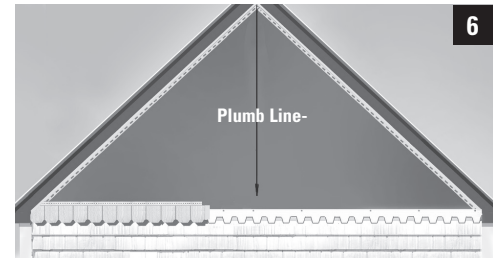
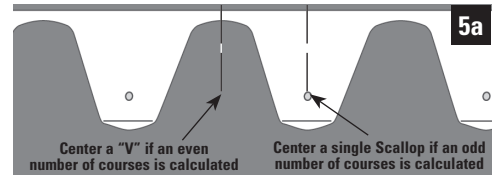
- Position Starter at the desired point, centered on the plumb line. The bottom of the Starter should be 1/4" above the final Scallop placement. Be sure Starter is level and plumb. **If you are installing over vinyl siding**, drill a hole that has a larger diameter than the fastener tip thru the siding 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.