

Fig. 1

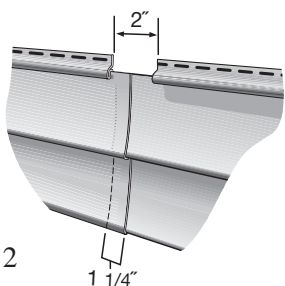


Fig. 2

Step 1

The first panel (or course) should be placed in the starter strip and securely locked along the entire length of the siding panel.

NOTE: Always overlap joints away from entrances and away from the point of greatest traffic. This will improve the overall appearance of the installation.

Step 2

Be sure to fasten the panels according to the instructions on page 14. Allowance should be made for expansion and contraction by leaving a 1/4" gap between the siding and all corner posts and channels (increase to 3/8" when installing in temperatures below 40°F).

Step 3

Do not drive the head of the fastener tightly against the nail slot. Leave 1/16" between the fastener head and the panel nailing strip.

Step 4

Do not stretch the panels up when fastening. Panel locks should be fully engaged; however, the panels should not be under vertical tension or compression when they are fastened.

Step 5

Since vinyl siding moves as the temperature changes, make certain that the vinyl panels can move freely in a side-to-side direction once fastened.

Step 6

Check every fifth or sixth course for horizontal alignment (Fig. 1).

[Check siding alignment with adjoining walls]

Step 7

When panels overlap, make sure they overlap approximately 1-1/4" (Fig. 2).

NOTE: Overlap with factory cut ends whenever possible. If you must use cut ends, duplicate the factory notches before installing.

Step 8

Stagger the siding end laps so that no two courses are aligned vertically, unless separated by three courses.

Beaded Horizontal Siding

Beaded panels are factory notched in three places (Fig. 1). For best results, overlap panels using factory notched ends only. **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 (Fig. 2). 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.

TIP Always overlap joints away from entrances and away from the point of greatest traffic. This will improve the overall appearance of the installation.

Fitting Siding around Fixtures

For handling protrusions around the wall, refer to the figure (Fig. 3) for hand fabricating, or use manufacturers' accessories specifically designed for this purpose. In addition, the following tips are suggested:

- Always begin a new course of siding at the fixture to avoid excess lap joints.
- Cut a slot 1/4" bigger than the fixture. (Fig. 3)
- When cutting, match the shape and contour of the obstruction. (Fig. 4)

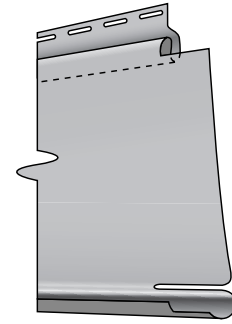


Fig. 1

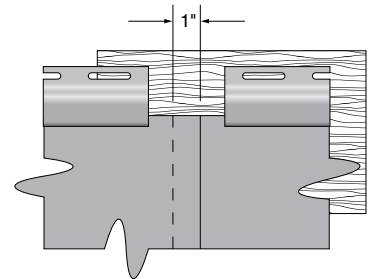


Fig. 2

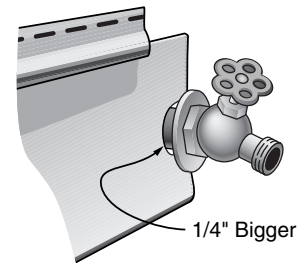


Fig. 3

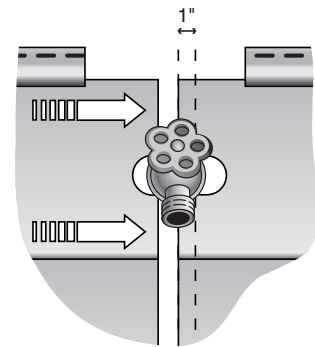


Fig. 4

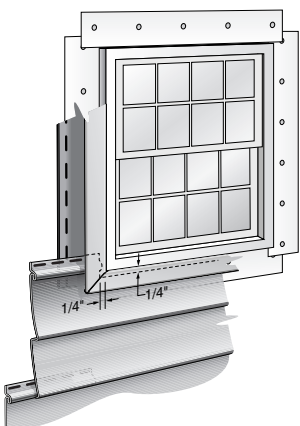


Fig. 1

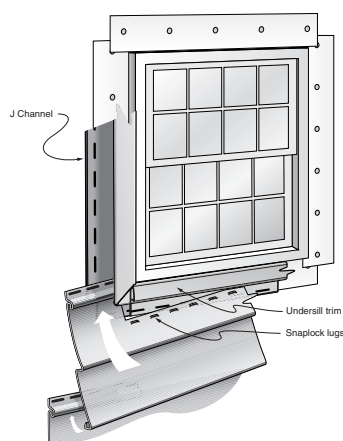


Fig. 2

Fitting under Windows

To mark the section to be cut, perform the following:

Step 1

Hold the panel under the window and mark the width of the window opening on the panel. Add 1/4" to both sides to allow for expansion and contraction of the siding. These marks represent the vertical cuts (Fig. 1).

Step 2

Lock a small piece of scrap siding into the lower panel next to the window. This will be used as a template for the horizontal cuts. Mark it 1/4" below the sill height (Fig. 1).

Step 3

Transfer the horizontal measurement to the panel, which will be installed under the window (Fig. 1).

Step 4

Cut the panel with tin snips and/or a utility knife.

The cut panel is now ready for installation under the window. Perform the following:

Step 5

Install undersill trim under/over the window, inside previously installed J-channel as a receiver for the cut siding. Undersill trim is used any time the top lock or bottom lock has been removed from the siding. Furring may be needed to maintain the face of the panel at the desired angle.

Step 6

Use a snaplock punch to place lugs facing out in the cut edge of the panel every 6"-10".

Step 7

Install the siding panel, making sure the lugs (from the snaplock punch) lock into the undersill trim (Fig. 2).

Finishing at the Top

Before the final course of siding is installed on the wall, any soffit accessories that will be used on the eaves must be installed. See the soffit installation section (Page 37).

Gable Ends

To install around gable ends, make a pattern that duplicates the slope of the gable (Fig. 1).

Step 1

Lock a short piece of siding into the gable starter course (i.e., the last course before the gable starts).

Step 2

Hold a second piece of siding against the J-Channel at the slope of the gable. Mark the slope with a pencil on the short piece of siding.

Step 3

Remove the short piece and cut along the pencil line as a pattern for the gable angle cuts. Repeat the procedure on the opposite side of the gable.

Step 4

It may be necessary to fasten the last panel at the gable peak with a trim nail. Use a 1 1/4" to 1 1/2" nail. **[This is the only time a nail should be placed in the face of the vinyl siding (Fig. 2).]**

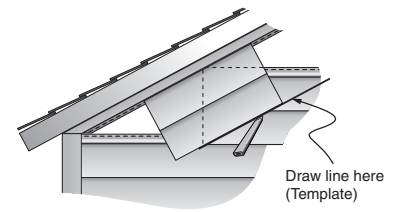


Fig. 1

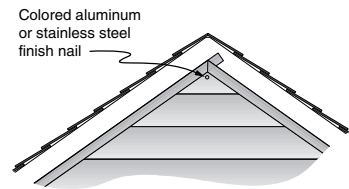


Fig. 2

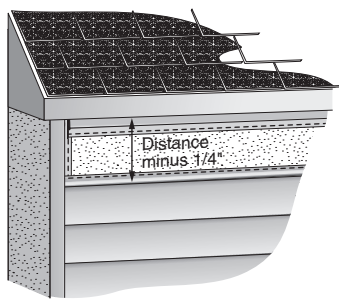


Fig.1

Eave Treatment

The last course of siding will generally need to be cut to fit the eave opening (Fig.1).

Step 1

Install undersill trim under the eave or overhang as a receiver for the cut siding. Undersill trim is used anytime the top or bottom lock has been removed from the siding. Furring may be needed to maintain face of the panel at the desired angle.

Step 2

Measure from the top of the undersill trim to the bottom of the upper lock on the previous course of panels. Subtract $1/4"$. Mark this dimension on the panel to be cut, measuring from the bottom edge of the panel.

Step 3

Using a snaplock punch, punch the vinyl siding along the cut edge every $6"$ to $10"$, so the raised lug is on the outside face.

Step 4

Install the siding panel, making sure the lugs (from snaplock punch) lock into the undersill trim.