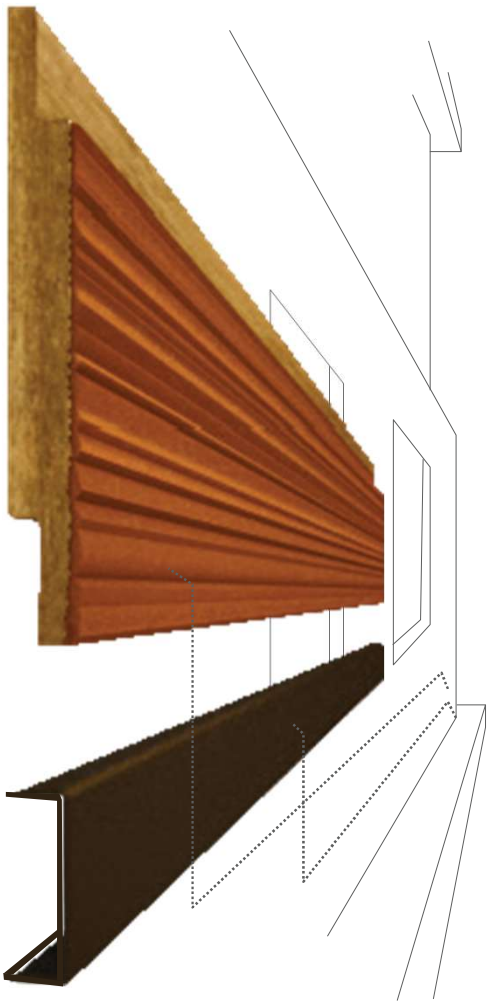
INSTALL GUIDE

for ARCHITECTURAL CLADDING and ALUMINUM TRIM

800-585-4120

www.identitywoodproducts.com

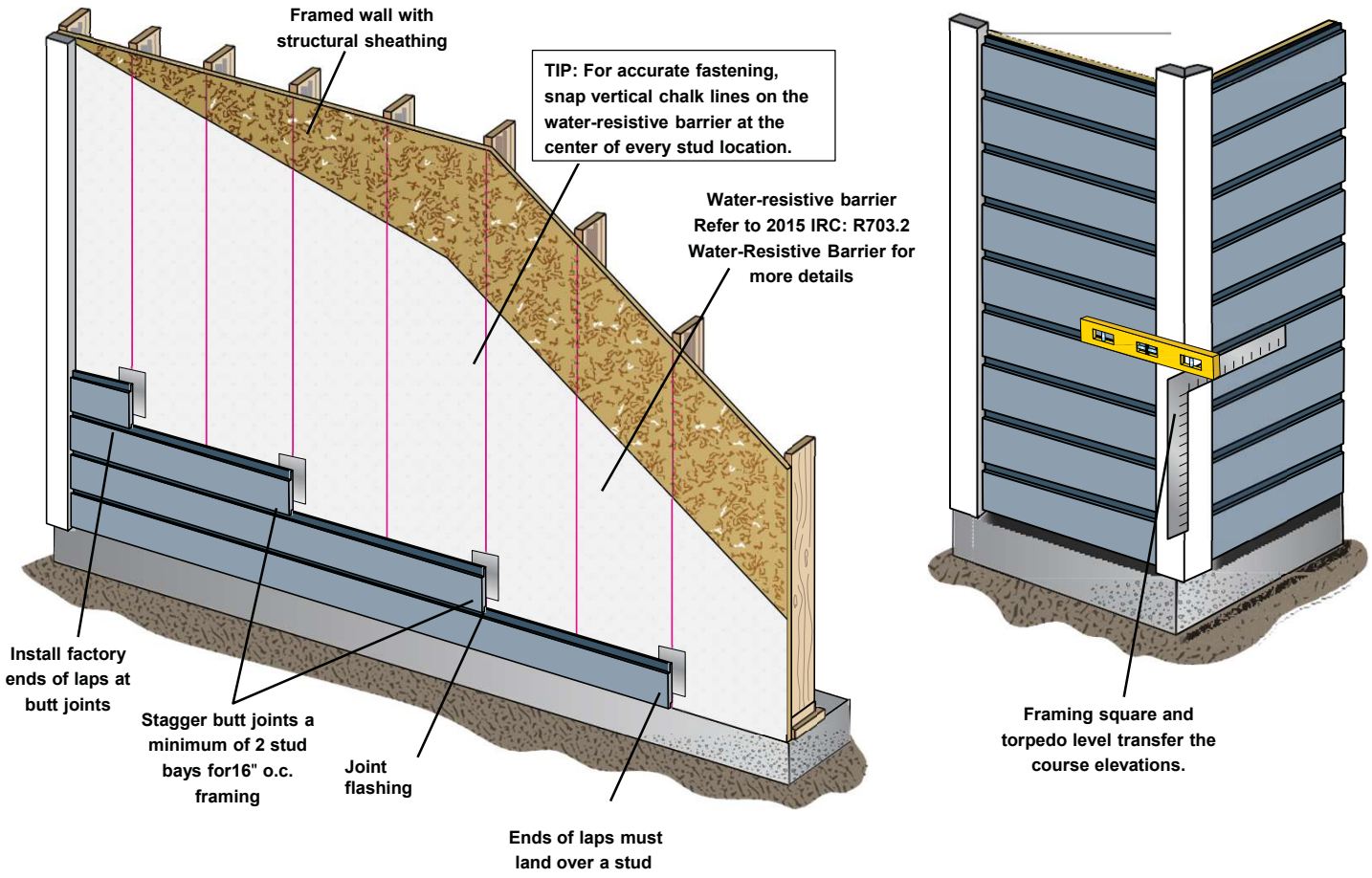


IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Identity Wood Products trim and architectural cladding is a fabricated, prefinished system using composite wood. The application instructions supplied herein must be followed or the warranty claim may be denied.

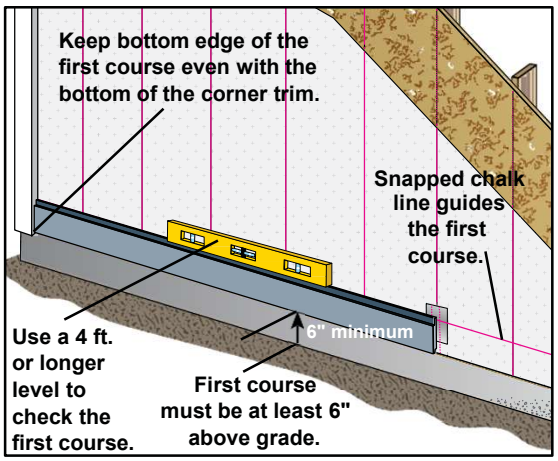
NOTE:
These instructions are only for architectural cladding installed over structural sheathing.
They are NOT to be used over foam insulation. Please ask for additional guidance if installing over rigid foam.

CONTENTS



INSTALLING THE LAPS

Ends must be primed with exterior grade latex primer system formulated for wood or wood composites. Primer can be tinted to match the top coat color. The first course of architectural cladding is critical to the proper installation of the laps on the rest of the building. The first course should start at the lowest point of the building but must be at least 6 inches above grade. Special attention should be made to ensure that it's straight and level. Attention should also be paid to staggering any butt joints in the laps so that the installation is attractive while making efficient use of material.



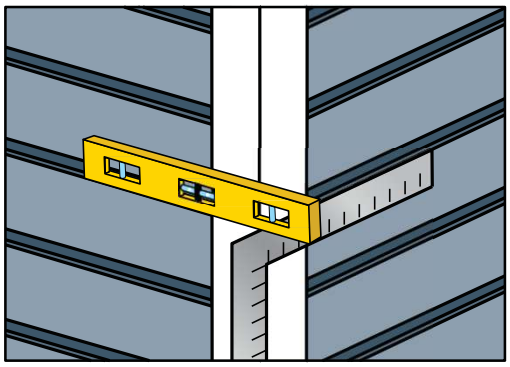
1) Use a level (4-ft. or longer) or chalked level line to ensure that the first course is level. As installation proceeds up the wall, periodically check the level and straightness of the courses. When correcting for flatness over products such as exterior insulation,use drywall shims, it is good practice to snap a chalk line every 3 to 5 courses to keep the laps straight and level.

2) Position the bottom edge of the first course of architectural cladding and secure utilizing the dado for self-alignment (check with local building codes).

3) If using wood or composite trim, run the architectural cladding to the trim leaving a 1/8 inch gap. The bottom of the architectural cladding should be kept even with the bottom of the trim, or if desired, the trim may extend below the bottom of the architectural cladding. But the architectural cladding must never hang below the trim. When installing the first course, make sure ground clearances are in accordance with these installation requirements and those of local codes.

LAP ALIGNMENT AT CORNERS

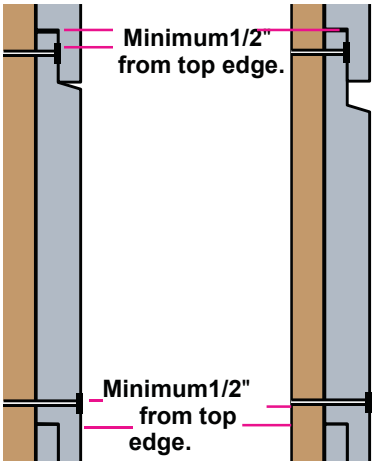
For the best looking installation, make sure that the heights of the lap courses match on both sides of a corner. Use a framing square, speed square or a level to match up the lap heights. Check every few courses to make sure proper heights are being maintained.



See Appendix A for matching aluminum trim instructions

FACE NAILING

Architectural cladding should be double nailed (one blind nail and one face nail), fastened maximum 16" o.c., and the fasteners need to be a minimum of 1/2" from an edge or dado edge as shown. Nail minimum 1/2" from top lap edge and 1-1/2" from bottom lap.



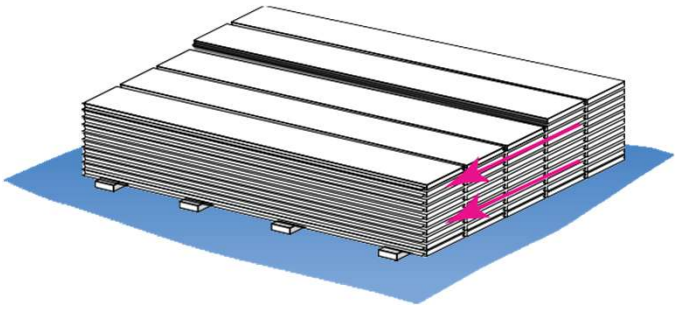
Fasten a maximum of 16" o.c. using 6d box nails with a minimum head of 1/4".

Fasten cladding no closer than 1/2" from any edge.

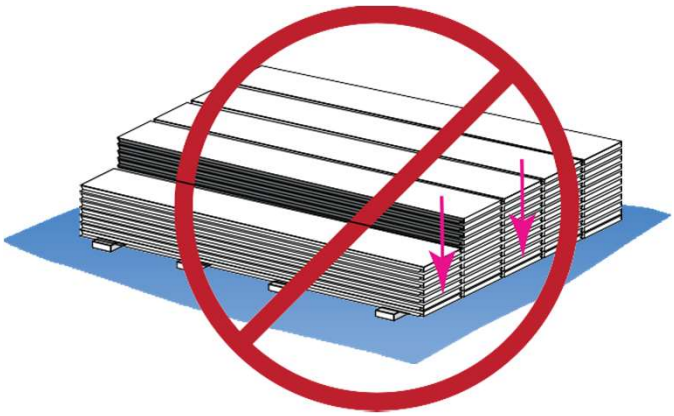
HANDLING

IMPORTANT: To prevent damage to the edge, extra care should be taken when removing laps from the pallet, while handling, and when installing with a lap gauge.

Pull from across the stack



DO NOT go down the stack

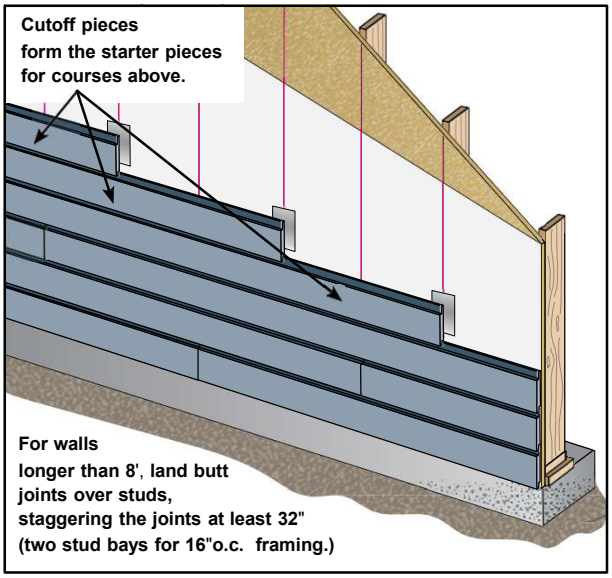


STAGGER THE BUTT JOINTS

For walls longer than 8 ft., it is necessary to butt joint additional lengths of architectural cladding. These butt joints should be staggered to avoid noticeable patterns, which is determined by the placement of the first course. Butt joints between consecutive courses should be spaced apart by at least two stud bays for 16 inch, o.c. framing.

While random placement of the laps is usually the most aesthetically pleasing, a progressive stagger pattern can make the job easier and faster without the pattern becoming too noticeable. With this strategy, the cut off piece for one course becomes the starter piece for a course above, making efficient use of materials and ensuring that all butt joints land on studs. The pattern can be modified for different stud placement.

Ends need to be primed with exterior grade latex primer system formulated for wood or wood composites prior to installation. Primer can be tinted to match the top coat color.



JOINT FLASHING

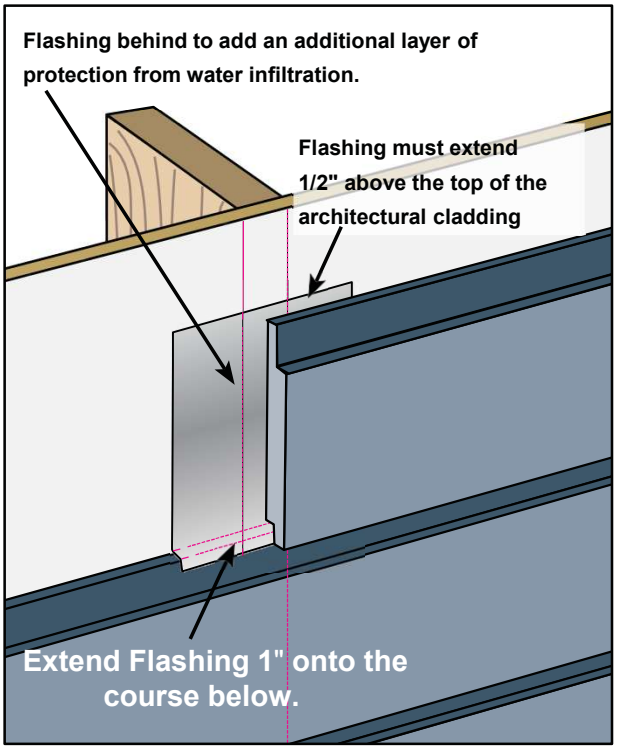
The recommended method for butting factory-finish ends for architectural cladding is moderate contact over a piece of joint flashing. For runs over 30 ft, leave an 1/8” gap at butt joints.

Flashing behind butt joints provides an extra level of protection against the entry of water at the joint. It is recommended that 6 inch. wide flashing that overlaps the course below by 1 inch. Some local building codes may require different size flashing.

Joint-flashing material must be durable, waterproof materials that do not react with wood composite products. Examples of suitable material include finished coil stock and code compliant water-resistive barriers.

TIP: Joint flashing can be quickly and easily made by cutting a 6 inch. wide section off a roll of housewrap. Tape the roll tightly at the cut mark and cut the section off using a miter saw with a carbide blade. Individual sheets then can be cut to length with a utility knife.

TIP: Use light-colored joint flashing when using light-colored prefinished architectural cladding. Dark color joint flashings should be used on architectural cladding with dark finishes.



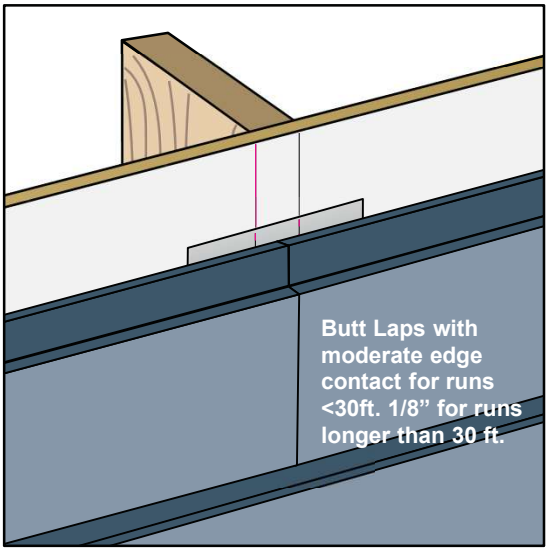
JOINT PLACEMENT & TREATMENT

Butt joints in architectural cladding should always land on a stud. Butt joints between studs are not recommended and should be avoided.

Once the initial course of architectural cladding is fastened to the wall, continue installing successive courses with full 8 ft. pieces (follow the stagger pattern for longer walls), or until a window, door or other opening interrupts the course. Notch laps as needed to fit around windows and doors. Again, be sure to paint or prime cut edges. Avoid placing butt joints directly above or below windows or above doors. Separate the joint from the opening by at least one course.

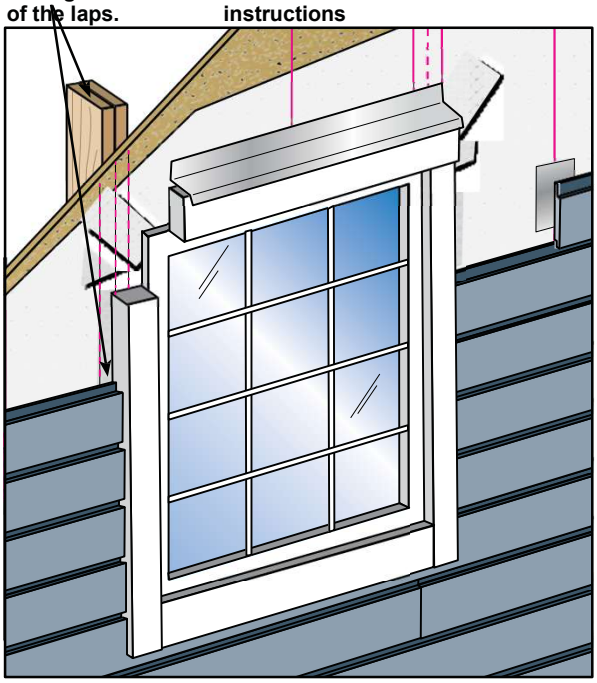
Where butt joints land on a stud, make sure there is enough stud space for laps on both sides of the joint to land properly. Both sides of a butt joint should land in the middle of a stud with 3/4 inch landing space for each side. The minimum stud space for a lap to land is 3/8 inch.

Pay special attention to window, doors, and corners that have been trimmed before the architectural cladding goes on. Vertical trim boards may cover the king studs beside windows or doors, or they may cover up corner studs leaving no room for nailing the architectural cladding. In these places add extra studs as needed. If corners are trimmed using wood or composite trim in any thickness, it may be necessary to measure and cut the first pieces of cladding to make sure the butt joints land on studs.



Add an extra stud if necessary for nailing the ends of the laps.

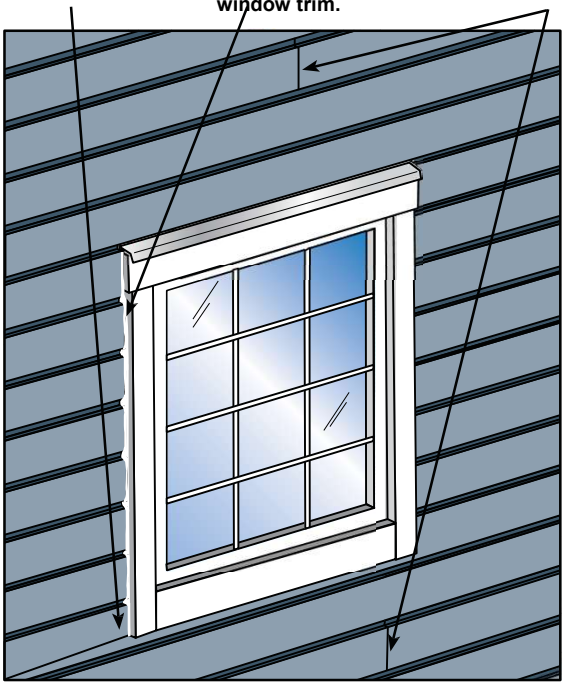
See Section 3 for matching aluminum trim instructions



Notch laps around window trim and flashing.

A caulk sealant must be used between architectural cladding and window trim.

Keep butt joints more than one course away and window trim from the top of window.



INSTALLING LAP ARCHITECTURAL ON GABLE WALLS

The keys to installing lap architectural cladding on gable walls efficiently are determining the angle or pitch of the roof, properly staging materials, and ensuring that the plank lengths are measured accurately.

Stage enough material on the pump jacks or scaffolding to complete the gable end, but take care not to overload the staging. When possible, a cut table should be located on the pump jacks or scaffolding, which frees up crew members to work on other walls.

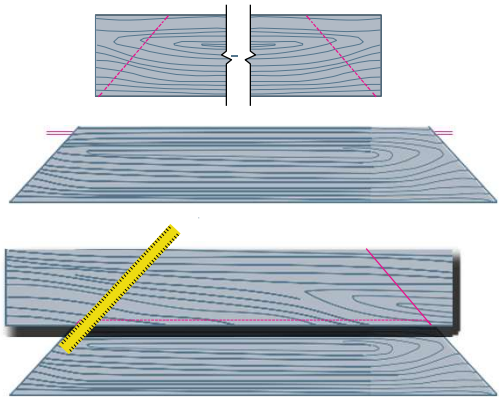
To cut laps for the gable:

1) Tack up a small scrap piece of architectural cladding where the first gable course is going.
2) Hold a second small piece of architectural cladding against the eave or rake board.
3) Trace the angle onto the scrap.
4) Cut that line and label the scrap as the template for the gable angle. The template can then be used to transfer the angle onto the larger pieces for cutting and installation.
   Note: A template will be needed for both the left and right gable ends, respectively.
5) Periodically check the angle as you progress up the wall.

The quickest way to measure and cut consecutive courses of architectural cladding for a gable is to work off the previous piece.

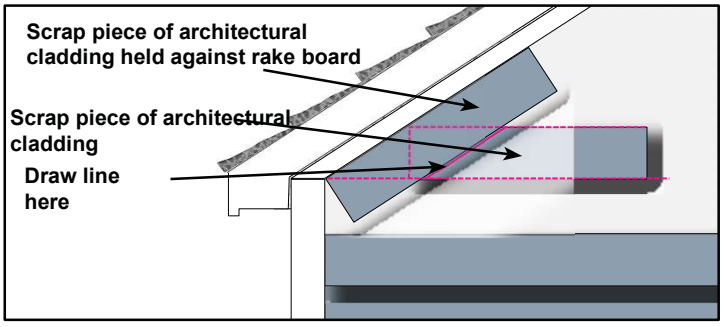
1) Cut and fit the lowest course of architectural cladding.
2) Before installing, lay it flat and measure down 1 inch from the top edge of the lap for the course overlap. Make a mark on both ends.
3) Set a piece of uncut architectural cladding on top of the first piece, aligning the bottom edge with the overlap marks. Transfer the length directly to the uncut piece.
4) Draw the gable angle with the template, cut the angle and then repeat the process for the next course.

TIP FOR FAST GABLE INSTALLATION



1. **Measure, cut and fit the lowest gable lap using gable angle template.**
2. **Before installing measure down the 1" overlap at the top of the board.**
3. **Place a lap for the next piece on the overlap lines and mark the length.**
4. **Draw the angle, cut and repeat the process for the next course.**

ANGLE TEMPLATE

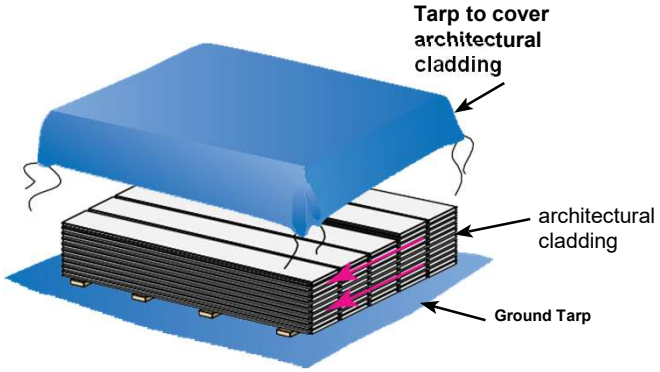


INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS PRIMED & PREFINISHED PRODUCTS

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO INSTALL AND FINISH THIS PRODUCT IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE BUILDING CODES AND JELD-WEN, INC. PRODUCTS WRITTEN APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PERSONAL INJURY, AFFECT SYSTEM PERFORMANCE, VIOLATE LOCAL BUILDING CODES, AND VOID THE PRODUCT ONLY WARRANTY.

CUTTING:

Use a fine tooth hand saw or power saw with a combination blade. Cut into the exposed face of the material. Carbide tipped blades are recommended.

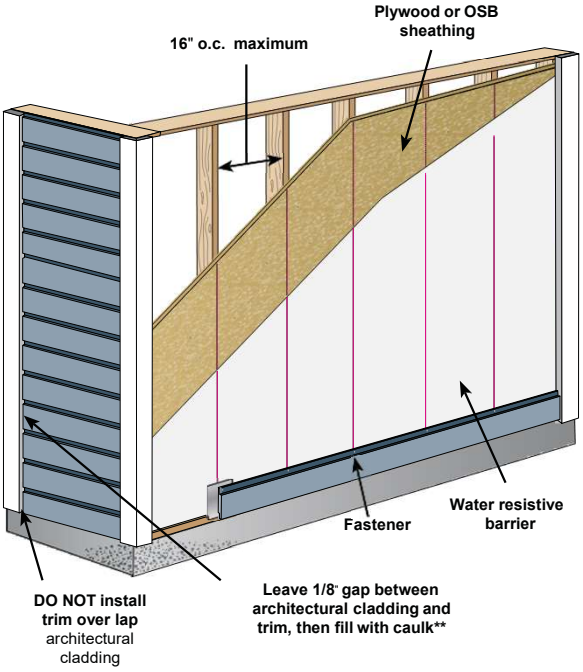


STORAGE:

Cover when stored outside. Keep architectural cladding product off the ground and dry. Excessive moisture pickup from improper storage may affect the performance of architectural cladding and trim. Do not stack material in excess of 3 units high.

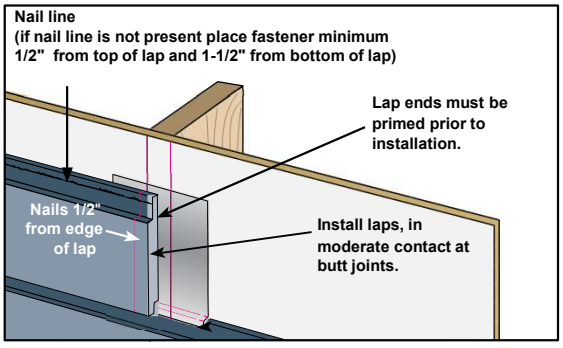
For job site storage, the material should be placed on stringers and covered, preferably on concrete, asphalt, or a similar surface. For all other instances, a tarp should be placed over the ground cover under the stringers, with the material still under cover.

IMPORTANT: To prevent damage to the drip edge, extra care must be taken when removing laps from the pallet, while handling, and when installing with a lap gauge. Please see additional handling requirements on page 4.



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Architectural cladding may be installed over braced wood or steel studs spaced a maximum of 16” o.c. or directly to minimum 7/16” thick OSB sheathing. See General Fastening Requirements. Irregularities in framing and sheathing can mirror through the finished application.
- A water-resistive barrier is required in accordance with local building code requirements. The water-resistive barrier must be appropriately installed with penetration and junction flashing in accordance with local building code requirements. JELD-WEN, inc. will assume no responsibility for water infiltration.
- When installing architectural cladding all clearance details must be followed.
- Adjacent finished grade must slope away from the building in accordance with local building codes - typically a minimum of 6” in the first 10’.
- Do not use architectural cladding in Fascia or Trim applications.
- Do not install architectural cladding such that they may remain in contact with standing water.
- Architectural cladding must be installed on flat vertical wall applications only.



INSTALLATION: JOINT TREATMENT

- Joint flashing behind field butt joints is required for prefinished and recommended for primed products.
- Field butt joint gaps may be caulked on primed architectural cladding products that are to be painted in the field.* Provided matching color touch up paint may also be used. DO caulk where architectural cladding laps meet vertical trim.

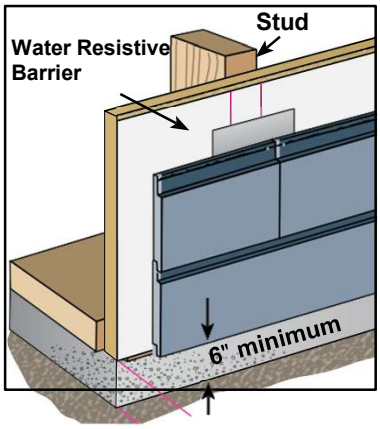
* *Note: Field painting over caulking may produce a sheen difference when compared to the field painted product.*

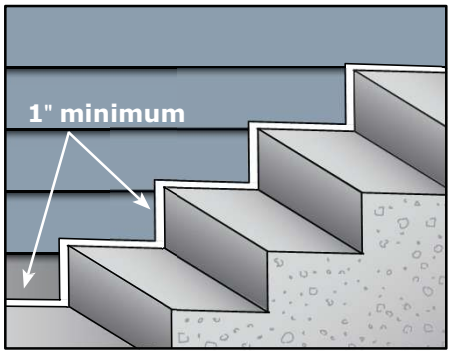
** *Refer to Caulking section in these instructions.*

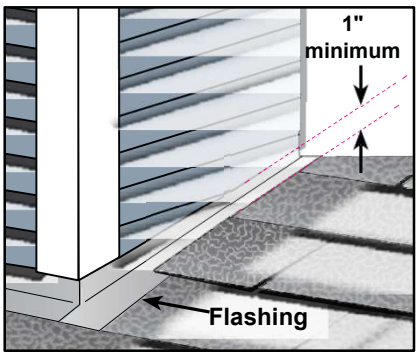
CLEARANCES:

Install architectural cladding and trim products in compliance with local building code requirements for clearance between the bottom edge of the architectural cladding and the adjacent finished grade.

See Appendix A for matching aluminum trim instructions



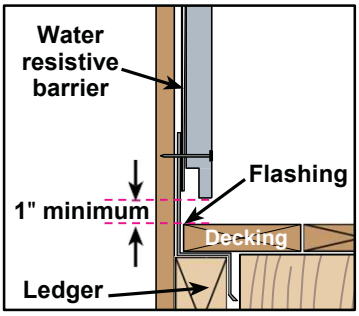


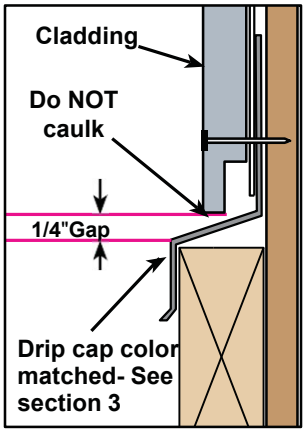


Maintain a 1" minimum clearance between architectural cladding and paths, steps and driveways.

Maintain a 1" minimum clearance between architectural cladding and decking material.

At the juncture of the roof and vertical surfaces, flashing and counterflashing shall be installed per the roofing manufacturer's instructions. Provide a 1" minimum clearance between the roofing and the bottom edge of the cladding and trim.





FASTENER REQUIREMENTS **

Face nailing is required with this architectural cladding product.

FACE NAILING

Wood Framing - Nail

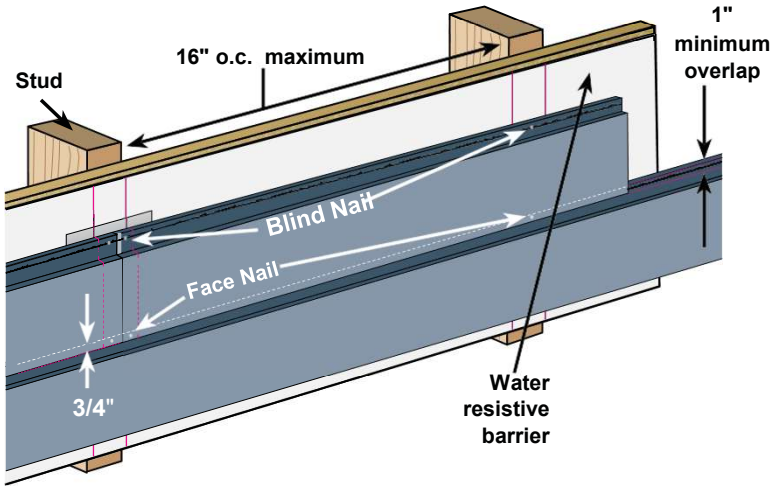
- 6d (0.113" shank x 0.267" HD x 2" long)
- Siding nail (0.099" shank x 0.221" HD x 2" long)

Steel Framing - Screws

- Ribbed Bugle-head or equivalent (No. 8-18 x 1-7/8" long x 0.323" HD) Screws must penetrate 3 threads into metal framing.

Steel Framing - Nails

- ET & F pin or equivalent (0.10" shank x 0.25" HD x 1.5" long) Nails must penetrate minimum 1/4" into metal framing. OSB minimum 7/16"
- Siding nail (0.09" shank x 0.221" HD x 1-3/4" long)



**See IRC R602.3(1) Fastening Schedule Table

GENERAL FASTENER REQUIREMENTS

Fasteners must be corrosion resistant, galvanized, or stainless steel. Electro-galvanized are acceptable but may exhibit premature corrosion. Vintage Wood recommends the use of quality, hot-dipped galvanized nails. Vintage Wood is not responsible for the corrosion resistance of fasteners. Stainless steel fasteners are recommended when installing architectural cladding near the ocean, large bodies of water, or in very humid cli- mates. Manufacturers of ACQ and CA preservative-treated wood recommend spacer materials or other physical barriers to prevent direct contact of ACQ or CA preservative-treated wood and aluminum products. Fasteners used to attach to preservative-treated wood shall be of hot dipped zinc-coated galvanized steel or stainless steel and in accordance to 2009 IRC R317.3 or 2009 IBC 2304.9.5.

- Consult applicable product evaluation or listing for correct fasteners type and placement to achieve specified design wind loads.
- NOTE: Published wind loads may not be applicable to all areas where Local Building Codes have specific jurisdiction.
- Drive fasteners perpendicular to architectural cladding and framing.
- Fastener heads must fit snug against architectural cladding (no air space). (fig. A)
- Do not over-drive nail heads or drive nails at an angle.
- If nail is countersunk, fill nail hole and add a nail. (fig. B)
- For wood framing, under driven nails must be hit flush to the lap with a hammer (For steel framing, remove and replace nail).
- NOTE: Whenever a structural member is present, architectural cladding must be fastened with even spacing to the structural member.
- Do not use aluminum fasteners, staples, or clipped head nails

PNEUMATIC FASTENING

This architectural cladding product may be hand nailed or fastened with a pneumatic tool. Pneumatic fastening is highly recommended. Set air pressure so that the fastener is driven snug with the surface of the cladding. A flush mount attachment on the pneumatic tool is recommended. This will help control the depth the nail is driven. If setting the nail depth proves difficult, choose a setting that under drives the nail. (Drive under driven nails snug with a smooth faced hammer - Does not apply for installation to steel framing).

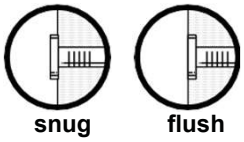
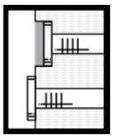


FIGURE A



Countersink Fill & Add Nail

FIGURE B

DO NOT under drive nails

DO NOT staple

CUT EDGE TREATMENT

Prime, paint (with provided matching touch up paint) and caulk all field cut edges.

CAULKING

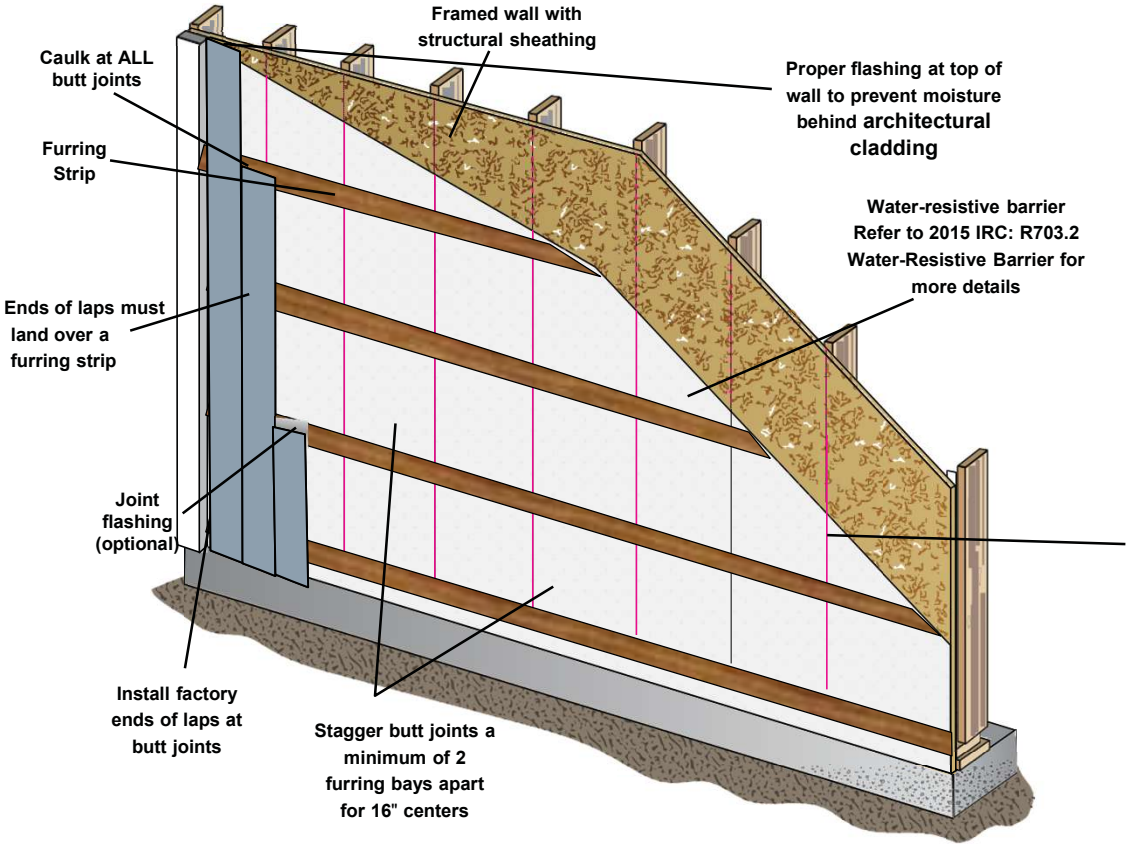
For best results use an Elastomeric Joint Sealant complying with ASTM C920 Grade NS, Class 25 or higher or a Latex Joint Sealant complying with ASTM C834. Caulking/Sealant must be applied in accordance with the caulking/sealant manufacturer's written instructions. Identity Wood Products provides matching siliconized acrylic latex caulk.

INSTALLING THE LAPS

Ends must be primed with exterior grade latex or oil based primer system formulated for wood or wood composites. Primer can be tinted to match the top coat color. The first course of architectural cladding is critical to the proper installation of the laps on the rest of the building.The first course should start at the furthest left or right point of the building. Bottom of board must be at least 6 inches above grade. Special attention should be made to ensure that it's straight and plumb. Attention should also be paid to staggering any butt joints in the laps so that the installation is attractive while making efficient use of material.

1) Install 1" x 2" furring stips 16" o.c. to studs over a water resistive barrier. Furring strips should be installed level and securely fastened to the framing structure.
2) Use a level (4-ft. or longer) or chalked plumb line to ensure that the first course is plumb. As installation proceeds across the wall, periodically check the plumb and straightness of the courses. When correcting for flatness over products such as exterior insulation,use drywall shims. It is good practice to snap a chalk line every 3 to 5 courses to keep the laps straight and level.
3) Position the edge of the first course of architectural cladding and secure utilizing the dado for self-alignment (check with local building codes).
4) Run the architectural cladding to the trim leaving a 1/8 inch gap between the architectural cladding and trim.
5) Ensure that the top of the architectural cladding has proper flashing to prevent moisture intrusion behind laps.

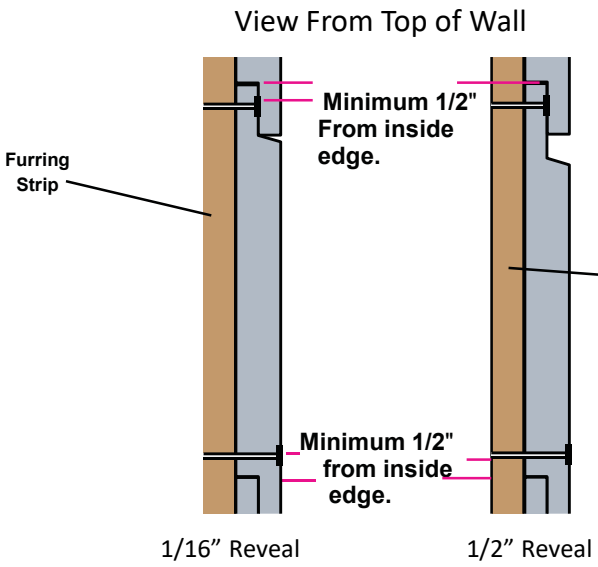
The bottom of the architectural cladding should be kept even with the bottom of the trim, or if desired, the trim may extend below the bottom of the architectural cladding. But the architectural cladding must never hang below the trim. When installing the first course make sure ground clearances are in accordance with these installation requirements and those of local codes.



TIP: For accurate fastening of furring strips, snap vertical chalk lines on the water-resistive barrier at the center of every stud location. Then snap a level line to ensure proper installation of furring strips.

FACE NAILING

Architectural cladding should be double nailed (one blind nail and one face nail), fastened maximum 16" o.c., and the fasteners need to be a minimum of 1/2" from an edge or dado edge as shown. Nail minimum 1/2" from inside lap edge and 1-1/2” from outside lap.



Install proper flashing at top of wall to prevent moisture behind laps.

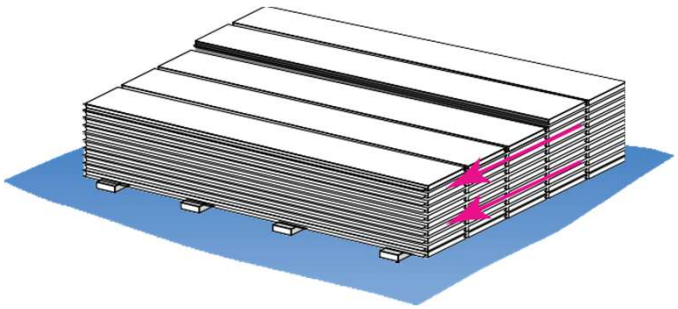
Fasten a maximum of 16" o.c. using 6d box nails with a minimum head of 1/4".

Fasten architectural cladding no closer than 1/2" from any edge.

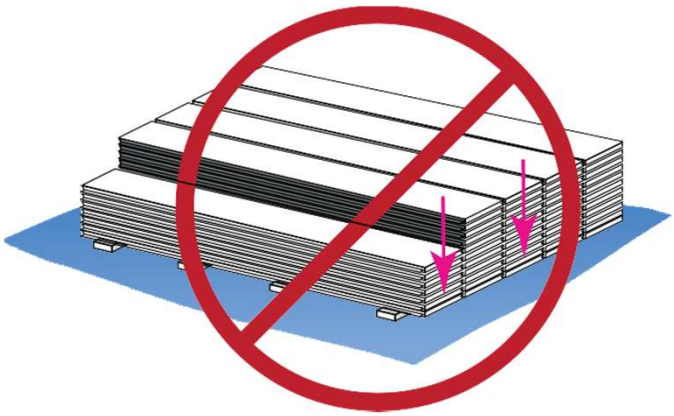
HANDLING

IMPORTANT: To prevent damage to the drip edge, extra care should be taken when removing laps from the pallet, while handling, and when installing with a lap gauge.

Pull from across the stack



DO NOT go down the stack

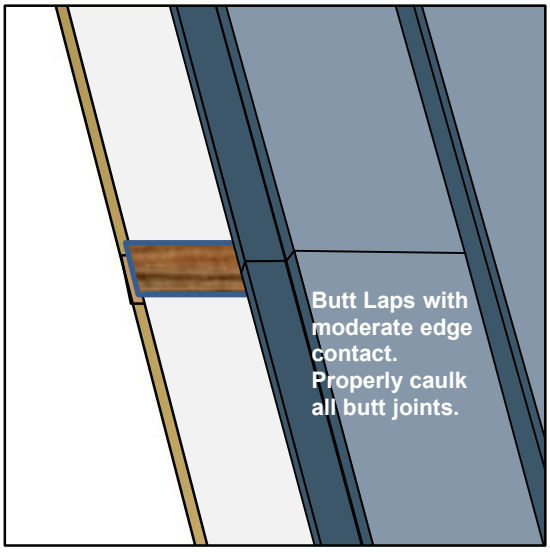


JOINT PLACEMENT & TREATMENT

Once the initial course of architectural cladding is fastened to the wall, continue installing successive courses with full 8 ft. pieces (follow the stagger pattern for longer walls), or until a window, door or other opening interrupts the course. Notch laps as needed to fit around windows and doors. Again, be sure to paint or prime cut edges. Avoid placing butt joints directly above or below windows or above doors. Separate the joint from the opening by at least one course of architectural cladding.

Butt joints should land on a furring strip, and be properly caulked. Make sure there is enough space for laps on both sides of the joint to land properly. Both sides of a butt joint should land in the center of the strip with 3/4 inch landing space for each side. The minimum space for a lap to land is 3/8 inch.

Pay special attention to window, doors, and corners that have been trimmed before the architectural cladding goes on. Vertical trim boards may cover the king studs beside windows or doors, or they may cover up corner studs leaving no room for nailing the architectural cladding. In these places add extra studs as needed. If corners are trimmed using wood or composite trim in any thickness, it may be necessary to measure and cut the first pieces of architectural cladding to make sure the butt joints land on furring strips.



STAGGER THE BUTT JOINTS

For walls taller than 8 ft., it is necessary to butt joint additional lengths of architectural cladding. These butt joints should be staggered to avoid noticeable patterns, which is determined by the placement of the first course. Butt joints between consecutive courses should be spaced apart. **ALL butt joints must be adequately caulked to avoid water intrusion.**

While random placement of the laps is usually the most aesthetically pleasing, a progressive stagger pattern can make the job easier and faster without the pattern becoming too noticeable. With this strategy, the cut off piece for one course becomes the starter piece for a course beside, making efficient use of materials and ensuring that all butt joints are staggered. The pattern can be modified for different stud placement.

Ends need to be primed with exterior grade latex or oil based primer system formulated for wood or wood composites prior to installation. Primer can be tinted to match the top coat color.

JOINT FLASHING (OPTIONAL)

The recommended method for butting factory-finish ends for all architectural cladding is moderate contact over a piece of joint flashing. Even when using flashing, the butt joints should be adequately caulked.

Flashing behind butt joints provides an extra level of protection against the entry of water at the joint. It is recommended that 6 inch wide flashing that overlaps the course below by 1 inch. Some local building codes may require different size flashing.

Joint-flashing material must be durable, waterproof materials that do not react with wood composite products. Examples of suitable material include finished coil stock and code compliant water-resistive barriers.

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS PRIMED & PREFINISHED PRODUCTS

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO INSTALL AND FINISH THIS PRODUCT IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE BUILDING CODES AND JELD-WEN, INC. PRODUCTS WRITTEN APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PERSONAL INJURY, AFFECT SYSTEM PERFORMANCE, VIOLATE LOCAL BUILDING CODES, AND VOID THE PRODUCT ONLY WARRANTY.

CUTTING

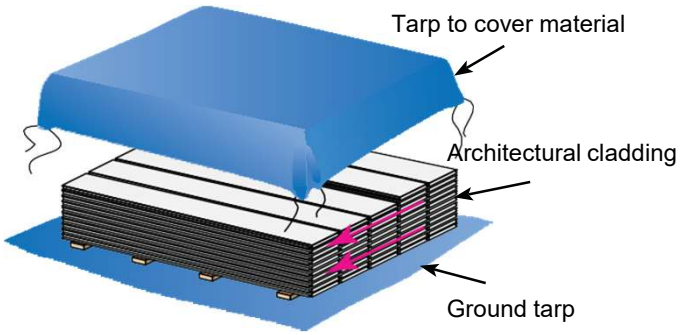
Use a fine tooth hand saw or power saw with a combination blade. Cut into the exposed face of the material. Carbide tipped blades are recommended.

STORAGE

Cover when stored outside. Keep architectural cladding product off the ground and dry. Excessive moisture pickup from improper storage may affect the performance of architectural cladding and trim. Do not stack material in excess of 3 units high.

For job site storage, the material should be placed on stringers and covered, preferably on concrete, asphalt, or a similar surface. For all other instances, a tarp should be placed over the ground cover under the stringers, with the material still under cover.

IMPORTANT: To prevent damage to the drip edge, extra care must be taken when removing laps from the pallet, while handling, and when installing with a lap gauge. Please see additional handling requirements on page 4.



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- Lap architectural cladding may be installed over braced wood or steel studs spaced a maximum of 16” o.c. or directly to minimum 7/16” thick OSB sheathing. See General Fastening Requirements. Irregularities in framing and sheathing can mirror through the finished application.
- A water-resistive barrier is required in accordance with local building code requirements. The water-resistive barrier must be appropriately installed with penetration and junction flashing in accordance with local building code requirements. JELD-WEN, inc. will assume no responsibility for water infiltration.
- When installing lap architectural cladding all clearance details must be followed.
- Adjacent finished grade must slope away from the building in accordance with local building codes - typically a minimum of 6” in the first 10’.
- Do not use lap architectural cladding in Fascia or Trim applications.
- Do not install lap architectural cladding such that they may remain in contact with standing water.
- Lap architectural cladding must be installed on flat vertical wall applications only.

INSTALLATION: JOINT TREATMENT

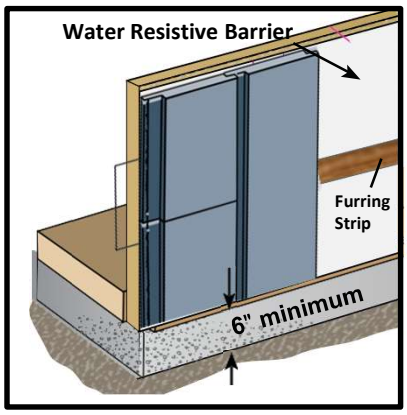
- Joint flashing behind field butt joints is required for prefinished and recommended for primed products.
- Field butt joint gaps may be caulked on primed architectural cladding products that are to be painted in the field.* Provided matching color touch up paint may also be used. DO caulk where architectural cladding laps meet vertical trim.

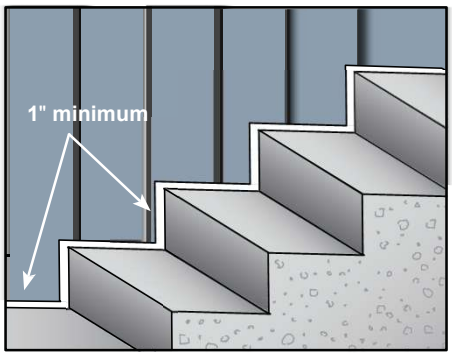
* *Note: Field painting over caulking may produce a sheen difference when compared to the field painted product.*

** *Refer to Caulking section in these instructions.*

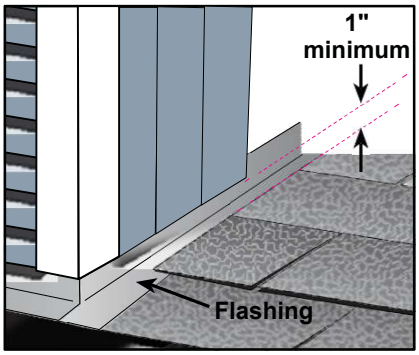
CLEARANCES

Install architectural cladding and trim products in compliance with local building code requirements for clearance between the bottom edge of the architectural cladding and the adjacent finished grade.





See Appendix A for matching aluminum trim instructions



Maintain a 1" minimum clearance between architectural cladding and paths, steps and driveways.

Maintain a 1" minimum clearance between architectural cladding and decking material.

At the juncture of the roof and vertical surfaces, flashing and counterflashing shall be installed per the roofing manufacturer's instructions. Provide a 1" minimum clearance between the roofing and the edge of the architectural cladding and trim.

FASTENER REQUIREMENTS **

Face nailing is required with this lap and gap architectural cladding product.

FACE NAILING

Wood Framing - Nail

- 6d (0.113" shank x 0.267" HD x 2" long)
- Siding nail (0.099" shank x 0.221" HD x 2" long)

Steel Framing - Screws

- Ribbed Bugle-head or equivalent (No. 8-18 x 1-7/8" long x 0.323" HD) Screws must penetrate 3 threads into metal framing.

Steel Framing - Nails

- ET & F pin or equivalent (0.10" shank x 0.25" HD x 1.5" long) Nails must penetrate minimum 1/4" into metal framing. OSB minimum 7/16"
- Siding nail (0.09" shank x 0.221" HD x 1-3/4" long)

**See IRC R602.3(1) Fastening Schedule Table

GENERAL FASTENER REQUIREMENTS:

Fasteners must be corrosion resistant, galvanized, or stainless steel. Electro-galvanized are acceptable but may exhibit premature corrosion. Vintage Wood recommends the use of quality, hot-dipped galvanized nails. Vintage Wood is not responsible for the corrosion resistance of fasteners. Stainless steel fasteners are recommended when installing architectural cladding near the ocean, large bodies of water, or in very humid cli- mates. Manufacturers of ACQ and CA preservative-treated wood recommend spacer materials or other physical barriers to prevent direct contact of ACQ or CA preservative-treated wood and aluminum products. Fasteners used to attach to preservative-treated wood shall be of hot dipped zinc-coated galvanized steel or stainless steel and in accordance to 2009 IRC R317.3 or 2009 IBC 2304.9.5.

- Consult applicable product evaluation or listing for correct fasteners type and placement to achieve specified design wind loads.
- NOTE: Published wind loads may not be applicable to all areas where Local Building Codes have specific jurisdiction.
- Drive fasteners perpendicular to architectural cladding and framing.
- Fastener heads must fit snug against architectural cladding (no air space). (fig. A)
- Do not over-drive nail heads or drive nails at an angle.
- If nail is countersunk, fill nail hole and add a nail. (fig. B)
- For wood framing, under driven nails must be hit flush to the lap with a hammer (For steel framing, remove and replace nail).
- NOTE: Whenever a structural member is present, architectural cladding must be fastened with even spacing to the structural member.
- Do not use aluminum fasteners, staples, or clipped head nails

PNEUMATIC FASTENING

The architectural cladding product may be hand nailed or fastened with a pneumatic tool. Pneumatic fastening is highly recommended. Set air pressure so that the fastener is driven snug with the surface of the architectural cladding . A flush mount attachment on the pneumatic tool is recommended. This will help control the depth the nail is driven. If setting the nail depth proves difficult, choose a setting that under drives the nail. (Drive under driven nails snug with a smooth faced hammer - Does not apply for installation to steel framing).

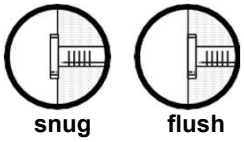


FIGURE A

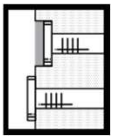


FIGURE B

DO NOT under drive nails

DO NOT staple

CUT EDGE TREATMENT

Prime, paint, and caulk all field cut edges.

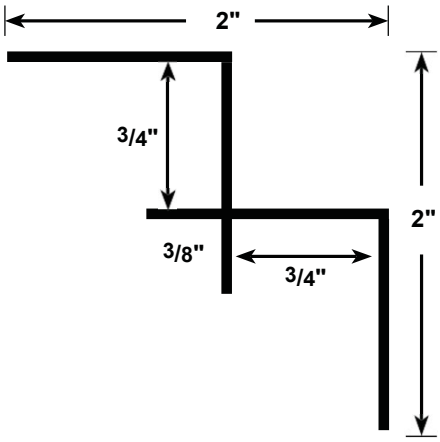
CAULKING

For best results use an Elastomeric Joint Sealant complying with ASTM C920 Grade NS, Class 25 or higher or a Latex Joint Sealant complying with ASTM C834. Caulking/Sealant must be applied in accordance with the caulking/sealant manufacturer's written instructions. Identity Wood Products provides matching siliconized acrylic latex caulk.

INTEGRAL INSIDE LAP CORNER

USAGE

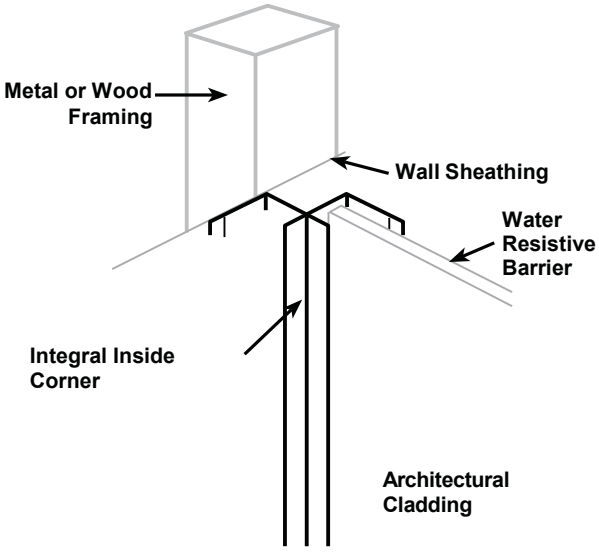
Fry Reglet FCP Integral Inside Lap Corner creates a straight and true, abuse resistant inside corner with exposed flanges that cover the vertical ends of the architectural cladding .

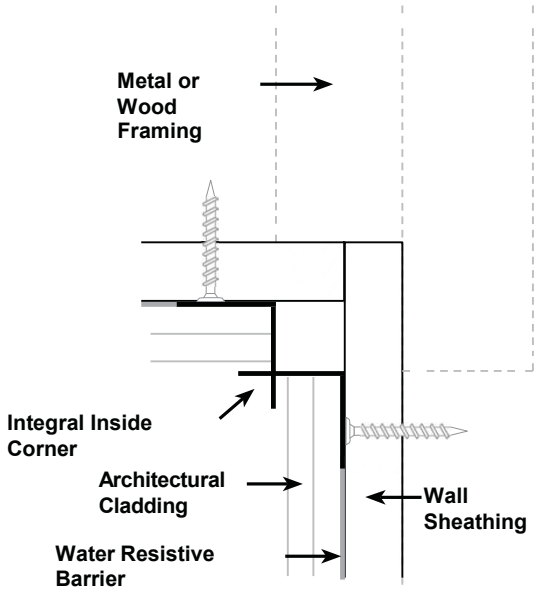


GUIDE SPECIFICATION

Where indicated on drawings, Fry Reglet Integral Inside Lap Corner, as manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, shall be installed. Aluminum shall be extruded alloy 6063 TS, with primed finish, clear anodized or other specified finish. Refer to finish section.

NOTE: Attach panel in accordance with the manufacturers fastening schedule.





INTEGRAL OUTSIDE CORNER & INTEGRAL OUTSIDE LAP CORNER

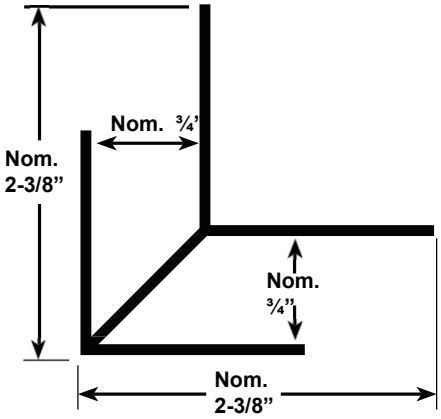
USAGE

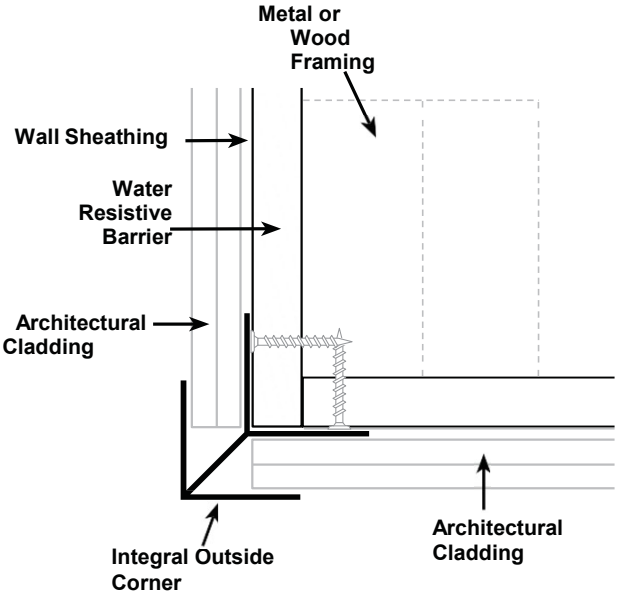
Fry Reglet FCP Integral Outside lap Corner creates a traditional comer shape for lap . The trim design eliminates the need to miter cut the panels, while also mitigating the possibility of panel bow. Integral Outside Lap Corner also provides a seamless transition between lap and panel applications.

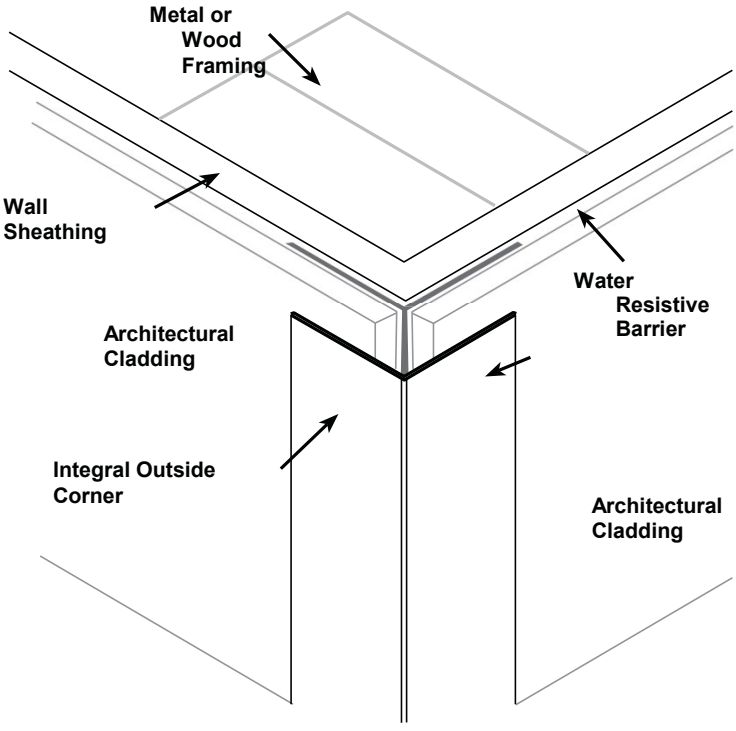
GUIDE SPECIFICATION

Where indicated on drawings, Fry Reglet
Integral Outside Corner or Integral Outside Lap Corner as manu- factured by Fry Reglet Corporation, shall be installed. Aluminum shall be extruded alloy 6063 TS, with primed finish, clear anod- ized or other specified finish. Refer to finish section.

NOTE: Attach panel in accordance with the manufacturers fastening schedule.



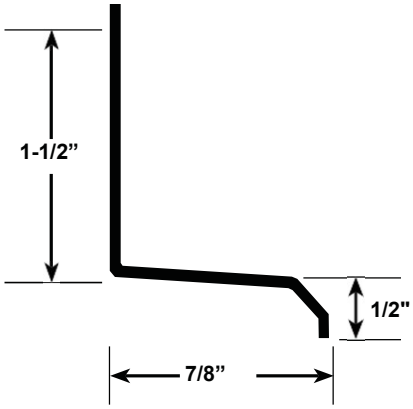




DRIP CAP/ DRIP CAP 875

USAGE

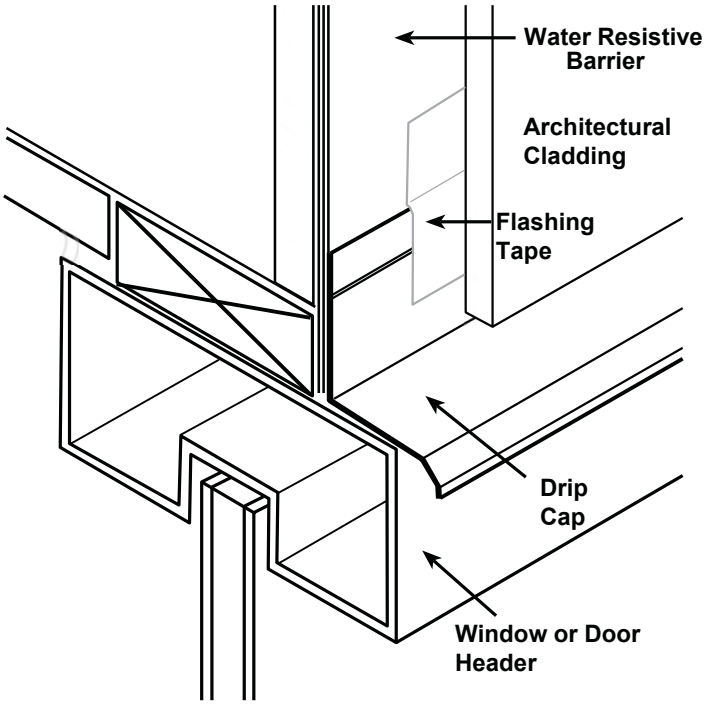
Fry Reglet FCP Drip Caps create an attractive architectural reveal between horizontal ends of architectural cladding and the tops of doors and windows. The profile shape channels moisture out.

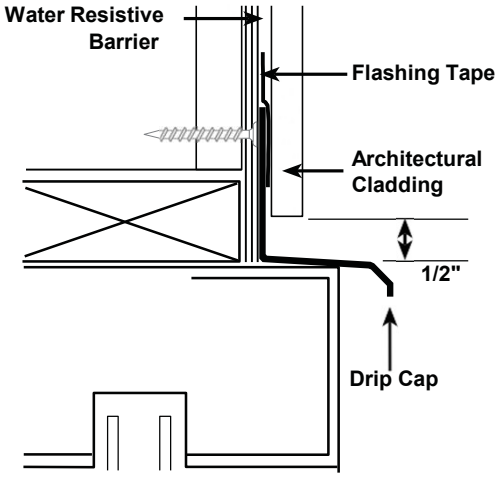


GUIDE SPECIFICATION

Where indicated on drawings, Fry Reglet Drip Caps as manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, shall be installed. Aluminum shall be extruded alloy 6063 TS, with primed finish, clear anodized or other specified finish. Refer to finish section.

NOTE: Attach panel in accordance with the manufacturers fastening schedule.

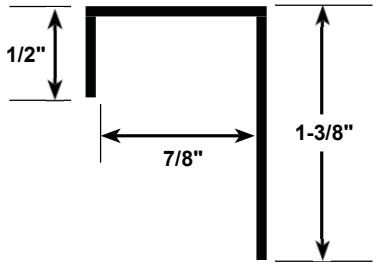




J CHANNEL LAP TRIM

USAGE

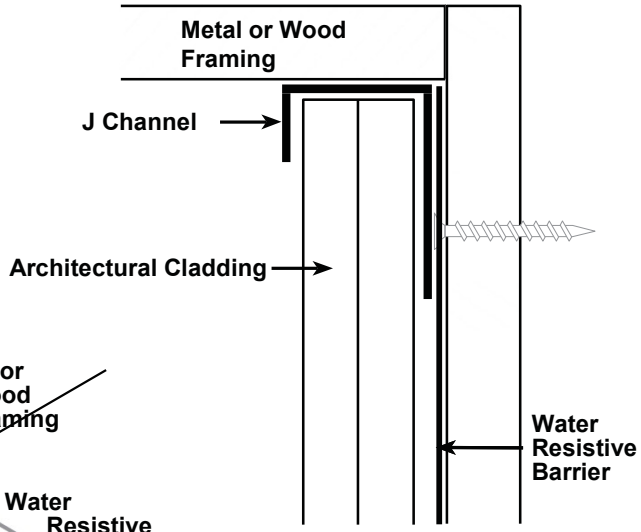
Fry Reglet FCP J Channel Lap Trim is a termination trim to cover the edge of the architectural cladding at intersections with sills, jambs and soffits. Can be used with vertical and horizontal applications.

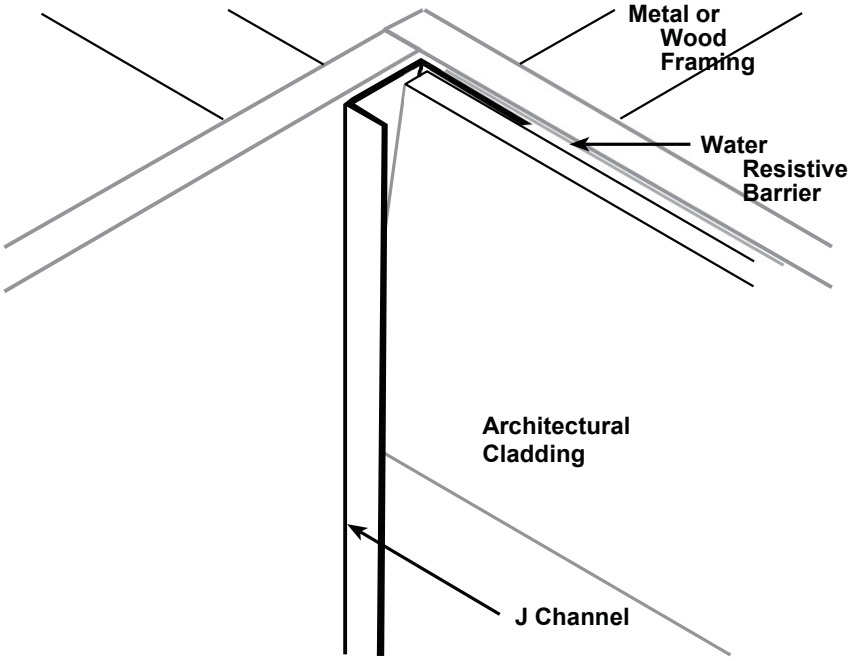


GUIDE SPECIFICATION

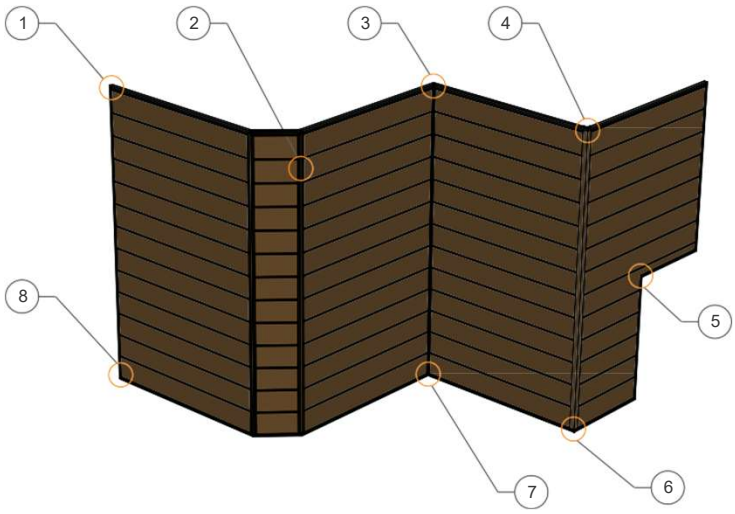
Where indicated on drawings, Fry Reglet J Channel Lap Trim 2s manufactured by Fry Reglet Corporation, shall be installed. Aluminum shall be extruded alloy 6063 TS, with primed finish, clear anodized or other specified finish. Refer to finish section.

NOTE: Do not use J Channel Lap Trim with short leg up. Attach panel in accordance with the manufacturers fastening schedule.





ALUMINUM TRIM INTERSECTIONS CONDITIONS



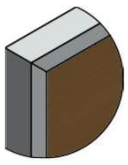
When starting your installation, please consider:

- Installing the Drip Cap FIRST working from the BOTTOM UP
- Then install J Channel & Inside/Outside Corners
- Start on one side of J Channel applying architectural cladding working the to the opposite direction from this point
- Then install J Channel & Inside/Outside Corners

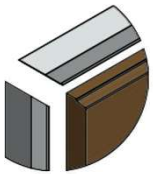
Because you may encounter multiple trim intersecting points, we are providing the following guidance to achieve the intended finished look.

1 Miter Corner -

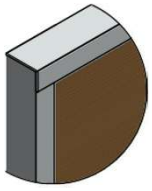
Lapped Corner - make sure the horizontal “J” channel is lapped to the outside of the vertical “J” channel



ISO VIEW

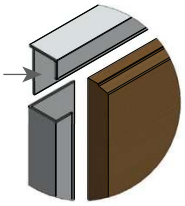


EXPLODED ISO VIEW



ISO VIEW

NOTCH THIS LEG SO TOP J CHANNEL COVERS VERTICAL J CHANNEL TO PREVENT WATER INTRUSION



EXPLODED ISO VIEW

2 Non-90 Corners -

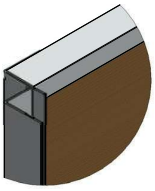
Use two “J” channels back to back

INSIDE CORNER

OUTSIDE CORNER

3 Upper Inside 90 Corners -

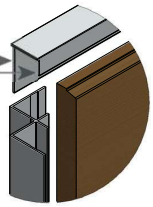
Use the inside corner trim and lap the “J” trim at the top to outside of the corner trim



ISO VIEW

NOTCH THESE LEGS SO J CHANNEL COVERS INSIDE CORNER AND PREVENTS WATER INTRUSION

NOTE: Notch to be min. 1/8” wide

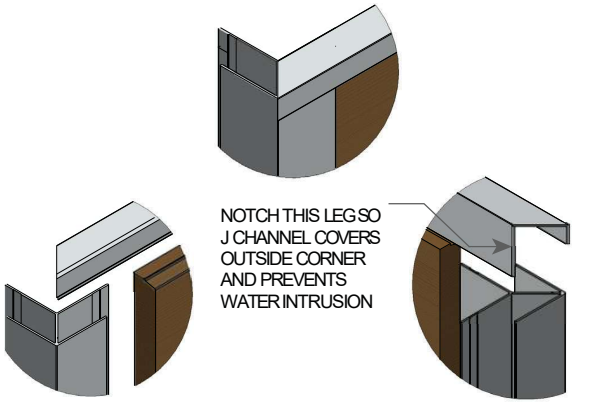


EXPLODED ISO VIEW

ALUMINUM TRIM CONDITIONS

4 Upper Outside 90 Corners -

Use the Outside Corner trim and lap the “J” trim at the top to outside of the corner trim

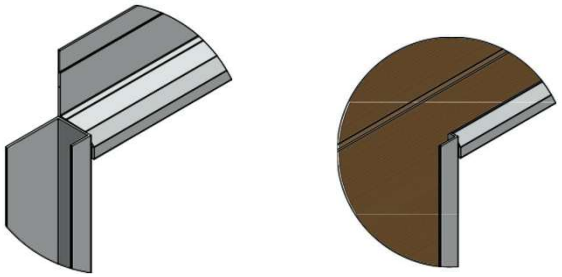


RIGHT SIDE EXPLODED ISO VIEW

LEFT SIDE EXPLODED ISO VIEW

5 Around Doors, Windows, Etc. -

Use the Drip Cap at the bottom of the cut out (should be installed first) and then use the “J” channel around the rest of the opening

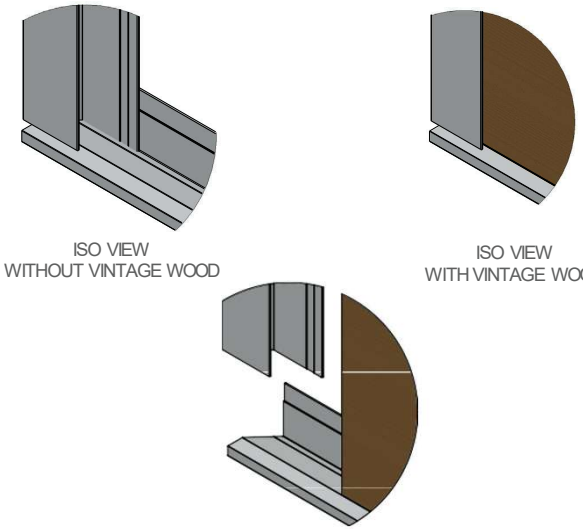


ISO VIEW WITHOUT VINTAGE WOOD

ISO VIEW WITH VINTAGE WOOD

6 Lower Outside 90 Corners -

Use the Outside Corner trim lapped over the Drip Cap flange



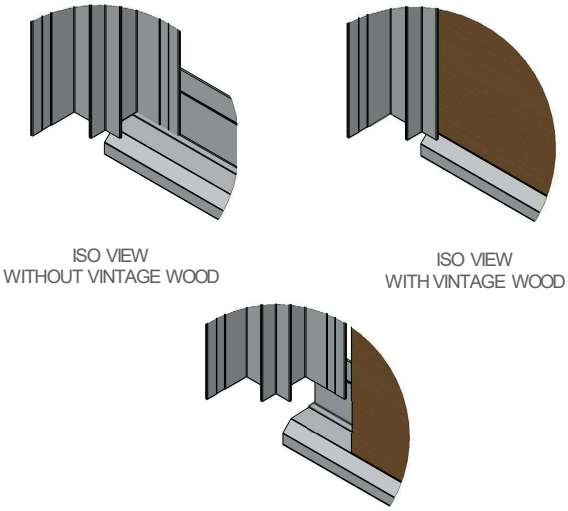
ISO VIEW WITHOUT VINTAGE WOOD

ISO VIEW WITH VINTAGE WOOD

EXPLODED ISO VIEW

7 Lower Inside 90 Corners -

Use the Inside Corner trim lapped over the Drip Cap flange



ISO VIEW WITHOUT VINTAGE WOOD

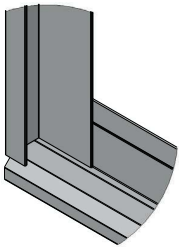
ISO VIEW WITH VINTAGE WOOD

EXPLODED ISO VIEW

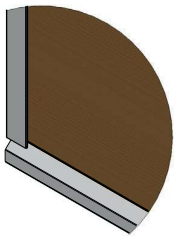
ALUMINUM TRIM CONDITIONS

8 Lower Outside Edge -

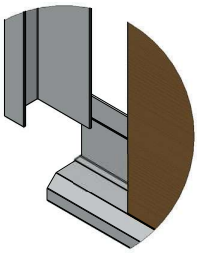
Use “J” Channel lapped over Drip Cap flange



ISO VIEW
WITHOUT VINTAGE WOOD



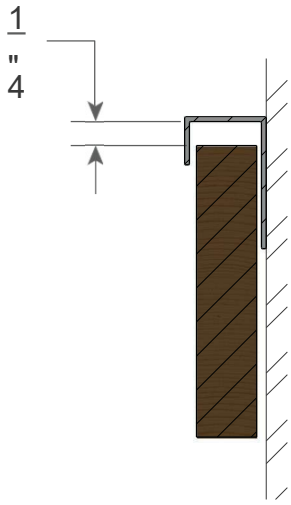
ISO VIEW
WITH VINTAGE WOOD



EXPLODED ISO VIEW

9 When Installing Last Board At Top Of Wall -

Cut the board 1/4” narrower than the dimension to give you room to push the board up and over the previous board edge



10 When Installing Last Board In A Run -

Cut the board 1/4” shorter than the dimension to give you room to push the board up and over the previous board edge