

Steel Siding Installation Instructions



 **Rollex**

Why Rollex Steel Siding?

Proven Performance that lasts beautifully

Steel siding is one of the most durable siding options on the market. Designed to withstand the harshest weather, steel siding is hail resistant, wind resistant and won't fade like other sidings. It is second to none against inclement weather conditions and ease of installation. Whichever siding you choose, you can feel good knowing it is virtually maintenance free and will beautifully protect homes for decades.

Long Lasting

Steel is one of the strongest materials on Earth. It's resistant to dents, bumps and even hail. Steel siding won't crack, peel or melt.

Fire Resistant

Rollex steel siding has the highest rating for fire resistance (Class A) which means its highly resistant to fire and does not spread flames quickly.

Recyclable

Rollex steel siding is made with recycled materials and is 100% recyclable.

Attractive

Rollex steel siding comes in a variety of beautiful colors complete with a rich embossing pattern to resemble the look of real wood.

Low Maintenance

No caulking, sanding or repainting required. Simply rinse with clean water to maintain it's stunning good look.

You're Covered

Rollex steel siding is guaranteed not to crack, peel, rust or blister. You're also covered for color fade and chalk (see individual warranties for fade & chalk coverage).

Installation is very similar to vinyl with a few key differences:

- Steel is more rigid and will float the wall to hide imperfections
- Does not require caulking of ends or joints
- Cutting
- Do not install over existing siding



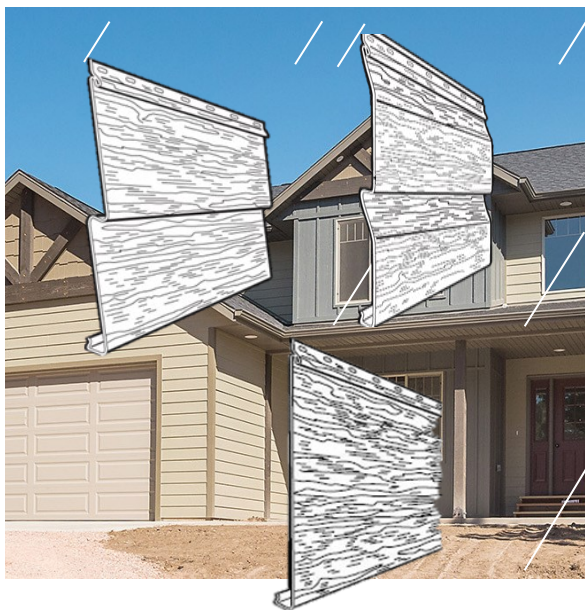
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Profiles by Line

For all types and styles of home



Navigator – High tech steel finished with an ultra-durable proprietary coating with a low-gloss woodgrain finish. Available in 16 rich, on-trend colors, six profiles and seamless coil.

Aurora – Featuring a beautiful low-gloss Kynar finish with solar reflective pigments. Available in 14 popular colors, six profiles and seamless coil.

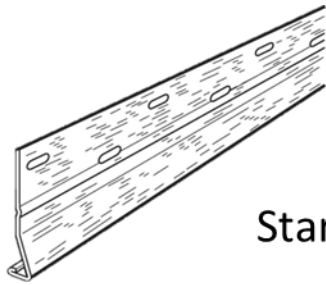
	D4	D5	D5DL	6"	8"	12" Vertical	Seamless Coil
Navigator	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Aurora	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Available Colors

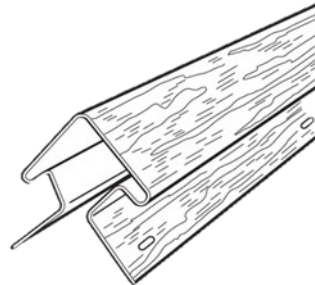
Please refer to www.rollex.com/professionals/products for available colors.

Siding Accessories

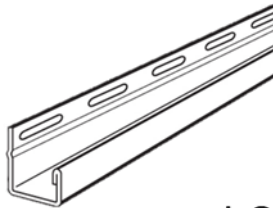
Similar to Vinyl installations



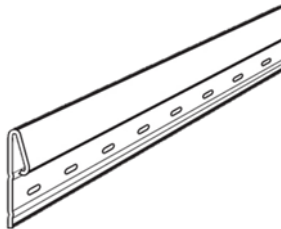
Starter Strip



Outside Corner Post



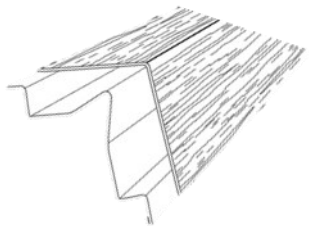
J Channel



Undersill Molding



Trim Coil



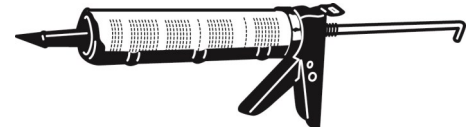
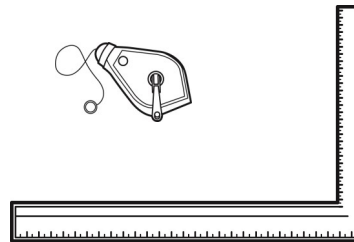
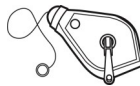
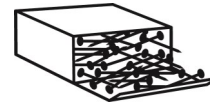
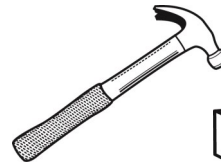
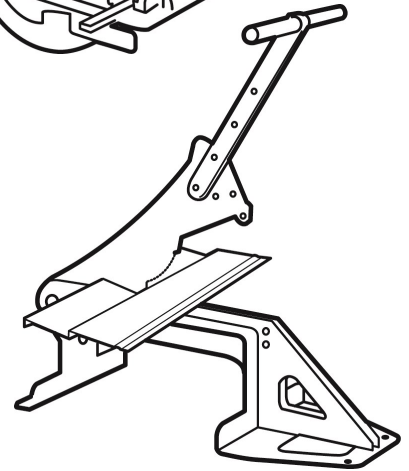
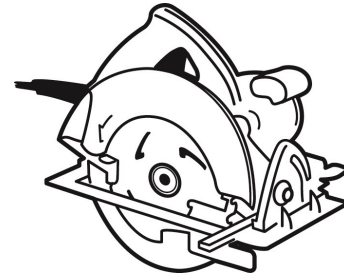
Inside Corner Post



Backer Tabs

Tools & Equipment

You don't need special or expensive equipment



Tools

Cutting Tools

- 7 1/4" Circular Saw & Ferrous Blade
- Power Shear
- Guillotine Cutter
- 12" Tin Snips (3" Blade)

Carpenter Level— 2' min.

Framing Square— 12" x 18"

Hammer

Safety Glasses

Protective Gloves

Ear Plugs

Chalk Line— 50'

Tape Measure— 3/4" wide preferably

Galvanized Steel Nails

Caulk Gun & Caulk

Equipment

Extension ladders, scaffolding and ladder jacks are commonly used by siding professionals. Each are portable and cost effective.

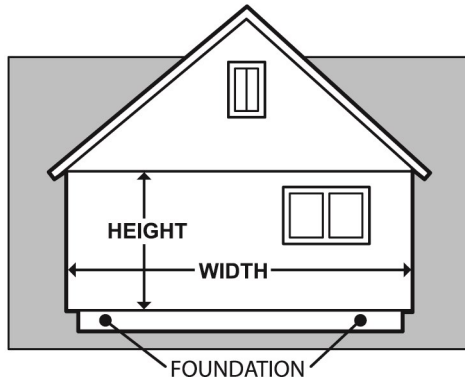
Before beginning installation please contact your local OSHA office for rules and regulations specific to your area.

Estimating Materials

Tip: Consider adding 10% to all measurements for waste

By using the drawing below, measure the height and width of all walls. Enter your totals on page 8.

Wall Areas:



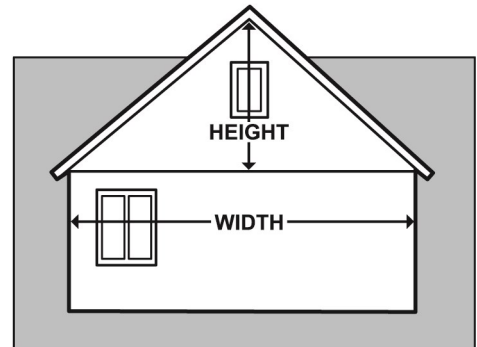
Measure height (excluding gables).

Measure width to include doors & windows.

____ ft. height x ____ ft. width = ____ SqFt

Repeat for all walls.

Gable Areas:



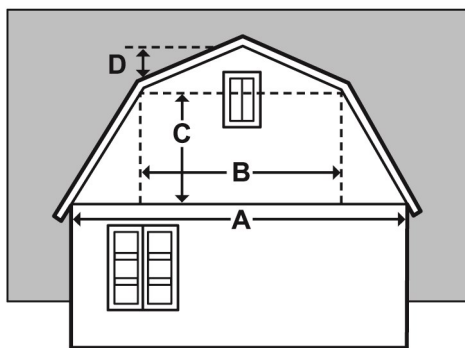
Measure height at center. Take half of the height x width to get your total sq. ft.

Measure width to include doors & windows.

$(1/2 \times \text{____ ft. height}) \times \text{____ ft. width} = \text{____ SqFt}$

Repeat for all gables.

Gambrel Roof House:

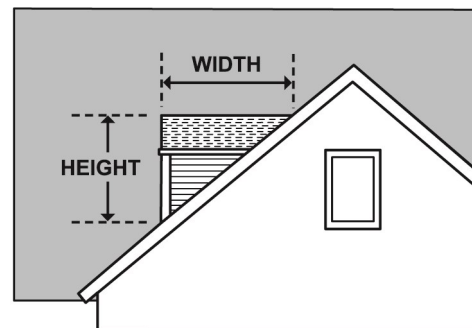


Measure the gambrel roof house as shown above to include windows and doors.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1/2 (A+B) \times C = \text{____ SqFt} \\ + \\ B \times 1/2 D = \text{____ SqFt} \end{array} \right\} = \text{____ SqFt}$$

Repeat for all walls.

Gable Roof with Dormer



Measure height of dormer plus 12" for waste.

____ ft. $1/2$ height x ____ ft. width = ____ SqFt

____ dormer area 1 side x 2 = ____ SqFt

Repeat for all dormers.

Estimating Materials

Tip: Consider adding 10% to all measurements for waste

How much siding do I need?

Walls	_____	Square feet
Gable Ends	_____	Square feet
Dormer Sides	_____	Square feet
Gambrel Walls	_____	Square feet
Total Wall Area	_____	Square feet
Un-sided areas such as garage doors or sliding glass doors	(- _____)	Square feet
Total Net Area	_____	Square feet
Total Net Square Foot area /100	_____	# squares of siding needed

How many siding accessories do I need?

Starter Strip	_____	Lineal feet	Measure along base of house
J Channel	_____	Lineal feet	Measure in lineal feet around doors, windows and where the dormer meets roof line under eaves
Outside Corner Post	_____	Lineal feet	Measure length of corners of house
Backer Tabs	_____	Lineal feet	Approximately 2-3 tabs may be needed per 8' horizontal siding panel or 36 per square
Undersill Trim	_____	Lineal feet	Measure above and below windows and doors.
Trim Coil	_____	Square feet	
Steel Nails	_____	# squares of siding needed	Total square feet of siding x .01

Preparation

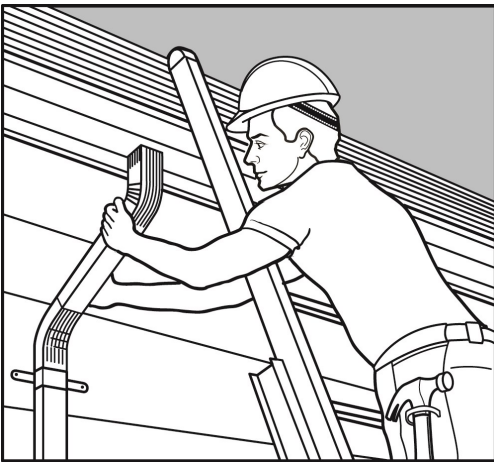
Proper preparation goes a long way to the finished project

House Insulation and House Wrap

House wrap or sheet insulation are typically installed on the sheathing of a wood-frame home to shed moisture and reduce drafts by sealing gaps and leaks that get behind the siding.

Surface Preparation

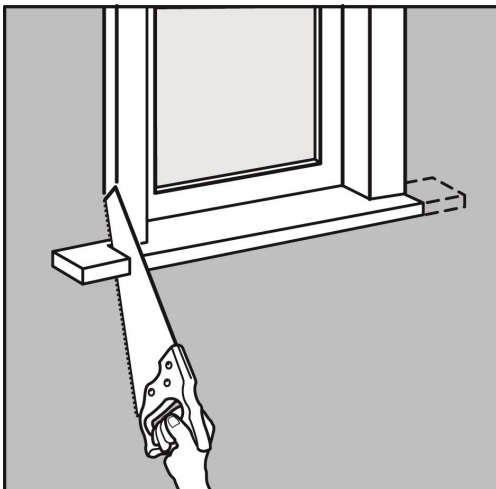
Check for low places in the wall and build or shim out if required. Prepare the entire building a few courses at a time. Securely nail all loose boards and loose wood trim. Replace any rotted boards. Scrape away old paint buildup, old caulking and hardened putty, especially around windows and doors where it might interfere with the positioning of new trim. New caulk should be applied to prevent air infiltration.



Remove downspouts and other items which interfere with installation of new siding.



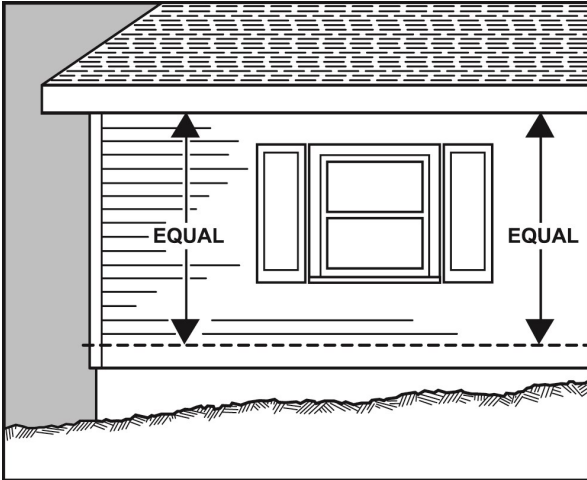
Tie back shrubbery and trees from the base of the building to avoid damage to the landscaping.



Window sill extensions may be cut off so J trim can be installed flush with window casing. Alternatively, to maintain the original window design, coil stock can be custom-formed around the sill instead of cutting away the sill extensions.

Chalk Lines

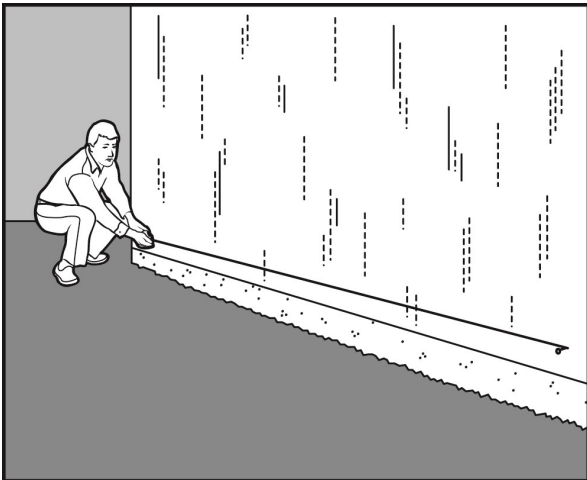
Positioning the Starter Strip



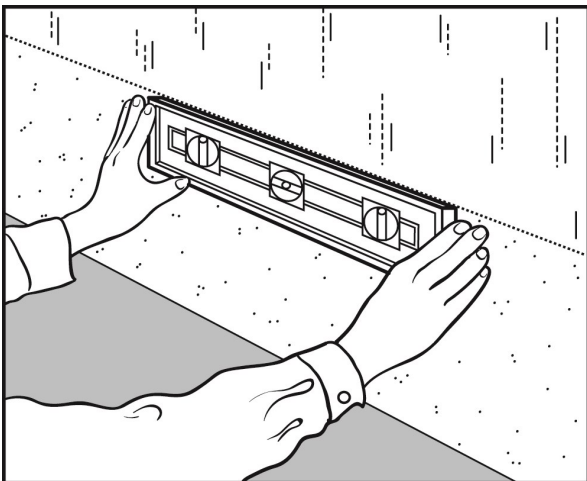
Establish a straight line

The key element in a successful siding installation is establishing a straight reference line upon which to start the first course of siding. To do this, measure equal distances downward from the eaves and/or the windows. This ensures the siding appears parallel with the eaves, soffit, and windows, regardless of any actual settling of the house from true level.

Stretch a chalk line from the lowest corner of the house to the other corner of the house



Partially drive a nail about 10 inches above the lowest corner of the house (or enough to clear the height of a full siding panel). Stretch a taut chalk line from this corner to another nail installed at other corner. Re-set this line based upon measuring down from point of equal dimension from eaves or windows. Repeat this procedure on all sides of the house until the chalk lines meet at all corners. Before snapping chalk lines, check for straightness. Check for sagging in the middle, particularly if the line is more than 20 feet long. The lines may be left in place while installing the starter strip, as long as they are checked periodically for excess sag.

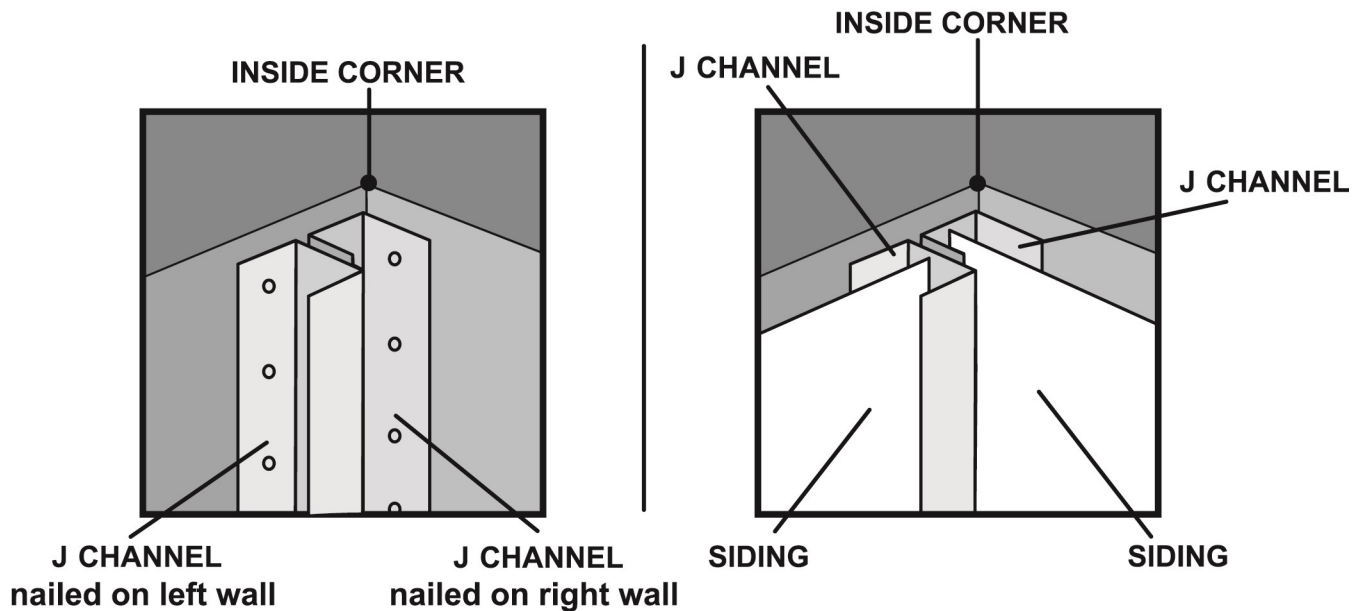


Alternative Method to Determine Chalk line

If the house is reasonably level, an alternative is to use a level to set the chalk line approximately 2 inches (or the width of the starter strip) from the lowest point of the old siding, and locate the top of the starter strip to that line. Be careful when using a standard carpenter's level because the progressive measurements may increase the possibility of error. The level should be at least 2 feet long, but preferably longer. Take the level reading at the center of the chalk line for the most accurate results.

Inside Corners

Installed prior to siding and receives siding at the corners

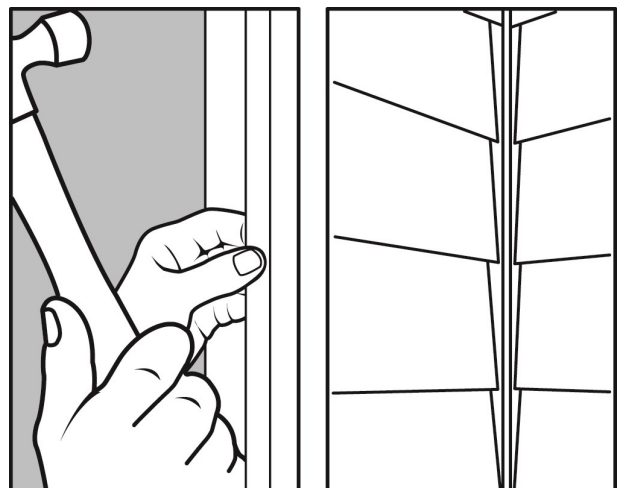


J Channel

Two J channels positioned at right angles may be used for inside corners. The J channel should run the full length of the corner running from the soffit area to $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " past the bottom of the starter strip. Nail the J channel flanges every 12" with steel nails. Do not overdrive the nails as this may cause distortion. A bead of caulk should be applied where the two J channels meet.

Inside Corner Post

The inside post is set in the full length of the corner from the soffit to $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " below the starter strip. Nail the flanges every 12" with steel nails. Make sure the post is set straight and true. If a short section is required, use a hacksaw to make the cut. If a long section is required, post should be overlapped with the upper piece outside.

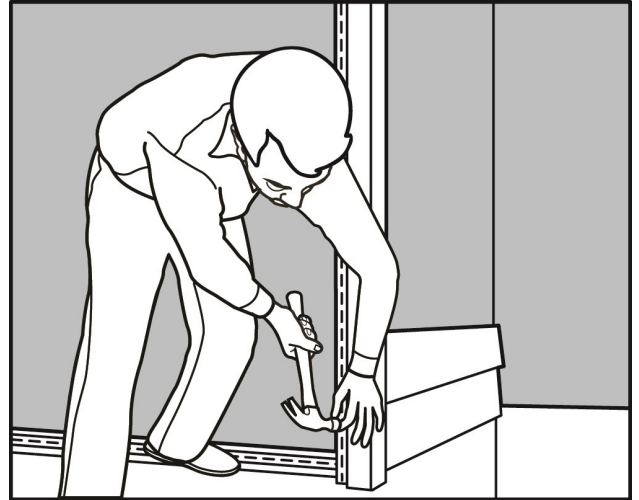


Outside Corners

Installed prior to siding and receives siding at the corners

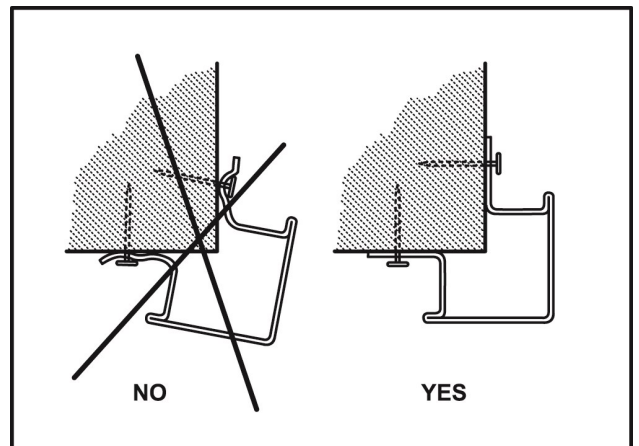
Outside Corners

The outside corner posts are hung in a similar manner to the inside corner posts. Set an outside corner post the full length of the corner running from the soffit or eave to $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " below the bottom of the starter strip. If a short section is required, use a hacksaw to make the cut. If a long corner is needed, overlap corner post sections with the upper piece outside.



Proper Nailing

- Drive nails straight.
- To prevent distortion do not overdrive nails.



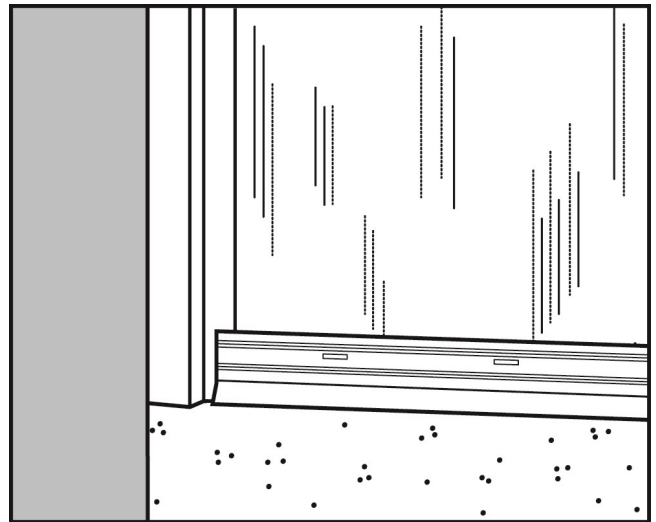
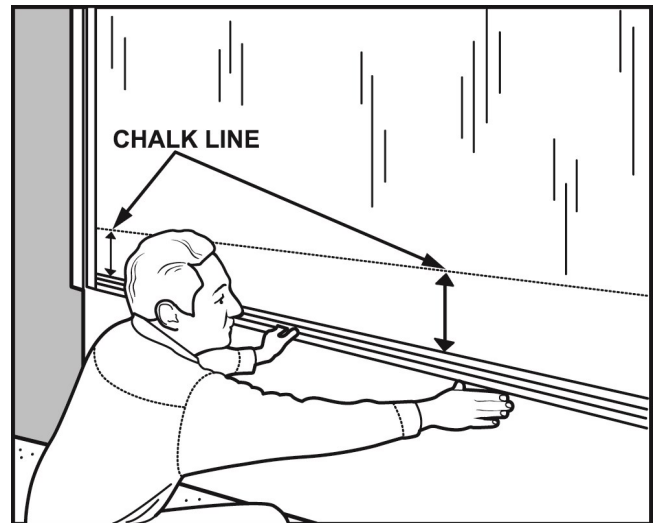
Installing the Starter Strip

Starter strip must be level and meet at each corner

Horizontal Siding

Things to Keep in Mind:

- Using the chalk line as a guide, install the top edge of the starter strip along the line
- Nail at 8" intervals using steel nails
- Leave a ¼" space between starter strips to allow for expansion
- If you encounter indents in the wall surface, place shims behind the starter strip to prevent a wavy appearance in the final siding application
- Place nails in the center of the starter strip nailing slots
- Do not overdrive the nails. Nails should be flush with the starter strip but should not be driven to the point that an indent is caused
- If a piece needs to be cut use tin snips
- Starter strips should overlap the corner piece to help minimize air infiltration
- When using individual corner caps install starter strip up to the edge of the house corner
- Nail starter strip as low as possible
- Be careful not to bend or distort the pieces



Consider using J- Channel over:

- Decks & Concrete porches
- Brick Sills
- Garage Doors

J Channel & Flashing

Installation around Windows and Doors

J channel is used around windows, doors and gables to receive siding and provide a clean finished look to what otherwise would be an exposed cut. Flashing and flashing tape are used around the J channel to prevent water from getting behind the siding.

Trim Windows & Doors

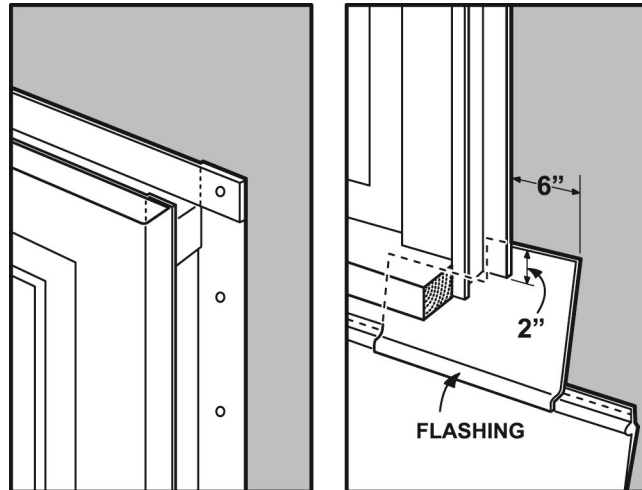
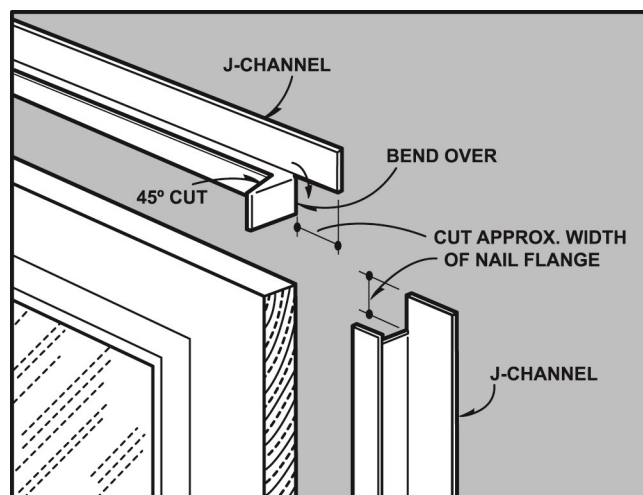
First install the J channel underneath the window. It should be $1\frac{1}{4}$ " longer than the length of the sill. Notch the J channel $\frac{5}{8}$ " on both ends and bend the tab down to provide flashing over the side pieces. Caulking should be used behind J channel pieces to prevent water leaking in between the window and the channel.

Next install the side J channel. It should be cut square at the top. If you are going to miter cut the J channel, the side J channel should be cut $\frac{5}{8}$ " longer than the window side. If you are going to wrap the bottom of the J channel cut it $1\frac{1}{4}$ " longer than the window side.

The top of the window should be flashed with pre-made or custom bent Drip Cap. Cut the Drip Cap $1\frac{1}{2}$ " longer than the width of the window. Notch both ends of the drip cap in $\frac{3}{4}$ " for the flap that will be bent down into the J channel of the side of the windows.

Flashing

To further prevent water from getting behind siding, a flashing piece is cut from coil stock and slipped under the base of the side J channel. It is positioned so as to lap over the top lock of the panel below. (see sketch to right)



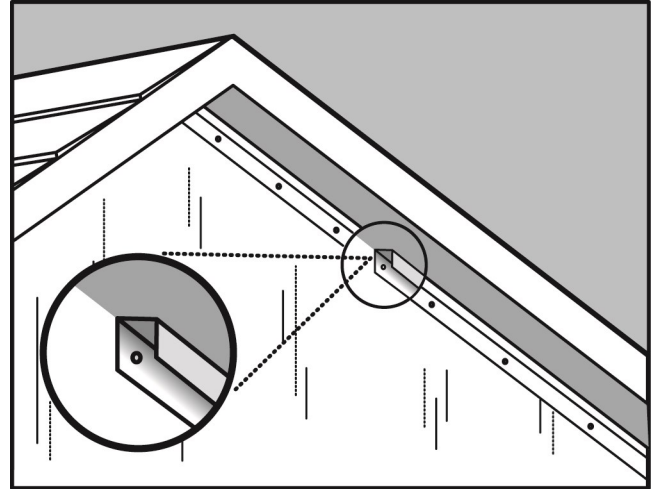
Check local building codes regarding the use of flashing, flashing tape and sealing house wrap or underlayment penetrations

J Channel & Flashing

Installation around Gables

Gable Ends

Before installing siding at a gable, make sure all old paint build-up is removed and J channel is installed. Apply J channel to the full length of one side of the gable butting into the peak. Apply J channel to the other side overlapping the first piece at the peak. A miter cut is made on the face flange of this piece for a clean appearance.



Cutting Steel Siding

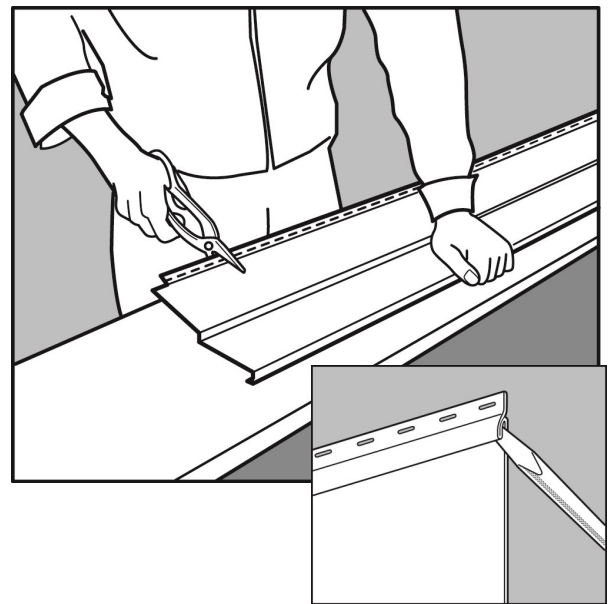
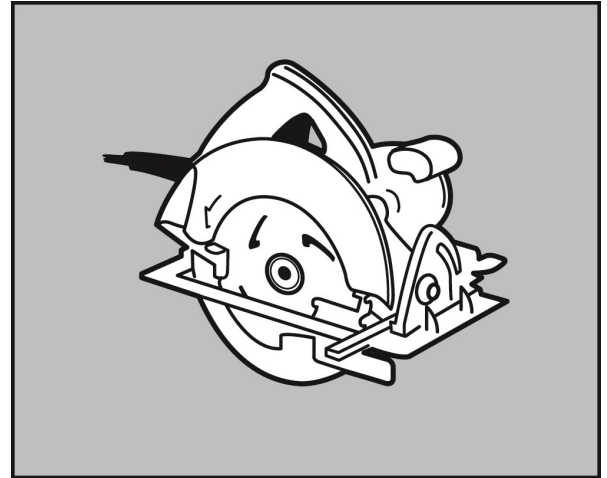
No Special Cutting Tools Required

Circular Saw with Ferrous Blade

A circular saw can be used to cut steel siding, however, there are very specific uses and requirements for it:

- Only use a ferrous saw blade - other blades can destroy protective coatings and damage siding.
- Only use a power saw for cuts that will go into J-channel, corner posts, or other receivers. Never use a power saw for cuts that are going to be lapped.
- Metal chips, dust, and burrs should be removed from the edges of cuts made by a saw. If not removed, the residue can result in rust spots and streaks.

CAUTION: Safety glasses should be worn when operating a power saw.



Tin Snips or Power Shears

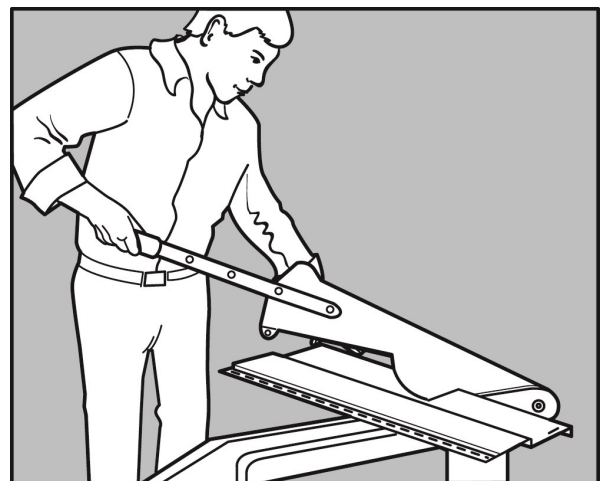
Tin snips can be used to make any cut but they are necessary to make cutouts around doors and windows and for gables.

Draw the lines for the cutout or the gable cut on the siding panel to provide a cutting guide. Start the cut at the top of the panel in a direction to the bottom of the panel. Use a screwdriver to pry open the top lock if it becomes flattened.

Power shears are an alternative tool that will make long horizontal cuts more quickly.

Guillotine

A proper guillotine cutter with a sharp blade is the preferred cutting tool to achieve clean and accurate cuts across the panel without damage to the coatings that prevent rust.

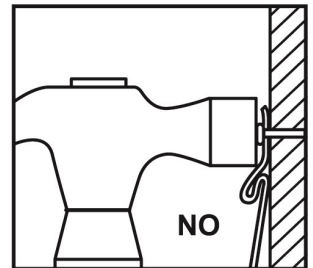
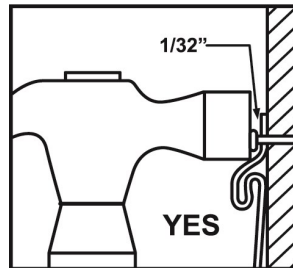
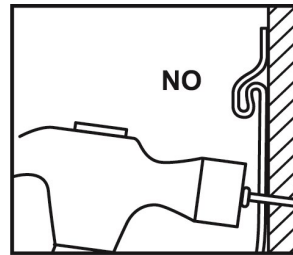


Nailing

Do not Overdrive Nails

Nails

- Always use galvanized nails
- A minimum $\frac{3}{4}$ " penetration into studs with plain shank nails, or penetration through $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood with screw shank nails is recommended. Generally the following size nails will accomplish these requirements:
 - Use 2" nails (or longer) for insulated siding
 - Use 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " nails (or longer) for non-insulated siding and most accessories
- If face-nailing is necessary be sure to use painted trim nails that match the siding color

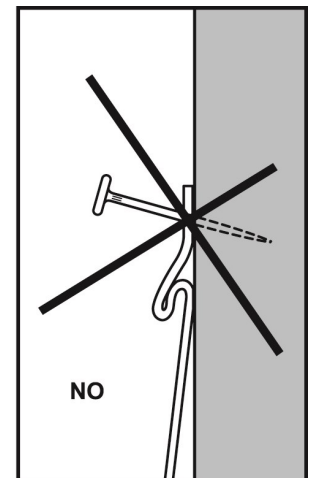
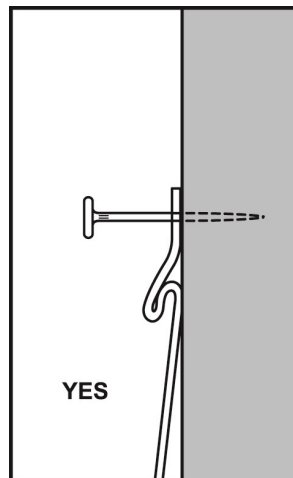


Hanging the Siding

Siding is hung on the nails not nailed to the wall. When nailing, drive the nail through the center of the factory slotted hole to within $\frac{1}{32}$ inch of the nailing flange, snug but not tight. The slots are elongated to permit the siding to contract and expand freely. Siding nailed too tightly will impede this movement and may cause an unattractive wavy appearance.

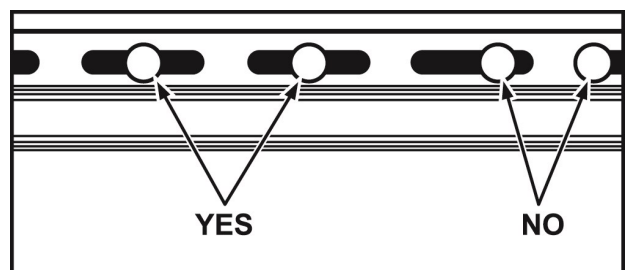
Nailing Centers

Siding nails should be spaced on approximately 16" centers (maximum of 24"), and should not be driven closer than 6 inches from panel overlaps. On new construction, nail into the studs on 16" centers. Do not skip studs. In remodeling, when siding is installed over old wood, be sure that rotted or broken boards are not used as the nailing base.



Pneumatic Staplers/Nailers

Power fasteners are an acceptable method of installing steel siding. Follow all the same recommendations for nails such as using galvanized nails or fasteners, not over driving nails, and making sure that the fastener is long enough to penetrate into the stud at least $\frac{3}{4}$ ".



NO

Installing Panels

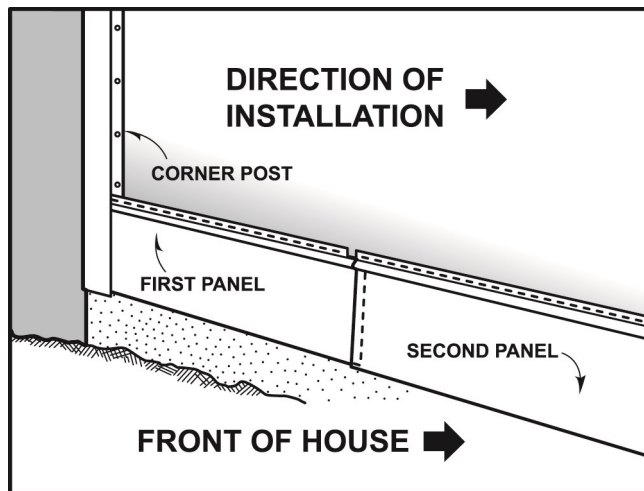
Proper Planning Is Key

The key to properly installing steel siding is having a well thought out plan to:

- Establish a good base with careful application of the first course of panels
- Lap the panels – proper starting points and direction of application
- Stagger the panel joints – for visual appearance
- Measure, cut, and place panels properly around windows, doors, and gables

First Course

- Extra care must be taken on the first course of siding applied to establish a base for all other courses.
- Apply panel by hooking the bottom lock of the panel into the interlock bead of the starter strip. Make sure the lock is engaged. Do not force or jam the panel into place because this will cause distortion. Double-check for continuous locking along the length of the panel before proceeding with the next. Particularly check for alignment at corners. Refer to nailing instructions to secure the panel.



Lapping

To make sure that the siding laps are not visible from the prominent view of the building start at the rear corner and work toward the front. On the front of the building it may be necessary to lap in more than one direction due to a door or deck in the middle of the wall. Always make sure that the laps are lying flat. Factory cut laps should be lapped over the top of field cut laps. Refer to cutting instructions to make field cuts to panels.

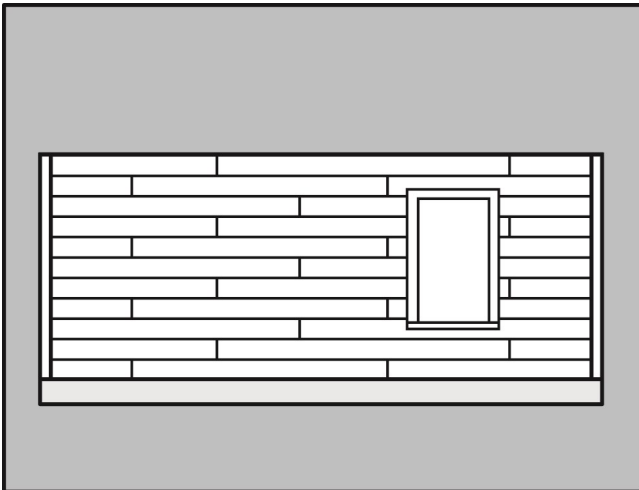
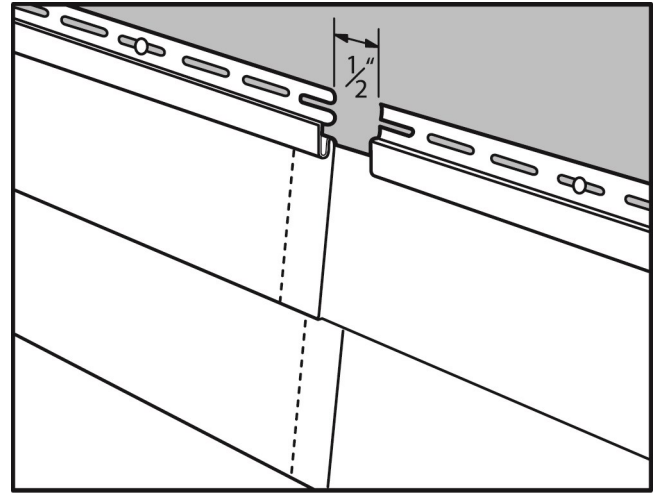
Installing Panels

The right staggered pattern enhances curb appeal

Overlapping

Panels should overlap each other by approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " to allow for expansion and contraction of the panels due to temperature changes.

Avoid using panels under 24" because they are more apt to get out of level and the lap not to lay flat.

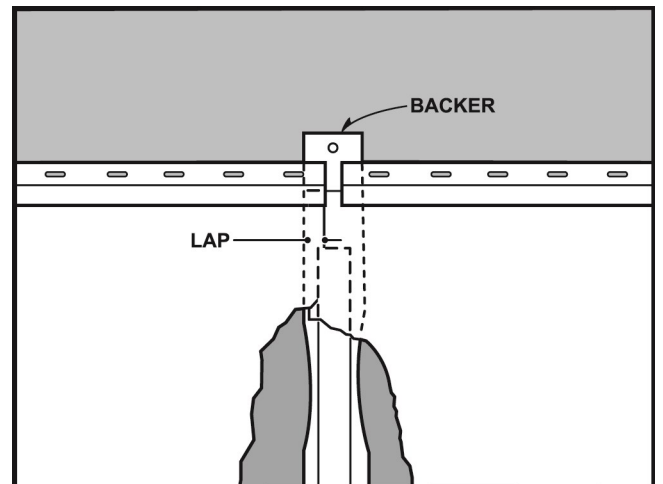


Staggering

For visual appearance, the laps should be staggered. Typically joints in a vertical line will be separated by at least two courses (see picture). Note that laps should be avoided above and below windows.

Backer Tabs for 8" Siding

Backer tabs are used with 8" horizontal non-insulated siding only. They insure rigidity, evenness of installation, and tight end-laps. They are used at all panel overlaps and behind panels entering corners. Slip the backer tab behind the panel with the flat side facing out, after the panel has been locked in place. The backer tab should be directly behind and even with the edge of the first panel of the overlap. Nail the backer tab to keep it in place.



Panels at Windows & Doors

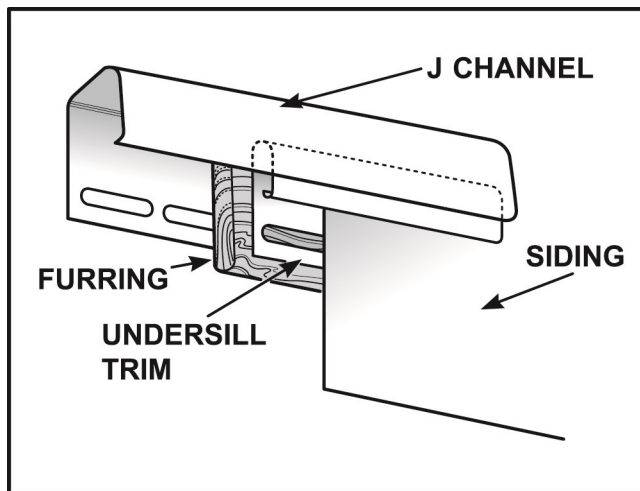
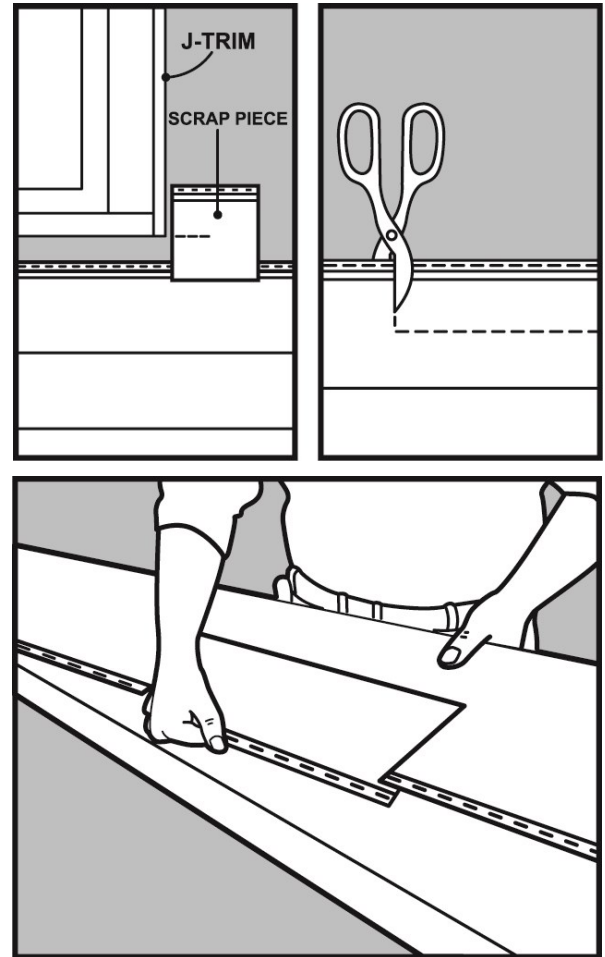
Measuring and Cutting

Measuring and Cutting

As siding courses reach a window, a panel will likely need to be cut lengthwise in order to fit the space under the window opening. Plan this course of siding so that the panel will extend on both sides of the opening. Hold the panel in place to mark for the vertical cuts. Using a small piece of scrap siding as a template, place it next to the window and lock it into the panel below. Make a mark on this piece $\frac{1}{4}$ " below the sill height to allow clearance for undersill trim.

Do the same on the top of the window except make the saw cuts $\frac{1}{4}$ " - $\frac{3}{8}$ " deeper. This will provide the necessary interlock clearance.

Refer to the instructions for cutting steel siding with tin snips or power shears.



Furring

Furring may be required behind the cut edge of the panel at the top and the bottom of the window or door to maintain the slope angle with the adjacent panels.

Under the window or door, nail the correct thickness of furring under the sill and install undersill trim over it with steel nails, close up under the sill, for a tight fit. Slide the panel upward to engage the undersill trim, the J channels on the window sides, and the lock of the panel below.

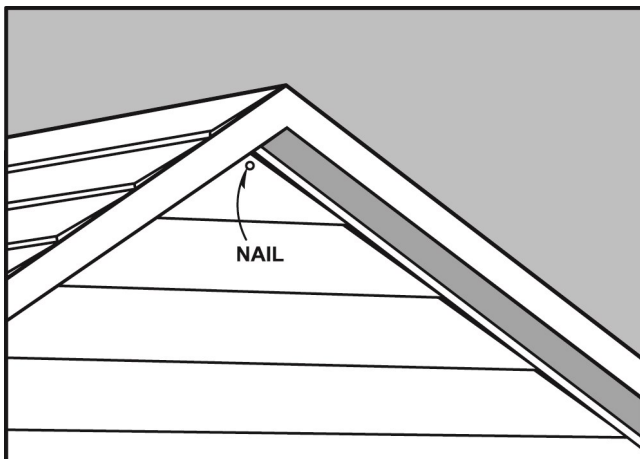
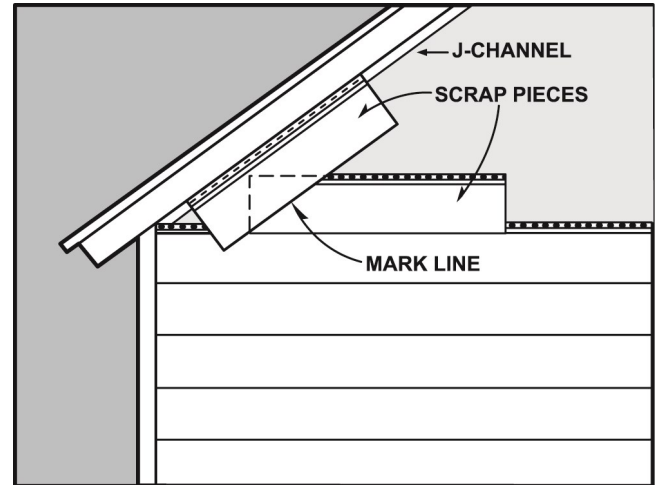
Over the window or door, cut a piece of undersill trim the same width as the raw edge of the cut panel, and slip this over the cut edge in the panel before installing. Drop the panel into position engaging the lock of the siding panel below. Undersill trim can now be pushed downward to close any gap noticeable at the juncture with the J channel.

Panels at Gable Ends

Make sure to use proper safety equipment

Measuring and Cutting

When installing siding on gables, diagonal cuts will have to be made on some of the panels. To make a cutting pattern use two short pieces of siding as templates. Interlock one of these pieces into the panel below. Hold the second piece against the J channel trim on the gable slope. Along the edge of this second piece, draw a line diagonally across the interlocked panel and cut along this line with tinsnips or a power saw. This cut panel is a pattern which can be used to mark each successive course along the gable slope. This pattern should be checked on each course for accuracy, as the slope is not always straight. All roof slopes can be handled in the same manner as gable end slopes.



Installation

Before working in the gable make sure to install J channel to receive the siding. Slip the angled end of the panel into J channel along the gable edge. Lock the butt into the interlock of the panel below. (Remember to allow for expansion or contraction.)

If necessary, face nail with 1 ¼" (or longer) painted head nails in the apex of the last panel at the gable peak. Alternatively, touch-up paint in matching siding colors can also be used for exposed nail heads.

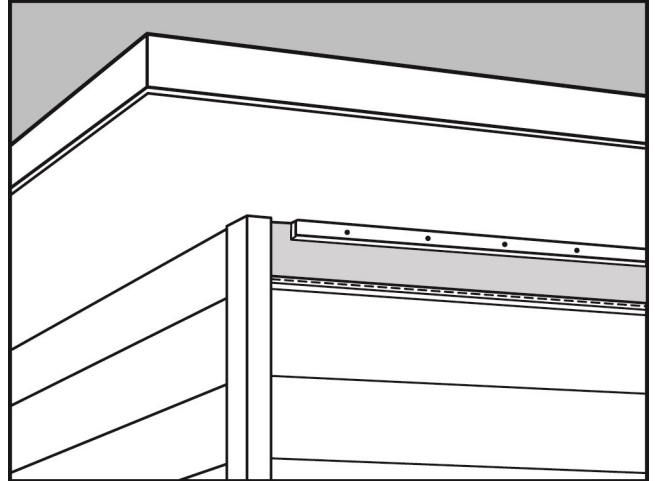
Do not cover existing louvers. Attic ventilation is necessary in the summer to reduce temperatures, and in winter to prevent the accumulation of moisture.

Panels Under Eaves

You're almost done

Furring

The last panel course under the eaves will almost always have to be cut lengthwise to fit in the remaining space. Usually furring will be needed under this last panel to maintain the correct slope angle. Determine the proper furring thickness and install. Nail undersill trim to the furring with steel nails. Trim should be cut long enough to go the length of the wall.

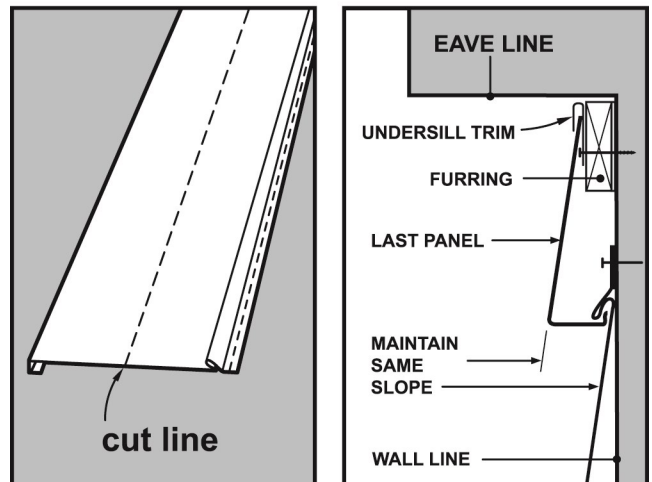


Cutting

To determine the width of the cut required, measure from the bottom of the top lock to the eave, subtract $\frac{1}{4}$ " and mark the panel for cutting. Take measurements at several points along the eaves to insure accuracy. Cut with tinsnips or power shears.

Installing

Apply gutter seal to the nail flange of the undersill trim. Engage the interlock of the panel below. If required, lock may be flattened slightly using a hammer and a 2 or 3 foot piece of lumber before the final panel is installed so it will grip more securely. Press the panel into the gutter seal adhesive. With this technique, fewer face nails will be required.



Vertical Steel Siding

Perfect for use in Gables, Accents or overall cladding

Application

Vertical siding is used both for an entire installation and as a contrast to horizontal siding especially on gable ends. Most procedures outlined for horizontal siding are generally the same for vertical siding except that the starter strip is applied vertically and panels interlock in a vertical position.

Starter Strip & Accessories

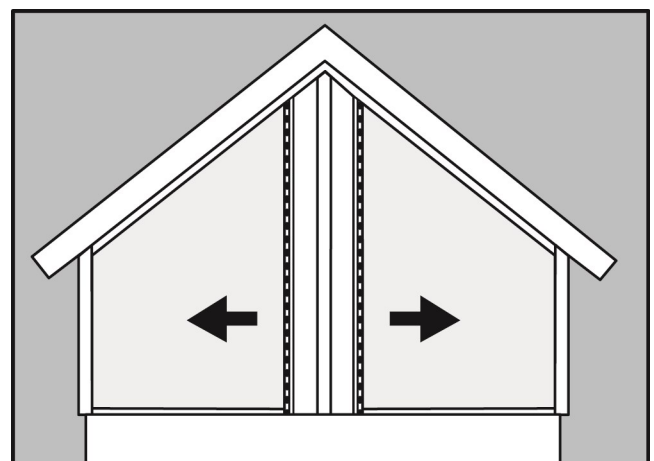
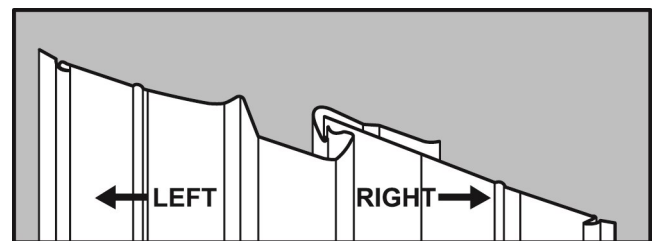
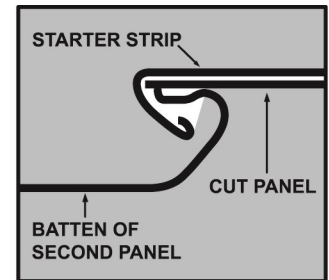
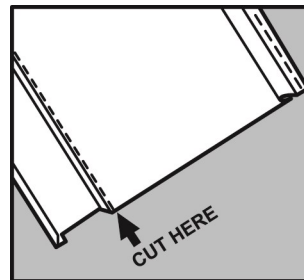
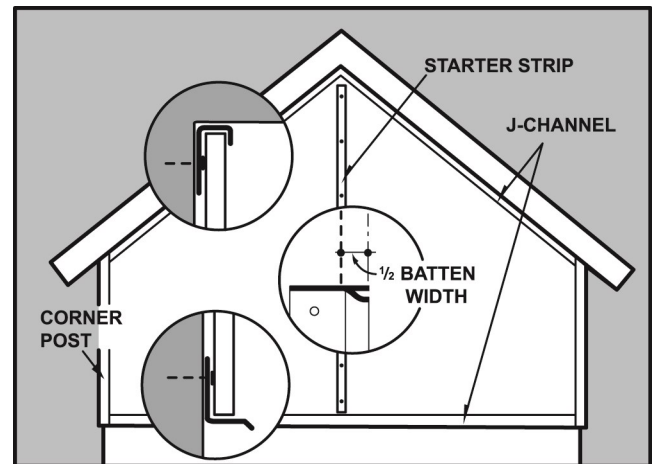
Snap a chalk line, which is parallel to the eaves or the window heads along the base of the house as a guide for applying J channel. Apply J channel under the eaves. Add outside corner posts as required. Windows and doors are trimmed with J channel on the sides and under sills with J channel being used at the window heads. To locate the starter strip, drop a plumb line from the gable peak off-center by one half of the width of a vertical panel batten and mark a chalk line. The raised batten will now be correctly centered for best appearance.

First Panel

Measure and cut the first panel to correct length. Cut the batten edge off of this panel. Slip the cut edge under the starter strip and nail panel through slotted nailing flange. Cut the other panel to correct length, and engage batten flange in starter strip and nail panel.

Remaining Panels

It will now be possible to continue the installation in either direction from these two initial center panels. This makes for an even-spaced batten appearance when there is a gable. An alternative way to install the starter strip is to nail it plumb at the corner and install panels working from one direction.



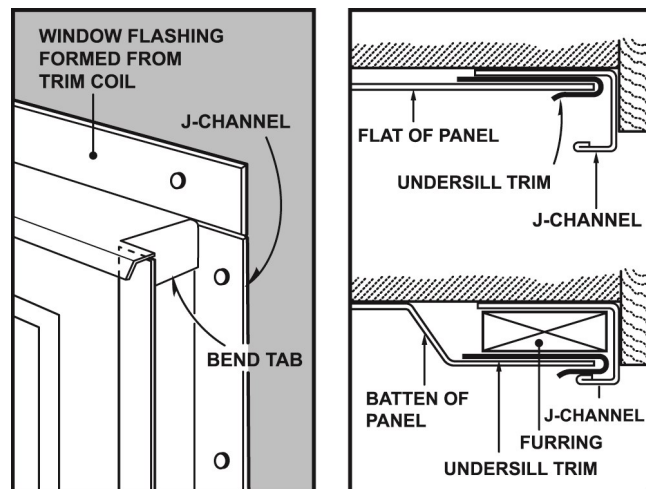
Vertical Steel Siding

Installation (cont.)

Doors and Windows

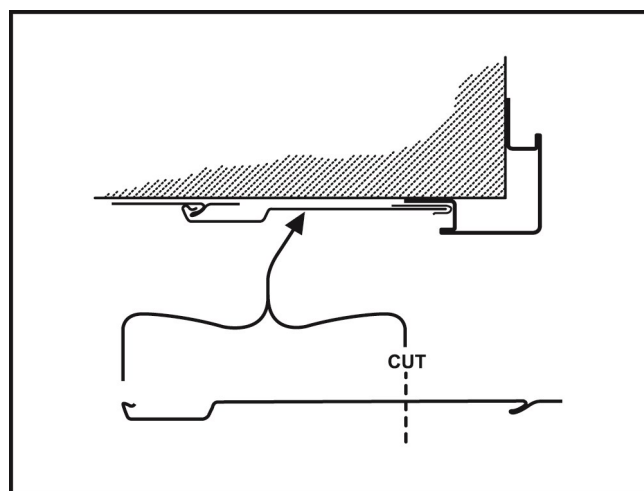
Panel fitting around door and window trim is similar to that shown for horizontal siding. The cut edge of the vertical is capped with window flashing formed from trim coil and inserted into a J channel. Furring out may be required, depending on where the cut is made (for instance, if the cut is made in the batten portion of the panel).

The procedure at the inside and outside corners would also be the same as for horizontal siding. The undersill trim must be nailed before installing the vertical panel. It can be held in place with gutter seal in the undersill trim.



Narrow Cut Panels

When panels are cut narrower to fit into corners, at the end of a run for example, the raw edge can be trimmed using all-purpose trim in combination with gutter seal.



Caulking and Clean Up

Caulking of end joints is not necessary

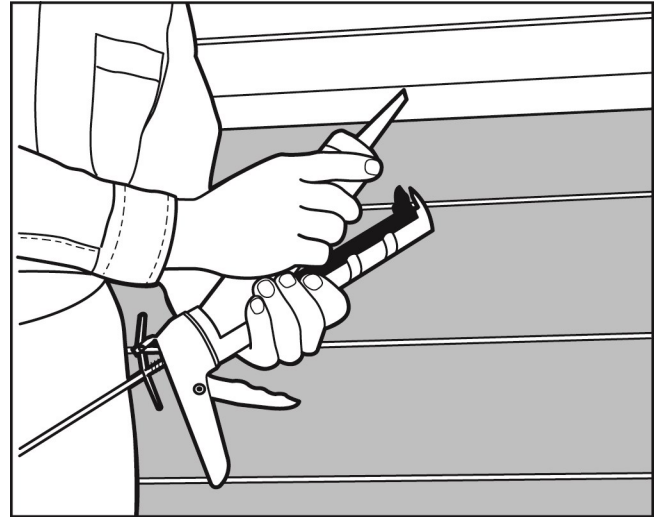
Caulking

In general, caulking is unnecessary except where metal meets brick or stone around chimneys, faucets, meter boxes, and walls.

A preferred caulk is the butyl type as it has greater flexibility. Most producers supply caulking in colors that match the siding and accessories.

Use a caulk gun and cut the tip of the caulk cartridge square. Applying steady, even pressure on the trigger to produce a $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep bead.

Do not depend on caulk to fill in large gaps (more than $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide) as expansion and contraction of siding may cause the caulk to crack.



Clean Up

Keep hands as clean as possible during application. To clean smudges, use a cloth or damp sponge dipped in mild soap and water. Avoid rubbing too hard which might create a glossy area on the surface. Never use harsh abrasives.

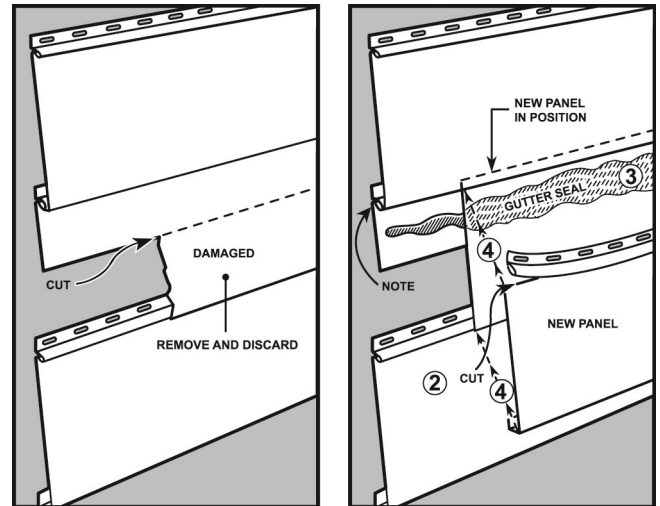
Take care to remove metal chips, dust, and burrs from the edges of cuts made by a saw. If not removed, the residue can result in rust spots and streaks.

Special Situations

How to replace damaged pieces

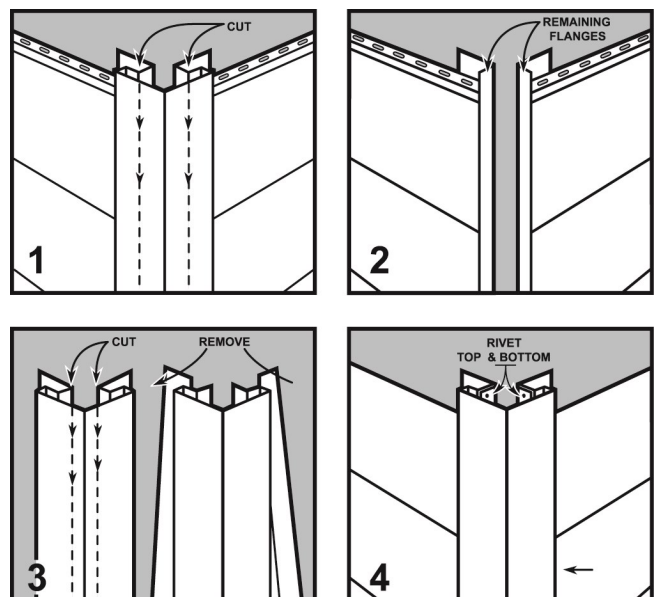
Replacing a Damaged Panel

1. Cut the damaged panel just above the center with tin snips or a power shear for the entire length of the panel. Discard the bottom cut section of the damaged panel. Do not nail the remaining part of the damaged panel, as this will not allow for expansion and contraction.
2. Remove the top lock of a new panel with tin snips or a power shear. Try a small piece of siding panel to fit under the old lock. If too tight, carefully open with a wide putty knife.
3. Apply a heavy bead of gutter seal the full length of the damaged panel at the point shown in the drawing.
4. Install a new panel carefully over the gutter seal. Engage the top and bottom of the panel into the respective locks. Be sure the gutter seal makes contact with the new panel. Apply pressure with the palm of your hand. Do not nail the panel.



Replacing a Damaged Corner Post

1. Cut the damaged corner post with tin snips at the two points marked.
2. Use a pair of pliers or other suitable tools to remove the outside face of the post by bending it back and forth.
3. Remove the nailing flanges of the new corner post using tin snips.
4. Hook the new corner post on one side, overlapping the flanges, then spread the new post enough to overlap the flanges on the other side of the post. After the new post is in place, use pop rivets on both sides, under the butt edge of the siding to hold the new post in place.

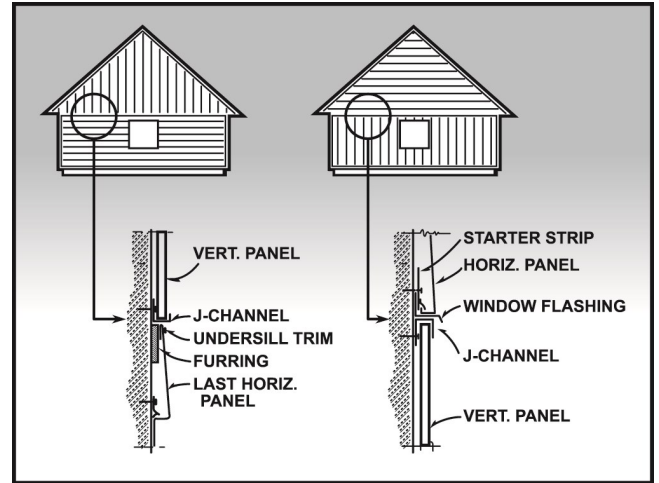


Special Situations

Be Prepared for almost anything

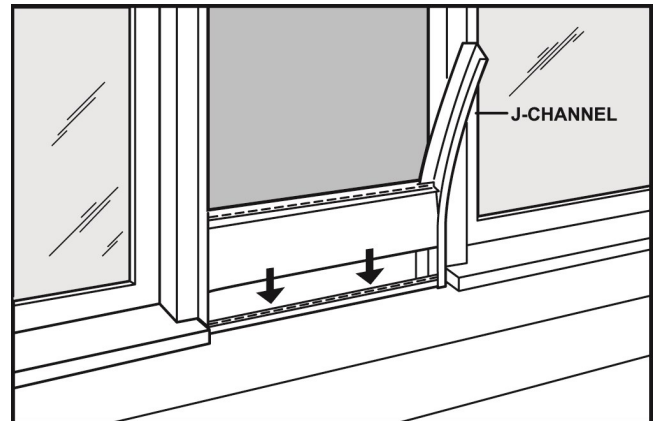
Transitions

1. **Vertical over Horizontal** – Cut nailing flange and lock off last horizontal panel course and fur out if necessary. Use undersill trim to receive this cut piece. Apply J channel over the top of the horizontal panel to receive vertical siding. Punch weep-holes in the J channel for water drainage.
2. **Horizontal over Vertical** – Use J channel to cap off the vertical. Then use window flashing style trim (pre-formed or bent from coil stock) and starter strip to start horizontal panels.



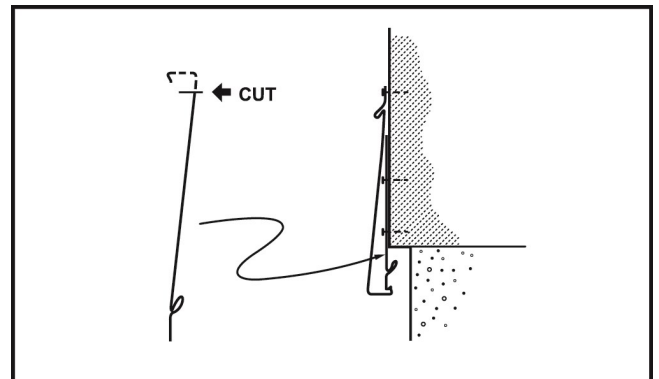
Short Panels Between Openings

For runs between windows, nail J channel on both sides of the space. Bow the siding to slip into channels. If the space is too narrow to allow the bowing of panels, one J channel can be left unattached initially. This J channel can be nailed in position as successive panels are nailed in place.



Difficult Starter Strip Application

The procedure shown can be used where conventional starter strip is too narrow to fit uneven base line or where broken shingles or boards make installing the starter strip difficult or impossible. To solve the problem, cut the butt end from a siding panel and install it upside down. The first panel course is then engaged in a normal manner shown.





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