

NORANDEX

Home Accents®

DESIGNER VINYL SIDING

Installation Guidelines



www.norandex.com

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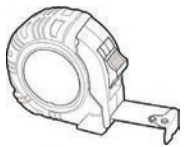
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TOOLS FOR THE JOB

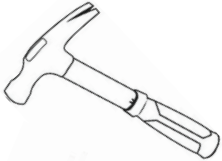
No special tools are required, however, for safety and ease of installation Norandex recommends:



Safety Glasses



Tape Measure



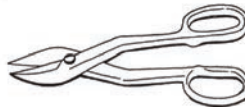
Hammer



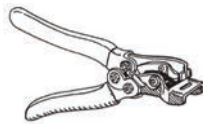
Utility Knife



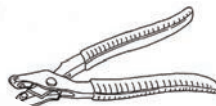
Caulking Gun
Used to seal J-channel



Snips
Can be used to cut/trim siding panels



Nail Hole Slot Punch
Add nailing holes if a panel must be face nailed



Snap Lock Punch
Cuts snap lock tabs, which allows cut panels to be snapped into utility trim



Siding Zipper
Used to remove installed siding



Trim Nail Punch
Adds nailing holes if a panel must be face nailed

HOME ACCENTS INSTALLATION BASICS

1. Leave a minimum of 1/8" clearance at all openings and stops to allow for normal expansion and contraction. When installing in temperatures below 40° F/4.4° C, increase minimum clearance to 1/4" (6.35mm).
2. When lapping panels, leave 1/4" gap at nailing hem (**FIG 1**).
3. When installing a siding panel, push up from the bottom until the lock is fully engaged with the piece below it. The panels should not be under tension or compression when they are fastened. Allow the butt edge to rest on the top edge of the course below (**FIG 2**).

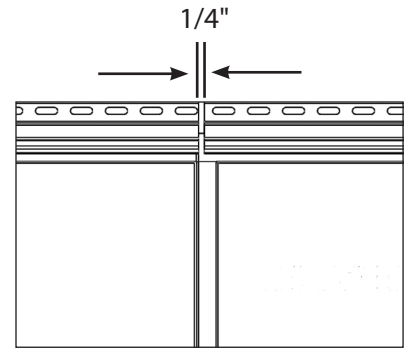


FIGURE 1

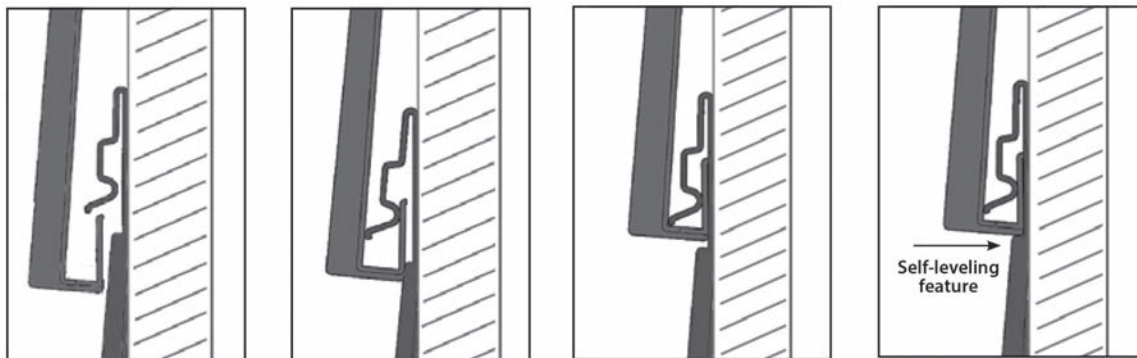


FIGURE 2

1. Align panels
2. Engage lock
3. Press upward to fully engage
4. Let top panel rest on panel below

4. Do not drive the head of the fastener tightly against the nail hem. Allow clearance between the fastener head and the siding nail hem (approx. 1/32"). Drive fasteners straight and level to prevent any restriction of the panel. Nail panels every 10".
5. Trimmed pieces can be used to reduce scrap (**FIG 3**).
 - Trim panel to fit wall
 - Start course with trim section
 - Each trim piece must be at least 6"

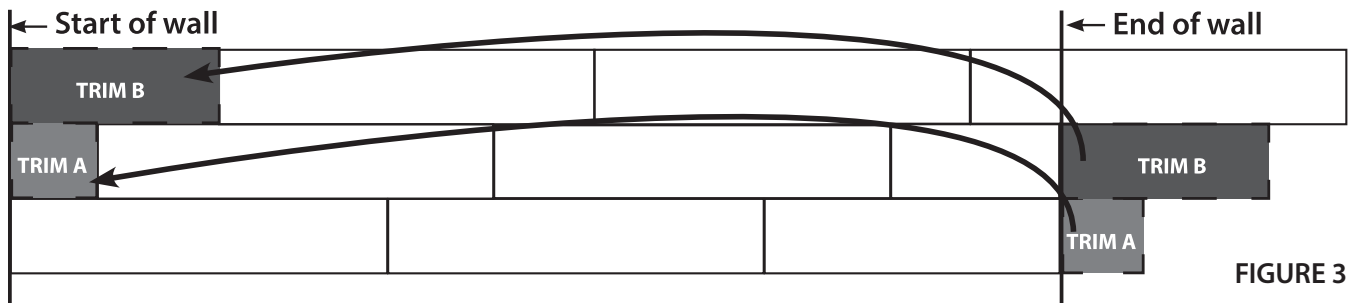


FIGURE 3

7. Cut panels with snips or circular saw with a blade designed for vinyl or fine tooth blade installed in the reverse direction.

GETTING STARTED

Preparation

- A flat, level wall surface is necessary for proper installation of flashing, before applying Home Accents siding.
- A weather-resistant barrier should be applied to the house prior to installing Home Accents siding (**FIG 4**). Consult your local building code for requirements in your geographic area.
- Inspect framing and sheathing to ensure the wall is structurally sound.

Work Conditions: Perform work when existing and forecasted weather permits. Work should be performed in a safe, professional manner and ambient weather conditions are within the limits listed below. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's installation requirements for all underlayment and any other applications. Comply with any and all local building code requirements.

Window Flashing

Self-adhering flashing is used to prevent water intrusion around any penetrations through the siding. Follow the steps below when installing flashings:

- Apply flashing on the underside of the window first.
- Follow this application with flashing on the sides of the window. Make sure to overlap the bottom flashing.
- Finally, apply the flashing at the top of the window. Applying in this order will help prevent water leakage (**FIG 5**). (Reference ASTM E2112)

Note: The flashing should extend past the nail flanges of any accessory to prevent water infiltration through the opening. The flashing should be long enough to direct water over the nail flange of the last course of siding. Use this example as a model for applying flashing to other openings such as electrical outlets and doors.

Fastener Requirements

- 3/8" (9.5 mm) head
- .120" (3 mm) shank
- Fastener must penetrate 3/4" (19 mm) beyond the solid substrate.
 - Recommended sheathing: minimum 7/16" (11 mm) OSB or 15/32" Plywood.

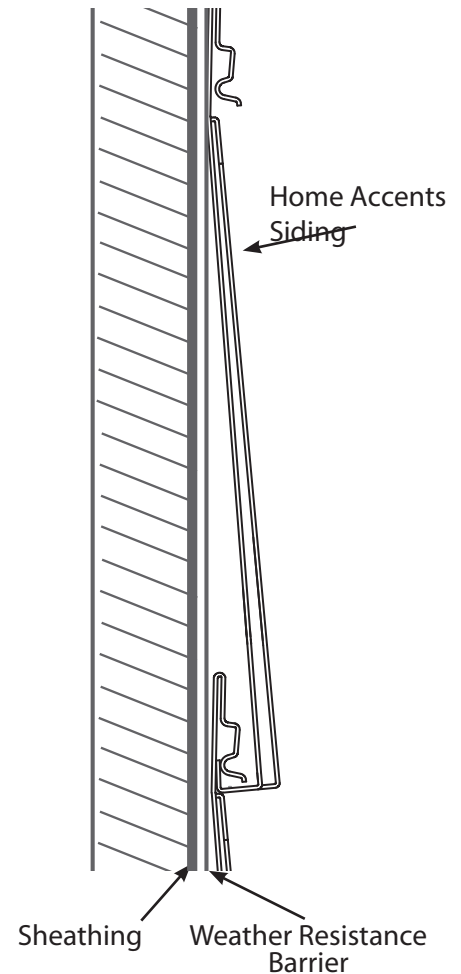


FIGURE 4

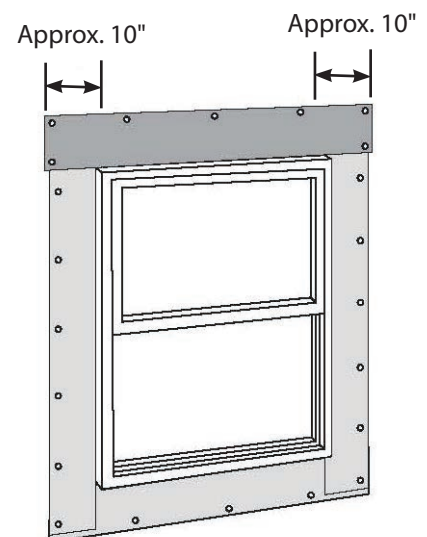


FIGURE 5

STARTER STRIP INSTALLATION

The starter strip needs to be applied level with the bottom of the wall so the siding will be attached securely and straight.

- Determine the lowest point on the wall you will be siding. Measure up 1/4" (6.4mm) less than the width of the starter strip to mark your chalk line.
- Snap a level chalk line from this point across the wall and repeat the procedure around the entire house.
- Using the chalk line as a guide, install the top edge of the starter strip along the chalk line, nailing at 8" to 12" (203 mm to 305 mm) intervals, in the center of nail slots.
- Space each starter strip at least 1/4" (6.4mm) from the next starter strip to allow for expansion and contraction (**FIG 6**).

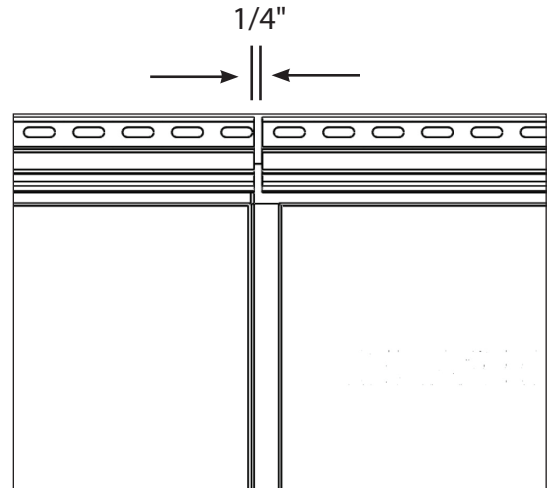


FIGURE 6

NOTE: If installing insulated siding, reference page 17.

Bottom Receiver

As an alternate option to using a starter strip, a J-Channel can be used to start a course. This may be necessary for offset elevations such as a porch, garage, etc (**FIG 7**).

- Snap a level chalk line to position the top edge of the J-Channel. Drill 3/16" (4.8mm) diameter weep holes, 24" (610mm) apart for drainage.
- Fasten every 8" to 12" (203mm to 305mm) in the center of the nail slots.

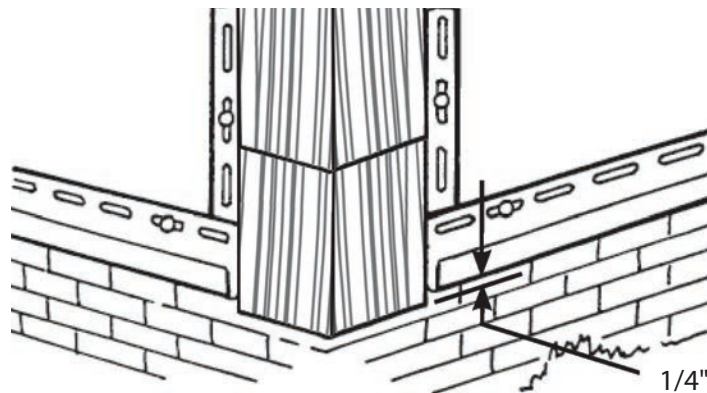


FIGURE 7

OUTSIDE CORNER INSTALLATION

Assembling the Outside Corner Post

- The corner post requires 2 ft of J-Channel for every 1 ft of corner.
- J-Channel locks into each side of the corner posts (**FIG 8**).
- Use silicone or vinyl compatible sealant to adhere J-Channel to corner. This will ensure the corners do not misalign with the panels (**FIG 9**).

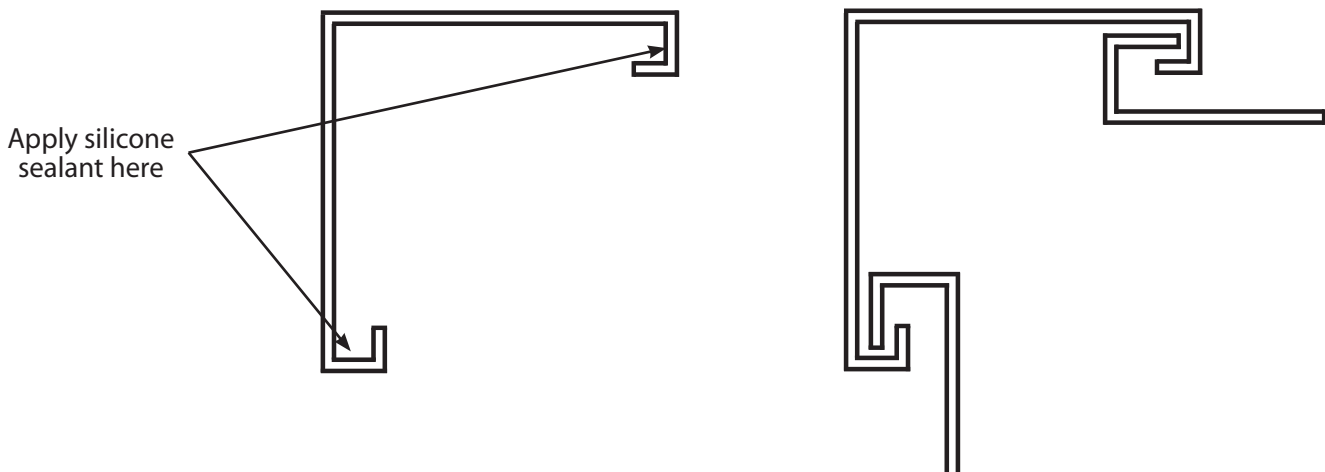


FIGURE 8

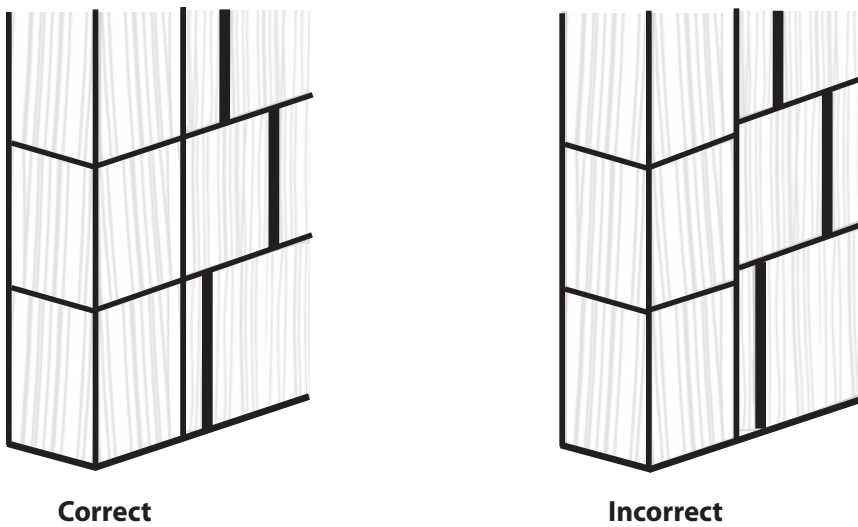


FIGURE 9

SHAKE / SHINGLE INSTALLATION

General Installation

- When lapping panels, leave 1/4" gap at nailing hem.
- Do not overdrive fasteners. Allow clearance between the fastener head and the siding nail hem. Ensure the panels can move freely back and forth. Drive fasteners straight and level to prevent any restriction of the panel.
- Nail the panel every 10" (254 mm).
- Home Accents siding expands and contracts with outside temperature changes. Face-nailing may cause ripples or buckles in the siding and is not recommended.

First Course:

- The first panel should be installed on the lower left side of the wall, locked securely into the starter strip (**FIG 10**).
- Fasten the panel every 10" (254 mm) in the center of the nailing slots.

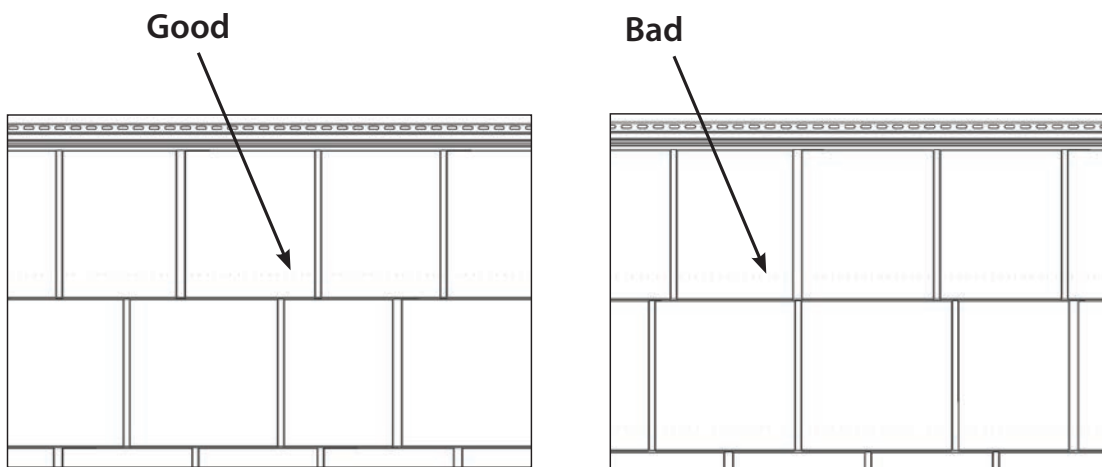


FIGURE 10

Succeeding Courses:

- Insert the butt edge into the top lock of the previously installed course. Make sure the lock is fully engaged with the piece below it, allowing the butt edge to rest on the panel below. The panel should not be in compression or tension.
- It is important that keyways between individual shakes are not aligned with the panel below.

As a Norandex best practice installation, follow the steps below (FIG 11).

1st course: Full panel

2nd course: Remove 1.5 shakes from left to end

3rd course: Remove 3 shakes from left end

4th course: Remove 4.5 shakes from left end

5th course: Check every fifth course for horizontal alignment and alignment with adjoining walls and corners. Repeat steps 1-4.

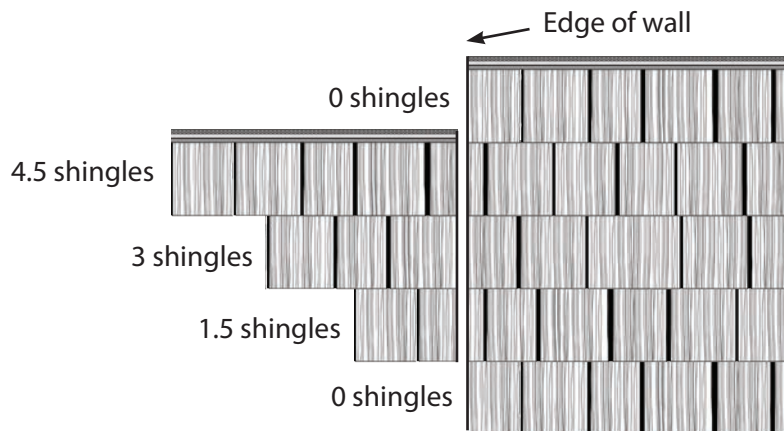


FIGURE 11

Finishing in a Gable

- When installing gable ends, make a pattern that duplicates the slope of the gable (FIG 12).
- Lock a short piece of siding into the gable starter course (i.e., the last course before the gable starts).
- 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.
- 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. Check the angle template every few courses.
- 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 (FIG 13).

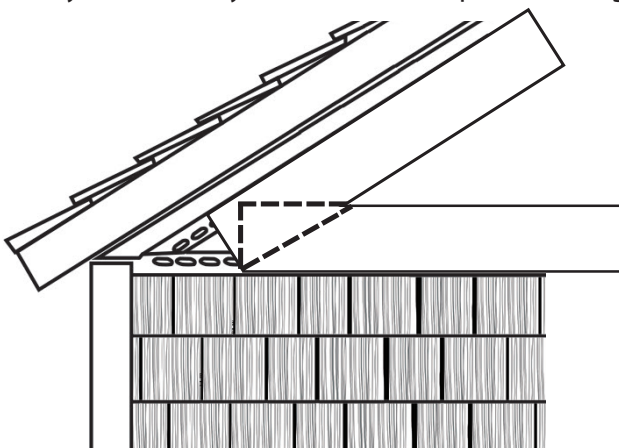


FIGURE 12



FIGURE 13

GLOSSARY

Keyway: The recessed section in between shingles.

Lug/Crimp: "Ears" or tabs on a siding panel, created by a snap lock punch, which can be used to lock a siding panel finish or double finish trim.

Miter: To make a diagonal cut to a specific angle. Sometimes miter cuts are made into an overlapping siding or soffit panel surface, to provide a neater appearance.

Nail Hem(or Flange): The section of siding or accessories where the nailing slots are located.

Nail Slot: Slot in the nail hem where the panel should be nailed.

Nailing Strip: An additional framing member installed to facilitate siding and soffit installation.

Overlap: The section of a panel that is above an adjacent panel in a course.

Plumb: A position or measurement that is truly and exactly vertical, 90° from a level surface.

Rake: The board or molding placed along the sloping sides of a gable to cover the ends of the rough framing.

Scoring: Running a utility knife blade, sharpened awl, scoring tool, or other sharp implement across a soffit or siding panel face without cutting all the way through the panel. This weakens the vinyl surface in a specific area and allows the panel to be bent and broken off cleanly.

Sealant: Any of a variety of elastic materials used to fill or seal joints in wood, metal, masonry, and other materials.

Shim: A building material used to even a surface prior to installing vinyl siding.

Soffit: Material used to enclose the horizontal underside of an eave or overhang. Soffit is designed to be installed lengthwise from wall to fascia.

Starter Strip: An accessory applied directly to the surface of the building and used to secure the first course of siding to the home.

Toplock: The locking feature on top of the panel.

Underlap: Section of the panel that is underneath an adjacent panel in a course.

Utility Trim: A piece of trim used when top lock has been removed from the siding, to secure the last course of siding to the well.

Water-Resistive Barrier: A material applied between the sheathing and the siding that is intended to resist any water that penetrates through the siding and meets the requirements of ICC AC38.

Weep Holes: Openings cut into the siding or accessories to allow for water runoff.

