

1. Staining.

A timesaving step is to stain all siding before installation (we recommend a semi-transparent, oil-base stain). The best way to apply the stain is with a pad applicator. Be sure to stain all four edges of each panel. Drying time is approximately five hours, depending on the stain, temperature and humidity. Panels can also be stained before application by a professional machine prefinisher. (Refer to Technical Bulletin 4001, Stains and Finishes.)

2. Weather Barrier.

Apply a suitable weather-resistive barrier, such as type 15 felt or better, in accordance with local code requirements. Use a two inch head lap and six inch end lap when fastening barrier.

3. Level Line.

Establish a level line around building. Use a transit, water level or level line and string. Mark the level line about four feet off the ground or at any convenient height. Then simply measure down from the level line to position the first siding course. Begin by nailing a 1/2" x 1" furring strip along the bottom of the house. Keep siding at least 6" from the ground.

4. Flashing.

Proper flashing and caulking are essential. Keep the bottom edge of panels a minimum 1/4" above flashing ledge. At roof junctures siding should be a minimum 1" above roofing material. Refer to your local building code for stricter guidelines. (Refer to Technical Bulletin 1005, Flashing Details.)

5. Alignment.

Nail a corner in place as alignment. (If you are not using our prefabricated corners, align panel ends with corner stud or corner board.) Be sure that the corner is plumb in both directions. Install the first course of siding. The bottom of each panel sits on top of the previous panel so each course goes up easily, maintaining a consistent exposure.

6. Nailing.

Nails should be driven flush with the surface of the panel. (Burying the nail head can push the panel into soft sheathing resulting in a wavy appearance.)

Panel Exposure	Nail Height Above Bottom Edge or Butt
4-1/2"	2-1/2"
7"	4"
14"	8"

Over solid nailable sheathing the end joints don't have to be over studs, but two fasteners must be driven at panel ends. The second may be driven at the top edge of the panel. Always put one nail 1/2" from the ends of each panel. All other fasteners should be driven into studs. Panels may be applied direct to stud, but panels do not provide a shear rating.

7. First Course.

Nail up the first course of siding. Take care that the first course is perfectly straight and level. **Allow 1/16" spacing at panel ends to allow for expansion. Allow 1/8" spacing where panels butt against windows and doors** and caulk these joints with non-hardening caulking compound.

8. Subsequent Courses.

Each course of panels will automatically align when laid up. Level should be checked occasionally. Panel end joints should be offset 16 or 24 inches from previous courses.

9. Cutting.

When it comes time to cut a panel, use a portable circular saw and place the panel face down to prevent splintering. Make sure the cut is square.

10. Top Course.

Chances are you'll probably have to rip the last siding course to fit. Before installing it, nail a 1/2" thick wood furring strip to the building just under the frieze. The strip builds out the top course to keep it on the same plane as the rest of the siding.

COLONIAL SIDEWALL PANEL

application instructions

**Shakertown®
plywood back
siding can be
applied:**

- ▶ Over solid nailable sheathing
- ▶ Over insulative board
- ▶ Over spaced sheathing
- ▶ Mansard applications (at least 20/12 pitch)

Curve Application.

Shakertown plywood back siding may be applied on a slight curve over solid nailable sheathing provided that each shingle on the panel is face nailed with two matching colored, hot-dipped galvanized nails 1" from the edge and 2-1/2" to 8" up from the butt. (See nailing chart for proper nail placement.)

Mansard Application.

Shakertown plywood back siding can be applied on mansards of at least 20/12 pitch over 30 lb. building paper where codes permit.

Fasteners.

Caution: Do not use staples to apply Shakertown siding panels. Use of proper nails is very important.

Unless directed otherwise, we have provided 7D nails for these panels between the deckboards of the pallet. These nails are guaranteed hot-dipped, zinc-coated and are painted in a natural cedar color. Nails shall be of sufficient length to penetrate studs a minimum of 1/2". Special applications may require fasteners longer than 7D.

Use of top quality nails is critical to ensure attractive, long-lasting applications. Our recommended nails will be omitted only if customer specifically requests shipment without nails.

When applying a panel, leave nail head flush with the face of the panel. Do not dimple the face of the panel. When applying directly to steel studs, fasteners shall be a stainless steel, self-tapping screw with a siding head (e.g. Swan Secure 410 stainless steel, trim head square drive) or a nailing pin designed for steel stud penetration.

Power Nailing.

Panels can be applied with power nailing equipment. We recommend a stainless 7D ring shank siding nail. However, a hot-dipped galvanized nail of equal quality may be used. Care must be taken to set the nail head flush with face of the panel. NEVER bury the nail head; it ruins the appearance.

If you have any questions regarding this or any other topic, please call Shakertown toll free: 1-800-426-8970.

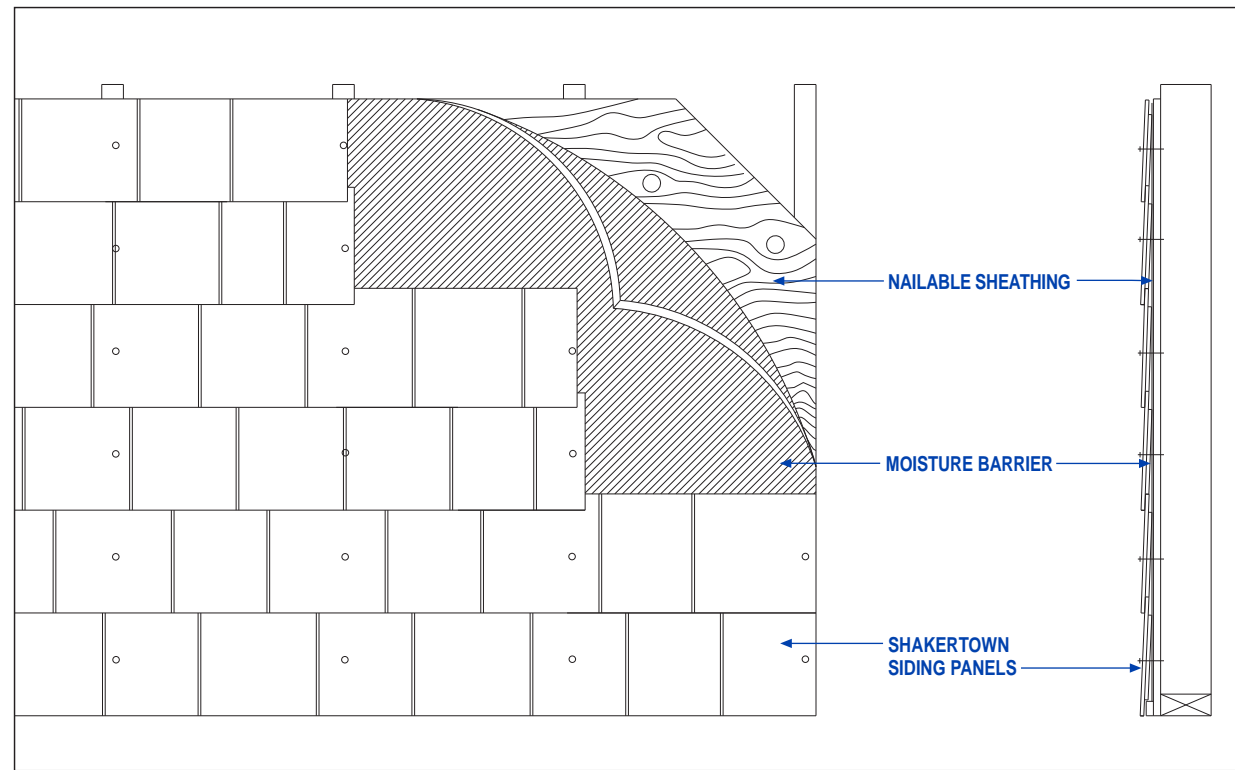
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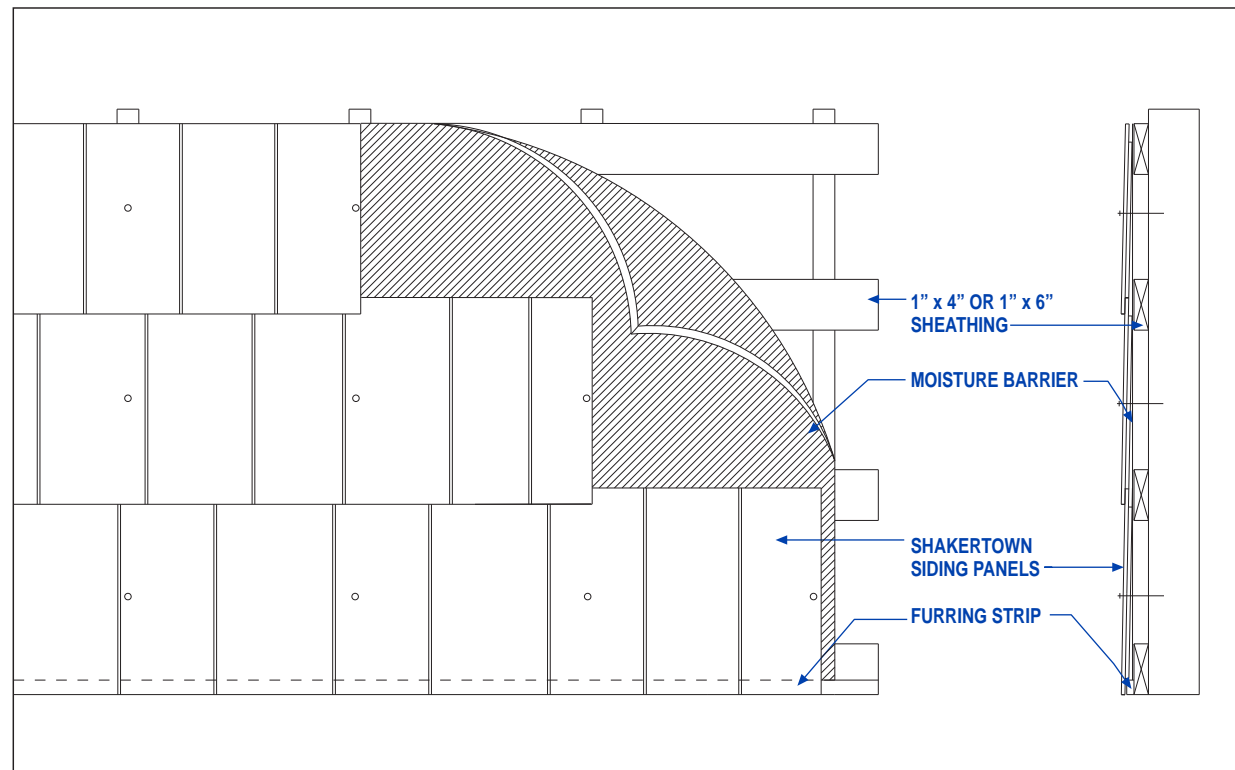


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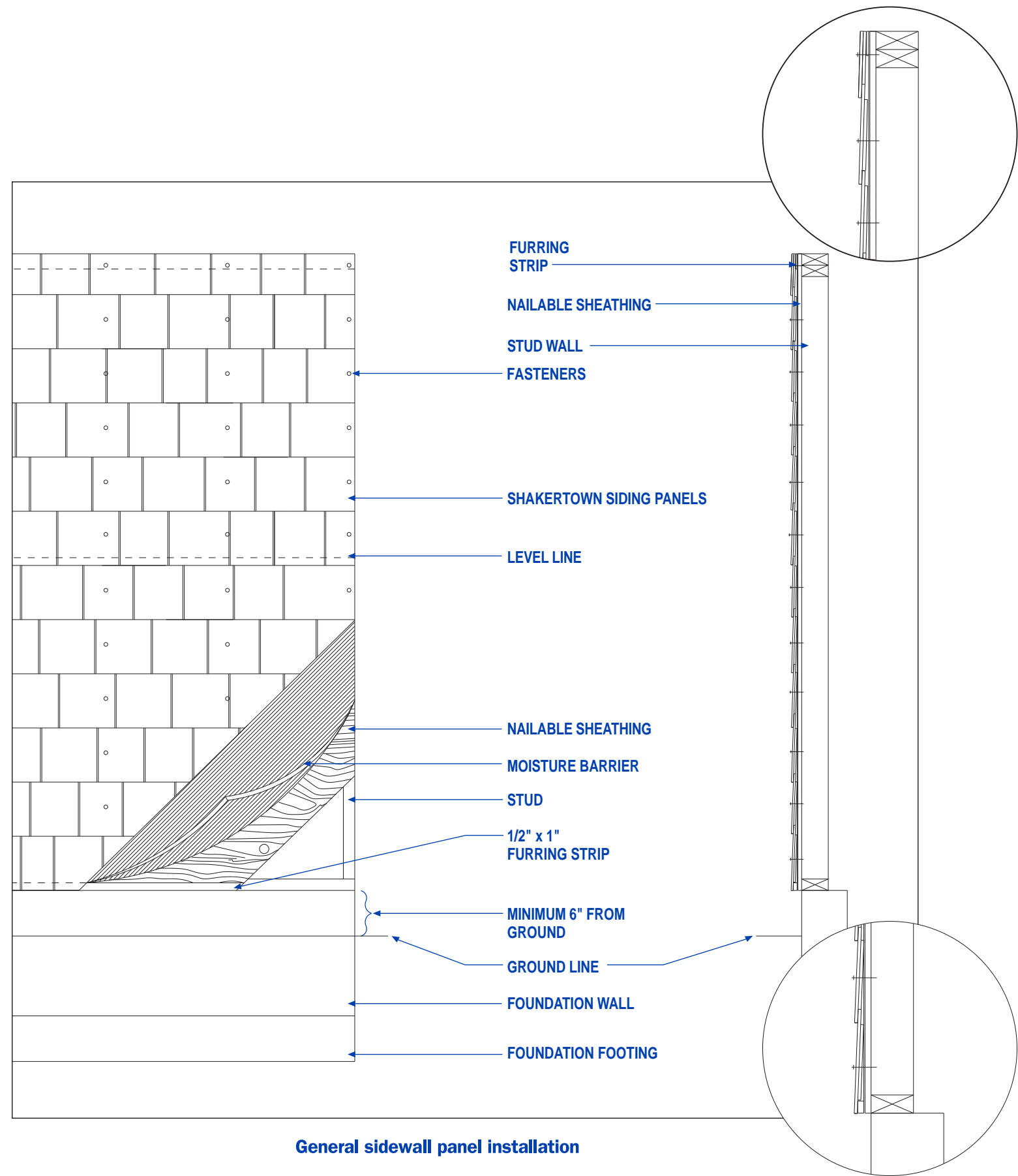




Sidewall panels over solid sheathing



Sidewall panels over spaced sheathing



General sidewall panel installation