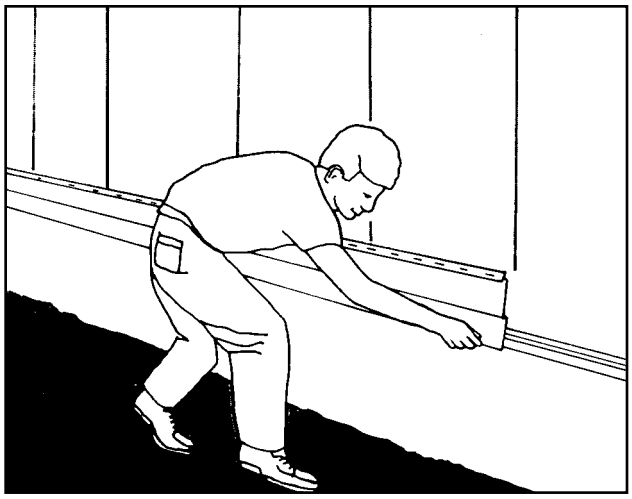
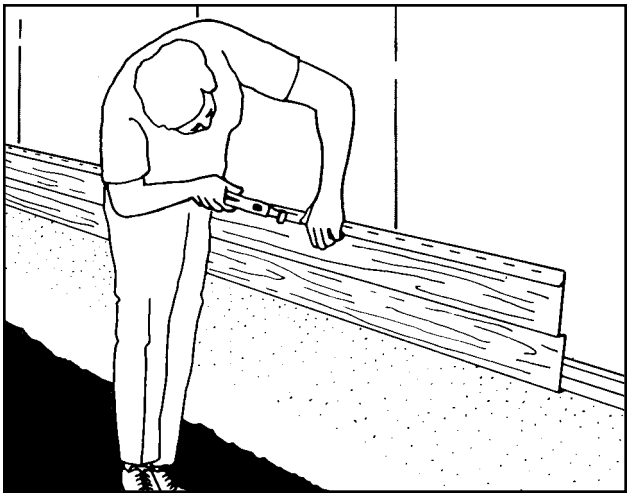
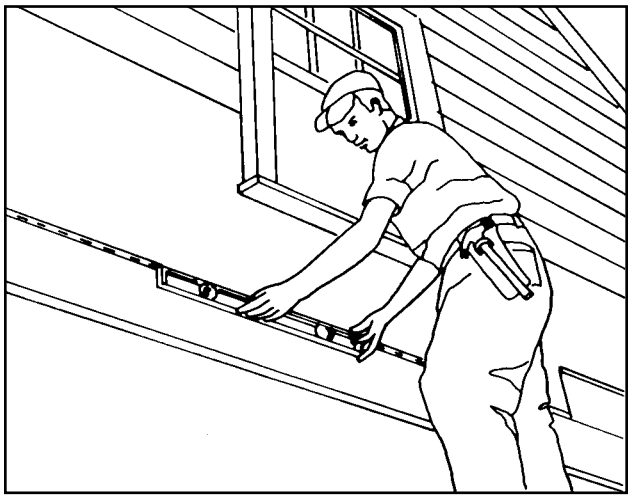
Installing Rollex Steel Siding

First Course
Extra care must be taken on the first course of siding applied, because this course establishes the base for all other courses. Apply panel by hooking the bottom lock of the panel into interlock bead of starter strip. Make sure lock is engaged. Do not force or jam, which might cause distortion of the panel and result in an undesirable shadow line. Double check for continuous locking along panel before proceeding further. Particularly check for alignment at corners.

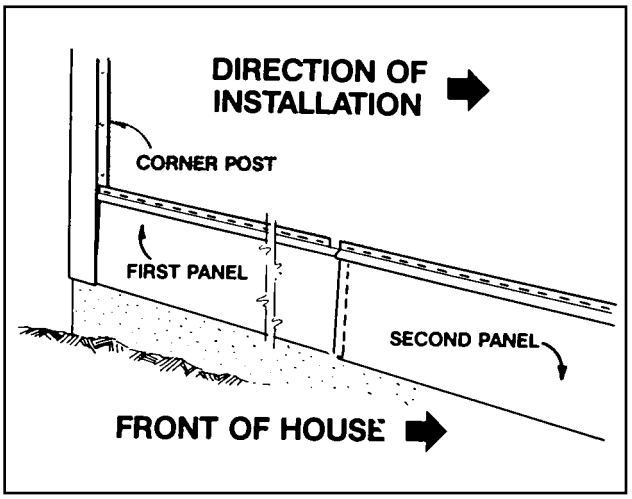
At outer posts (allowing clearance for expansion), slide panel into recess first, then exert upward pressure to lock the panel into place along its entire length. If individual corner caps are being used keep the panels back from corner edges 3/4-inch to allow for later fitting of the individual corners. Panels must be hung with steel nails through the center of the factory-slotted holes every 16 inches along their entire lengths. Nail must be driven into sound lumber, such as: 3/4-inch penetration into house framing with plain shank nails or through 1/2-inch plywood with screw shank nails. Check with a level at the top of the first course for correctness with chalk line and starter strip.





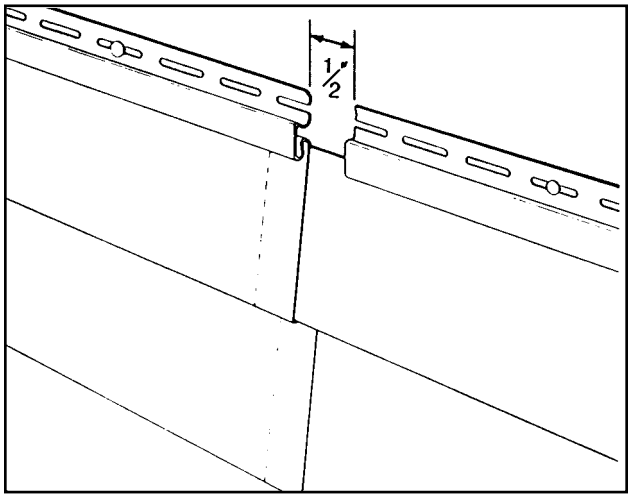


Window and Door Trim - Gable End Trim



Lapping

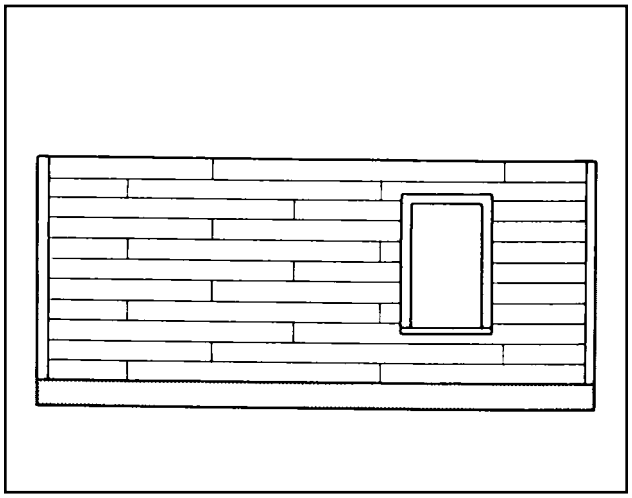
On the sides of the building, start at the rear corner and work towards the front, so that the lapping will be away from the front and less noticeable. On the front of the building, start at the corners and work toward the entrance door for the same reason. When lapping factory-cut ends of panels should be on top of field-cut ends for best appearance. NEVER USE A SAW TO MAKE A FIELD-CUT END WHICH IS TO BE LAPPED. A GUILLOTINE CUSTER IS THE PREFERRED CUTTING TOOL. AFTER CUTTING TO LENGTH, NOTCH THE TOP AND BOTTOM LOCKS SIMILAR TO A FACTORY-CUT END USING TINSNIPS OR A POWER SHEAR.



Overlapping

Panels should overlap each other by approximately 1/2 inch. A maximum of 5/8 inch and minimum of 3/8 inch is a good rule of thumb. Thermal expansion requirements need to be considered in panel overlaps (see below).

Avoid short panel lengths of under 24 inches, and make sure factory-cut ends are always on top of field-cut ends. The job should start at the rear of The house and work toward the front.



Proper staggering of Panels

For visual appearance, the staggering of joints should be well planned Many applications plan their joining so that any two joints in line vertically will be separated by at least two courses (see sketch). At a bare minimum, separated panel overlaps on the next course by at least two feet. Joints should be avoided on panels directly above and below windows. Shorter pieces which develop as work proceeds can be used for smaller areas around windows and doors.

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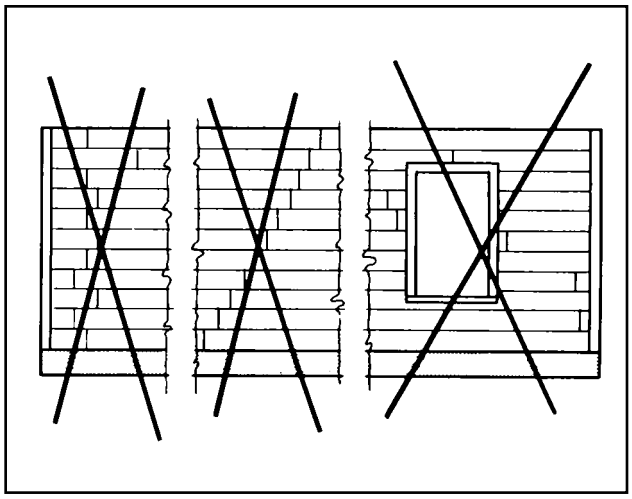
Improper Staggers of Panels
A poor arrangement of panel overlaps detracts from the appearance of the installation (see sketch).



Backer tabs
Backer tabs are used with 8-inch 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 tap behind the panel with the flatt 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.