

# INTRODUCTION



**A LIFETIME INVESTMENT IN QUALITY** The installation of Rollex Vinyl Siding and/or Rollex Vinyl Soffit is an investment that provides immediate benefits. In addition to enhancing the beauty and adding value to the home, Rollex Vinyl Building Products are practically maintenance free. They never need painting and won't peel, rust, rot or split.

Rollex uses only premium quality raw materials in the manufacturing of their vinyl products making them virtually worry free. They won't dent, crack or show scratches because the color goes all the way through the panel. The Rollex commitment to high quality and performance is backed by a *lifetime warranty*.

**BEFORE INSTALLATION** *Before beginning* the installation of Rollex Vinyl Siding or Rollex Vinyl Soffit it is important to **read through these instructions carefully**. Study pages 2-4 to become familiar with the characteristics unique to vinyl building products and learn how to cut and install them properly. Review the sections dealing with preparation and estimating product needs, and refer to these instructions frequently during installation. This will reduce any wasted time and materials and will result in an installation to be proud of.

**EASY TO INSTALL** Rollex Vinyl Building Products are tough, light in weight, easy to cut and easy to install by both the professional applicator and the do-it-yourself homeowner. The following pages provide clearly illustrated step-by-step instructions for estimating and installing either horizontal or vertical siding and vinyl soffit. There are also descriptions of the various styles and products available, as well as a list of tools needed and a glossary of terms.

**UNDERSTANDING VINYL** Like all building products, vinyl expands and contracts with changes in temperature and

weather conditions. Proper application of the product allows for movement by using channels, nailing slots and laps (or overlaps) on the panel ends. A minimum clearance of 1/4" should be left at all openings and stops to allow for normal expansion and contraction. If installing in temperatures below 32°F the minimum clearance should be increased to 3/8".

***Restricting the expansion and contraction movement of the vinyl products will cause unsatisfactory performance.***

Therefore, it is important that the vinyl products be installed per these instructions.

**NEW CONSTRUCTION or REMODELING** The methods used in applying Rollex Vinyl Siding or Rollex Vinyl Soffit are basically the same for new construction or remodeling. In all applications, care should be given to ensure that the surface to be sided is properly prepared. Proper ventilation of eaves, attic and crawl space areas is necessary to remove damaging moisture problems from the home. All walls, eaves and overhangs should be level and plumb. Consideration may be given to installing insulation panels to existing walls and overhangs before residing. This will provide a uniform flat surface as well as improve the insulation value of the exterior walls. ***The use of drop-in backer insulation board is not recommended when installing Rollex Vinyl Siding.***

**ADVANCE PLANNING** *Before starting* review these instructions, inspect the job site and estimate the materials needed. Check that all necessary tools are available and in good (safe) working condition. Nail down all loose boards and replace any rotten ones. If necessary, install furring strips for added support and/or to provide a uniform surface where panels and accessories can be attached. Tie back any trees or shrubs to allow ample working space, and be aware of telephone and power lines that should be treated with caution.

# WORKING WITH ROLLEX VINYL PRODUCTS

Although Rollex Vinyl Soffit and Siding are especially easy to work with and can be installed quickly and almost without effort, proper safety equipment and safe construction practices should always be followed. Whenever cutting or nailing be sure to wear **safety goggles**, and keep work areas free of clutter and debris.

**SELECTING NAILS/FASTENER** Use aluminum or corrosion-resistant nails when installing vinyl building products. Select nails that are long enough to penetrate at least  $\frac{3}{4}$ " into a solid, nailable surface (Fig. 1.1). Nail heads should be at least  $\frac{5}{16}$ " in diameter. Lengths should be:  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " for general use; 2" for residing or installing soffit over existing soffit;  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " minimum for installing siding and/or soffit over insulation; and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " trim nails. Staples should only be used by a professional installer

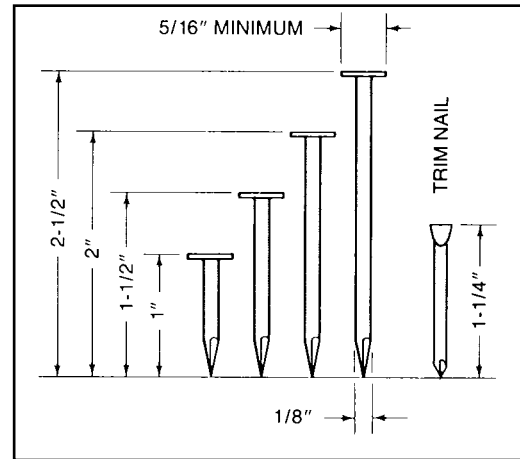
**PROPER NAILING** Nails or other fastener should be driven into studs or other solid framing members whenever possible. Nail in the center of the nail slot (Fig. 1.2). If a nail slot is not over a framing member then use a nail hole punch (see TOOLS, page 25) to make a slot to nail through. Be sure the slot is wide enough to allow the panel to "hang" freely.

**DO NOT NAIL OR STAPLE TIGHTLY** Vinyl panels and accessories should "float" on the nails or staples to provide for the expansion and contraction of the vinyl. Nails should not be driven in tight, allow  $\frac{1}{32}$ " air space between siding and nail head (Fig. 1.3). Do not nail at an angle (Fig. 1.4) this can pull the panels up or down and disfigure the installation.

**PROPER SPACING** Nails and fastener should be spaced no more than 16" apart for horizontal siding; 12" on center for vertical siding and vinyl soffit panels; and 6" to 12" apart for all soffit and siding accessories. Never face nail (Fig. 1.5). Face nailing does not allow sufficient movement and will cause vinyl panels to buckle in changing temperatures.

**PROPER LOCKING** All Rollex Vinyl Soffit and Siding panels are designed with an interlocking system that allows panels to snap together quickly and firmly (Fig. 1.6). When installing, make sure panels lock completely from end to end before nailing into place. Do not pull up on the panel or create additional tension. This will place greater pressure on the lock and may cause distortion of the panel, Let the panel "hang" on the wall like a picture frame.

**REMOVING/REPLACING A PANEL** Insert the curved end of the unlocking tool (see TOOLS, page 25) into the butt lock (Fig. 1.6) of the panel above the one to be replaced. Hook the tool under the back of the butt lock and slide it along the panel to



(Fig 1.1)

open up the lock (some downward pressure may be necessary to separate the two panels). Remove the nails supporting the panel to be replaced and release the butt lock of the panel after the nails have been removed. To install the replacement panel, lock up the butt edge first-then nail into the nailing slots (see PROPER NAILING). Using the unlocking tool, pull down on the butt lock of the above panel and lock it over the top lock of the replacement panel. REMEMBER: when unlocking or locking replacement panels it is best to start at one end and work from side to side.

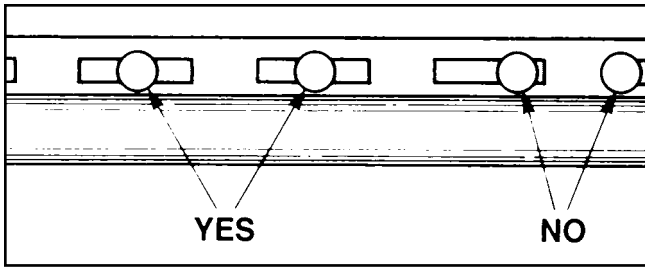
**PROPER CAULKING** Areas around windows and doors should be adequately caulked **before** siding and accessories are installed. **Do not caulk** panels inside the J-Channels or where they meet other accessories or where they overlap other siding panels as this will restrict movement of the panels.

**CLEAN-UP AND MAINTENANCE** Ordinary dirt and dust may be removed from Rollex Vinyl Building Products using plain water and a soft-bristled brush. A long-handled car washing brush attached to the end of a garden hose is recommended. Hard to remove dirt such as soot and grime found in certain industrial areas should be wiped down with the following cleaning solution before rinsed with clear water.

- 1/3 CUP powdered laundry detergent such as Tide, Fab or a comparable equivalent (not a concentrate).
- 2/3 CUP household cleaner such as Soilax, Spit & Span or a comparable equivalent (powder or liquid).
- 1 GALLON water

**Be sure to rinse with clear water after using the cleaning solution.**

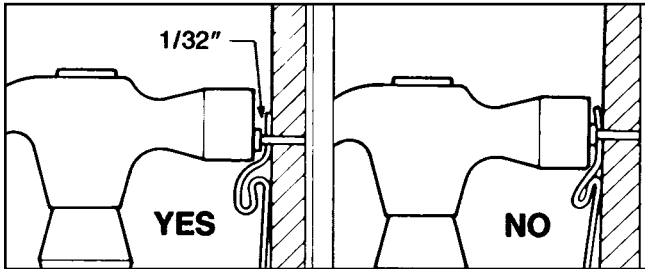
When washing down the entire house, start at the bottom and work up to prevent streaking.



(Fig 1.2)

clearance of 1/32" should be provided between the fastener crown and the accessory piece or panel being fastened. All panels and accessories should move freely under the fastener to allow for expansion and contraction caused by changing temperatures.

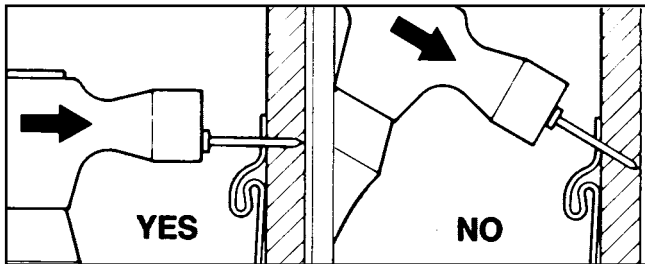
**FASTENER (Staples/Nails)\*** For all applications, fastener must be corrosive-resistant, such as cadmium coated, galvanized steel or aluminum. Staples should be: a. not less than 16 gauge semi-flattened to an elliptical cross-section. b. long enough to penetrate into a solid substrate at least 3/4". Staple crown should be 7/16" minimum width.



(Fig 1.3)

**POWER GUN AIR PRESSURE\*** Power fastener are designed to operate at specific air pressure settings. Set the initial air pressure according to the manufacturer's specifications.

**NOTE:** It is highly recommended that a compressor, tank and regulator system be used with air powered equipment when installing Rollex Vinyl Building Products. Air pressure drawn directly from an air compressor is inconsistent and not satisfactory for vinyl product applications.

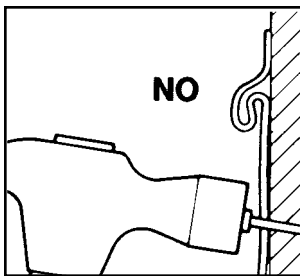


(Fig 1.4)

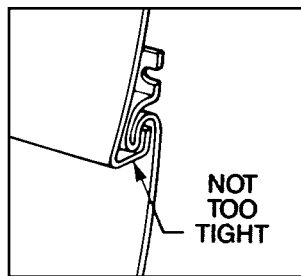
**POWER GUN INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS\***

Test air gun, air pressure and power gun technique on the first length of siding, soffit or accessory. Make adjustments and changes as necessary, fulfilling the following specifications:

1. Fastener depth should be adjusted so that a clearance of no less than 1/32" is kept between the staple crown or nail head and the vinyl product being fastened.
2. Fastener should be placed at every stud or no more than 12" to 16" apart into a solid substrate.
3. Fastener leg must be centered in the nail slot.
4. Panel should "hang" freely so that it can expand and contract with changing temperatures.



(Fig 1.5)



(Fig 1.6)

Periodically check installation techniques as the job progresses. Keep in mind that consistent application will provide a more satisfactory finished job.

**NOTE:** Before preparing any cleaning solution check the labels of the products being used to see if there are any applicable precautions that should be taken. Also, before using any cleaning solution "test-clean" in a small inconspicuous area. For stubborn or hard to remove stains, refer to the STAIN REMOVAL chart on page 23.

**SCREW FASTENING\*** Rollex Vinyl Siding and accessories may be installed into metal studs using sheet metal or other screws according to the following specifications:

**POWER DRIVEN FASTENER/STAPLING\*** A power fastening method of installing Rollex Vinyl Building Products is possible if a special guide attachment for vinyl siding is used on the power equipment. When used properly, the power method of installation can be as satisfactory as the conventional nailing technique.

1. Use a 5/16" minimum head size of either a pan head or truss head screw with a 1/8" diameter shaft.
2. Screws should be long enough to ensure a minimum of 3/4" penetration into framing members.
3. Only non-corrosive screws should be used.
4. Allow 1/32" clearance between screw head and siding panel so that the panel "hangs" freely allowing it to expand and contract with changing temperatures.

**USING PNEUMATIC STAPLER/NAILER\*** The unit must always be held parallel to the soffit or siding panels and not angled up or down. The guide attachment should be placed into the nailing slot with the fastener lined up in the center of the slot. A

**FOR PROFESSIONALS ONLY** Power driven and pneumatic equipment as well as staple/fastener and screw fastening applications are recommended for professional installers only. Improper settings of pneumatic equipment may distort Rollex Vinyl Building Products. CHECK SETTINGS FREQUENTLY!

# WORKING WITH ROLLEX VINYL PRODUCTS

Rollex Vinyl Soffit panels and Rollex Vinyl Siding panels may be cut using any one of the following methods. Rollex Vinyl Accessories are best cut with a hand saw (see TOOLS, page 25) or tin snips (step 2, below).

1. Using a **circular saw**, install a fine-toothed blade **backwards** (Figs. 2.1 and 2.2) This gives a smoother, cleaner cut. **Do not attempt to cut materials other than vinyl/ with a reversed direction saw blade.** Cut slowly to avoid chipping or cracking (especially in cold weather).
2. Using **tin snips** (Fig. 2.3), avoid closing the blades completely at the end of a cut (Fig. 2.4). This will keep the panel from buckling and provide a neater, cleaner cut.
3. Using a **utility knife or scoring tool** (Figs. 2.5), score the vinyl from the face side with medium pressure. Snap it in two by bending the piece back-and-forth until it breaks. It is not necessary to cut all the way through the vinyl with a knife. This method should only be used when cutting the panel parallel to the butt edge and nailing slots.

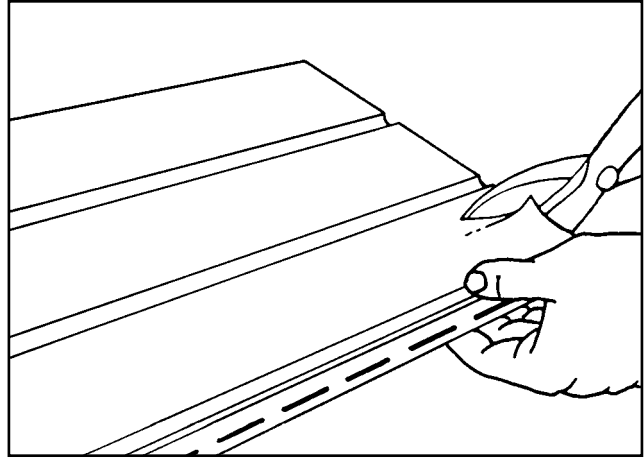


Fig 2.3

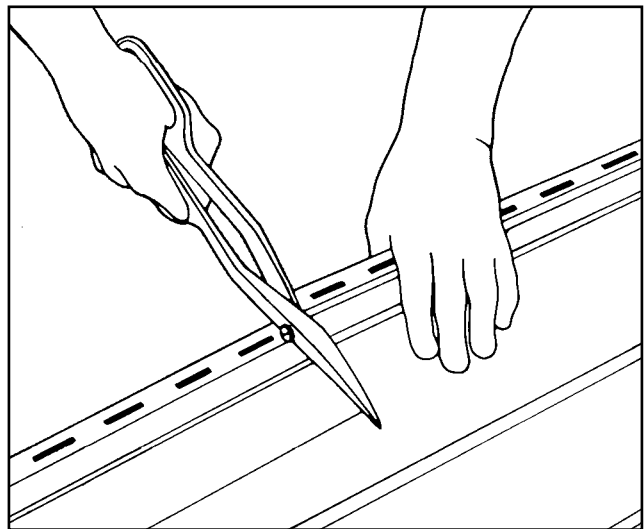


Fig 2.4

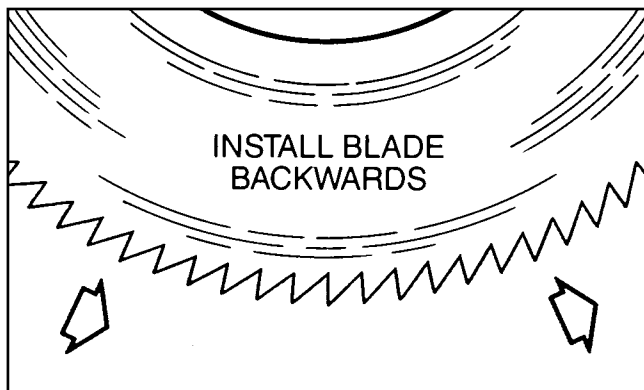


Fig 2.1

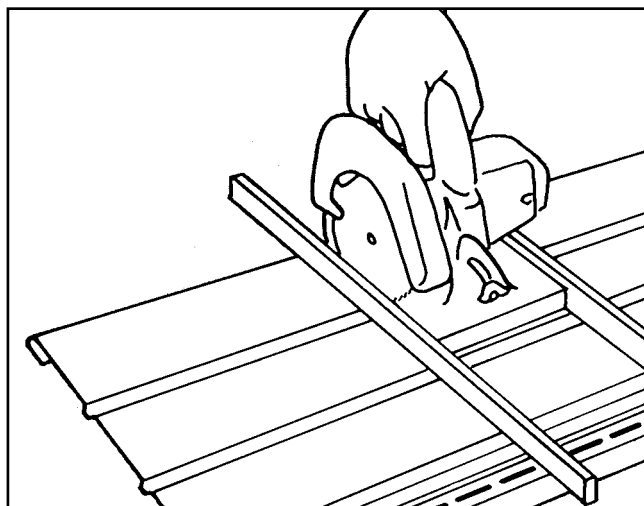


Fig 2.2

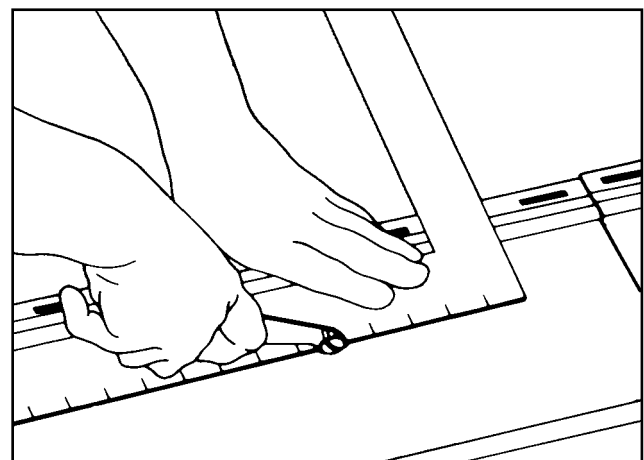


Fig 2.5

# PREPARING THE SURFACE

## 1. FIRST STEPS

- A. Nail down loose boards and replace any rotten ones (Fig. 3.1).
- B. Scrape off loose caulk and re-caulk around windows, doors and other areas to protect from moisture penetration.
- C. Seal all cracks to make house airtight.
- D. Scrape down paint build-up where it may cause uneven trim application.
- E. Remove all protrusions such as gutters, downspouts and light fixtures.
- F. Check all walls for evenness.
- G. Tie back any shrubbery to allow for plenty of working room.

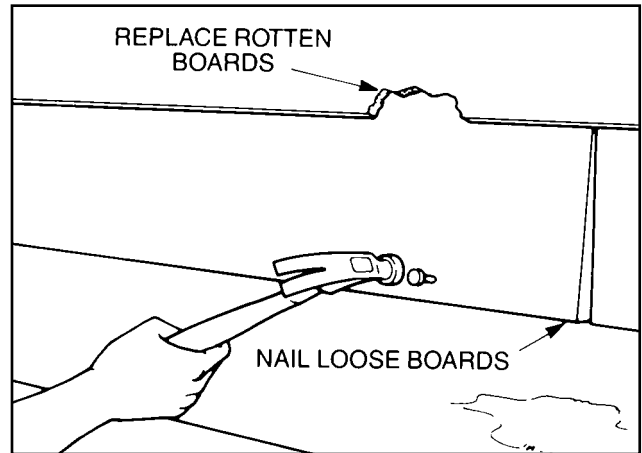


Fig 3.1

## 2. INSULATION

Many types of insulation panels are available to increase the insulation value of exterior walls and provide a level, flat surface for siding installation. Consult insulation manufacturer's recommendations for best surface preparation.

## 3. NEW CONSTRUCTION - WALL PREPARATION

- A. Framing studs should be plumb and positioned uniformly to provide a flat even surface for the sheathing. Using kiln-dried studs for framing will produce the best results.
- B. Wall sheathing can be made of a variety of materials. To obtain the best results, use quality sheathing that will not buckle or warp. Exterior quality wood sheathing should be properly conditioned and fastened. This will eliminate the possibility of swelling and/or distortion caused by unacceptable wall sheathing. Vinyl siding is not designed to correct uneven framing or buckled sheathing.



Fig 3.2

## 3. RE-SIDING - WALL PREPARATION - FURRING, STRAPPING and SHEATHING

- A. Applying weather resistant sheathing over old siding is the fastest, easiest way to provide an even, nailable surface for siding installation.
- B. If not using sheathing, then furring or strapping (usually 1' x 4" wood) should be used on uneven walls or masonry surfaces to provide an even nailable base. Shim out the furring at the high and low spots to get a final even surface.
- C. Furring should be horizontal for vertical siding (Fig. 3.2) and vertical for horizontal siding (Fig. 3.3). Furring should be placed alongside door and window frames and building corners. Accessories should be attached over furring where needed. Do not fur out farther than necessary since the alignment on the finished siding application at windows and doors may be difficult.

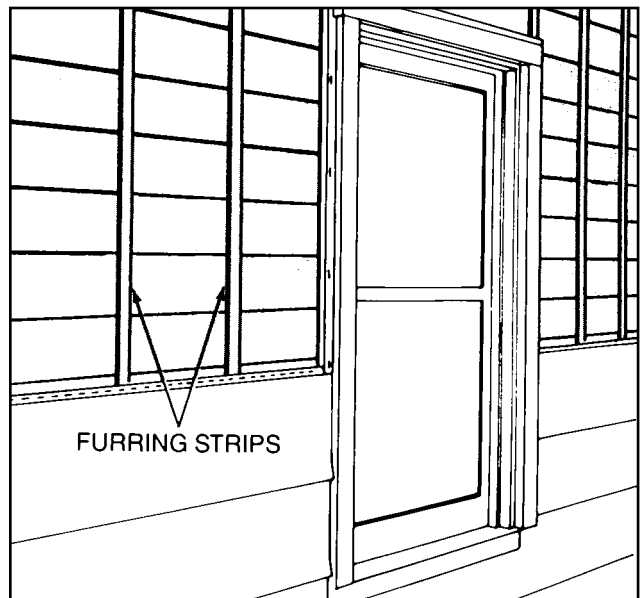


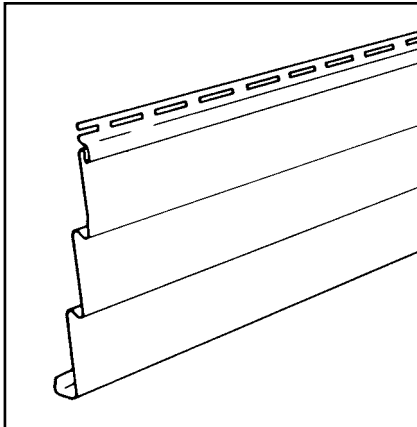
Fig 3.3

## 4. WATER PROOFING

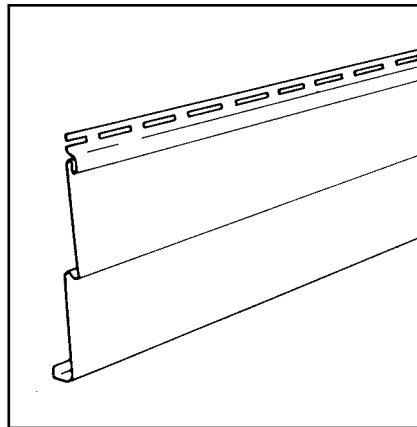
Windows and doors should be adequately caulked and waterproofed before siding and accessories are installed. Flashing should also be used under windows to keep water from

# ROLLEX VINYL BUILDING PRODUCTS

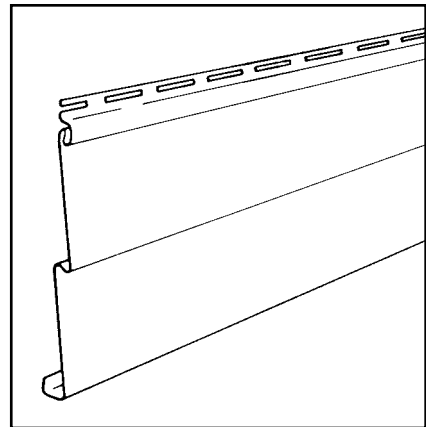
## SIDING PANELS



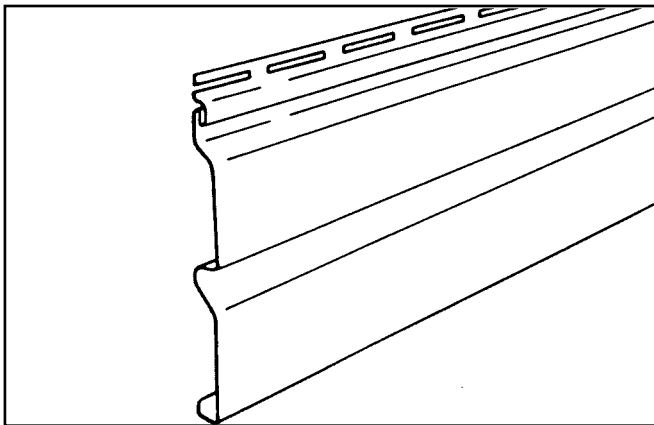
**Triple 3"** - Horizontal



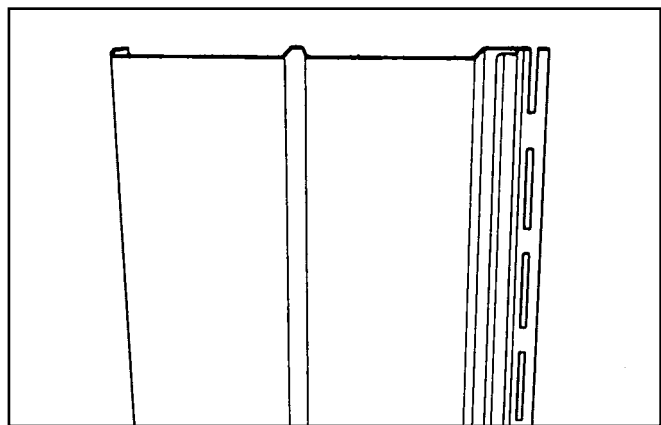
**Double 4"** - Horizontal



**Double 5"** - Horizontal

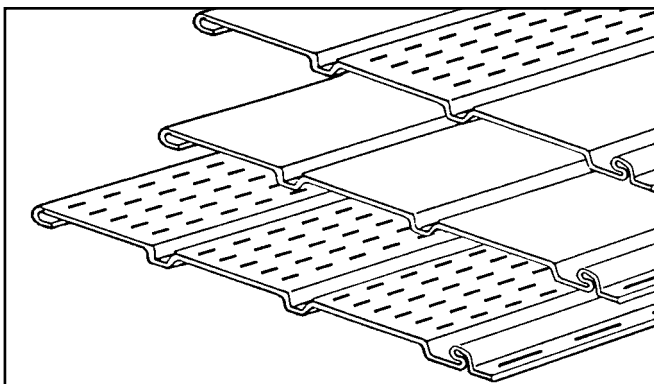


**Double 4"** - Dutch Lap

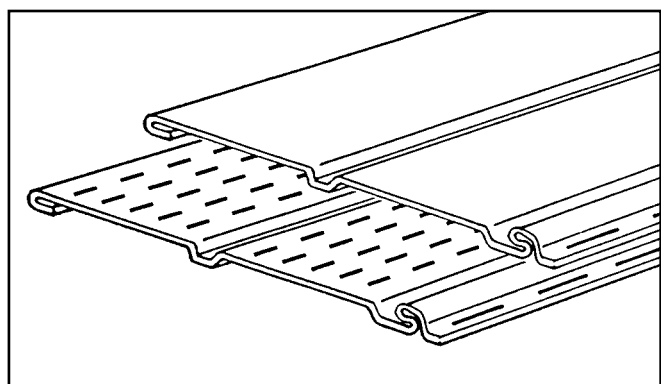


**Double 5"** - Vertical

## SOFFIT PANELS

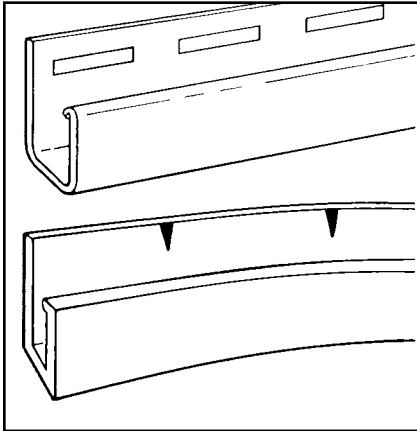


**T-4, 12" Soffit Panel** - Vented and Solid

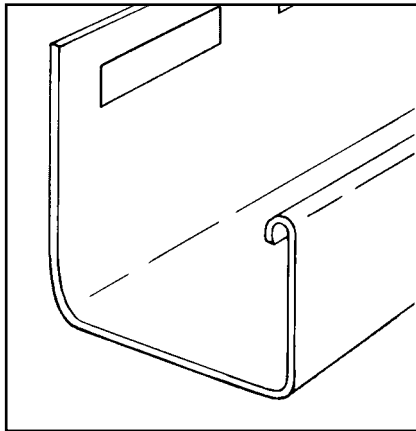


**D-5, 10" Soffit Panel** - Vented and Solid

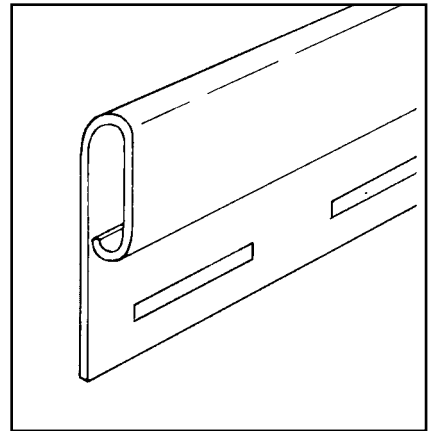
# VINYL ACCESSORIES



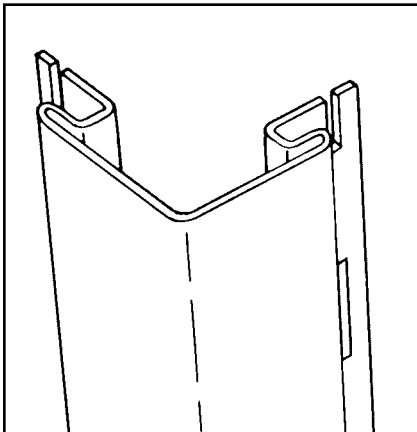
**3/4" J-Channel. Flexible J-Channel**



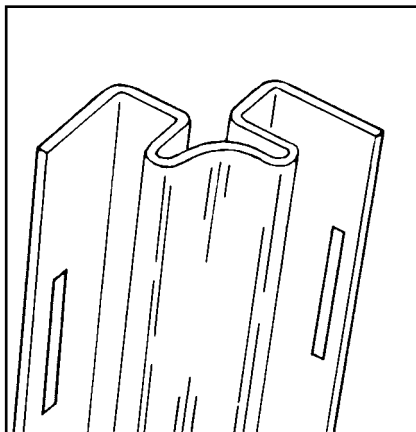
**1-1/4" J-Channel**



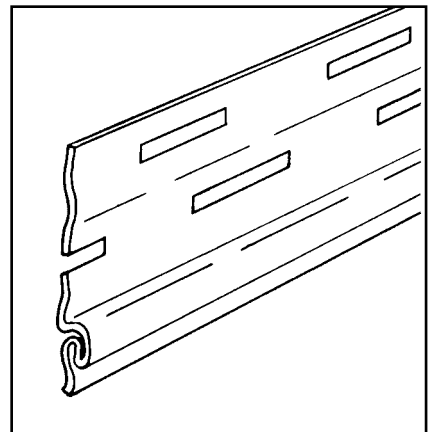
**Finish Trim**



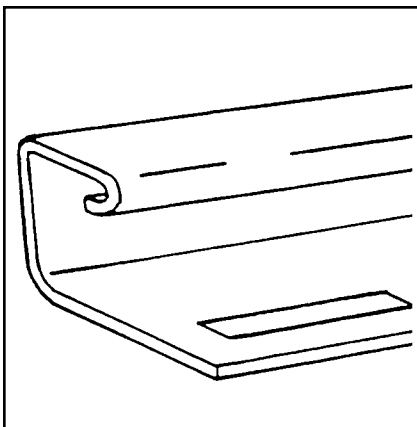
**Outside Corner Post**



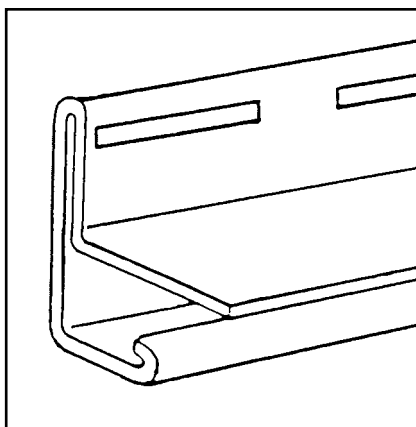
**Inside Corner Post**



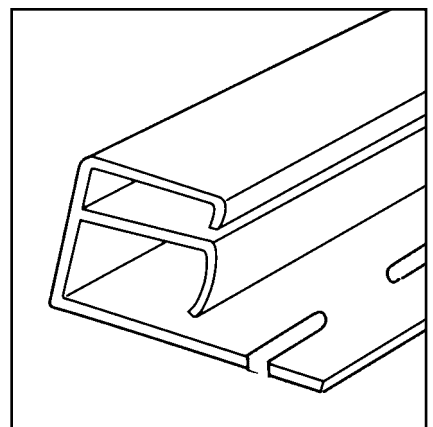
**Starter Strip**



**1/2" J-Channel**



**1 1/2" F-Channel**



**Dual Undersill Trim**

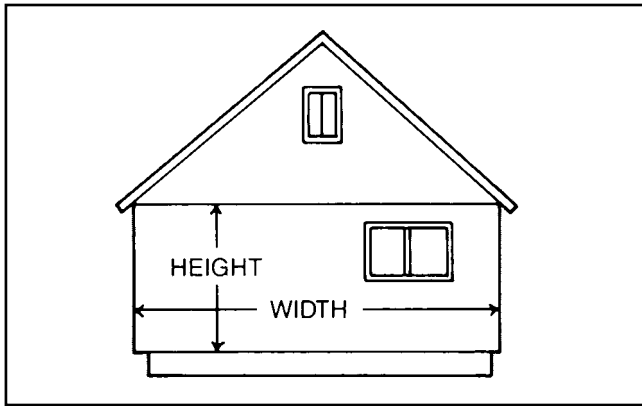
# ROLLEX VINYL BUILDING PRODUCTS

Using the drawings and descriptions shown, measure the surface areas to be covered with siding. Be sure to include all areas such as dormers, gables and partial walls that may extend or recess around a patio, deck or entryway. Calculate siding panel needs by the square

Repeat for all gambrel roof wall areasfoot. For estimating purposes, include doors and windows in total area measurements. **DO NOT UNDER ESTIMATE.** Follow the measuring equations given which allow for lapping and waste and will provide a better finish job.

## WALL AREA

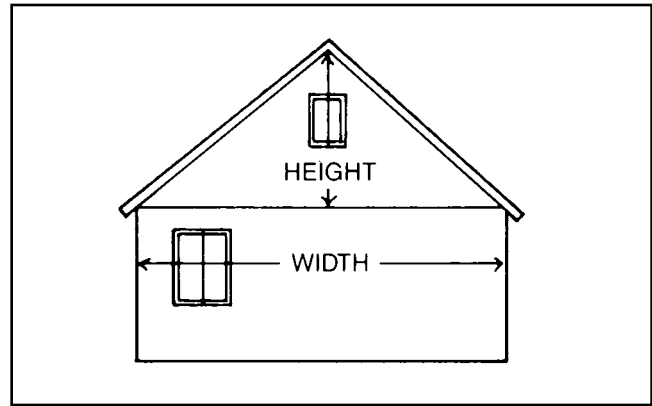
Fig 4.1



Measure height (excluding gables). Measure width to include doors and windows (Fig. 4.1).  
 Height \_\_\_\_\_ feet x width \_\_\_\_\_ feet = \_\_\_\_\_ square feet.  
 Repeat for all walls.

## GABLE AREAS

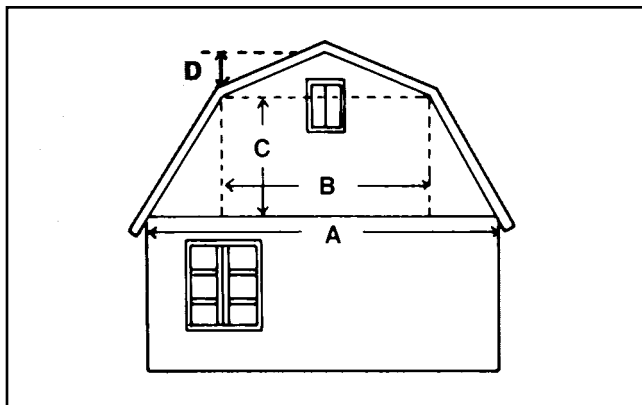
Fig. 4.2



Measure height at center (plus 12" for waste). Measure width to include windows (Fig. 4.2).  
 Height (incl. 12") \_\_\_\_\_ ft. x 1/2 width \_\_\_\_\_ ft. = \_\_\_\_\_ sq. ft.  
 Repeat for remaining gables.

## GAMBREL ROOF HOUSE

Fig. 4.3

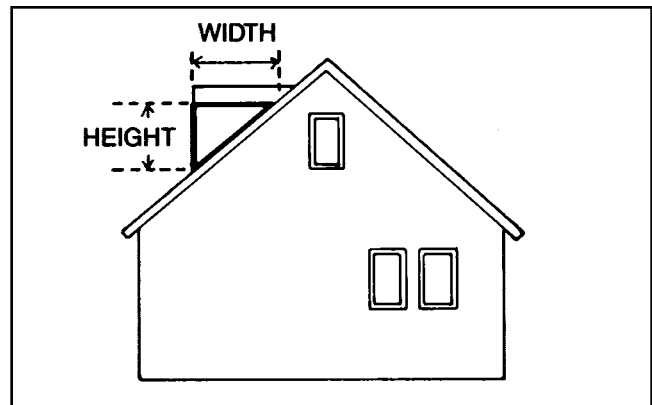


Measure the gambrel roof area as illustrated to include windows and doors (Fig. 4.3). Then proceed with the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} 1/2 (A+B) \times C &= \text{_____ square feet} \\ 1/2 B \times D &= \text{+ _____ square feet} \\ \text{Total area} &= \text{_____ square feet} \end{aligned}$$

## DORMER AREAS

Fig. 4.4



Measure height of dormer plus 12" for waste (Fig. 4.4).  
 1/2 height (incl. 12") \_\_\_\_\_ ft. x width \_\_\_\_\_ ft. = \_\_\_\_\_ sq. ft.  
 Repeat for all dormers

**NOTE:** Some dormers may have front or gable areas that require siding. Measure them as shown in wall and gable areas. Repeat for all dormers.



## MEASURING ACCESSORY NEEDS

**J-CHANNEL** - Measure in lineal feet around doors, windows, where dormer meets roof line and along the eaves of a sloped roof, gable or gambrel roof wall. J-Channel may also be used on porch areas or on elevated wall sections to conceal the starter strip or to conceal a partially cut panel. Determine whether 3/4" J-Channel (for application on top of the sheathing) or 1-1/4" J-Channel (for application prior to insulated sheathing installation) will be used for horizontal siding application. Use 1/2" J-Channel for vertical siding installation.

**STARTER STRIP - FOR HORIZONTAL SIDING** Measure along base of house and anywhere else a siding panel will need to be started along the bottom.

**STARTER STRIP - FOR VERTICAL SIDING** Review Vertical Siding Installation Instructions (pages 14-17) to determine where starter strips will be used and then make the appropriate measurements.

**OUTSIDE AND INSIDE CORNER POSTS** - Count the number of corners where each will be installed. It is best if one piece is used per corner. Corners longer than 10'-0" will require two corner posts.

**FINISH TRIM - FOR HORIZONTAL SIDING** Measure around the perimeter of the building just under the eaves where the last course of siding will be installed. Also, measure under windows and any other area where the top lock of a siding panel will be cut off so that the panel will not lock into another panel.

**FINISH TRIM - FOR VERTICAL SIDING** Again refer to Vertical Siding Installation Instructions and decide what method of final fastening of vinyl siding panels will be used. This will determine the amount of finish trim needed for installation.

**DUAL UNDERSILL TRIM** - Measure under windows and along eaves where the last course of siding will be installed. This trim accessory is designed to provide an enhanced appearance because of its dual channels to receive siding where the top lock has been cut off to fit a remaining space on a wall. May be used instead of finish trim.

**NOTE:** Add 10% to all lineal measurements to allow for waste.

## SIDING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Walls . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_ square feet  
 Gable ends . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_ square feet  
 Dormer areas . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_ square feet  
 Gambrel walls . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_ square feet  
 TOTAL WALL AREA . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_ square feet  
 Subtract large areas not to be covered with siding such as picture windows.  
 garage and sliding glass door - (\_\_\_\_\_) square feet  
 TOTAL NET AREA E = \_\_\_\_\_ square feet  
 Add 10% to total net square foot area and divide by 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ number of siding squares required

**NOTE:** Always "round up" when estimating. Check the Rollex Buyer's Guide to determine the number of siding carton needed.

## SIDING ACCESSORIES

Starter Strip \_\_\_\_\_ lineal feet ÷ 12'6" = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces  
 J-Channel 1-1/4" \_\_\_\_\_ lineal feet ÷ 12'6" = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces  
 J-Channel 3/4" \_\_\_\_\_ lineal feet ÷ 12'6" = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces  
 J-Channel 1/2" \_\_\_\_\_ lineal feet ÷ 12'6" = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces  
 Dual Undersill Trim \_\_\_\_\_ lineal feet ÷ 12'6" = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces  
 Outside Corner Post\* \_\_\_\_\_ # outside corners = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces  
 Inside Corner Post\* \_\_\_\_\_ # inside corners = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces  
 Finish Trim \_\_\_\_\_ lineal feet ÷ 12'6" = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces

\*Add additional pieces for multi-story homes or walls exceeding 10'-@'

## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

**ALUMINUM NAILS/FASTENER** Determine size and style according to nailing instructions and Fig 1 .I on pages 2 and 3.

### FOR SIDING PANELS:

~ Total Wall Area (sq. ft.) x .005 = \_ lbs. required.

### FOR ACCESSORIES:

~ Total linear feet x .75 q - lbs. required.

Number of pounds to order will depend on the type and style selected and the number of nails per pound.

**SIDING CAULK** Available in 11oz. cartridges, 12 tubes per carton. Estimate 1 cartridge for every 10-20 lineal feet (depending on application) around windows, doors and along roof lines where J-Channel is used on dormers.

**INSULATION SHEATHING** (not available from Rollex) Add energy efficiency and provide a smoother surface to work over when remodeling or renovating. Refer to manufacturer's specifications when estimating insulation needs.

## DROP-IN BACKBOARD INSULATION

Not recommended for use with Rollex Vinyl Building Products.

# INSTALLING ROLLEX HORIZONTAL SIDING - ACCESSORIES

**1. CHALK LINE** It is best to establish a level chalk line in relation to the eaves or the tops and bottoms of doors and windows. First, find the lowest corner on the building area to be sided where a level line can be drawn (uninterrupted) around the perimeter. Measure up 2 3/4" and snap a level chalk line around the house (Fig. 5.1).

**2. STARTER STRIP** Align the top of the starter strip with the chalk line and install along the bottom of the building. Keep ends 1/4" apart to allow for expansion (Fig. 5.2). Allow 3" at inside corners for corner posts and 3-1/2" at outside corners for corner posts (Fig.5.3). If installing with insulation, furr or shim as necessary to accommodate thickness and attach starter strip to furring.

**NOTE:** If house is on an incline and one or more partial courses of siding are needed below the chalk line, special installation procedures should be considered before attaching starter strip.

**3. CORNER POSTS** Both Outside Corner Posts (Fig. 5.4) and Inside Corner Posts (Fig. 5.5) are installed before siding is applied. Use a framing square, carpenter's level or plumb line to position corner post channels in a correct vertical angle. It is particularly important that posts are installed square and plumb. Do not push, pull, twist, jam or in any other way distort the corner post during installation. This will affect the appearance and performance of the siding installation.

Begin by measuring down 1/4" from the finished soffit at the top of the corner (Fig. 5.4). Put a starting nail in the top of the uppermost nailing slot (Fig. 5.6) and nail the rest of the corner post every 6" to 12" in the center of the nailing slots. Do not nail the channel down tight - allow for expansion.

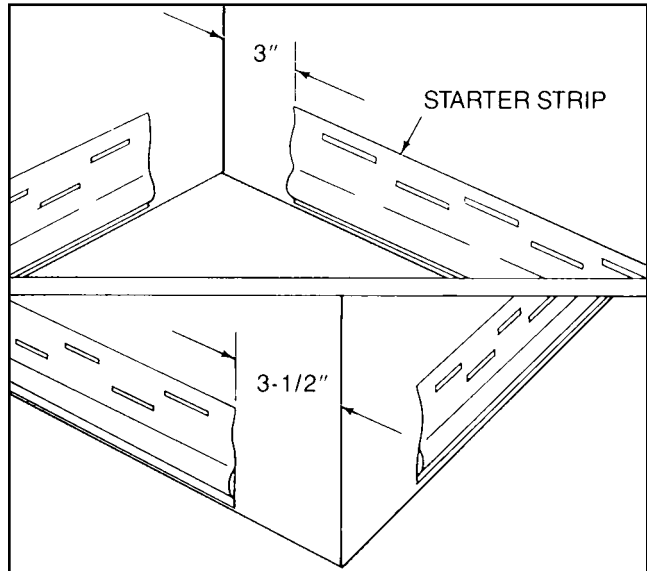


Fig 5.3

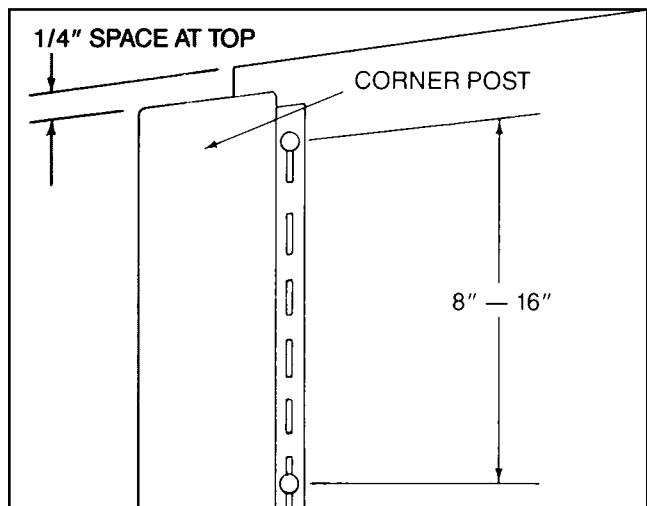


Fig 5.4

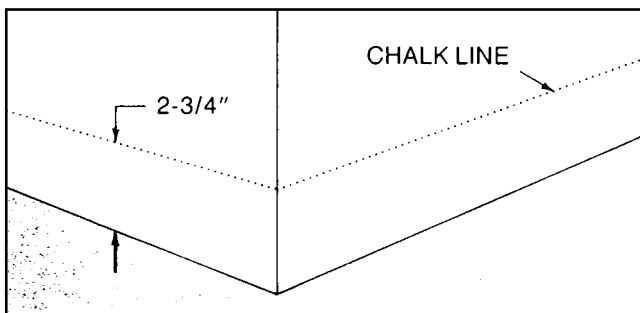


Fig 5.1

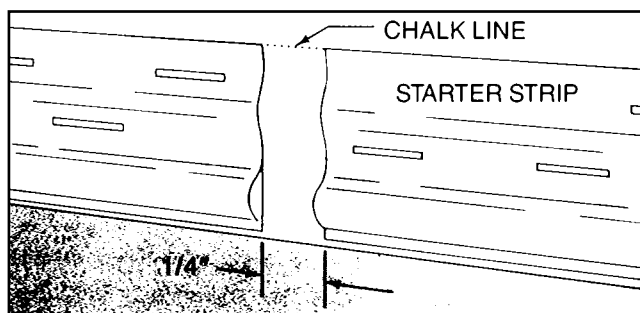


Fig 5.2

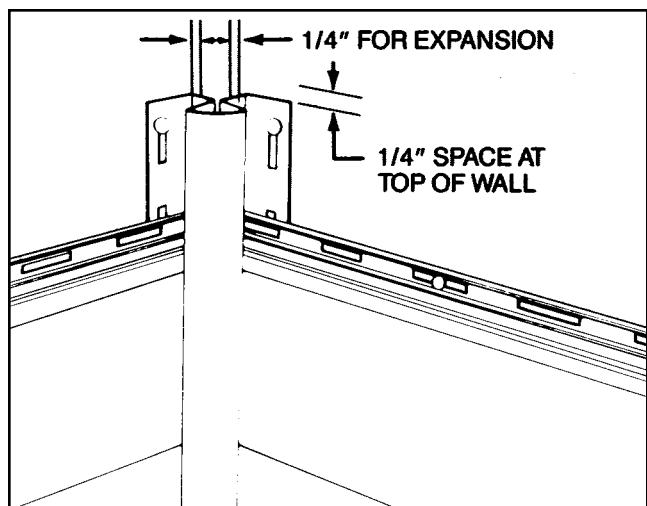


Fig 5.5

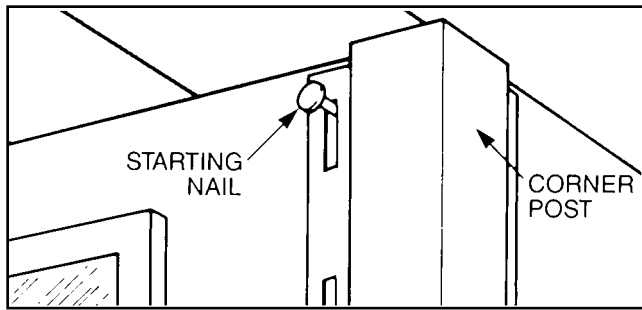


Fig 5.6

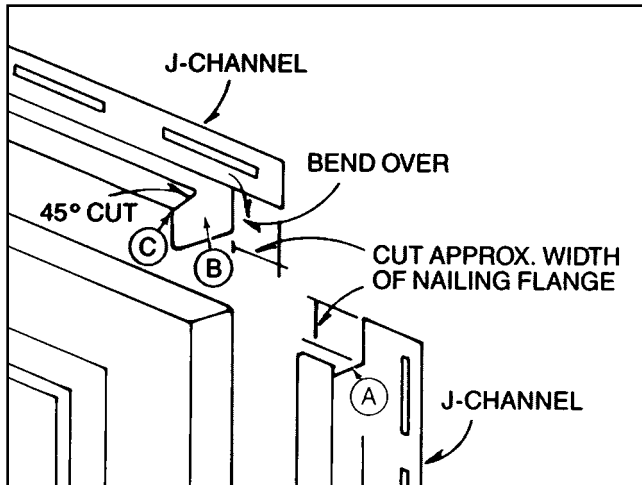


Fig 5.7

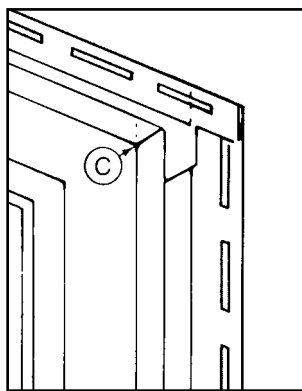


Fig 5.8

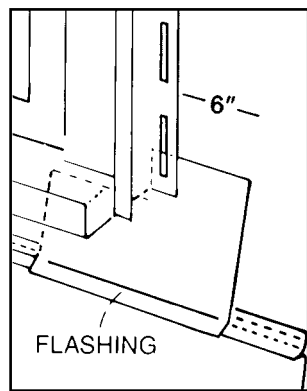


Fig 5.9

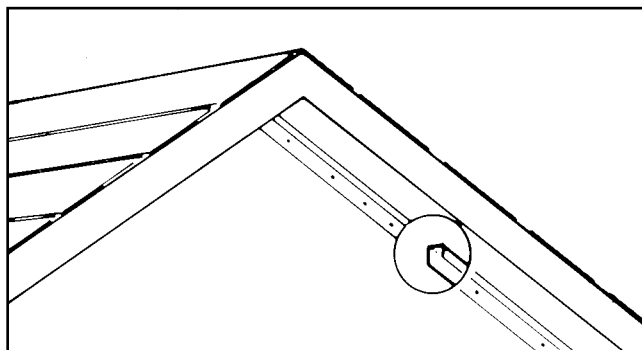


Fig 5.10

**4. DOOR AND WINDOW TRIM** J-Channel is used around doors and windows to receive siding. Around windows: measure top, bottom and sides of the window and add 1-1/2" to each measurement (3/4" for each overlapping piece). Cut a notch in the top and bottom of each side J-Channel leaving channel face and nailing slots uncut (Fig. 5.7 circle A). Cut top and bottom pieces in a similar manner but instead of removing the center portion of the channel, bend it down to make a flange (Fig. 5.7, circle B). Insert the flange into the side channels and miter cut the channel face of the top and bottom pieces for a neater appearance (Fig. 5.7 circle C and Fig. 5.8). J-Channel trim around doors should be handled in the same way. Remember, it is recommended to caulk around doors and windows before installing J-Channel trim pieces. Dual Undersill Trim can be used under windows for a more finished appearance where a siding panel's top lock has to be cut off to fit under a window.

**5. FLASHING** Prevent water from getting behind siding. Cut a piece of flashing from coil stock and slip it under the nailing flange of the side J-Channels (Fig. 5.9). The flashing must be long enough to overlap the locking flange of the next lowest siding panel but should not interfere with the panel lock. Flash around doors and windows as necessary

**6. GABLE AND GAMBREL ROOF TRIM** J-Channel should be applied to receive siding panels along the eaves of gable and gambrel roof areas (Fig. 5.10). Where two angled sections meet, one section should butt into the peak and the other section should overlap into the corner. Make a miter cut in the face flange of the channel for a better appearance. Fasten J-Channel every 6" to 12".

**7. SPLICING J-CHANNEL AND FINISH TRIM** Where two ends of J-Channel or Finish Trim come together they should not butt. An overlap of at least 3/4" should be made by cutting away 1" of the nailing slot portion and the top roll-over edge (Fig. 5.11). During installation the face flanges should overlap and a gap of at least 1/4" should be left between the nailing slot sections. Another option is to leave a gap of 1/4" between the two accessory piece ends.

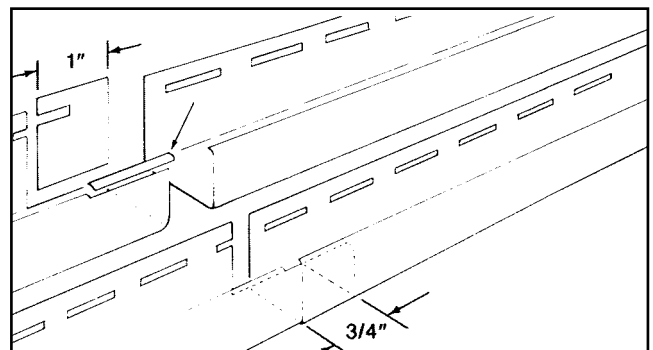


Fig 5.11

# INSTALLING ROLLEX HORIZONTAL SIDING - PANELS

**1. FIRST PANEL** Insert one end of the siding panel into the corner post channel. Leave a 1/4" space between the end of the panel and the inside of the corner post channel for expansion (Fig. 6.1). This is especially important if the distance between the corner post and a door or window is less than 12 feet. Snap the siding panel up into the starter strip making certain it is securely locked before fastening through nailing slots at top of the panel (see nailing instructions, pages 2 and 3). Siding panel should not be subject to tension or compression when nailed, and it should be free to expand and contract laterally with changing temperatures. After installation check panel to insure proper / alignment with windows, eaves and adjacent walls.

**2. CONTINUING COURSE** Succeeding panels should be installed end to end at the same level until each course (height of one panel of siding-corner to corner) is completed. It is generally preferred to work on one wall at a time installing from the back of the house to the front and in the same direction on each course. Check alignment with a carpenter's level every third or fourth course to be sure installation remains horizontal. It is especially important that siding courses line up evenly with doors and windows (Fig. 6.2)

**3. LAPPING END JOINTS** Overlap siding panel ends at least 1' in accord with the factory prenotched cutouts (Fig. 6.3). *Do not butt nailing slots.* Leave clearance for panel expansion. Succeeding panel ends may lap over or lap under previously installed panels. Lap joints away from entrances and away from the point of greatest traffic to improve the appearance of installation. Stagger end laps so that one is not directly above another unless separated by three courses.

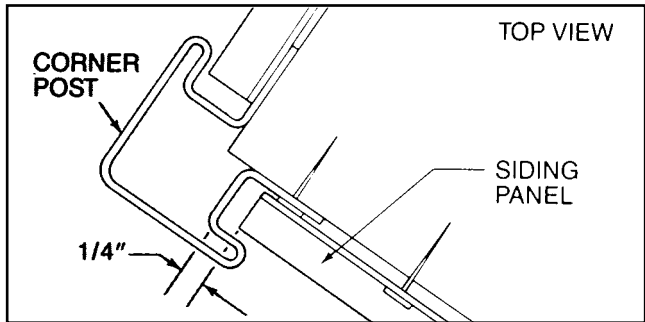


Fig 6.1

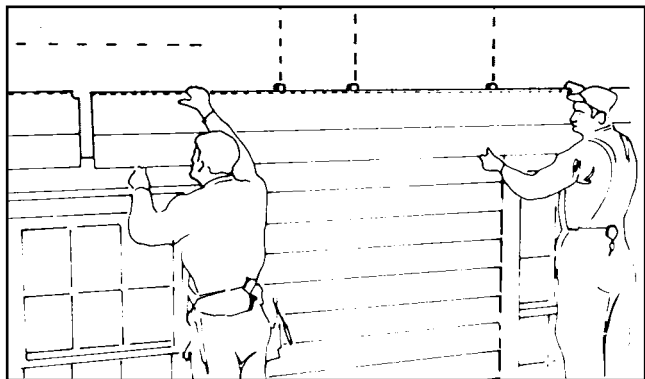


Fig 6.2

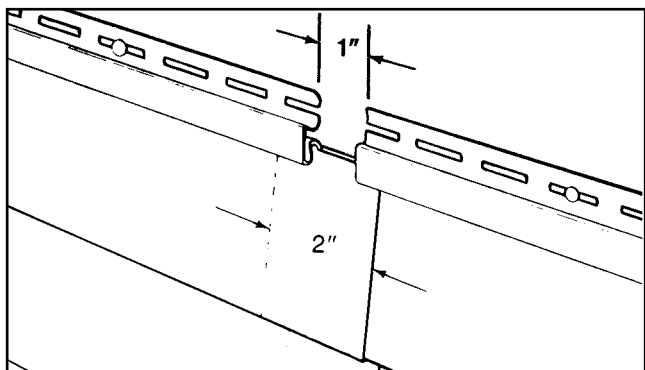


Fig 6.3

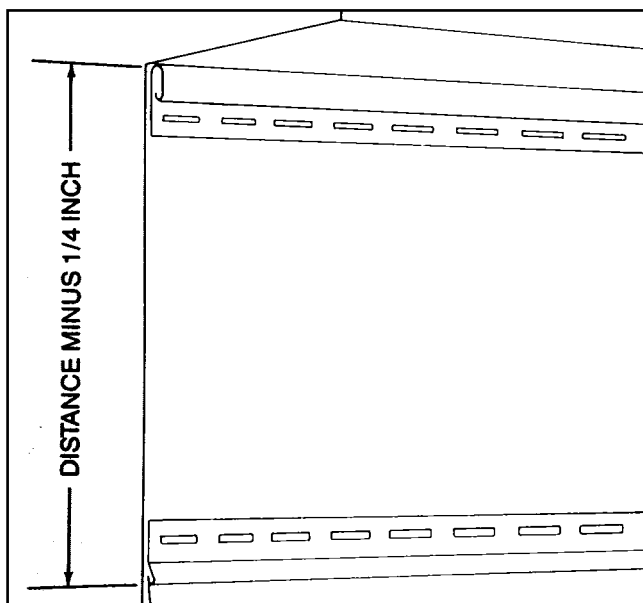


Fig 6.4

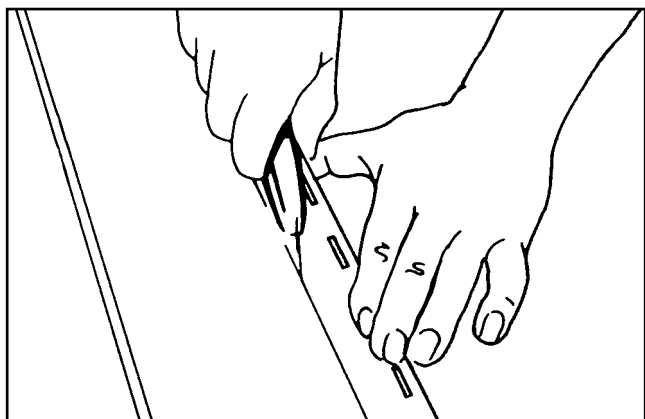


Fig 6.5

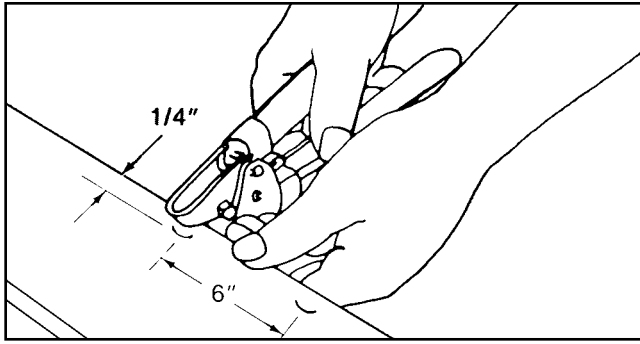


Fig 6.6

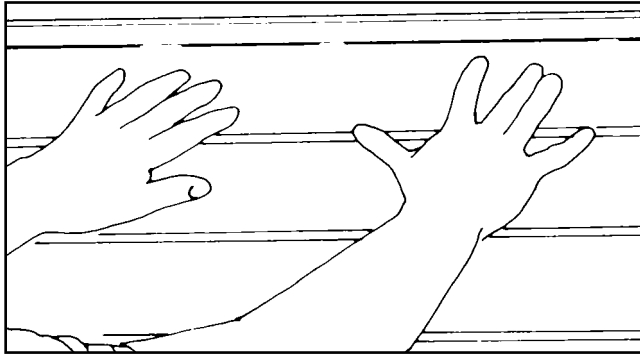


Fig 6.7

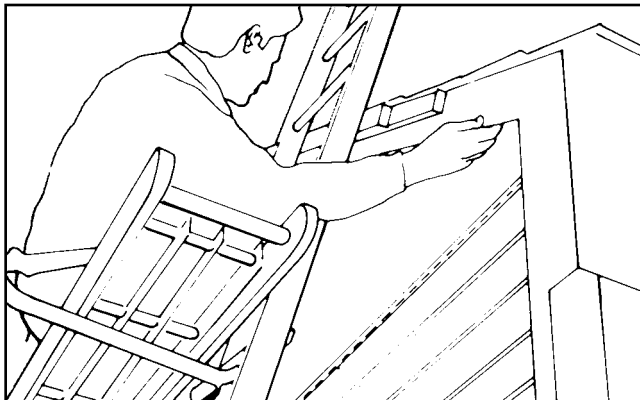


Fig 6.8

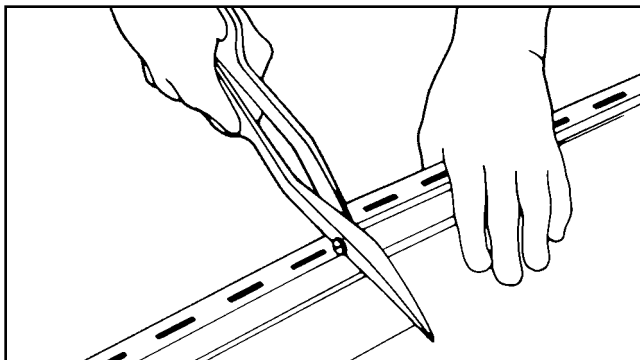


Fig 6.9

**4. FINISHING UNDER EAVES** Before installing the last course of siding, attach finish trim or dual undersill trim to the top of the wall along soffit overhang. Measure the distance between the top inside slot of the finish trim and the top lock of the last panel of siding installed (Fig. 6.4) Deduct 1/4" from this measure for expansion and cut the top siding panel to this dimension.

Score siding panel along a straight edge using a utility knife or scoring tool (Fig. 6.5) and snap off along cut (see cutting instructions, page 4). Using a snaplock punch (Fig. 6.6), punch the siding panel 1/4" from cut edge so that the ear or lug is raised on the outside face. Space punches every 6" to 8".

A furring strip under the finish trim may be required to maintain the correct angle of the siding panel or use dual undersill trim with 2 channels to receive siding panel angle correctly. Make certain that the bottom of the siding panel locks securely into the last panel installed. Push the siding panel into the finish trim at the top of the wall (Fig. 6.7). Make sure that the raised snaplock ears catch in the finish trim to hold the siding panel firmly in place.

**5. FINISHING UNDER GABLES** A tapered shim or furring strip may be needed to maintain siding panels at proper angle under a gable overhang/cave (Fig. 6.6). This is especially true if the siding panels are cut at a severe angle (less than 60 degrees).

**6. FITTING AROUND WINDOWS AND DOORS** Mark the area to be removed from the siding panel. Remember to keep a 1/4" clearance within J-Channels on either side of the window or door for adjustment and expansion. Cross cut the sides with a hand saw or tin snips (Fig. 6.9) and score lengthwise with a utility knife or scoring tool (Fig. 6.5). Bend section back-and-forth along scored line and snap out unneeded section (Fig.6.10).

**NOTE:** In areas where a horizontal siding panel must be cut to fit around doors, windows, steps or porches, the panel must be furred out (but not face nailed) for proper cant (angle) and rigidity. Underneath windows a piece of finish trim can be installed within the J-Channel and a snaplock punch (Fig. 6.6) used to insure a secure fit. Dual undersill trim with 2 channels for proper siding cant is designed to be used under windows.

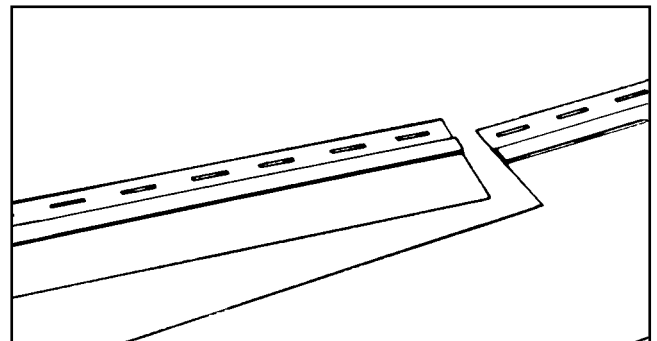


Fig 6.10

# INSTALLING ROLLEX VERTICAL SIDING - ACCESSORIES

**1. PREPARATION** Before beginning installation, review sections on cutting, nailing and surface preparation (pages 2-5, especially fig. 3.2). Prepare walls and trim area as recommended. Apply furring strips horizontally every 12" on center where necessary to provide a true, even nailable surface. Normally a 1" x 4" wood furring strip is used because it is wide enough to accommodate nailing slots and thick enough to allow 3/4" penetration of nail or other fastener leg.

**2. CHALK LINE** It is best to establish a level chalk line in relation to the eaves or the tops and bottoms of doors and windows. First, determine the lowest corner of the building where a level line can be drawn (uninterrupted) around the perimeter. Measure up 1 - 1/2" from that point and snap a level chalk line around the house (Fig. 7.1)

**3. CORNER POSTS** Measure down 1/4" from finished soffit at the top of the corner and install corner posts down to 2" below chalk line. Position a starting nail at the top of the first nailing slot (Fig. 7.2) and use a framing square and/or carpenter's level to keep the post at the correct angle while completing installation. Nail in the center of the remaining nailing slots spacing nails every 6" to 12". Be careful not to push, pull, jam, twist or in any other way distort the corner post as this will affect the performance and final appearance of the installation.

**4. STARTER STRIP** Install starter strip into the channel of the corner post (Fig. 7.3). Begin by putting a nail in the top of the first nailing slot (same as on corner post) and make certain starter strip remains true during installation. Make sure there is enough clearance within the post channel for a siding panel to properly lock onto the starter strip. If necessary, allow at least 1/4" clearance at the ends of starter strip pieces for expansion (see Fig. 5.2, page 10).

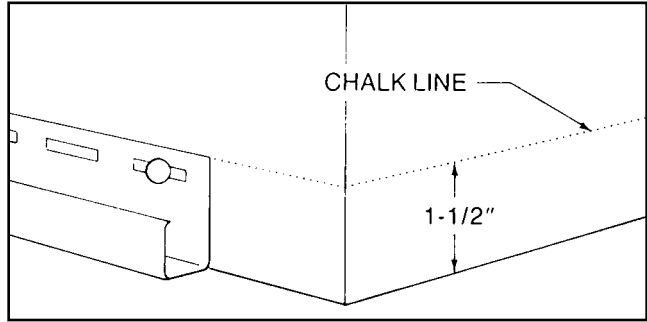


Fig 7.1

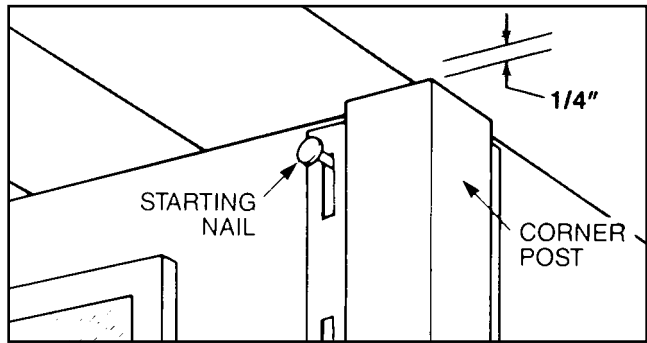


Fig 7.2

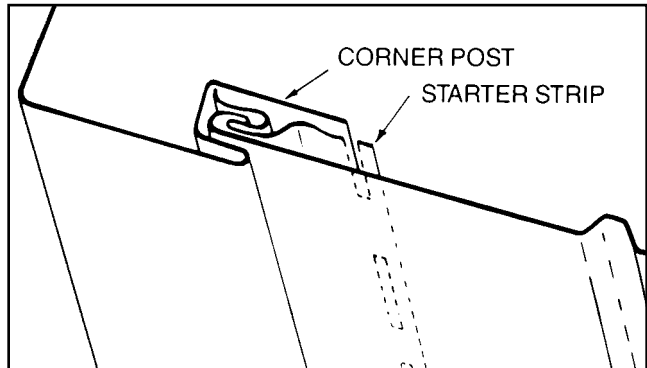


Fig 7.3

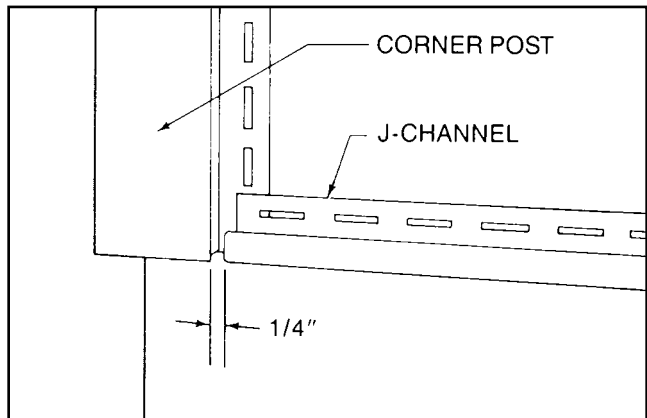


Fig 7.4

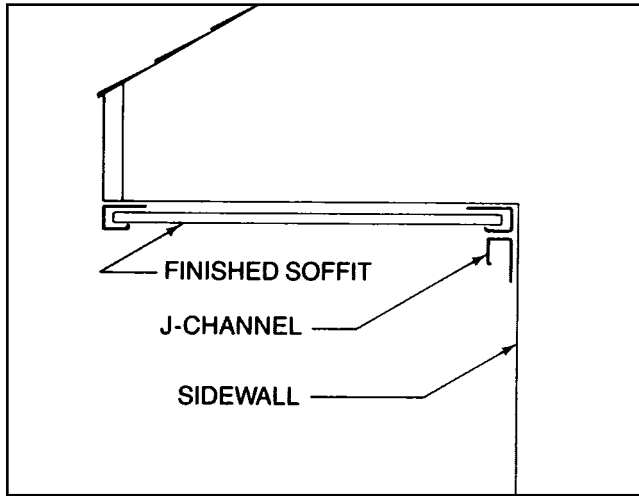


Fig 7.5

## 5. J-CHANNEL – FOR SIDING PANELS

Use 1/2" J-Channel for 1/2" vertical siding.

- A. Align the top of the nailing flange of the J-Channel along the chalk line (Fig. 7.1) and nail in the center of the nailing slots every 6" to 12". Leave a gap of at least 1/4" between the end of the J-Channel and the corner post (Fig. 7/4) for expansion. A larger gap may be needed to allow the siding panel to properly lock into the starter strip. Splice the J-Channel as needed (see step 7, page 11) to complete installation.
- B. At the top of side walls, install J-Channel along the eaves (Fig. 7.5).
- C. At gable ends or any other area where more than one course of siding is required to span the height of the house, snap a level chalk line at the appropriate height (Fig. 7.6) and install back-to-back J-Channels (Fig. 7.7). Be certain to leave 1/4" for expansion at the top and bottom of each siding panel within the channels

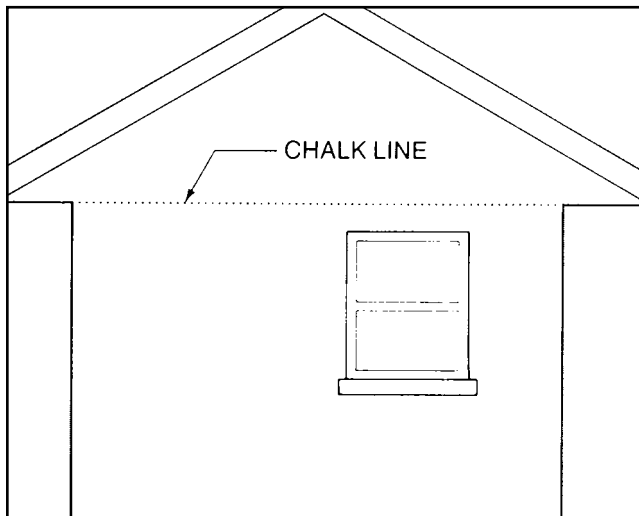


Fig 7.6

## 6. J-CHANNEL – AROUND WINDOWS AND DOORS

- A. Measure around the windows and doors.
- B. Add 1 1/2" to each measure for the 1/2" J-Channel and cut pieces to extended lengths.
- C. Cut a notch in the *side pieces* at both the top and bottom leaving the channel face and nailing flange uncut (see Fig. 5.7, page 11)
- D. Cut top and bottom pieces in a similar manner but instead of removing the center portion of the channel, bend it down to make a flange.
- E. Insert the flange into the side J-Channels and miter cut the channel face of the top and bottom pieces for a neater appearance.

**REMEMBER:** It is recommended to caulk around windows and doors *before* installing J-Channel trim pieces.

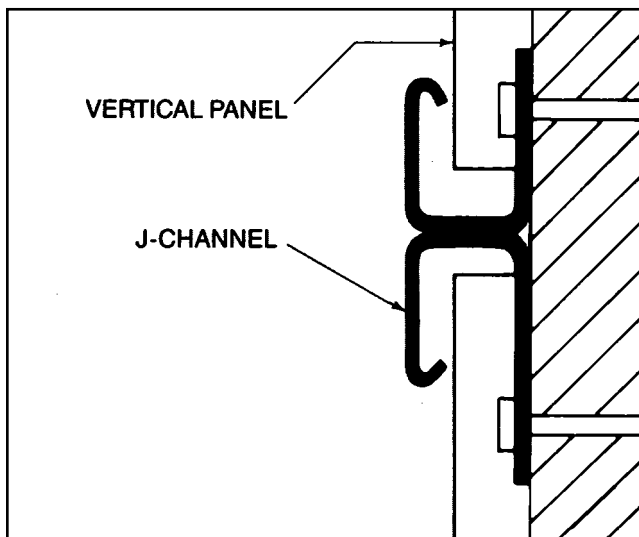


Fig 7.7

## 7. VERTICAL SIDING – ABOVE HORIZONTAL SIDING

Complete the last course of horizontal siding with 1/2" J-Channel back-to-back (fig. 7.7) for the installation of the vertical siding.

# INSTALLING ROLLEX VERTICAL SIDING - PANELS

## 1. FIRST PANEL

- A. Measure the distance from inside of the top J-Channel to inside the bottom J-Channel. Deduct 1/2" for panel expansion and cut panel to length (review cutting instructions page 4).
- B. Place the panel between J-Channel with the butt edge facing the corner post and "lock it" into the starter strip.
- C. Adjust panel vertically so that 1/4" clearance is left within the J-Channels at both the top and bottom of the panel. Place the first nail in the top of the uppermost nailing slot to hold the panel in position (as with corner posts). Space all other nails 12" apart in the center of the nailing slots and keep panel plumb and true when nailing.

## 2. CONTINUING COURSE

- A. Measure, cut and install succeeding panels the same as above.
- B. Check for proper alignment as installation progresses.
- C. Be sure to maintain 1/4" clearance for panel expansion at both the top and bottom of the siding panels.

## 3. FITTING AROUND WINDOWS AND DOORS

- A. Measure the area of the panel to be removed around windows or doors
- B. Allow 1/4" within each J-Channel for panel expansion.
- C. If the panel is cut vertically within the V-groove of the panel, insert the panel into the J-Channel (Fig. 8.1). No furring is necessary to maintain an even surface plane.
- D. If the panel is cut vertically outside the V-groove, use dual undersill trim. A furring strip can also be used to maintain an even surface plane (Fig. 8.2). Be sure when fastening

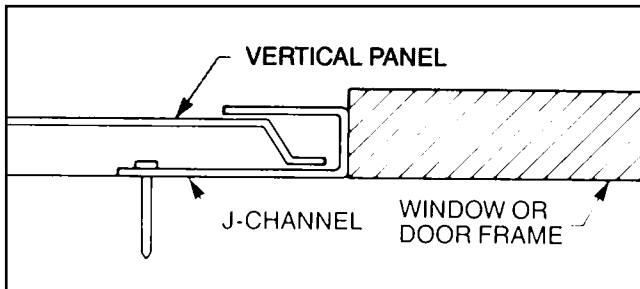


Fig 8.1

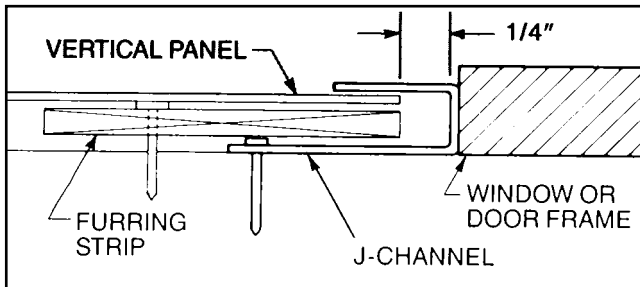


Fig 8.2

the furring strip that the nails are placed outside the accessories and do not penetrate them or restrict their movement.

- E. Lock the cut siding panel into previously installed panel and slide the cut section into J-Channel or dual undersill trim. Do not face nail siding panels into any furring strips if used.

## 4. FINISHING AT CORNERS

- A. If the final siding panel is cut within the V-groove, it may be inserted directly into the corner post channel. Also note that the nailing slots in the J-Channel may be offset from the corner post (as illustrated; Fig. 8.3), or the J-Channel may be fit flush into the corner post and the nailing slots aligned in both accessories (Fig. 8.4). At no time should nails used to fasten the J-Channel penetrate the surface of the corner post or restrict its movement in any way. An additional furring strip may be needed under the siding panel to improve rigidity and restrict the siding panel from flexing out of the J-Channel (Fig. 8.5).
- B. If the final siding panel is cut down outside to V-groove, use a furring strip to maintain the surface plane (Fig. 8.6).
- C. If the final siding panel is cut down outside the V-groove and is being fitted into a 1/2" J-Channel (Fig. 8.7), prepare the panel using snaplock punch (see Fig. 6.6, page 13). Punch the panel 1/4" from the cut edge every 6" to 8" so that the ear or lug is raised on the outer siding face. A furring strip may be necessary to maintain a level surface plane and also to provide a secure fit.

**REMEMBER:** Allow 1/4" clearance within the end J-Channel for siding panel expansion.

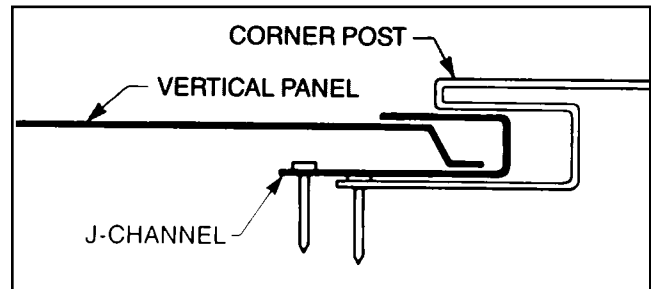


Fig 8.3

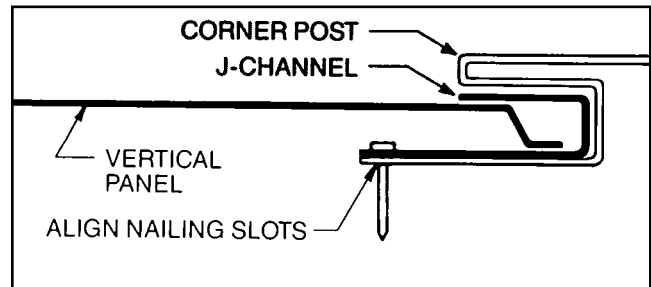


Fig 8.4



## 5. FINISHING GABLE ENDS

- A. Begin by fastening J-Channels along the rake edge of the roof and across the bottom horizontal transition (Fig. 8.8).
- B. Draw a vertical line in the center of the gable, using a level. Install two J-Channels back to back centered on that line. Then install a starter strip inside each vertical J-Channel (Fig. 8.8).
- C. Make a pattern for the angle cuts as shown in figure 8.9. Then cut the first panel 1/2" less than the full height measurement from J to J-Channel.
- D. Insert the butt of the first panel into the vertical J-Channel past the starter strip lock. Then pull back on panel to engage panel butt into starter strip lock.
- E. Position the panel so you have a 1/4" play up and down. Then position nail by nailing in the top of the top nail slot. This will hold the panel from slipping down, then center nail the rest of the panel.
- F. Continue this process from the center of the gable to the ends by locking and nailing each panel.
- G. The final panel is installed as shown in Fig.8.1, 8.2 or 8.7.

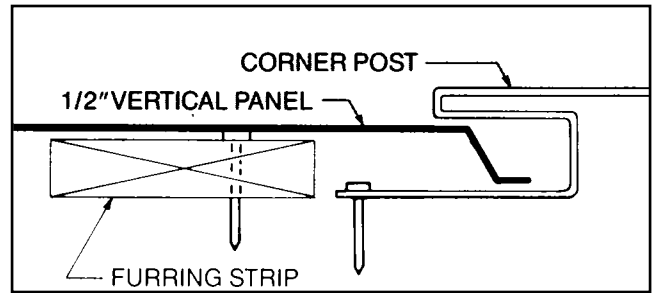


Fig 8.5

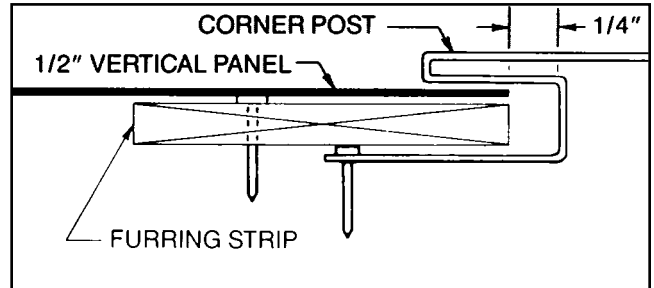


Fig 8.6

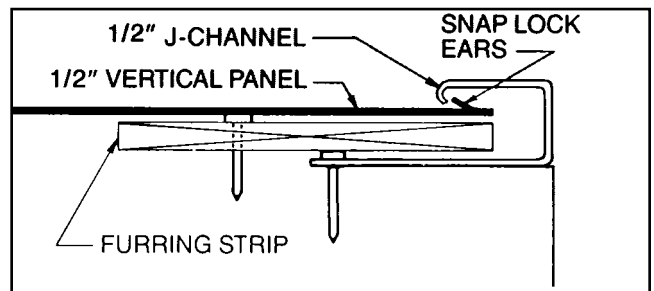


Fig 8.7

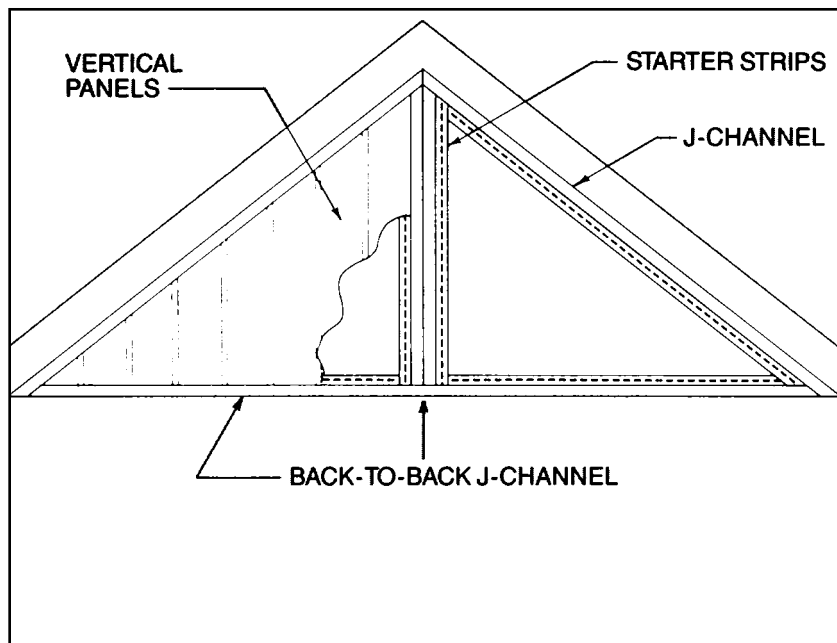


Fig 8.8

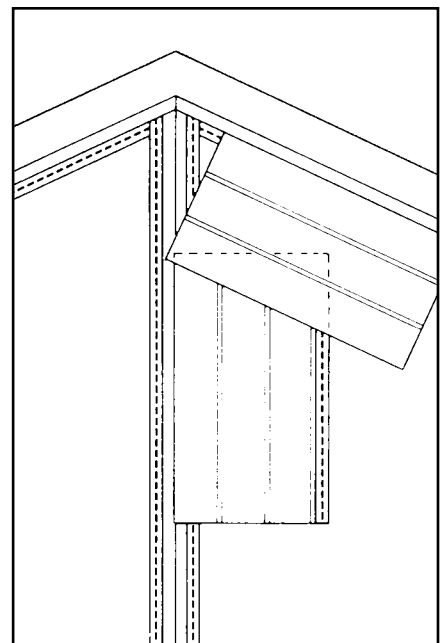
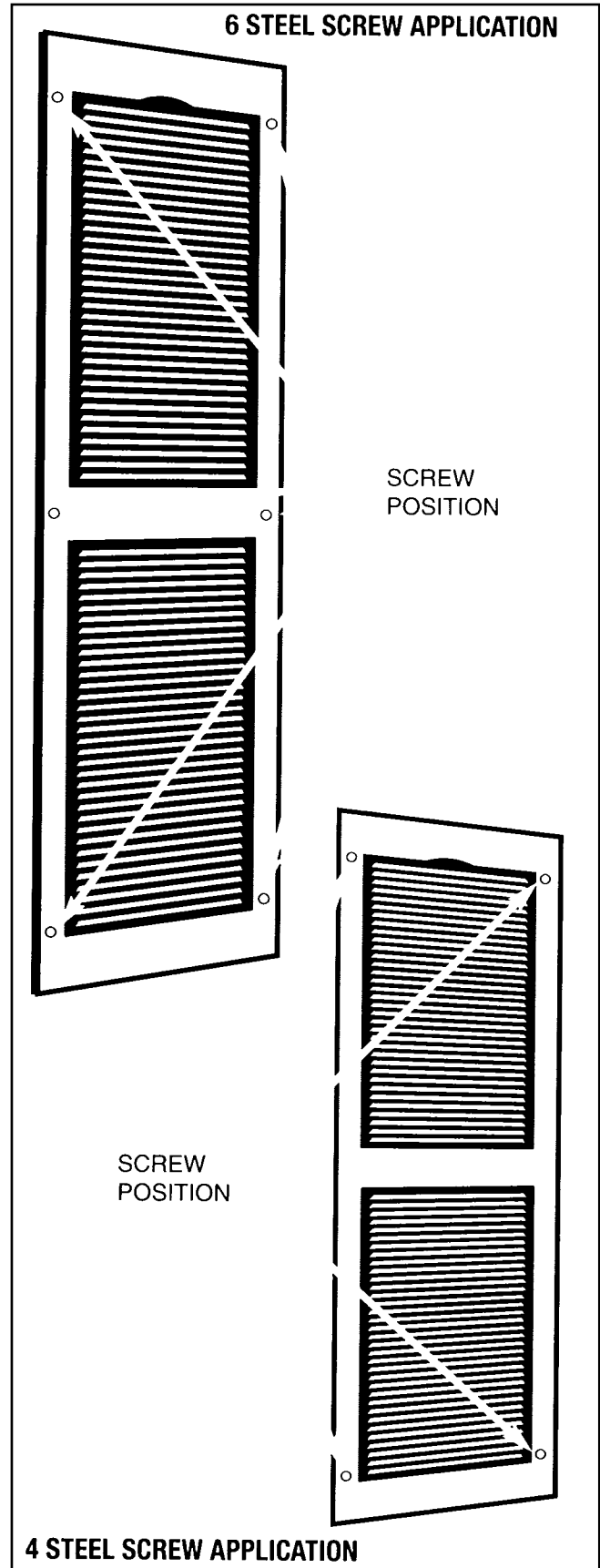
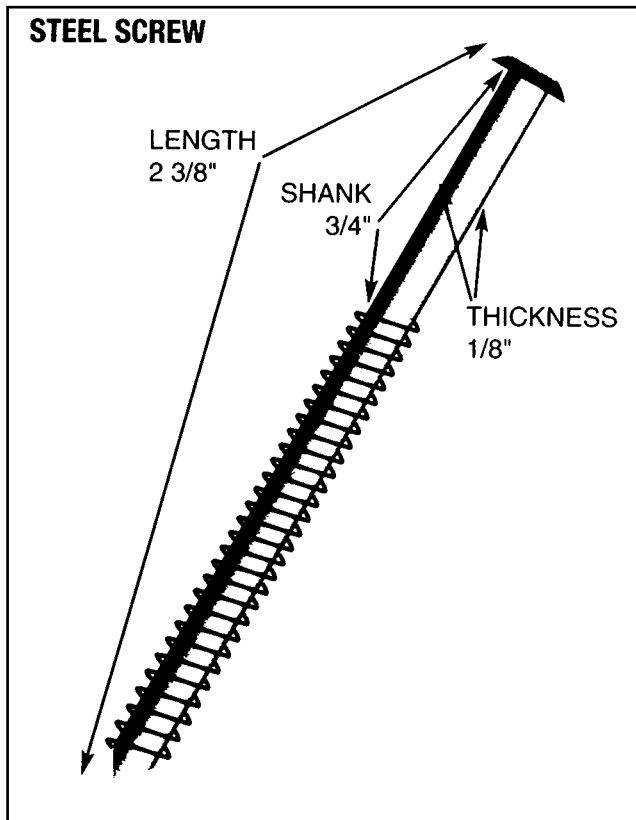


Fig 8.9

# INSTALLING SHUTTER ON VINYL SIDING

1. Place shutter next to window and mark desired location against wall or window.
2. For smaller sizes of shutters use four steel screws at least 1/8" x 2 3/8" in length. For shutter sizes over 55" use six steel screws.
3. Mark and pre-drill holes into shutter before attaching to wall. Use a 1/4" drill bit.
4. With shutter in location against wall, drill through holes in shutter and into the wall surface 2 3/4" deep.
5. Grasp the steel screw support shank and push through the shutter hole and into wall surface.
6. Tap in the screw "gently" with a hammer to snug shutter against siding.
7. Tighten screw. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN**, or this may cause the shutter to dimple as well as constricting the movement (expansion I contraction) of the vinyl siding panels due to temperature variations,



# ESTIMATING ROLLEX SOFFIT MATERIALS

Fig 9.1

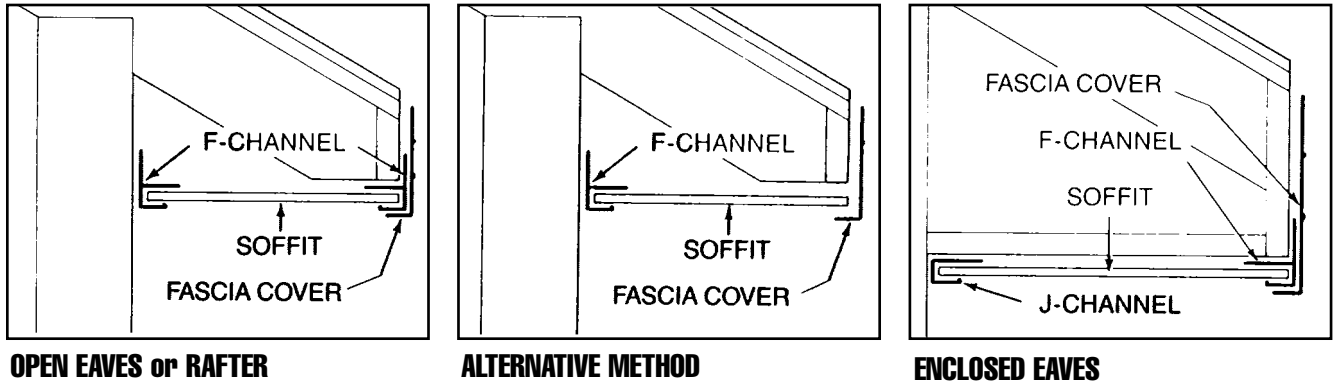
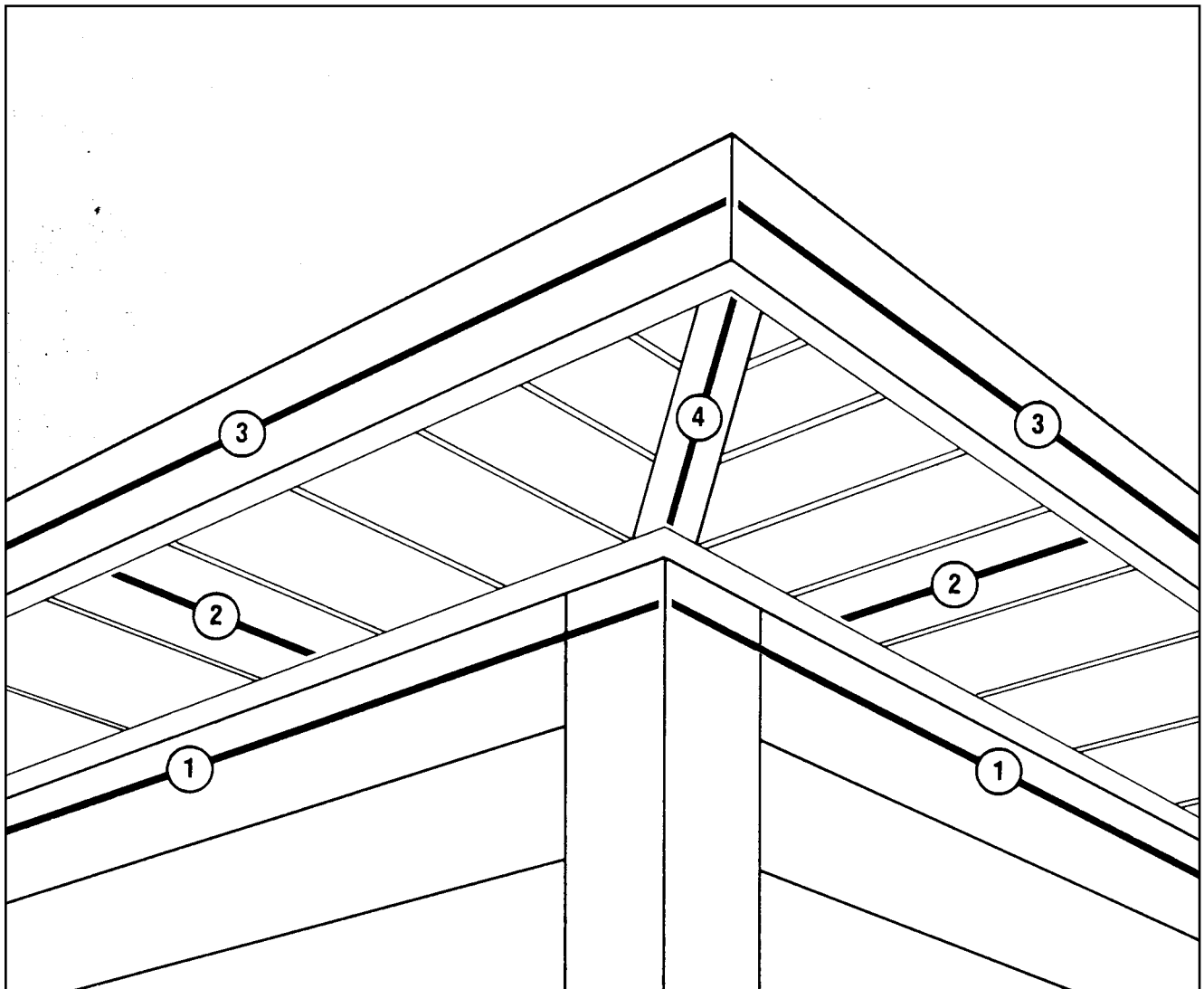
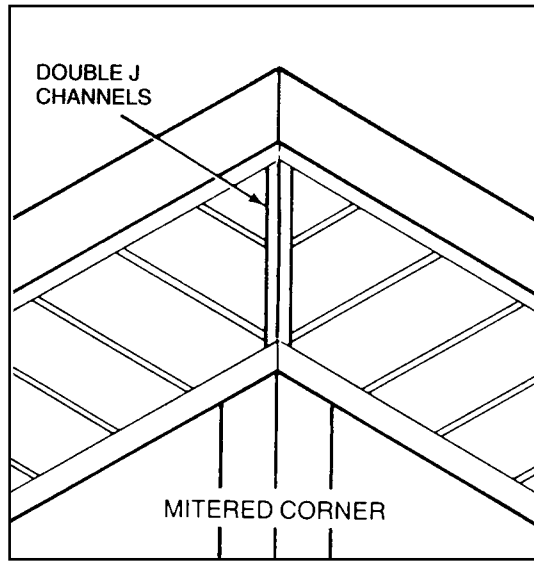
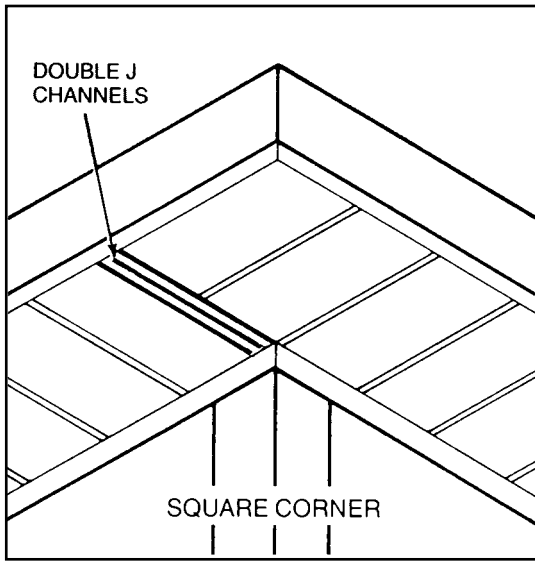


Fig 9.2





**SOFFIT PANEL AREAS** Measure the overhang (Fig.9.2, circle 2) and the fascia board (Fig. 9.2, circle 3).

Overhang \_\_\_\_\_ ft. x \_\_\_\_\_ length of all fascia board = \_\_\_\_\_ total sq. ft.

Add 10% to total sq. ft. and divide by 100 = \_\_\_\_\_ number of soffit squares required for installation.

**VENTILATED PANELS** Installation of Vented Soffit Panels for air ventilation may reduce possible moisture accumulation in ceiling, attic or soffit structural spaces. Rollex 10" vented soffit panels provide 9.126 sq. in. free air space per square foot. 12" fully vented panels total 10.314 sq. inches per lineal foot., 12" center vented panels average 3.438 sq. inches per linear foot. Check local building codes for specific free air space requirements in soffit installation.

**STARTER CHANNELS** Measure the total length of the walls where soffit will be attached (Fig.9.2, circle 1). Also measure the total length of fascia board on the building (Fig. 9.2, circle 3). Determine the type (s) of starter channel to be used (Fig.9.1)

**FOR 1/2" J-CHANNEL:**

\_\_\_\_\_ total lineal feet ÷ 12.5 = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces required.

**FOR 1/2" F-CHANNEL:**

\_\_\_\_\_ total lineal feet ÷ 12.5 = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces required.

**FASCIA COVER** Measure total length of fascia board to be covered (Fig. 9.2, circle 3). Measure height of fascia board to determine what size of Fascia Cover (SL) will be needed,

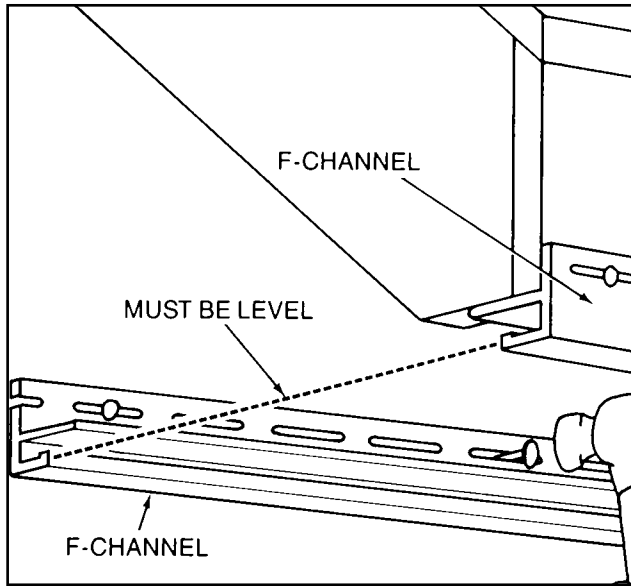
\_\_\_\_\_ total length of fascia ÷ 12 = \_\_\_\_\_ # of pieces required.

**NOTE:** TO create a mitered (or square) intersection for 1/2" soffit profile, two back-to-back J-Channels must be installed. Use the following equation to estimate J-Channel needs.

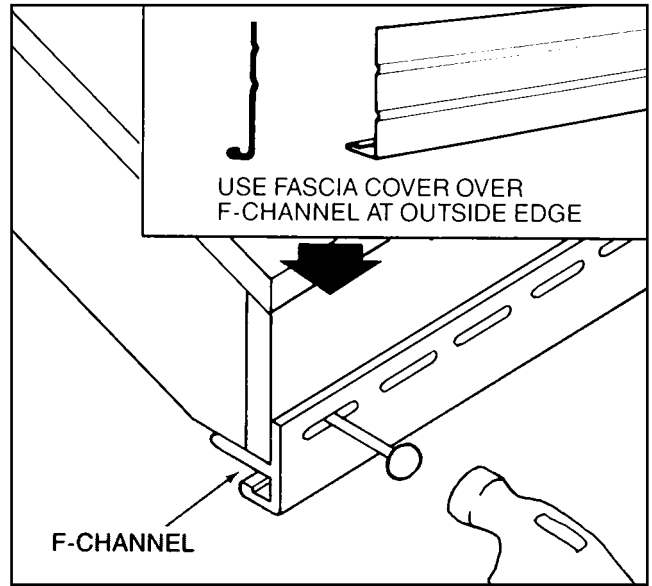
Total length of intersections \_\_\_\_\_ x 2 = \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 12.5 = \_\_\_\_\_ total number of 1/2' J-Channel pieces needed for corners.

# INSTALLING ROLLEX VINYL SOFFIT

## FOR OPEN RAFTERS

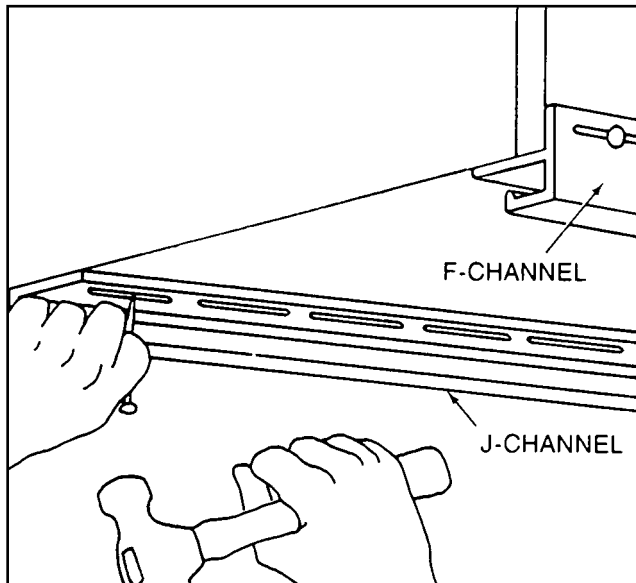


Nail F-Channel to building wall making certain that the upper flange is level with the bottom of the fascia board.

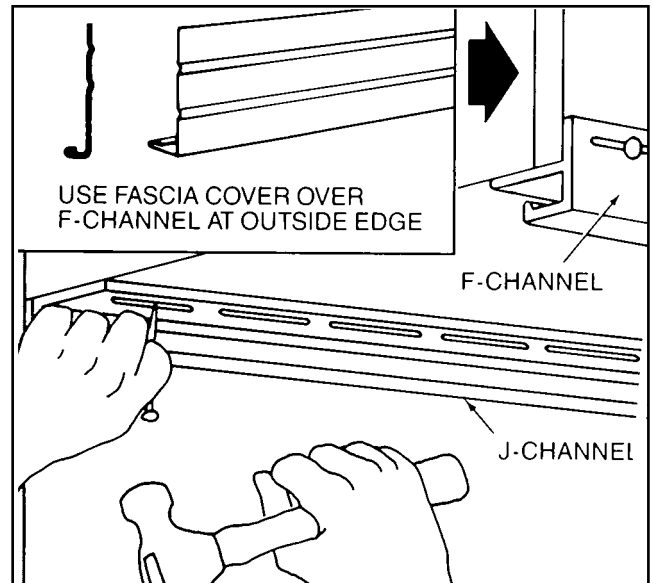


Nail F-Channel to existing fascia board on outside edge of the overhang. NOTE: Do not nail end nails down tight until after soffit panels are in place. Fascia Cover is installed after Rollex vinyl soffit panels are in place.

## FOR ENCLOSED OVERHANGS

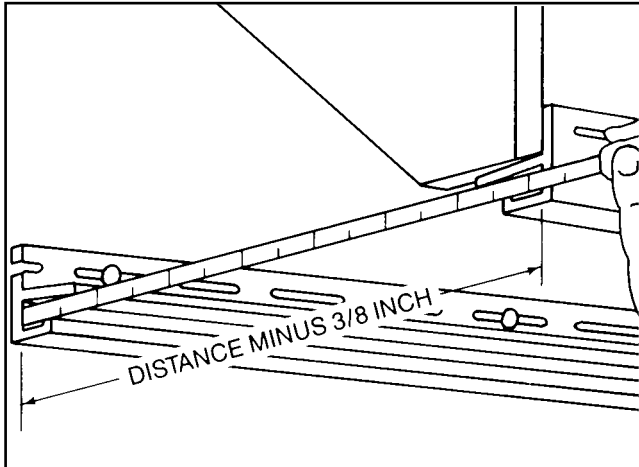


Nail J-Channel to existing soffit along building edge of overhang, make sure it is level with the bottom of the fascia board.

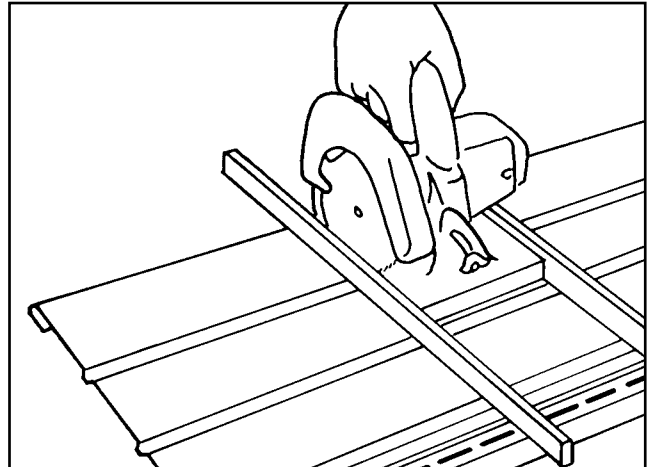


Nail F-Channel to existing fascia board on outside edge of the overhang. NOTE: Do not nail end nails down tight until after soffit panels are in place. Fascia Cover is installed after Rollex vinyl soffit panels are in place.

## MEASURING AND CUTTING SOFFIT PANELS

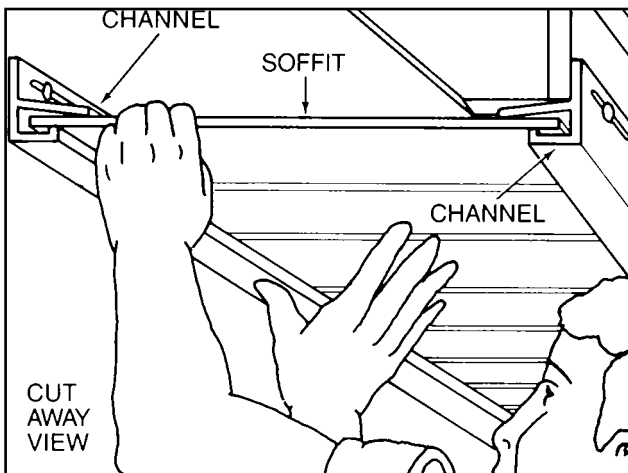


Measure the distance between slots in both channels and subtract 3/8" for panel expansion.

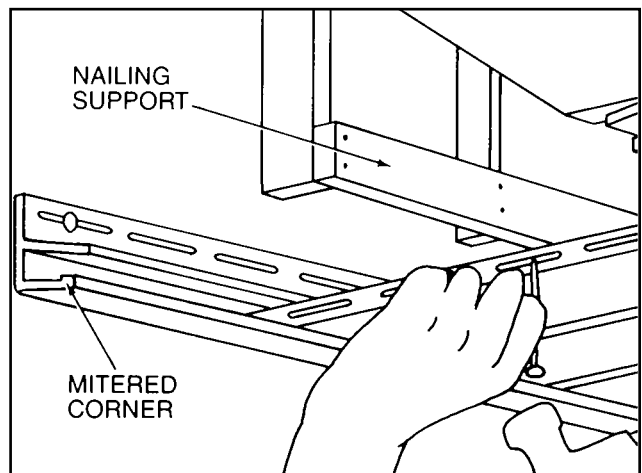


Cut soffit panels to the determined length using a portable power saw with a reversed fine-toothed blade or a hand saw (see Cutting instructions, page 4).

## INSTALLING SOFFIT PANELS



Once the correct vinyl soffit accessories are installed, the installation of the Rollex Vinyl Soffit System may begin. Start by bending the soffit panel slightly to fit between both the inner (wall side) and outer (fascia edge) channels. Slide the panel to the end and hold it in place by nailing in the center of the nailing slots wherever possible.



Continue with the following panels sliding the panels in and locking them together as installed. Panel 24" or longer will require additional nailing supports. For porch ceilings, nailer should not exceed 16" O.C. for 12" Vinyl Soffit and 24" O.C. for 10" Vinyl Soffit.

## INSTALLING TRIM AND SOFFIT PANELS AT ENDS

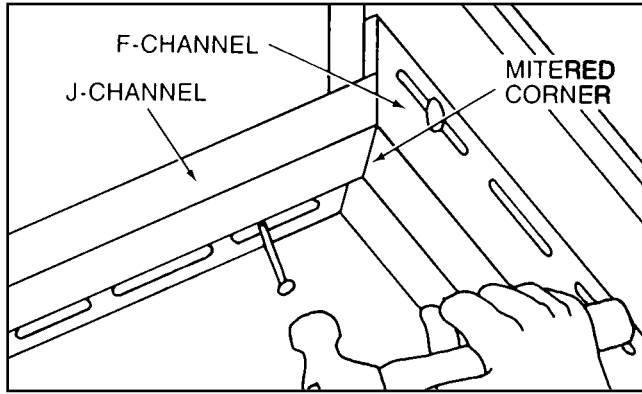


Fig 10.1

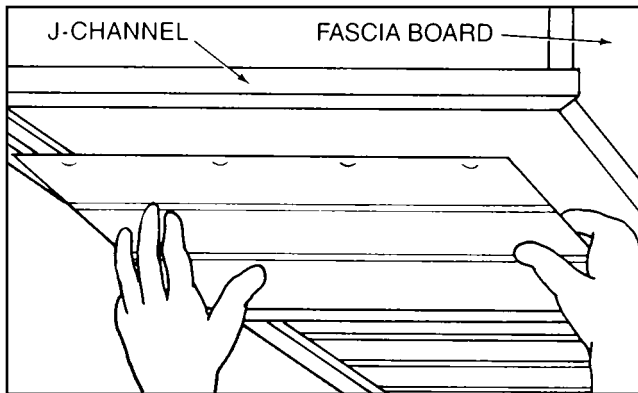


Fig 10.2

Nail a section of J-Channel along the end of the soffit. Miter cut the channel face of the end piece for a neater appearance (Fig.10.1).

Measure the distance from the lock of the last soffit panel installed and the inside of the end J-Channel. Deduct 1/4" and cut the end soffit panel to this measure (see CUTTING-step3, page 4).

- A. If the cut is within the V-groove of the soffit panel, fit a piece of finish trim into the end J-Channel, slide the last soffit panel and fit the cut edge into the finish trim.
- B. If the cut edge of the last soffit panel is outside the V-groove of the panel, use a snaplock punch (see TOOLS, page 25) to prepare the edge. Punch the panel 1/4" from the edge (see Fig.6.6, page 13) every 4"-6" so that the ear or lug is extended down (away from the cave). Install a piece of finish trim into the end J-Channel. Slide the end soffit panel (Fig. 10.2) and insert the cut edge between the face of the finish trim and the J-Channel making sure the "lugs" catch on the J Channel (Fig. 10.3).
- C. If the last soffit panel will fit into the end J-Channel without being cut, trim the lock off the butt edge as close to the end as possible and prepare the edge as noted in step B above.

**REMEMBER:** after the last soffit panel is installed, nail down the end nails of the F-Channel along the fascia edge to 1/32" clearance. Also, soffit panels 24" or longer require additional nailing supports 12" apart for 5/16" soffit profile and no more than 16" apart for 1/2" soffit profile.

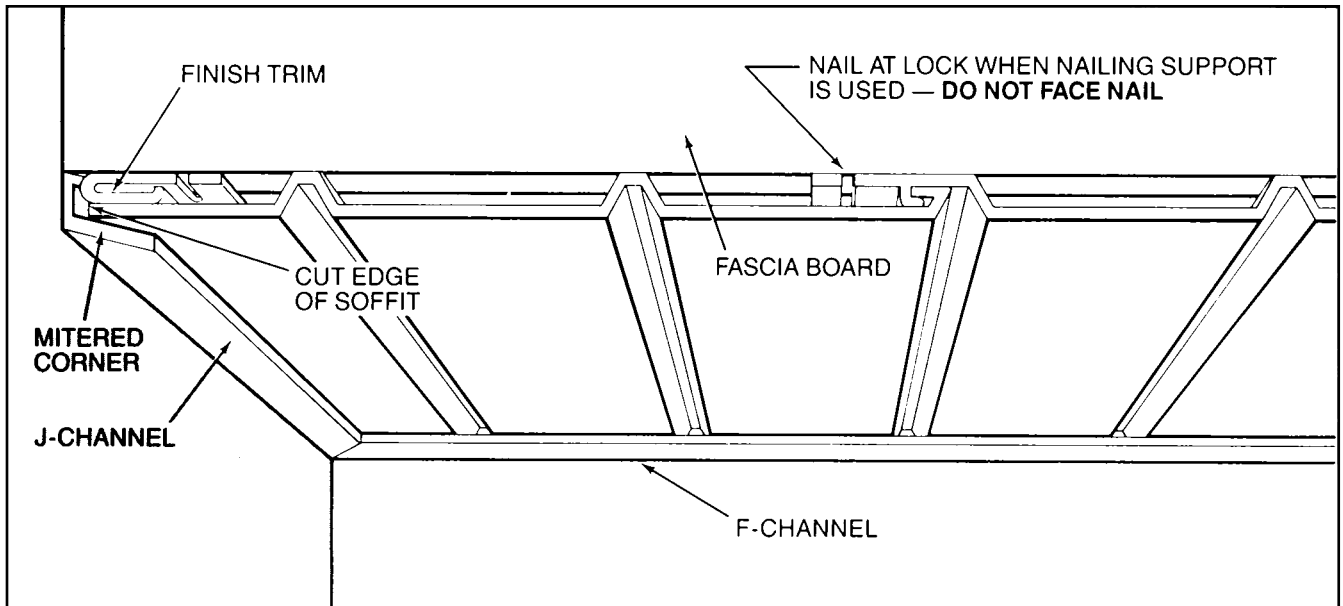
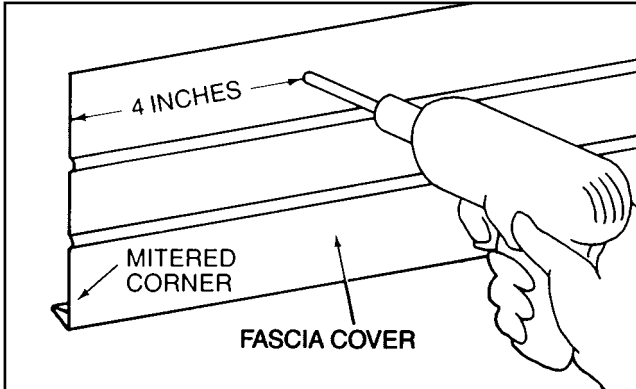
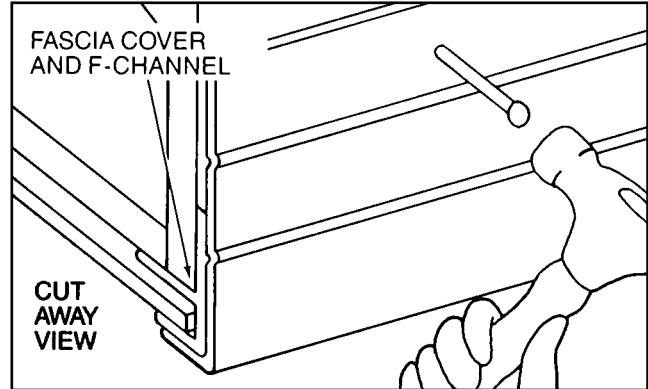


Fig 10.3

# INSTALLING FASCIA COVER



Drill nail holes in fascia cover slightly larger than nails being used. The first hole should be 4" from the end and approx. 1" from the top (Fig. 10.4). The next hole should be 22" to 24" from the end and 1" from the bottom. Continue drilling alternately every 18" to 20", leaving another 4" at the other end.



Nail through the drilled holes (Fig. 10.5). Do not drive the nails tight. Leave at least 1/32" clearance so that fascia cover "hangs" loosely. For a neater appearance, overlap fascia cover 2" to 3" and remove the bottom flange on the cover being overlapped.

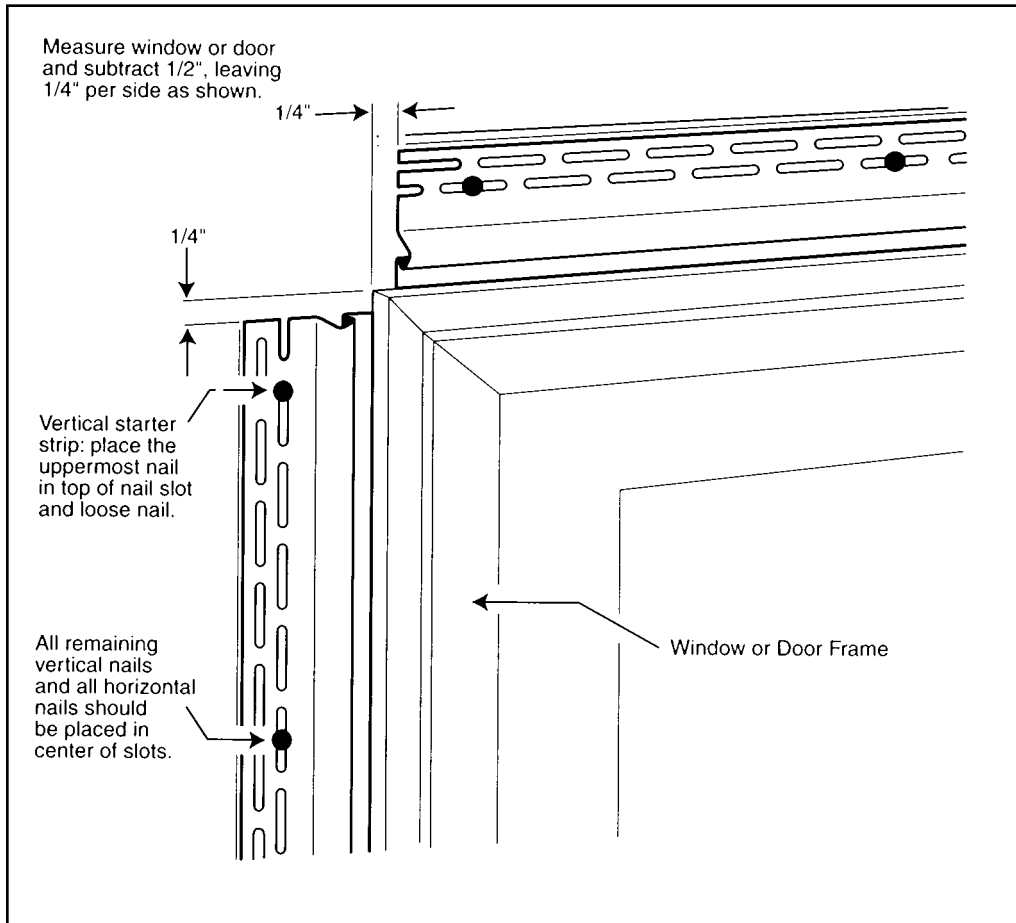
## STAIN REMOVAL CHART

| STAINS  | CLEANERS  | PREPARATION  | CLEANING PROCEDURES  |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Light oils and greases<br>Heavy grease<br>Caulking compound<br>Wax, Crayon, Asphalt,<br>Tars, etc. | Solvents -<br>Mineral spirits<br>V.M.P. naphtha<br>auto tar remover | Remove excess with<br>plastic or wooding<br>scraper  | Use soft cloth to apply mineral spirits. Avoid polishing stained area by using too much pressure. After removing stain, rinse area with water.                 |
| 2. Inks (marking)<br>Nail polish<br>Paint, Lipstick<br>Gum  | Cleaning fluid  | Remove e&s with<br>plastic or wood<br>scraper. Chill gum to<br>remove excess.                        | Use soft cloth to apply cleaning fluid. Avoid polishing stained area by using too much pressure. After removing stain, rinse area with water.                  |
| 3. Rust stains  | oxalic acid<br>Auto radiator<br>cleaner                             | Make solution of<br>1 tablespoon oxalic<br>acid crystals to<br>1 cup warm water                      | Apply oxalic acid solution with a soft bridle brush, wipe with damp cloth, and then flush with rust-free water. (Use rubber gloves and protect eyes and face). |
| 4. Stubborn stains  | Xylene-<br>Lacquer thinner  | Try above steps ""<br>1 thru 3. If they fail<br>10 remove the<br>stains, then use this<br>procedure. | Dampen a small section of cloth with a touch of xylene, rub vigorously. Do not remove any more material than necessary Rinse area with water when finished.    |



# NEW CONSTRUCTION WINDOW AND DOOR STARTER

When installing starter strips, outside corner posts, inside corner posts, lineals or any vertical siding products, place the top nail first, and in a way that allows the part to hang from it without dropping. This allows downward movement only, which is important for a good corner joint. Use the nail slots closest to the locking area when using a product with double nail slots.



# SOFFIT CROWN MOLDING

Create a decorative accent along a home's eaves line by using Soffit Crown Molding. The Soffit Crown Molding replaces the usual J or F Channel in soffit installation and has a receiving channel for the soffit.

**STEP 1** Determine what type of eaves the crown molding will be installed on. If the eaves is enclosed, you can nail the trim directly on the wood above. With an open eaves, a nailer will have to be attached to the wall first. The nailer should be positioned so that when the soffit crown trim is installed, the soffit receiver part of the trim is even with the bottom of the fascia receiver (Fig. A).

**STEP 2** Nail soffit crown molding to overhang or nailer.

**STEP 3 -INSTALL SIDING** Either install siding before the installation of soffit crown molding or follow these steps to install siding when soffit crown molding is already in place. Cut last siding panel to within 3/4' from eaves or nailer. Use a snap lock punch to create lugs or "ears" on the outside face of siding every 6" to 10' on the cut side. Install siding panel making sure the lugs or "ears" lock into the soffit crown trim.

**STEP 4 -JOINING TWO LENGTHS OF SOFFIT CROWN MOLDING** Cut 1 1/2" square notches in the receiving channel, nail flange, and at the bottom return in both pieces. Overlap by 1" (Fig. B).

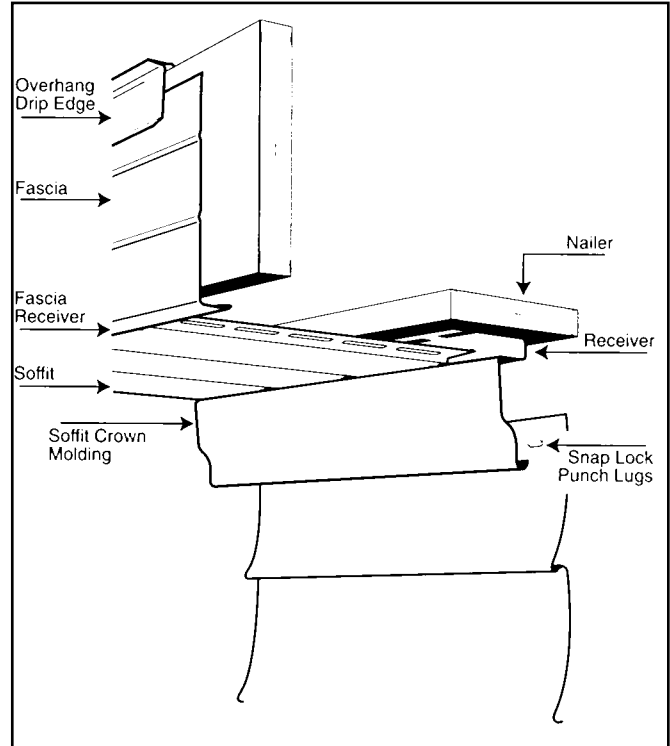


Fig A

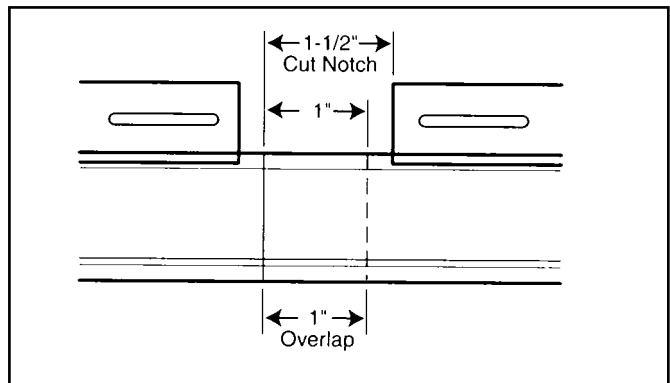


Fig B

# SOFFIT CROWN TRIM

Create a decorative accent along a home's eaves line by using Soffit Cove Trim. The Cove Trim replaces the usual J or F Channel in soffit installation and has a receiving channel for the soffit.

**STEP 1** Determine what type of eaves the cove trim will be installed on. If the eaves is enclosed, you can nail the trim directly on the wood above. With an open cave, a nailer will have to be attached to the wall first. The nailer should be positioned so that when the soffit cove trim is installed, the soffit receiver part of the trim is even with the bottom of the fascia receiver (Fig. A).

**STEP 2** Nail soffit cove trim to overhang or nailer.

**STEP 3** -INSTALL SIDING Either install siding before the installation of soffit cove trim or follow these steps to install siding when soffit cove trim is already in place. Cut last siding panel to within 3/4" from eaves or nailer. Use a snap-lock punch to create lugs or "ears" on the outside face of siding every 10' to 6" on the cut side. Install siding panel making sure the lugs or "ears" lock into the soffit cove trim.

## STEP 4 -JOINING TWO LENGTHS OF SOFFIT TRIM COVE

Cut 1 1/2" square notches in the receiving channel, nail flange, and at the bottom return in both pieces. Overlap by 1" (Fig. B)

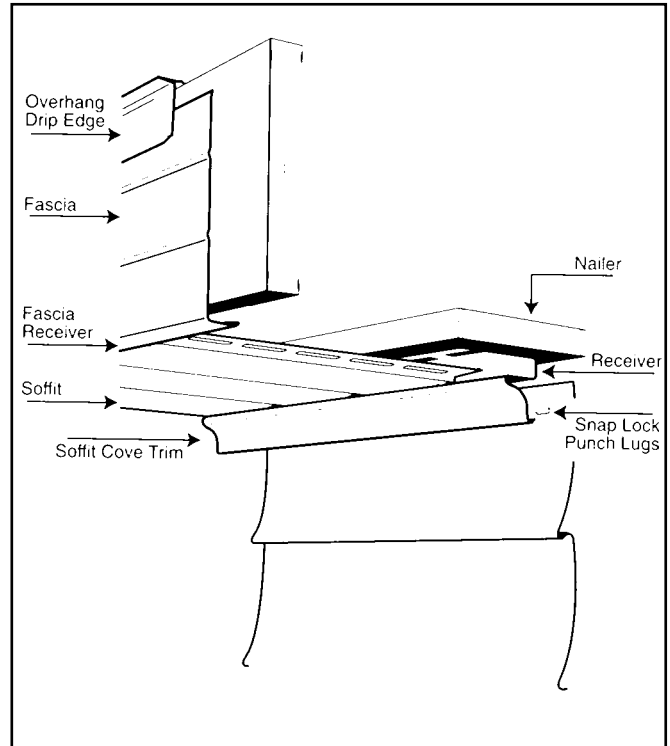


Fig A

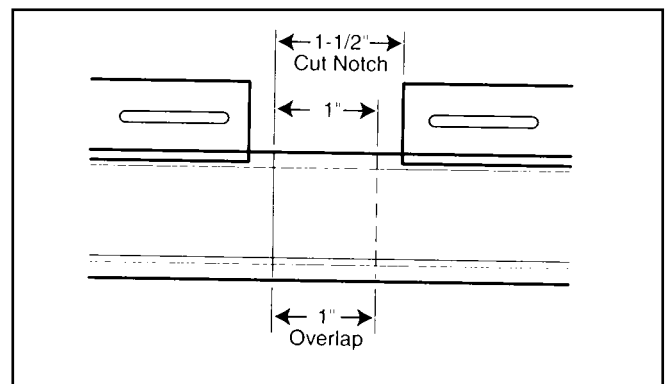


Fig B

# WINDOW AND DOOR CASING WITH 3 1/2" LINEAL

**STEP 1** Install new construction window and starter around the top of the door or window where a 3 1/2" lineal will be installed, Fig. A. (Note: before application, properly flash to protect interior wall from moisture). trim is even with the bottom of the fascia receiver (Fig. A).

**STEP 2** Measure top of window (or door) and add 5" for 3 1/2" lineal (2 1/2" for each side of the door or window) Fig. 5.

**STEP 3** Cut lineal to size and create two (2) rain tabs on each side of lineal, Fig. C. Rain tab should measure 2 1/2" in length. Using snips, cut rain tabs in the top pocket and feed down. To fit the window/door casing into the lineal, (for best appearance and to allow for expansion) remove a 2 3/4" length from the bottom of the lineal pocket being careful to leave at least 1/4" of the cove face on the lineal, Fig. C. Repeat on other side of lineal. Center nail completed lineal to top of window or door. Do not nail tight, allow lineal to move.

**STEP 4** Measure sides of the window (or door) and cut window/door casings to size adding 1 1/2" to the length. Insert window/door casing 1 1/2" into the opening in the bottom of lineal created in step 3, Fig. D.

**STEP 5** Secure window/door casing by placing the first nail in the upper position of the nail slot, Fig. E. Center nail every 6" to 10" to secure window/door casing, Fig. E.

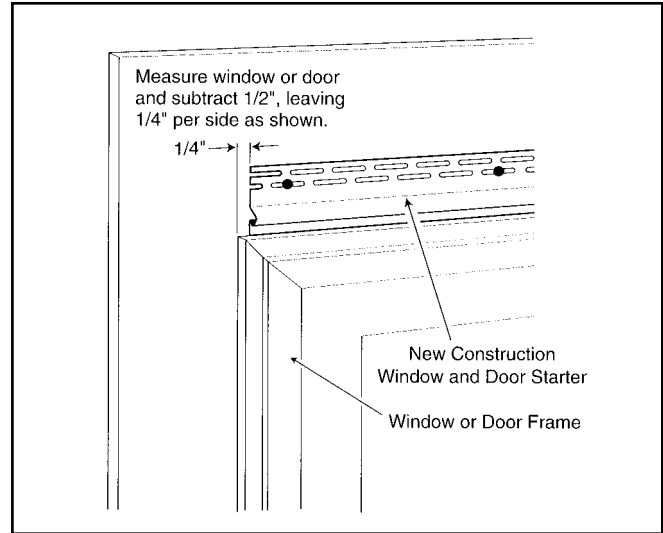


Fig A

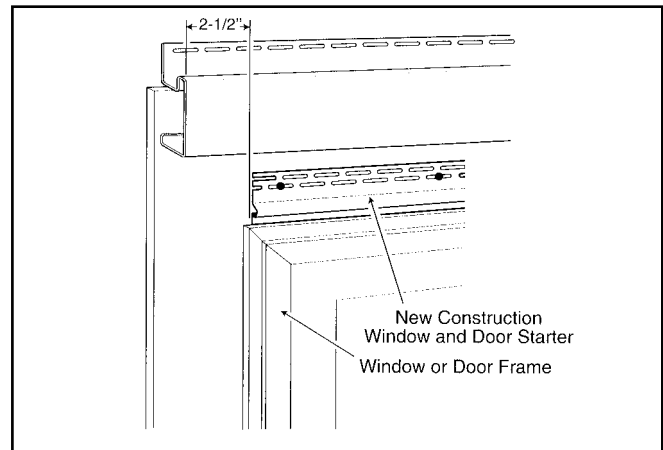


Fig B

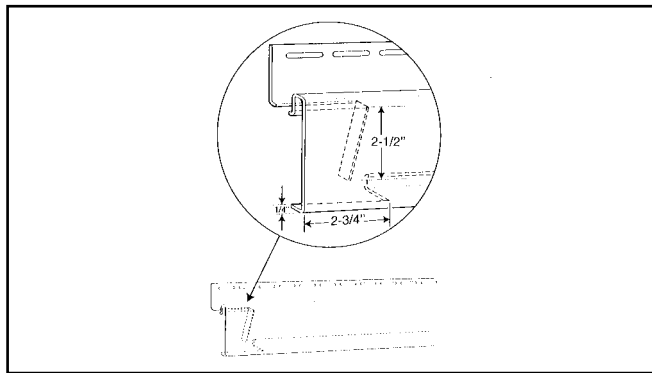


Fig C

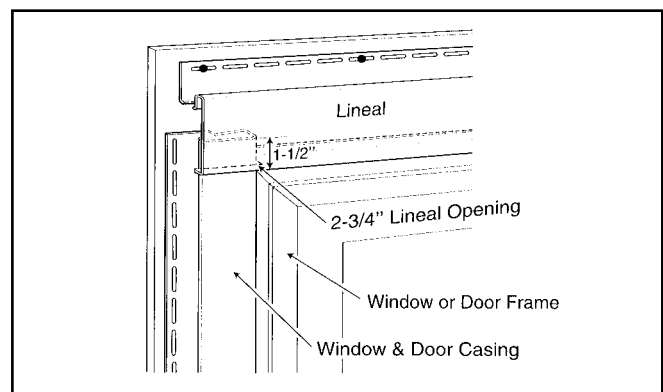


Fig D

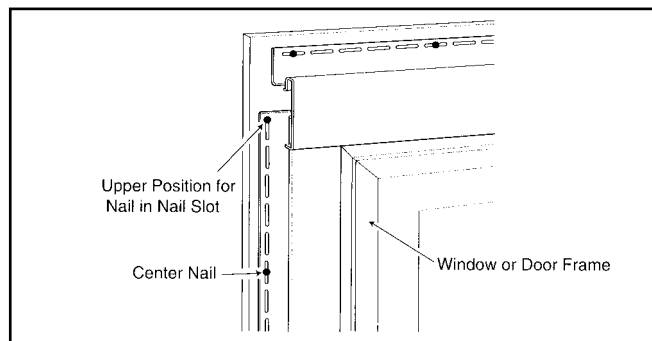


Fig E

# SNAP-ON CORNER SYSTEM FOR VINYL SIDING

A two piece system that is easy to install by just snapping on the corner face on the corner base.

## STEP 1 -INSTALLATION OF SNAP-ON CORNER BASE

Install snap-on corner base before siding is applied. Use a framing square, carpenter's level or plumb line to position corner post channels in a correct vertical angle. It is particularly important that posts are installed square and plumb. Do not push, pull, twist, jam or in any way distort the corner post during installation. This will affect the appearance and performance of the siding installation. Begin by measuring down 1/4" from the finished soffit at the top of the corner (Fig. A), Put a starting nail in the top of the upper- most nailing slot and nail the rest of the corner base post every 6" to 12" in the center of the nailing slots. DO not nail the channel down tight-allow for expansion.

## STEP 2 -INSTALLATION OF SNAP-ON CORNER CAP

Measure snap-on corner cap to fit base and cut to size. Simply fit cap over base and snap cap flanges over base.

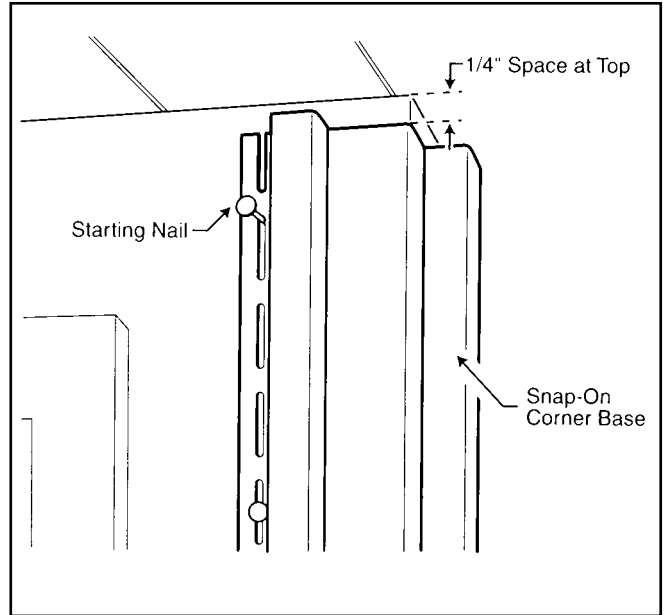


Fig A

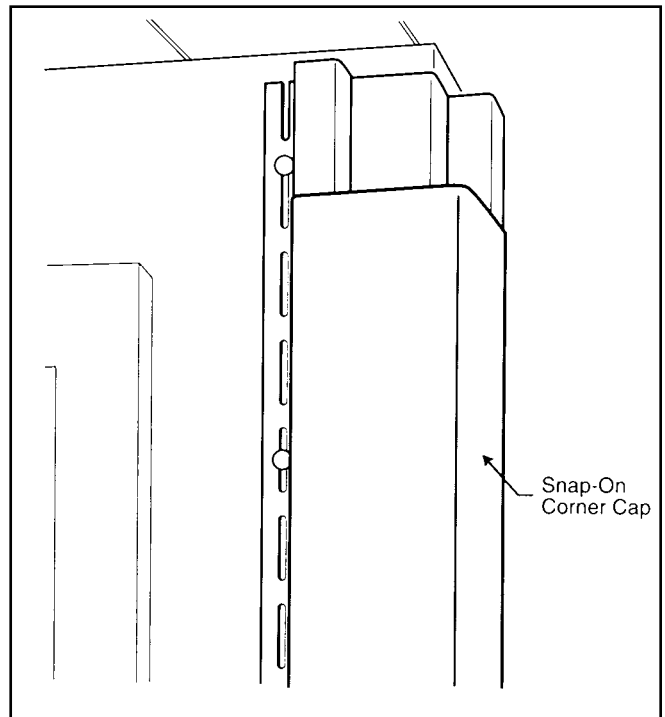


Fig B

# 3 1/2" LINEAL AROUND WINDOWS OR DOORS

**STEP 1** Install new construction window/door starter around window or door. (Note: Before application, properly flash to protect interior wall from moisture.)

**STEP 2** Measure top of window and add 7" (3 1/2" for each side of window). (Fig. A).

**STEP 3** Measure 3 1/2" in from the locking leg and cut a 45° angle. Repeat on opposite side of lineal. (Fig. 6).

**STEP 4** Using snips, cut a 3/4" rain tab. (Fig. C). Snap lineal into previous installed new construction starter strip. Center nail into place.

**STEP 5** Measure the height of the window or door. Add 7" (3 1/2" for the top and bottom) and cut. (Fig. D).

**STEP 6** Using snips, remove at least 3/4" from the lineal pocket and locking leg, as shown in (Fig. E).

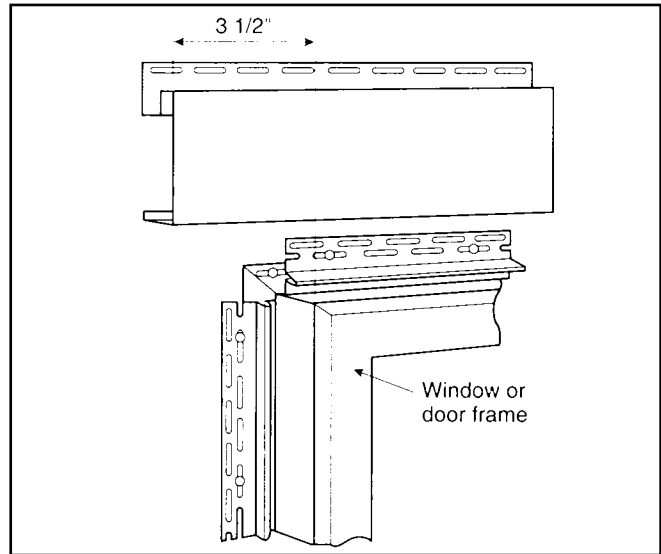


Fig A

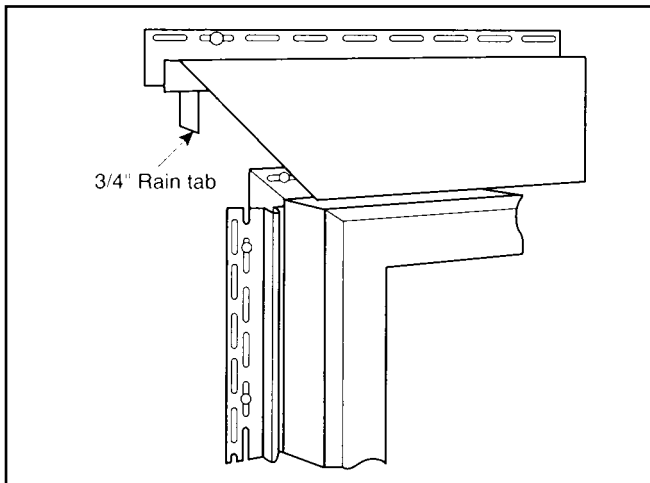


Fig C

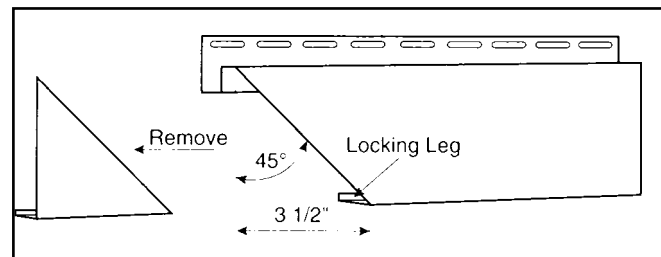


Fig B

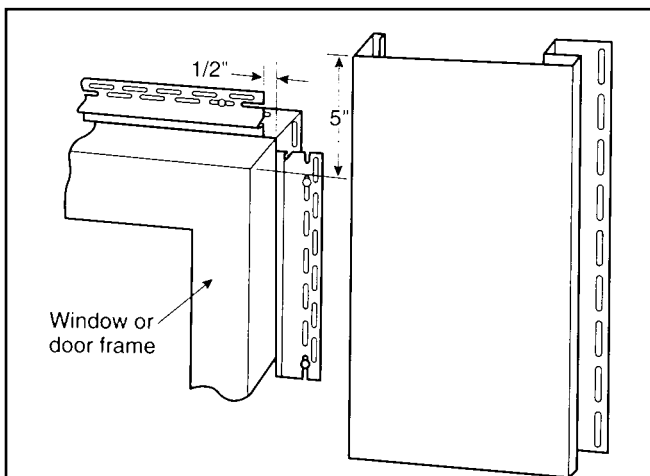


Fig D

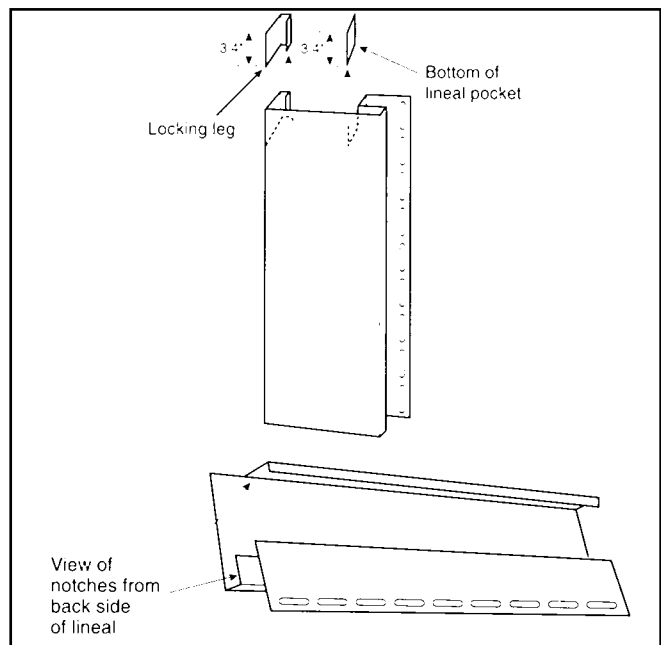


Fig E

**STEP 7** Snap lineal into starter strip making sure rain tabs of top lineal are bent down into the receiving pocket of the side lineal. (Fig. F). Secure lineal with nails.

**STEP 8** When a lineal surrounds a window frame, the bottom of the side lineal requires a 45° angle cut as previously done with the top lineal. No rain tabs are required here. (Fig. G).

**STEP 9** Measure for the bottom lineal and again add 7" (3 1/2" for both ends). (Fig. H). As done with top lineal, remove at least 3/4" from the lineal pocket and locking leg from both ends of lineal. (Fig. H1).

**STEP 10** Install bottom lineal into the starter ship and slide lineal into side lineal. (Fig. I). Center nail in slots. (Figure I).

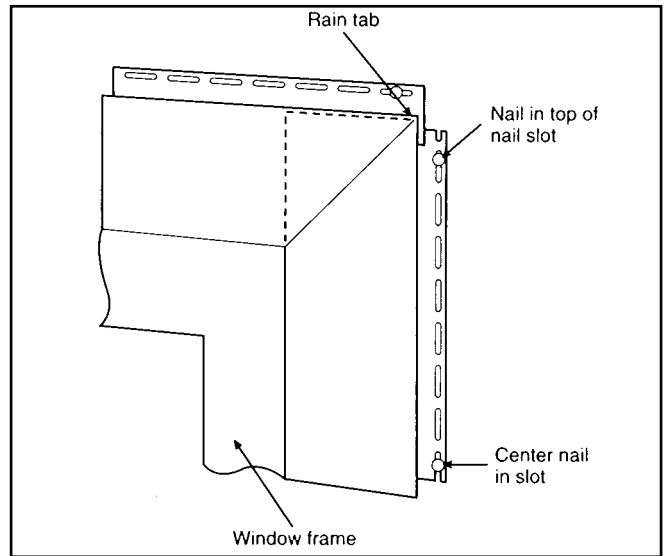


Fig F

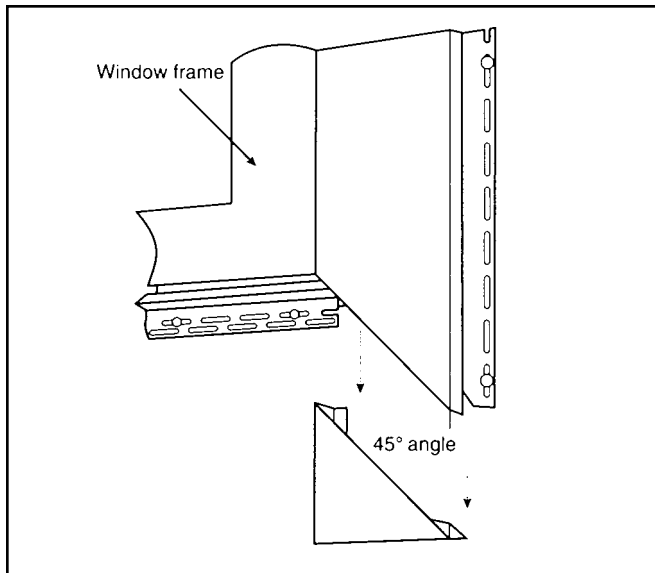


Fig G

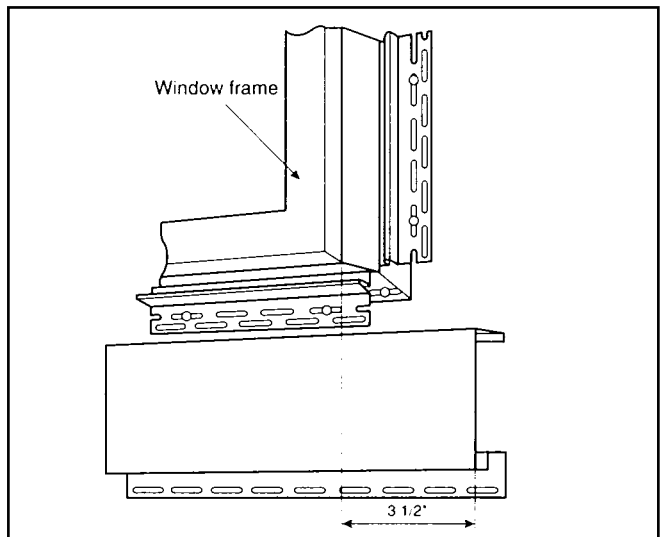


Fig H

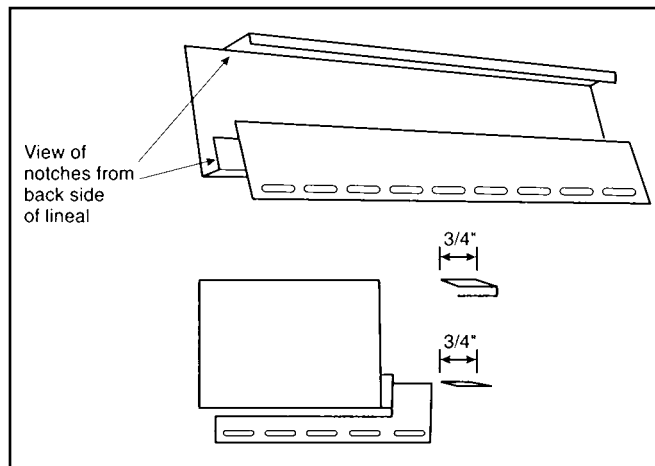


Fig H1

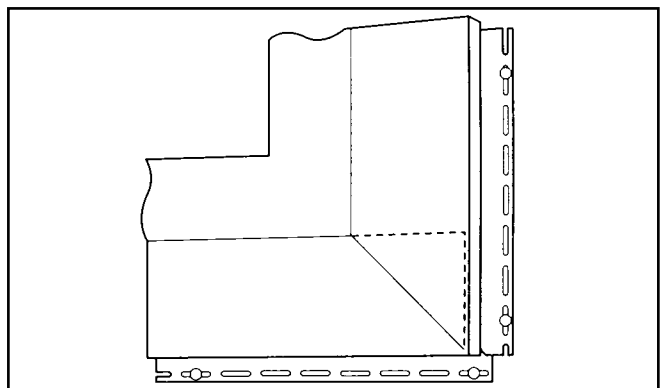


Fig I

# 5" LINEAL AROUND WINDOWS OR DOORS

**STEP 1** Install new construction window/door starter around window or door. (Note: Before application, properly flash to protect interior wall from moisture.)

**STEP 2** Measure top of window and add 10" (5" for each side of window). (Fig. A).

**STEP 3** Measure 5" in from the locking leg and cut a 45 angle. Repeat on opposite side of lineal. (Fig. B).