

Strength, Protection + Beauty Rollex Steel Siding

Rollex Designer Collection steel siding combines the strength and stability of steel with the durability of a thick PVC Vinyl Finish providing a superior shield against nature's harsh elements.

The installation of Rollex steel siding is an investment that has immediate benefits. Virtually maintenance free. Rollex steel siding never needs painting and won't peel, rust, or rot. The oven fused PVC finish is 4 mils thick providing exceptional resistance to dents, scratches and hail. Rollex steel siding is backed by a lifetime non-prorated warranty.

Easy Application

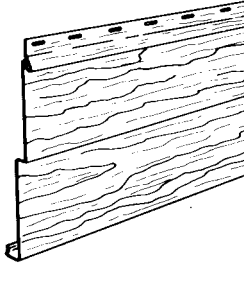
Rollex steel siding is tough, durable and easy to install. The following instructions provide clear step by step installation for both horizontal and vertical steel siding. To begin your steel siding project, read this manual in its entirety before proceeding.

The method of applying Rollex steel siding is basically the same for new construction and remodeling. In all applications, care should be given to ensure that the structure is properly prepared. Make sure of proper ventilation of attics and crawl space areas plus correct any existing moisture problems. All walls should be smooth and plumb. Consideration should be given at this time to the installation of insulation boards over existing walls before residing.

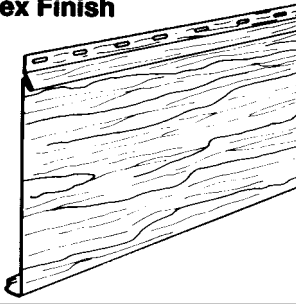
Rollex Solid Steel Siding

Styles and Accessories

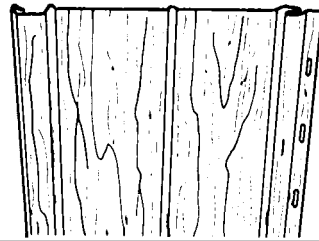
**Double 4-Inch Horizontal Siding
Timbertex Finish
SD4HTP**



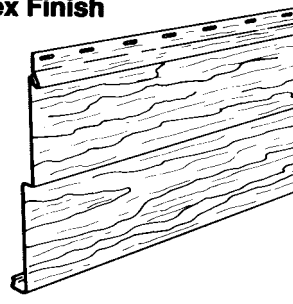
**Single 8-Inch Horizontal Siding
Timbertex Finish
S8HTP**



**12-Inch Vertical Board & Batten
Timbertex Finish
SVTP**

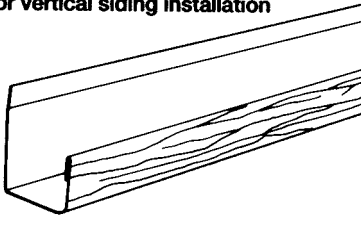


**Double 5-Inch Horizontal Siding
Timbertex Finish
SD5HTP**



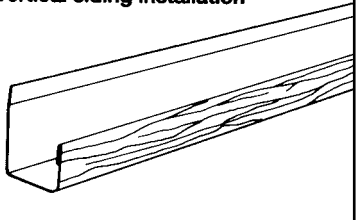
**J-Channel 1 1/8" Striated Finish
SE18P**

- for horizontal siding use around doors and windows
- for vertical siding installation



**J-Channel 3/4" Striated Finish
SE12P**

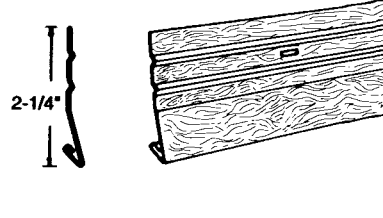
- for horizontal siding, use around doors and windows
- for vertical siding installation



**Siding Starter Strip
Striated Finish
STEELSSV**

- use to start first course of siding to wall

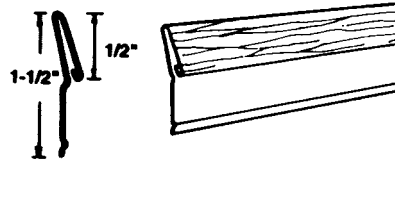
2-1/4"



**Undersill Trim
Striated Finish
SUSMP**

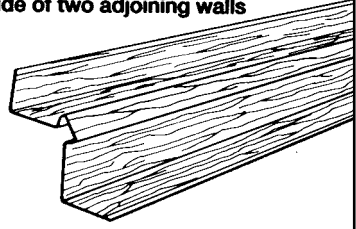
- for under windows and doors and for last course

1-1/2"



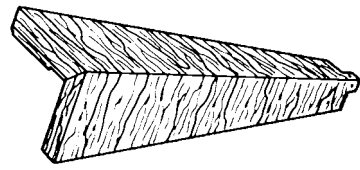
**Inside Corner Post 1 1/8" Striated Finish
SICP1 1/8P**

- 1 1/8" post for use with horizontal and vertical siding inside of two adjoining walls

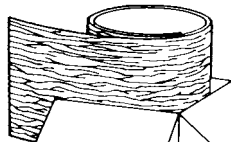


**8" Individual Corner
Timbertex Finish
SICTP**

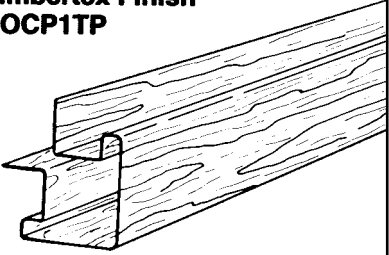
- Alternative to outside corner post for 8" horizontal siding



**Trim Coil
Striated Finish
18" x 50'
SI8TCP**




**Outside Corner Posts 1" Timbertex Finish
SOCP1TP**



**Backer Tabs Striated Finish
SB20**

- Provides support for 8" siding at panel overlaps and behind panels at corners to assure smooth installation

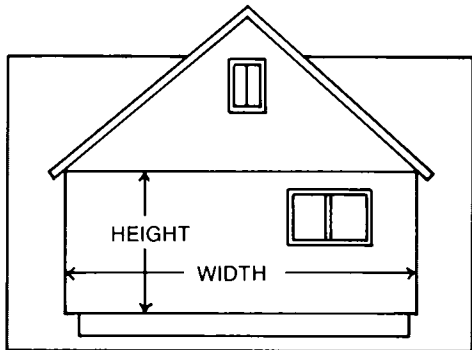


Estimating Your Siding Materials

Siding:

By using the drawings below measure the height and width of wall. Enter total on materials Required Form (page 6)

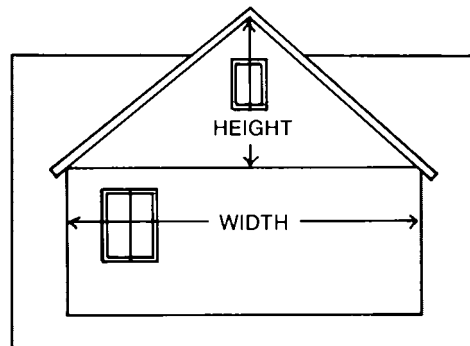
Wall Areas:



Measure height (excluding gables). Measure width to include doors and windows.

_____ ft height x _____ ft width = _____ square ft
Repeat for all walls.

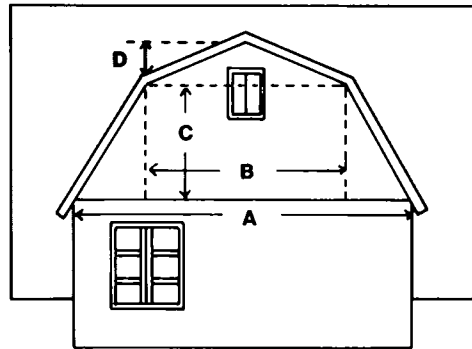
Gable Areas:



Measure height at center plus 12" for waste. Measure width to include windows

_____ ft height x _____ ft 1/2 width = _____ square ft
Repeat for remaining gable.

Gambrel Roof House:



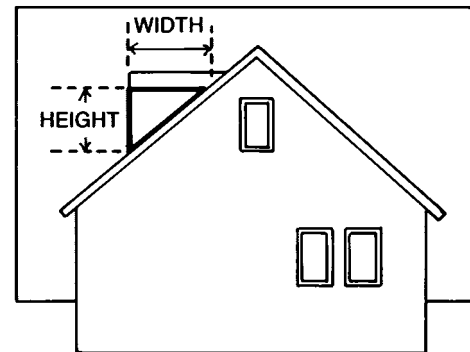
Measure the gambrel roof house as shown above to include windows and doors. Then process with the following calculations:

$1/2 (A + B) \times C =$ _____ square ft

$B \times 1/2 D =$ _____ square ft

Total area: _____
Repeat for all gambrel areas

Gambrel Roof House:



Measure height of dormer plus 12" for waste

_____ ft 1/2 height x _____ ft width = _____ square ft

_____ dormer area 1 side x 2 = _____ square ft

Repeat for all dormers _____ square ft per dormer

Estimating Your Siding Materials

Siding Materials Required

Walls	_____ square feet
Gable ends	_____ square feet
Dormer sides	_____ square feet
Gambrel walls	_____ square feet
Total wall area	_____ square feet
Subtract areas not to be covered such as garage doors Or sliding glass doors	(- _____) square feet
Total net area	_____ square feet
Total net square foot area ÷ 100	_____ number squares of siding required

Siding Accessories:

Starter strip STEEL SSV	_____ lineal feet
J-Channel 3/4* SE12P	_____ lineal feet
J-Channel 1 1/8' SE18P	_____ lineal feet
Outside corner post 1 1/8" SOCP 1 1/8TP	_____ lineal feet
Outside corner post 3/4" SOCP 3/4TP	_____ lineal feet
inside corner post 1 1/6" SICTP	_____ lineal feet
8" individual Corner SICTP	_____ Number Pieces required
Backer taps SB20	_____ Number Pieces required
Undersill trim SUSMP	_____ lineal feet
Trim Coil 18" x 50'	_____ lineal feet
Small head galvanized nails (1 1/2' minimum size) (Total square feet of siding x .01)	_____ pounds required

Measuring Accessory Needs

J-Channel:

Measure in lineal feet around doors, windows, where dormer meets roof line or under eaves.

Starter Strip:

Measure along base of house.

Outside and Inside Corner Posts:

Measure the length of the corners.

Undersill Trim:

Measure above and below windows, above doors and where siding meets eaves.

Individual Corners:

Measure length of all outside corners and divide by 6".

Backer tabs:

Approximately two to three tabs may be needed per 8' horizontal siding panel or approximately 36 per siding square.

Note. Add 10% to all measurements for waste.

Essential Tools & Equipment

1. Cutting Tools

- a. Power shear
- b. Guillotine type cutter
- c. 12" Tin Snips (with 3" blade)
- d. Hacksaw with fine tooth blade

2. Carpenter's level

2 foot minimum length

3. Framing square

12" x 18"

4. Hammer 12 oz.

5. Safety goggles

6. Chalk line 50'

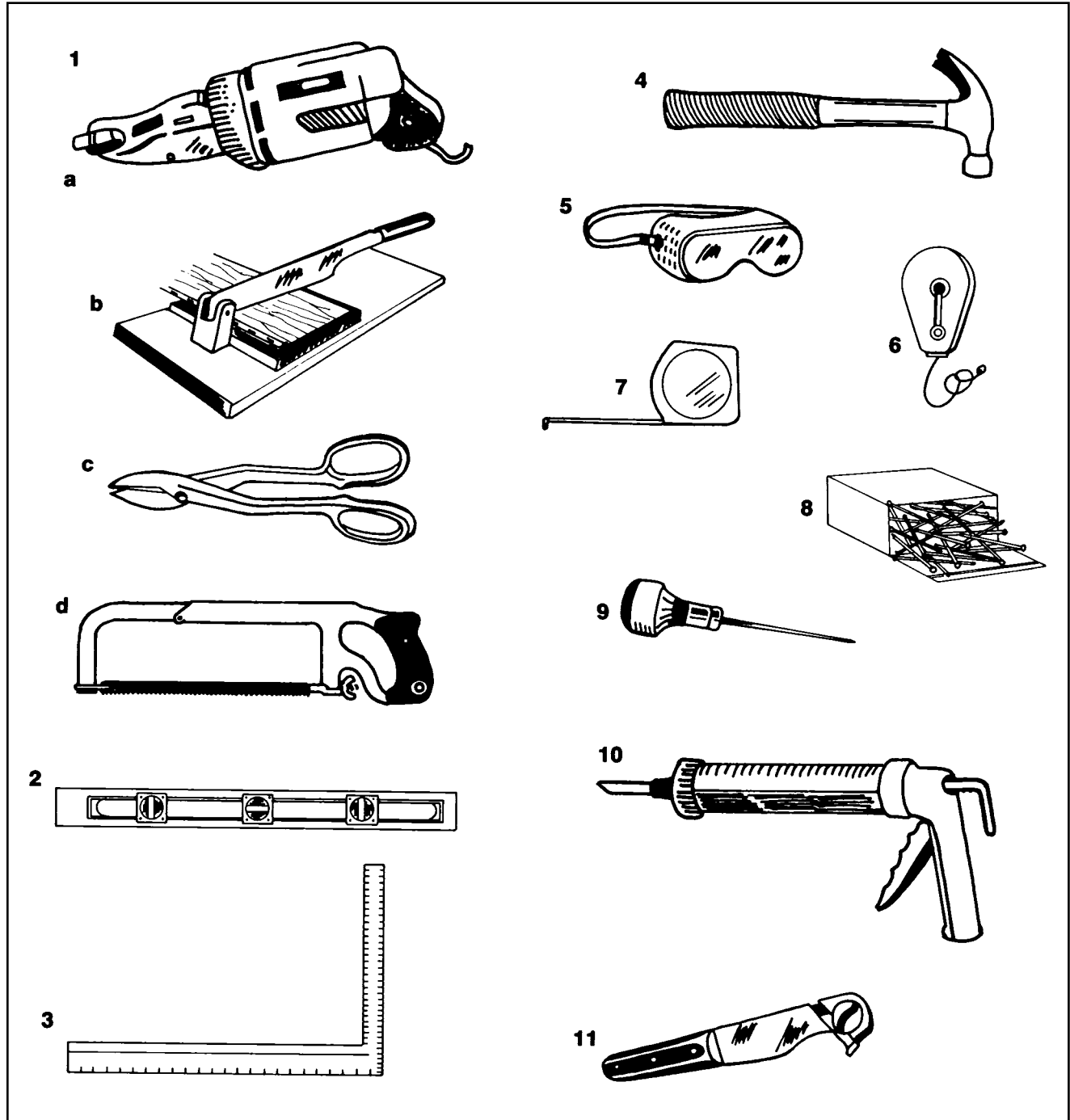
7. Tape measure 3/4" wide

8. Galvanized steel nails

9. Awl

10. Caulking Gun & Caulk

11. Scoring tool with carbide blade

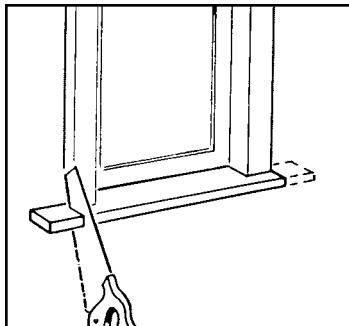
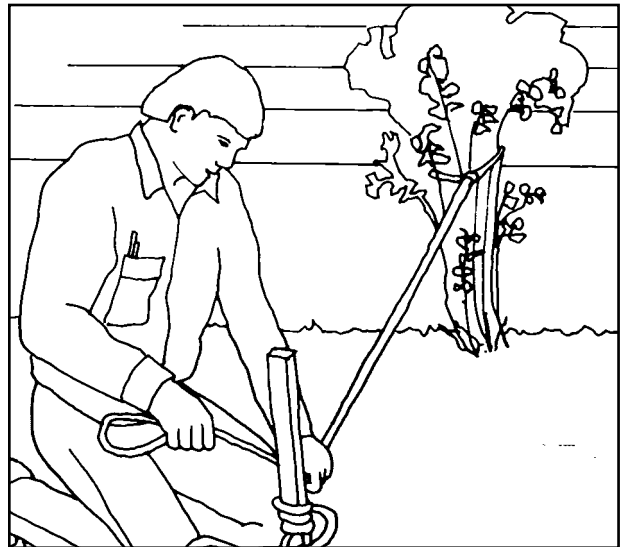


Surface Preparation

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

Remove downspouts and other items which would interfere with installation of new siding. Tie back shrubbery and trees from the base of the building to avoid damage to the landscaping.

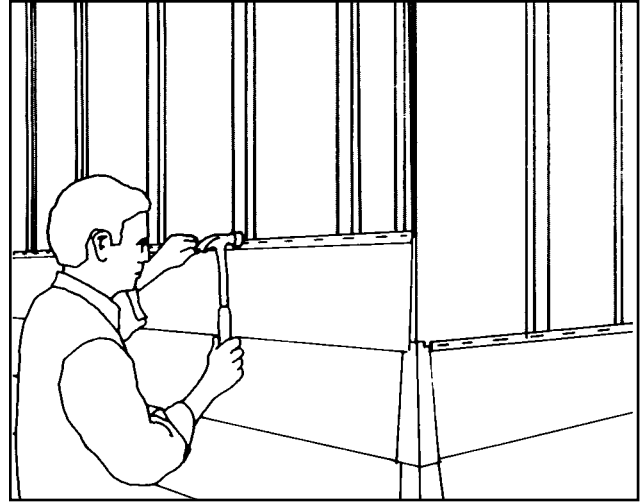
Window sill extensions may be cut off so J-trim can be installed flush with window casing. Alternatively, to maintain the original window design, coil stock can be custom-formed around the sill instead of cutting away the sill extensions.



Furring and Insulation Techniques

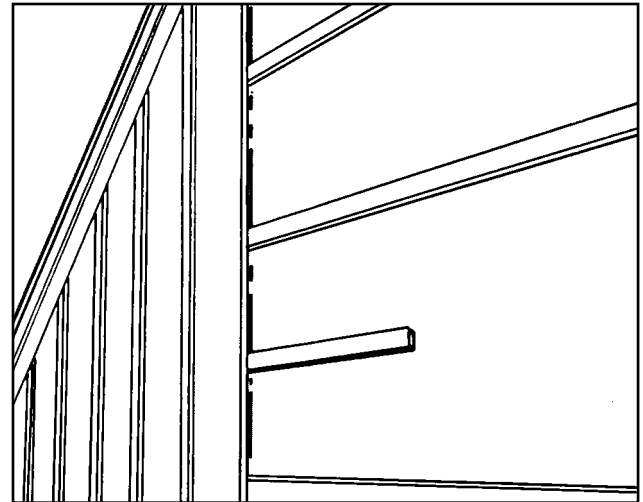
Wood Furring

Furring is building out from the wall surface to provide a smooth even base for nailing on the new siding. Lath strips 3/8 inch thick are most commonly used. Lumbar strips 1' x 3' are often used over brick and masonry. Furring is not usually necessary in new construction, but older homes often have uneven walls, and furring out low spots, or shimming, can help prevent a wavy appearance to the siding installation. Furring should be installed vertically 16 inches on center for horizontal siding, and the air space at the base of siding should be closed off with strips applied horizontally. Window, door, gable, and cave trim may have to be built out to match the thickness of the wall furring.



Vertical Siding

Furring for vertical siding is essentially the same as for horizontal siding, except the wood strips are securely nailed horizontally into structural lumber on 16 to 24 inch centers. When using 1" x 3" furring, again be sure to check what effect the additional thickness might have on trim situations.



Aluminum Foil Underlayment

Aluminum reflector foil is a good insulator and can be used advantageously as an underlayment to siding. It may be stapled directly to the existing wall, or over 3/4-inch furring strips to provide an additional air space and better insulation. Reflector foil for remodeling must be of the perforated or "breather" type to allow passage of water vapor. The foil should be installed with the shiny side facing the air space (outward with no furring, inward if applied over furring). Foil is generally available in 36 and 48 inch wide rolls. Nail or staple just before applying siding. When applying foil over furring, be careful not to let the foil collapse into the air space. Place foil as close as possible to openings and around corners where air leaks are likely to occur, and overlap side and end joints by 1 to 2 inches.



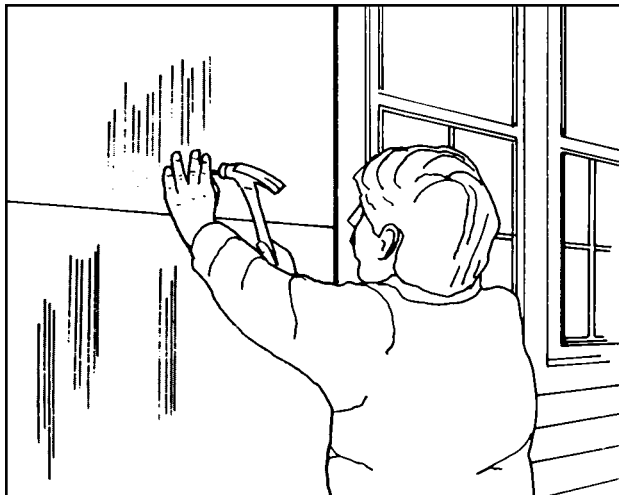
Furring and Insulation Techniques

Underlayment Board

Underlayment board is often used instead of furring strips. It is available in large sheets and in accordion-fold panels and can be nailed or stapled to the old wall. Some versions are faced two sides with perforated aluminum (oil, which provides a considerable increase in insulation value. The core constructions vary from cellular kraft to polystyrene. The board should have a vapor permeance of at least 10 perms.

Windows and Door Build-Out

Some trim build-out at windows and doors may be required to maintain the original appearance of the house when using furring strips or underlayment board. This is particularly true when using furring strips or underlayment board more than 1/2-inch thick. Thicker furring and underlayment generally provide added insulation value, and are usually a good investment for the homeowner, particularly if the home is uninsulated. When estimating the labor and materials required for installing furring and underlayment, be sure to include an estimate on window and door build-out. Longer siding nails will be needed to compensate for added thickness of insulation board.

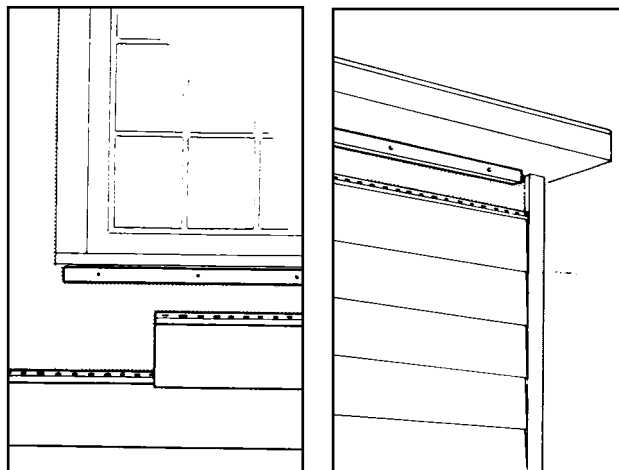


Undersill Furring

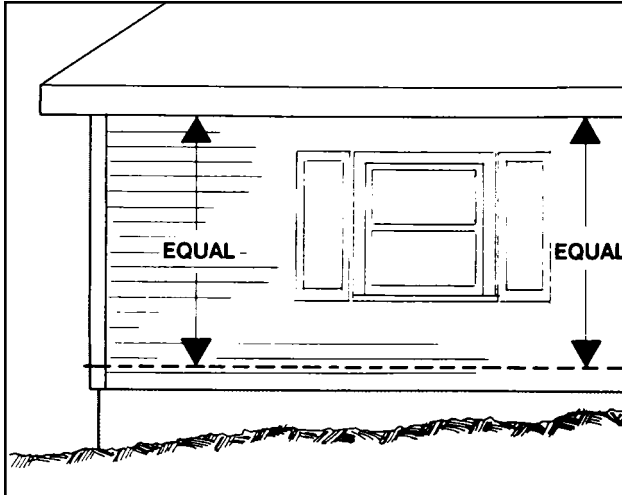
Building out below window sills is often required in order to maintain the correct slope angle if a siding panel needs to be cut less than full height. The exact thickness required will be apparent when the siding courses have progressed up the wall and reached this point.

Undereave Furring

For the same reason, furring is usually required to maintain the correct slope angle of the last panel where it terminates at the eave. This panel usually has to be cut to less than a full height, thus requiring back-up furring and a special piece of trim for capping.

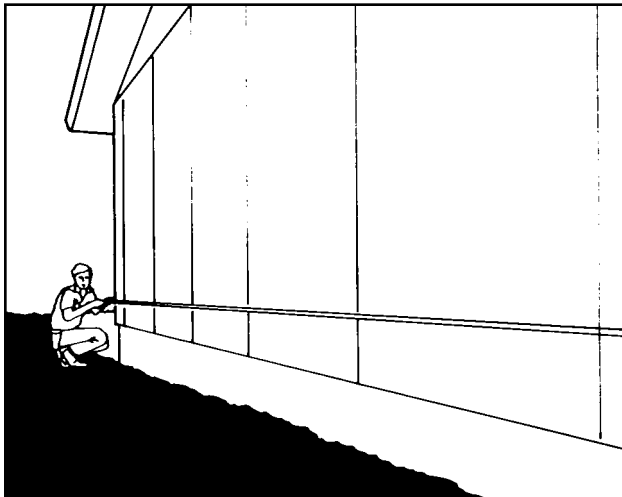


Chalk Lines

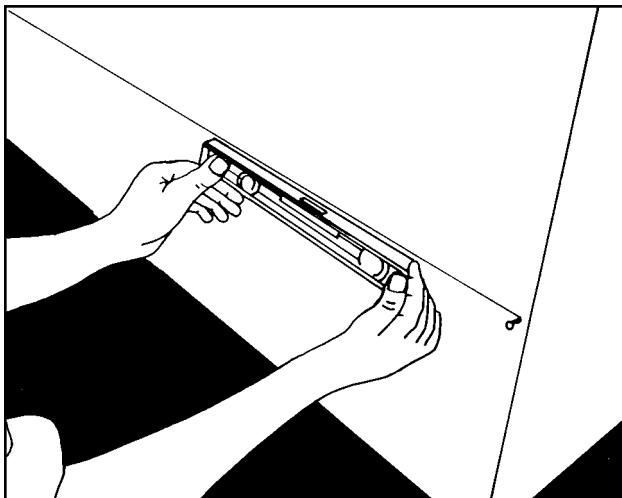


Straight Line

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



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



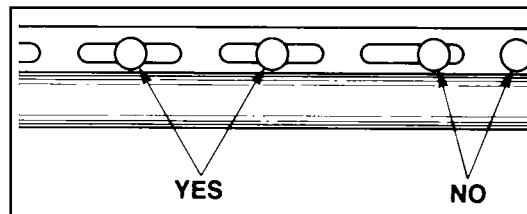
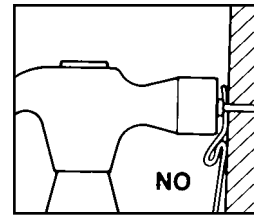
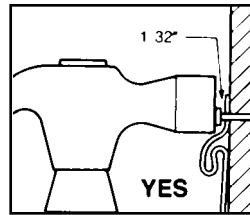
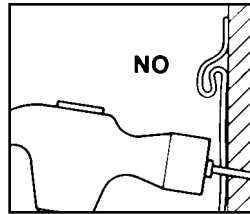
Level

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

Nailing

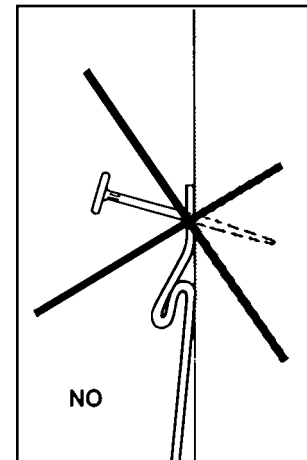
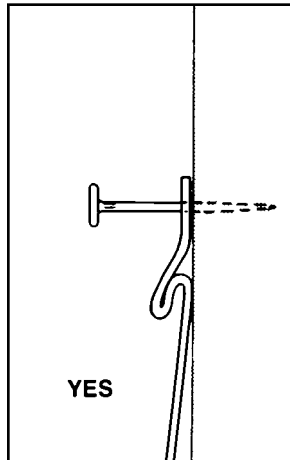
Hanging the Siding

Siding is hung on the nails not nailed to the wall. When nailing, drive the nail through the center of the factory slotted hole to within $1/32$ inch of the nailing flange, snug but not tight. The slots are elongated to permit the siding to contract and expand freely. Siding nailed too tightly may not be able to move with temperature changes and may also produce an unattractive wavy appearance.



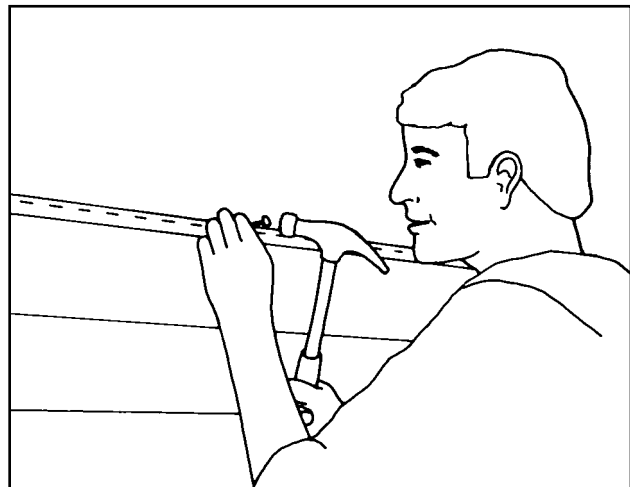
Nails

When nailing siding and accessories, always use galvanized steel nails. Nails should be driven straight and level, never slanted up or down so as to possibly cause distortion of the panel. Use 2 inch nails (or longer) for insulated siding and 1 1/2 inch nails (or longer) for non-insulated siding, as well as most trim accessories. A minimum $3/4$ inch penetration into studs with plain shank nails, or penetration through $1/2$ inch plywood with screw shank nails is recommended.



Nailing Centers

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



Cutting Rollex Steel Siding

Guillotine Cutter

For accurate factory cuts of siding panels without damage to the zinc chromate treatment that prevents rust, a guillotine cutter is the preferred cutting tool. Different cutting blades can be used for Double-4, Double-5 or Vertical.

Tinsnips or Power shear

Individual panels can be cut with tinsnips or a power shear. Start by drawing a line across the panel using a square. Begin cutting at the top lock first and continue toward the bottom of the panel. Break the panel across the butt edge and cut through bottom lock. Use a screwdriver to re-open lock which may become flattened by tinsnips. Aviation shears are sometimes used to cut the top and bottom locks and a scoring tool is used to score and break the face of the panel. For straight cuts, the best choice is a guillotine cutter or a power shear for longer lengths of siding to be cut.

Score and Snap Method

A scoring tool with a carbide blade is useful for cuts lengthwise as well as cuts across a single panel. A heavy score is made on the panel and the piece is bent back and forth until it snaps cleanly along the score line. On window cut-outs the combination of utility knife and tinsnips is most efficient.

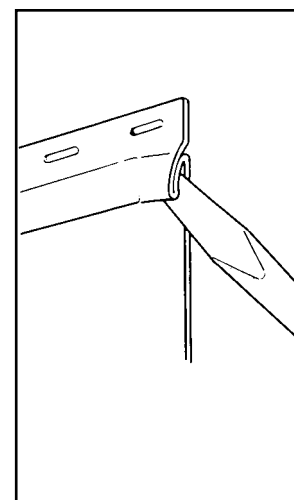
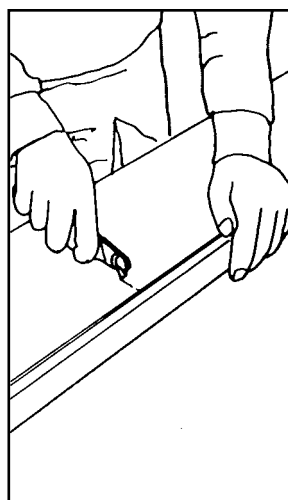
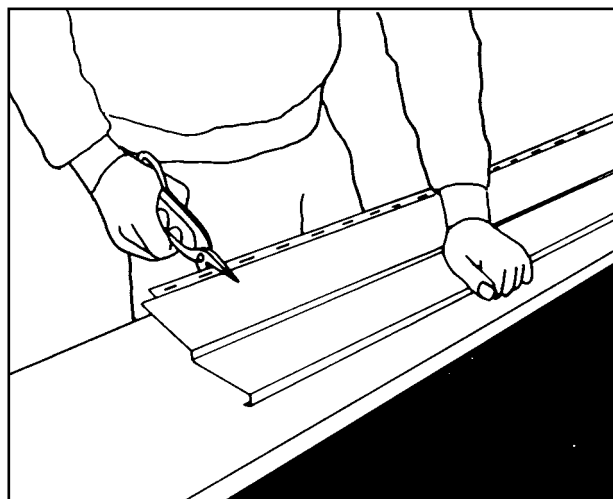
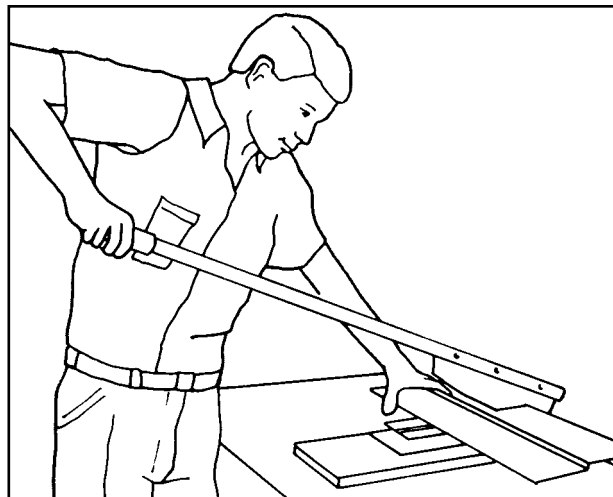
Accessories such as undersill trim, J-channel, and starter strip can best be cut using tinsnips.

Saw Cuts

Use a hacksaw to cut accessories like corner posts.

Power saws designed for cutting metal may be used to cut panels which are going into a J-channel, corner post or other receiver. **NEVER USE A POWER SAW FOR CUTS WHICH ARE GOING TO BE LAPPED.**

REMOVE ANY METAL CHIPS OR DUST FROM THE CUT PIECE, AND ANY EXCESSIVE BURRS FROM IT'S EDGE. IF NOT REMOVED, THIS RESIDUE WILL RUST, RESULTING IN RUST SPOTS OR STREAKS ON THE SIDING.



Starter Strip

Horizontal Siding

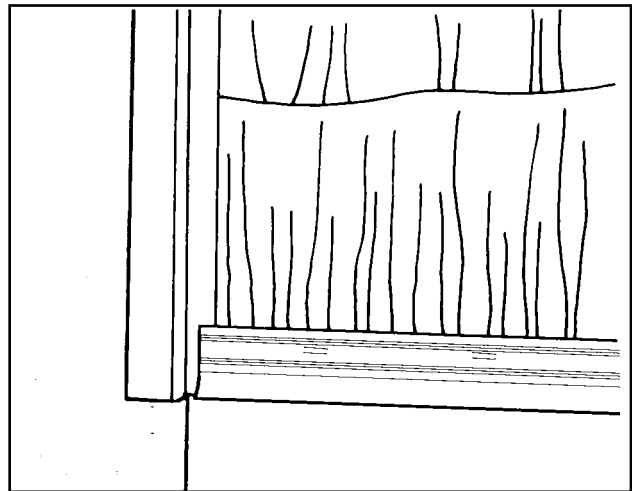
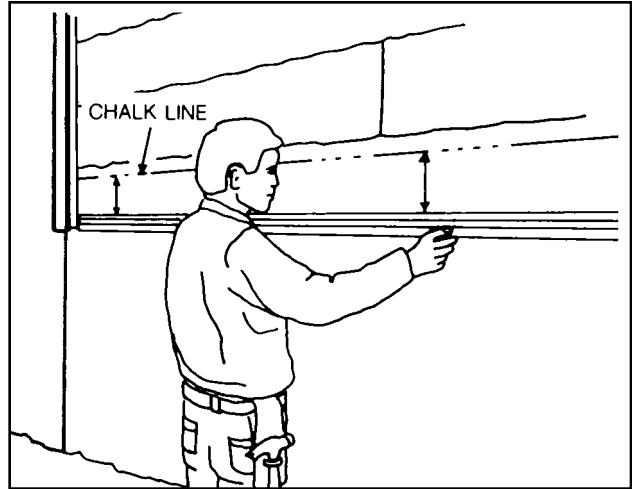
Using the chalk line or string as a guide, install starter strip all the way around the bottom of the building. It is extremely important that the starter strip be straight and meet accurately at all corners, since it will determine the line of all siding panels installed. Where hollows occur in the old wall surface, shim out behind the starter strip to prevent a wavy appearance of the finished siding application. Check starter strip and chalk line with a level to be sure starter strip is in the right place.

Vertical Siding

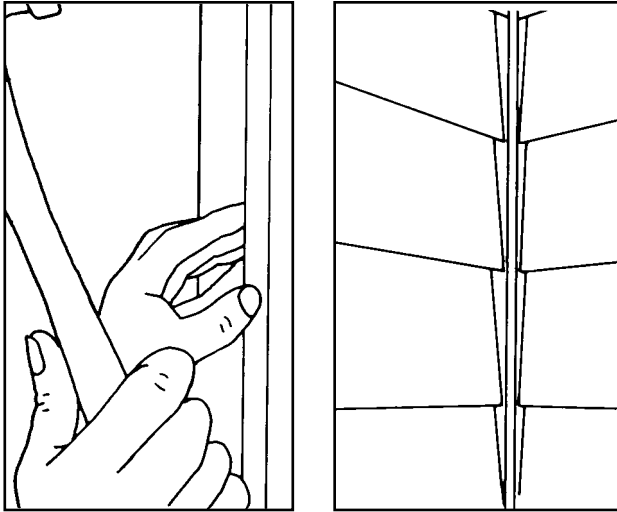
A plumb line should be used when applying starter strip in a vertical position.

Nailing

The Starter strip should overlap the corner post flanges to help reduce air infiltration. When using individual corner caps, install the starter strip up to the edge of the house corner. Use steel nails spaced not more than 8 inches apart to securely fasten the starter strip. Nail starter strip as low as possible. Be careful not to bend or distort. Do not over-drive nails. Cut lengths of starter strip with tinsnips. Butt sections together.



Chalk Lines



Inside Corner Posts

Installation

Inside corner posts are used to receive siding at insets and wall meeting points and are installed before the siding is hung. The post is set in the corner full length, reaching from 1/4-inch below bottom of starter strip up to cave or gable trim. Using a framing square to insure a proper 90 degree angle nail approximately every 12 inches on both flanges with steel nails. Make sure post is set straight and true. If a short section is required, use a hacksaw to cut. If a long section is required, posts should be overlapped with the upper piece outside.

Expansion Allowance

The siding is later butted into the corner and nailed into place allowing approximately 1/16-inch space between the post and the siding expansion purposes. Be sure to caulk the junction of the siding and the corner post.



Outside Corner Posts

11 Individual Corner Caps

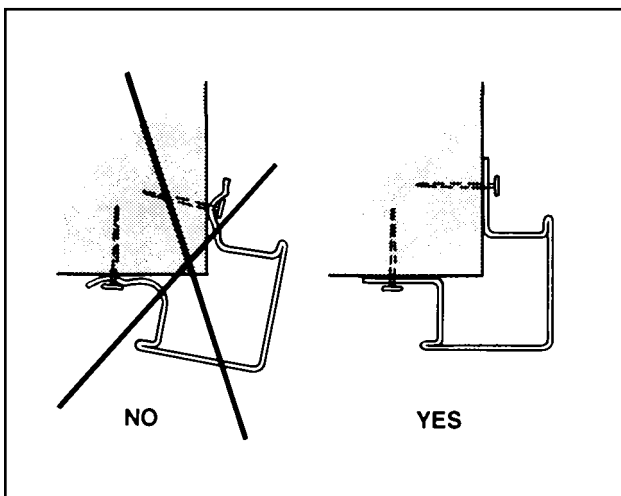
Installation

The outside corner post provides a trim appearance to siding application. Outside corner posts are designed to be installed before the siding is hung, in a manner similar to the inside corner post. Set a full length piece over the existing corner running from 1/4-Inch below the bottom of starter strip to the underside of the eave. If a long corner post is needed, overlap corner post sections with the upper piece outside.

Nailing

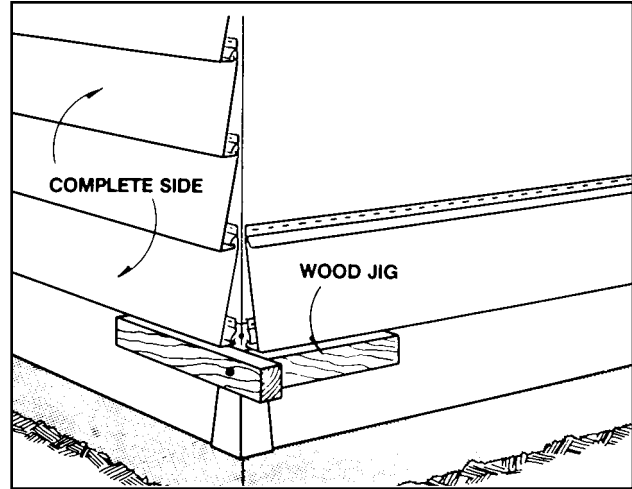
Nail every 12 inches with steel nails on both flanges. Make sure flanges are securely nailed, but avoid distortion caused by over-driving nails. Use a hacksaw to cut short sections if required.

Note: Individual corner caps can be used on 8-inch horizontal lap siding instead of outside corner posts. See page 16 for explanation.



Individual Corner Caps

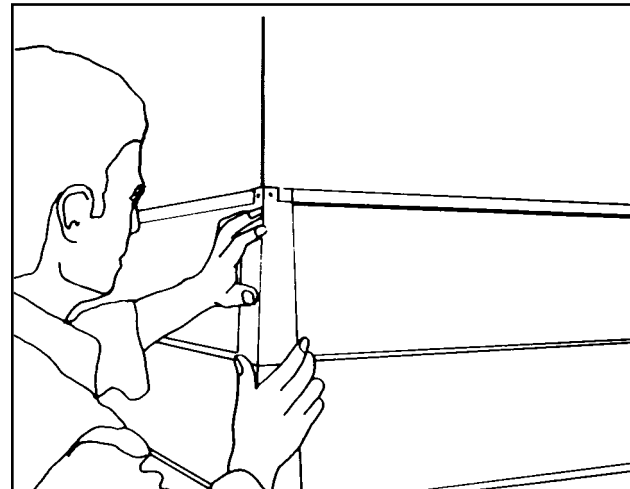
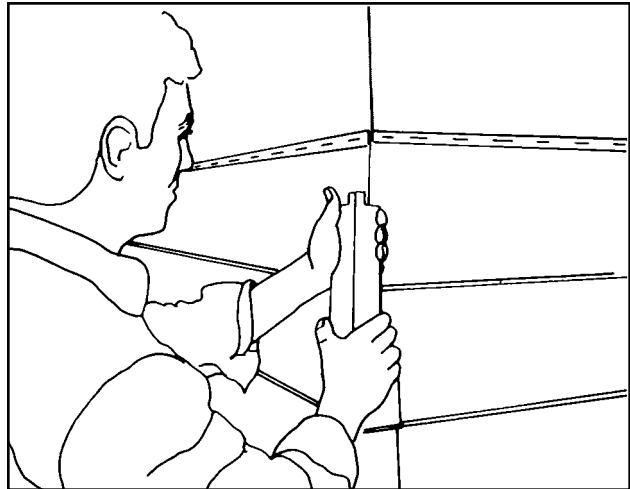
Individual corner caps may be used for 8-inch horizontal lap siding instead of outside corner posts. The siding courses on adjoining walls must meet evenly at the corners. To allow room for the cap, install siding with 3/4-inch clearance from the corner.



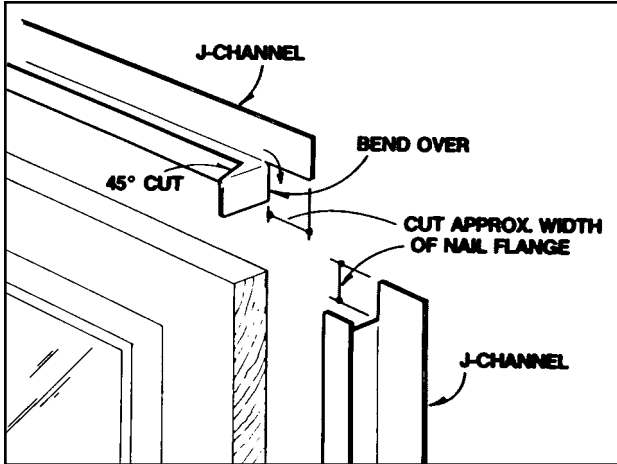
Installation

Complete one wall first. On the adjacent wall, install one course of siding, line the course up, and install the corner cap. Each corner cap must be fitted and installed before the next course of siding installed. A jig can be constructed to facilitate the alignment.

Install by slipping bottom flanges of corner cap up under the butt of each siding panel. Slight steady pressure should be used to press the cap in place. If necessary, insert a putty knife between the panel locks, prying slightly outward to allow room for the flanges to slip in. Gentle tapping with a rubber mallet and wood block can also be helpful. When cap is in position, secure with 2- or 2 1/2-inch nails, or long enough for 3/4 inch penetration into solid wood or sheathing. Nail through at least one of the pre-punched nail holes in the top of the corner cap. Note: Before securing corner, make sure butts of corner cap and siding panels are flush.

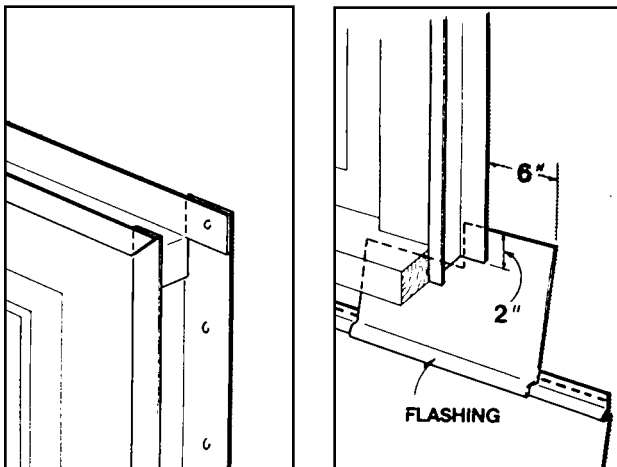


Window and Door Trim - Gable End Trim



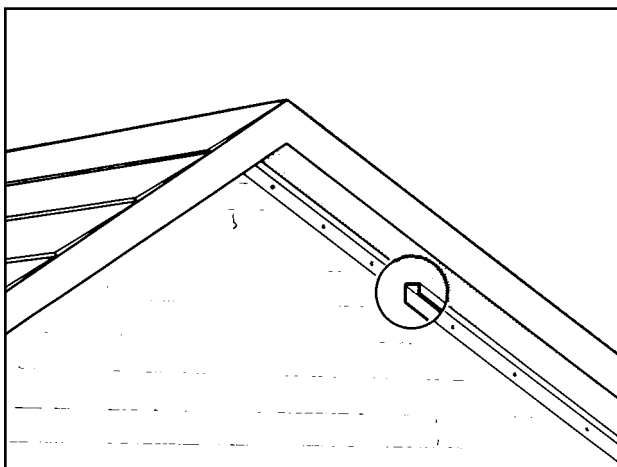
Trim

J-channel is used around windows and doors to receive siding. Side J-channel members are cut longer than the height of the window or door, and notched at the top as shown. Notch the top J-channel member at a 45 degree angle and bend tab down to provide flashing over side members. Caulking should be used behind J-channel members to prevent water infiltration between window and channel.



Flashing

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



Gable Ends

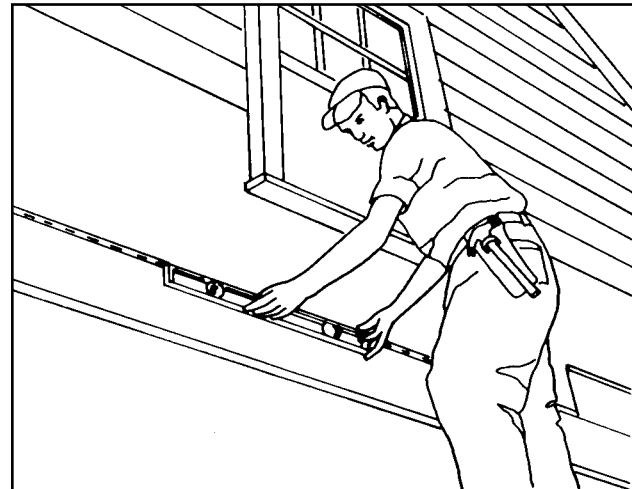
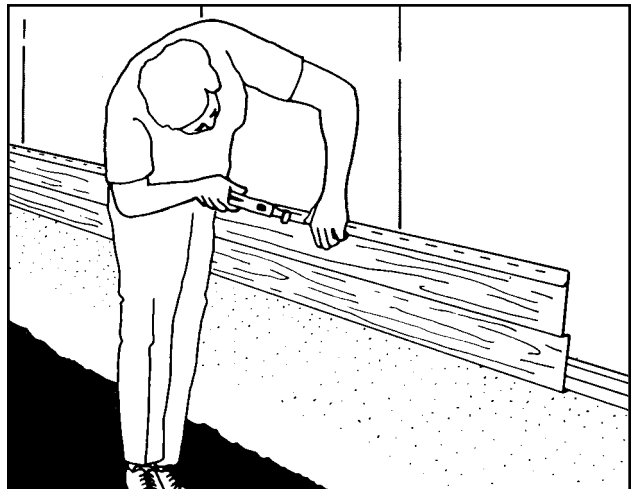
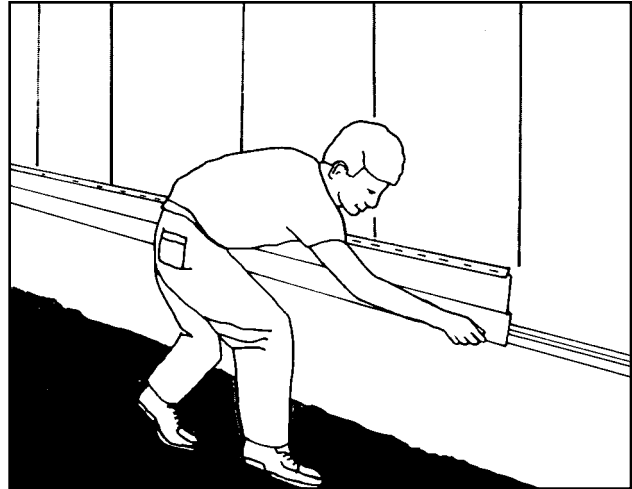
Before applying siding, J-channel should be installed to receive siding at the gable ends. Where the left and right sections meet at the gable peak, let one of the sections butt into the peak with the other section overlapping. A miter cut is made on the face flange of this piece for better appearance. All old paint build-up should be removed before installing J-channels. Nail every 12 inches with galvanized steel nails.

Installing Rollex Steel Siding

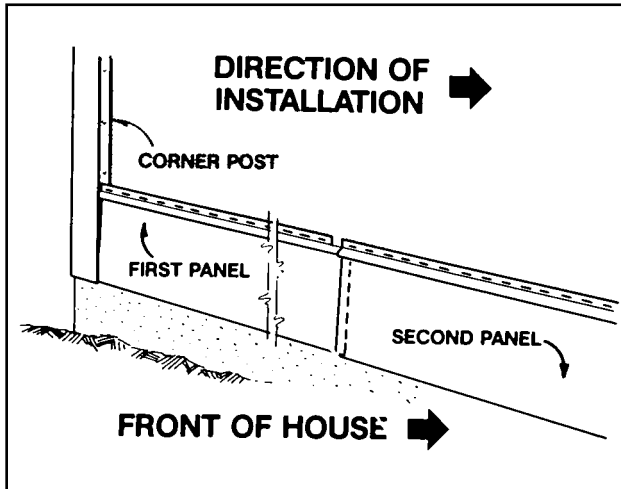
First Course

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.

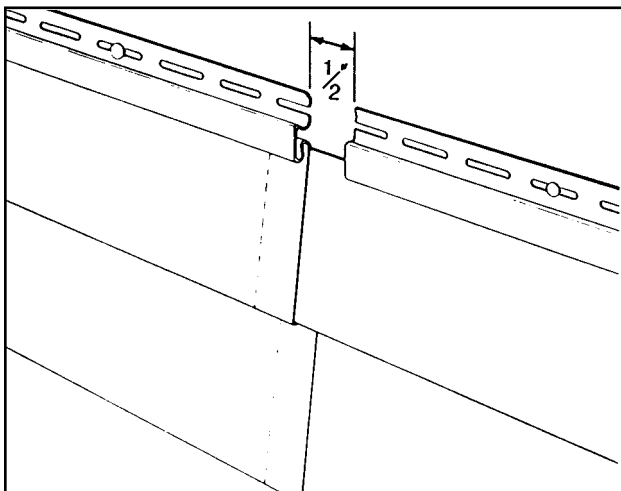


Window and Door Trim - Gable End Trim



Lapping

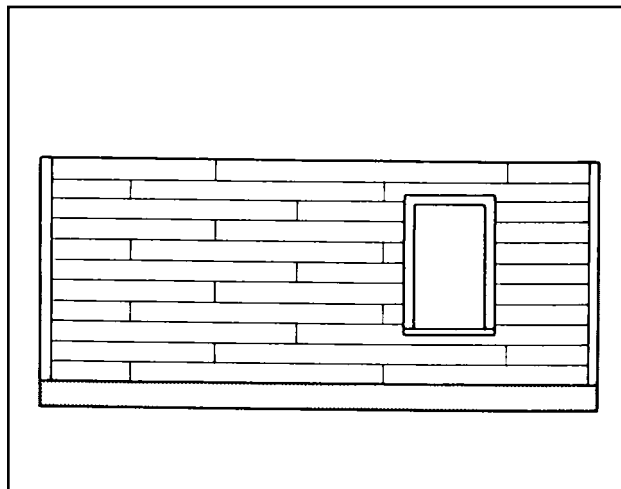
On the sides of the building, start at the rear corner and work towards the front, so that the lapping will be away from the front and less noticeable. On the front of the building, start at the corners and work toward the entrance door for the same reason. When lapping factory-cut ends of panels should 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 CUTTER 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.



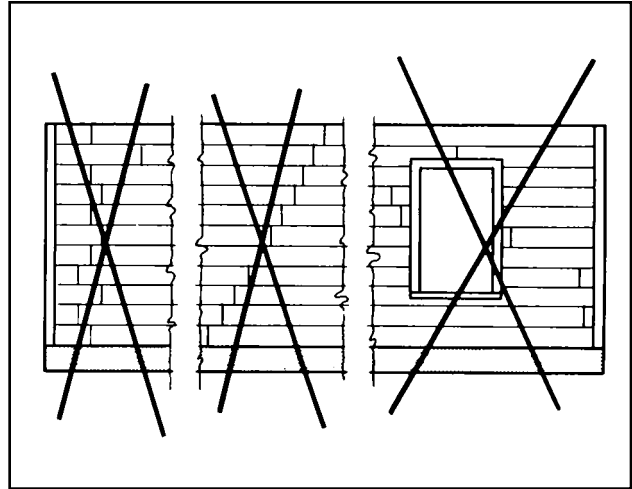
Proper staggering of Panels

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.

Installing Rollex Steel Siding

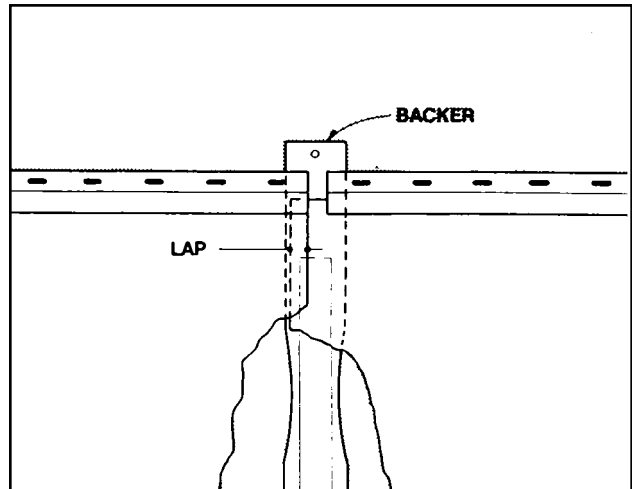
Improper Staggers of Panels

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

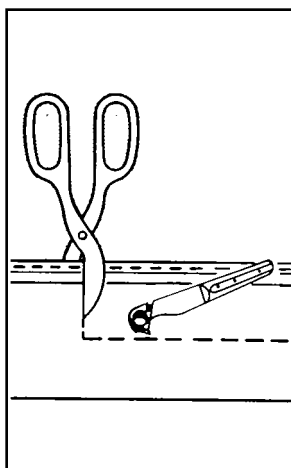
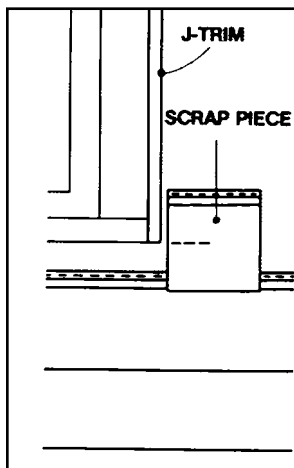


Backer tabs

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 flat side facing out, after the panel has been locked in place. The backer tab should be directly behind and even with the edge of the first panel of the overlap. Nail the backer tab to keep it in place.

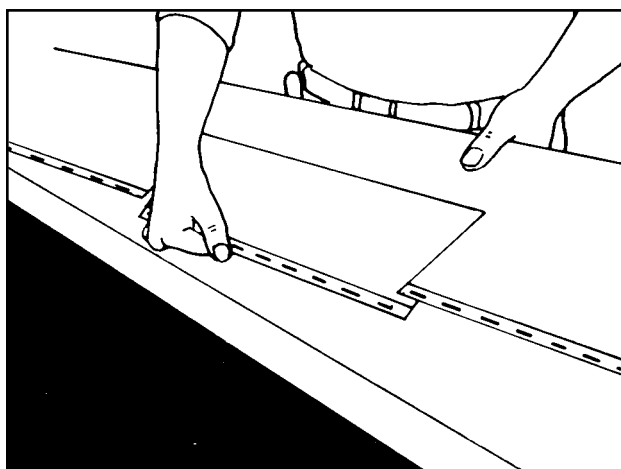


Panels at Windows and Doors



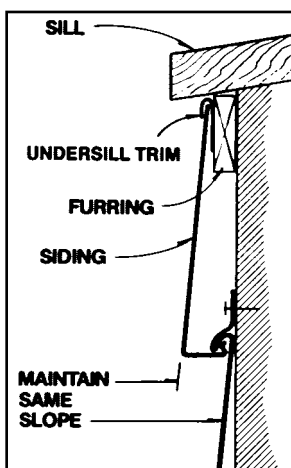
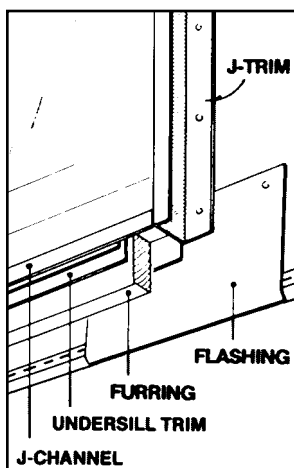
Measuring

As siding courses reach a window, a panel will probably need to be cut narrow to fit the space under the window opening. Plan this course of siding so that the panel will extend on both sides of the opening. Hold the panel in place to mark for the vertical cuts. Use a small piece of scrap siding as a template, placing it next to the window and locking it into the panel below. Make a mark on this piece 1/4-inch below the sill height to allow clearance for undersill trim. Do the same on the other side of the window. Since windows are not always absolutely level.



Cutting

The vertical cuts are made with tin snips or power shear from top edge of panel. The lengthwise (horizontal) cut is scored with the scoring tool, and bent back and forth until the unwanted piece breaks out.



Rimmed Fur

The raw cut edge of the panel should be trimmed with undersill the exact width of the sill. First determine if furring is required behind the cut edge to maintain slop angle with adjacent panels. Nail the correct thickness of tuning under the sell and install undersill trim over it with steel nails, close up under the sill, for a tight fit.

Install

Slide the panel upward so as to engage the undersill trim, the J-channels on window sides, and the lock of the panel below.

Panels at Windows and Doors

Measuring and Cutting

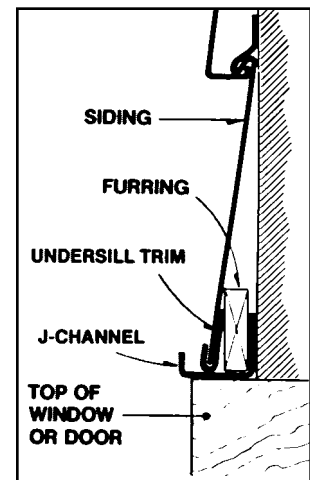
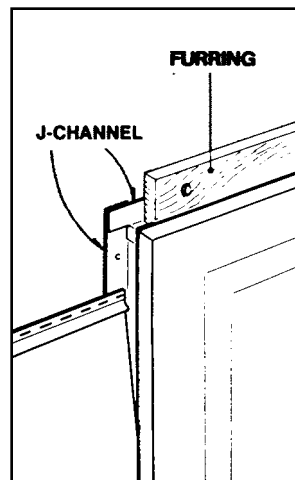
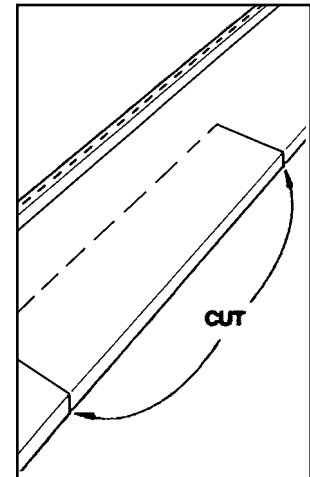
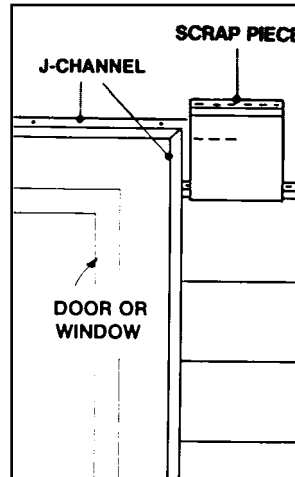
Fitting panels over door and window openings is 3/4 most the same as making undersill cut-outs, except that clearances for fitting the panel are different. The cut panel on top of the opening needs more room to move down to engage the interlock of the siding panel below, on both sides of the window. Mark a scrap piece template without allowing clearance, and then make saw cuts 1/4 to 3/8 inch deeper than the mark. This will provide the necessary interlock clearance.

Furring

Check the need for furring over the top of window or door in order to maintain slope angle, and install if required.

Trim

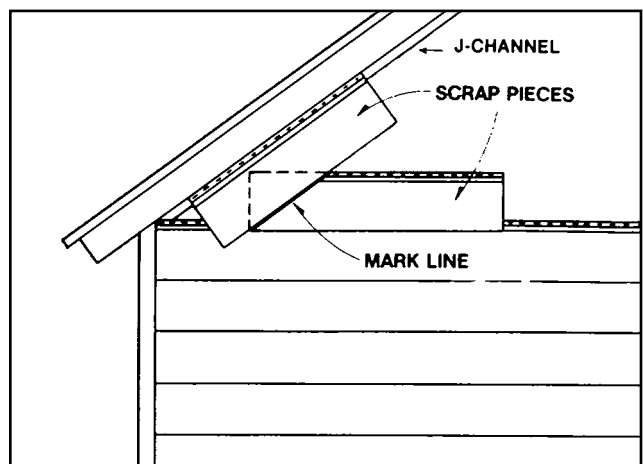
Cut a piece of undersill trim the same width as raw edge of cut panel, and slip over this cut edge in the panel before installing. Drop panel into position engaging interlocks on siding panels below. Undersill trim can now be pushed downward to close any gap noticeable at juncture with J-channel.



Panels at Windows and Doors

Measuring and Cutting

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

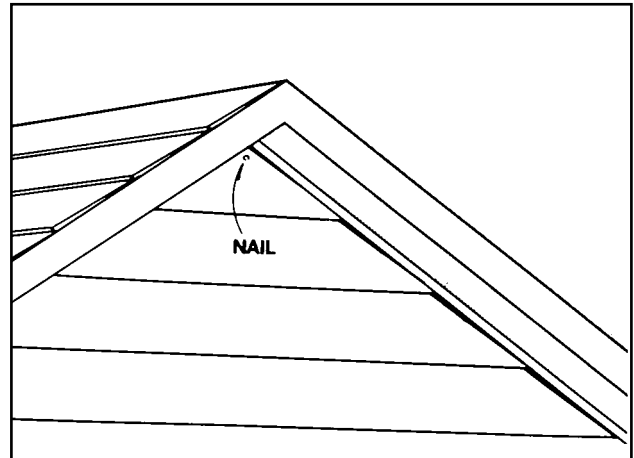


Fitting Steel Siding at Gable Ends

Installation

Slip the angled end of panel into J-trim previously installed along gable edge. Lock the butt into interlock of the panel below. Remember to allow for expansion or contraction where required. If necessary, face nail with 1 1/4 inch (or longer) painted head aluminum nail in the apex of the last panel at the gable peak.

Touch-up enamel in matching siding colors can also be used for exposed nail heads. Do not cover existing louvers. Attic ventilation is necessary in summer to reduce temperatures, and in winter to prevent the accumulation of moisture.



Fitting Steel Siding Under Eaves

Furring

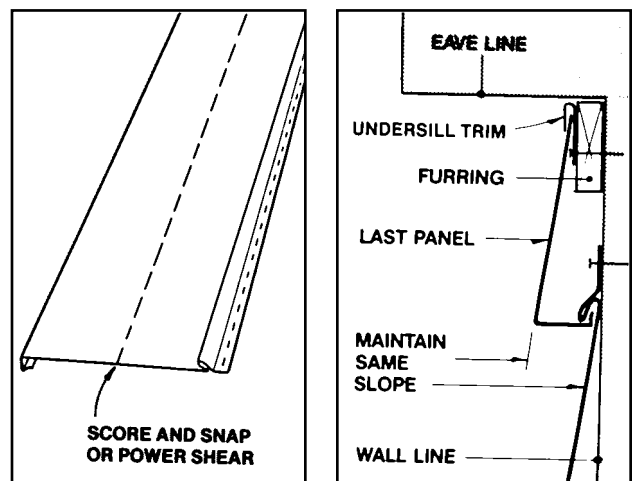
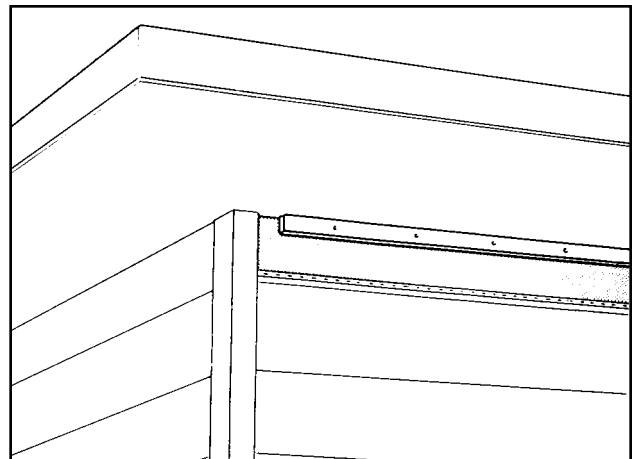
The last panel course under the eaves will almost always have to be cut lengthwise to fit in the remaining space. Usually furring will be needed under this last panel to maintain correct slope angle. Determine proper furring thickness and install. Nail undersill trim to the furring with steel nails.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

Cutting

To determine width of cut required, measure from bottom of top lock to eave, subtract 1/4 inch and mark panel for cutting. Take measurements at several points along the eaves to insure accuracy. Score the panel with the carbide scoring tool and bend until it snaps or cut with a power shear.

Installing

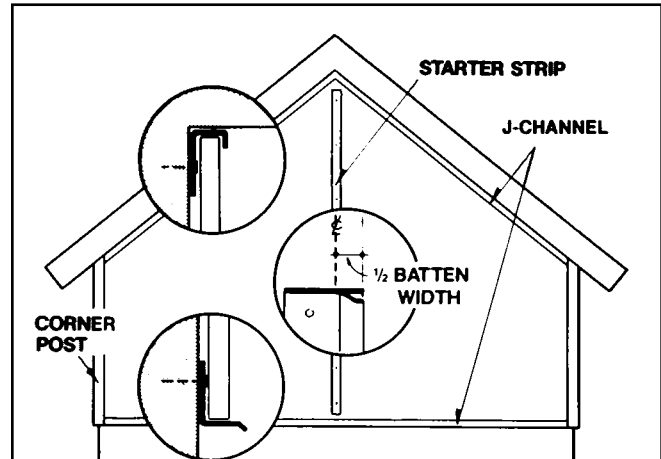
Apply gutterseal to the nail flange of the undersill trim. Slide the final panel into the undersill trim. Engage the interlock of the panel below. If required, lock may be flattened slightly using a hammer and a 2 or 3 foot piece of lumbar before the final panel is installed so it will grip more securely.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



Rollex Vertical Steel Siding

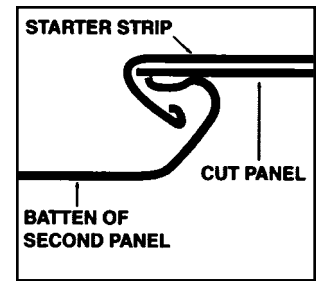
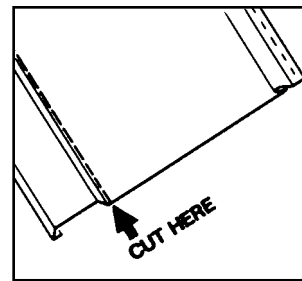
Application

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



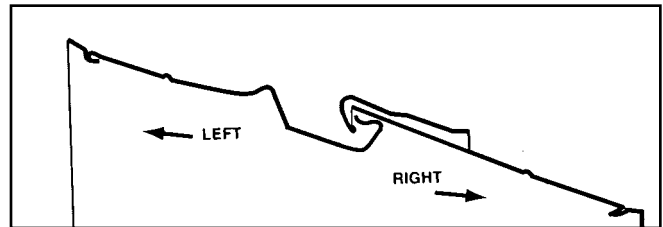
Accessories and Starter Strip

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



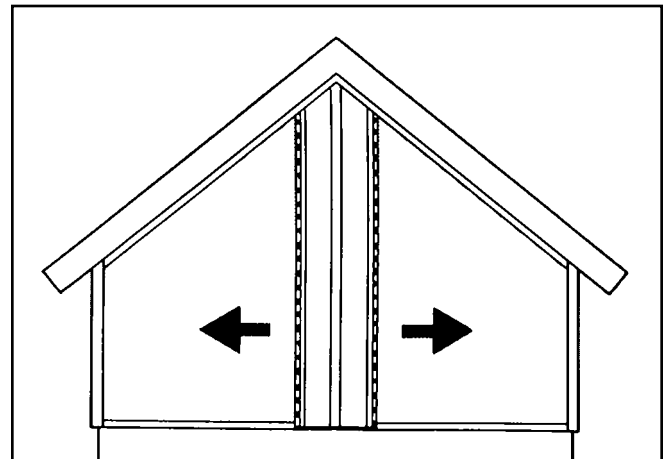
First Panel

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



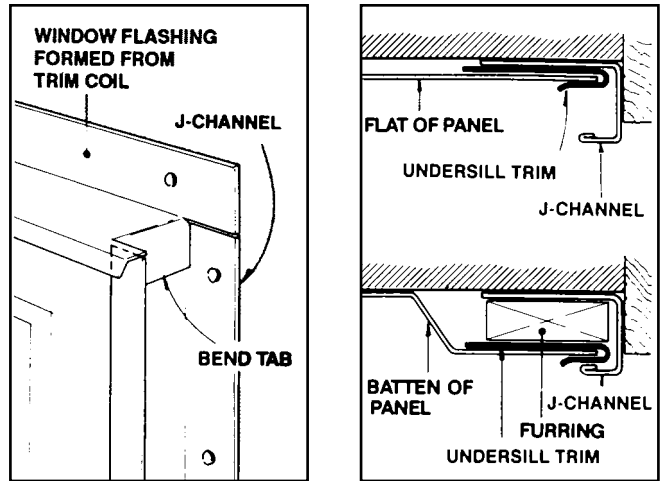
Remaining Panels

It will now be possible to continue the installation working in both left and right directions from these two initial Center panels (see drawing), which makes for an even-spaced batten appearance when there is a gable. An alternative way to install the starter strip is to nail it plumb at the corner and install panels working from one direction.



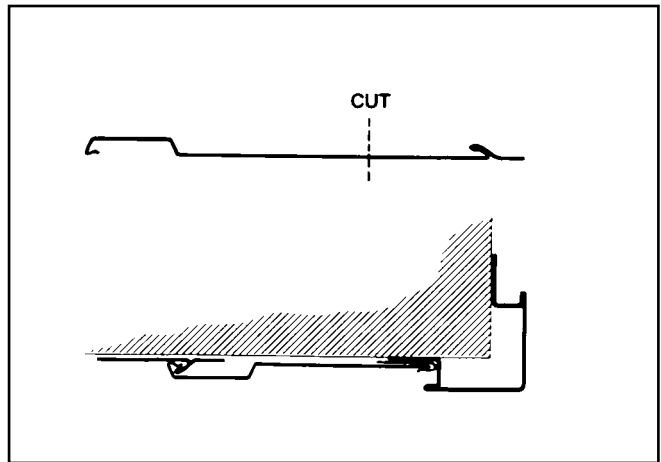
Doors and Windows

Panel fitting around door and window trim is similar to that shown for horizontal siding. The cut edge of the vertical panel is capped with window flashing formed from trim coil and inserted into a J-channel. Furring out may be required, depending on where the cut is made (for instance, if the cut is made in the batten portion of the panel). The procedure at inside and outside corners would also be the same as for horizontal siding. The undersill trim must be nailed before installing the vertical panel. It can be held in place with gutterseal mastic in the undersill trim.



Narrow Cut Panels

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



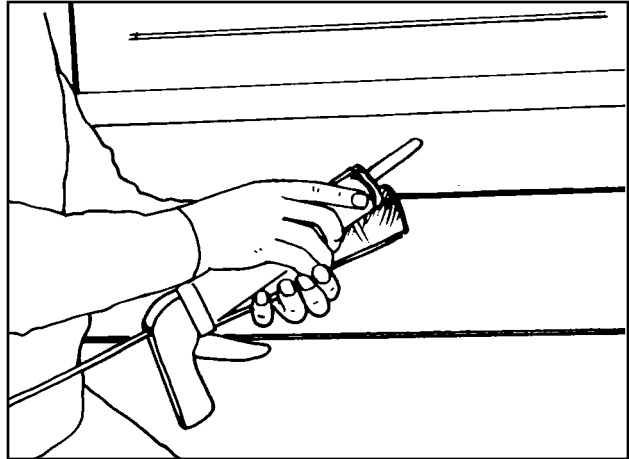
Caulking and Clean Up

In general, caulking is unnecessary around doors, windows, gables and siding accessories when flashing end/or J-Channels are used in the installation. Caulking is needed where metal meets brick or stone around chimneys and walls. Try not to use exposed caulking on top of siding panels. Surface caulking required at panel cutouts around faucets, meter boxes, etc. must be done neatly.

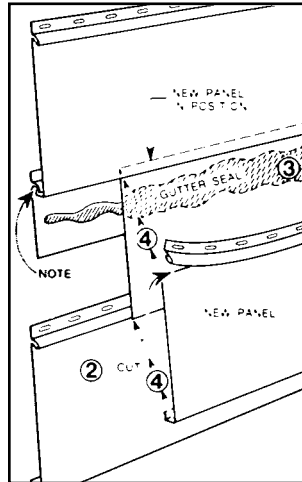
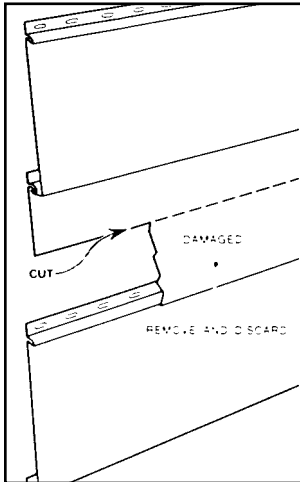
It is important to get a deep caulking bead (1/4-inch minimum), not just a wide bead. Cut the plastic tip of the caulking cartridge square to get this deeper bead. Move the gun evenly, and apply steady, even pressure on the trigger. A preferred caulking is the butyl type, as it has greater flexibility. Most producers supply caulking in colors to match siding and accessories. Do not depend on caulking to fill large gaps (more than 1/8 inch wide), as expansion/contraction of siding may cause cracking of the caulking.

Clean up

Keep hands as clean as possible during application, or use clean work gloves. To clean smudges, use a soil cloth or damp sponge dipped in mild detergent solution or in soap and water. Avoid rubbing too hard which might create a glossy area on the finish surface. Never use harsh abrasive cleaners. Thoroughly clean off any residue.

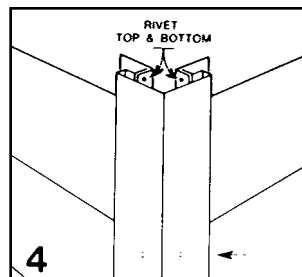
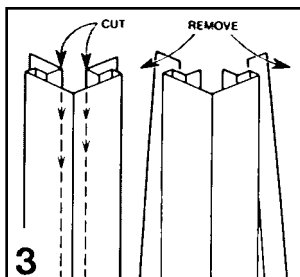
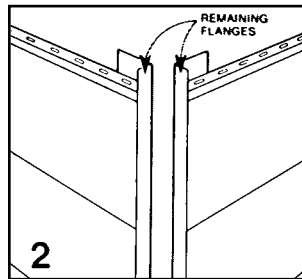
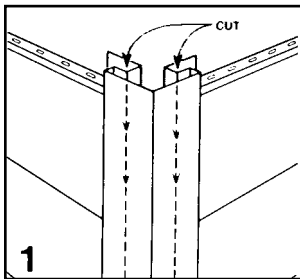


Special Situations



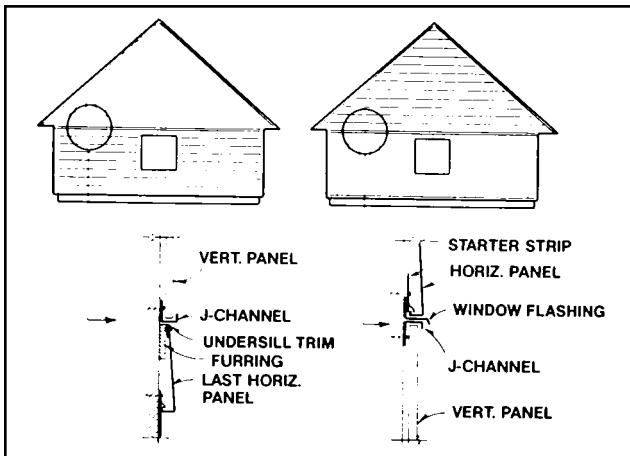
Replacement of Damaged Panel

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



Replacement of Damaged Corner Post

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



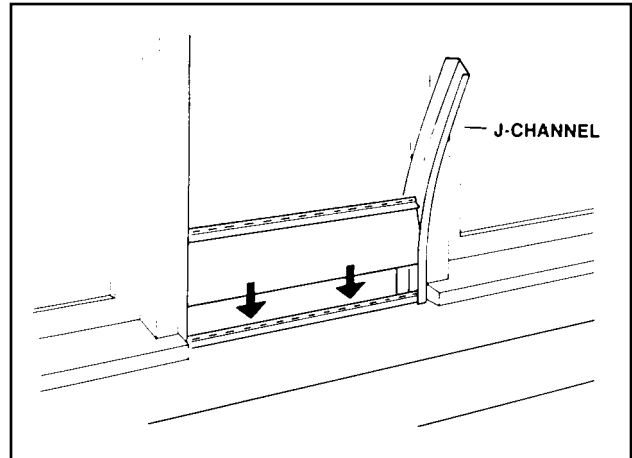
Transitions

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

Special Situations

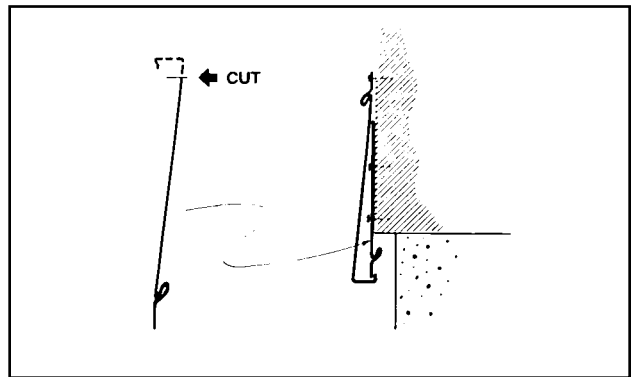
Short Panels Between Openings

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



Difficult Condition Starter Strip Application

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



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