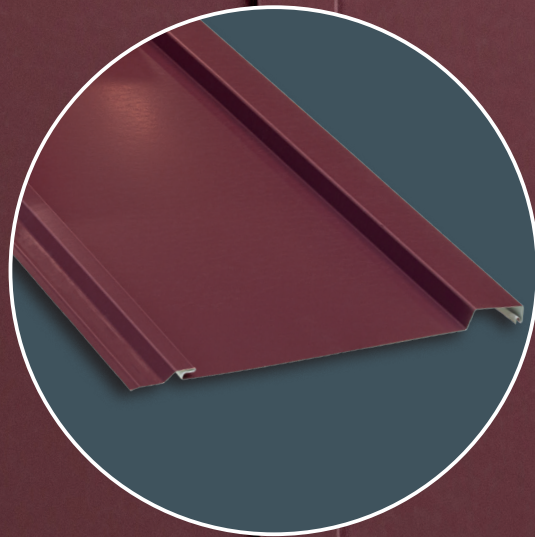


INSTALLATION GUIDE

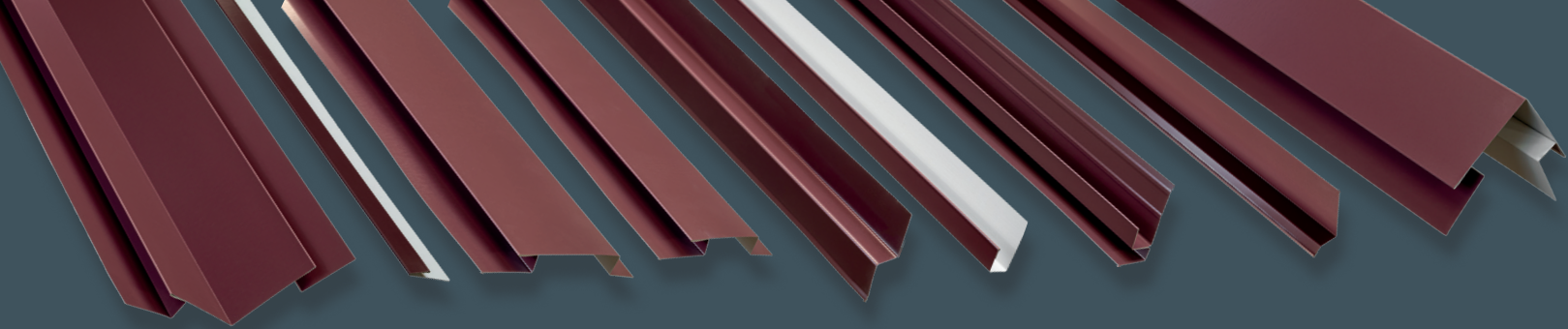
METAL

Board & Batten



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Oil Canning

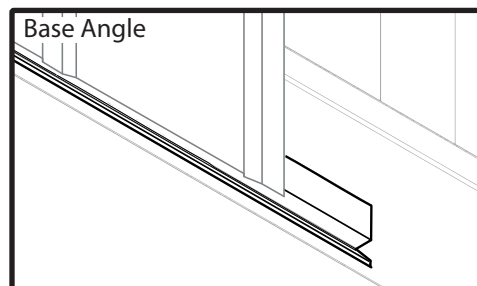
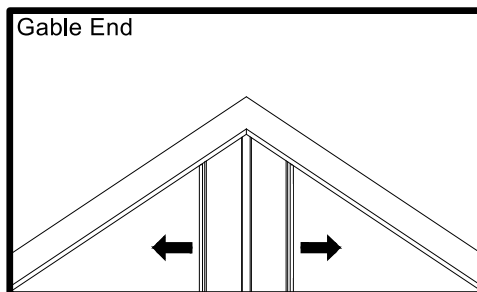
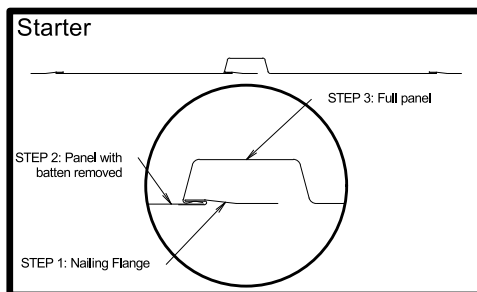
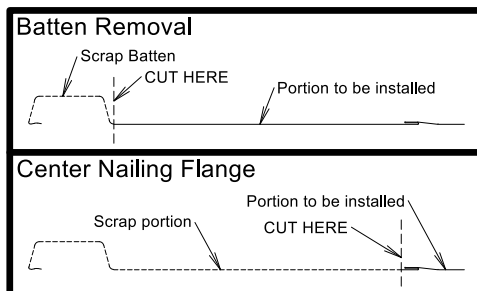
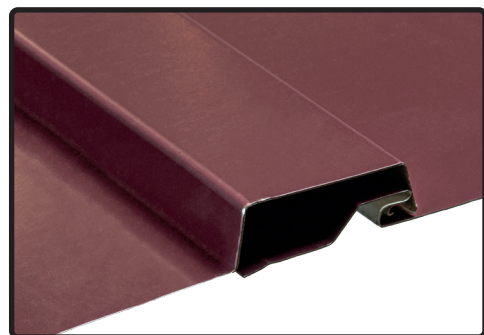
Please be aware that oil canning in the flat of the panel and where it is fastened is unavoidable.

Gable Ends

For gable end installation, it is critical to ensure the center panel lines up with the center of the gable. The best option is to start installation from the center, and install outward to the left and right hand sides. To do this, start by cutting the nailing flange portion from a full length panel (see illustration). This nailing flange should be fastened to the center of the gable end, ensuring the batten will line up with the center of the gable. Once the nailing flange is fastened to the substrate, you will need to cut the batten portion off of a full length panel (see illustration). This piece will then be fastened to the substrate with the cut edge tucked into the open hem on the already-fastened nailing flange. When this is complete, you should see two nailing flanges with the open hems facing one another. To finish this center starter gable panel, now fasten a full-width panel to the substrate with the batten clipped into the center nailing flange piece just as field panels are installed. You should now be able to work in both the left and right hand directions (see illustration).

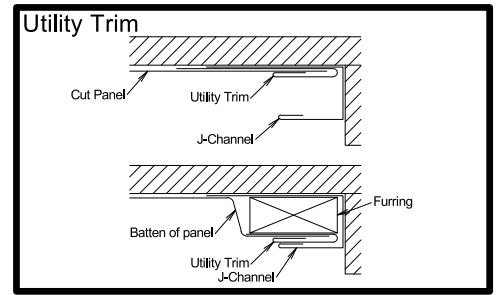
Base Angle

For an even bottom line, use the Base Angle attached to your skirt board. It is important that you keep a minimum 1/4" gap between the bottom of the wall panel and Base Angle.



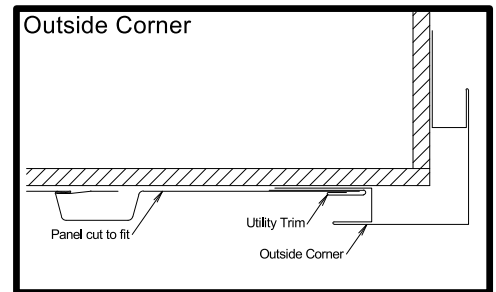
Doors, Windows & Other Openings

When panels join the side of a window or door opening, Utility Trim should be installed inside of the J-Channel to protect the cut edge of the panel and to prevent the panel from chattering (see illustration). If the panel terminates on the intermediate portion of a batten, it may be necessary to build-up behind it with a furring strip (see illustration).



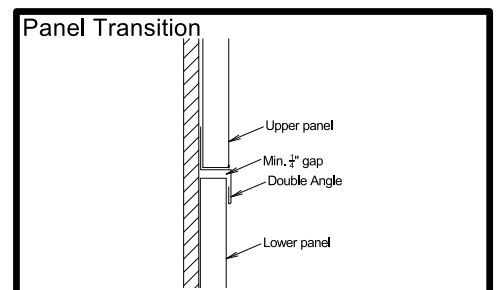
Outside Corners

Outside corners should be installed before fastening any panels, as their nailing flange is hidden behind the finished wall panels. They require the use of Utility Trim inside the built-in J-Channel on both sides of the corner. Utility Trim will ensure the cut edge of the panel is protected. If the cut on the last panel happens to land on the intermediate portion of a batten, it may be necessary to build-up behind it with a furring strip (as illustrated in "Utility Trim" above).



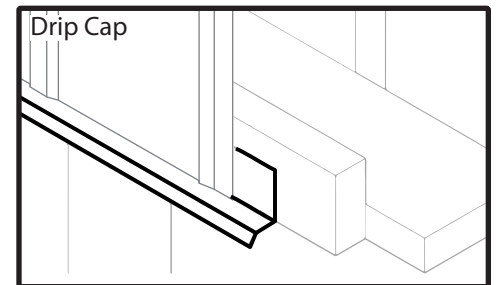
Panel Transitions

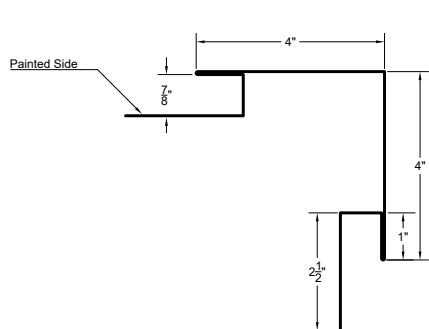
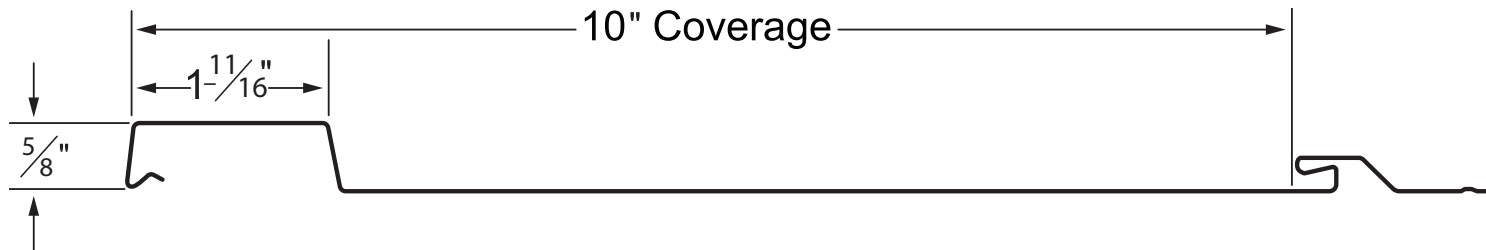
In some circumstances, it may be necessary (or desired) to make a vertical break or "transition" within the wall panels. This is frequently done where a gable begins, as a way to add aesthetic appeal and depth to large wall areas. A Double Angle may be used, but it is critical to ensure there is a minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ " gap between the top of the lower panel and the bottom of the transition trim to allow for vertical expansion (see illustration).



Drip Cap

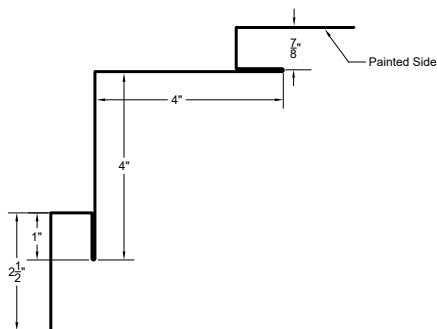
Use the Drip Cap above windows and doors to divert water flow. It is important that you keep a minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ " gap between the bottom of the wall panel and Base Angle.





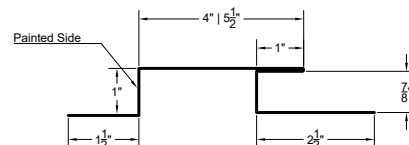
Outside Corner

BBOCcc • 10' 2"



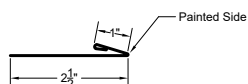
Inside Corner

BBICcc • 10' 2"



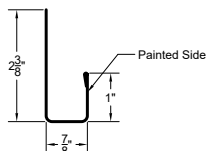
Band Board

BBBB*cc • 4", & 5 1/2" • 10' 2"



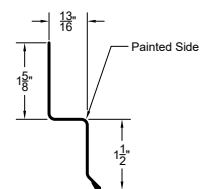
Utility Trim

BBUTcc • 10' 2"



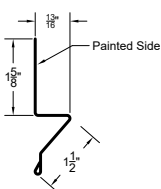
J Channel

Jcc • 10' 2"



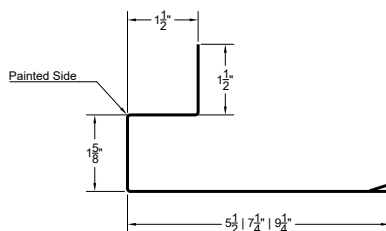
Double Angle

DAcc • 10' 2"



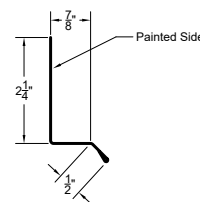
Base Angle

BAcc • 10' 2"



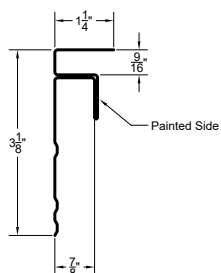
Door Trim

JTcc • 10' 2"



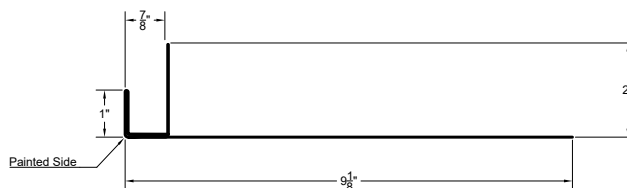
Drip Cap

DCcc • 10' 2"



F & J Channel

FJcc • 10' 2"



Overhead Door Trim

ODcc • 10' 2"