

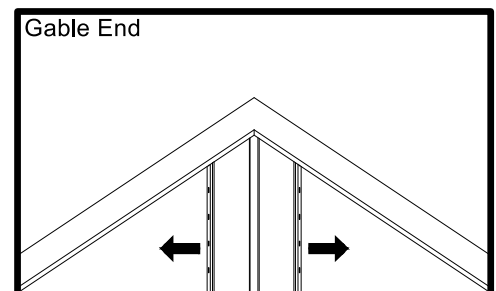
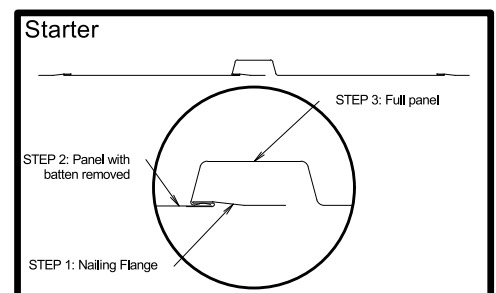
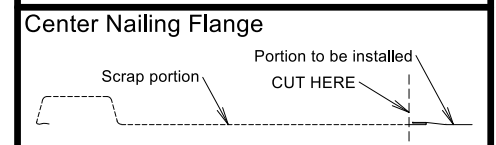
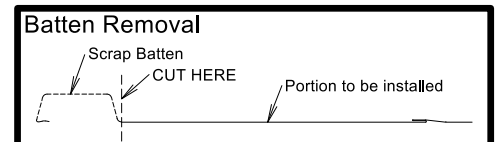
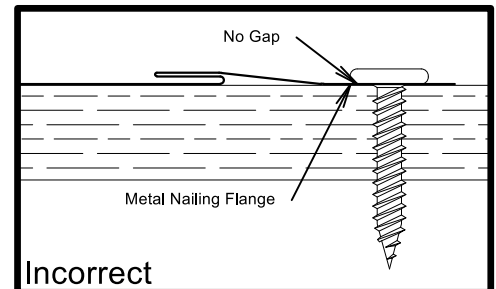
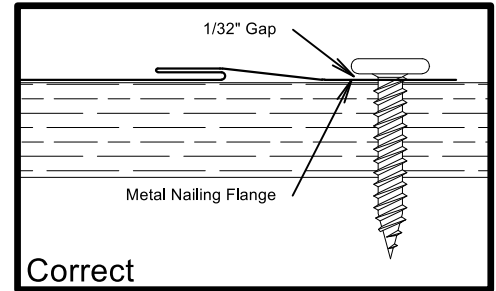
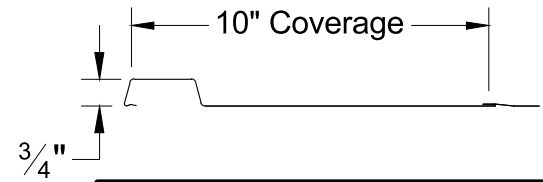
INSTALLATION GUIDE

Hanging Panels

When installing board and batten panels, it is critical to ensure there is room for vertical expansion. DO NOT over-tighten fasteners. Panels should be fastened loosely so they are able to "float" against the substrate. To allow the panels to float, please be sure to center fasteners within the nailing flanges. Fasteners must be driven in straight, as driving them in at an angle could create an "oil canning" effect visible within the panels. Ensure there is an approximate 1/32" gap between the head of the fastener and the metal nailing flange (see illustration). Metal board and batten should be installed over a minimum 7/16" OSB substrate.

Gable Ends

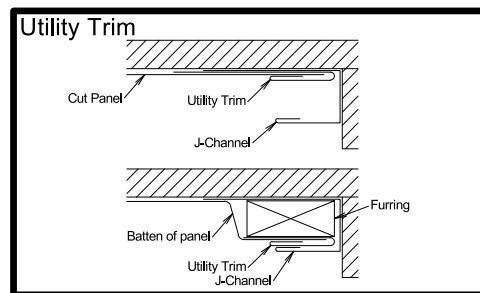
For gable end installation, it's critical to ensure the center panel lines up with the center of the gable. The best option is to start installation from the center, and install outward to the left and right hand sides. To do this, start by cutting the nailing flange portion from a full length panel (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 then 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).



INSTALLATION GUIDE (cont.)

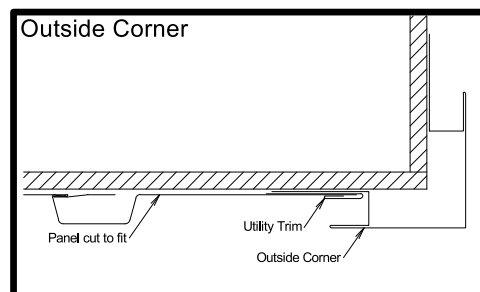
Doors, Windows & Other Openings

When panels butt against 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. There are two different methods to make this transition. For a bolder finished look, a 3.5" or 5.5" Band Board is used. For a more inconspicuous finished look, a Double Angle is used. In both cases it is critical to ensure there is a minimum 1/4" gap between the top of the lower panel and the bottom of the transition trim to allow for vertical expansion (see illustration).

