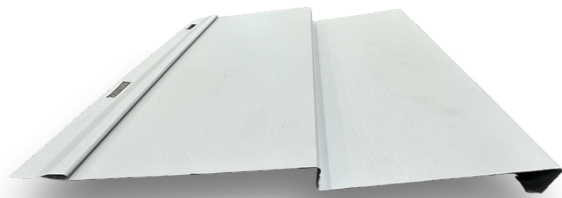


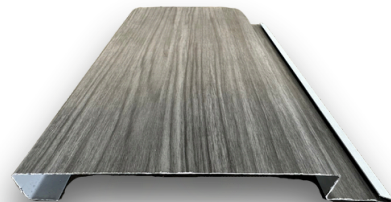
# ***SIDING SERIES***

## ***INSTALLATION GUIDE***

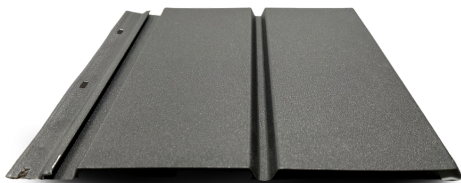
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SIDING



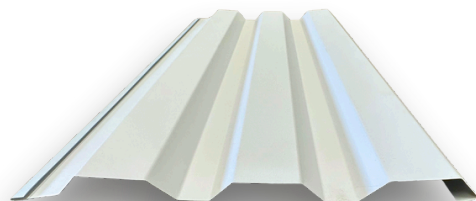
**REVEAL *PLANK***  
STEEL SIDING



**METAL *AXIS***  
SOFFIT AND SIDING



**WAVE *PANEL***  
SIDING SYSTEM





## Overview

Thank you for taking the time to review the installation instructions for our Metal Siding. In this guide we hope to give you all the information you will need to install this panel properly and efficiently. In this guide we will share:

- The tools that are best suited for the job
- Best Cutting Practices
- Safety Instructions
- How to Properly Prep the Wall
- How To properly center your corners
- The correct order to install trims to allow for the easiest installation.
- Panel Installation
- Trimming doors and windows
- Finishing the panels at the top of your wall

It is our hope that this guide will serve as an additional tool in your belt for easy install and reference for any questions that may arise throughout the course of your project.

For any additional questions that aren't covered by this guide, please contact us at 419-896-2200, or by email at [orders@metalexteriors.com](mailto:orders@metalexteriors.com). Our office staff would love to help answer any questions that you may have.

## Storage and Handling

Here at Metal Exteriors strive for accuracy in our orders and for timely customer service. Please check your order upon receiving it, if you notice any discrepancies, please notify us right away so we can move swiftly to correct any mistakes that were made.

### Handling

Handle your panels and trim with care to avoid any damage. If you have longer panels, you may need more than one pick-up point when lifting them from the trailer or transferring them across the jobsite by hand. Trim bundles may be heavy and should be broken apart to avoid harm to the worker when moving these to where they are needed. Don't lift more than you can safely.

### Storage

Metal Exteriors recommends having a covered area to store panels upon arrival at the jobsite. When ordering material, it is important to have panels delivered as close to the time they will be installed to

avoid any damage from sitting on the jobsite. The longer panels are sitting the more likely they are to be damaged prior to installation.

If you do order materials in advance to have them ready when the time comes for installation, proper storage of the product is of utmost importance. Panels and trims should be stored in a covered, dry, and well-ventilated area. If panels are left in direct sunlight or exposed to moisture prior to installation it could cause a failure in the finish resulting in water spots or even surface rust. Panels should never be stored in direct contact with the ground.

During manufacturing we roll a film onto the panels to protect them during transit. This film should not be exposed to direct sunlight and should be removed immediately to prevent any damage to the finished coating. Failure to remove this film in a timely manner could result in surface rusting on the face of the panels.

## Required Tools

It has been said that a workman is only as good as his tools. When installing this product here are some of the tools that will make this the most efficient job possible:

- Screw Gun \*\*impact drivers should not be used as this will lead to overtightening and oil canning.
- Hand Shears
- Tape measure
- Rivet tool
- Chalk line
- Nibblers
- Circular saw with a carbide tipped blade
- Hand Benders
- Stright Edge or Level

## Cutting Instructions & Notices

When cutting the panels in the field, here are some helpful tips to avoid damage.

**CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS:** If you are using a circular saw to make your cuts, always cut from the back side of the panel. This will ensure that no hot shavings come in contact with the finish and mar the paint.

**SAFETY NOTICE:** Always remember to wear proper eye and ear protection when cutting steel.

**HANDLING NOTICE:** Hand shears and Nibblers can also be used to cut these panels as well. The same would apply to these options as well, all shavings should be removed from the panels to not damage the finish. Failure to remove these will result in rust stains on the panels.

**DAMAGE NOTICE:** Never cut any panels on top of existing panels.

## Safety

Whether the job you are doing is a roof or siding, safety should be the top priority. Safety hazards are all around a jobsite no matter what the job is and should be taken into careful consideration. Here are some tips to help you and your workers maintain a safe and injury free worksite:

- Maintain a clean clutter free workspace. Cut panels laying on the ground, extension or equipment cords often lead to tripping hazards.
- Be aware of electrical lines when moving panels.
- Always wear proper hearing and eye protection whenever cutting panels. Gloves should be worn to protect your hands from sharp edges.
- Always be aware of your co-workers in the area. Make sure not to put them or yourself in danger.
- Be sure to always follow state and local safety guidelines when installing this product.

## Oil Canning

Oil canning is defined as a visual waviness in the flat area of metal panels. Many factors can contribute to the degree of natural and unnatural oil canning, including deflection due to thermal movement, misaligned substrates or framing and improperly aligned fasteners. Deformation of the panel caused by improper installation or substrate should be addressed by the appropriate contractor. To help reduce the appearance of oil canning, please follow installation guidelines.

Nail or screw the metal batten siding loosely on the wall. Panels may require a backer rod to be run down the back center of the panel. This creates a small cup outward on the panel.

Using textured 26-gauge steel will also help lessen the appearance of oil canning.

## Prepping the Walls

When starting the job, the first step would be to prep the wall. To properly install the panels, you will need to have a solid substrate to attach them to. Installing with a solid substrate is key to keeping the panels from oil canning. We would recommend at least a 1/2" plywood for your substrate. After you install the substrate, you should also cover the wall with house wrap to help protect it from water damage. Once these steps are complete you are ready to begin installing the trims for your siding.

Corner trims should be installed first. When installing the corners It is important to place them about a 1/2" Below the top of the foundation. This will ensure that water will not leak into the house from the top of your foundation. To help with centering the corner for the install measure the distance for the 90 degrees on the corner to the end of the nail flange. You can mark this at the top and the bottom. Tack a nail at the top and run a chalk line to the mark on the bottom. This will give a straight reference point when you nail the corner into place. Repeat this for both sides. When you fasten the corners place your nails about every 16" to ensure the corner is properly fastened to the wall.

Next you will need to install any wall trims you may need. Such as, J-channel, or J-blocks Etc. J-channel should be Installed around doors and windows. As well as the top of your walls. This would need to be installed tight to the F-channel for your soffit. Fasten this about every 16" to ensure properly,

To finish around doors and windows you will need to install J-channel around the entire perimeter of the window or door to receive the siding as its installed. You will want to fasten the J-channel every 16" to ensure proper fastening. Just like the corners you will want to leave about a 1/4" gap to allow for expansion and contraction. You may need to install an additional starter strip at the top of your window or door depending on where your panels will fall.

Next up on the installation would be your starter strip. The starter strip is a steel piece your panels hook on to at the base of your wall. The starter strip should be set at the same distance down on your foundation as the corners, so everything remains level all the way around the base of your walls. You should fasten this to the baseplate of your wall and place your fasteners about 16" apart.

Once the starter strip is installed you can begin installing your panel. Our panels will have a slotted nail flange to allow for optimal fastening when installing your siding. You will want to leave about a ¼” gap in your corners to allow for expansion and contraction as the weather changes. As you fasten your panels to the wall to best practice is to find a stud to fasten to. This will give the panel much more stability and wind resistance. Again, you will be placing your fasteners every 16”

## Panel Specific Notes

When finishing your panels at the top of your walls or at the bottom of windows, you will need to be aware for where you will make your cuts.

**AXIS PANEL:** For our Axis Style siding you will place a color match nail in the closest valley of the profile and make your cut long enough to allow you to bend a flange back to keep the panel from “chattering in the J-Channel.

**METAL D5:** When using our D-5 Siding you will want to use Utility trim and install the cut edge into the utility trim to hold the cut edge down, you will then place a color match trim nail into siding to hold it in place.