

VERTICAL CLADDING AND ACCESSORIES INSTALLATION QUICK SPEC



PREPARATION

When it comes to installing Vinyl Cladding in a vertical position. It is still necessary to install all trims as per our normal specification guidelines. Please see our full specification for these details.

When installing vertical cladding additional preparatory steps are necessary:

- Install horizontal furring strips/cavity battens, Cavity battens strips, or a solid screwable sheathing prior to the cladding, if needed, to level the surface or provide sufficient material for fastener penetration. If furring strips/cavity battens are used, install them 300mm apart (Be sure to use appropriate structural grade products).
- **IMPORTANT – Make sure all fixings allow for the expansion and contraction of the vinyl cladding system. Failure to allow for this, can cause permanent damage (warping and cupping) of the cladding system.**
- Snap a level chalkline around the base of the sidewalls, this will represent the top of the J-Channel (starter strip). Install J-channel along the chalkline as a receiver for the vertical cladding

ACCESSORIES

As with horizontal cladding, when installing vertical cladding, it is necessary to install several accessories first, including corner posts and window, door, and roof trim.

Outside and Inside Corner Posts

- Leave a 1/4" (6mm) gap at the top of corner posts.
- Place the first screws in the uppermost end of the top screw slots to hold them in position (Figure A). Place all other screws in the center of the slots. Screws should be 8" to 12" (200mm to 300mm) apart.
- Corner posts should extend 3/4" (19 mm) below the cladding. Do not screw tightly; the corner post should move. When installing over a deck or a concrete surface, allow 3/8 of an inch between the bottom of the corner post and the surface.

Bottom Receiver

- Position the top edge of a J-channel or vertical base along the previously snapped chalkline. Remember to drill minimum 3/16" (5mm) diameter weep holes no more than 24" (600mm) apart (Figure B).
- Fasten every 8" to 12" (200mm to 300mm). Use the center of the screw slots. All vinyl should be fastened securely but not tightly. Sideways movement should not be restricted. Leave 1/4" (6mm) gaps the corner posts (Figure A). Where lengths adjoin, trim the screwing flange 1" (25mm) and overlap 3/4" (19mm) to produce a neat joint (Figure C).

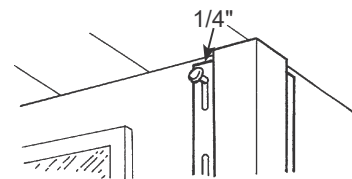


Figure A

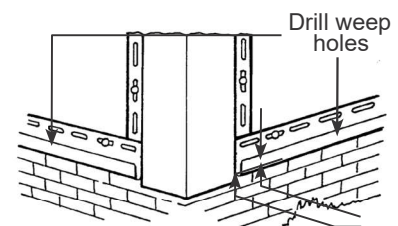


Figure B

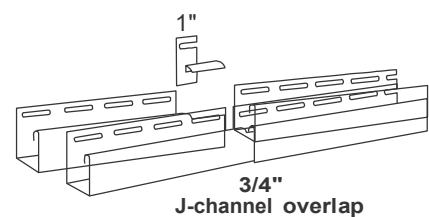


Figure C

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WINDOW, DOOR, AND ROOF TRIM

Install J-channel at the tops of the sidewalls (Figure D). At the gable ends, snap a level chalkline along the base of the gable and install J-channel. Overlap where necessary and allow for expansion (Figure C).

After installing flash, trim around all windows and doors using J-channel. The following is required to divert water around the windows:

- Cut a J-channel for the bottom of the window, the width of the frame plus the width of the side J-channels and install it.
- Cut the side J-channels the length of the frame plus the width of the top and bottom J-channel. Cut notches in the top of the side J-channel. Cut and bend tabs (Figure 55) into the bottom channel. Install the side channels.
- Cut the head J-channel the width of the frame plus the width of the side J-channels. and fasten the top J-channel (Figure E).
- A miter cut, and tab can be provided at the bottom of the window (Figure F), depending on the sill's condition.

SIDEWALLS

- To create a balanced appearance (Figure G), divide the length of the wall by the exposure of the vertical panel to be used. For example, if the wall requires 20 full panels plus an additional 8" (200mm), then the first and last pieces installed would be cut to a new width of 4" (100mm). Make sure to allow for proper depth in the receiving channels of the accessories at both ends when measuring.
- To install the cladding, if partial panels are required, mark the line to cut by measuring from the edge of the lock of the panel and cut the panel to the proper width. This will leave a panel with an intact screw hem and proper exposure.

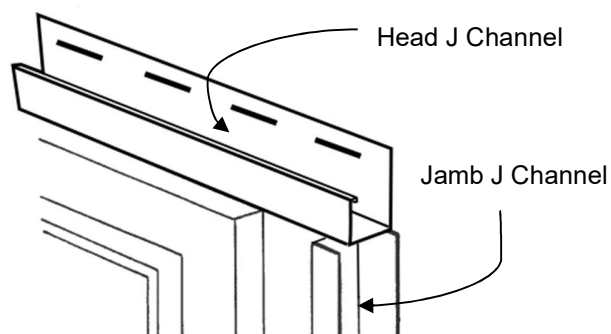
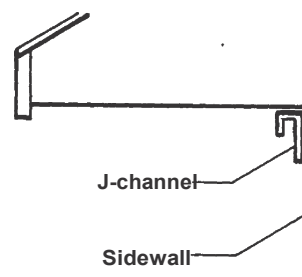


Figure E

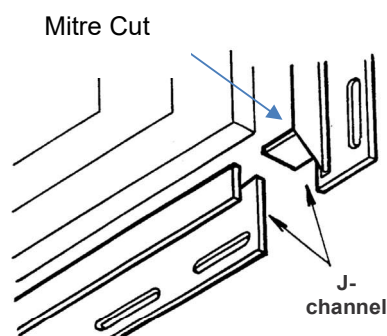


Figure F

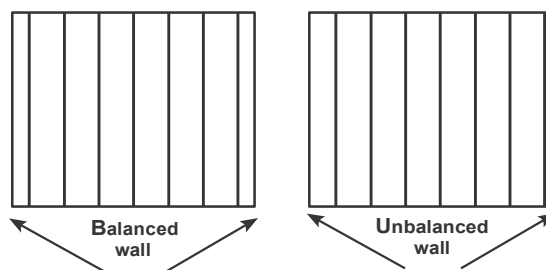


Figure G

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STARTING & COMPLETING BOARDS PANELS THAT HAVE BEEN CUT, INCLUDING AROUND WINDOW AND DOOR JAMBS:

Start from left to right. Always place a starter strip in the trim to start the first board.

Sometimes you will need to pack out (Shim) the utility trim when using negative detailed cladding. However, a positive detailed cladding will only require the utility trim fixed directly into the J or corner trim – (Shims should not be needed in most cases with board-and-batten panel).

- Set first board to Starting strip and place first screw at top full screw slot so that this very first screw is at the upper most point of the slot. This is so the board is pinned at the correct height and gravity will not pull it lower. This is your height set screw. Thereafter every other screw is place center of the screw slot.
- Install successive panels by securing from the top most full screw slot downward, as described above, then 12" (300mm) on center for the rest of the panel. Around windows, doors, and fixtures, allow 1/4" (6mm) clearance in receiving channels (increase to 3/8" [9mm] if installing below 40° F [4.4° C]). When the panels are cut on the flat surface of the panel to accommodate an opening, install utility trim to properly secure panels – see figure H. Check the plumb of the installation every few panels to maintain the best appearance.

PANEL START

- start with a full vertical cladding panel, you can create a starter strip for vertical cladding by cutting the screw hem and adjacent lock off a vertical cladding panel. Fasten it inside the receiver channel of the corner post. Another option is to use a standard starter strip.

Leave enough clearance in the pocket of the corner post to allow the cladding panel to be attached (Figure H).

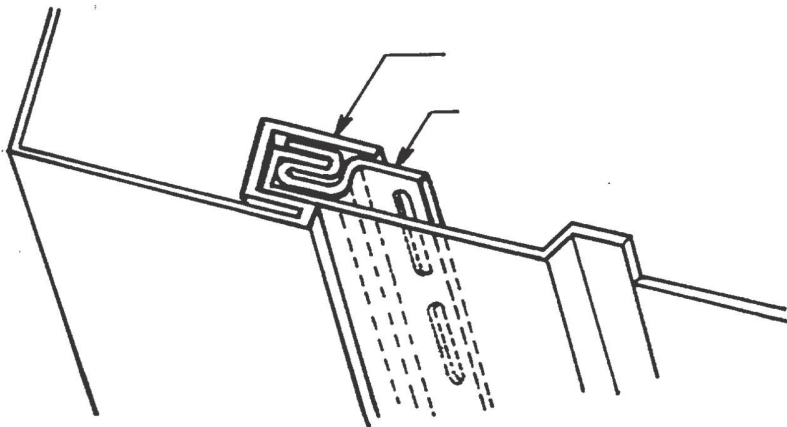


Figure H

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INTERSTORY JUNCTION

- If it takes more than one course to span the height of the house, terminate the first course into an inverted J-channel (Figure I), allowing 1/4" (6mm) for expansion. Install head flashing on top of the J-channel and install a second J-channel facing upward. Begin the second course leaving a 3/8" (9mm) gap from the bottom of the panel to the J-channel.



Figure I

NOTE: It is necessary to drill weep holes in the upper J-channel that are a minimum 3/16" (5mm) in diameter no more than 24" (610mm) apart (Figure 59).

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END OF COURSE

- Depending on where the cut occurs, it may be necessary to create and install utility trim inside the receiving pocket of the J-channel or corner post that receives the vertical cladding (Figure J). It may also be necessary to shim the utility trim outward to a level equal to that of the cladding panel face, to keep a level appearance.

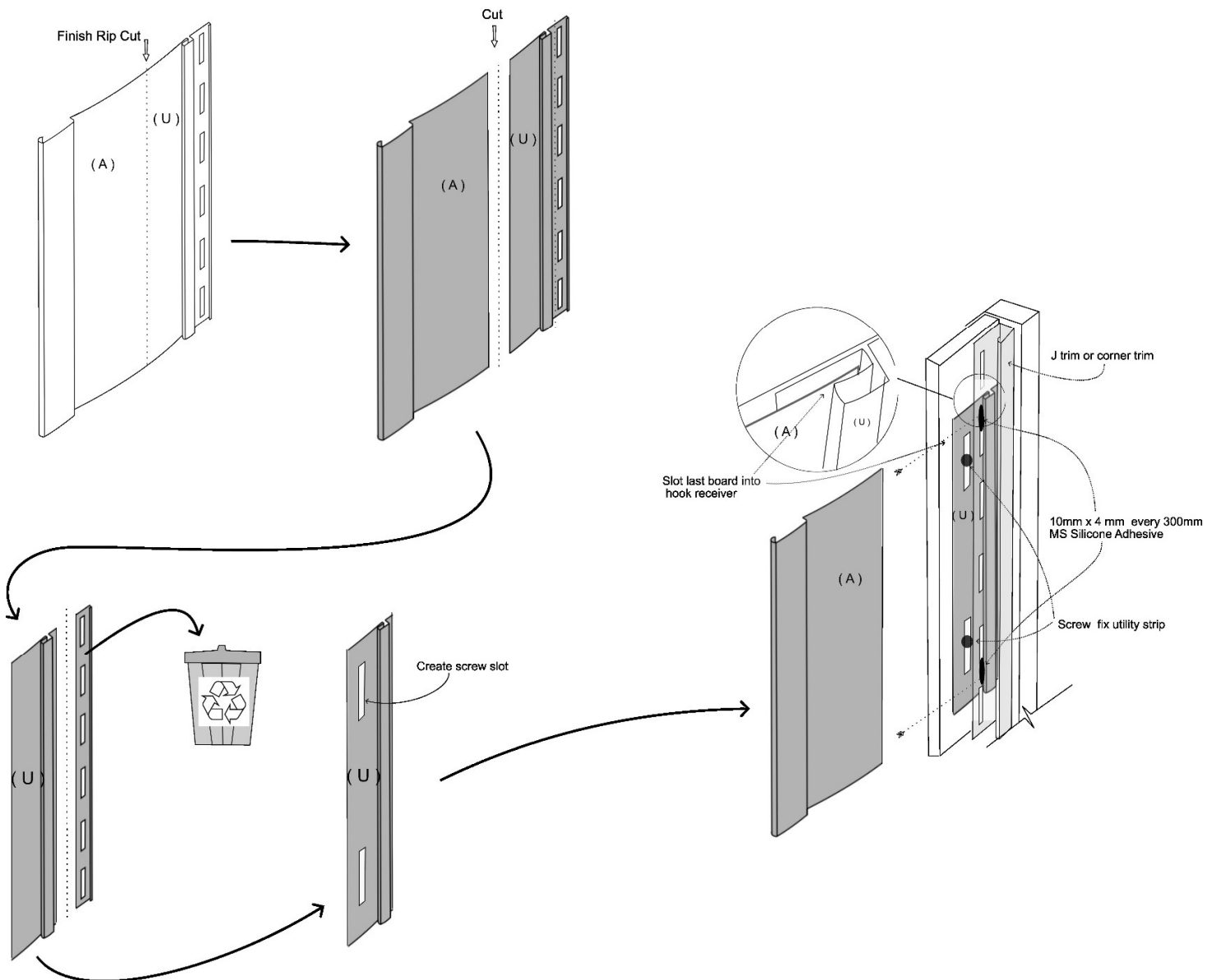


FIGURE J

NOTE: it may be necessary to place one colour matched set holding screw at the top of the panel to stop it dropping over time while adhesive sets.

VERTICAL CLADDING AND ACCESSORIES INSTALLATION QUICK SPEC



GABLE ENDS

For application of vertical cladding to gables, use the same method described in Figure G for a balanced appearance.

- Begin by fastening J-channel along the inside edge of the roof. Install an upward-facing J-channel as a vertical base on top of the previously installed J-channel at the base of the gable, as shown in Figure I.

As an alternative, install back-to-back J-channels, centered with the peak of the gable. Install a cut screwing hem as a starter-strip in each J-channel, as described above (Figure H).

- Make a pattern for end cuts along the gable using two pieces of scrap cladding (Figure K). Lock one piece into the vertical strip at the center of the wall. Hold the edge of the other piece against and in line with the roof line. Mark the slope on the vertical piece and cut along that line. Use it as a pattern to mark and cut the ends of all other panels required for this side of the gable end. Make another pattern for the other side of the gable.

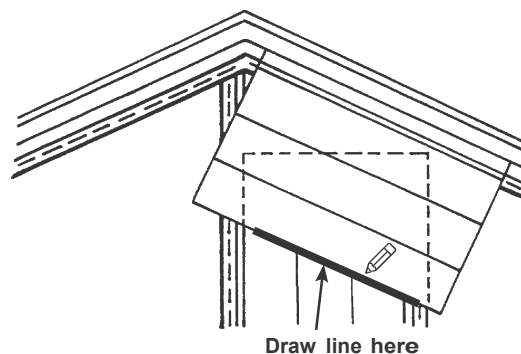


Figure K

ADD HOC SOLUTIONS

- Sometimes it is necessary to create an ad-hoc solution depending on the situation. Whilst the expansion and contraction of the product must be catered for in all solutions created, there may be another option that you as an installer may think will be appropriate. If this is the case, please contact Vinyl Cladding New Zealand and we will be able to check the solution is suitable and if we agree in writing your warranty will remain valid for the integrity of the product. If not, we may suggest an alternative.

REMEMBER - IF IN DOUBT PLEASE CONTACT US

0800 648 836

Info@vinylcladding.co.nz