CertainTeed
SAINT-GOBAIN

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

CEDAR IMPRESSIONS INDIVIDUAL 5” SAWMILL SHINGLE FLARE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS (STANDARD WALL, TURRET WALL, OUTSIDE CORNER 90º;BAY/BOW)

Cedar Impressions Individual 5” Sawmill Shingles is approved for use on flare applications. These instructions cannot take into account all variables of the installation of a flare, as flare applications vary due to the design of the substructure supporting the flare. The following conditions must be met regardless of flare design:

1) CertainTeed does not provide instructions for flare structural design or assembly.
2) Shingle attachment surface must meet the following conditions
    a. The shingles must be installed over a solid flat substrate with nail holding strength such as plywood or OSB (minimum 7/16" thick).
    b. The wall itself must be flat as the shingles will follow the undulations in the wall.
    c. Wall must be weatherproofed in accordance with local code.
3) Recommended fasteners
    a. Shingles for Cladding
        i. For installations above 40ºF, use pneumatic stapler
            1. Staples: Stainless steel staples with 7/16" crown, minimum 16 gauge, minimum 1-1/2" long
        ii. For installations below 40ºF, hand nail ONLY
            1. Nails (hand nail only): Stainless steel or hot dipped galvanized roofing nails minimum 1-1/2" long, with minimum head diameter of 5/16".
    b. Individual 5" Sawmill Shingle Mitered Corner (for non-flared areas)
        i. Screws: Use stainless steel #6 (bugle or truss) head minimum 1-1/2" long screws.
        ii. Trim Nails: Standard aluminum or stainless steel trim nails are necessary to
    c. Shingles mitered for corners (for flared areas)
        i. Screws: Use stainless steel #6 (bugle or truss) head minimum 1-1/2" long screws.
        ii. Trim Nails: 1-3/4” stainless steel siding nails for face-fastening shingles

CertainTeed
SAINT-GOBAIN

Standard Wall Cladding with Flare

1) Apply starter course of shingles
    a. Strike a level line around the house to establish a straight reference line to guide the positioning of the starter course of siding. The starter course must extend at least 1" past the sheathing to allow for proper drainage.
    b. The starter course has two layers of shingles. Use full shingle lengths (12") for the first layer. The starter offset line at the top of the panel can be used as a guide in aligning the second layer so it extends 1/2" below the first layer.
    c. Start at one end of the wall varying shingle widths and color shades (if using more than one color shade) as you progress across the wall.
2) Installing Remaining Courses
    a. Install remaining courses in a single layer on the rest of the wall according to the 5" exposure. Aligning the course hash marks on the shingle you are installing with the TOP of the previous course may give you the proper exposure, but the curve of the shingles may require you to manually check the exposure as you install each shingle to ensure a consistent exposure. Snapping additional chalk lines will help keep your courses straight and level.
    b. Shingles come in various widths, so make sure that the keyways are not aligned over subsequent courses. Keyway spacing is a minimum 1-1/2" from the shingles in the previous course.



Turret Wall Cladding with Flare

1) Apply starter course of shingles
    a. Strike a level line around the house to establish a straight reference line to guide the positioning of the starter course of siding. The starter course must extend at least 1" past the sheathing to allow for proper drainage.
        i. Wider shingles will tend to lift away from the wall at the edges of the shingles. Avoid using 8” shingles on turret applications for best aesthetic results.
    b. The starter course has two layers of shingles. Use full shingle lengths (12") for the first layer. The starter offset line at the top of the panel can be used as a guide in aligning the second layer so it extends 1/2" below the first layer.
        i. Due to the angled application, shingle keyways will be wider than the standard 1/8” to 1/4” width. Trimming the left and right sides of the upper shingle edges may be necessary to maintain consistent shingle spacing. (shown below)
    c. Start at one end of the wall varying shingle widths and color shades (if using more than one color shade) as you progress across the wall.



Mitered Shingle Corner with Flare

NOTE: This application is more of an art than a science due to the fact that you are applying a tapered shingle to a curve and attempting to create an angled miter. It may take more than a few tries to get the miters to align. As you work your way up the second and subsequent rows alignment will become more difficult until you reach a flat, non-flared plane where you can switch to using the Individual 5" Sawmill Shingle Mitered Corner. Using 8” wide shingles for the left and right side of the corner flare ensured adequate coverage and kept shingle keyways from aligning from course to course.

1) Apply starter course corner shingles, replicating angle of corner. (Corner Starter Course should be angle cut, but should not be mitered together)
2) Prepare the first shingle for application as follows:
    a. Align shingle on one side of corner, ensuring that bottom edge extends ½” beyond

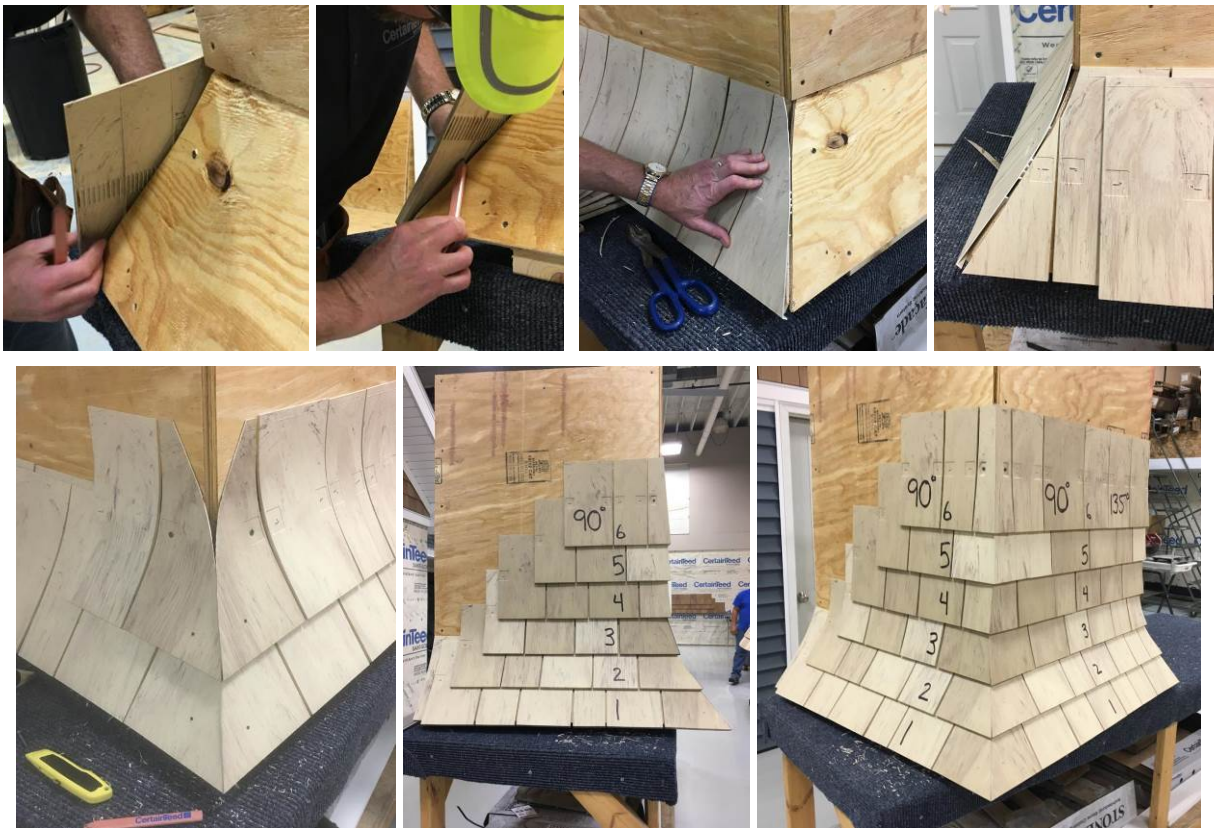
starter course and aligns with wall shingles in the same row. Mark the back of the shingle with the angle to be cut.

b. Cut the angle using snips or a shear. Cutting the shingle face down on a shear will provide a straight, even cut with minimal stress-whitening of the edges.
c. Use a utility knife to taper/trim the ribs on the back edge of the shingle nearest the cut edge.
d. Use a utility knife to miter the butt of the shingle to match the angle of the miter.
e. Use a block plane to angle the edge of the shingle and to clean up any areas where the cut is uneven.
f. Position shingle and visually check alignment.
g. Attach shingle using two screws (one in each fastening location of the shingle). If only one fastening location is available on the shingle, apply two screws in the same area.
h. Pre-drill hole in the lower face of the shingle for a face nail. Hole position should be held back approximately 1" from the cut edge and should be positioned to ensure that the nail will penetrate the sheathing. Install siding nail and touch up using color-matched paint.




3) Prepare the shingle for the opposite side of the corner as follows:
    a. If you are using multiple shades of shingles (e.g. light, medium and dark), be sure to select a shingle of a different color from the first shingle installed.
    b. Hold new shingle in position on corner. Mark the back of the shingle to be cut using the position of mitered shingle from step 3 as a guide.
    c. Follow instructions b to g from Step 2 (above). Re-cut shingle to make small adjustments for fit. Mitered edges should touch lightly. Over time it is normal for one shingle to shift slightly beneath the other shingle due to expansion and contraction.
    d. When desired miter appearance is achieved, pre-drill hole in the lower face of the shingle for a face nail. Hole position should be held back approximately 1" from the

cut edge and should be positioned to ensure that the nail will penetrate the sheathing. Install siding nail and touch up using color-matched paint.



All other installation practices as described in the latest CertainTeed Installation Guide: Vinyl and Polymer Siding (CTS205) must be followed.

All products must be installed in accordance with all National, State, and Local building codes. Be sure to check with your local code official or governing body for the building requirements in your area.

Questions regarding the utilization of the above information should be directed to:

CertainTeed Help Line: 800-233-8990

CertainTeed SAINT-GOBAIN