



Installation Guidelines

Updated 02/17



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TOOLS FOR THE JOB

No special tools are required, however, for safety and ease of installation The Foundry recommends:



Safety Glasses

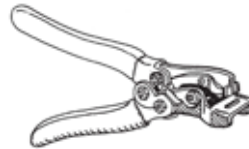


Snips

Can be used to cut/trim siding panels

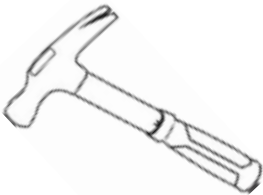


Tape Measure

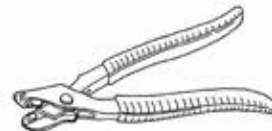


Nail Hole Slot Punch

Add nailing holes if a panel must be face nailed



Hammer



Snap Lock Punch

Cuts snap lock tabs, which allows cut panels to be snapped into utility trim



Utility Knife



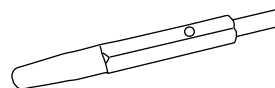
Siding Zipper

Used to remove installed siding



Caulking Gun

Used to Seal J-channel



Trim Nail Punch

Adds nailing holes if a panel must be face nailed

FOUNDRY INSTALLATION BASICS

1. Leave a minimum of 1/8" clearance at all openings and stops to allow for normal expansion and contraction. When installing in temperatures below 40° F/4.4° C, increase minimum clearance to 1/4" (6.35mm).
2. When lapping panels, leave 1/4" gap at nailing hem (**FIG 1**).
3. When installing a siding panel, push up from the bottom until the lock is fully engaged with the piece below it. The panels should not be under tension or compression when they are fastened. Allow the butt edge to rest on the top edge of the course below (**FIG 2**).

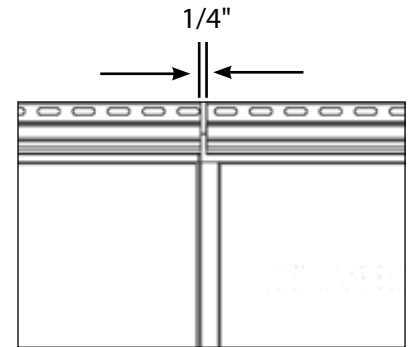


FIGURE 1

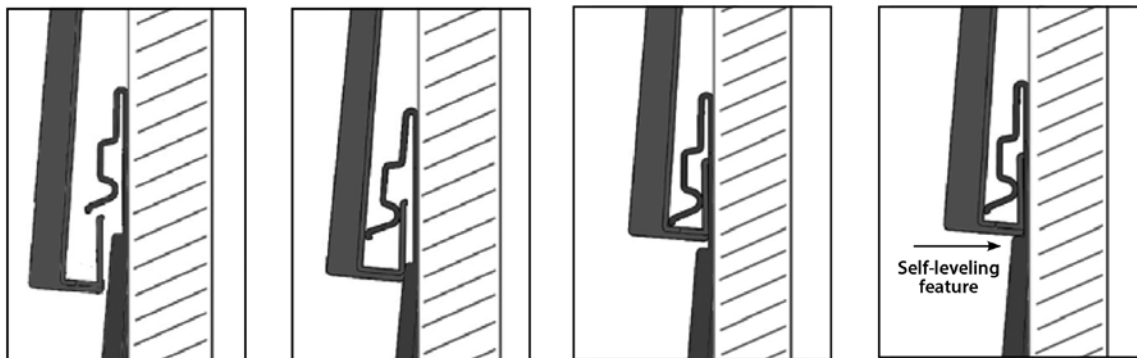


FIGURE 2

1. Align panels

2. Engage lock

3. Press upward to fully engage

4. Let top panel rest on panel below

4. Do not drive the head of the fastener tightly against the nail hem. Allow clearance between the fastener head and the siding nail hem (approx. 1/32"). Drive fasteners straight and level to prevent any restriction of the panel. Nail panels every 10".
5. Trimmed pieces can be used to reduce scrap (**FIG 3**).
 - Trim panel to fit wall
 - Start course with trim section
 - Each trim piece must be at least 6"

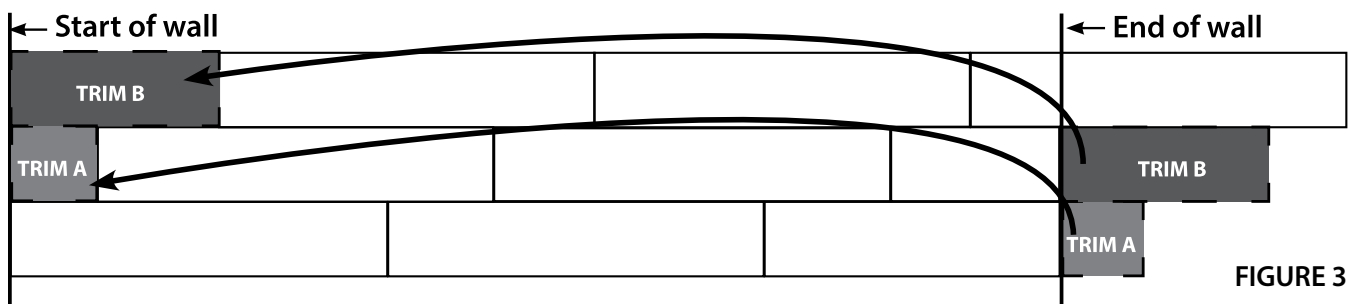


FIGURE 3

7. Cut panels with snips or circular saw with a blade designed for vinyl or fine tooth blade installed in the reverse direction.

GETTING STARTED

Preparation

- A flat, level wall surface is necessary for proper installation of flashing, before applying Foundry siding.
- A weather-resistant barrier should be applied to the house prior to installing Foundry siding (**FIG 4**). Consult your local building code for requirements in your geographic area.
- Inspect framing and sheathing to ensure the wall is structurally sound.

Work Conditions: Perform work when existing and forecasted weather permits. Work should be performed in a safe, professional manner and ambient weather conditions are within the limits listed below. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's installation requirements for all underlayment and any other applications. Comply with any and all local building code requirements.

Window Flashing

Self-adhering flashing is used to prevent water intrusion around any penetrations through the siding. Follow the steps below when installing flashings:

- Apply flashing on the underside of the window first.
- Follow this application with flashing on the sides of the window. Make sure to overlap the bottom flashing.
- Finally, apply the flashing at the top of the window. Applying in this order will help prevent water leakage (**FIG 5**). (Reference ASTM E2112)

Note: The flashing should extend past the nail flanges of any accessory to prevent water infiltration through the opening. The flashing should be long enough to direct water over the nail flange of the last course of siding. Use this example as a model for applying flashing to other openings such as electrical outlets and doors.

Fastener Requirements

- 3/8" (9.5 mm) head
- .120" (3 mm) shank
- Fastener must penetrate 3/4" (19 mm) beyond the solid substrate.
 - Recommended sheathing: minimum 7/16" (11 mm) OSB or 15/32" Plywood.

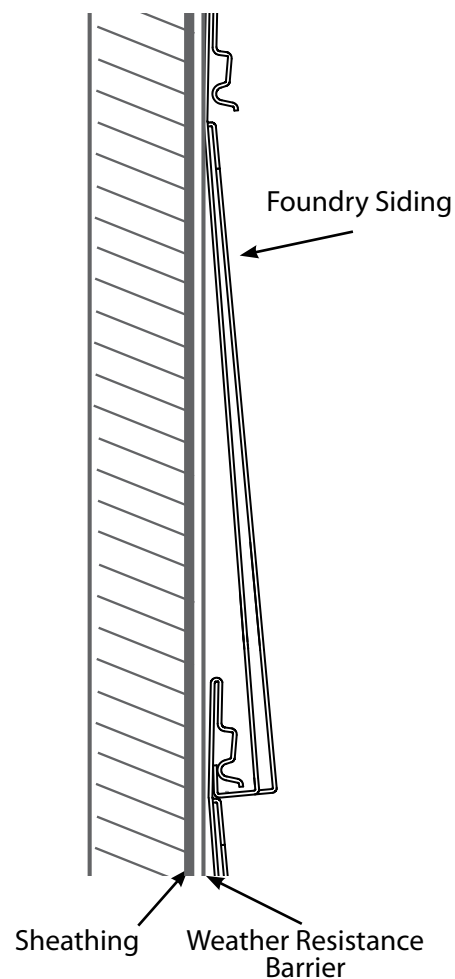


FIGURE 4

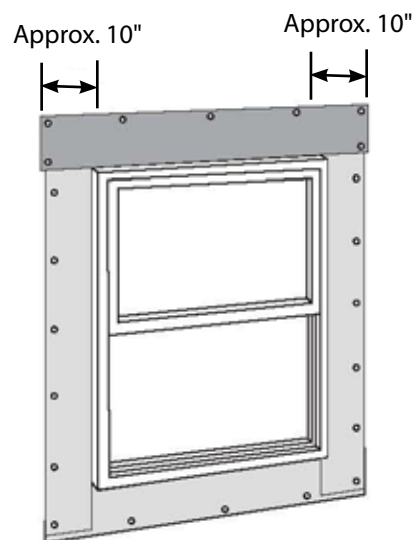


FIGURE 5

STARTER STRIP INSTALLATION

The starter strip needs to be applied level with the bottom of the wall so the siding will be attached securely and straight.

- Determine the lowest point on the wall you will be siding. Measure up 1/4" (6.4mm) less than the width of the starter strip to mark your chalk line.
- Snap a level chalk line from this point across the wall and repeat the procedure around the entire house.
- Using the chalk line as a guide, install the top edge of the starter strip along the chalk line, nailing at 8" to 12" (203 mm to 305 mm) intervals, in the center of nail slots.
- Space each starter strip at least 1/4" (6.4mm) from the next starter strip to allow for expansion and contraction (**FIG 6**).

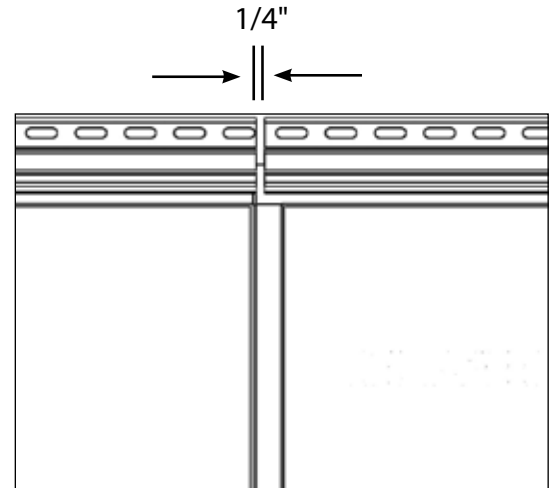


FIGURE 6

NOTE: If installing insulated siding, reference page 17.

Bottom Receiver

As an alternate option to using a starter strip, a J-Channel can be used to start a course. This may be necessary for offset elevations such as a porch, garage, etc (**FIG 7**).

- Snap a level chalk line to position the top edge of the J-Channel. Drill 3/16" (4.8mm) diameter weep holes, 24" (610mm) apart for drainage.
- Fasten every 8" to 12" (203mm to 305mm) in the center of the nail slots.

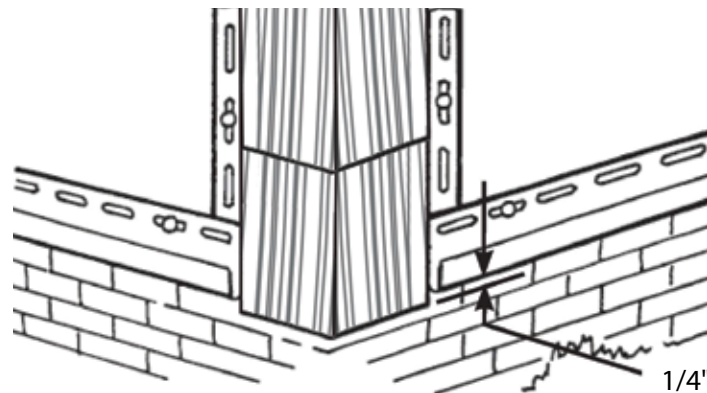


FIGURE 7

OUTSIDE CORNER INSTALLATION

Assembling the Outside Corner Post

- The corner post requires 2 ft of J-Channel for every 1 ft of corner.
- J-Channel locks into each side of the corner posts (**FIG 8**).
- Use silicone or vinyl compatible sealant to adhere J-Channel to corner.
This will ensure the corners do not misalign with the panels (**FIG 9**).

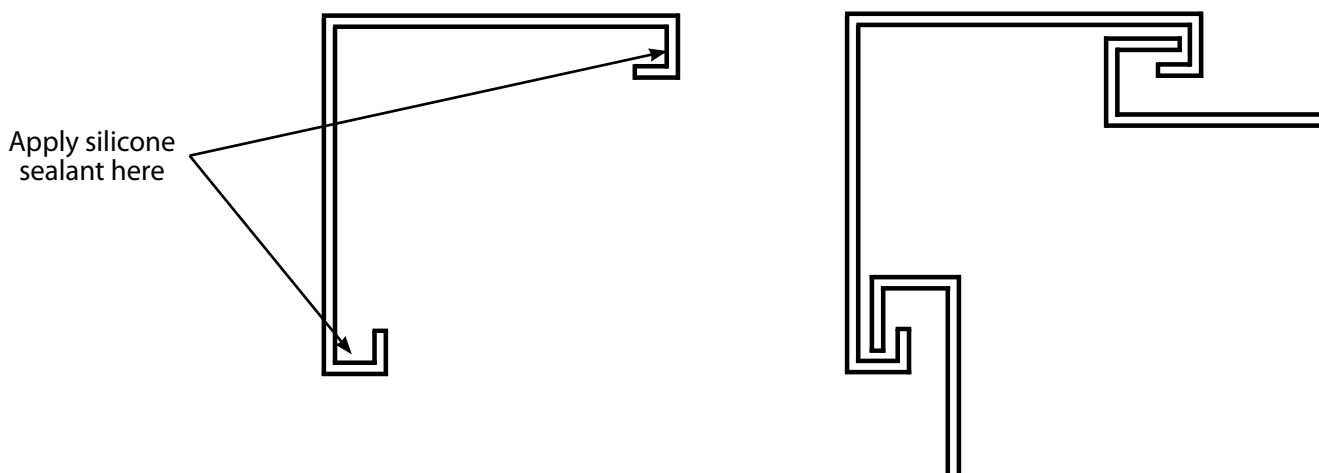


FIGURE 8

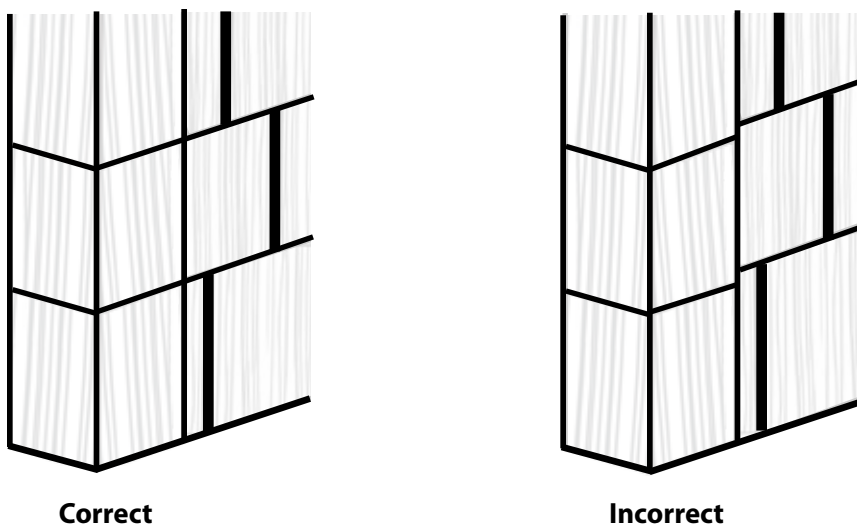


FIGURE 9

SHAKE / SHINGLE INSTALLATION

General Installation

- When lapping panels, leave 1/4" gap at nailing hem.
- Do not overdrive fasteners. Allow clearance between the fastener head and the siding nail hem. Ensure the panels can move freely back and forth. Drive fasteners straight and level to prevent any restriction of the panel.
- Nail the panel every 10" (254 mm).
- Foundry siding expands and contracts with outside temperature changes. Face-nailing may cause ripples or buckles in the siding and is not recommended.

First Course:

- The first panel should be installed on the lower left side of the wall, locked securely into the starter strip (**FIG 10**).
- Fasten the panel every 10" (254 mm) in the center of the nailing slots.

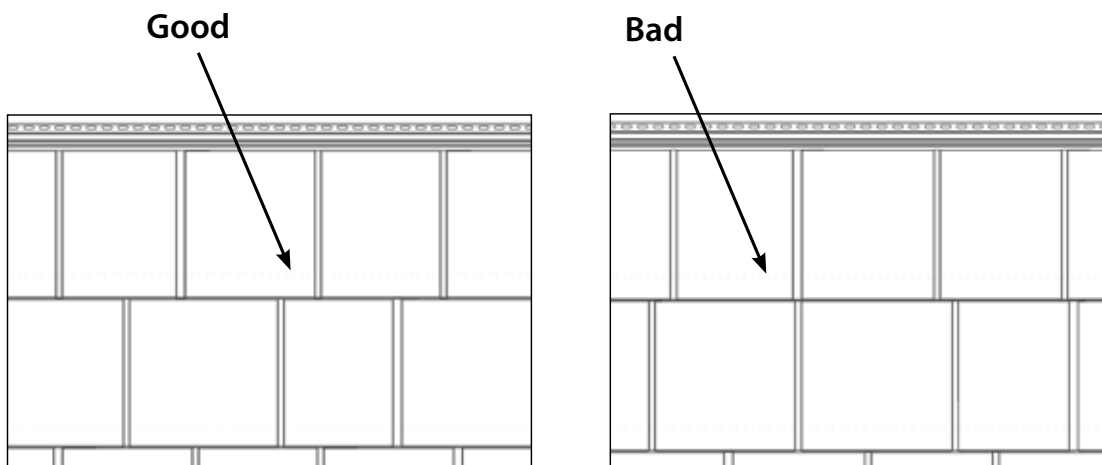


FIGURE 10

Succeeding Courses:

- Insert the butt edge into the top lock of the previously installed course. Make sure the lock is fully engaged with the piece below it, allowing the butt edge to rest on the panel below. The panel should not be in compression or tension.
- It is important that keyways between individual shakes are not aligned with the panel below.

As a Foundry best practice installation, follow the steps below (FIG 11).

1st course: Full panel

2nd course: Remove 1.5 shakes from left to end

3rd course: Remove 3 shakes from left end

4th course: Remove 4.5 shakes from left end

5th course: Check every fifth course for horizontal alignment and alignment with adjoining walls and corners. Repeat steps 1-4.

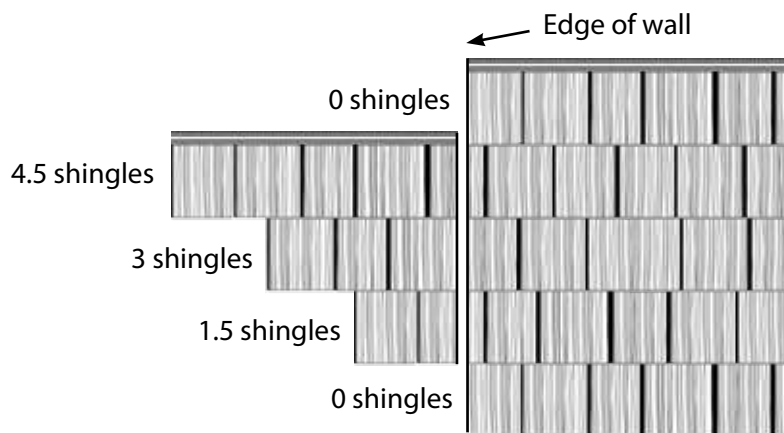


FIGURE 11

Finishing in a Gable

- When installing gable ends, make a pattern that duplicates the slope of the gable (FIG 12).
- Lock a short piece of siding into the gable starter course (i.e., the last course before the gable starts).
- Hold a second piece of siding against the J-channel at the slope of the gable. Mark the slope with a pencil on the short piece of siding.
- Remove the short piece and cut along the pencil line as a pattern for the gable angle cuts. Repeat the procedure on the opposite side of the gable. Check the angle template every few courses.
- It may be necessary to fasten the last panel at the gable peak with a trim nail. Use a 1-1/4" to 1-1/2" nail (FIG 13).

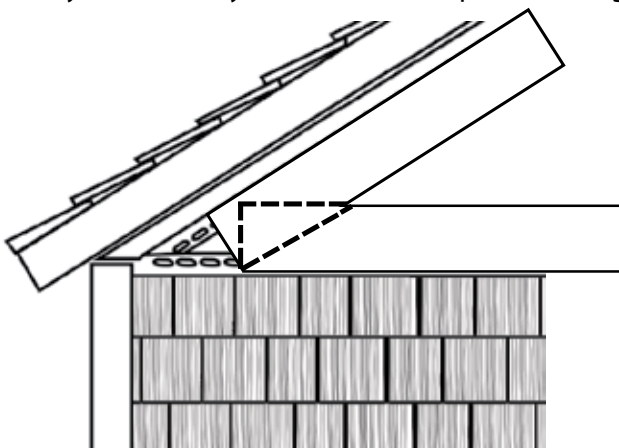


FIGURE 12



FIGURE 13

SHAPE INSTALLATION

Preparing a Gable for Shape Installation

- The gable should have a single Scallop centered at the peak.
- Mark a vertical plumb line from the peak (**FIG 14**).
- Position the Starter centered on the plumb line. The bottom of the Starter should be 1/4" (6.4 mm) above the final Scallop placement. Make sure Starter is level and plumb.

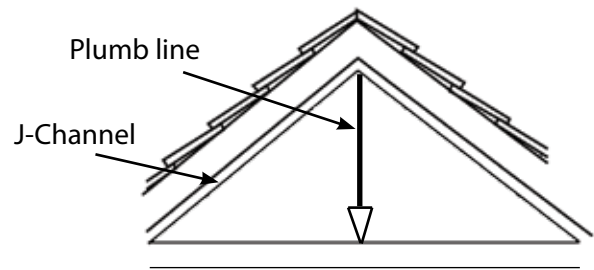


FIGURE 14

- **Helpful Hint:** Insert the top of the Starter into utility trim to keep it straight while nailing it to the wall. Remove utility trim before installing siding panels.
 - When transitions from vinyl siding pre drill fastener holes into siding.
- The intersection of the vertical plumb line and the horizontal line is the starting point for hanging the starter strip. The straight edge of the starter follows the horizontal line.
- If the total courses you calculated is an even number, (for instance, 2, 4, 6, etc.) a "V" should be centered at the intersection point. If an odd number is calculated (3, 5, 7, etc.), a single Scallop should be centered.
- Nail each tab of the starter strip in the holes provided, tight enough to hold the Scallop locks firmly when the panel is installed. Install starter strip across the gable.
- Beginning at the left, install the first Scallop panel, being sure that all starter tabs are engaged and the panel is level. Nail the panel every 10" (**FIG 15**).

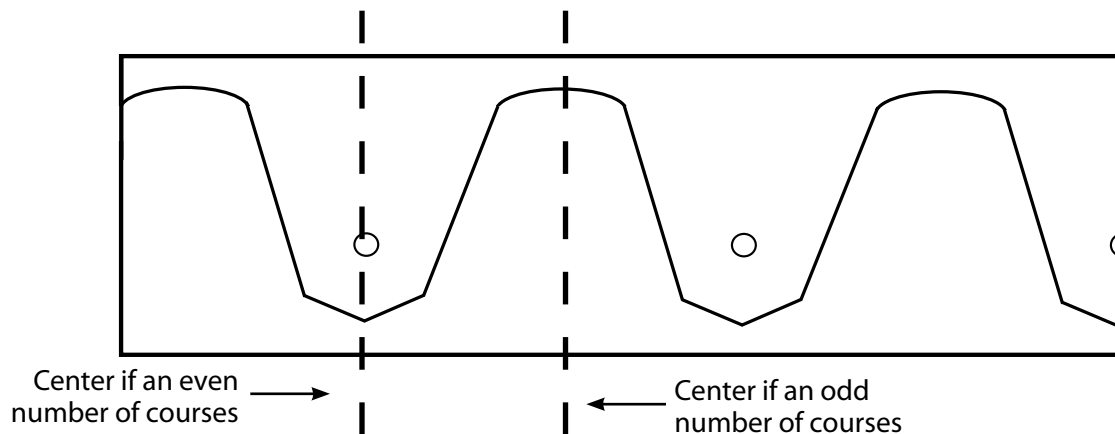


FIGURE 15

Lapping the Remaining Panels

- Installation is left to right.
- Offset the laps at least ten inches (the total of two Scallops).
- When using partial panels, always cut in the seam between the individual Scallops. Overlap the installed panel, aligning the seams with the preceding course.
- Attach the single Scallop panel at the peak by face-nailing at the top center. Before nailing, drill a 1/8" hole in the center. Use one finish nail and paint to match the color of the Scallops.

UTILITY TRIM

When installing under a window, soffit or other projection it may be necessary to remove the nailing hem. Utility Trim replaces the nailing hem, securing the panel to the wall.

Installing Utility Trim

- Fasten trim into J-Channel.
- The Utility Trim should have a 1/4" (6.4 mm) space from the edge of the J-Channel (**FIG 16**).
- Fasten Utility Trim every 10 to 12" (254-305 mm).

Trimming Siding

- Cut the siding to fit in wall projection trim.
- After the panel is cut, use a snap lock punch to create locking tabs every 10 to 12" (254-305 mm) (**FIG 17**).
- Lock the panel into utility trim.

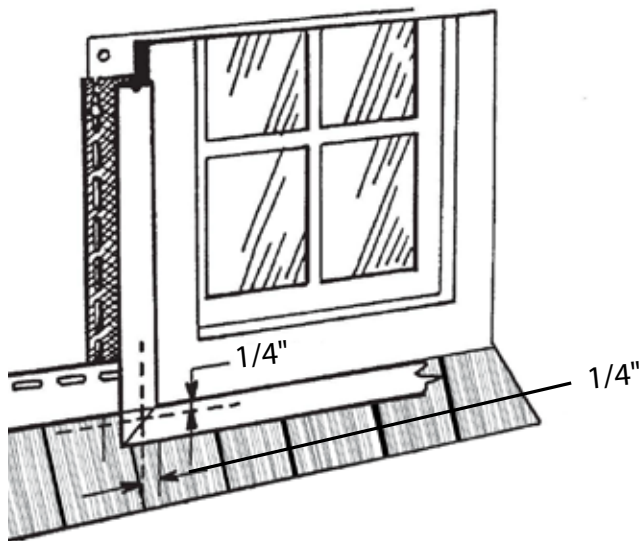


FIGURE 16

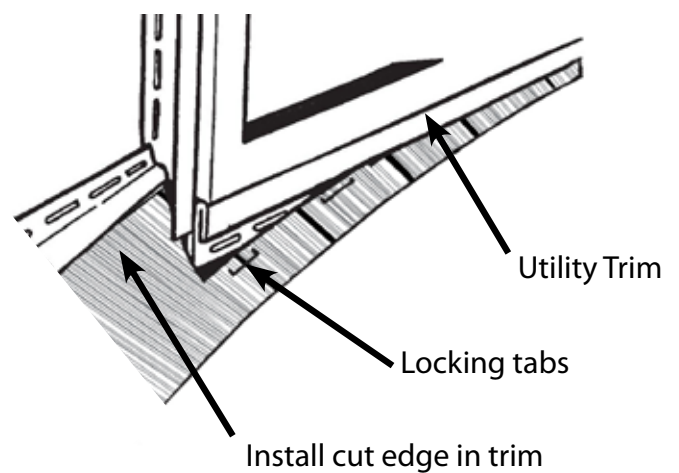


FIGURE 17

INSTALLING FOUNDRY ON HOMES WITH TURRETS

- Cut a v-notch in the return leg (back side of panel) at the butt hem. The number of cuts needed will depend on the radius of the turret. Making trial cuts will help you determine how many cuts you will need (**FIG 18**).
- Temperatures of 75° F or higher will aid in the flexibility of the panels. If possible, put panels in a warm room prior to installing on cold days. An industrial heat gun may also be used.
- Cut a straight line at the base of the butt hem starting at each of the v-notch points (**FIG 19**).
- If required by the radius of the turret, cut a straight line at the nail hem across from the v-notch (**FIG 20 & 21**). Make sure that the front side of the nail hem is cut free (**FIG 22 & 23**).



FIGURE 18

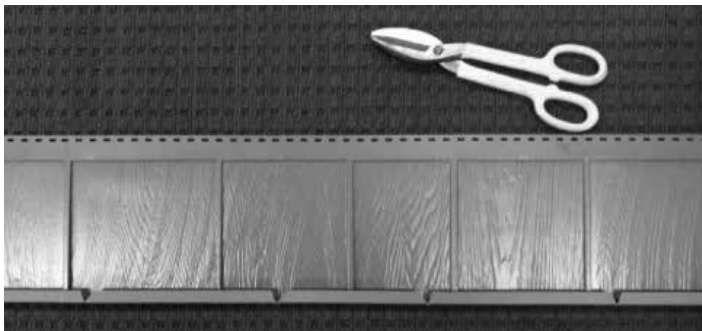


FIGURE 19

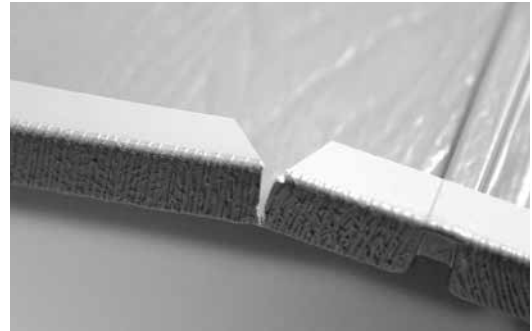


FIGURE 20

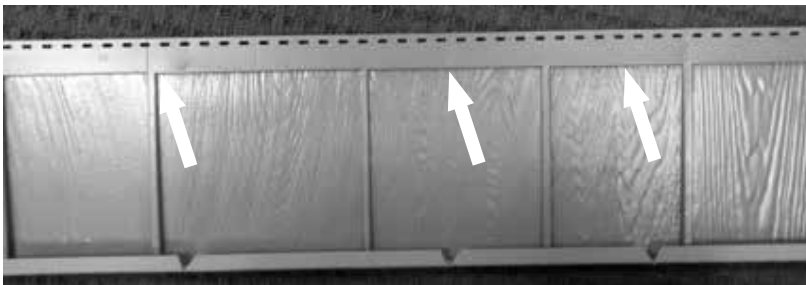


FIGURE 21



FIGURE 22



FIGURE 23



MINIMIZING SCRAP MATERIAL

Utilizing Trimmed Panels Reduces Scrap

- At the termination of the first course, trim the panel to fit the wall (**FIG 24**).
- Begin the next row with the trimmed piece.
 - Only re-use trimmed panels in excess of 12".
- Visually check keyways are not aligned.
 - If there are aligned keyways trim the panel to shift the keyway locations.
- Each trimmed piece requires a minimum of two nails and must be nailed every 10".
- Continue installing full panels as normal.

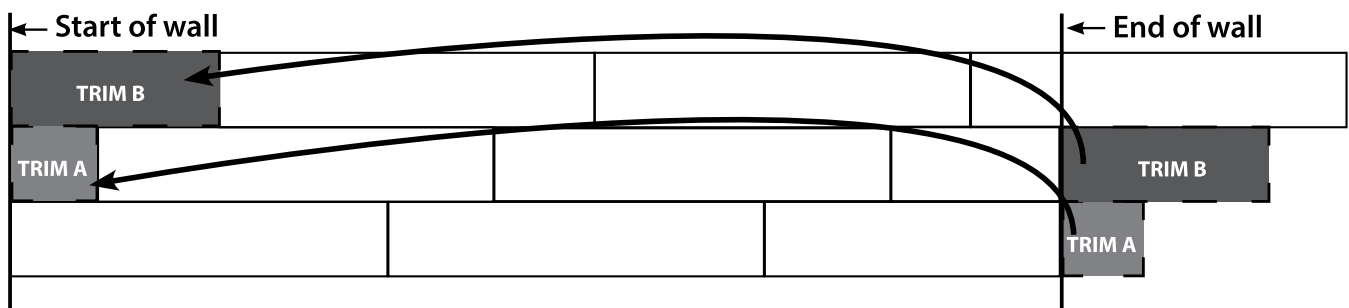


FIGURE 24

STONE INSTALLATION

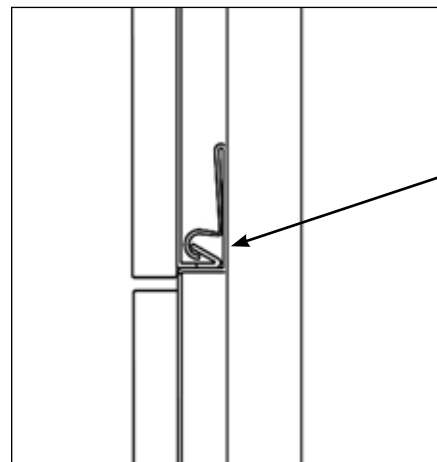
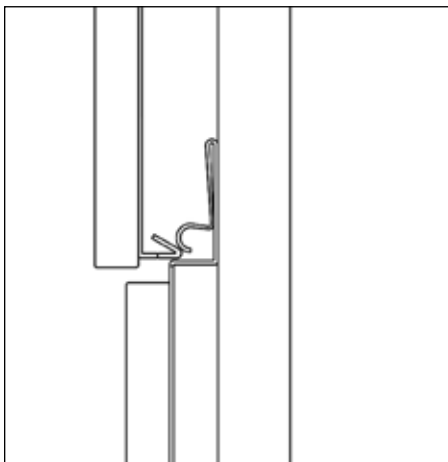
First Course

- The first course snaps into a starter.
- Install the last panel leaving a minimum 1/8" gap in the J-Channel to allow for expansion and contraction.
- Square cut the left side of each starting panel to fit in the J-Channel, using snips or circular saw.
- Working from left to right, install panels leaving a 1/8" gap between nailing hems for expansion and contraction.
- Fasten the panel every 10" (254 mm) in the center of the nailing slots.

Succeeding Course

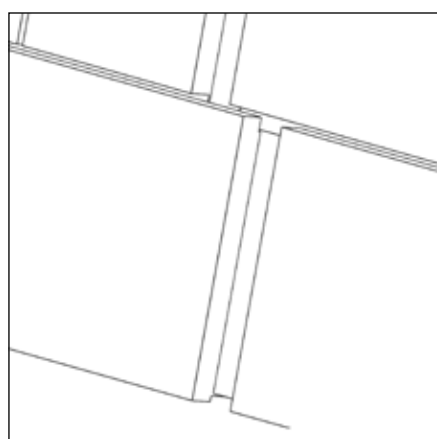
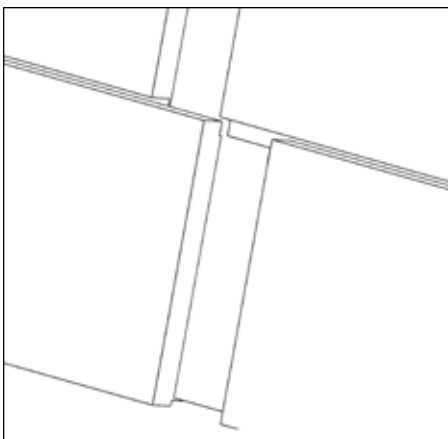
- Insert the butt edge into the top lock of the previously installed course. Make sure the lock is fully engaged. The panel should not be in compression or tension (**FIG 25**).
- The stone overlap slips into a pocket on the under lap (**FIG 26**) to allow for expansion and contraction.

FIGURE 25



Fully engaged

FIGURE 26



Finishing at the Eave and Under a Window

When you reach the top of a wall, you will need to remove the top of the panel. Trim the panel to fit leaving 1/4" (6.4 mm) to allow for expansion in the J-Channel.

Options for installing into the receiving J-channel

1. Install a 1" J-Channel across the top of the wall, then install a piece of utility trim inside the J-Channel (this will be used as a spacer). Penetrate the last course of siding using a snap lock punch tool and lock in place.
2. Place 1/2" shim into the J-Channel to create tension on the panel, holding it in place inside the J-Channel.
3. Install 1" J-Channel at the eaves and under all windows. Using the snap lock punch to allow the panel to be securely fastened.

Installation under a window can be treated in a similar fashion to finishing at an eave with the exception of the following: the use of a full panel is recommended under and on the top of the window. Do not lap panels directly above or below a window.

Transition Sill

- Chalk a line across the wall.
- Install 1" J-Channel along the chalk line.
- Place the transition sill on top of the 1" J-Channel.
- Hook the leg of the transition sill onto the face of the J-Channel then nail into place.
- Install the starter strip 3/16" from the shelf of the transition sill mark, then chalk a line.
- Place the bottom of the starter strip on the chalk line and nail into place.
- Install the siding.

ACCESSORY INSTALLATION

J-Channel

- J-Channel is used as a receiver around all windows, doors and other projections.
- J-Channel should be fastened every 10-12" (254-305 mm).
- J Channel to be used for each profile:

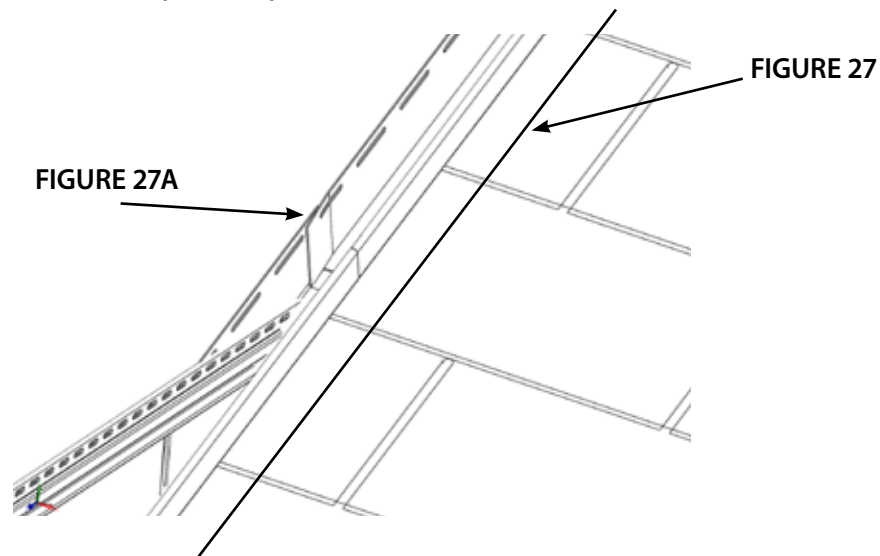
Profile	3/4"	1"	1-1/2"
7" Perfection Shingle	X		
7" Shingle	X		
Shapes	X		
7" Staggered Shake		X	
10" Staggered Shake		X	
Stone Collection		X	
7" Split Shake		X	
Drop in Foam			X

J-Channel Over the Roof Lines

- The J-Channel should be at least a 1/2" (12.7mm) up from the roof line. Chalk a straight line on roof flashing to guide J-Channel installation (**FIG 27**).

NOTE: Do not use red chalk, as this will stain your house.

- Place the fastener closest to the roof line, at the far end of the nail hem slot (not centered). This ensures the siding will expand away from the J-Channel.
- When using more than one piece of J-Channel, modify the upper piece by notching the back section so it can lap underneath the piece above it (**FIG 27A**).



J-Channel in Windows and Doors

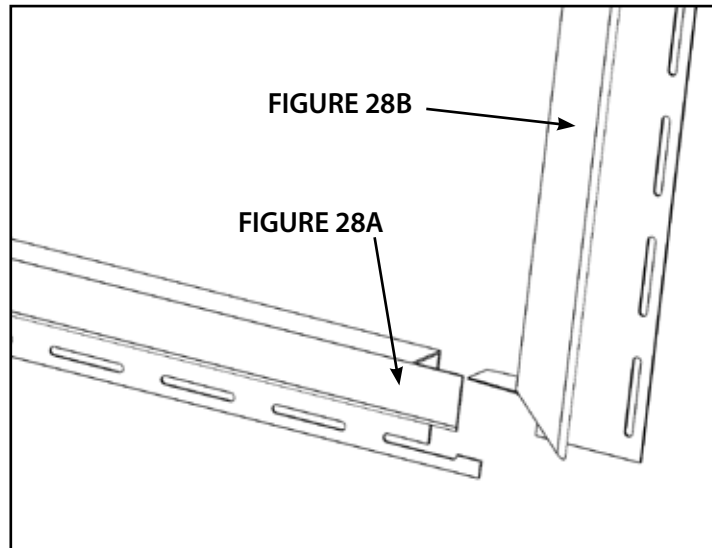
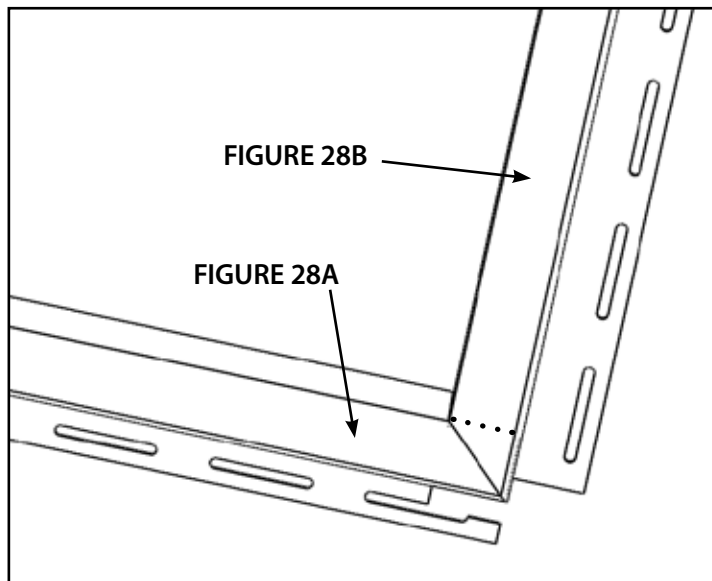









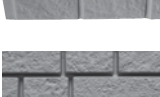


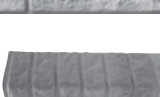



FIGURE 28



- When installing trim around a window or door, ensure to lap trim to shed water.
 - Ends of J-Channel should be notched into adjacent trim (**FIG 28**).
- 45° cuts on all edges will give a mitered look. (**FIG 28A**) must tuck under (**FIG 28B**).


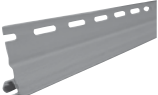
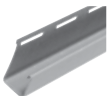
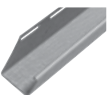
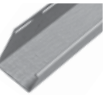
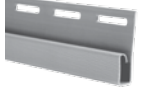



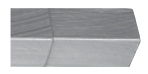




SPECIFICATIONS

		<i>Item Number</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width / Exposure</i>	<i>Panels / Carton or Lineal Ft.</i>	<i>Square / Carton or Pieces / Carton</i>	<i>Lbs. / Carton (approx.)</i>
	Perfection Shingle** 7" Exposure	1401***	60 ¾"	7"	34 Panels	One Sq.	55
	Shingle* 7" Exposure	1001***	60 ¾"	7"	34 Panels	One Sq.	55
	Split Shakes** 7" Exposure	1101***	60 ¾"	7"	34 Panels	One Sq.	55
	Staggered Shake** 10" Exposure	1201***	62 ½"	10"	23 Panels	One Sq.	60
	Staggered Shake** 7" Exposure	1301***	60 ¾"	7"	17 Panels	½ Sq.	32
	Round Shape Available in select colors	2001***	60"	6"	20 Panels	½ Sq.	30
	Fish Scale Shape Available in Snow (123) only	2301123	60"	6"	20 Panels	½ Sq.	30
	Transitional Starter	2201***	60"	6"	10 Panels	¼ Sq. (50 lineal ft/ctn)	15
	Limestone Panels	1702***	62"	10"	12 Panels	½ Sq./Ctn.	24
	Limestone Corner Piece	7701***	60"	N/A	20 Lineal Ft.	4 Pieces	5
	Brick Panels	1801***	62"	10"	12 Panels	½ Sq./Ctn.	27
	Brick Corner Piece	7801***	60"	N/A	20 Lineal Ft.	4 Pieces	5
	Stacked Stone	1501***	62"	10"	12 Panels	½ Sq./Ctn.	24
	Stacked Stone Corner Piece	7502***	60"	N/A	20 Lineal Ft.	4 Pieces	5

Notes: Transitional Starter is a panel that is used to transition from siding to shapes.

*Available in Traditional Colors only. **Available in Weathered and Traditional Colors. *** Indicates color number.

SPECIFICATIONS

		Item Number	Length	Width / Exposure	Panels / Carton or Lineal Ft.	Square / Carton or Pieces / Carton	Lbs. / Carton (approx.)
	Stone Face Transition Sill Available in Shadow (008), Shale (242) only	7702***	37 ½"	N/A	62.5 Lineal Ft.	20 Pieces	7
	Stone Starter Strip	7700***	105 ½"	N/A	123 Lineal Ft.	14 Pieces	11
	3/4" J-Channel	7001***	105 ½"	N/A	176 Lineal Ft.	20 Pieces	32
	1" J-Channel	7002***	105 ½"	N/A	176 Lineal Ft.	20 Pieces	32
	1-1/2" J-Channel	7003***	105 ½"	N/A	88 Lineal Ft.	10 Pieces	12
	Undersill/Utility Trim	7401***	105 ½"	N/A	176 Lineal Ft.	20 Pieces	13
	Shapes Starter Strip Colors do not affect installation, product color will vary	7300000	60"	N/A	100 Lineal Ft.	20 Pieces	11
	Vinyl Starter Strip Colors do not affect installation, product color will vary	7500000	105 ½"	N/A	176 Lineal Ft.	20 Pieces	18
	7" Perfection Shingle Corner Piece**	7601***	56"	N/A	20 Lineal Ft.	4 Pieces	6
	7" Shingle Corner Piece*	7101***	56"	N/A	20 Lineal Ft.	4 Pieces	6
	7" Split Shake / 7" Staggered Shake Corner Piece**	7301***	56"	N/A	20 Lineal Ft.	4 Pieces	6
	10" Staggered Shake Corner Piece**	7201***	60"	N/A	20 Lineal Ft.	4 Pieces	6
	Fullback Foam Panel Only available in the 7" profile	7800000	28 ½"	47 ¾"	100 Square Ft.	11 Pieces	32
	Fullback Foam Shim	7900000	48"	1 ¾"	N/A	64 Pieces	14

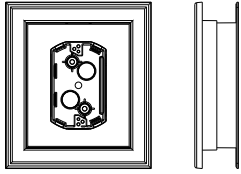
Notes: Fullback Foam Shims are .5" thick. When using the shims a 1½" J-Channel is recommended.

*Available in Traditional Colors only. **Available in Weathered and Traditional Colors. *** Indicates color number.

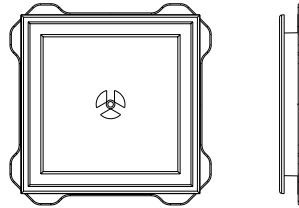
MID-AMERICA VINYL ACCESSORIES

Mounting Blocks

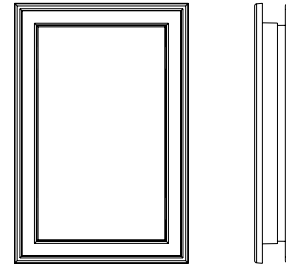
Mounting Blocks are made for all wall penetrations.



UL Electrical



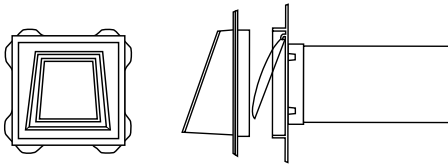
Recessed



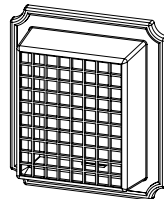
Jumbo

Utility Vent

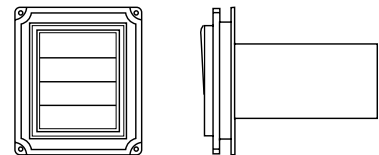
Utility Vents are used for a variety intake or exhausts venting applications outlets on the house.



Hooded Vent



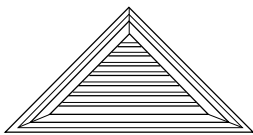
Animal Guard



Exhaust Vent

Gable Vent

Gable Vents are used for attic ventilation.



Triangle



Pentagon



Octagon



Rectangle

INSULATED FOUNDRY SIDING

Insulating the Corner Post

- Assemble the Corner Post, by locking a piece of J-Channel into each side (**FIG 29**).
- Place the assembled corner on the wall and draw line to indicate the placement of shims for corner post (**FIG 30**).
- Place the foam shims along the drawn lines from (**FIG 21**). **Note:** To fully insulate the corner fill in the 90° on the wall using additional shims.

J-Channel/ Starter / Accessories

- Place shims on the wall where accessories will be applied.

Installing the first Course

- Lock the first course of siding into the starter.
- Drop insulation into the first course of siding.
- Nail siding through the insulation and into the wall. **Note:** The insulation is 1/2" thick; remember the nail must penetrate the wall by 3/4" (**FIG 32**).

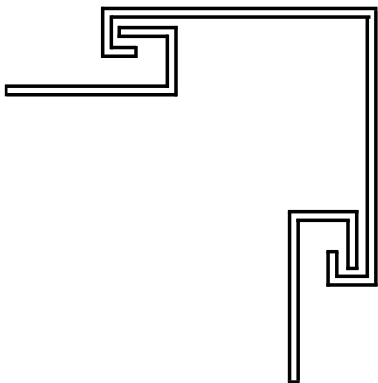


FIGURE 29

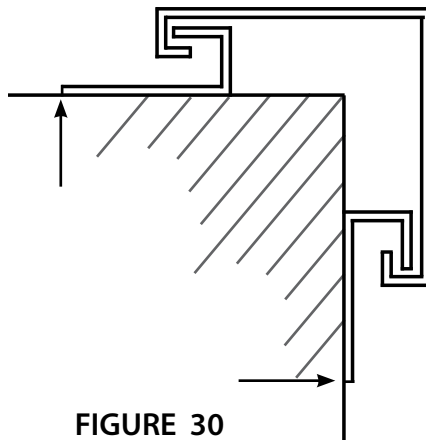


FIGURE 30

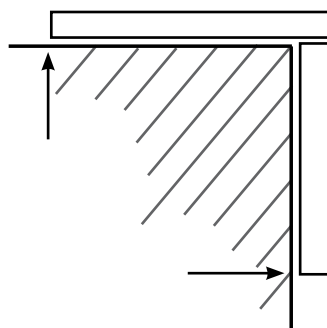


FIGURE 31



FIGURE 32

GLOSSARY

Adhesive: A material typically liquid or semi-liquid, that adheres or bonds building materials together.

Backerboard: A flat material typical made from EPS or XPS foam which is applied between the studs and the siding (or over existing wall surface), to provide an even surface for installing vinyl siding.

Buttlock: The bottom edge of a siding or soffit panel, or accessory piece, opposite the nailing slots, which locks into the preceding panel.

Channel: The area of the accessory trim or corner post where siding or soffit panels are received. Channels also refer to the trim itself and are named for the letters of the alphabet they resemble (e.g. J-channel or J-trim, F-channel, etc.).

Course: A row of panels, one panel wide, running the length of the house from one side to the other, or, in the case of vertical siding, from top to bottom.

Drip Cap/Head Flashing: An accessory or field fabricated piece installed with vertical or horizontal siding to ensure that water is diverted away from panels and does not infiltrate them.

Double H-Channel Lineal: A siding accessory that joins two soffit panels.

Face: Refers to the side of a siding or soffit panel that is showing once the panel has been installed.

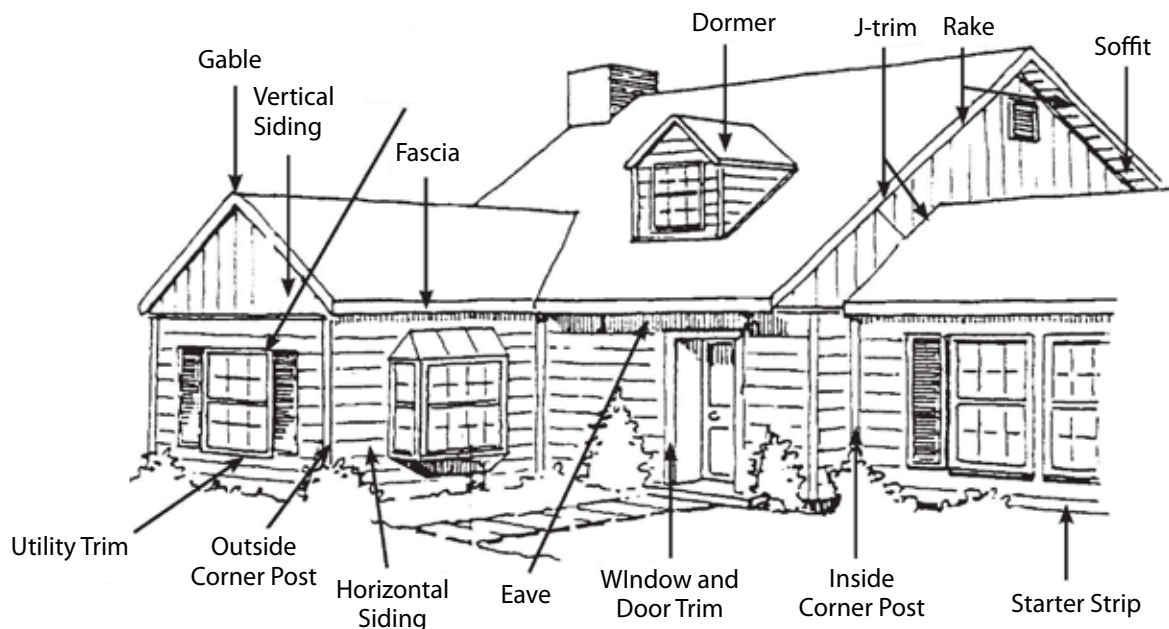
Face-nailing: The action of fastening directly onto the "face" side of a panel without use of this nail hem. Face nailing is generally not recommended due to the need for siding to expand and contract.

Fascia: The trim covering the ends of roof rafters. Fascia Board- a board attached to the ends of the rafters between the roofing material and soffit overhang. Fascia Cap or Cover-the covering around a fascia board.

Flashing: A thin, flat material positioned under, behind or around J-channels, corner posts, windows, vents, or other penetrations.

Furring/Furring Strip: Usually a wood 1"x2" (25.4 mm x 50.8 mm) strip used to even a surface in preparation for installing vinyl siding, To "fur" a surface means to apply these strips.

Lap: To overlap the ends of two siding panels or accessory pieces to allow for expansion and contraction of the vinyl cladding.



GLOSSARY

Keyway: The recessed section in between shingles.

Lug/Crimp: "Ears" or tabs on a siding panel, created by a snap lock punch, which can be used to lock a siding panel finish or double finish trim.

Miter: To make a diagonal cut to a specific angle. Sometimes miter cuts are made into an overlapping siding or soffit panel surface, to provide a neater appearance.

Nail Hem(or Flange): The section of siding or accessories where the nailing slots are located.

Nail Slot: Slot in the nail hem where the panel should be nailed.

Nailing Strip: An additional framing member installed to facilitate siding and soffit installation.

Overlap: The section of a panel that is above an adjacent panel in a course.

Plumb: A position or measurement that is truly and exactly vertical, 90° from a level surface.

Rake: The board or molding placed along the sloping sides of a gable to cover the ends of the rough framing.

Scoring: Running a utility knife blade, sharpened awl, scoring tool, or other sharp implement across a soffit or siding panel face without cutting all the way through the panel. This weakens the vinyl surface in a specific area and allows the panel to be bent and broken off cleanly.

Sealant: Any of a variety of elastic materials used to fill or seal joints in wood, metal, masonry, and other materials.

Shim: A building material used to even a surface prior to installing vinyl siding.

Soffit: Material used to enclose the horizontal underside of an eave or overhang. Soffit is designed to be installed lengthwise from wall to fascia.

Starter Strip: An accessory applied directly to the surface of the building and used to secure the first course of siding to the home.

Toplock: The locking feature on top of the panel.

Underlap: Section of the panel that is underneath an adjacent panel in a course.

Utility Trim: A piece of trim used when top lock has been removed from the siding, to secure the last course of siding to the well.

Water-Resistive Barrier: A material applied between the sheathing and the siding that is intended to resist any water that penetrates through the siding and meets the requirements of ICC AC38.

Weep Holes: Openings cut into the siding or accessories to allow for water runoff.

