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Exterior End Cut & Raw Wood Sealer Instructions

Use of End Cut Sealer

Apply to end cuts with small or splintered areas where raw wood is exposed. Do not apply touch-up to areas that are already sealed or finished with color. If surface color touch-up is needed for finished product, please contact us directly via email at info@hewn.com, or by phone at [503.612.0241](tel:503.612.0241).

How to Apply

Mix the materials well before each use. The sealer should be applied with a chip brush or artist brush. Some areas may require multiple coats. When applying multiple coats, make sure to allow each coat enough time to dry before applying more.

Effects of Sealer

The exterior sealer will dry with a noticeable amount of sheen. The sealer's sheen will fade away over time.

Clean Up and Disposal

Clean brushes and equipment with mineral spirits or VOC compliant brush cleaner. Dispose of empty cans or unused portions in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

DANGER: Rags, steel wool or waste soaked with this product may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately after use, place rags, steel wool or waste in a sealed, water-filled metal container. Dispose of according to local regulations.



Caution

DANGER! Contains Petroleum Distillates and Crystalline Silica. May affect the brain or nervous system causing dizziness, headache or nausea. Causes eye, skin, nose and throat irritation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid breathing vapors, spray mist or sanding dust. If painting indoors, open windows and doors or use other means to ensure fresh air entry during application and drying. If you experience eye watering, headache or dizziness, or if air monitoring demonstrates vapor/mist levels are above applicable limits, wear an appropriate, properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) during and after application. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. When sanding, wear a dust mask. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Close the container after each use.

Notice: Reports of commercial painters have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the vapors may be harmful or fatal. Delayed effect from long term exposure: Cancer hazard. Contains crystalline silica, which can cause cancer. Risk depends upon duration and level of exposure to dust generated from sanding surfaces or spray mist.

First Aid

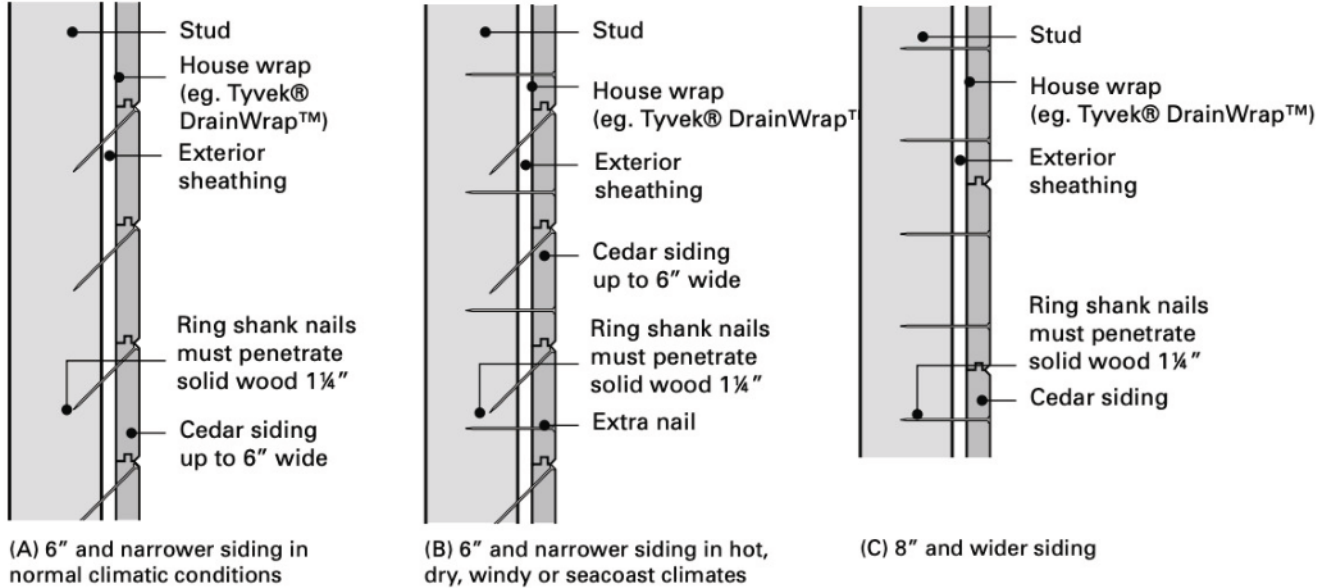
Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention*

If affected by vapor or spray mist, move to fresh air. If breathing difficulty continues, get medical attention*

Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately*

*** Call poison control center, hospital emergency room or physician immediately**

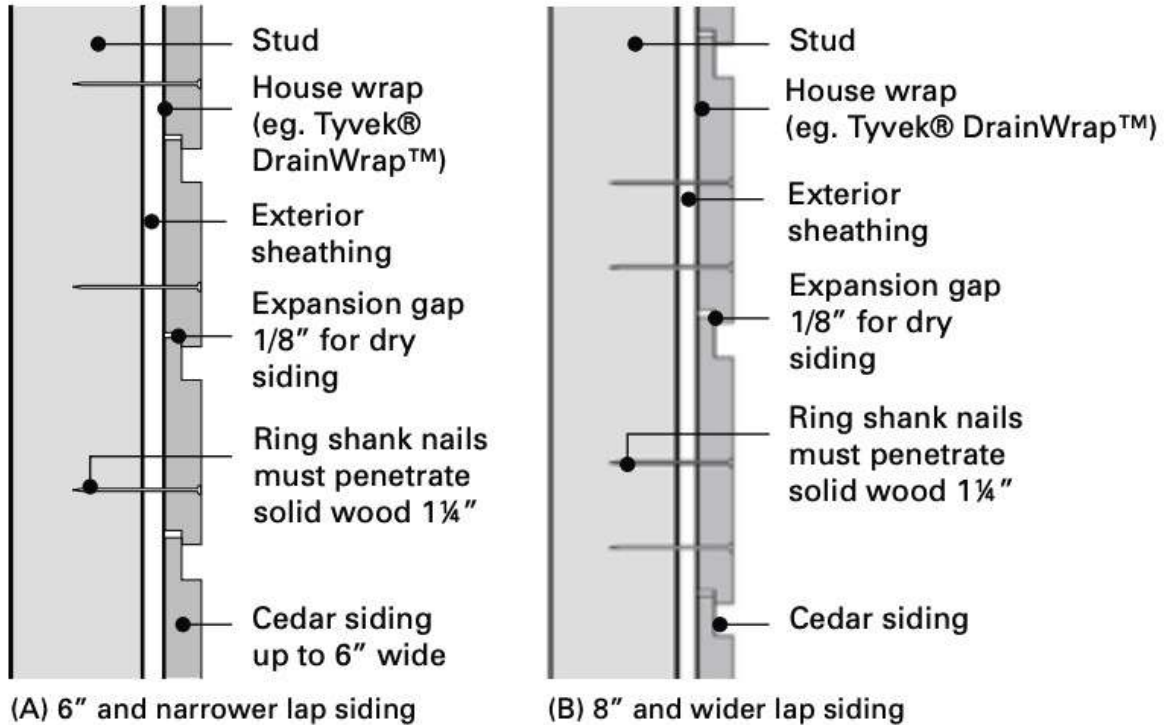
Tongue & Groove Installation



Tongue and groove siding can be installed horizontally or vertically. In horizontal application, start at the bottom and work up with the groove edges facing downwards. Siding up to 6 inches wide can be blind nailed with one siding nail per bearing toe-nailed through the base of each tongue. Wider siding should be face nailed using two nails per piece. Nails must penetrate 1-1/4 inches into solid wood.

In vertical application, start at one corner with grooved edge toward the adjacent wall. Use a level or plumb line to ensure that the first board is installed plumb. The grooved edge of the first board may have to be trimmed to ensure a flush fit. Siding is nailed to horizontal blocking lines installed between studs or to furring strips. As with horizontal installation, pieces up to 6 inches can be blind nailed and wider pieces should be face nailed.

Shiplap Installation



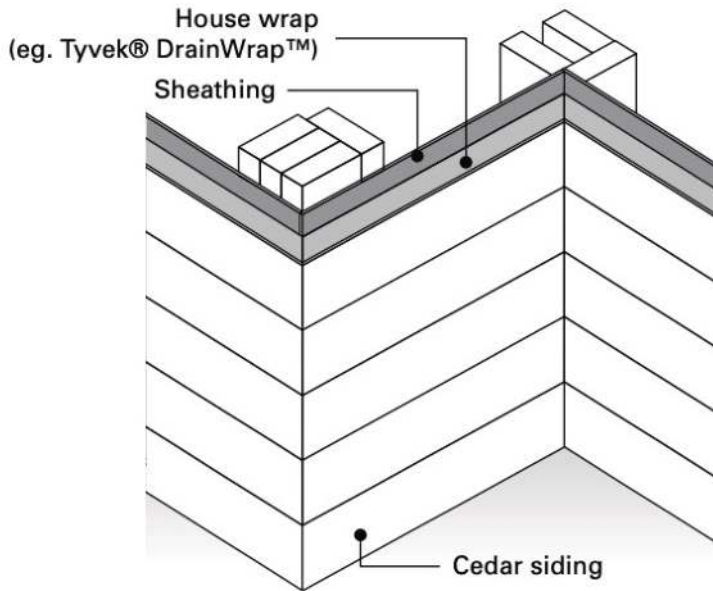
Lap siding can be installed horizontally or vertically. For horizontal applications, start with the bottom course and work up with the channels pointing upwards. Allow a 1/8 inch expansion gap between pieces if the siding is air or kiln-dried. Do not nail through overlaps.

For siding up to 6 inches wide, use one nail one inch up from the lap. Face nail with two nails per piece for 8 inches patterns and wider, keeping nails 2-1/2 to 3 inches apart to allow for dimensional movement without splitting. For vertical applications, siding should be nailed to horizontal blocking or furring strips.

Vertical Installation

NOTE: Vertical installation requires blocking within the wall cavity so that there is solid framing for the siding to be attached.

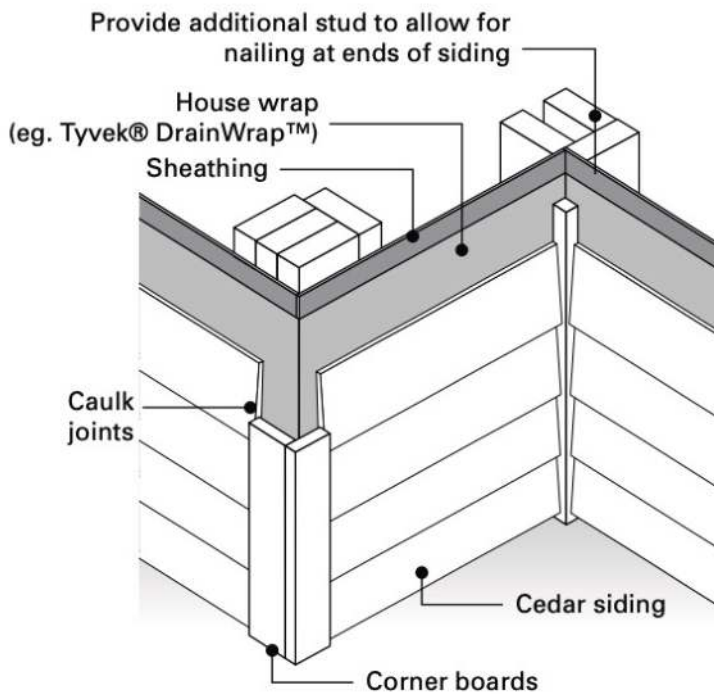
Installing Corners and Field Joints



(A) Mitered Corners

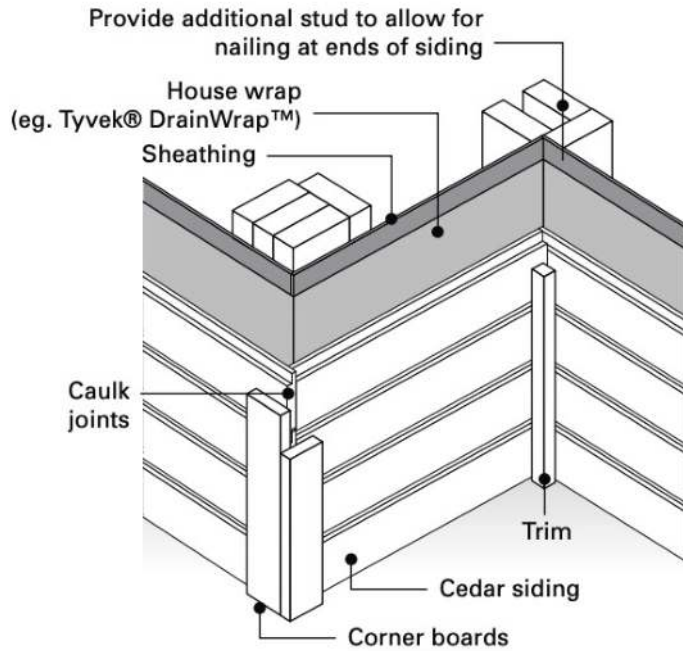
There are two main methods used for outside corners. The choice depends primarily on the desired appearance but also the experience and skill of the installer.

Mitered corners offer a professional looking finish. They are most commonly used with horizontally applied siding applications such as bevel. Mitered corners require good carpentry skills. They must fit tightly for the full depth of the miter.



(B) Corners boards

Corner boards are a popular and easier alternative to mitered corners. Thickness of the corner board will depend on the thickness of the siding. The most common are 3/4 inch or 1-1/4 inches thick. Width is a matter of taste and proper proportion. Corner boards are applied to the sheathing with siding fitting tightly against the narrow edge of the boards, allowing for expansion and an adequate caulking bead. The corner boards and the ends of the siding are nailed to the corner studs which anchors the wood for a maintenance-free joint. Designing roofs with an eaves overhang to protect corners from weathering also helps ensure trouble-free joints. Always apply primer or stain end cuts. With corner boards, there is the choice of applying them next to the siding or over top of the siding as shown here.



(C) Trim boards

As in the illustration, at inside corners, siding is frequently butted against a 2 × 2 trim strip. It can also be butted against adjoining walls with a trim strip used to cover the joint.

When butt jointing siding, cut ends at 45 degree angles to form an overlapping joint. This is particularly important for vertical installation. Ensure joints meet on studs, blocking or furring strips with the nail penetrating solid wood at least 1¼ inches.

All installers should learn and follow “best practices” in order to deliver a better job for their customer and reduce call backs.

How to Acclimize Siding

One of the most stable softwoods, Western Red Cedar is nevertheless a natural material and it responds to the environment. Cedar siding can swell or shrink as it gains or loses moisture to reach equilibrium with the moisture content of the surrounding air. Ensuring that the moisture content of cedar siding is at equilibrium before it is installed will minimize movement later on. Recommended moisture content for sidings used in various regions of the country are given in the table below. On the job site, keep the wood dry. Stack siding off the ground and under cover. If the wood is to be stored over damp ground or new concrete, place a moisture barrier under the siding. Siding should be 4" to 6" (102-152mm) above the ground with air circulating freely around and throughout the stack. Acclimatization time varies with the moisture content of the siding. The following procedures are suggested for different siding specifications.



Job Site Storage

Until installed, Western Red Cedar siding needs protection from direct sunlight, water saturation, snow, ice, dirt, and other elements. Store the siding flat and off the ground on stickers and a vapor barrier so that moisture is not absorbed through the bottom boards of the stack. Protect with a waterproof covering elevated in the center so that water does not pool on the cover. Do not completely seal the bundle, as good air circulation is required. Ideally, the siding should be stored in an enclosed building such as a garage prior to use.

Kiln Dried vs Green Siding

These have been dried at the mill to 12-15% moisture content. They are the most ready-to-use of all siding products. If the siding has not been wetted prior to arrival on the job site it may be applied upon arrival except in the Southwest where 3 to 5 days of well ventilated storage is generally required. If the siding has been wetted it must be separated and allowed to dry thoroughly before installing.

Knotty sidings are air or kiln dried to less than 19% moisture content. Stack the siding on evenly spaced, vertically aligned stickers (figure below) in a dry storage area for 7-10 days. More time may be required in damp or humid conditions.



Unseasoned or green sidings have not been dried prior to delivery and require a longer time to acclimatize than seasoned sidings. Separate the siding with vertically aligned stickers (figure on right) and store in a well ventilated dry location for a minimum of 30 days or longer in damp or humid conditions. If specifying unseasoned siding, patterns such as channel, bevel and board-and-batten are recommended since these allow for shrinkage. Narrower widths are also recommended since these move less overall than wider widths.

Recommended Moisture Content for Siding Installation

Most Areas		Dry, Southwest States		Damp, Warm Southeastern Coastal Areas	
Average	Individual Pieces	Average	Individual Pieces	Average	Individual Pieces
12%	9 - 14%	9%	7 - 12%	12%	9 - 14%

1. To calculate average, test 10% or more of pieces.
2. Source: Wood Handbook 1987.