DOUBLE 5
CLASSIC SHINGLE

Before starting the installation, study the product specifications about the covering power of each siding packet. You can find this information in the brochure of ST- LAURENT Siding.

A) INTRODUCTION
This drawing is provided with the National Building Code of Canada Section 9.27. In coastal provinces (QC, NF, MB, B.C.), the siding ST- LAURENT MUST BE INSTALLED ON FURRING STRIPS (STRAPPING). We recommend using a mechanical ventilation system governed by humidity controls, as indicated in the NBC. TOGETHER with the installation of FURRING STRIPS. Strapping must be laid out by some manufacturers of construction paper.

B) GENERAL INFORMATION

1. STORAGE
do not store St-Laurent siding in a heated building. Storage in a heated place removes moisture in the boards and causes them to warp after installation. The siding should be stored on pallets outside, protected by St-Laurent so that it remains flat and must be covered with a waterproof plastic provided by ST- LAURENT. If the packets are not covered with this waterproof plastic, it can result in an accumulation of water in the packets thereby increasing the humidity which can cause excessive damage to the siding.

2. WALL CONSTRUCTION
ST- LAURENT panels can be applied on double walls or not. STUDS SHOULD NOT BE SPACED MORE THAN 16 inches. (400 mm) re. Use construction paper or blaster board under the siding. Apply at least 8 inches BETWEEN THE BOTTOM OF THE SIDING AND THE GROUND. THE SIDING SHOULD NOT BE IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH CEMENT.

3. SIDING INSULATION
ST- LAURENT siding can be applied over rigid foam or fiberglass sheathing. a) Wall bracing must be appropriate as required by the National Building Code.

b) When applied over a rigid foam having a thickness of less than 1”, the siding can be nailed directly using a length of nails which take account of the thickness of the foam.

When applied over a foam of 1 “or more on a blaster board, floating sheathing, furring strips must be applied to obtain a solid leveled nailing base. St- Lauren shall not be liable for any damage caused by moisture condensation inside the walls or cracking of the insulation during or after installation of the siding.

4. Vapor barrier
A vapor barrier TYPE I is polyethylene or aluminum foil must be carefully installed on the inside front of the walls. There must be continuous protection behind the walls to prevent condensation on the outside walls. This is absolutely necessary to prevent damage caused by condensation in the wall. YOU SHOULD BE VERY CAREFUL, to nail all openings for electrical boxes, conduits and wire plumbing pipes, joints and any damage to vapor barrier to prevent moisture entry. Installation of a vapor barrier is required for any non insulated building in areas where the average temperature is less than 0°C (32°F) or less in January.

5. BASEMENT AND CRAWL SPACE
Gravel floor in basements and crawl spaces are important sources of moisture. It is therefore ESSENTIAL that these floors be covered (by a layer of cement, asphalt, polyethylene, etc.) to minimize the risk of damage to the structure and siding caused by humidity.

6. MOISTURE DUE TO NEW CONSTRUCTION
In the case of new construction, you must ensure that the accumulation of excessive moisture caused by drying cement and paint can escape without damaging the walls, allowing adequate ventilation. It is therefore recommended to partially open the windows to let the excess moisture out.

7. FURRING STRIPS (STRAPPING)

To have good ventilation behind the siding, it is important that siding is installed on strapping avoiding moisture accumulation in the walls that can cause damage due to installation or estivation of humidity.

CCMC, the Canadian Centre for Construction Materials and Building Code strongly suggests the use of strapping under siding installation.

When furring strips are installed, they are applied vertically (except under vertical and diagonal siding - see section C-2) and nailed into the studs of wall spaced by 16 inches (400 mm) or along entire length. The thickness of the strapping must be at least 1/4 inch (6 mm) except for vertical installation or it must be at least 1/2 in. (25 mm) (see Section C-2). TO ENSURE GOOD VENTILATION, SPACE BETWEEN THE STRAPPING MUST BE LEFT OPEN AT TOP AND BOTTOM. In addition, there must be horizontal passages for the circulation of air above and below the windows and doors (see diagram B). At the base, a short strapping about 12 inches (300 mm) should be placed vertically and centered between the bases molding. When installing siding vertically and diagonally, horizontal strapping must be installed in non- continuous strips every 16 inches (400 mm) on a SOLID wall. As shown in the drawing. Nail the siding in the groove 1/2 in. (12 mm) near the top, or ON EACH STUD OR FURRING STRIP. DO NOT LET MORE THAN 16 inches (400 mm) BETWEEN THE NAILS. Touch up HORIZONTAL exposed ends using color matching ST- LAURENT retouching paint.

8. TREATMENT OF WINDOWS AND DOORS

Nail the siding every 8 in. (200 mm) or around windows and doors. Leave a space of 3/16 inch (5 mm) between the siding and the edges of windows and doors and caulk. NEVER FORCE OR FOLD THE SIDING FOR PUTTING IT IN PLACE. ALWAYS LEAVE 1/8 inch (5 mm) BETWEEN SIDING AND BORDERS AND CAULK. For a better finish, J-mouldings are used.

9. REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING SIDING

The new siding is applied on top of the original siding. The old siding should be removed if it is not level or does not allow a proper nailing of the new siding.

10. MASONRY CONSTRUCTION

In all cases where siding is to be attached to a masonry construction, strapping strips are nailed on a 3/4 inch (19 mm) in the studs or over a stud or furring strip to allow the installation. The installation should have a R factor equal to or greater than the R factor of the wall to cover.

11. CUTTING
Use a fine tooth, or an electric saw with a combination blade. It should be cut on the finished surface of the siding.

12. ACCESSORIES
ST- LAURENT siding provides a complete line of accessories: a) Starter strips. b) Inside and outside corners, aluminum joints in assorted colors. c) Nails in assorted colors. d) Starter strips.

13. NAILS

2-3/4 in nails are available in assorted colors. Length of nails will be determined by the type and thickness of the wall material. In all cases, it should be sufficient to allow a minimum penetration of 1 1/4” (32 mm) in solid wood. NAILS SHOULD NOT BE MORE SPACED THAN 16 “ (400 MM) except for laying DIAGONALS (see Section C-2). Begin nailing in the middle of each panel, continuing from the edge to the other end, and then, in one only direction to prevent waving in the siding. Do not push the nails heads in the siding.

D) DETAILED INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

This siding can be installed horizontally, diagonally, or vertically. Different installation techniques are recommended for each installation. Use the appropriate method for the type of installation you choose.

1. HORIZONTAL INSTALLATION

Level and install the vented metal starter strip at the bottom of the lining or the threshold plates, or up to 1 inch. (25 mm) lower, as required by the plans. Install the first row of siding ensuring that it is securely plugged into the starter strip as shown in the drawing. Nail the siding in the groove 1/2 in. (12 mm) near the top, or ON EACH STUD OR FURRING STRIP. DO NOT LET MORE THAN 16 inches (400 mm) BETWEEN THE NAILS. Touch up HORIZONTAL exposed ends using color matching ST- LAURENT retouching paint.

2. DIAGONAL INSTALLATION

When the siding is placed diagonally between the nails should not exceed 16 inches (400 mm). Strapping should be spaced 12 “(300 mm) or for horizontal strapping 16 “t laying diagonally. For solid walls (wood or wafer panel) nailing should be done on the studs and also at intervals in the wall. Nail on top of the panel each time it crosses a stud or nailing. Joists must be applied diagonally over studs.

3. VERTICAL INSTALLATION

Vertical installation of the siding MUST BE over strapping (thickest 1 inch. (25 mm)) HORIZONTALLY nailed every 16 inches (400 mm) on a SOLID wall (not on fibreglass). When the siding is installed vertically or diagonally lower ends of the siding must be protected by one of the following techniques: a) Touch up exposed ends using color matching ST- LAURENT retouching paint. Install a metal stop moulding under the lower end and caulk between the board and the stop moulding.

4. THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY TO THREE TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS:

a) JOINTS: The vertical joint between two adjacent pieces of siding must be located in the middle of a stud or furring strip. Leave a space of 3/8 inch (9 mm) between the pieces of siding. Insert color match aluminum joint moulding.

b) WALLS OF TWO OR MORE STAGES (new construction only) When installed vertically or diagonally cut the siding at each floor and leave a gap of 3/8 inch. (9 mm) between the top of the siding pieces and those of the next floor. The joint created can be finished using one of these two techniques. Do not use these techniques for vertical or diagonal installation because there would be a risk of water infiltration.

c) Caulk the 3/8 inch. (9 mm) space and cover with a finish trim. Caulk space between the finish trim and the siding.

l) Install transition trim and caulk space between the trim and the siding.

5. MAINTENANCE OF PRE-FINISHED ST- LAURENT SIDINGS
The finishes covers ST- LAURENT siding are durable and require little maintenance. However, the siding MUST be washed annually with a non-abrasive household cleaner. To make sure the cleaner will not damage the surface try it on a small part of the window before applying. Rinse the surface thoroughly after cleaning.

FUTUR STRIPS

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