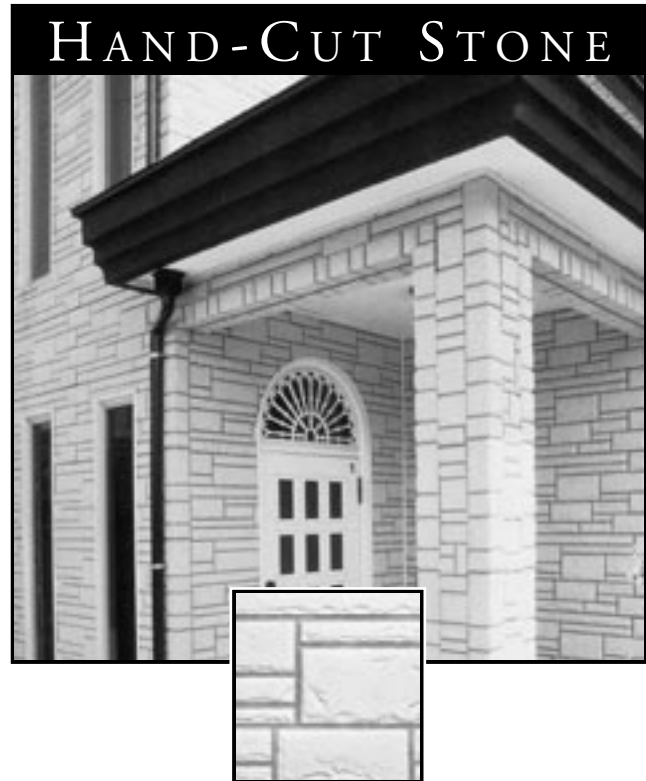


Installation Guidelines

For skirting applications, please see Nailite's Skirting Installation Guide which is available on-line at www.nailite.com



Nailite International provides these instructions as installation guidelines. Nailite, however, neither installs the panels nor has any control over the installation. It is the responsibility of the contractor and/or the installer to ensure Nailite siding panels are installed in accordance with these instructions and any applicable building codes. Nailite assumes no liability for either improper installation or personal injury resulting from improper use or installation.

Tested per ICC NER-580.



NAILITE

head over heels over home

For more information on Nailite and its wide variety of state-of-the-art products, please call us at (305) 620-6200; or fax to (305) 623-8227; or write: 1111 NW 165th Street, Miami, Florida 33169-5819

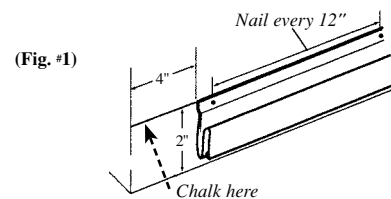
www.nailite.com

BASIC GUIDELINES:

1. Always work from left to right, completing installation on one wall before beginning another, always starting at the lowest point of the structure.
2. As with any plastic exterior building materials, Nailite panels will expand and contract with a change in temperature. Therefore, during installation it is necessary to position the panels properly to compensate for temperature effects. Use caution not to force panels down onto the flange of the lower row, as this will override the expansion joints and may cause buckling. Storing panels in heated areas make them more pliable, allowing for easier installation in colder temperatures. Store panels on edge, do not stack flat.
3. **To ensure color uniformity, do not mix dye lots on the same wall.** All cartons are marked with a dye lot number (code) on the carton.
4. Nailite panels are intended for use in a vertical placement only, and are not designed or warranted for roofing or flooring applications. Mansard roofs with a 45/12 slope or greater are acceptable applications.
5. It is essential that you work over a smooth, flat, nailable wall surface, (i.e. 7/16" OSB board or plywood is recommended). If furring strips are utilized, the area between the furring strips must be filled to ensure a flat and level surface.
6. Fasteners used to secure Nailite panels must penetrate a solid substrate by at least 7/16". Plan ahead since the size of your **non-corrosive fasteners** may vary from job to job.
7. If face nailing is employed, pre-drill a hole in an inconspicuous area, such as a mortar joint. The hole must be larger than the shank of the nail or screw, but smaller than the head, to allow for possible expansion. The head can be covered with matching paint, or Nailite mortar fill.
8. Fastening the panels should not restrict panel movement. Fasteners should be driven straight into the **center of any elongated hole making light contact** with the panel, allowing the panel to be hung. It is best to work with the panels at waist-level, allowing the installer to inspect the back of the panels, **verifying that all fingers are properly engaged.**
9. **Do not install all corners at one time, or you will lose the ability to adjust and properly align them to the panels.** Install no more than two corners at a time.
10. Siding has always been designed as an exterior cladding, not a weather resistant barrier. Nailite siding is designed to allow the material underneath it to breathe; therefore, it is not a watertight covering. To achieve designed performance, Nailite siding must be installed over a weather resistant house barrier system such as house wrap.

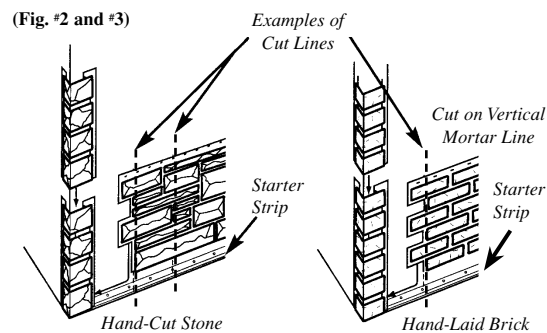
INSTALLATION STEPS:

STEP ONE: Install the starter strip at the lowest point of the structure. The strip should be positioned 4" from the wall corner allowing for the width of the corner piece. (Figure #1). Nail the starter strip every 12". Make sure the starter strip remains level.

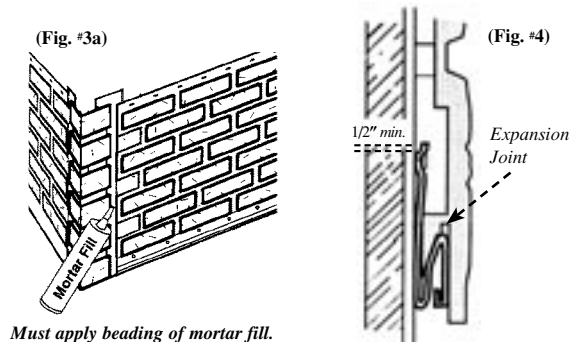


STEP TWO: Determine the number of panels needed for the wall by measuring the total length of the wall in inches, subtracting the width of the corner pieces used and dividing by 39 1/4" (the width of one panel exposed to the weather). As you will need to cut the end panel, ensure that it remains at least 12" wide by reducing the size of the starting panel. The panel can be cut in 8" increments anywhere along the panel, however, be sure not to overlap the mortar joints of the panel below to ensure a pleasing and authentic Brick or Stone look is maintained. Do not cut more than one end piece at this time since adjustments will be required for succeeding rows.

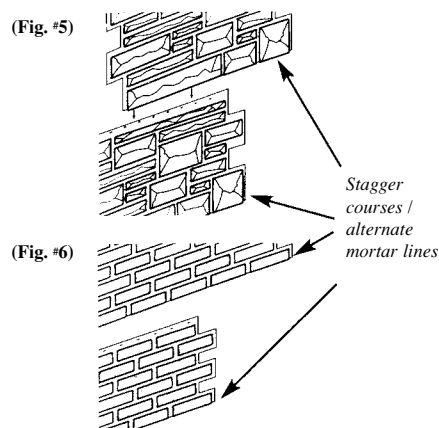
STEP THREE: Working from left to right, install the first Brick or Stone corner approximately 1/8" below the bottom edge of the starter strip. Slide the first panel left, butting it flush to the corner. (Figures #2 and #3). Set the first panel gently onto the starter strip making sure to properly engage all installation fingers while not overriding the expansion joints (Figure #4). Slide panel left, butting to within 1/16" of the corner. With Brick panels, be sure to match the horizontal mortar line with the corner. Note: the Stone panels have a random pattern and are not designed to match the mortar lines of the corners. **You must apply a bead of mortar fill at corner/panel alignment when done (Figure #3a).** Caution: Overriding the expansion joints may restrict panel movement and may cause buckling. The panel requires a minimum of five fasteners per panel. A closer spacing of fasteners is required for high velocity wind areas; for details refer to report NER-580.



STEP FOUR: Drive nails straight through substrate while ensuring that the nail head only makes light contact with the panel. Hook the next panel into the starter strip and slide it into the first panel. Install the remaining courses repeating Steps 1-3. In order to achieve a realistic look of Brick or Stone, stagger each subsequent course in increments of 8". (Figures #5 and #6) Never force panels down on top of each other. Set them down gently, ensuring that every finger is engaged, and allow the panels to seat themselves. **Hint:** Installation is easier by elevating the right side of the panel slightly. Be sure all locking fingers are properly engaged.

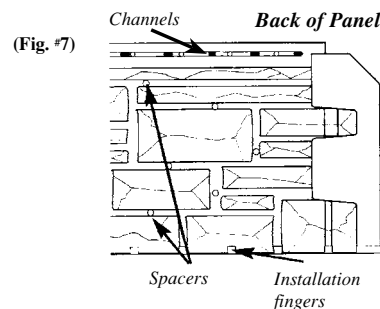


STEP FIVE: When installing the Brick or Stone panels to corners or J-channels, it may be necessary to trim the installation fingers, spacers and channels on the back of the panels within 3" of the corner or J-channel for a better fit. (Figure #7) J-Channels are made to match the mortar color and are available with both 3/4" and 1 1/8" pockets. The 3/4" looks best for Brick and the 1 1/8" is better for Stone.



STEP SIX: Note: Nailite provides positive stop posts by the installation fingers on the back panels. When installing succeeding rows of panels, do not force the panels beyond the stop posts. The stops are designed to prevent buckling due to changing temperatures. The panel requires a minimum of five fasteners per panel. The non-corrosive fasteners must be installed into a solid substrate of no less than 7/16" thick.

When attaching the fasteners be sure they only lightly touch the panel allowing it to move with varying temperatures. The fastener must be installed flush with the panel, so as not to interfere with the succeeding row of panels.



STEP SEVEN: Note that panels may expand or contract up to 1/4". Normal mortar line spacing is approximately 1/2". **If the temperature is about 30 degrees F, position the panels so the mortar line between them is about 5/8" wide to allow for expansion in warmer weather. If the temperature is about 60 degrees F, decrease the spacing to about 1/2" thereby allowing for both expansion and contraction as the temperature changes. If the temperature is about 90 degrees F, decrease the space further to 3/8" to allow for contraction in colder weather. (Figure #8)**

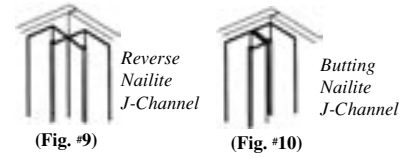
(Fig. #8)

TEMPERATURE	PANEL SPACING
30 Degrees F	5/8"
60 Degrees F	1/2"
90 Degrees F	3/8"

STEP EIGHT: Fitting panel pieces between windows or around openings requires a cut-back spacing of 1/8" when panels are installed in colder temperatures. Similar spacing may also be necessary when fitting panels into gable ends, over roof angles, around light blocks or any other place where adequate panel movement is prevented.

STEP NINE: Alternate the start of each successive row of panels by 8" increments. Be sure the right end piece of the row is no less than 12" wide.

STEP TEN: Nailite J-channels may be used for inside corner treatments or you may scribe and cut panels to fit into the corner. It is recommended to sleave the corner with vinyl or aluminum coil prior to installation of panels. (Figures #9 and #10)
Caulk corner after installation.



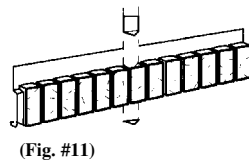
STEP ELEVEN: When completing a wall, face nailing may be necessary. If face nailing is employed, pre-drill a hole in an inconspicuous area, such as a mortar joint. The hole must be larger than the shank of the nail or screw, but smaller than the head, to allow for possible expansion. The head can be covered with matching paint, or Nailite mortar fill.

INSTALLING BRICK OR STONE LEDGE TRIM

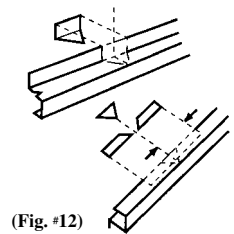
Nailite Brick or Stone ledge trim installs over the top course of panels.

BENDING LEDGE TRIM

Nailite ledge trim can be heat-bent and installed around a corner. Before applying heat you must first cut out a v-notch from the ledge trim piece at the point where you plan on bending it. (Figure #11)



Because of the different shape of the Stone, unique notches must be made before the ledge trim can be heat-bent and installed on an outside corner. (Figure #12)



REMINDE RS :

Some adjustment may need to be made at the vertical overlap of two corners (as they are installed) in order to maintain the corner/panel horizontal alignment. There is approximately a 1/2" vertical adjustment available.

Be sure to apply a beading of mortar fill where all brick and stone panels and corners meet. (See Figure #3a)

Fitting panels between windows or around openings requires a cut-back spacing of approximately 1/8" to allow for product expansion.

ATTACHING OBJECTS TO PANELS

Never attach fixtures directly to Nailite siding. When attaching fixtures, use a block and first drill a hole slightly larger than the shank of the fasteners, allowing for expansion and contraction. Note: fasteners for fixtures must penetrate the solid substrate.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

SITUATION

1. Panels won't lock together side to side.
2. The bottom locking fingers won't lock into the previous row.

ITEMS TO CHECK

The wall may not be level and flat. Check previous panels to ensure that all panels and installation fingers are properly seated. (See Basic Guidelines)

1. Panels are buckling on the wall.
2. Panels are not laying down flat.

Make sure the nails are not restricting panel movement. Check for proper spacing at side interlocks. Make sure all fingers are engaged into previous panel.