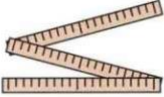





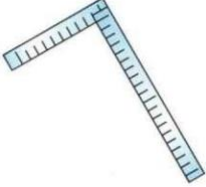
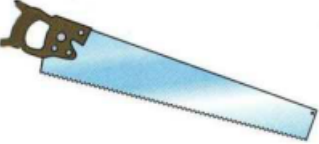
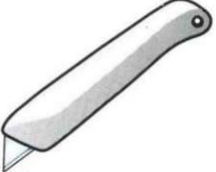



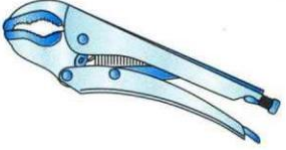
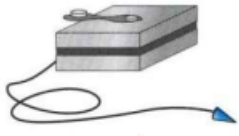

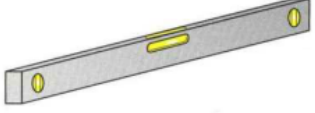


## Tools required to install the siding

	1. Folding rule		9. Safety goggles
	2. Measuring tape		10. Slot puncher
	3. Screwdriver		11. Sheet metal shear
	4. Angle bar		12. Wood cutting saw
	5. Cutter		13. Latch extruder
	6. Hammer		14. Chainsaw
	7. Pliers		15. Levelling string
	8. Shear		16. Spirit level

Prior to installation, the equipment components that may interfere with the work must be removed from the building walls. Seal any gaps around the door and window openings and repair any damage to the walls.

The wooden strips are preferably to be made of coniferous wood, well-dried and carefully impregnated. Minimum section 25x50 mm (thickness depends on insulation thickness). The strips to be used for working the door and window openings, building corners and other finishes should be prepared at least twice as wide.

## 1. MARKING THE HORIZONTAL REFERENCE LINE

Installation starts with marking the horizontal reference line. For this purpose, select the lowest point at the corner of the building to be covered by the cladding.

Above this point, measure a distance equal to the width of the start strip, drive in a nail, and measure the distance from the nail to the overhang or to the upper edge of the wall. Mark this distance on the other corners, drive in the nails and stretch the string to mark the upper edge for mounting the start strip. Below, mount the (wider) wooden strips along the string using dowels [Fig.1].

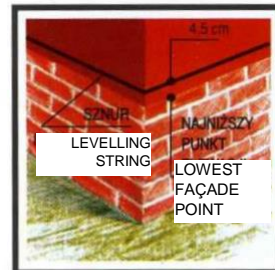
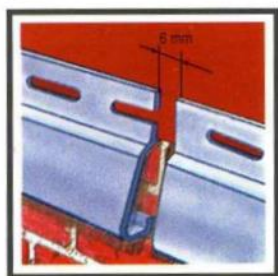


Fig. 1

## 2. WOODEN STRUCTURE

Mount the wooden strips prepared according to the design vertically to the wall of the building using dowels with a minimum diameter of 8 mm (the length of dowels depends on strip thickness and the type of material of the building walls). The spacing of dowels must not exceed 100 cm. Start the installation from the corners by setting the strip exactly vertically, perpendicular to the upper edge of the wall or overhang. The distance between vertical strips must not exceed 60 cm. Make sure that the longitudinal holes cut in the panels are in the middle of the strips. Cut the remaining vertical strips shorter, taking into account the width of the horizontal wooden strip (finish strip). Mount wide strips around the window and door openings. If the walls are uneven, use levelling wedges. The wooden structure should not warp or bend, as this may change the appearance of the façade. Fill thoroughly the space between the strips (thermal insulation) with insulation material, best with seasoned polystyrene foam.

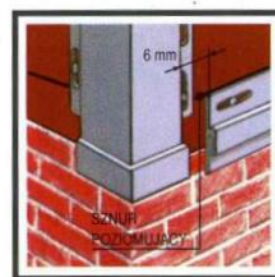
## 3. START STRIP



rys. 2

Mount the start strip along the string which marks the horizontal reference line. Start the installation from the building's corner leaving room for corners and other finish strips. Leave the expansion joint of 6mm at all connections, taking into account the expansion of the siding. Drive in the galvanized nails (head not less than 8mm) perpendicularly in the middle of the slotted holes every 20 cm [Fig. 2, 3].

Fig. 2



rys. 2

## 4. OUTER CORNER

Start the installation at 6 mm below the upper edge of the wall or overhang and at 6 mm below the lower edge of the start strip. Drive in the first nail into the upper part of the highest hole and set the perpendicular line very carefully. Then drive in the remaining nails in the middle of the slotted holes (max. every 30 cm) [Fig. 4]. Join two corner profiles, cut out 2.5 cm of the upper part of the lower corner, except for the front part, and slide the upper corner onto the lower one to a depth of 1.9 cm, leaving 6 mm expansion joint, that is the space for expansion of the siding [Fig. 4a].

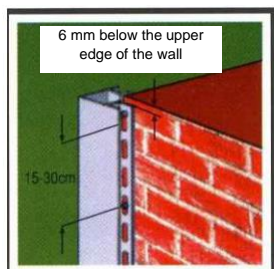


Fig. 4

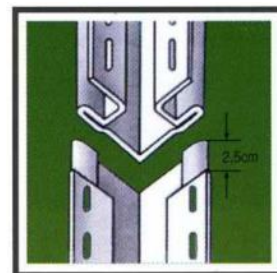


Fig. 4a

## 5. INNER CORNER

Follow the same procedures as for the outer corner. Both types of corners are to be installed before mounting the panels. The panels are at the right angle in relation to the corners [Fig. 5].

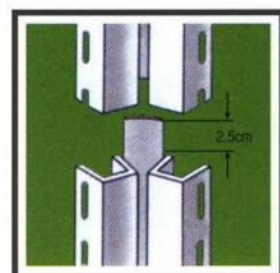
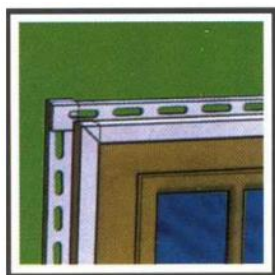


Fig. 5

## 6. J-TYPE FINISH STRIPS

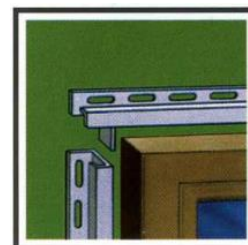
Work the door and window openings with J-type strips, mounting them to the wooden structure [Fig. 6]. Cut the J-type strips so that they are longer (minimum two strip widths) than the width and height of the opening to be worked. Cut and bent the ends of the upper strip so that they fit into the side strips to form a water drain channel [Fig. 6a].



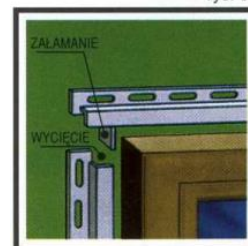
rys. 6

Cut the front end of the upper strip at 45°. Cut the upper ends of side J-type strips at right angles. Cut the inner (middle) part to a depth equal to the width of the front part of the strip [Fig. 6b]. Work the lower ends of the side strips in the same way as the ends of the upper strip and the both ends of the lower strip in the same way as the upper ends of the side strips.

Fig. 6



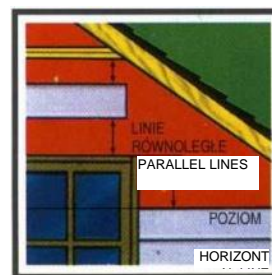
rys. 6a



rys. 6b

## 7. FAÇADE PANEL

Start the installation from the lowest layer by snapping the panel into the latch of the start strip. Start hammering in the middle of the strip by driving in the nails perpendicular to the wall, always in the middle of the slotted hole, leaving about 0.8 mm clearance between the nail head and the vinyl board. Always leave the expansion clearance between the side plane of the panel and the corner or finish strips (at below 4°C - 10 mm, at above 4°C - 6 mm). The panels must not fold [Fig. 7]. The panels are joined by applying the board using a 2.5 cm cover plate.



rys. 7

Fig. 7

The joints are least visible when the panels overlap from the most common viewing side. The joints should be offset to each other by 60-100 cm. To join the panels, use special laps cut out at the end of the panel by the manufacturer or make them by yourself. We do not recommend mounting panels shorter than 60 cm. The joints of the panels may overlap only at every second layer. There must be no stress on the panels when driving in the nails [Fig. 7a].

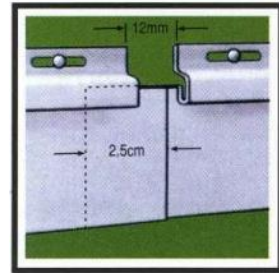


Fig. 7a

## 8. PANEL FITTING



Fig. 8

Mounting panels at the door or window openings requires frequent cutting to length. To do this, place the panel against the window and mark the cutting width, adding 6 mm on each side [Fig. 8]. Measure the distance from the edge of the latch on the last panel to the upper edge of the end strip [Fig. 8a]. Use the shear, and then the cutter, to cut out the marked area [Fig. 8b, 8c]. Then fit the panel into the opening.

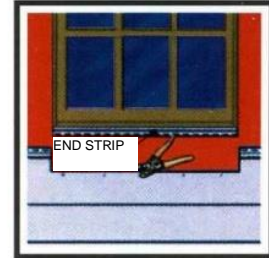


Fig. 8d

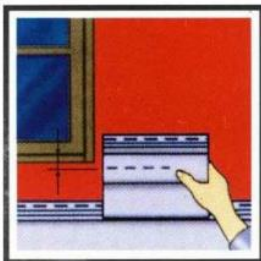


Fig. 8a

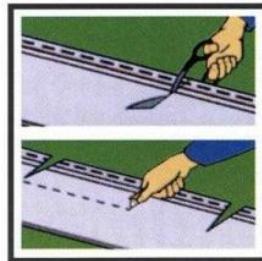


Fig. 8b, 8c

Extrude latches at 6 mm from the edge, max. every 15 cm [Fig. 8d]. Close the panel prepared like this in the latch of the lower panel and in the mounted end strip. When mounting the panel above the window and door, use the J-type strip in the reverse position [Fig. 8e].

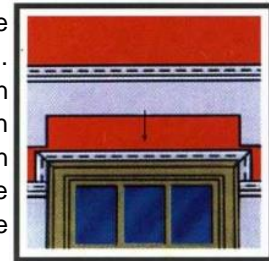


Fig. 8e

## 9. FINISH UNDER OVERHANG OR WALL EDGE

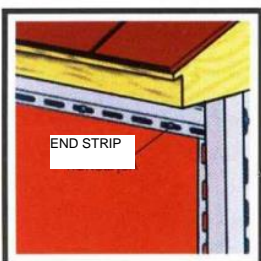


Fig. 9

Nail a suitable finish strip to the wooden structure [Fig. 9]. Measure the distance between the upper inner edge of the finish strip and the latch on the last row of panels [Fig. 9a]. Cut the last panel to this dimension and extrude latches at 6 mm from the edge, max. every 15 cm, using the extruder [Fig. 9b].

Slide the panel prepared like this into the latch of the lower panel and the end strip [Fig. 9c].

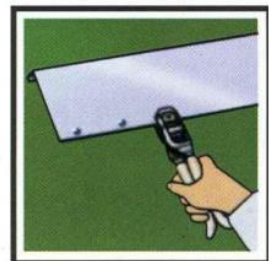


Fig. 9b



Fig. 9a

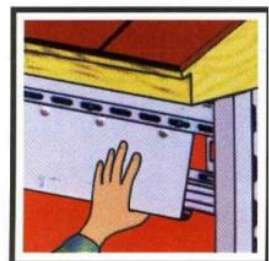
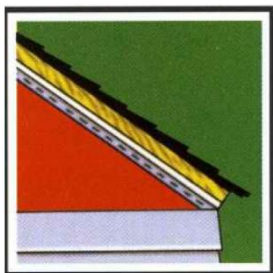


Fig. 9c



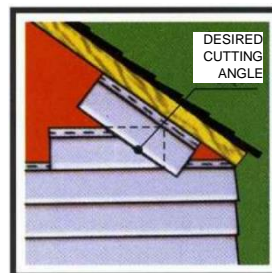
## 10. MOUNTING PANELS AT THE GABLES OF BUILDINGS

Press the J-type strip firmly against the overhang and nail it into the mounting strip [Fig. 10]. Cut the panel at the right angle using the template.



rys. 10

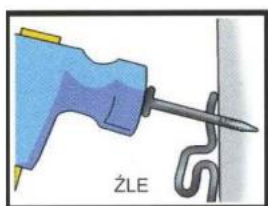
To make a template, you need two pieces of panel. Slide one piece into the latch on the lower panel and place the other against the edge of the overhang, and mark the angle you need [Fig. 10a]. In the same way, make a template for the other side [Fig. 10a]. The last vinyl panel will most often require a wooden strip to be placed under it.



rys. 10a

Fig. 10

## 11. HOW TO DRIVE NAILS

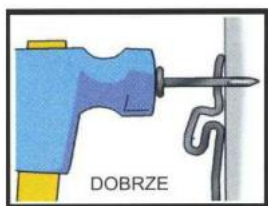


Vinyl siding expands and contracts depending on temperature changes by about 1 cm per panel.

Comply with the following rules:

- Nails must not be driven directly into the siding, because it will damage it causing bulges to appear under the influence of temperature.

- Do not nail any parts of the siding too much so as to allow vinyl elements to work. Always remember to leave a 0.8 mm clearance between the nail head and the vinyl board.



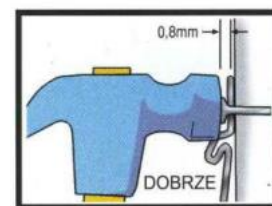
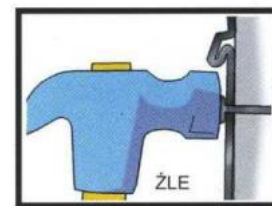
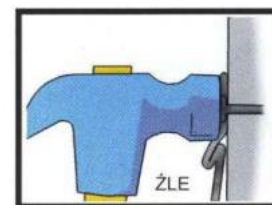
- Nails should always be driven in the middle of the slotted hole to allow the panels and auxiliary components to move as the siding expands and contracts. However, the nails should always be driven in perpendicularly to the wall.

- When mounting corners or vertical strips, the first nail should always be driven at the highest point of the first hole.

The other nails are driven into the central point of the hole.

- The distance between the nails driven when mounting panels can be max. 40 cm, and when hammering the auxiliary components it is between 15 cm and 30 cm.

(Always follow the manufacturer's notes and instructions.) Nails should not be driven in a way that causes stress on the façade structure.



## 12. NOTE

Wooden building façades are mounted directly to the walls after having repaired any damage and aligned the walls.