Residential

STEEL SIDING

Helpful Hints

MENARDS

MADE IN U.S.A.

Residential

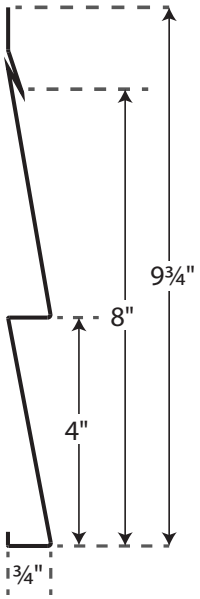
STEEL TRIM & ACCESSORIES

We offer the best choice of Residential Steel Siding Panels. Complete the look with our other quality steel products. Steel Roofing, Soffit, Fascia, Gutter, Vents, Trim, Trim Coil, & Custom Bent Trim.

To view our full line of trim & accessories, please visit at *www.midwestmanufacturing.com*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
CORNER BASE *155-0299*	**CORNER COVER** *155-0300*	**J-CHANNEL** *155-0306*	**FINISH TRIM** *155-0309*	**LINEAL TRIM** *155-0318*	**STARTER STRIP** *146-1020*	**DOUBLE ANGLE** *156-5861*	**BRICKMOLD COVER** *155-0312*

Premium Pro-Lap®



Premium Pro-Snap®

Pro-Rib® & Premium Pro-Rib®

Residential

STEEL SIDING COLORS

BRITE WHITE

WHITE


LIGHT STONE


PINEWOOD


BEIGE


TAN


BRONZE


BURNISHED SLATE


BROWN


CHARCOAL BLACK


MIDNIGHT BLACK


EMERALD GREEN

ASH GRAY


LIGHT GRAY


CHARCOAL GRAY


MIDNIGHT GRAY


BRITE RED


RED


COLONIAL RED


BURGUNDY


OCEAN BLUE


MIDNIGHT BLUE

Designer Series


KNIGHT'S ARMOR

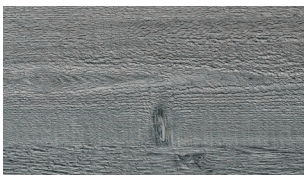

DOVER GRAY


SMOKY SABLE


SANDY CLAY

Woodgrain Series


ROUGH SAWN
NATURAL CEDAR


ROUGH SAWN
GRAY CEDAR

Note: Color samples show apporoximate tone.
Color of actual product may vary.
Final color approval should be made with actual material.

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Helpful
TOOLS

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12" Snips

Utility Knife

Snap Lock Punch
(D-4 Siding Only)

Caulking Gun

Safety Glasses

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Framing Square

1) SURFACE PREPARATION

The quality of the finished job depends on good preparation of the work surface. Check for low places on the surface of the wall and build out (shim) if required.

Prepare the entire house by replacing rotted wood and securing loose boards. Make sure you scrape any old paint buildup, old caulking and hardened putty. This is important to do around windows and doors where it might interfere with the positioning of the new trim.

New caulk should be applied around doors and windows before installation of siding to prevent air infiltration.

Remove downspouts and downspout elbows from the wall so they are not in your way. You may also have to tie back shrubbery or vegetation to protect it from damage during the installation process.

Pro-Lap Only - Wood furring is building out the wall surface to provide a smooth even base for nailing on the new siding. Lath strips are most commonly used. Furring is not usually necessary in new construction. Older homes often have uneven walls, and furring out low spots or shimming can help prevent a wavy appearance to the siding installation.

2) **HOUSE WRAP & INSULATION**

Once the house is stripped and prepped, it is recommended to use a house wrap to help reduce air infiltration. Most people wrap the entire house then come back to cut out door and window openings. House wrap is typically used on new construction, but can be used on existing homes as well.

If the walls are somewhat uneven or wavy you can shim them with lath and you can install fan fold insulation to help give a smooth surface to apply your new siding. Sometimes on older homes you have to use a combination of lath and fanfold insulation. Once the house has been prepped you can begin to install your starter strip or bottom trim.

3) **STARTING POINT & STARTER STRIP**

To begin, find the lowest corner of the house. Partially drive in a nail 10 inches above the lowest corner. Measure from the eave or soffit down to the nail you just put in, that dimension will be used to put a nail at all corners of the house and will ensure a consistent distance from the soffit line to install the starter strip or bottom trim. Be sure to check the string lines with a level as you go, just to make sure you are indeed level.

Install the starter strip or bottom trim at a consistent level around the entire building, but make sure that the trim is installed low enough on the wall that no wood is exposed.

Corner Base Trim Only - Leave a 2” gap between the end of the trim and any outside corners for the installation of corner trims.

4) **CORNER INSULATION** ***(Corner Base Trim Only)***

Once the trim is installed you can install the outside corner base. Install the outside corner base at all outside corner locations. The outside corner base should run from the eave to ½" past the bottom of the trim previously installed. When cutting the corner pieces, you can use a 12" snips or a hack saw with a metal cutting blade (It is not recommended to cut the corners with a power saw). After the siding is installed the corner cover will be installed.

When trimming out inside corners, use two J-channels at a right angle. Place a strip of tape mastic where the two J-channels come together to seal the joint.

5) **INSTALLING J-CHANNEL**

When you come to a door or window on the house you will have to do some cutting. The first thing you need to do is run J-channel around the door or window. You should run J-channel on all sides of the window. It is easy to get a good look on the corners of the window when you notch the J-channel. You may have to fur out the window or shim depending on where the cuts are made. Most windows have to be furred out above and below the window to accommodate the siding.

6) **DOORS & WINDOWS**

When applying siding around a door, you first need to put J-channel on both sides of the door and a piece across the top of the door much like you do with windows. It is typical to put a piece of flashing at the bottom corners of the door and extend the flashing under the door unless you have room to get a piece of siding beneath it. This will depend on what type of steps or stoop you have on the house.

It is also a good time to install a new brickmold cover, residential and door jamb trim. Color matched brickmold should be installed before the j-channel is attached around the door.

7) **STARTING, LAPPING & FASTENING SIDING**

It is now time to start installing your siding panels. Follow the guide for the panel that you are using:

Pro-Rib/Premium Pro-Rib – Start by installing a hem trim into the corner trims and corner j-trims. Start at one corner by cutting the overlap rib off of a panel and sliding the cut edge into the hem trim. Install screws at or next to each rib with 2’ on center spacing vertically.

Pro-Snap - Start by installing a hem trim into the corner trims and corner j-trims. Start at one corner by cutting off the overlap rib off of a panel and sliding the cut edge into the hem trim. Install residential screws with neoprene washers 2’ on center to hold the panel in place on the cut edge, and install additional panels with Pro-Snap Screws.

Pro-Lap - Begin by locking the first piece into the bottom of the starter strip. The siding has slats cut into the top to let you know where the fasteners will go. It is best to locate the studs on your house and only place the fasteners where there is a wall stud. The siding has a removable protection film on each piece. Remember to remove this protective film as you install the siding. The siding pieces have been manufactured with a ½”notch in each end for lapping purposes. Each piece that you install will be lapped ½” to compensate for expansion and contraction.

When installing the siding make sure you do not drive the fasteners in too tight as this will cause some buckling to occur. When it comes to siding, it is better to be a little too loose than it is to be too tight.

8) **CUTTING SIDING**

When cutting the siding around doors and windows it is best to use a 12" snips to cut the panel across, and when cutting the panel lengthwise it is best to use a power shear or utility knife.

9) **FINISHING SIDING**

As you are installing the siding, be sure to check periodically that the siding is level. This can be done by placing a level on the siding.

When installing the siding on the wall make sure to stagger the lap joints. Lap joints will be much less noticeable if they are staggered in different places than if they fall in the same place. You should also run the laps away from the view of sight. For instance, when standing in your driveway the lap should be going away from you. The best way to do this is to start your siding on the corner wall furthest away from your driveway.

When you get to your last piece of siding you may have to cut some of the top off in order for it to fit into the J-channel. You may have to run lath at the top of the wall to shim out the top of the siding panel so it lays nicely inside the J-channel. If this is needed, install a piece of finish trim inside the J-channel. This is used to lock the siding in place.

It is recommended to use a snap lock punch on the partial piece of siding that is being installed at the top of the wall. After you have punched the siding piece, lock it into the installed finish trim.

Once you have completed one wall, begin working on the next wall until you have all the walls completed. The outside corner cover can run down past the bottom of the corner if necessary. Slide one side of the outside corner cover on the installed outside corner base and pull it over to snap into the other side.

HELPFUL TIPS

- It is best to install your siding as soon as possible. Water can get into a sealed bundle by condensation with temperature changes common to midwest summers. This can happen without direct exposure to rain or other sources of water. Moisture that is trapped in a bundle for an extended period can damage the paint surface, cause paint failure and even red rust. People often ask, “How long is too long?” This is a hard question to answer because it depends on how much moisture is in the bundle, and the warmer the temperature of the bundle, the faster the damage occurs.
- Store indoors with the bundle sloped enough so that any moisture that might be inside the bundle will drain out. If the material is kept absolutely dry inside the bundle, it could be stored indefinitely in a dry environment. Please keep in mind that condensation in the bundle can happen due to temperature swings or by just sitting in the sun.
- Never use a power saw, skil saw or mechanical blade that creates heat while cutting. Using any of these cutting methods will cause the steel to prematurely rust or cause red rust specks to be found on the panels.
- Stagger your laps. Never lap the siding all in the same place on the wall.
- Fasteners should go into the studs on the wall. If you don’t hit a stud you might hit a pipe or wire that could be in the wall cavity.
- The most important part of installing siding is the first piece you put on. It is critical that it is level and the same distance from corner to corner as the eave to bottom dimension.

AVAILABLE AT

MENARDS®