

SANDURA[®] TROPICAL SHINGLES

PREMIUM HARDWOOD SHINGLES

SIDEWALL INSTALLATION GUIDE

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Side wall Application



This guide provides only general guidelines for choosing and installing Sandura™ Wallaba Shingles. Although its content is accurate, it does not cover all situations. Moreover, since building codes vary by municipality and are subject to change, it is always best to consult with your local building code official for construction code requirements unique to your municipality. Furthermore, Woods Direct International in conjunction with Durable Wood Products, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from the use of its products or any information found in this guide.

SANDURA™ WALLABA SHINGLES Sidewall Installation

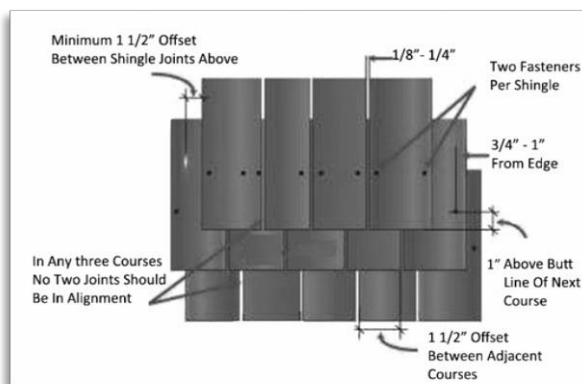
The instructions provided herein are not meant to supersede local construction code requirements. Be sure to consult with your local building code official for guidelines unique to your municipality. Sandura™ Premium Grade shingles are backed by a 50-year limited warranty. Utilizing this guide will assist in the proper installation of your Sandura™ shingles and help provide decades of protection and beauty with minimal maintenance.

Tools

Pneumatic Nailer, Hammer, Chop Saw, Jig Saw
Tape Measure, Storey Pole, Block Plane, Chalk
Line, Caulking Gun, Utility Knife, Ladder/
Scaffolding, Drill, Level, T-Bevel

STORAGE

Make sure to keep the shingles covered and dry before and during installation. Keep the shingle bundles off the ground or cement floor.



NOTE TO INSTALLERS

The specifications in this guide apply to the installation of Sandura™ shingles to exterior wall surfaces. Consult your local building code for proper preparation and installation requirements. Failure to comply with local building codes will void any warranty. Be sure to prepare all walls before beginning installation.

Walls should be smooth and free of protrusions, bulges, or nail ends.

- Cutting of the shingles is best accomplished with the use of a saw. A utility knife may be used to trim the tapered end.
- Calculate the number of courses to be installed by measuring the surface area to be covered and divide it by the desired exposure.
- The butt end of the first course must extend at least 1" below the top of the foundation, so add 1" to the wall height. Adjust the exposure to produce even courses. A 6" exposure is recommended.

Note: DO NOT USE ELECTROGALVANIZED FASTENERS

- Utilizing appropriate fasteners ensures the shingles are properly anchored and prevents potential chemical reactions with wood extractives that may lead to premature fastener degradation and assembly failure. Use **ONLY** type 304 stainless steel ring shank or type 316 stainless steel ring shank nails if within 15 miles of saltwater. The fastener length should be of sufficient length to penetrate the underlayment and at least 3/4" into the sheathing.
- Use two fasteners per shingle. Fasteners should be driven 3/4" - 1" from edges and no more than 1" above the butt line of the overlapping shingle. Sandura™ shingles may be installed over minimum 1/2" thick exterior grade plywood or OSB with ASTM D 226 felt underlayment. However, installing shingles over a ventilation system will allow for greater air circulation and a wall system that provides decades of long lasting protection.

Application

Apply type 30 ASTM D 226 or ASTM D 4869 felt underlayment material over sheathing horizontally per manufacturer's instructions. Be sure to allow for a 2" horizontal overlap with each succeeding course. Ensure that a 6" vertical overlap is maintained when utilizing a new roll. The underlayment should be wrapped 4" around both inside and outside corners.

Attach minimum 1"x4" vertical spacers 16" on centers to the frame or existing wall covering per applicable building code. Attach minimum 1"x4" furring strips to vertical spacers at desired exposure to correspond with fastener placement. Screened venting should be installed to prevent ingress of insects and debris.

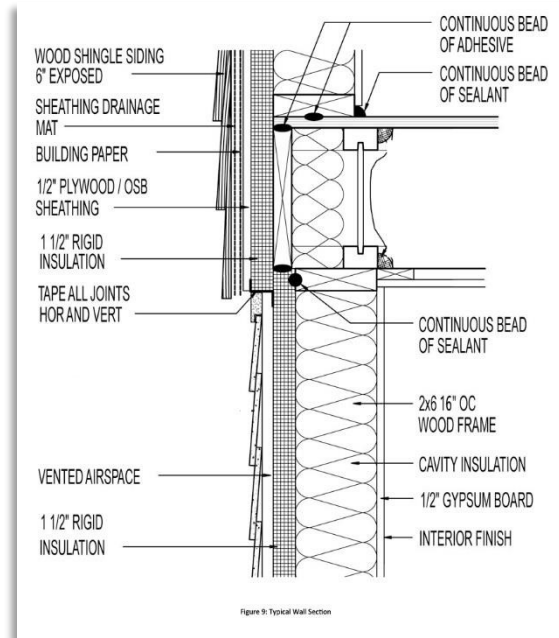
Caulk openings around all windows, doors, and corners with silicone caulk. Then install metal flashing above windows and door openings, which typically extends 4"-8" on each side (or per applicable building code). Proper caulking and flashing is a critical step to the prevention of water damage. Next apply trim around the windows and doors and caulk as needed.

Utilizing the storey pole to measure exposures over several courses, lay out courses avoiding narrow shingles adjacent to windows and doors. Adjust exposure as needed to produce even courses.

Exposures should align with tops and bottoms of windows. If not, leave at least 4" for the top course of the wall and doors and at the top and bottom of windows. Draw lines on the wall or use a horizontal board for proper shingle alignment. Use your storey board as reference while installing your shingles.

For optimal installation, work from the bottom to the top. Install the first row with a double course of shingles at the base. Note that the first course (over the starter course) should be 1/2" below the starter course to form a drip edge. This drip edge helps prevent drawing moisture up between the shingle layers by capillary action. Be sure to leave a 1/2" space between the butt end of shingle courses and all surfaces to prevent moisture wicking. Shingle joints shall be offset by 1 1/2". No joints shall be aligned in any three adjacent courses. The starter course must extend at least 1" below the top of the foundation.

Install the initial starter-course shingle at corners.



Be sure to extend the shingle beyond the corner to allow weaving of alternating rows if you so desire. Install succeeding courses in single-layer straight rows at the desired weather exposure. Be sure to maintain straight and level courses and consistent shingle spacing. Sidewall shingles shall be spaced by 1/8" - 1/4".

To prevent warping, avoid butting shingle edges. Instead, provide a joint space of 1/8"- 1/4" between shingles. Use two fasteners per shingle at about 3/4" to 1" from each edge, and at 1" above the butt-line of the overlapping shingle. Sandura™ shingles come in random widths. Joints in any 3 consecutive courses should never line up and should be offset by at least 1 1/2".

The butt line of the starter course must have a minimum 8" ground clearance (or according to your local building code). Be sure to provide 1" clearance from adjacent horizontal structures and 2" from roof shingles.

OUTSIDE CORNER WEAVING APPLICATION

Corner weaving is a commonly used method of finishing intersecting rows. By using alternating exposed corner seams with each course, an aesthetically pleasing flush seam is created.

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TROPICAL SHINGLES PREMIUM HARDWOOD SHINGLES

1. Start by applying shingles with widths wide enough to extend past the corner. Cut it cleanly with a saw. Nail it in place.
2. Using the installed corner shingle as a guide line, mark and cut another shingle so it is flush with the face of the other. Use the block plane to keep shingle corners flush and even.
3. Fasten the lower corner of the shingle with a stainless steel ring shank nail. Pre-drilling may be required. Alternate the fastener locations on succeeding rows for a uniform and visually pleasing aesthetic.



NOTE: If you are not intending to weave inside corners, install corner trim pieces leaving adequate room for caulking after shingles are installed.

OUTSIDE CORNER BOARDS

1. Corner boards make finishing corner details simple and easy.
2. Bevel the edge of each board and join the halves to together with appropriate fasteners
3. Corner boards are susceptible to ground moisture. Be sure to seal the ends with 2 coats of sealant and caulk before fastening to wall with appropriate fasteners.

WALL FINISHING

There are two typical ways to finish the top of a wall.

1. Install molding to the wall and butt the shingles to it, remembering that the final course needs to have a minimum of a 4" exposure. Leave a 1/2" gap between the molding and the soffit for air flow.

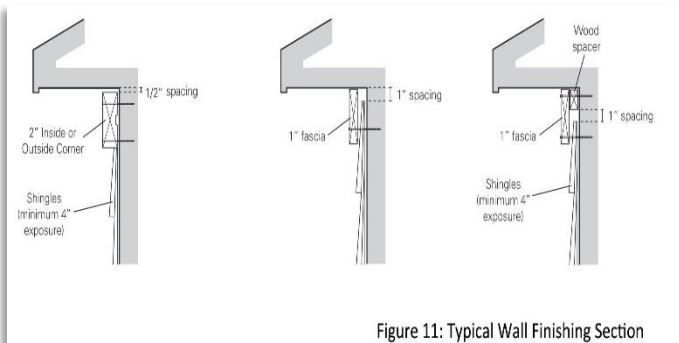


Figure 11: Typical Wall Finishing Section

apply the fascia to the furring strip. Leave a 1" gap between the last shingle and the spacer for air flow. Once all the shingles are installed, apply caulk to all trim joints.

Shingle rows will terminate and butt into windows. Where the row meets the bottom of the window, make sure that the vertical joints align with the bottom corners of the window.

Glue and nail each corner of the shingle installed below the window. The shingle and the bottom molding of the window should be butted against one another. Pre-drilling is recommended for these face nails, for a clean uniform appearance.

Window flashing that extends beyond the trim is required for the window header. The butts of shingles must be 1/4" to 1/2" above the flashing to ensure proper drainage and airflow.

GABLES

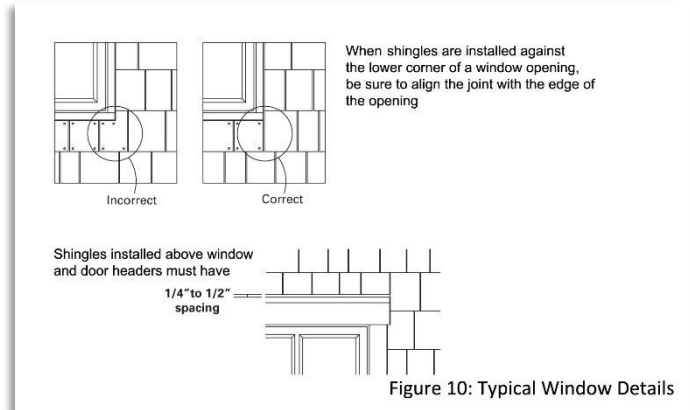


Figure 10: Typical Window Details

Finishing under gables require special attention because the triangular shapes have visible nails.

1. Install horizontal rows as described above.
2. Use a T-bevel to capture the angle for cutting along a gable. Cut the ends to fit the slope.
3. Install flashing. Then install angled shingles pieces 1"-2" above the flashing followed by full sized units.
4. Glue and nail into each of the corners. Once all the shingles are installed, apply silicone caulk to all trim joints.

2. Apply a fascia over the top of the shingle. Butt 1"x