

Vinyl siding can be successfully installed in a diagonal position by slightly modifying the basic installation concepts. This particular look is generally referred to as a herringbone pattern. This application technique merges the methods of installing horizontal and vertical siding.

Step 1

The area to be sided should be trimmed out as in the same manner as installing vertical siding. The appropriate accessories should be installed at the wall ends, and J-Channel installed along the bottom of the wall section and the eave (roof-line), if necessary. If the desired look of the gable is for the siding to meet in the middle, divide the wall from the peak vertically, with a piece of H-Mold or two J-Channels back-to-back. Proper flashing, insulation and/or protective wrap should be utilized as needed to protect the sub-wall from possible moisture penetration (Fig. 1).

Step 2

For gable end applications where the siding meets in the middle of a gable, installation should begin on the lower, center of the wall where the vertical H-Mold meets the horizontal J-Channel. Next, determine the angle of the siding to be installed. This angle is determined by aesthetics, but typically matches the angle of the eave. This angle should not exceed 45°. Cut one piece of siding for each lower, center corner, matching the desired angle as shown in Figure 2.

NOTE: The use of patterns will speed-up cutting and installation time. These patterns may be created in a similar fashion to those used for gable cuts in the section on the horizontal application. Simply place the horizontal piece on top of the piece that matches the angle of the eave rather than beneath. Mark a line across the diagonal piece where the two panels meet. This will give you the angle of the cut. Repeating the technique for the opposite end of the panel using a vertical piece of siding rather than a horizontal one will give you the opposing angle.

Step 3

Since the siding panels are being installed on an angle, the nailing methods for vertical siding should be followed. Center the panel allowing proper clearance on both ends. In the first full nail slot on the uphill side of a panel, place a nail at the top of the nail slot to keep the panel from sliding downward (see Fig. 2, detail C). This allows for proper expansion in both directions. Fasten the remainder of the panel in the center of the nailing slots following standard installation rules. Repeat with remaining panels, making sure the panels are fully locked together.

Do not allow the first panel to rest in the horizontal J-Channel, as this will alter the angle of the panel and prohibit proper expansion.

Step 4

On gables where the siding angle matches the eave (roofline), a piece of undersill trim can be installed inside the eave J-Channel to receive and secure the last course of siding. Cut, snap-lock and lock the panel into the undersill trim as shown in Figure 3.

NOTE: For Rectangular Wall Application (Follow Steps 1-3 and see note below). On rectangular wall sections, the last piece of siding may be a relatively small triangular piece. It may be necessary to fasten the last piece in place by using a trim nail near the top corner.

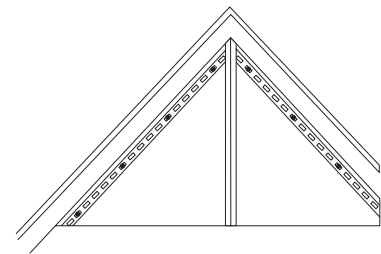


Fig. 1

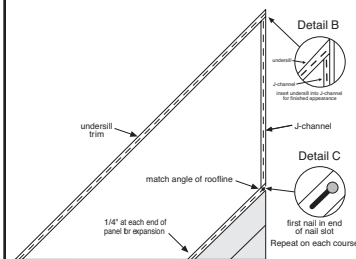


Fig. 2

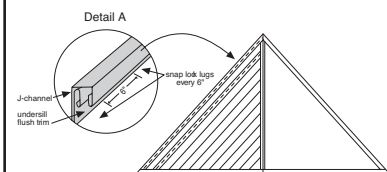


Fig. 3

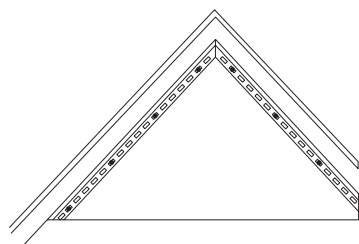


Fig. 1

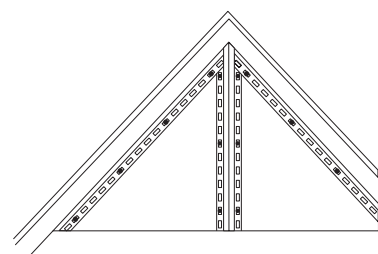


Fig. 2

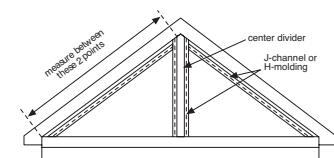


Fig. 3

Note: The following instructions outline general methods for installing vinyl siding in a sunburst pattern. There are a variety of factors that will affect a sunburst installation such as the placement of round top windows, unique angles and dimensions. You must adapt these instructions to your specific installation.

Materials needed are J-channel (H-molding can be used for the center divider), starter strip, trim, coil and siding. Wider faced siding panels will install faster than narrow panels due to the unique methods employed in constructing a sunburst. Traditional style lap panels are the best profile choice. Decorative panels, such as Dutchlap profiles, are impractical for this application. You will only be using the lower half of double-faced panels (e.g. D4, D5) in this application. Single faced panels can be used full width if desired.

Tools needed in addition to standard installation tools are a nail hole punch and pop rivet gun. The following instructions assume an installation at a gable end of a building.

Installation Steps:

Step 1

Install J-channels in gable along eave line. (See Figure 1) Soffit (if used) should already be installed.

Step 2

Plumb back-to-back J-channels or H-molding in the center of the gable (see Figure 2).

NOTE: Bottom of J-channel or H-mold will be trimmed depending on the wall configuration. A sunburst can transition (a) non-stop from horizontal siding, (b) around a round top window, or (c) from a divider trim board.

Step 3

The following step explains how to determine the spacing of the panels along the gable angle so all panels are evenly spaced. Measure from the lower gable corner to the peak of the gable (see Figure 3). Divide this measurement by the width of the lower half of the panel being used (e.g. D4 panels divide by 4", D5 panels divide by 5", etc.).

EXAMPLE:

169 inches along the rake = 33.8 panel sections 5" (D5 panel)

Round up the number of panel sections determined to at least the next highest even number (33.8 to at least 34). In this example we chose **35** because it gives additional coverage at the gable rake end of the cut panels.

EXAMPLE:

169 inches along the rake = 4.83" spacing between each panel section 35

Step 4

Measure from inside the channel of the center divider to either lower gable corner (see Figure 4). **Cut a:** Cut a panel to this length less 1/4" at each end to allow for expansion. When installing in temperatures below 40°F, increase the clearance to 3/8". **Cut B:** Carefully cut the panel lengthwise with a utility knife just below the center butt. Set the upper section aside. **Cut C:** Cut the end of the panel that meets the gable rake to an angle that matches the roof pitch.

NOTE: Some installers use the nail hem removed from the upper discarded panel section as the starter strip between panel sections. This is acceptable providing it is carefully trimmed so the cut edge does not show. We did not utilize this method since it is difficult to make this cut safely and accurately.

Step 5

This step allows you to cut the panels to make the flare for the sunburst. Chalk or scribe a reference line between the two marks (see Figure 5.) This represents the exposed face of the panel once the sunburst is completed. Measure 1" above this reference line, scribe a new line, and cut the panel discarding the upper section.

Step 6

Punch nail holes in the top edge of the panel with a nail slot punch every 12" to 16". All punches should be above the lower line (see Figure 6). Fasten the panel to the wall according to the nailing instructions stated earlier in this manual.

Step 7

Position a starter strip to where the bottom of the starter is along the lower line of the installed panel. You will attach the next panel to this starter strip. When properly positioned, the starter strip will fasten to the wall above the top edge of the previous panel, and extend over it to cover the nail heads (see Figure 7). This method will allow the siding panels to properly expand and contract during temperature changes.

It is recommended that you choose a starter strip design that does not show after the next panel is installed. The starter strip can be vinyl or metal.

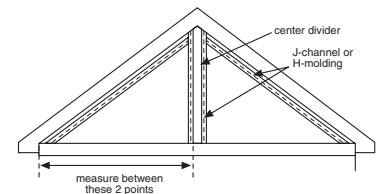


Fig. 4

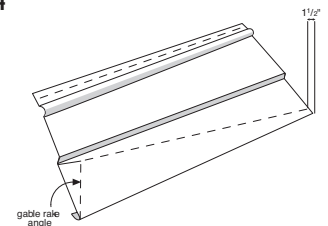


Fig. 5

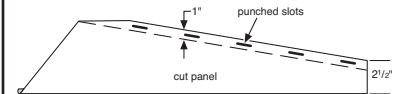


Fig. 6

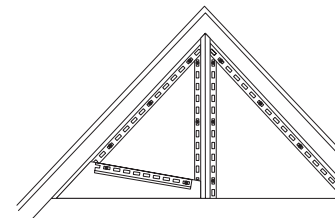


Fig. 7

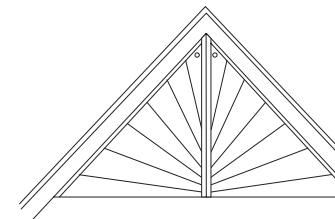


Fig. 8

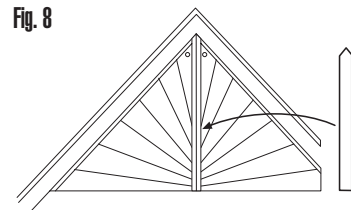


Fig. 9

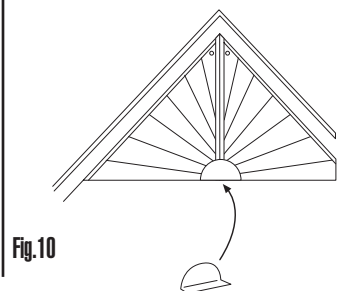


Fig. 10