cellwood®
Enduring Elegance®

Installation Guide

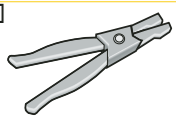
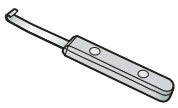
Cellwood Vinyl Siding, Soffit & Accessories

Tool Checklist

Installing vinyl siding is easier if you are using the right tools. The following is a checklist of the tools you will need:

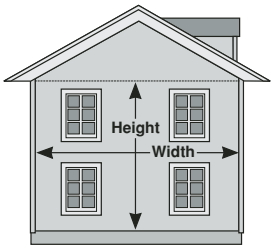
- ☐ Safety Glasses
- ☐ Tape Measure
- ☐ Chalkline
- ☐ Circular Saw (fine-tooth blade reversed and a minimum of sixteen teeth per inch)
- ☐ Tin Snips (aviation or scissors action)
- ☐ Utility Knife
- ☐ Pop Rivet Gun
- ☐ Caulking Gun
- ☐ Hammer
- ☐ Fine-toothed Saw
- ☐ Power Drill with:
  - • 1/8" drill bit
  - • 3/4" boring bit
- ☐ Framing Square
- ☐ Level
- ☐ Ladders
- ☐ Scaffolding
- ☐ Cutting Table

Specialty Tools

☐  **Snaplock Punch**	Used to create tabs in a cut edge to eliminate the need for face nailing (examples include a siding panel where the nailing hem has been removed, field-formed parts or fascia).
☐  **Nail Slot Punch**	Used to create a nail slot in the panel face, or to extend the opening of an existing nail slot.
☐  **Zip-lock Tool**	Used to remove a panel from a wall.

Siding

Calculate the square feet of your home's exterior wall surface, to begin. These formulas apply to vertical and horizontal applications.



WALL SURFACE

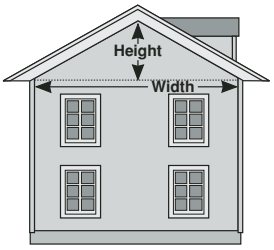
FRONT WALL
Height_____ x Width_____ = _____sq.ft.

REAR WALL
Height_____ x Width_____ = _____sq.ft.

SIDE ONE
Height_____ x Width_____ = _____sq.ft.

SIDE TWO
Height_____ x Width_____ = _____sq.ft.

Subtotal #1_____ sq.ft.



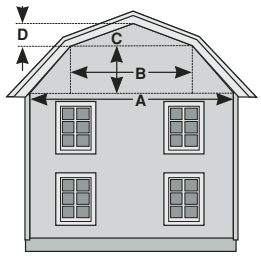
GABLE

SIDE ONE
Width (2)_____ x Height + 1ft._____ = _____sq.ft.

SIDE TWO
Width (2)_____ x Height + 1 ft._____ =_____sq.ft.

Subtotal #2_____sq.ft.

Add subtotals #1 and #2 to arrive at square feet of siding needed. _____

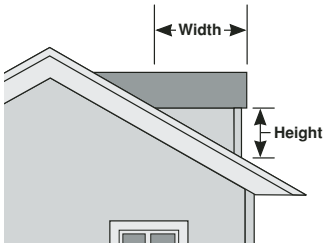


GAMBREL STYLE GABLE

SIDE ONE
1/2 (A + B)_____ x C_____ = _____sq.ft.
D_____ x 1/2 B_____ = _____sq.ft.
Add these figures to get area of Gable.

Subtotal #3_____sq.ft.

NOTE: Be sure to subtract large surface areas such as patio doors and garage doors from the total square feet of surface area. The square feet of these openings are calculated by multiplying the height by the width. Regular window and door openings should not be subtracted. This procedure provides ample square footage to cover typical loss due to trims and waste.



DORMERS

SIDE ONE
Height (2)_____ x Width_____ = _____sq.ft.

SIDE TWO
Height (2)_____ x Width_____ = _____sq.ft.

Subtotal #4_____ sq.ft.

TOTAL SIDING REQUIRED

Add subtotals:

#1 _____
+ #2 _____
+ #3 _____
+ #4 _____ (as applicable)
= _____ total sq. ft. surface area

Subtract surface area of garage and patio doors = _____ sq. ft.

TOTAL = _____ sq. ft.

Soffit

Soffit totals are measured in square feet. To determine need, measure the width and length under the eave area of all sides of house. Multiply the length of each section by width to determine square footage of each side.

SIDE ONE
Length_____ x Width_____ = _____sq.ft.

SIDE TWO
Height_____ x Width_____ = _____sq.ft.

SIDE THREE
Length_____ x Width_____ = _____sq.ft.

SIDE FOUR
Height_____ x Width_____ = _____sq.ft.

Add totals for all sides together to determine the number of square feet of soffit needed.

TOTAL = _____ sq. ft.

Vinyl Siding Accessories

Measure the linear feet required, then divide by the length of the accessory item.

Starter Strip – Measure around base of house on all sides. ____

Vinyl Finish Trim – Measure linear footage along bottoms of windows, doors, openings and below eaves. _____

Corner Posts – Measure height of all inside and outside corner posts needed. _____

J-Channel – Measure linear footage around all openings (windows, doors) gable ends and rakes of gables. _____

Linear ft. required length of accessory item = # of pieces

Soffit Accessories

Soffit accessory measurements must be made in linear feet. To determine need, measure linear feet required, then divide this by the length of the accessory item.

- J-Channel _____
- F-Channel _____
- Fascia _____
- Finish Trim _____

Linear ft. required length of accessory item = # of pieces

WHAT WILL IT COST?

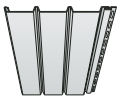
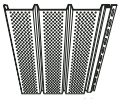
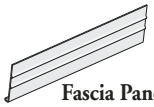
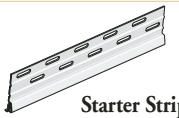
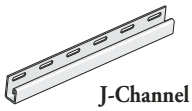
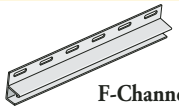
Quick Estimation Guide for Siding & Accessories

Use this convenient worksheet to estimate the cost of your materials.

DESCRIPTION	COLOR	PCS	PRICE	TOTAL
Vinyl Siding				
Horizontal Siding Vertical Siding *Estimate 1 sq. of siding for every 100 sq. ft. to be covered.*				
Vinyl Siding Accessories				
Starter Strips *Estimate 1 pc. per sq. of siding.*				
J-Channel *Estimate 4 pcs. per sq. of siding.*				
Outside Corner Post *Estimate 1 per corner on home (each post 10'). Multiply by 2 for second story & chimneys.*				
Inside Corner Post *One per inside corner for each story of home (each post 10' long).*				
Finish Trim *Estimate 1 pc. per 2 sqs. of siding.*				
Soffit & Fascia				
Plain & Perforated Soffit *Estimate 1 sq. soffit per 7 sqs. of siding.*				
Fascia *Estimate 1 ctn. per 50 sqs. of siding.*				
Soffit & Fascia Accessories				
J-Channel *Estimate 1 pc. per sq. of soffit.*				
F-Channel *Measure length of overhang & divide by 12.*				
Miscellaneous				
Furring strips (if required)				
Trim Coil *Comes in rolls 24"(W) x 50' (L)* *Estimate 1 roll per 5 sqs. of siding.*				
Nails • *1 lb. (900-1000) per10 sqs. of siding & accessories.* • *1 lb. (900-1000) per 2 rolls of trim coil or 2 ctns of fascia.*				
TOTAL				

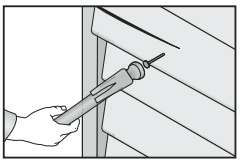
NOTE: Suggested quantities are estimated guidelines. Use actual measurements for accurate quantities.

MATERIALS

 **Horizontal Clapboard**	The traditional look of vinyl siding, where each "board" appears to overlap the one underneath to recreate the appearance of real wood siding.
 **Horizontal Dutchlap**	An attractive variation on the clapboard style where the face of the board is beveled for added dimension.
 **Horizontal Beaded**	A unique clapboard style where the face has a bead along the bottom for a handcrafted appearance.
 **Vertical Siding**	A siding variation, where the panels run perpendicular to the ground on the main body of a home.
 **Soffit Panel**	Used to cover the horizontal underside of an eave, cornice or overhang. Available in ventilated, center ventilated and non-ventilated panels.
 **Fascia Panel**	Used as a finish to cover wood sub-fascia. Made of field- or pre-formed aluminum.
 **Starter Strip**	Applied directly to surface of building. Secures first course buttlock to home.
 **J-Channel**	Holds panels into place, providing finished look to installation. Used around doors, windows, corners, rake edges and soffit area.
 **F-Channel**	Primarily used to hold soffit panels in place.
 **Finish Trim**	Receives cut edge of panels around openings and at top of walls.
 **Outside Corner Post**	Receives siding at outside corners of a wall providing weather resistance and a finished look.
 **Inside Corner Post**	Provides a weather-resistant joint to an inside corner. Panels from adjoining walls fit into the channels. Can be created from two back-to-back J-Channels.

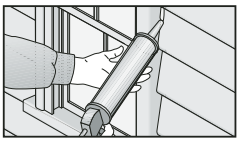
Horizontal & Vertical Siding – Remodeling

1. Surface Preparation



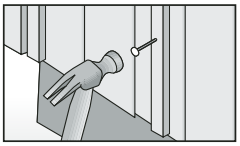
Nail down all loose panels, boards and shingles. Replace rotten boards and make all appropriate repairs. Remove all protrusions such as downspouts, gutters and light fixtures.

2. Caulking



Scrape off loose caulking and re-caulk all large cracks and openings as necessary around windows and doors.

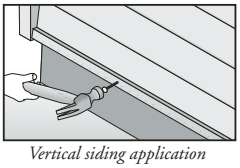
3. Install Furring



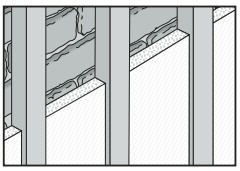
Use wood lath or furring strips along the bottom of the last course of old siding as necessary to even walls and provide solid nailing surface. Masonry walls such as block and stucco will require furring strips.

Horizontal siding application

- When installing vertical siding, apply the furring strips horizontally, or parallel to the ground.
- When installing horizontal siding, apply the furring strips vertically, or perpendicular to the ground.



Vertical siding application



Fill the area between the furring strips with insulation board to make the wall level.

4. Sheathing

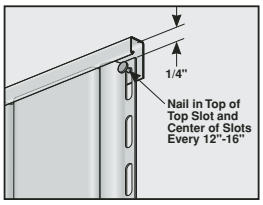
Rigid or foam insulation sheathing or house-wrap can be applied. These will increase the R-value, reduce wind infiltration and provide a smooth nailing surface for the siding. However, certain underlayments may also be flammable. Selection of underlayments for use with vinyl siding should be made only after careful consideration and evaluation of product literature, warnings and other relevant information. Because building codes vary, you'll also need to check with your local officials regarding the specific requirements for these products and their use in your area.

Horizontal & Vertical Siding – New Construction

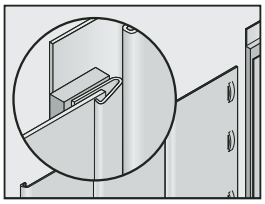
- Be sure the sheathing is straight, flat and securely fastened.
- A house wrap can be used to keep the substrate dry.
- Drywall should be stacked along outside walls or installed in the home before applying siding. This will allow the home to "settle" from the weight of the drywall and will reduce any effects it may have on the vinyl siding panels once they are installed.

VERTICAL

Proceed with vertical siding installation following the basic guidelines established in **GENERAL SIDING INSTALLATION – HORIZONTAL.**



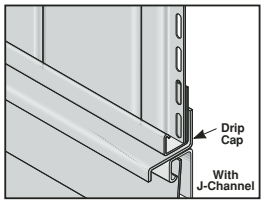
- Panels can be installed from one corner to the other, or a T-Channel can be installed in the center. Panels would then be installed in both directions.
- Install vertical siding by placing a nail in the top nail slot.
- Continue nailing every 12" to 16" in the center of the slots. **Do not drive nails tight.**



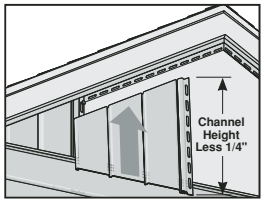
- Leave 1/4" clearance at top of each panel for expansion and contraction. Use the same clearance when installing around doors, windows and other trim areas, as well as all base, eave and gable areas.
- Cut the last panel to the required width and fasten. Use furring strip behind this panel and a finish trim to secure the cut end of panel. (Punch snap-lock lugs into siding.)

Installing Gable Siding – For Vertical Siding Installation

- Install J-Channel along the rake of the gable.
- Finish the last horizontal siding course with a J-Channel and/or finish trim. Then install a drip cap and a receiving J-Channel.

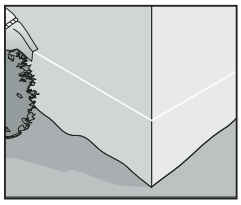


- Drill 1/8" hole in base of J-Channel every 24" to allow for water run-off.
- Cut each vertical panel by measuring the base J-Channel to the top of the gable. Be sure to subtract 1/4" for expansion and contraction.



- Cut each panel to the appropriate angle. (See previous-**Finding the Angle in the Gable** to develop a cutting pattern)
- Position the first nail in the top of the upper nail slot.
  Nail all others in the center of the nailing slot 12" to 16" on center. **Do not drive nails tight.**

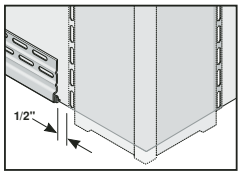
Chalk Lines



Chalk lines serve as a straight reference line for the positioning of the starter strip and first course of siding. Chalk lines are normally established from the ground up at the lowest corner of the house. In some situations when the ground is not level, chalk lines may need to be started from the soffit location to assure a level application. The starting chalk line should be located so that it represents the top, not the bottom of the starter strip.

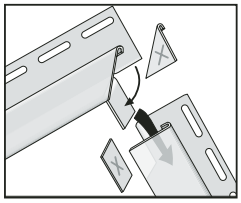
Starter Strips

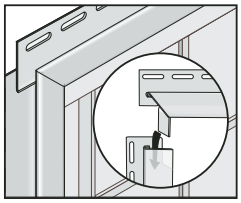
- Align the top of the starter strip with the chalk line. Nail the starter strips 8" on center and in the middle of each nail slot. **Do not drive nails tight.** Always nail in the lowest row of the nail slots allowable.
- Be sure to cut the starter strip back from each corner so the corner post nailing hem may be installed without touching the starter strip. Leave 1/2" gap from all corner post nailing hems.
- Allow at least 1/2" separation between pieces of starter strips, to allow for expansion and contraction.



J-Channels

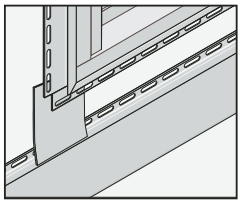
- J-Channels are designed to receive the siding panels and must be installed around openings where built-in J-Channels are not present. J-Channels can be installed over old wood casing or placed next to the casing, leaving the old casing exposed.
- Water run-off can also be accomplished by making a series of notches and tabs in the J-Channel (as indicated in the illustrations to the right).
- Install J-Channel in this order: bottom, sides, top.
- Miter J-Channel at corners to prevent gaps and allow for proper water drainage.



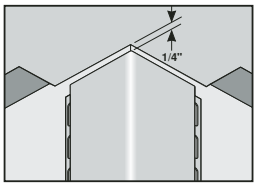


Water Diversion

Diverters should be used at the base of all openings including windows, mounts and vents. This will divert water from the J-Channel into the siding butt. Diverters can be made from scrap siding or trim sheet and should be long enough to set on the nail hem of the last full course of siding.

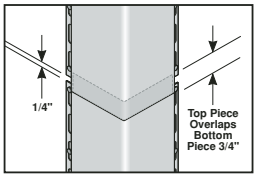


Outside Corner Posts

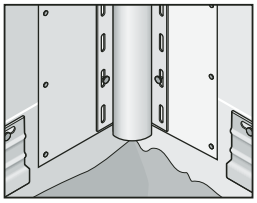


Measure and cut the post, making sure to allow for the following:

- Leave 1/4" space from top of the post to the soffit.
- Extend the corner post 3/4" below the bottom of the starter strip.
- Remove the bottom and top 3/4" of the nailing flanges so they are not visible once the siding is installed.
- Make sure the corner post is square before attaching.
- Drive the first nail at the top of the upper nail slot on both sides.
- Remaining nails should be centered in nail slots every 12" to 16".
- Overlapping Corner Posts—cut away 1" of nailing flange and channel on the top piece. Insert the lower piece 3/4" into the top post. This will leave a 1/4" gap between the nailing flanges of the top and bottom posts.



Inside Corner Posts

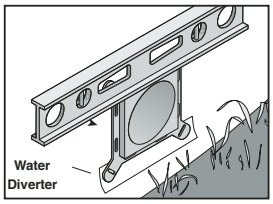


- Before installing corner posts, a water-resistant material such as field-formed flashing or house wrap (10" min.) can be applied to prevent infiltration. This procedure is recommended on all new construction projects.
- Two J-Channels can be used as an alternative to inside corner posts.

NOTE: When using this procedure, field-formed flashing is required.

- Follow same installation procedures for inside corner posts as outside corner posts.

Fixture Mounts & Vents



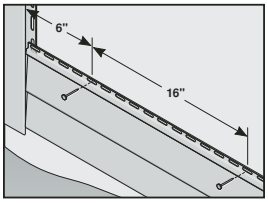
This is the last step before beginning actual siding installation.

- Be sure the mount is base level.
- Nail through nail slots.
- Utilize water diverters.
- Install siding panels around base–leave 1/4" clearance on all sides.
- Snap the scored, cutout cover in place.

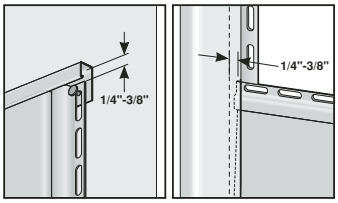
GENERAL SIDING INSTALLATION

HORIZONTAL

Nailing

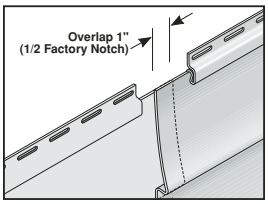


- Be sure to start at the lowest wall area of the house. Pull panels into lock, securing a tight fit, but do not over-tighten.
- Lock the first course onto the starter strip. Space nails a maximum of 16" on center. The last nail at both ends of the panel should be at least 6" from the end to allow for a smooth overlap. Make sure all panels are cut 1/4" to 3/8" short of all stops. Allow for 3/8" clearance when installing products in very cold temperatures.



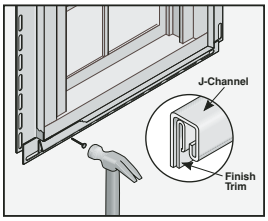
- **Do not drive nails tight.** Allow for a 1/32" clearance between the fastener crown and the siding panels to allow for expansion and contraction.
- Do not face nail.

Panel Lapping

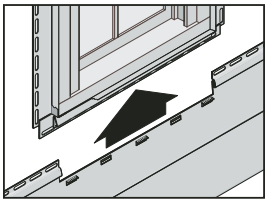


- With the first panel in place, overlap the second panel 1/2 of the factory notch (1").
- The last nail at both ends of the panel, and at the panel overlaps, should be at least 6" from the ends of the panel to prevent gaps and to allow for a smooth overlap.
- Stagger the overlaps a minimum of 3 feet unless separated by three courses of siding.

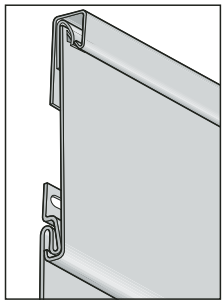
Installing Around Windows



- Take the measurements of the opening and mark the panel. Add an extra 1/4" on each side of the section to be cut out to allow for expansion and contraction, and cut.
- Cut a piece of finish trim to width of window and nail it into the J-Channel. Furring may be needed under the finish trim to maintain the face of the panel at the proper angle.
- Use a snap-lock tool to create a tab every 16" on the cut end of the panel. Alternate the punch so raised tabs face outward on both sides.
- Snap tabs of cut edge of panel into the finish trim under the windowsill.

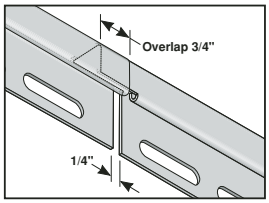


Last Course & Finish Trim



- Take the height measurement of the remaining open section in several locations. Subtract 1/4" from each location to allow for movement.
- Cut the panel to the required measurement.
- Punch tabs with a snap-lock tool along the cut edge every 12". Alternate the punch so raised tabs are pointed outwards on both sides.
- Fit cut edge into the finish trim. The finish trim can be furred when the panel cut is close to a panel butt or when Dutch lap panels are being used.

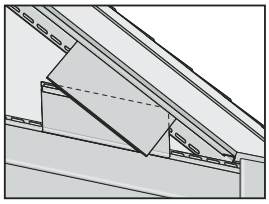
Installing Gable Siding – For Horizontal Siding Installation



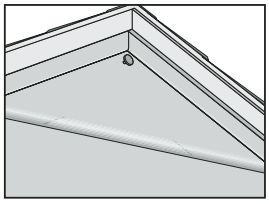
- Before applying siding, first install J-Channels along the rake boards.
- Cut 1" of the nail hem and lip of one channel, and overlap the channels by only 3/4".
- Angle and overlap the J-Channel ends at the top of the gable.

Finding the Angle in the Gable

- Lock a scrap piece of siding into the last full course of siding.
- Hold a second piece against the J-Channel. Trace the gable angle onto the first piece of siding, and cut the first piece of siding carefully, following your line. Make a second pattern for the opposite end.



- Use each of these pieces to scribe lines onto all other necessary pieces.
- Fit panels into J-Channels, allowing 1/4" between the panel and the J-Channel for expansion and contraction. Nail into place. **Do not drive nails tight.**

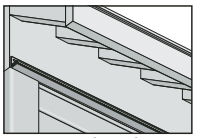


- At the peak of the gable, the last triangular piece of siding can be face nailed using a long painted trim nail.

SOFFIT & FASCIA INSTALLATION

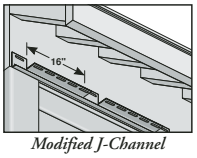
Soffit

In most new construction applications, the existing soffit will be open with exposed rafters. Solid wood soffit will be present in most remodeling situations.



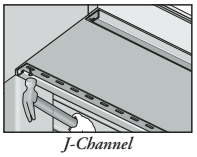
F-Channel

- Along the wall, strike a chalk line that is parallel and level with the bottom of the existing wood sub-fascia board.
- A receiving channel must be installed along the chalk line, making sure to allow for the depth of the soffit panels. Receiving channels should be attached every 16" and all fasteners should be centered in the nail slots.



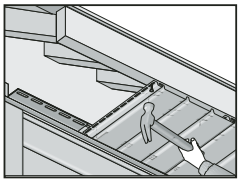
Modified J-Channel

- Receiving channels can be either F-, J- or modified J-Channels.



J-Channel

- Cut the soffit panels to the required length minus 1/4" to allow for movement.
- Insert panels into the wall channel, making sure it is fully engaged into the lock of the preceding panel. Make sure that panel is square. Nail panel in center of nailing slot.



Wide Soffit Installation

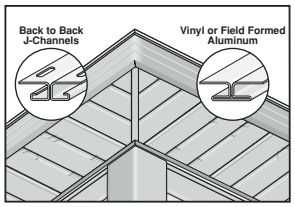
- An intermediate nailing support should be used when installing panels over 24".
- Nail panels at the center of the span and at the fascia board.

Intermixing Panels

- Panels are available in solid, fully vented or combination panel.
- Vented and solid panels can be intermixed depending on ventilation needs.
- The shorter the soffit overhang, the more vented soffit panels need to be used.
- Be sure to follow local building codes to determine what type or combination of panels should be installed.

Transitions & Overlapping

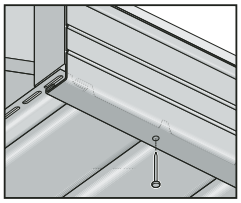
- When a soffit changes direction, such as a corner, install a transition channel by using field-formed aluminum or two pieces of J-Channel placed back to back.
- Miter soffit panels to fit.



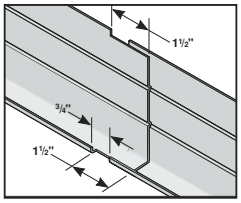
Fascia

In most applications, a roof drip edge will be located on the top of the fascia board. If not, a receiving trim such as a finish trim should be installed.

- Measure board to be covered. Be sure to allow for a leg wide enough to cover the edges of the soffit panel.
- Use pre-formed aluminum or field-formed trim coil for the fascia. When using field-formed trim coil, include a hem on the leg of the fascia cover to eliminate waviness.



- Fascia should be slipped behind existing drip edge or into a finish trim at top of fascia. Nail into place using painted aluminum or stainless steel trim nails. Nails should be hammered lightly into oversized holes.
- When installing fascia, drill a pilot hole and nail into the leg of the fascia through the v-groove of the soffit panel. Try to avoid face nailing.
- Fascia should be nailed every 2-3' in the return leg. Also, nail at all fascia overlaps and at inside and outside corners.

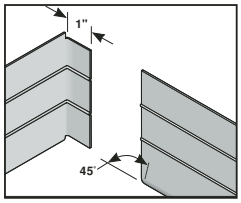


Overlapping Fascia Panels

- Notch the end of the underlying fascia panel 1 1/2" on top and bottom, and overlap the cut panel with the end of the adjoining panel 3/4".

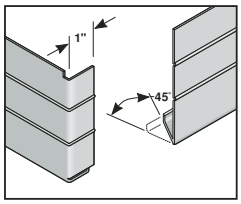
For Inside Corners

- Cut and bend a 1" tab on one of the intersecting pieces.
- On a second piece, cut back the face of the trim and cut a 45° miter on the bottom leg.
- Slide the second piece over the tab of the first.



For Outside Corners

- Cut a tab with a 90° bend on one piece of fascia trim.
- The adjacent fascia trim should then be cut to the edge of the corner with the bottom leg cut at a 45° angle.



GENERAL TIPS

Nails

Use only corrosion-resistant nails that are long enough to penetrate 3/4". Nail heads should be a minimum of 5/16" diameter. Shanks should be 1/8" in diameter. Lengths should include:

- 1 1/2" for general siding.
- 2" for residing.
- 2 1/2" min. for siding w/foam backerboard.
- 1 to 1 1/2" for trim (use painted finish trim nails with 5/32" minimum head diameter for aluminum trim).

Nailing

- Do not drive nails tight.
- Allow for a 1/32" clearance between the fastener crown and siding panels.
- Panels should be allowed to move for expansion and contraction.
- Leave 1/4" clearance from all stops to allow for expansion and contraction.

Siding Overlapping

- Make sure overlap panels face away from traffic.
- In areas with prevailing high winds, panel overlaps should face away from these winds.
- Avoid overlaps directly above and below windows and other openings.
- Stagger overlaps a minimum of 3' unless separated by three courses of siding.

Installing Around Windows

- In most cases, a panel will have to be cut around a window.
- For best appearance, plan for a single piece of siding to extend past both ends of the window.
- Use diverters at the bottom of all windows to avoid water intrusion.

Cutting

- Remember to wear safety glasses when cutting panels.
- A carpenter's square or similar tool should be used to create a square line for cutting.

Cutting Tools

- **Circular Saw** – The preferred tool for cutting vinyl siding, since it provides a cleaner, more precise cut. Use a sharp, fine-toothed plywood blade mounted in the reverse direction and cut slowly.
- **Tin Snips** – Avoid closing the blades completely at the end of each cutting stroke.
- **Utility Knife** – Score the face of the panel then snap it in two. Use caution when cutting vinyl with a utility knife.
- **Radial Arm Saw** – To avoid shattering the panel, proceed slowly and cut one panel at a time. Best results are achieved when a smooth-tooth blade is used.

Maintaining Horizontal Lines

- Be careful to maintain the horizontal line of the siding around the corners of home.
- Check every couple courses for horizontal alignment.
- Lap lines should match at all corner posts.

Storage & Transportation

When storing or transporting vinyl siding, be sure to follow these simple precautions:

- Store cartons in a dry area.
- Do not expose cartons to extreme heat (over 130F).
- Store cartons away from areas where falling objects or other construction activity may cause damage.
- Do not stack cartons vertically. Lay them horizontally on a flat surface and support the entire length of the carton.
- Do not stack more than 12 cartons high.

Clean Up

- Wipe off any fingerprints or soiled spots.
- Clean up any scrap material around the house and dispose of in a manner consistent with local and state rules and regulations.
- Show homeowner how to clean and care for siding.

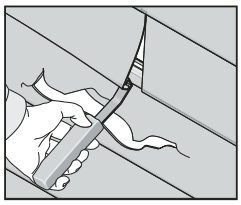
Warranty

- Go over the warranty information with the homeowner.
- Help the homeowner fill out the warranty.

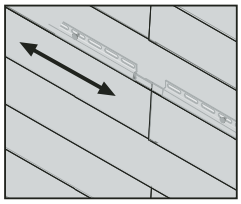
This Guide is intended only for installation of products manufactured by Cellwood. The installation methods provided in this guide are the best judgement based on our experience to date with normal applications. If you are presented with special application issues not otherwise covered, contact our Technical Services Group at 1-800-335-6701. The information presented in this Guide is offered in good faith, and is believed to be accurate. Notwithstanding, this information is offered without warranty, express or implied, as to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or any other matter.

NOTE: Building codes and regulations may vary throughout the country. Installers should review local building codes to ensure compliance with all applicable laws, codes and regulations specific to a geographical area. Cellwood does not assume any responsibility for your compliance with such laws, codes and regulations.

Vinyl Siding Panel

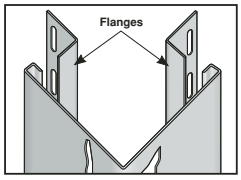


- To repair or replace a siding panel, insert the zip-lock tool under the butt of the course above the damaged panel.
- Pull downward and slide tool along the length of the panel.
- Remove the nails of the damaged panel.

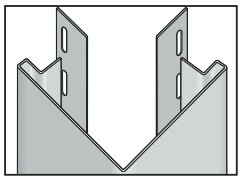


- Install replacement panel making sure the lock is re-engaged. Use zip-lock tool to re-engage the panel by forcing the bottom lock over the newly replace panel.
- When re-nailing, be sure panel can move horizontally to allow expansion and contraction.

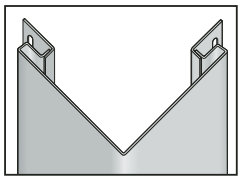
Corner Posts



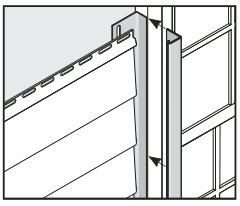
- Using a utility knife, cut away the nailing hem of damaged corner. Leave the flange.
- Trim the new corner post to fit (leaving the same flange).



- Position new corner post with flanges overlapping.
- Attach new corner post to existing flange with pop rivets.

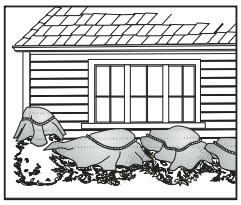


J-Channel



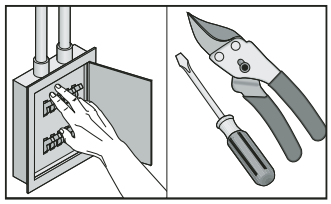
- Cut away the face of the channel.
- Cut the new J-Channel away from the nailing hem.
- Position the new J-Channel over the old.
- Pop rivet the new piece into place.

General Safety



There are a number of things you can do to protect yourself from injury on the jobsite including:

- Wear safety glasses
- Tie back shrubbery and other obstructions



- Check that electrical power has been disconnected when working with electrical connections and use tools that are approved for electrical work
- Keep your work area clean

For more information on these and other safety issues such as proper fall protection and securing ladders, be sure to consult applicable local building codes and safety standards.

Fire Safety

Exterior vinyl building materials require little maintenance for many years. Nevertheless, common sense dictates that builders and suppliers of vinyl products store, handle and install vinyl materials in a manner that avoids damage to the product and/or structure. Owners and installers should take a few simple steps to protect vinyl building materials from fire.

- **To the Home and Building Owner**

  Rigid vinyl siding is made from organic material and will melt and burn when exposed to a significant source of flame or heat. Building owners, occupants and outside maintenance personnel should always take formal precautions to keep sources of fire, such as barbeques, and combustible materials, such as dry leaves, mulch and trash away from vinyl siding.

- **To the Building Trades, Specifiers, Professional and Do-it-Yourself Installers**

  When rigid vinyl siding is exposed to significant heat or flame, the vinyl will soften, sag, melt, or burn, and may thereby expose materials underneath. Care must be exercised when selecting underlayment materials because many underlayment materials are made from organic materials that are combustible. You should ascertain the fire properties of underlayment materials prior to installation. All building materials should be installed in accordance with local, state and federal building code and fire regulations.

CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

Although vinyl siding requires little maintenance, it can get dirty. To clean, follow these simple instructions:

- Using a long-handled car washing brush with soft bristles, fasten it to the end of a hose and wash off soiled area of siding.
- Remove soot and grime by using a solution of the following:
  - 1/3 cup powder detergent
  - 2/3 cup household cleaner
  - 1 gallon water
- Remove mildew by using the same solution as above, but substitute 1-quart liquid laundry bleach for 1-quart water.
- To wash the entire house, begin at the bottom and work up. This will prevent streaks.
- For stubborn stains, refer to the chart below. Remember to follow precautionary labeling instructions.

STAIN	CLEANERS
Bubble Gum	Fantastic®, Murphy's Oil Soap®, or solution of 30% vinegar and 70% water
Crayon	Lestoil®
DAP (oil-based caulk)	Fantastic®
Felt-tip pen	Fantastic®, or water-based cleaners
Grass	Fantastic®, Lysol®, Murphy's Oil Soap®, or Windex®
Lipstick	Fantastic® or Murphy's Oil Soap®
Lithium Grease	Fantastic®, Lestoil®, Murphy's Oil Soap®, or Windex®
Mold & Mildew	Fantastic®, or solution of 30% vinegar and 70% water
Motor Oil	Fantastic®, Lysol®, Murphy's Oil Soap®, or Windex®
Oil	Soft Scrub®
Paint	Brillo® Pad or Soft Scrub®
Pencil	Soft Scrub®
Rust	Fantastic®, Murphy's Oil Soap®, or Windex®
Tar	Soft Scrub®
Top Soil	Fantastic®, Lestoil®, or Murphy's Oil Soap®

Cleaning materials are listed in alphabetical order.

Cellwood does not endorse proprietary products or processes and makes no warranties for the products referenced herein. Reference to proprietary names is for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to imply that there are not equally effective alternatives.

THE FINISHING TOUCH

For added beauty and value, put the finishing touch on your new vinyl siding with Cellwood Designer Accents. Select from a variety of elements to customize your home and reflect your own personal style.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Mini Mount



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