

Siding Patterns



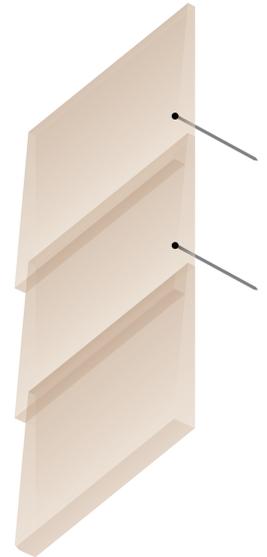
Horizontal Siding Patterns

Bevel Siding (also known as clapboard or rabbeted)

Bevel siding is one of the most popular cypress siding patterns. The first step for proper installation is to preplan spacing and overlap requirements from the soffit down to the bottom of the lowest piece of siding. The recommended overlap for each nominal width can be found in the table below. Use larger overlaps for unseasoned siding.

When installing bevel siding, start with the bottom row and work up. Use a furring strip to support the lower edge of the first course. Each succeeding course of siding will overlap the previous one by at least 1 inch (see table for exact recommendation). Bevel siding with a rabbeted pattern is self-spacing, but it is necessary to leave a 1/8-inch gap for expansion. Stagger butt joints and make sure they meet at studs.

Bevel siding should be face nailed to studs with 1 1/4-inch penetration, spaced at a maximum of 24 inches on center. Nails should be positioned just above the overlap, but should not go through the overlap.



Recommended Overlap

Nominal Width	Overlap (inches)
4	1
6	1
8	1 to 1 1/8
10	1 to 1 1/2
12	1 to 2



Vertical Siding Patterns



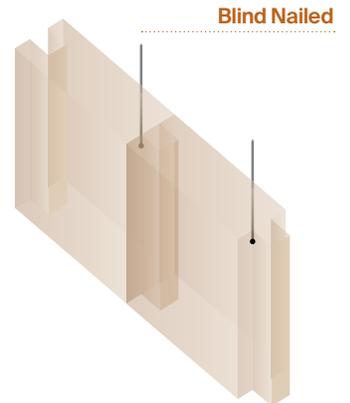
Tongue-and-Groove Siding

While tongue-and-groove siding lends itself to both vertical and horizontal installation methods, vertical tongue-and-groove applications are recommended for cypress siding. Either method is suitable for interior applications.

For vertical installations, begin at one corner with the grooved edge facing the adjacent wall. A level or plumb line should be used to ensure the first board is plumb. Trim the grooved edge as necessary to ensure a flush fit. Nail siding to horizontal blocking between studs or to furring strips.

If installing horizontally, start at the bottom course—with the grooved edge facing down—and work up. Make sure the first course is level.

Nailing methods vary depending on the siding width. Nominal 4- and 6-inch siding can be blind nailed with a single nail per bearing, toe-nailed at the base of each tongue. Wider siding, 8- to 12-inch, should be face nailed with two nails per piece of siding. Nails must penetrate 1 ¼ inches into solid wood.



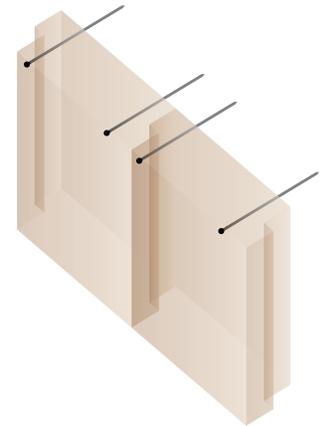
Lap Siding (also known as shiplap or channel rustic)

Lap siding can be installed vertically and horizontally. However, vertical installation is recommended for exterior use. When working with air- or kiln-dried material, leave a 1/8-inch space to allow for expansion.

Vertical applications require horizontal blocking or furring strips for nailing. The first board should be installed at one corner, with the channel pointing toward the next corner. Make sure the first board is plumb.

For horizontal applications, start at the bottom course, with the channel pointing up, and make sure the course is level.

Nailing methods vary depending on the siding width. Nominal 4- and 6-inch boards should be nailed with a single nail, applied one inch from the lap. Wider material can be face nailed with two nails per board, but at least 2 ½ inches apart to prevent splitting. Do not nail through overlaps.



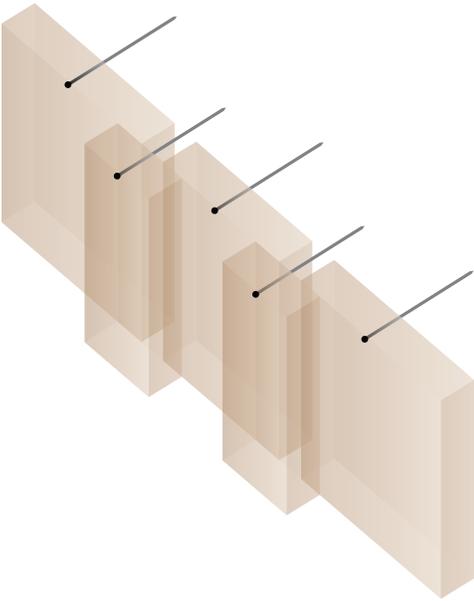


Board-and-Batten Siding

Board-and-batten siding is a vertical pattern consisting of boards that are overlaid with a batten strip (typically narrower than the board). There are overlap parameters depending on the nominal width of each board. For nominal 6-inch wide boards, standard spacing between each board is ½-inch, with an overlap of at least ½-inch for each batten. If working with wider boards, increase the batten overlap proportionately.

While board widths can vary depending on the desired appearance, a popular combination is 10-inch boards with 3-inch battens.

To install, nail boards to horizontal blocking lines or furring strips. Boards that are 6-inches wide or narrower should be nailed in the center of the board, with one nail per bearing. Battens also should be affixed with one nail per bearing, ensuring the nail passes through the ½-inch gap between boards. For boards 8 inches or wider, two nails per bearing are required, and should be positioned between 2 ½ to 6 inches apart.



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