PAINTING RESERVE TRIM

Painting provides the best protection for kiln-dried natural siding. Two finish coats of high quality, 100% acrylic latex paint are recommended. Primer is not intended to be used as a finish coat. Finish coats must be applied within 60 days of installation. If longer than 60 days, re-prime with a high quality exterior grade primer.

Finish coats should provide a minimum of 4 dry mils (2 dry mils per coat). Do not use low quality flat oil or alkyd paints, vinyl acetate (PVA) vinyl acrylic or vinyl acetate acrylic co-polymer paints. Do not paint in wet or cold conditions. We do not recommend finish coating below 50˚F. Always follow the paint manufacturer's application guidelines when top coating. All surface and cut edges must be painted in place if they are exposed to weather.

Siskiyou Forest Products does not recommend the use of semi-transparent stain products.

PREVENT MOISTURE PROBLEMS BEFORE YOU START

Most lumber and finish problems are caused by moisture. Woods shrink as they dry and swell when they absorb moisture. These dimensional changes can cause splitting, checking, buckling and nail-popping. Extractive staining and finish-performance problems are also caused by excessive moisture.

Most performance issues are preventable through proper handling and construction techniques. Proper wall construction includes a vapor barrier with a rating of 1 perm on the warm side of the wall. Water resistant building paper with a rating of at least 5 perms should be applied over exterior sheathing. Exterior sheathing should be plywood, waferboard, or OSB.

Builders can easily maintain the superior quality of our product by following the instructions under "Proper Storage". RESERVE products are built to last for generations. The high performance materials, used both inside and out, align the craftsmen with superior results.

PROPER STORAGE

Primed lumber should be stored off the ground in a covered building and out of the weather. For best results, let wood products reach an equilibrium with the local climate by storing them for at least fifteen days in a well-ventilated shelter.

STORAGE DOs	STORAGE DON'Ts
DO store wood in a garage or shed with adequate air circulation for best protection from the elements.	**DON'T** keep wood wrapped tightly in plastic covers. Loosen wrappers at job site to permit air circulation.
DO keep wood dry. If it can't be kept under a roof, protect it with a water proof cover. Make sure the cover is secure but loose enough to permit air circulation.	**DON'T** leave wood in the sun or covered with dark plastic. The dark cover will attract heat and cause excessive drying.
DO store wood off ground and protected from dirt, moisture, direct sunlight and extreme heat.	**DON'T** let wood get wet or dirty. When storing lumber near the ground, place a plastic cover over soil to minimize moisture absorption.

SISKIYOU·FOREST·PRODUCTS
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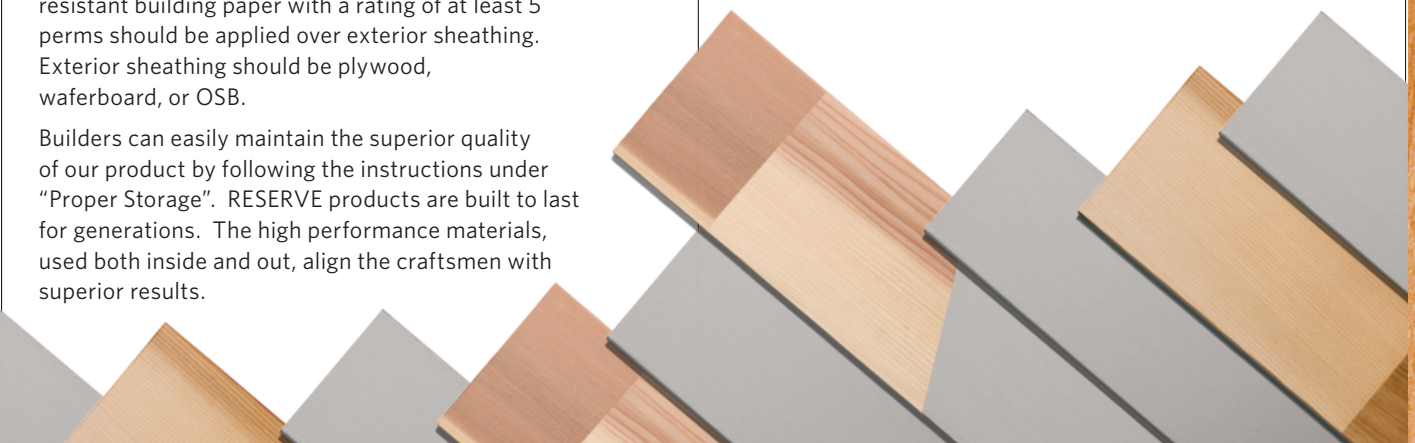
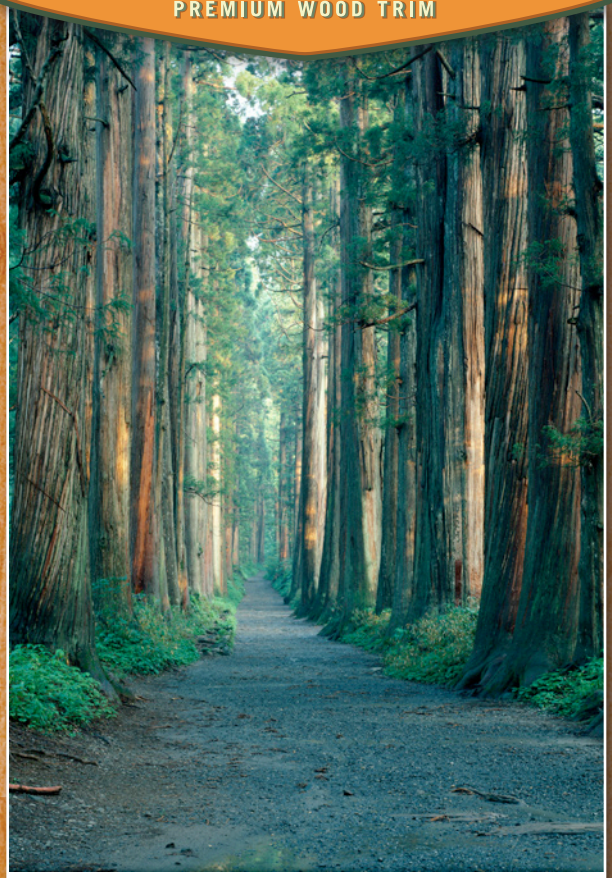


SISKIYOU FOREST PRODUCTS

RESERVE

PREMIUM WOOD TRIM



INSTALLATION GUIDE

SISKIYOU·FOREST·PRODUCTS

A NATURAL PRODUCT

Wood is a natural product, so individual pieces vary in performance. Wood's performance depends on many critical factors including:

Storage and handling
Craftsmen's skills
Exposure to weather
Structure design
Use of other materials

While our custom 2-coat acrylic primer is formulated to control stains, some staining may occur due to the wood's natural properties and site conditions. The best way to avoid extractive stains is to follow all handling and finishing instructions. Doing so will help to produce good performance under most conditions, however it will not guarantee flawless performance. No warranties, expressed or implied, are given. Due to conditions beyond our control, Siskiyou Forest Products and merchants cannot be liable for the performance of top coats applied at the job site.

NAILING DOs

DO use non-corrosive nails to avoid nail stains; stainless steel or top quality, hot-dipped galvanized.

DO use ring-shanked wood siding nails.

DO use properly sized nails. Shank should penetrate 1½″ into framing members or a combination of framing members and solid wood sheathing. If sheathing is not solid wood, longer nails are necessary.

DO pre-drill holes to prevent splitting when nailing mitered corners or near ends.

DO use a wood-based sheathing.

DO use water-resistant building paper with a rating of at least 5 perms.

DO use bevel cuts at half joints as this can minimize the appearance of gaps due to shrinkage.

DO spot prime trim ends prior to installation.

DO remember that saw-textured surfaces perform better and hold finishes longer.

DO remember to spot prime nail locations, scuffed areas and other areas showing bare wood with a high-quality, oil-based, stain-blocking primer after installation.

NAILING DON'Ts

DON'T use common iron, copper, cement-coated, electroplated or poor quality galvanized nails. These will cause stains.

DON'T use casing, finishing or other small-head nails, except for blind nailing Tongue & Groove.

DON'T staple lumber. Staples do not have enough holding power.

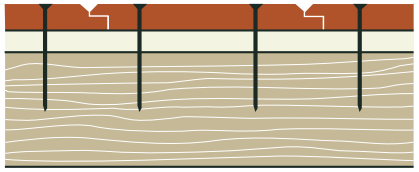
DON'T nail through tip of undercourse on lapped siding. This causes splitting.

DON'T nail to sheathing only. This will not hold lumber in place.

SISKIYOU·FOREST·PRODUCTS

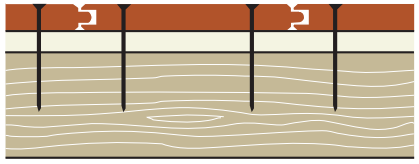
RECOMMENDED NAILING METHODS

Vertical Siding (OVERHEAD VIEW)



V Shiplap

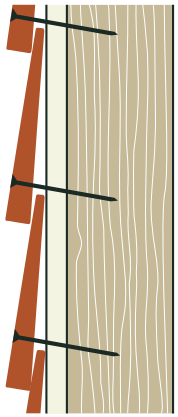
Face nail with two siding nails per bearing for patterns wider than 6″. Position nails one-quarter the width of the materials from each edge. For narrow courses, one nail per bearing is enough. The nailing point should be 1″ from the overlapping edge.



Tongue and Groove

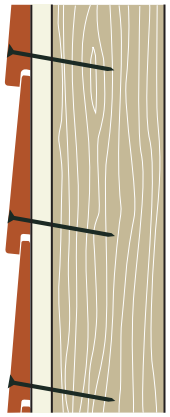
Blind-nail 4″ and 6″ widths through tongue with finish nails. Use one nail per bearing. For wider patterns, face nail with two nails per bearing, as in V Shiplap method.

Horizontal Siding (SIDE VIEW)



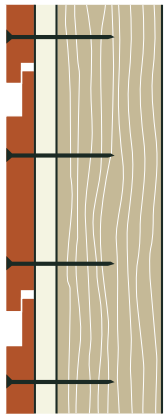
Plain Bevel

Face nail with one nail only per bearing. Drive nail so shank clears the top of the preceding under-course by ⅛″. **Beware of driving nail home with too heavy an initial blow. Wood may split or cup due to non-support in cavity.**



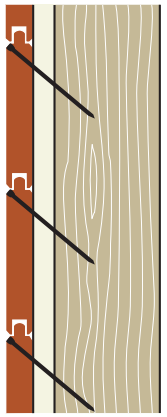
Rabbeted Bevel

Face nail with one nail only per bearing. Place nail about 1″ above lower edge of course. Position material to allow ⅛″ expansion gap at rabbet joint.



Channel Shiplap

Use one nail, 1″ from the lap, for 6″ channel shiplap. Face nail with two nails per bearing for patterns 8″ and wider. Space nails 1½″ from the edge of the overlap and 2″ from the edge of the underlap. Position material to allow expansion clearance of ⅛″. Boards should be nailed to horizontal blocking installed between studs at not more than 24″ on center.



Tongue and Groove

Blind-nail 4″ and 6″ widths through tongue with finish nails. Use one nail per bearing. For wider patterns, face nail with two nails per bearing, as in V Shiplap method.