HOW TO INSTALL VINYL SIDING

1. Install an undersill trim at the top of the outer face of the fascia board.

2. Measure distance from the bottom of the Fascia Trim to the lower edge of the lock of the Finish Trim. If only fascia is being applied, measure to bottom of fascia board.

3. Add 1.9 cm (3/4") and cut panel to this width.

4. Perforate cut edge of the panel approximately every 20 cm (8") on center, using a snap-lock punch. Ensure punched “ears” face outward.

5. Hook the leg of the fascia panel over the bottom leg of the Frieze Trim, and snap the upper edge of the fascia into the Finish Trim. Use a zip tool to help insert panel into undersill. If soffit is not being installed, fascia can be hooked directly onto board.

6. Soffit panels can be overlapped. Cut one panel as shown in shaded area and overlap half the amount. Only part of lower lip needs to be trimmed.

7. Trim corners by cutting lower lip of fascia or fascia panels to form a corner. Mark a vertical line on the panel where it will turn the corner. Cut a 90° section out of the bottom leg of the panel and bend to form a right angle. To facilitate handling, the panel can be gently scored along the line.

Cleaning AND MAINTENANCE

To maintain your siding’s beautiful appearance, wash the panels at least once a year using a sponge and a mild detergent solution. If the dirt is hard to remove, use a solution of:

- 1/2 cup laundry detergent (e.g. Tide)
- 2/3 cup Trisodium Phosphate (e.g. Silico)
- 1 gallon of water

Note: If mildew is a problem add 1 quart of liquid laundry bleach to this solution.

Important: Follow the precautionary labelling instructions on all cleaning agent containers. Protect eyes, skin and vegetation from direct contact with cleaning agents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staining agent</th>
<th>Cleaning fluid</th>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Special Procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light oils, grease</td>
<td>Call the manufacturer</td>
<td>Remove with mineral spirits or water</td>
<td>Apply hot water to cellulose and wood parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markers, nail marks</td>
<td>Call the manufacturer</td>
<td>Remove with mineral spirits or water</td>
<td>Apply cleaning fluid to cellulose and wood parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rust stains</td>
<td>Oxalic acid</td>
<td>Make solution with oxalic acid of warm water</td>
<td>Apply solution to cellulose and wood parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stain (blood)</td>
<td>Bleach</td>
<td>Break solution into cellulose and wood parts</td>
<td>Apply cleaning fluid to cellulose and wood parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 royally covered

Year after year, season after season, Royal solid vinyl siding withstands the test of time. Engineered to earn the satisfaction of discriminating customers everywhere, Royal solid vinyl siding offers you peace of mind with the complete coverage of our Lifetime, Non-Prorated, Fully Transferable to Lifetime Non-Prorated Limited Warranty.

ROYAL BUILDING PRODUCTS
www.royalbuildingproducts.com
**Installing Soffit and Fascia**

**Installing Trim - Option A**

(When fascia is applied without exposed nailing)

**Open Soffit**

Nail Fascia/Timber to the interior of the fascia with the top leg resting against the bottom of the board. Nail Fascia/Timber on wall, level with Fascia/Timber on fascia.

**Closed Soffit**

Use a J-channel in place of the Fascia/Timber at the wall. Nail all channels every 30 cm (12") in the center of nailing slots.

**Installing Soffit**

1) Measure the distance between the inside of the two trims.

Allow 6 mm (1/4") space for expansion and cut the panels to this length. Insert soffit panels into the two trims.

Important: When installing soffit, intermediate nailing on 61 cm (24") centers is needed when soffit width is over 61 cm (24").

2) Interlock panels as you would for vertical siding.

Closed soffit can be nailed every (30 cm L2). When soffit panel is not being applied, use a Fascia/Timber or J-channel at corners of the overlap and properly finish the installation.

3) When two soffit sections meet (at corners) the joint can be either square or diagonal. Both methods utilize a J-channel or T-Trim (diagonal corner) or Frieze Trim (square corner) nailed back-to-back or install a soffit T-Trim.

**Installing Trim - Option B**

(When fascia is nailed to the underside of vent fascias or when applying soffit: only)

**Open Soffit**

Nail Fascia/Timber to the wall and nailing to the fascia board so they overlap with each other.

Cut out back of channel to fit around fascia, if needed.
IF USING J-CHANNEL

Snap a chalk line parallel to the bottom J-channel, at a height equal to the length of the lower panel plus an allowance for expansion. For example, if the lower panel is 144" long and you're adding 1/2" for expansion (because the temperature is above 40°F), you strike a line 144 1/2" from the bottom J-channel. Nail inverted J-channels along this line to receive panels from below. Leave a 1/4" gap between J-channel and corner posts. Overlap J-channels 3/4".

Prepare for the second course by applying head flashing above the just-installed J-channel. Then nail J-channel over the flashing to receive the upper panel. Drill 1/8" diameter weep holes no more than 24" apart for water to escape.

INSTALL WINDOW AND DOOR TRIM

Follow the instructions described earlier under “Installing window and door trim” on page 6.

PLAN THE PANEL LAYOUT

Correctly installed vertical siding should have a balanced appearance. This means that you want to draw vertical lines on the center point of a wall, you'd have an equal number of panels to the right and left. If you had to trim panels to fit, the end-most panels would be of identical width.

To create this pleasing appearance, divide the space to be covered by a partial panel over both ends of a wall. For example, if a wall required 25 full panels plus 10", you would rip cut two 5" lengths of panel to create the end pieces.

How To Measure

Use these handy guidelines when measuring your home:

- **Area of a rectangular wall** = height \times width

**Horizontal Siding**

Increase the height to make it divisible by the width of the siding panel (e.g. 20.3 cm (8") with Double 4" profile).

For example, if your wall is 114", you must add 8" to your estimate to ensure buying enough vinyl siding.

**Vertical Siding**

Increase the width to make it divisible by the width of the vertical siding panel being used.

**Gable Ends**

Use the following formulas to calculate area of a gable and height of wall divided by 2 (add 10% for waste).

**Doors and Windows**

Measure all large openings and subtract from gross area with area.

**Important Fire Safety Information**

When applying siding, there are several important points to consider:

- Air circulation is necessary for proper ventilation.
- Keep a minimum distance from the siding. This area should be vented to the outside.
- Make sure no combustible material is placed within 12" of the siding.
- Do not use combustible material for exterior decor, such as trellises, pergolas, or decks.

**Materials Needed**

- Vinyl siding
- Snap locks
- Head flashing
- Pre-drilled nails
- Caulk
- Weatherstripping
- Flashing tape
- Insulation
- Roofing felt
- Siding paper

**How Much Is Needed?**

Enter your home’s measurements to estimate the materials you require.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS</th>
<th>WALLS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Front &amp; Left Side</strong></td>
<td><strong>Back &amp; Right Side</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Height x Width</td>
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<td><strong>GABLES</strong></td>
<td><strong>GABLES</strong></td>
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<td>Height x Width</td>
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<td>(x \times 2)</td>
<td>(x \times 2)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OPENINGS</strong></td>
<td><strong>OPENINGS</strong></td>
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<td>Height x Width</td>
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<td><strong>SOFFIT</strong></td>
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<td>Width</td>
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<td>Front</td>
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<td>Side</td>
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<td><strong>FASCIA</strong></td>
<td><strong>FASCIA</strong></td>
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<td>Width</td>
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<td>Front</td>
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</table>
Each step of this installation guide has been designed to make installation quick and easy. You may encounter alternative techniques you are not familiar with, so we recommend that you consult a Royal Building Products representative first to ensure a successful installation.

Important: Please read through all the instructions before you begin.

**Tool Check List**
- Work table
- Tape measure
- Hammer
- Ladders and/or scaffolding
- Chalkline
- Utility knife
- Square
- Tin snips
- Radial saw*
- Level
- Caulking gun

* You may use a fine blade circular saw if you reverse the blade for a smooth cut.

**Special Tools** (available from your dealer)
- Snap-lock punch
- Nail-slot punch
- Zip tool

**Zip Tool Usage**
To disengage a locked panel, simply hook the zip tool to the lock. Pull gently downward and continue moving along the panel until the entire overlapping panel is unlocked. You may also use the zip tool to engage a lock.

**SPECIAL TOOLS**

**For Horizontal Vinyl Siding**

**New Construction**
1. Install horizontal siding in straight and true. Consult any hardware.
   - Note: Vinyl siding must be applied over a rigid sheathing that provides a smooth, flat surface or an underlayment (such as wood, wood composition, rigid foam or fiber sheathing). Vinyl siding cannot be applied directly to studs.
2. Install horizontal sheathing panels and apply the top courses of panels.
3. If you’re planning to use a conventional house wrap or building felt, apply according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. In all cases, however, install the products so they are secured tightly to the substrate so that they provide smooth, even surfaces for the final siding installation.
4. Before applying siding panels, ensure a smooth, watertight finish.

**Basic Rules of Vinyl Siding Application**
1. Do not nail tightly. Allow a minimum of 1/16” between the back of the nail head and the nailing strip. Nails should penetrate a minimum of 1” into solid nailable surfaces and no more than 1 1/2” apart. All panels should slide freely horizontally after nailing.
2. Allow for a 3/4” gap between the back of the nail head and the nailing strip.
3. Install the bottom course of siding onto the existing siding and apply the top course of siding onto the bottom course of siding. Apply the next course of siding onto the top course of siding. Overlap the courses 3/4”. Do not nail at the ends of the courses.

**Installing Vertical Siding**

**Preparing Wall Surfaces**
For the most part, the wall preparation instructions given for horizontal siding also apply to vertical siding. The key requirement, of course, is that you start with a smooth, level and rigid substrate allowing for 1” nail penetration (plywood, wood composition, rigid foam or fiber sheathing). If a wall requires more than one course of siding, use two lengths of J-channel, back-to-back, at the joint between the two courses.

**Installing Corner Posts**
Install outside and inside corner posts using dimensions and procedures detailed in the chart.

**Installing Top and Bottom J-Channel**
Apply J-channel along the top and bottom of the wall to receive the siding panels.

1. Install the bottom J-channel (see illustration 1a). Cut J-channels 3/4” (see illustration 2a). Drill 1/8” diameter weep holes no more than 1 1/4” apart for water escape.
2. Install inverted J-channel along the top of the wall, under the soffit. Nail in the center slots every 8” to 10” leaving a 1/4” gap between J-channel and corner posts. Cut J-channels 3/4” to allow for expansion (see illustration 3a).

Note: If you’re going to install soffit, you may want to install the soffit channels for the soffit at this point. The illustrations show alternative approaches for installing siding and soffit receiving channels.

If a wall requires more than one course of siding, use two lengths of J-channel, back-to-back, at the joint between the two courses.
1) Hold panel in place and mark width of window opening. Add 1/4" (3/8" in weather below 40°F) to both ends to allow for expansion. The marks indicate the location of vertical cuts. Extend marks onto panel using a pencil and a straight edge.

2) Cut a template for horizontal cuts using a strip of scrap siding. This provides a guide for cutting the panel to the desired size.

Fitting Under Windows

1) Hold panel in place and mark width of window opening. Add 1/4" (3/8" in weather below 40°F) to both ends to allow for expansion. The marks indicate the location of vertical cuts. Extend marks onto panel using a pencil and a straight edge.

2) Cut a template for horizontal cuts using a strip of scrap siding. This provides a guide for cutting the panel to the desired size.

Fitting Over Windows and Doors

The procedure for cutting panels for installation over windows and doors is similar to that explained earlier.

When installing:

1) If necessary to maintain slope angle, install dual undersill trim above window or door as explained in “Fitting under windows” section.

2) Drop panel into position, making certain it fits into Finish Trim and J-channel at top and J-channels at sides. Interlock with siding panels below. Note: Finished trim must be installed inside a J-channel.

Fitting Under Soffit

When you reach the last course of siding you will probably have to rip cut panels lengthwise to fit under soffit.

Note: If necessary to ensure proper panel slope angle, make certain to finish this area as explained in “Fitting under windows” section.

Installing Accessories

Snapping a Chalk Line

If the house is reasonably level, find the lowest point of old siding (or sheathing if working on new construction). Partially drive a nail at one corner, 2 1/4" above lowest corner. Continue driving nails every 6". Drop the chalk line from the nail to the opposite corner of the house. Notice the point level using a level or 2 (minimum lead). Stop the chalk line and repeat procedure around the house.

Note: If a chalk line is not established a 3/8" space between the siding and the soffit is recommended.

Installing the Starter Strip

Position starter strip with the top edge on the chalk line and the end 1/2" away from the outside and inside corners when using mill systems or with an overlap to ensure proper panel slope angle.

Note: You can eliminate this step by using dual undersill trim. Use the outside channel if the cut has been made near the butt edge or on the hip of designer profiles.

Nails

Use only corrosion-resistant nails (aluminum nails or galvanized roofing nails) with a minimum head diameter of 3/8".

To determine length of nail required, measure thickness of sheathing material. Then add 1" to sheathing thickness. The minimum nail size should be 1 1/2".

Installing Outside Corner Posts

Position outside corner post with the top edge on the chalk line and the end 1/2" away from the outside and inside corners when using mill systems or with an overlap.

Nail to wall following previously mentioned nailing instructions making sure nail every 8" to 10" on center in the lowest nail slot available. When installing the starter strip, ensure it is even with the chalk line.
INSTALLING TRIM AT ROOF LINE

At points where vinyl siding panels meet at a roof's edge, such as around windows, gable dormers or cornice area, apply the trim so it's 3/4" to 1" away from the roofline. Mark the trim for the length needed for the length of the trim and install the J-channel directly on top of the trim. Check if the J-channel will be subject to a building or roofline, which could result in excessive expansion. To prevent water infiltration along the intersection of roof and wall, install flashing before installing the J-channel.

Notes:
- If using more than one length of J-channel to span a wall surface, be sure to overlap J-channels 3/4".

TO MITER CUT CORNERS

For best results, make sure you cut all J-channels to proper length, leaving the proper allowance for the width of the face of the J-channel.

1) Square cut bottom J-channel so that the ends extend beyond the window casing to the width of the side J-channels. Notch ends for clearance. Position and nail.

2) Measure side J-channels, adding width of both the top and bottom J-channels. Mitre cut (45° angle) lower ends of both J-channel ends. Cut and bend water tabs, notch top of J-channel, position and nail.

3) Mitre top J-channel so the ends extend beyond the casing to the width of the side J-channels. Mitre cut (45° angle) ends. Cut and bend water tabs. Position and nail.

installing HORIZONTAL SIDING

INSTALLING THE FIRST COURSE

It's important to work with care and planning as you install siding panels. This is especially true when you're installing the first course of siding.

For best results, follow these guidelines:

1) The key to creating a visually attractive installation is to lap away from areas where people normally will walk or gather. For example, on the front wall, work from the corners to the center of the wall to create a smooth, continuous line. On side walls, work from the center of the wall to corners to create a smooth, continuous line.

2) Slide the first panel into the corner post recess. Leave room for expansion.

3) Hook the bottom lock of the panel into the interlock bead of the starter strip by applying upward pressure.

4) Before nailing, double-check to make certain the panel is properly aligned and tight. Use upward pressure to snap the interlock securely. Do not force the panel, as this may cause damage to the nailing surfaces.

5) Install remaining starter course panels, overlapping panel ends 1". The last nail should be at least 4" from the end of the panel to prevent any laps.

6) Remember to leave room for expansion when fitting panels into remaining inside and outside corner posts.

INSTALLATION OF REMAINING COURSES

To assure best appearance, plan positioning to avoid unsightly joint patterns. The illustration on the next page shows a well-planned staggering of panel joints.

Follow these guidelines:

1) Separate joints by at least two courses.

2) Avoid joints above and below windows.

3) Leave at least 3' separating joints on successive courses.

4) Use short cutoff lengths for fitting at narrow openings between windows.

5) Follow the planned pattern when applying the next course of siding.

INSTALLING TRIM AT ROOF LINE

At points where vinyl siding panels meet at a roof's edge, such as around windows, gable dormers or cornice area, apply the trim so it's 3/4" to 1" away from the roofline. Mark the trim for the length needed for the length of the trim and install the J-channel directly on top of the trim. Check if the J-channel will be subject to a building or roofline, which could result in excessive expansion. To prevent water infiltration along the intersection of roof and wall, install flashing before installing the J-channel.

Notes:
- If using more than one length of J-channel to span a wall surface, be sure to overlap J-channels 3/4".

TO MITER CUT CORNERS

For best results, make sure you cut all J-channels to proper length, leaving the proper allowance for the width of the face of the J-channel.

1) Square cut bottom J-channel so that the ends extend beyond the window casing to the width of the side J-channels. Notch ends for clearance. Position and nail.

2) Measure side J-channels, adding width of both the top and bottom J-channels. Mitre cut (45° angle) lower ends of both J-channel ends. Cut and bend water tabs, notch top of J-channel, position and nail.

3) Mitre top J-channel so the ends extend beyond the casing to the width of the side J-channels. Mitre cut (45° angle) ends. Cut and bend water tabs. Position and nail.

installing HORIZONTAL SIDING

INSTALLING THE FIRST COURSE

It's important to work with care and planning as you install siding panels. This is especially true when you're installing the first course of siding.

For best results, follow these guidelines:

1) The key to creating a visually attractive installation is to lap away from areas where people normally will walk or gather. For example, on the front wall, work from the corners to the center of the wall to create a smooth, continuous line. On side walls, work from the center of the wall to corners to create a smooth, continuous line.

2) Slide the first panel into the corner post recess. Leave room for expansion.

3) Hook the bottom lock of the panel into the interlock bead of the starter strip by applying upward pressure.

4) Before nailing, double-check to make certain the panel is properly aligned and tight. Use upward pressure to snap the interlock securely. Do not force the panel, as this may cause damage to the nailing surfaces.

5) Install remaining starter course panels, overlapping panel ends 1". The last nail should be at least 4" from the end of the panel to prevent any laps.

6) Remember to leave room for expansion when fitting panels into remaining inside and outside corner posts.

INSTALLATION OF REMAINING COURSES

To assure best appearance, plan positioning to avoid unsightly joint patterns. The illustration on the next page shows a well-planned staggering of panel joints.

Follow these guidelines:

1) Separate joints by at least two courses.

2) Avoid joints above and below windows.

3) Leave at least 3' separating joints on successive courses.

4) Use short cutoff lengths for fitting at narrow openings between windows.

5) Follow the planned pattern when applying the next course of siding.
TO MITER CUT CORNERS
For best results, make sure you cut all J-channels to proper length, leaving a proper allowance for the width of the face of the J-channel.

1) Square cut bottom J-channel so that the ends extend beyond the window casing to the width of the face of the side J-channels. Notch ends for clearance. Position and nail.

2) Measure side J-channels, adding width of both the top and bottom J-channels. Miter cut (45° angle) lower ends of both side J-channels. Cut and bend water tabs, notch top J-channel, position and nail.

3) Miter top J-channel so the ends extend and position to the width of the side J-channels. Miter cut (45° angle) ends. Cut and bend water tabs. Position and nail.

INSTALLING TRIM AT ROOF LINE
At points where vinyl siding and accessories will meet at a roof line such as a gable area or a gabled dormer or around a stairway well adjacent to the roof, it’s best to position the J-channel so it’s 3/4” to 1” away from the roofline. Flanking the J-channel directly on the roofline would subject it to a buildup of heat, which could result in excessive expansion. To prevent water infiltration along the intersection of roof and wall, install flashing before installing J-channel.

Note: If you use more than one length of J-channel to span a wall surface, be sure to overlap J-channels 3/4”.

INSTALLING WINDOW AND DOOR TRIM
Install J-channel along top and sides of door casing and around window.

(For best results, use aviation snips when cutting J-channel.)

Note: When installing J-channel around replacement window frames that do not have nail flanges, add flashing for greater protection against water infiltration.

INSTALLING HORIZONTAL SIDING
INSTALLING THE FIRST COURSE
It’s important to work with care and planning as you install siding panels. This is especially true when you’re installing the first course of siding.

For best results, follow these guidelines:
1) The key to creating a visually attractive installation is to lap away from areas where people normally will be gathering. For example, on the front wall, work from the corners to the center of the door (or overlapping area from area to area). Carefully work from the rear corners toward the front. This approach minimizes the effect of lapping and produces the best appearance. Keep lap appearance in mind throughout installation.

2) Slide the first panel into the corner post recess. Leave room for expansion.

3) Lock the bottom lock of the panel into the interlock bead by applying upward pressure.

4) Before nailing, check to make certain you’ve locked the panel along its entire length. A slight upward pressure may be required to snap the interlock securely. Do not force the lock too tightly because you may deform your laps. Also make certain the panel can slide freely. Nail properly. Start at the center of the panel and work out.

5) Install remaining starter course panels, overlapping panel ends 1”. The last nail should be at least 4” from the end of the panel to allow for a neat lap.

6) Remember to leave room for expansion when fitting panels into remaining inside and outside corner posts.

INSTALLATION OF REMAINING COURSES
To assure best appearance, plan positioning to avoid unsightly joint patterns. The illustrations on the next page show a well-planned staggering of panel joints.

Follow these guidelines:
1) Separate joints by at least two courses.

2) Avoid joints above and below windows.

3) Leave at least 3’ separating joints on successive courses.

4) Use short cutoff lengths for fitting joint breaks in openings between windows.

5) Follow the planned pattern when applying the next course of siding.
Fitting Under Windows

1) Hold panel in place and mark width of window opening. Add 1/4" (3/8" in weather below 40°F) to both ends to allow for expansion.

2) Cut a template for horizontal cut using small piece of scrap siding to line up the lower edge of the panel and mark 1/4" below sill height. This provides dimension for undersill trim. Repeat procedure on opposite side of window.

3) If necessary to maintain slope angle, install furring under sill to allow for minimal expansion and contraction. In cold weather (below freezing) leave 2 1/4" minimum clearance.

When installing:
1) If necessary to maintain slope angle, install dual undersill trim above window or use a single channel in a “Fitting under window” section.

2) Drop panel into position, making certain it fits into Finish Trim and J-channels at top and J-channels at sides. Interlock with siding panels below.

Note: Finished trim must be installed inside a J-channel.

Snapping a Chalk Line

If the house is reasonably level, find the lowest point of old siding (or sheathing if working on new construction). Partially drive a nail at one corner. 2 1/4" above the lowest corner. Attach chalk line. Go to the other corner and pull the chalk line tight. Stretch the chalk line from the nail to the opposite corner of the house. Place the line level using a leveled cut or 2" minimum lead. Snap chalk lines and repeat procedure around the house.

Note: After establishing a chalk line, you find that your starter strip will be positioned below an easily nailed surface, you may have to apply a modified base.

Installing Accessories

Installing the Starter Strip

Position starter strip with the top edge on the chalk line and the on the last 1/4" away from the outside and inside corners when using trial systems or vinyl corners. 4" if using standard one piece corners.

Nail to wall following previously mentioned nailing instructions. Make sure nail is every 8" to 10" on each side of the nail slot. When installing in the wall, allow 1/4" clearance for undersill trim. Remove the bottom 3/4" of the nailing flange so it will not show below the siding when installed.

Installing Outside Corner Posts

Position outside corner post with the top of the post 1/4" from the underside of the eave and the bottom of the corner post 1 1/2" below the starter strip. Remove the bottom 3/4" of the nailing flange so it will not show below the siding when installed.

Note: When installing, the top edge of the posts will be positioned below an easily nailed surface, you may have to apply a modified base.
Each step of this installation guide has been designed to make installation quick and easy. You may encounter alternative techniques you are not familiar with, so we recommend that you consult a Royal Building Products representative first to ensure a successful installation.

Important: Please read through all the instructions before you begin.

**tool CHECK LIST**
- work table
- tape measure
- hammer
- ladders and/or scaffolding
- chalkline
- utility knife
- radial saw*
- level
- caulk gun
* You may use a fine blade circular saw if you reverse the blade for a smooth cut.

**SPECIAL TOOLS** (available from your dealer)
- snap-lock punch
- nail-slot punch
- zip tool

**ZIP TOOL USAGE**
To disengage a locked panel, simply hook the zip tool to the lock. Pull gently downward and continue moving along the panel until the entire overlapping panel is unlocked. You may also use the zip tool to engage a lock.

**preparation FOR HORIZONTAL VINYL SIDING**

**NEW CONSTRUCTION**
1. All installation must be straight and true. Consult any building code.
   - Note: Vinyl siding must be applied over a rigid sheathing that provides a smooth, flat surface or an underlayment (such as wood, wood composition, rigid foam or fiber sheathing). Vinyl siding cannot be applied directly to studs.
2. Milling is not necessary but may be used.
3. If you are planning to use a conventional house wrap or building felt, apply according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. In all cases, however, install the products so they are secured tightly to the substrate so that they produce a smooth, even surface for the final siding installation.
4. Before applying siding make certain substrate is watertight.
   - In order to be properly protected against precipitation, the substrate must be properly flashed and covered with a water-shedding, tear-resistant panel or membrane, such as a vinyl face, eave or other pre-assembled membrane to shed water to the exterior. The siding alone is not meant to be a watertight barrier.

**basic rules OF VINYL SIDING APPLICATION**
1. Do not nail tightly. Allow a minimum of 1/16" between the back of the nail head and the nailing strip. Nails should penetrate a minimum of 1" into solid nailable surface and no more than 16" apart. All panels should slide free, horizontally, after nailing.
2. Always nail in the center of the lock. WARNING: Do not nail at the end of a lock! Doing so will cause the backing panel to be permanently damaged. If you must nail near the end of a lock, hit a stud, etc., extend the length of the lock with a nail slot punch tool.
3. END CONDITION

**installing VERTICAL SIDING**

**PREPARING WALL SURFACES**
For the most part, the wall preparation instructions given for horizontal siding also apply to vertical siding. There is one requirement, of course, that you start with a smooth, level and rigid substrate allowing for 1" nail penetration (plywood, wood composition, rigid foam or fiber sheathing).

**INSTALLING CORNER POSTS**
Install an outside and inside corner post using dimensions and procedures described below.

**INSTALLING TOP AND BOTTOM J-CHANNEL**
Apply J-channel along the top and bottom of the wall to receive the siding panels.
1. Install the bottom J-channel (see illustration 1a). Cut J-channel 3/4" (see illustration 2a). To do this, cut a 1" section of the nailing flange and face return (see illustration 3a). Drill 1/8" diameter weep holes no more than 3/4" apart for water to escape.
2. Install inverted J-channel along the top of the wall, under the soffit. Nail the corner return 8'-10' back into a 1/4" gap between J-channel and corner posts. Cut J-channel 3/4" for ease of expansion (see illustration 3a).

**Note:** If you’re going to install soffit, you may want to install the molding channels for the soffit at this point. The illustrations show alternative approaches for installing siding and soffit molding channels.

If a wall requires more than one course of siding, use two lengths of J-channel, back-to-back, at the joint between the two courses.

**Diagram Titles**
- J-channel (contouring)
- Soffit
- Vertical siding
- J-channel
- Frieze Trim
- Distance: 1/4"
IT USING J-CHANNEL

Snap a chalk line parallel to the bottom J-channel, at a height equal to the length of the lower panel plus an allowance for expansion. For example, if the lower panel is 144" long and you want to add 1/2" for expansion (because the temperature is above 40°F), you strike a line 144 1/2" from the bottom J-channel. Nail inverted J-channels along this line to receive panels from below. Leave a 1/4" gap between J-channel and corner posts. Overlap J-channels 3/4".

Prepare for the second course by applying head flashing above the just-installed J-channel. Then nail J-channel over the flashing to receive the upper panel. Drill 1/8" diameter weep holes no more than 24" apart for water to escape.

INSTALL WINDOW AND DOOR TRIM

Follow the instructions described earlier under “Installing window and door trim” on page 6.

PLAN THE PANEL LAYOUT

Correctly installed vertical siding should have a balanced appearance. This means that if you were to draw vertical lines down the center point of a wall, you’d have an equal number of panels to the right and left. If you had to trim panels to fit, the end-most panels would be of identical width.

To create this pleasing appearance, divide the space to be covered by a partial panel over both ends of a wall. For example, if a wall required 25 full panels plus 10", you would rip cut two 5" lengths of panel to create the end pieces.

Important!

In a vertical siding installation, most of the expansion is downward. So instead of allowing equal space for expansion at both ends of a vertical panel, leave more space at the lower end—allow for 1/3 of the total expansion at the top of a panel and 2/3 of the total expansion at the bottom. For example, if the total expansion equals 3/4" (3/8" + 3/8"), allow 1/4" at the top and 2/3" at the bottom.

INSTALLING WALL PANELS

1) Cut the first of the partial panels (if partial panels are necessary). Mark the cut line by measuring from the nail hem edge. Rip cut the panel. Do not cut off the nail hem. Use a simple go-jack punch to create locking tabs along the cut edge. Space the tabs 6" apart.

2) Hip trim to size partial panel into the outside corner post, providing temporary support at cut edge (to compensate for the locking channel that was trimmed off).

To do this, insert furring into the channel of the outside corner post and nail to substrate. After furring, insert a length of undersill trim into corner post and nail furring. Finally, slide the cut edge of the panel into the undersill trim to make space for snap locks.

Using a level, make certain this panel is plumb. Nail every 12". Follow the same nailing procedures described for horizontal siding.

3) Install the next panel. Lock the panel into the preceding panel, then nail every 12". Check panel to make sure it is level then continue with succeeding panels.

4) When necessary, cut panels to fit around doors and windows. When marking the cut, remember to allow for expansion. The method used to install panels around doors and windows is the same as described earlier.

Use these handy guidelines when measuring your home:

area of a rectangular wall = height x width

HORIZONTAL SIDING

Increase the height to make it divisible by the width of the siding panel (e.g. 20.35 cm (8") with Double 4" profile). For example, if your wall is 114", you must add 16" to your estimate to ensure you buy enough vinyl siding.

VERTICAL SIDING

Increase the width to make it divisible by the width of the vertical siding panel being used.

GABLE ENDS

Use the following formulas to calculate area of a gable and = height x min. width divided by 2 (add 10% for waste).

DOORS AND WINDOWS

Measure all large openings and subtract them from gross wall area.

IMPORTANT FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION

When installing siding is exposed to significant heat or flame the siding will soften, sag, melt or burn, which may cause or contribute to a change in property. Caulk must be removed when selecting caulking and paint materials because many caulking and paint materials are made from organic materials that are combustible. All building materials should be installed in accordance with local, state and federal building code and fire regulations.

To order materials, please enter your home’s measurements to estimate the materials you require.
siding, soffit and accessories

What do you need?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessories</th>
<th>Starter Strip</th>
<th>Outside Corner Post</th>
<th>Inside Corner Post</th>
<th>Drip Cap</th>
<th>Finish Trim</th>
<th>J-Channel</th>
<th>Vertical Base Flashing</th>
<th>Frieze Trim</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal Siding</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vinyl Fascia</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Installing soffit and fascia

Installing trim - Option A

(When fascia is applied without exposed nailing)

Open soffit:

Nail Frieze Trim to the exterior of the fascia with the top leg resting against the bottom of the board. Nail Frieze Trim on wall, level with Frieze Trim on fascia.

Closed soffit:

Use a J-channel in place of the Frieze Trim at the wall. Nail all channels every 30 cm (12") in the center of nailing slots.

Installing trim - Option B

(When fascia panel is nailed to the interior side of vent fascia or when applying soffit only)

Open soffit:

Nail Frieze Trim to the wall and nailing points on fascia board so they are level with each other. Cut back of channel to fit around trim, if needed.

Closing soffit:

Substitute J-channel for Frieze Trim. Nail all channels every 30 cm (12") in the center of nailing slots.

Installing soffit

1) Measure the distance between the inside of the two trims. Allow 6 mm (1/4") space for expansion and cut the panels to this length. Insert soffit panels into the J-channel.

Important: When installing soffit, intermediate nailing on 61 cm (24") centers is needed when soffit width is over 61 cm (24").

2) Interlock panels as you would for vertical siding. Close soffit can be nailed every 30 cm (12").

3) When fascia panel is not being applied, use a Frieze Trim or J-channel at corners of the overhang to properly finish the installation.

4) When two soffit sections meet (at corners) the joint can be either square or diagonal. Both methods utilize a J-channel or T-Trim (diagonal corner).
**Installing Fascia**

1) Install an undersill trim at the top of the outer face of fascia board.

2) Measure distance from the bottom of the Fascia Trim to the lower edge of the lock of the Finish Trim. If only Fascia is being applied, measure to bottom of fascia board.

3) Add 1.9 cm (3/4") and cut panel to this width.

4) Batte one edge of the panel approximately every 20 cm (8") on center, using a snap-lock punch. Ensure punched “ears” face outward.

5) Hook the leg of the fascia panel over the bottom leg of the Finish Trim, and snap the upper edge of the fascia into the Finish Trim. Use a zip tool to help insert panel into undersill. If soffit is not being installed, fascia can be hooked directly onto board.

6) Fascia panels can be overlapped. Cut one panel as shown in shaded area and overlap half this amount. Only part of lower lip needs to be trimmed.

7) Trim corners by cutting lower lip off fascia or fascia panels to form a corner. Mark a vertical line on the panel where it will turn the corner. Cut a 90° section out of the bottom leg of the panel and bend to form a right angle. To facilitate handling, the panel can be gracefully scored along the line.

### Cleaning and Maintenance

To maintain your siding’s beautiful appearance, wash the panels at least once a year using a sponge and a mild cleaning solution. If the dirt is hard to remove, use a solution of:

- 1/2 cup laundry detergent (e.g. Tide)
- 2/3 cup Trisodium phosphate (e.g. Soilex)
- 1 gallon of water

Note: If mold is a problem add 1 quart of liquid laundry bleach to this solution.

Important: Follow the precautionary labeling instructions on all cleaning agents. Protect your eyes, skin, and vegetation from direct contact with cleaning agents.

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**Staining Cleaning**

- **Light oils, grease, caulking compounds:** Use mineral spirits to remove.
- **Solvents:** Apply mineral spirits with excess cloth. Avoid using wax, crayons, asphalt, V.M.P., Naphtha tar remover etc.

- **Markers, nail polish, lipstick, gum, chalking (trichloroethylene):** Apply cleaning fluid with wood scraper. Avoid polishing stained areas. Rinse.

- **Rust stains:** Make solution of oxalic acid cleaner of 1 tablespoon and 1 cup with clean water. Apply with soft brush, wipe with damp cloth, rinse with warm water.

- **Built-up grime:** Use scouring pads, (1-3) woodgrain. Do not remove fine sandpaper. More material than is necessary. Rinse.

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**How to Install**

**ROYAL COVERED**

Year after year, season after season, Royal solid vinyl siding withstands the test of time. Engineered to earn the satisfaction of discriminating customers everywhere, Royal solid vinyl siding offers you peace of mind with the complete coverage of our Lifetime, Non-Prorated, Fully Transferable to Lifetime Non-Prorated Limited Warranty.

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**Approvals / Listings**

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**Installations**

1.20.384-41

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**Royal Building Products**

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**Pantone 5040**
**Installing Fascia**

1. Install an undersill trim at the top of the outer face of fascia board.
2. Measure distance from the bottom of the Fascia Trim to the lower edge of the lock of the Finish Trim. If only fascia is being applied, measure to bottom of fascia board.
3. Add 1.9 cm (3/4") and cut panel to this width.
4. Cut fascia panel approximately every 20.3 cm (8") on center, using a snap-lock punch. Use punched "ears" flare outward.
5. Hold the top of the fascia panel over the bottom leg of the Frieze Trim and snap the upper edge of the fascia into the Finish Trim. Use zip tool to help insert panel into undersill. If soffit is not being installed, fascia can be hooked directly onto board.
6. Important: If Frieze Trim was not used at the bottom of the fascia, insert panel into the undersill, hold in place and drill a 3/16" hole through the bottom of fascia and soffit.
7. Note: If mildew is a problem add 1 quart of liquid laundry bleach to this solution. If soffit is not being installed, fascia can be hooked directly onto board.
8. Important: Follow the precautionary labelling instructions on all cleaning agent containers. Protect eyes, skin and vegetation from direct contact with cleaning agents.

**Cleaning and Maintenance**

To maintain your siding in beautiful appearance, wash the panels at least once a year using a sponge and mild cleaning solution. If the dirt is hard to remove, wipe clean with a solution of:

- 1/2 cup laundry detergent (e.g. Tide)
- 2/3 cup Trisodium phosphate (e.g. Soilex)
- 1 gallon of water

Important: Follow the precautionary labelling instructions on all cleaning agent containers. Protect eyes, skin and vegetation from direct contact with cleaning agents.