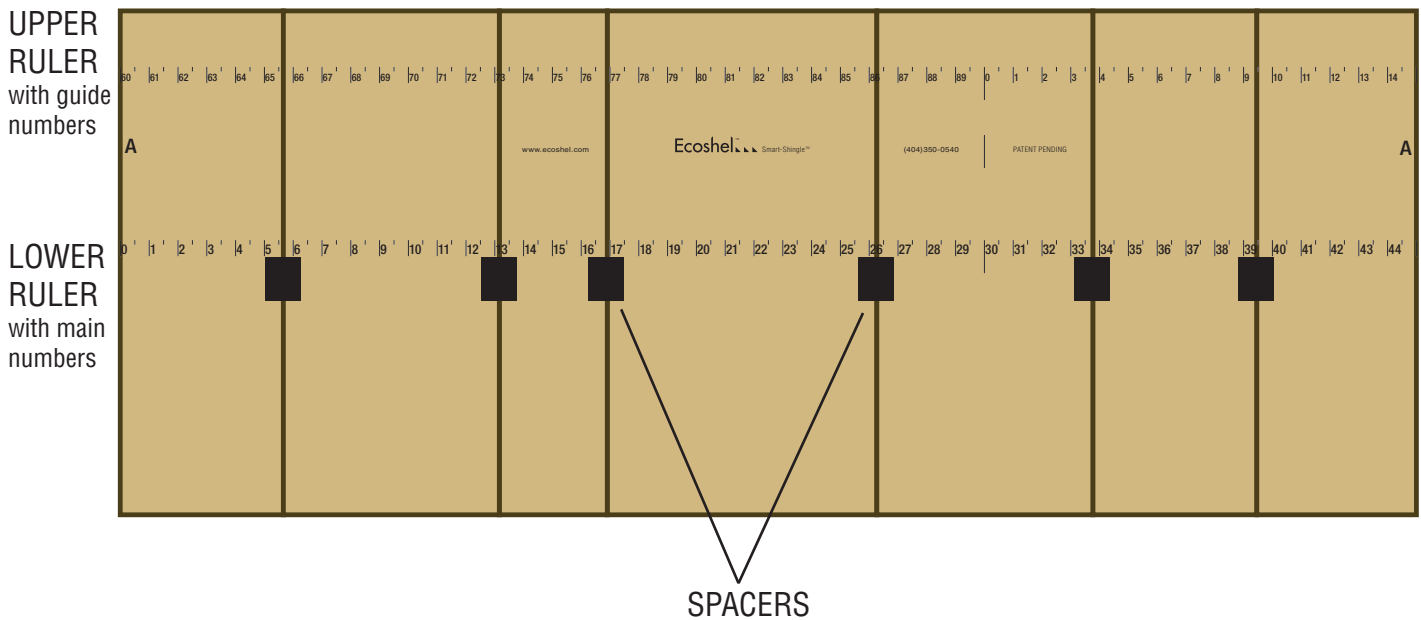


## Installation Instructions for Siding



For installation assistance call (404)350-0540, or email [info@ecoschel.com](mailto:info@ecoschel.com)

# Basic Information

Ecoshel shingle strips come in two different configurations, A and B.

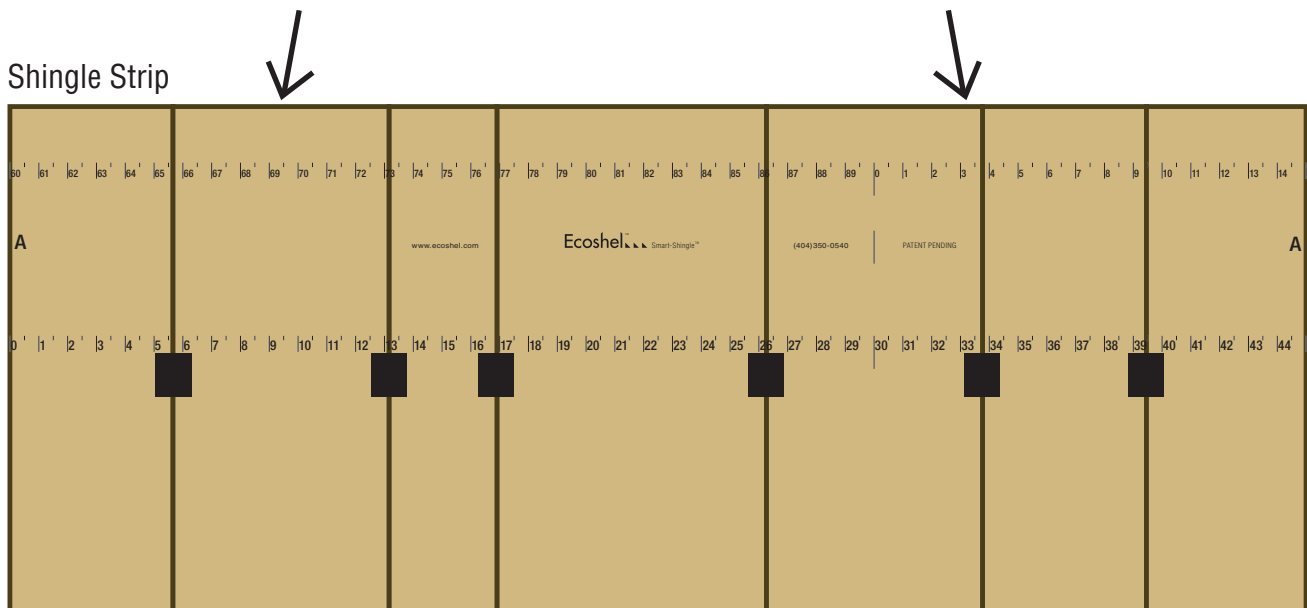
**Maintain the installation pattern** of alternating the A and B shingle-strips, and matching the numbers from course to course. This will automatically offset the joints between shingles over two courses, providing a code-perfect installation that won't leak, even in extreme weather.

Ecoshel cedar shingles are real wood. They are sanded to reduce the amount of raised grain, but they are deliberately not sanded perfectly. Minor defects, saw marks, etc. are part of the character of the product.

Ecoshel shingles are kiln dried. The gap between shingles is necessary to allow the shingles to expand when they absorb moisture.

The prefabricated assembly is non-structural. It holds the shingles in position until they are fastened conventionally. The flexible assembly helps prevent damage to the shingles if they are dropped or mishandled.

Always pick up and handle shingle-strips (panels) by holding the top edge.



If a shingle becomes damaged, use the shingle-strip as a cut section at the beginning or end of a course.

Store boxes of shingle-strips in a dry location, or cover with a tarp.

Follow the enclosed instructions carefully to insure that the shingles are properly installed.

# Sheathing, underlayment, and flashing

Ecoshel Cedar Shingles must be installed on solid sheathing with a minimum thickness of 1/2", or on 1 x 4 spaced sheathing. Plywood, oriented strand board, or solid lumber may be used. The recommended underlayment is 30 pound asphalt impregnated felt. Proper standard flashing must be used above windows, doors and water tables. Contact us if you have specific questions about flashing.

## Fasteners

Stainless steel ring shank siding nails are recommended and should pass completely through the sheathing. About 7/8" of the shank will be in the shingles and the felt. Use 4D ring shank nails with a minimum length of 1-1/2" if the exposure is 7" or greater. If the exposure is less than 7", use a 1-3/4" ring shank nail. If the underlayment or sheathing is thicker, or if there is rigid foam between the sheathing and the shingle-strips, use longer nails as needed to pass through the sheathing. Siding nails, or box nails are recommended. Typical roofing nails with the oversize head and wider shank are not recommended.

Using a coil siding nail gun will provide the fastest installation. Drive nails tight to the surface of the shingle, but don't overdrive. Nail heads should not be buried in the wood fiber. Medium crown staple are approved by code, but will not hold as well as ring shank nails.

Install 2 fasteners only per shingle, 3/4" in from the left and right edges, and approximately 1-1/4" above the exposure line. (The butt line for the next course)

## Cutting

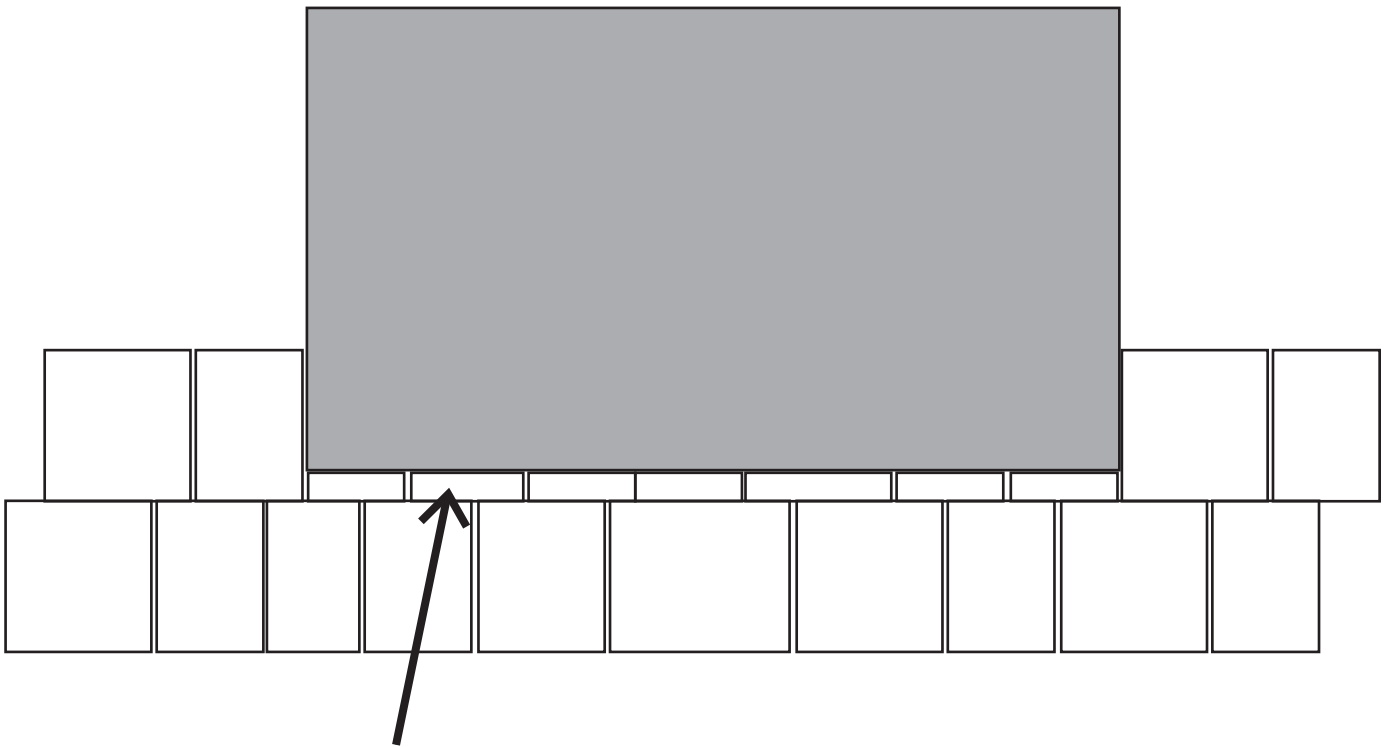
For high volume work use a saw table that will allow you to easily cut the shingle strips at right angles. Shingles can also be removed from the shingle strip and cut on a table saw, or cut on a table with a fence and a battery powered compact circular saw. Shingle-strips can be cut with a utility knife at the joints between shingles, and unclipped. The clip can be cut in the center on the back with a sharp utility knife.

Establish a location where shingle-strip cut-offs can be kept until they are needed.

# Plan the Installation

Determine the “exposure” you will use (how much of the shingle will be exposed - the height of each course). The maximum recommended exposure for siding is 7-1/2". Traditionally, sidewall shingles were installed at about a 6" exposure.

Make adjustments to the exposure to control how each course aligns with doors, windows, etc.



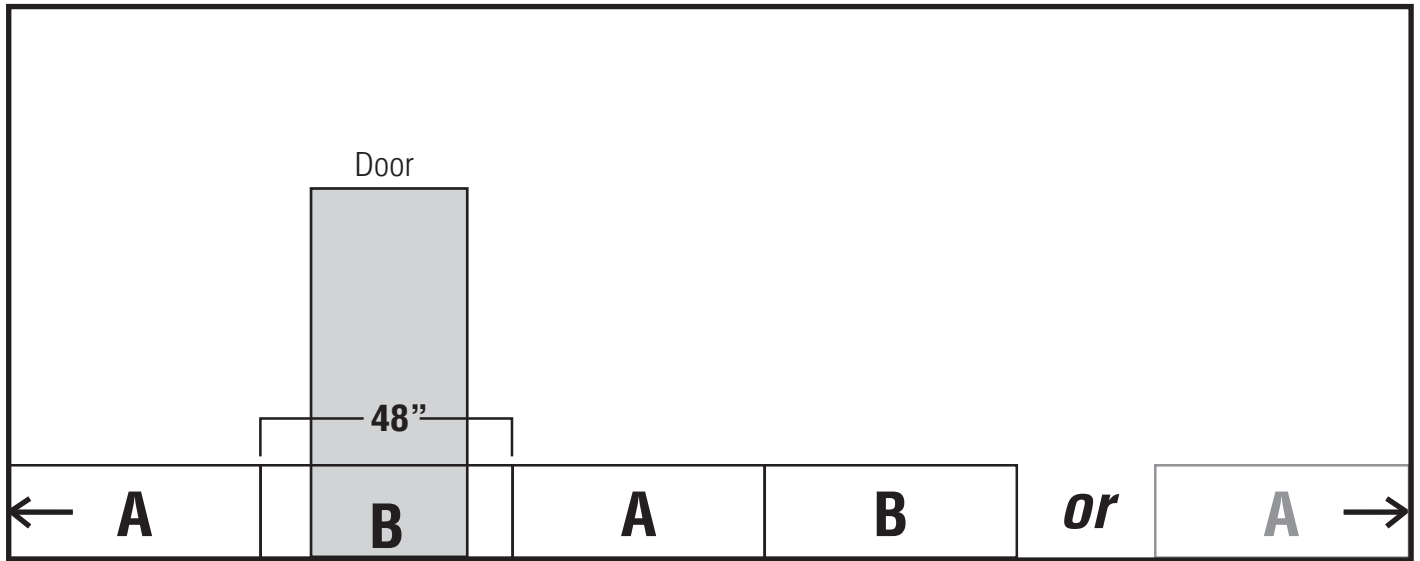
**Avoid** alignments that require attaching small sections of shingles below windows, or at the top of the wall

The amount of exposure can be gradually changed to provide better alignment.

# General Instructions

## Install Each Course Alternating Shingle-strips A & B

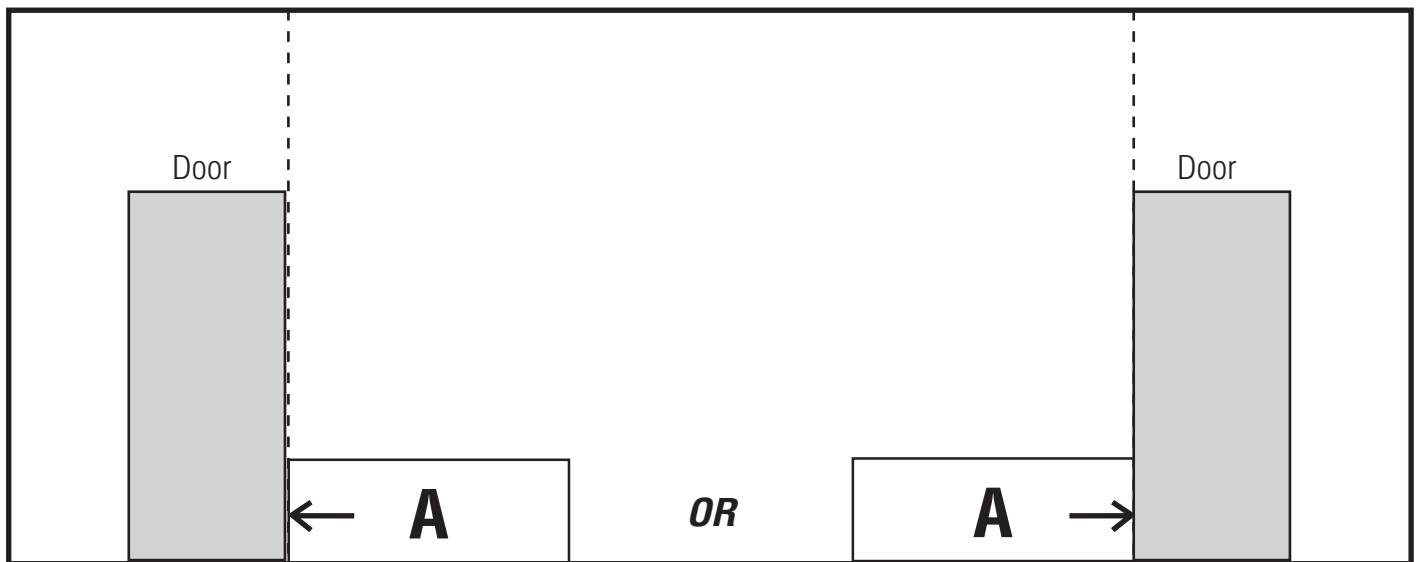
Install each course all the way across the wall alternating A and B panels. Continue the A-B-A-B-A . . . pattern right through interruptions like doors and windows as if they didn't exist. It's 45" from the start of one shingle-strip to the start of the next.



Start the first course with the "A" shingle-strip at the left or right edge.

*OR*

If the wall starts with narrow sections, start the "A" shingle-strip at a major edge.

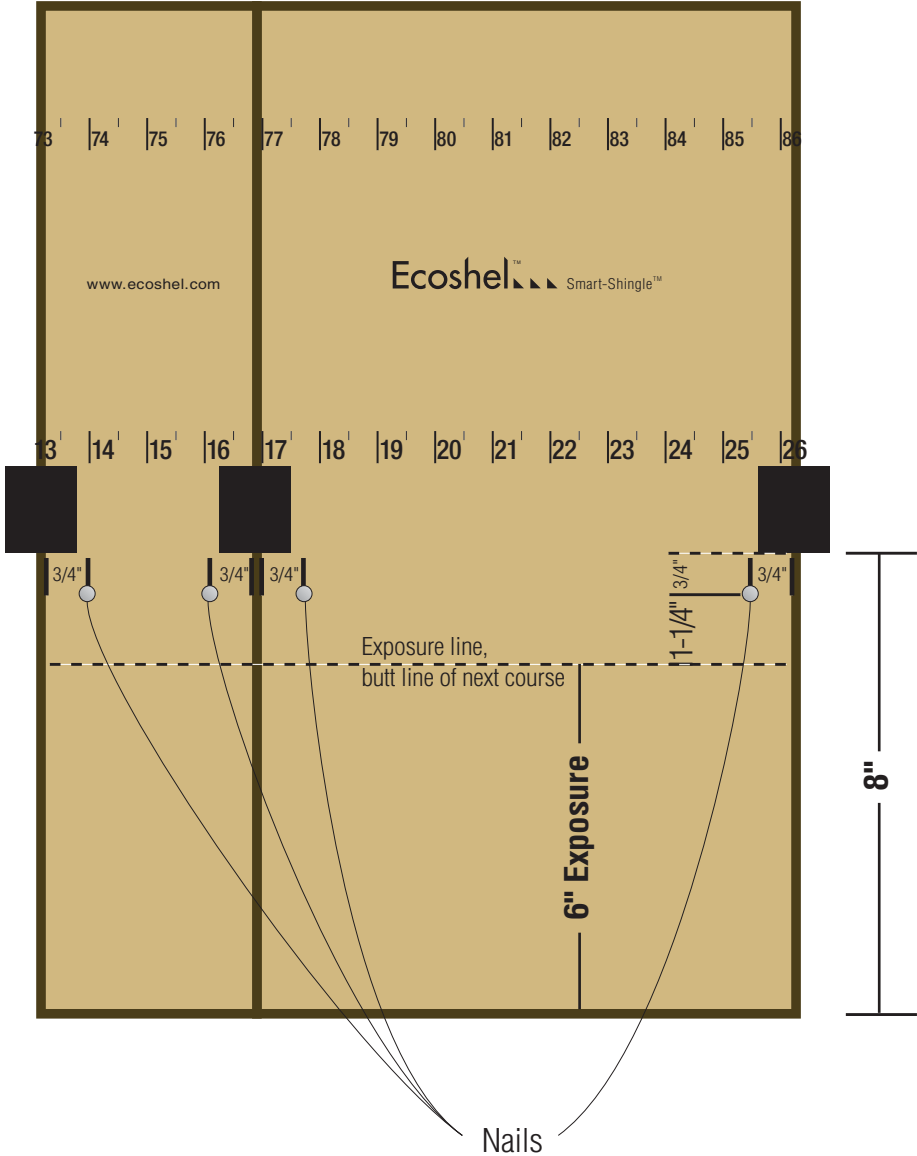


USE ONLY ONE STARTING POINT FOR EACH CONTINUOUS WALL

# Fasten Each Shingle

Fasten each shingle using ONLY two nails per shingle, 3/4" in from each edge, and approximately 1-1/4" above the exposure line (the butt line of the next course).

The bottom of the shingle clip is 8" above the butt and can be used as a visual reference for the nail position. The nail head should be near flush to the inside of the clip. The exact position of the nail isn't critical. Try to be within about a half inch of the target.



## Position and Install the Next Course.

**NOTE: THE FIRST COURSE MUST BE DOUBLED. TO DOUBLE THE FIRST COURSE, USE THIS SAME ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE WITH AN EXPOSURE = 0.**

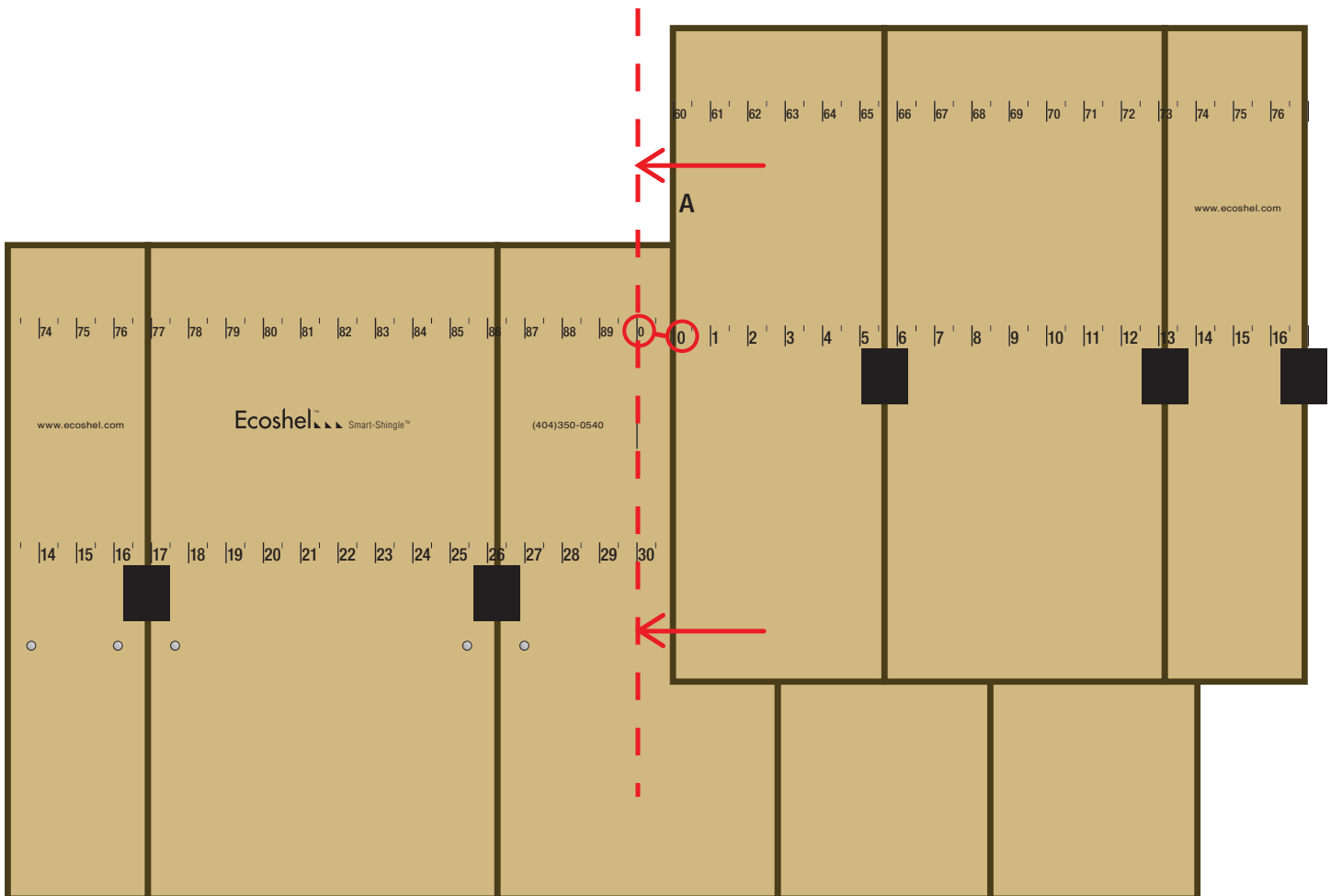
Use chalk lines as your guide to position each course. Ecoshel shingle-strips are trimmed to 17-1/2". Snap a chalk line on the felt paper above the top edge of the first course, at a distance equal to the desired exposure.

Make additional lines at the exposure interval all the way up the wall. You may want to adjust the exposure slightly to control how the courses align with windows, doors, etc. as well as to control the height of the last course.

**Alignment Procedure:** After installing the first course, install an uncut A or B panel somewhere in the next course. **Line up the LOWER numbers of the new course with the UPPER numbers of the previous course.**

"A" panels start with 0, and "B" panels start with 45, so look for 0 or 45 anywhere in the upper ruler of the first course and install your first panel for the next course at that point. Then just finish installing the course by alternating "A" and "B" to the left and to the right.

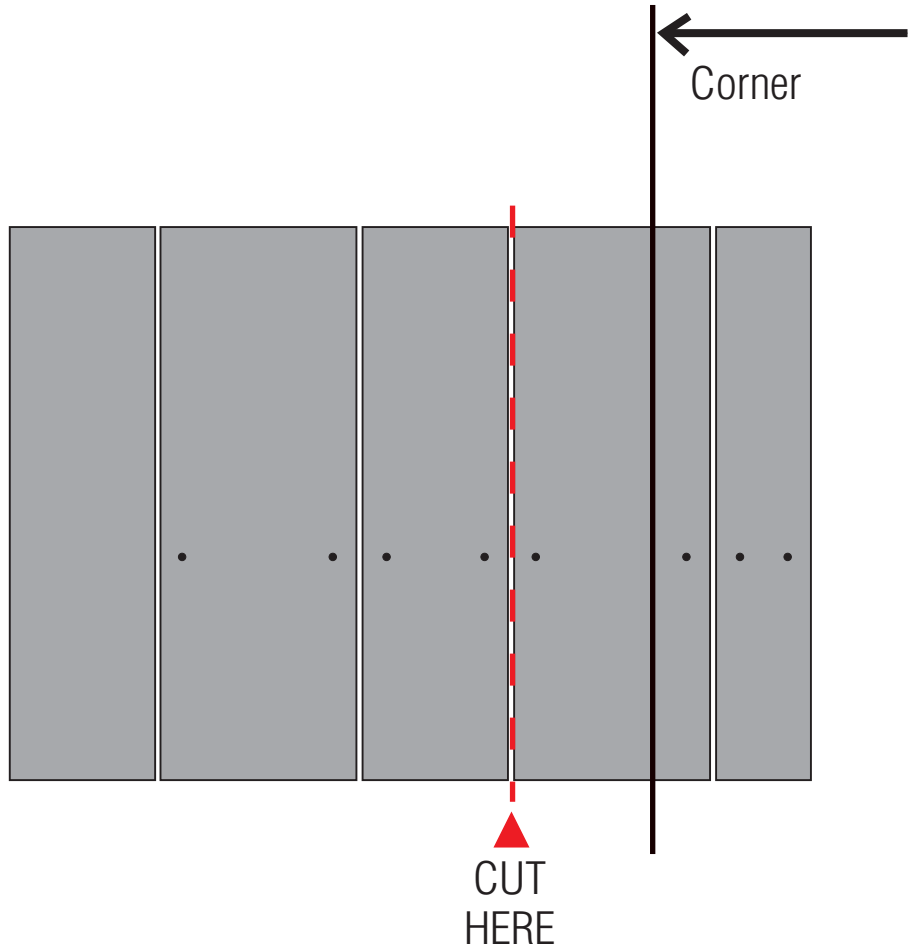
If the wall is divided into sections by windows, doors, etc., match the numbers once at some point in each wall section.



## Ending a Course

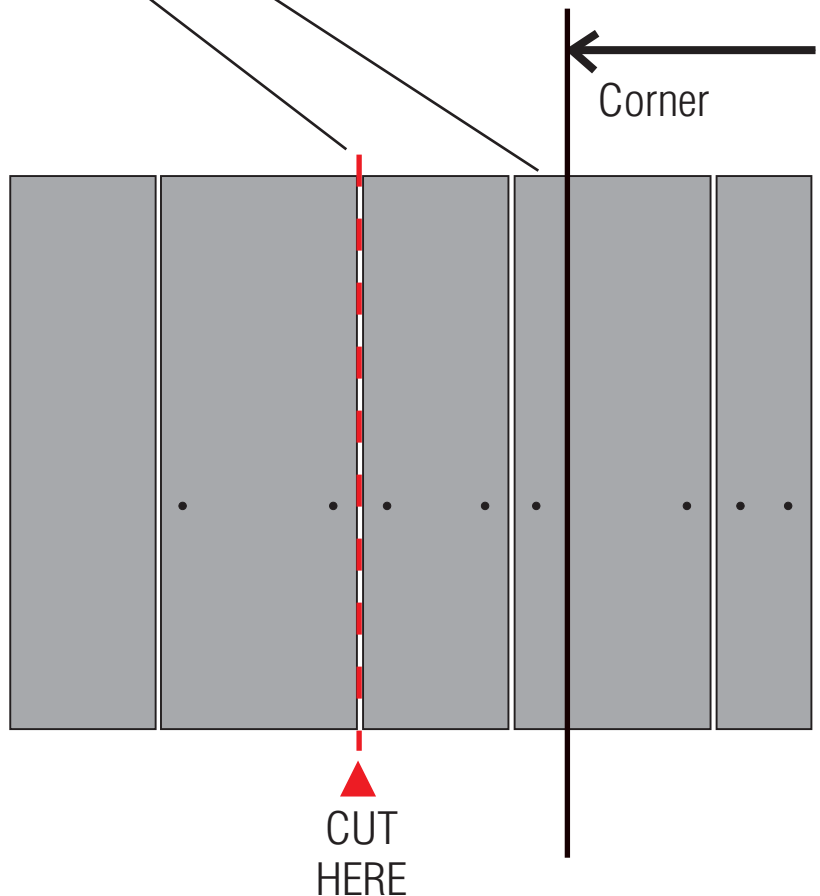
At the end of a course, it's easiest to cut the shingle-strip with a knife at the last joint, and install it. Then cut and install the last trimmed shingle from any of the cut-off sections.

A helper can be cutting the last shingle while you are installing the shingle-strip, rather than passing it back and forth.



If the last shingle will be too narrow, cut the shingle-strip at the previous joint.

When corner boards are used, Put a bead of caulk on the upper half of the joint between the shingle and the corner board - the unseen portion of the shingle only.



# Base of Wall Details

