



BEVEL INSTALLATION GUIDE

03	TOOLS & EQUIPMENT
04	SIDING PROFILES
05	PRODUCT KNOWLEDGE
11	CUTTING STEEL SIDING
12	BEST PRACTICE TIPS
13	PREPARATION
14	STARTER INSTALLATION
17	ACCESSORY INSTALLATION
24	PANEL INSTALLATION
27	SHEATHING & FASTENING
30	PANEL AROUND OPENINGS
35	GABLE INSTALLATION
37	CAD DRAWINGS

Introduction

The following **ARMOUR SIDE** Guide has been prepared and intended for persons with experience in the field of siding and soffit installation who have a fundamental knowledge of basic building practices. **ARMOUR SIDE** is designed to be efficient and relatively simple to install, but precision and attention to detail is required for a successful install and it is highly recommended that an experienced professional install the product.

The information provided in this document is offered in good faith and believed to be reliable, but is made without warranty, express or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. Readers should review this document in conjunction with their design professional's advice, construction drawings, manufacturer's technical literature, building code, and fire code. **ARMOUR SIDE** does not assume any responsibility for reader's compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The techniques discussed in this manual are illustrative of the procedures covered. They are not intended to be fully exhaustive and definitive.

Warranty may be void if proper application and installation practices are not followed.

Required Tools

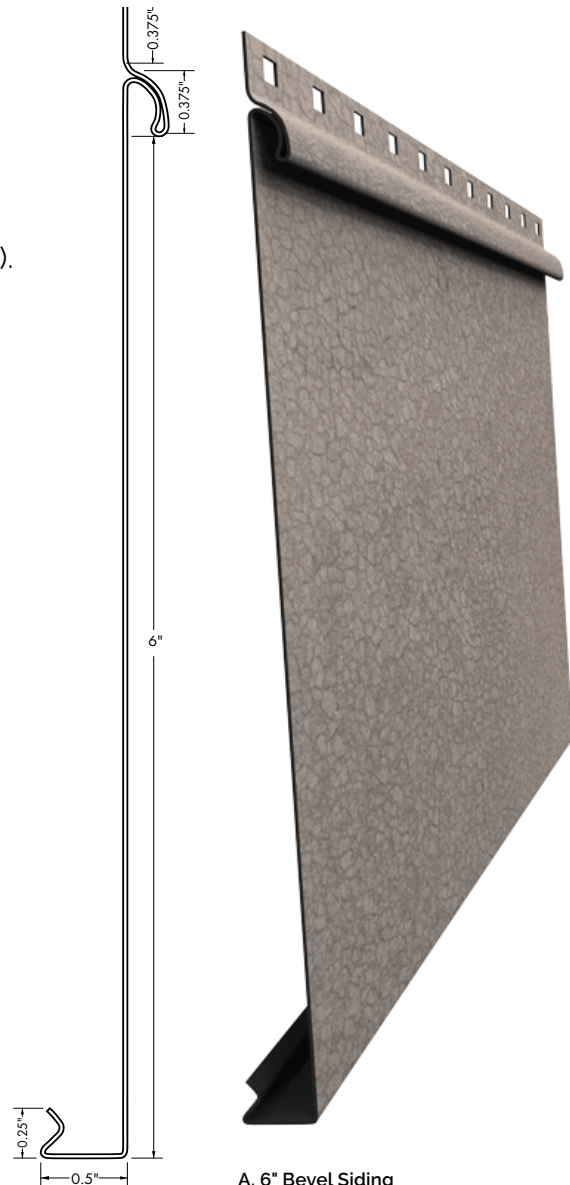
TOOLS	☐ Hammer ☐ Nail Gun ☐ Tape Measure ☐ Utility Knife ☐ Steel Snips ☐ Eye Protection ☐ Flathead Screwdriver ☐ Nails ☐ Recommended 1 ½" (or longer) x 11G Electro Galvanized Roofing Nail	ADDITIONAL ITEMS ☐ Caulking Gun ☐ Levelling Square ☐ Level ☐ Needle nose Pliers ☐ Steel Protective Glove ☐ Carpenters Pencil ☐ Touch Up Paint
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ARMOUR SIDE Panel Features & Properties

ARMOUR SIDE Panels is a 28 gauge ASTM A792 55% Al-Zn Alloy Coated Steel that is prepainted in a Triple Coat SMP high endurance textured paint. **ARMOUR SIDE** can withstand extreme weather changes, is impervious to insects, requires virtually no maintenance and is warrantied for 40 years. Unlike wood, it will never rot or support mold or mildew and is easy to clean and maintain.

ARMOUR SIDE Panels

ARMOUR SIDE Panels are available in a 6" (101.6mm).



A. 6" Bevel Siding

Safety Considerations

Always wear and use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), taking all precautions to protect eyes during installation and cutting. Gloves are recommended as there are sharp corners and edges on the bevel panels. When cutting or being exposed to airborne particles always wear an appropriate dust mask. Refer to the OHS Code for further requirements and safety measures for jobsite siding installations.

Transportation

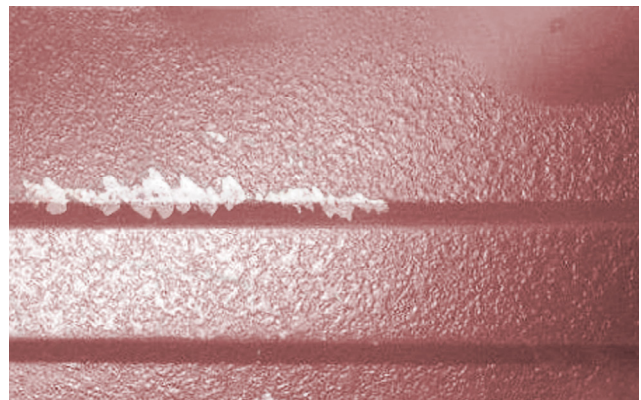
ARMOUR SIDE securely boxes and packages each order. In order to maintain integrity of the product precautions must be used when loading and unloading the product. The product should be moved by forklift using an appropriate strength skid. When the products arrive immediately check for any product damage. Do not install damaged products.

Storage

Pre-painted steel panels have been successfully used for many years. In general, properly installed panels under normal service conditions have excellent corrosion resistance. However, pre-painted building panels are subject to premature corrosion failures prior to installation if they are not handled and stored properly on the job site. Excessive storage periods or poor storage conditions often result in water intrusion into panel bundles. Prolonged exposure of bundled panels to wet conditions can cause paint blistering and substrate corrosion. Wet Stack Corrosion in the right conditions can manifest itself in as little as 2 weeks, but typically after 4 weeks early stages of adhesion failure can be detected on panels.



Close-up image of severe "Wet Stack Corrosion." Note smooth, normal surface in upper right corner.



Note when scratched, the primer has been compromised as well as the presence of Zinc Oxide (white rust).

Storage Considerations

Environmental & Service Conditions

Water is a necessary prerequisite for corrosion of stored pre-painted panels. When water or water vapor is available along the sides of a panel bundle, it may penetrate between the panels by capillary action. If proper precautions are not taken during transport, water may be present between the panels upon delivery at the job site. Ambient humidity and temperature cycles will also promote water intrusion into stored panel bundles through condensation. Finally, rain and snow are other potential sources of water that can cause storage corrosion of pre-painted panels.

Besides water, two other important factors that contribute to the corrosion of stored pre-painted panels are temperature and exposure time. Corrosion will accelerate with increased temperature. Given enough time, panel bundles will eventually become wet and storage corrosion may occur under most job site panels. Storage corrosion can be prevented by:

- Reducing site storage time.
- Decreasing water contact.
- Moderating temperature extremes.

Special case factors not considered here are the presence of aggressive soluble chemicals, such as sulphur and chlorine compounds, that might be present in polluted atmospheres, road salt contaminants, or marine environments. It is reasonable to assume that these soluble species would accelerate storage corrosion.

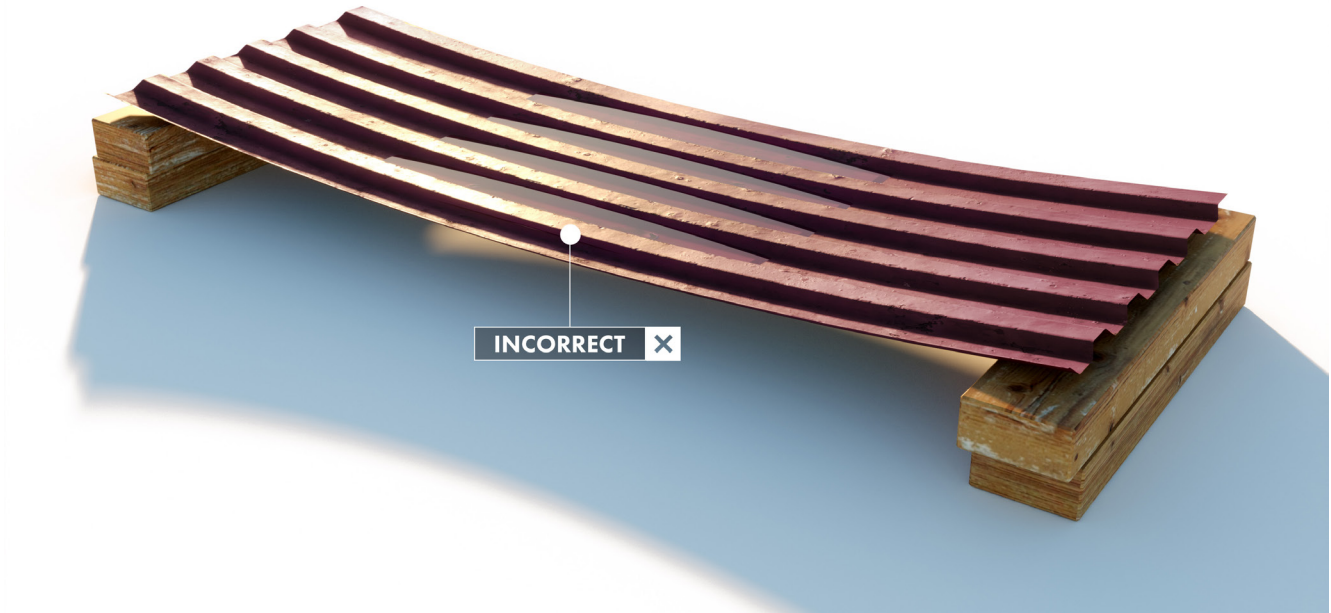
Job Site Storage

Prolonged storage will always increase the likelihood of storage corrosion. Therefore, the best prevention is to minimize the storage time. Proper storage limits the collection of water from rain, snow and condensation on the panel surfaces. Under roof storage is always preferred. If panel boxes have to be stored outdoors, a number of precautions must be taken to prevent storage corrosion. The panel boxes should be stored in a level area out of the way of other construction activities to minimize the number of box movements required at the job site. If the boxes are stored on the ground, a plastic ground cover must be put down under the boxes to minimize condensation of water from the ground onto the panels. The boxes must then be raised off the plastic ground cover to avoid contact with water puddles, and allow for air circulation around the boxes to promote drying of condensed water.

Wet, uncured or pretreated lumber should not come in contact with the panel boxes or panels. The panels must be stored on an angle to promote drainage of water off the boxes. Sufficient support must be provided to the raised and angled boxes to avoid any bowing, which may result in low spots that could hold water.

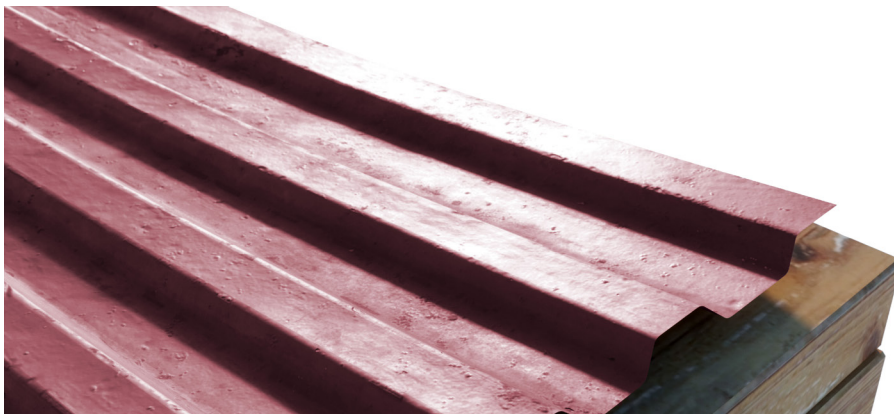
The boxes must be completely sheltered with a loose fitting waterproof tarp to protect the boxes during rain or snow events, but allow for air circulation and drying of condensed water. A loose fitting tarp also shadows any exposes panels in the boxes from direct sun light and should act to moderate high temperature extremes.

Storage Considerations



Insufficient support in the center of long panels allow "Bowing" or "Sagging" that traps water in the center of the panel length.

It is important NOT to snugly cover any exposed panels with a tarp when on the ground. By covering pre-painted panels in this manner, air flow is prevented and moisture in the ground is trapped under the tarp. The effect is worse than just letting the bundles of pre-painted panels sit uncovered in the rain. This is because a "humidity chamber" has been created, and sunlight will heat the tarp and accelerate corrosion by means of increased humidity pulled from the ground below.



After just 3 months covered in the manner above, the panel bundle is opened to reveal that moisture has made its way into the layers of sheets.

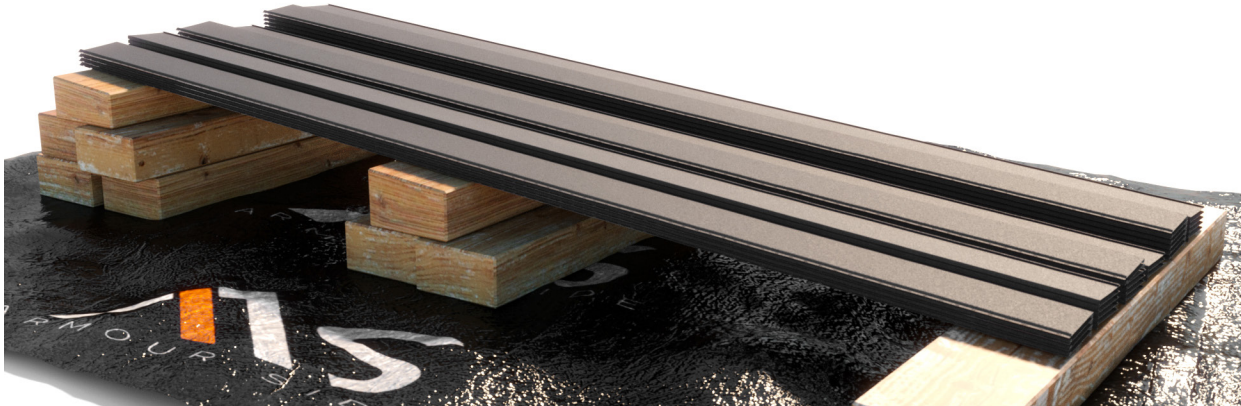
Proper storage of bundled pre-painted panels is important and to some to be considered "time consuming and costly" to do. However, failure of your panels is an even more costly idea when you have to reorder and wait for delivery. Other costs associated with delays in job site completion as well as material replacement are things to consider when debating the use of proper storage methods.

Storage Considerations

NCCA Storage Methods

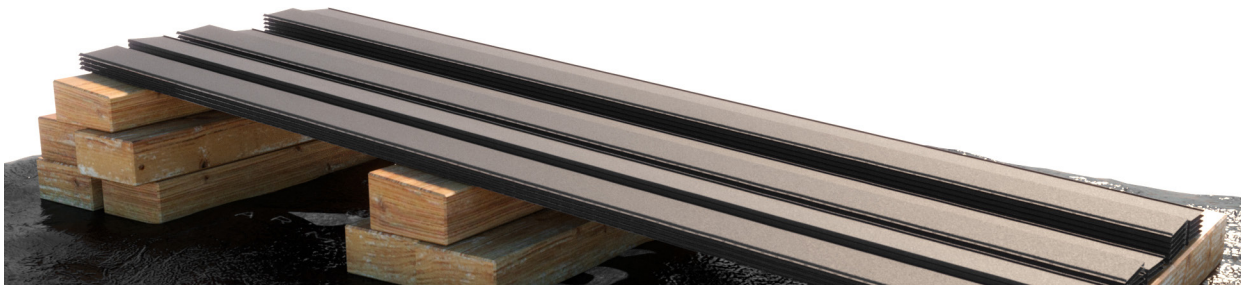
The National Coil Coaters Association (NCCA) has developed a time tested storage method for pre-painted, bundled panels. This section will lay out the steps for proper storage that will assure your panels remain dry and defect free when it comes time to install them on your structure.

STEP 1



Your pre-painted bundle should be placed on a tarp to prevent ground moisture from being a factor. The bundle should then be placed on top in a sloping position. This allows any moisture that may already be present to gravitate out.

STEP 2



Place scraps of dimensional lumber on the bundles "Cover Sheet". This is to keep the top tarp from resting directly on the panels to increase air flow which will allow moisture to escape.



If you roll the edges of the bottom tarp up as seen above, cutting a hole in the lowest area of the bottom tarp will allow water to escape.

Storage Considerations

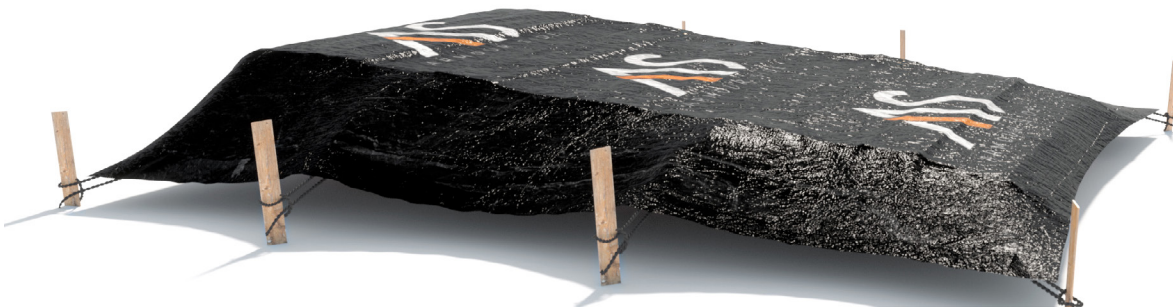
STEP 3



Roll your top tarp over the stack allowing enough tarp to stretch out at least 12 inches from any edge of the panel stack.

STEP 4

While using stakes and elastic straps, pull the top tarp tight enough to keep the edge off the ground, creating air flow under the bundle.



When completed, this method will increase storage life of your panels.

Unused portions of open boxes must be recovered. The condition of the tarps and paper wrapping of stored boxes and bundles should be inspected daily for damage, puddles and snow accumulation. Damage to packaging or tarps must be repaired and snow accumulation or puddles should be removed. If water is present in the panel boxes or bundles, the panels must be separated and wiped dry with a clean soft cloth and stacked with a space between each panel, so that air circulation can complete the drying process.

There is currently no test method to determine the storage corrosion resistance of pre-painted sheet products that has been correlated with actual storage performance; although, there are a number of test methods that have been utilized by the building products industry.

Any technical information or advice in this bulletin is provided without charge as a service to the industry. The use of this information or advice may produce unexpected results, and any persons intending to make use of this information are urged to carry out tests of their own to satisfy themselves they are using the correct materials, approach, and techniques. Correctly following the information and advice should produce a satisfactory result, but ARMOUR SIDE assumes no responsibility whatsoever in relation to such information or advice. Please ensure you have the most current Installation Manual.

Unwrapped Products

Unwrapped or inadequately stored metal siding bundles can often result in water intrusion into panel bundles, causing potential damage such as component degradation, mold, paint degradation, rust, or the weakening of building materials. Pre-painted building panels are also subject to premature substrate corrosion and paint blistering if proper wrapping and storage considerations are not followed. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure proper storage and wrapping to prevent these issues. Failure to properly follow the wrapping, handling, and storage procedures outlined in this guide, or failure to protect your materials from moisture, will void any warranties. We assume no liability for damages resulting from inadequate wrapping, storage or protection methods.

Warranty

Your warranty may be void if proper application practices are not followed. That includes the practices outlined in this guide as well as the **ARMOUR SIDE** Bevel installation guide. Additionally, your warranty may be void if you do not follow local building codes. The information provided in this document is reliable and offered in good faith but is made without warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. Readers should review this document in conjunction with their design professional's advice, construction drawings, manufacturer's technical literature, building code, and fire code. **ARMOUR SIDE** does not assume any responsibility for the reader's compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Code Compliance

The applicable Building Code and Fire Code are determined based on the project site location as there can be various code changes per province, city and region. **ARMOUR SIDE** Panels cannot address all the various codes in this guide. Project Designers, Builders, Architects and Engineers must understand the applicable code and install exterior cladding products within the guidelines of these codes. The requirements of the Local Building Codes must be observed as a minimum requirement of the installation of **ARMOUR SIDE** Panels.

Temperature Consideration

While the expansion and contraction coefficient of **ARMOUR SIDE** is extremely low you must follow installation instructions regarding spacing against trims and by allowing the panel some room to float by not over-tightening fasteners.

Care and Maintenance

While factory-applied finishes for metal building panels are so durable that they will last many years longer than ordinary paints, it is desirable to clean them thoroughly on a routine basis, especially when the finish is not washed by rain. Cleaning will generally restore the appearance of these buildings and residences. An occasional light cleaning will also help maintain an aesthetically pleasing appearance.

Examples of applications requiring maintenance cleaning and inspection include roof cladding, soffits, wall cladding under eaves, garage doors and the underside of eave gutters. Washing should be done at least every six months and more frequently in coastal areas where marine salt spray is prevalent and in areas where high levels of industrial fallout occur. Mild solutions of detergents or household ammonia will aid in the removal of most dirt, and the following are recommended levels:

1. One cup of detergent (example - Tide®) which contains less than 0.5% phosphate, dissolved into five gallons of warm water. (NOTE: The use of detergents containing greater than 0.5% phosphate is not recommended for use in general cleaning of building panels. **NEVER BLEND CLEANSERS AND BLEACH.**)
2. One cup of household ammonia dissolved into five gallons of water (at room temperature).

Cutting ARMOUR SIDE

There are a number of ways to cut **ARMOUR SIDE** steel siding that will ensure the integrity of the product is maintained and the desired edge is created. For multiple straight cuts, a skill saw with a ferrous blade can be used. For more detailed cuts, using different types of snips can be both effective and easy. Plunge cutting can be hard on both your blade and the siding, leaving rough edges behind. Instead, use radial action to get safer, cleaner, and longer-lasting results.

Never use a zip disk to cut your **ARMOUR SIDE** product as this can burn both the finish and galvalume coating exposing the steel siding to corrosion. Always remove any particles of steel debris from the cutting process before installation as these particles can corrode damaging the finish of the **ARMOUR SIDE** product.



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Correctly following the information and advice should produce a satisfactory result, but ARMOUR SIDE assumes no responsibility whatsoever in relation to such information or advice. Please ensure you have the most current Installation Manual.

Installation Tips & Best Practices

- Although highly consistent in colour and pattern, ordering all **ARMOUR SIDE** panels and trims at the same time will ensure colour continuity throughout the project. **ARMOUR SIDE**'s triple coat textured finish is produced in batches which may have slight shade variations between orders from different batches. Ordering a couple of extra panels and trims, in case of damage or a wrong cut, is standard practice and can save time and money for the overall project.
- **ARMOUR SIDE** panel is manufactured from cold rolled pre-finished steel which gives it superior strength and durability, however, **ARMOUR SIDE** panel can be damaged due to undo care or excessive pressure when fitting or handling.
- Over-tightening fasteners and not being diligent placing the nails in the center of the nail slots can cause the panel to deflect and possibly show "oil canning".
- Whenever possible, always pre-drill or prepunch trims and install with specified fasteners.



Malco metal punch is an excellent alternative to drilling as it cleanly punches nail sized holes without any damage or warping of surrounding material.

Surface Preparation

The quality of a finished job depends on good preparation of the surface of your structure. Prepare the wall by ensuring there is no rot or damage to underlying surface. Inspect wall surface for inconsistencies in substrate that would cause it to be wavy or uneven. These areas will need to be shimmed and adjusted ensuring the wall is completely flat and even before installation begins. The smoothness of the panel is determined by the smoothness of the wall it is being installed upon. Ensure potential air leaks are sealed, that there is nothing interfering with the new **ARMOUR SIDE** being installed and remove barriers such as downspouts, shutters, etc.

***Old siding should be removed before the installation of your new **ARMOUR SIDE** Products.**

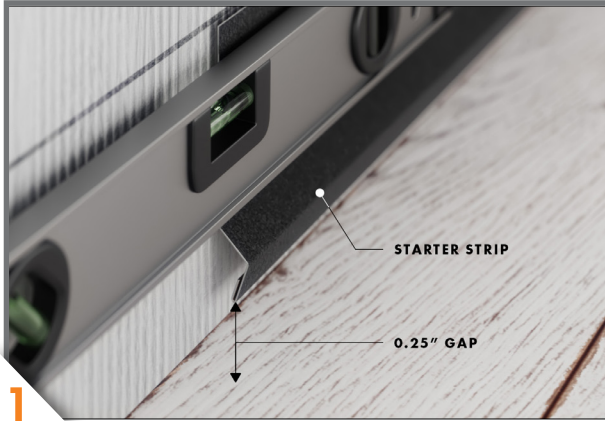
Siding Installation Preparation - Starter

Before installation of your **ARMOUR SIDE** Products can begin, you must first install your accessories such as over & under window drip caps, window battens, corners, etc. in accordance with local building code.



BEVEL INSTALLATION

Siding Installation - Starter



To start the installation, place a starter strip at the bottom of wall and level ideally using a chalk line in place with the top of the starter trim.

When using a chalk line always attempt to establish the line from the lowest corner of the structure. If the landscaping or terrain is uneven around the structure then measurements must be made from the soffit line in order to ensure a uniformly level panel on the wall.



Create an even and level chalk line around the entire structure.

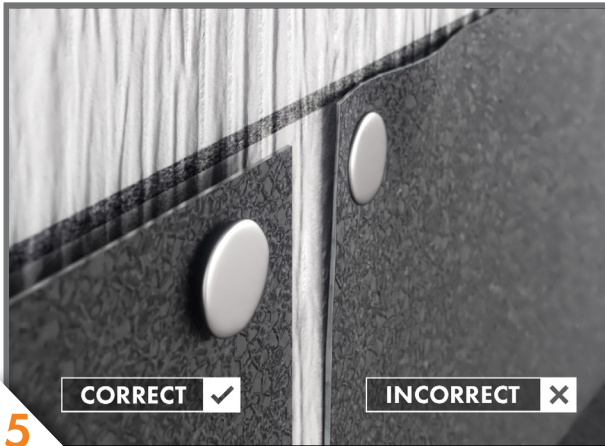


Using the chalk line as the guide to the top of the Starter, nail to the structure at 12" intervals leaving space for additional trims such as corners, etc.

Siding Installation - Starter



Do not butt the ends of the starter together but leave a $\frac{1}{4}$ " for expansion and contraction.



Nail in the centre of the starter back ensuring that the nail is close to flush but does not dent or bend the starter.

*In some cases it is necessary to use a different trim as a starter such as a J-Channel. Situations that may call for the use of a J-Channel might be installation over and around decks, garage doors, retaining walls, etc.

Accessory Installation

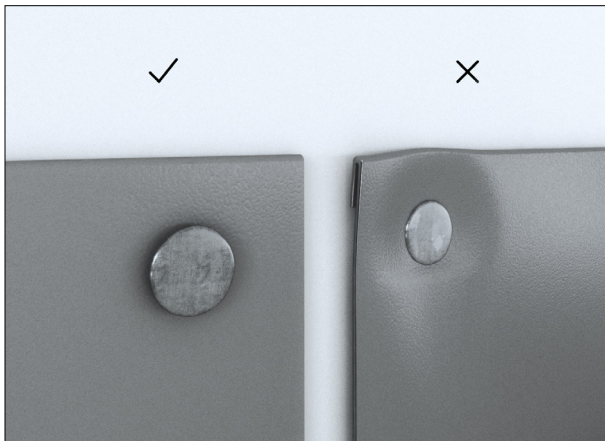
All corners, window trims, gable trims, J-trims, etc. should be cleanly installed before you begin the installation of the horizontal siding profiles.

Inside Corner - Double J-Trims

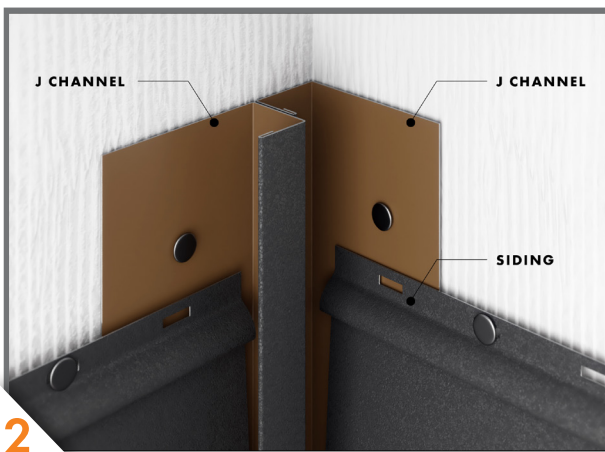


For the most efficient **ARMOUR SIDE** Inside corners, we recommend using two J-Trims installed at right angles to each other.

Install the first J-Channel snugly against the corner of the structures substrate Nailing the flange at 12" intervals.

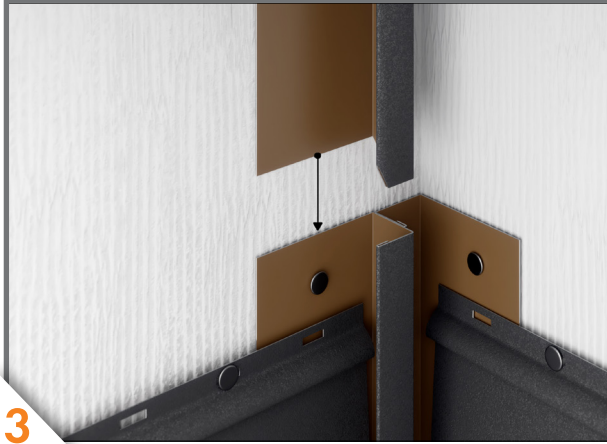


Ensure never to nail **ARMOUR SIDE** too tightly as it can cause distortion as well as prevent the product from lightly floating on the wall when necessary.



Push the second J snugly against the bead of caulking and the first J. Again, nail at 12" increments ensuring not to over tighten.

Inside Corner - Double J-Trims



Stack and notch trims as required.

Outside Corner



To install the **ARMOUR SIDE** Outside Corner place trim against corner.

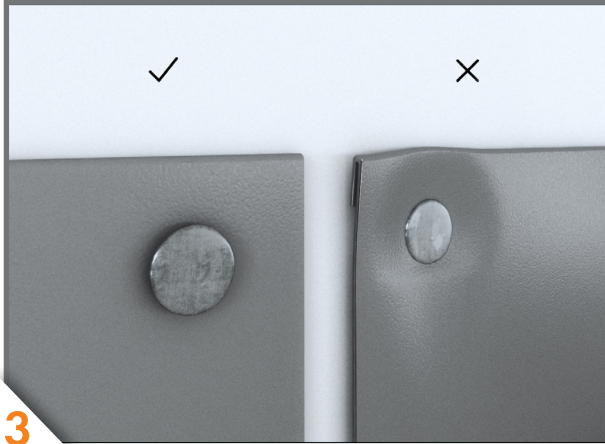


Ensure that the corner you are working on is a clean 90 degree's corner to guarantee the best alignment of the trim. If the corner is uneven shim as necessary to guarantee the trim sits flush at 90 degree's.



Hang the corner plumb utilizing nails working downward. Nail at 16" increments of both sides of the trim while also checking that the corner retains its shape against the surface.

Outside Corner



Do not drive nails too tight as distortion can occur.



The corner should extend $\frac{1}{2}$ " below the starter trim



If two corners are required to accomplish the height required, lap the top piece over the top of the lower piece by at least $\frac{1}{2}$ " notching as required.

Over & Under Drip Caps



Install over drip caps on the top of openings in your structure to direct moisture off of the siding and as per outlined in your local building code.



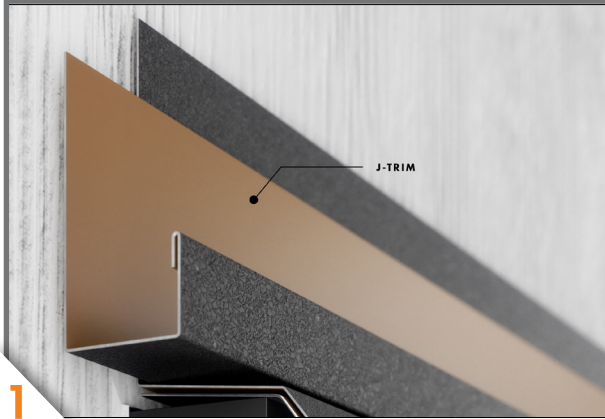
Under drip caps are used for the base of openings to eliminate moisture from the structure and should be installed following the guidelines of your local building code.



Primarily the Under Drip cap is used on windows but may also find uses in other areas such as vent openings etc.

Generally these trims should be installed prior to installing other J-Trims or Batten around openings as other trims will be placed overtop. Again, always follow your local building code regarding the installation of **ARMOUR SIDE** products.

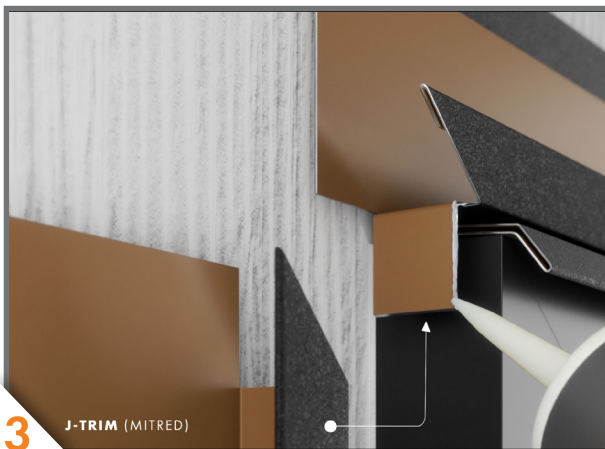
Window Batten & J-Channel



To begin, first install the J-Channel or Batten above the window or opening and over top of the Window Drip flashing.

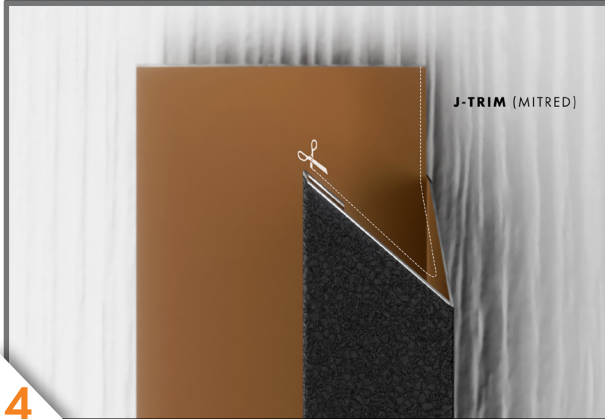


Let the J-Channel or batten extend beyond the window edges and then notch the inside of the J or batten by 5/8" and bend tab down. Mitre the front edge of the J-Channel for a clean finished aesthetic.



Use caulking to ensure there is no water leak down between the window and trim. The tap with the sealant will sit on top of the inside of the side J to avoid any possible water seepage.

Window Batten & J-Channel



Next install the Side J-Channels or Battens.



If you are mitering the J or Batten ensure the end of the mitre meets with the corner of the window and that you leave enough length to ensure the mitre meets cleanly.



An exploded view of the necessary trims and steps to take to properly trim your window.

Installing Panels

It is imperative that the first row of each installation be absolutely level as it will affect the installation of all remaining panels. Start by either installing the Starter Trim or J-Trim as necessary.

Installing First Row



1. Slide the first panel of the horizontal Armour Side over the bottom of the starter strip.



2. Then using upward pressure pull the panel into the starter strip so the base of the panel touches the base of the starter.



3. Depending on where you are installing the panel you will want to ensure that it sits inside of your corners or J-trims and that you have 1/4 " gap from the panel and the trim accessory.

Installing First Row



4. Again, without applying to much pressure, pull the panel up, level panel and adhere with first nail.



5. Move $\frac{3}{4}$ down the length of the panel and apply a level to the top of the panel to ensure it is straight.



6. Once straight the second nail can be placed inside the slot and the panel can be adhered to the wall.

Installing First Row



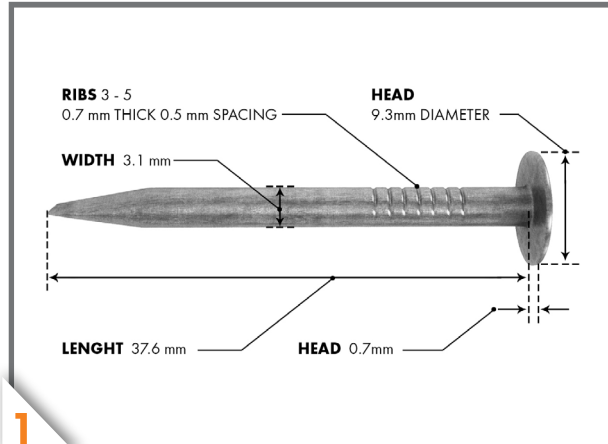
7. You can then complete the nailing of the panel keeping nails 16" on centre.

It is very important to insure the panel is level, especially in the case of your first piece.



8. Do not nail the **ARMOUR SIDE** too tightly to the wall as it can cause unnecessary warping and further issues as it needs to float slightly in order to expand and contract.

Sheathing & Nails



Nails should be 1 ½" (or longer) x 11G Electro-Galvanized Roofing Nail, with a nailing pattern installed 16" on center. The nails need to penetrate the stud at a minimum of ¾".

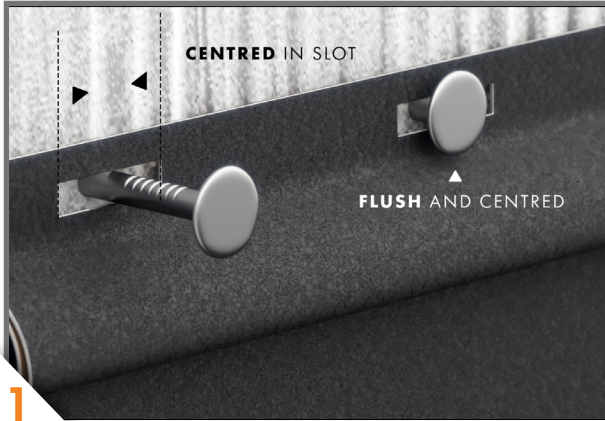
Nails should not be driven closer than 6" from the panel overlaps.



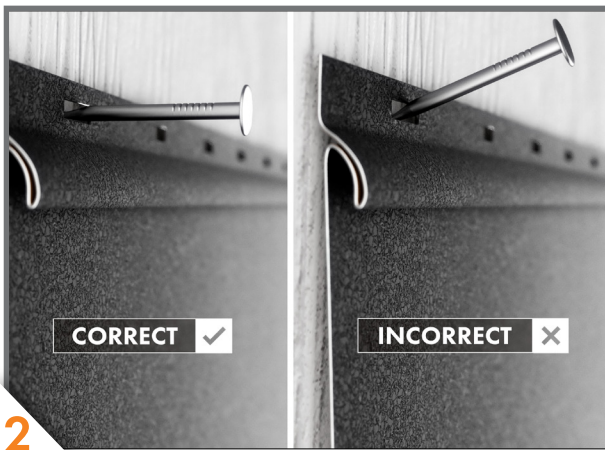
On new construction, nail into the studs on 16" center and never skip studs.

On renovations ensure to remove any rotten or broken boards and never use them as a nailing base.

Nail Spacing & Proper Installation



1. When nailing through the nailing slots on the horizontal **ARMOUR SIDE** panels, make sure to nail through the middle of the nailing slot to 1/32" of nailing flange, making sure that the nail is snug but not overly tight.

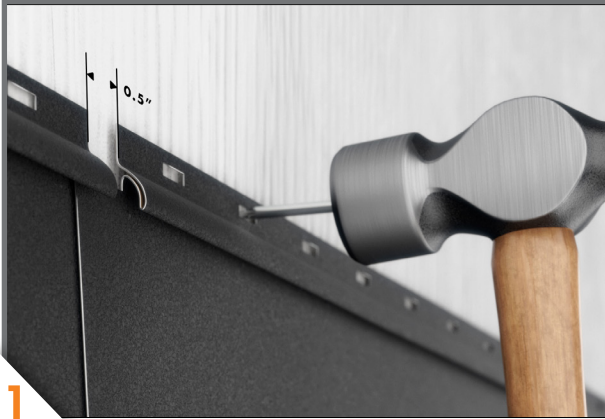


2. When nailing, make sure that the nails are inserted at a 90 degree angle to the panel and do not "angle" nail as this can cause distortion and buckling. Additionally do not overtighten nails allowing for the **ARMOUR SIDE** panels to expand and contract and prevent unnecessary buckling or distortion.



3. Nails should be placed at approximately 16" on centre avoiding nailing too close to the end of a panel. If uneven spots arrive while installing the panel, these discrepancies should be shimmed or the nails should be placed on each side of the spot allowing the panel to float across the uneven surface.

Expansion & Contraction



1. Although the expansion and contraction coefficient of steel is very low, $1/16$ " per 12 linear feet of product over a temperature range of 50 degrees Celsius, it does have to be taken into account when installing Armour Side.

The Armour Side horizontal siding is designed to overlap and still retain a clean finished aesthetic. When installing the horizontal panels overlap them by approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.



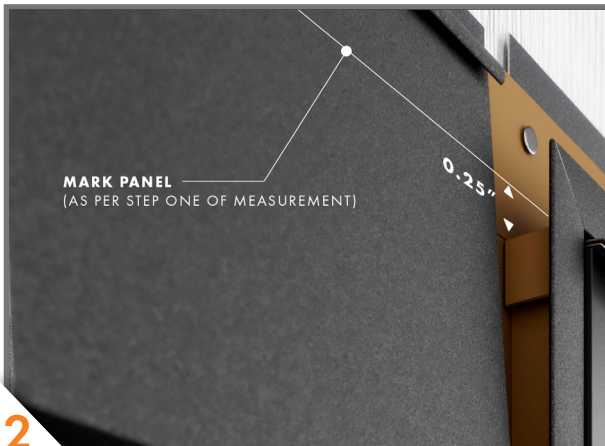
Additionally leave at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the end of a panel to its adjoining accessory.

Installation Around Building Openings

Top of Door or Windows



To start to trim around the top of a window, firstly hold the panel up against the window area. Measure $\frac{1}{4}$ " back from edge of window on both sides.

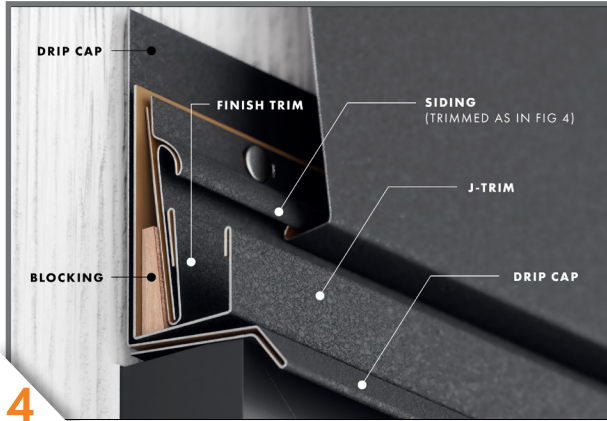


Now that you know how wide the cut-out area has to be you will have to measure how deep to cut the panel. Measure from the top of the nail flange of the previous piece of siding to a $\frac{1}{4}$ " below the bottom of the window. Now you know what needs to be cut out of the panel to install it.



Ensure you install the base flashing and J-Trims or window battens before installing the panel. Be aware that if you are using window battens that you will have to measure your siding piece a $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the inside of the battens.

Top of Door or Window

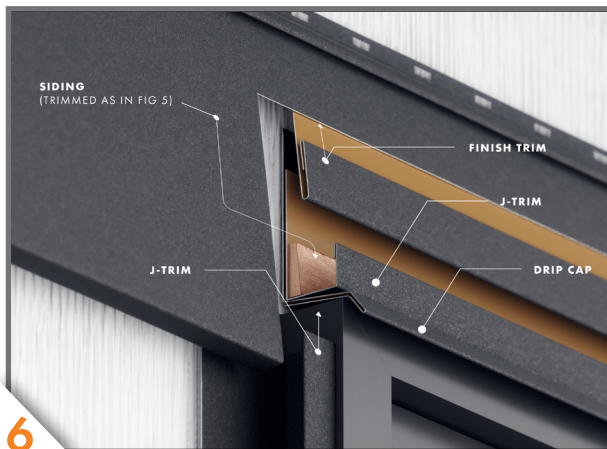


Using blocking or the offcut nail flange, which is often the case, inside of the J-trim for the final row of siding will keep the angle of the bevel consistent.

***Siding shown only to demonstrate how pieces align together.**

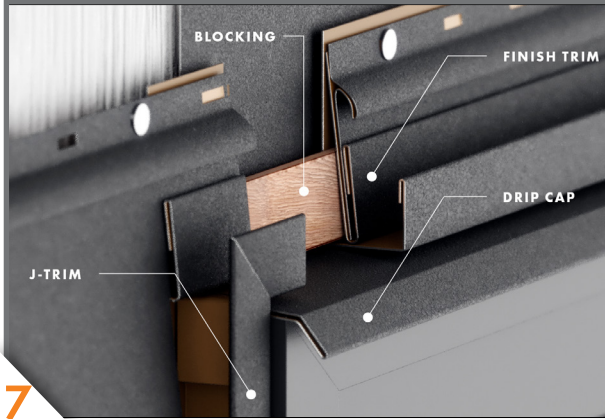


Using your templates and previously marked depth and widths, cleanly cut your siding to fit.



This exploded view shows how all the pieces work together to create a clean, water resistant installation.

Top of Door or Window



The cutaway shows all the necessary trims and panels in place.



The final result is an aesthetically pleasing and functional installation of an opening in a building structure.

***Always follow local building code for additional finishing or trim needs and abide by building code outline for rainscreen attachments.**

Installation Around Building Openings

Bottom of Windows



The process to measure around the tops of windows, doors, etc. is the same as your process to measure the bottom of the window. Be aware that the tops of these openings will need a drip flashing.

1. To start to trim around the bottom of a window, firstly hold the panel up against the window area. Measure $\frac{1}{4}$ " back from edge of window on both sides.

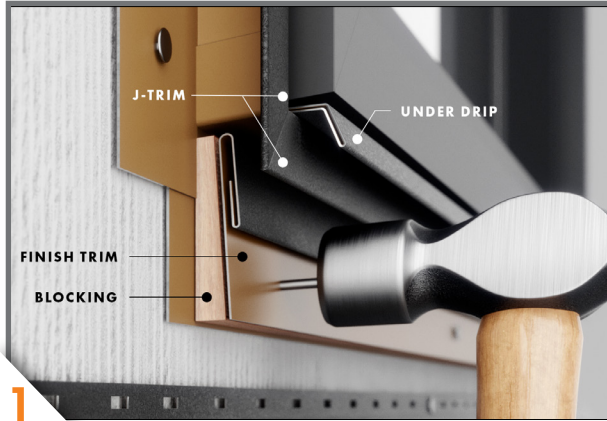


Now that you know how wide the cut-out area has to be you will have to measure how deep to cut the panel. Measure from the top of the nail flange of the previous piece of siding to a $\frac{1}{4}$ " below the bottom of the window. Now you know what needs to be cut out of the panel to install it.



Ensure you install the base flashing and J-Trims or window battens before installing the panel. Be aware that if you are using window battens that you will have to measure your siding piece a $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the inside of the battens.

Undersill & Under Eave Shims



Using blocking or the offcut nail flange, which is often the case, inside of the J-trim for the final row of siding will keep the angle of the bevel consistent.



The blocking or off-cut can be nailed partially inserted into the J-trim. The finishing trim is then adhered to the blocking and the panel that has been cut to measure fits tightly inside the finish trim while maintaining the angle to the previous panels.



This exploded view shows how all the pieces work together to create a clean, water resistant installation.

Gable Installation

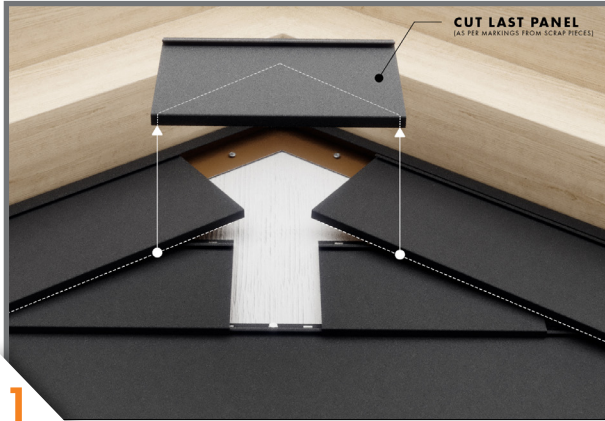
When installing siding on gables, diagonal cuts will have to be made on some of the panels. Making a pattern that follows the gable slope is essential to the success and professional finish of the installation.



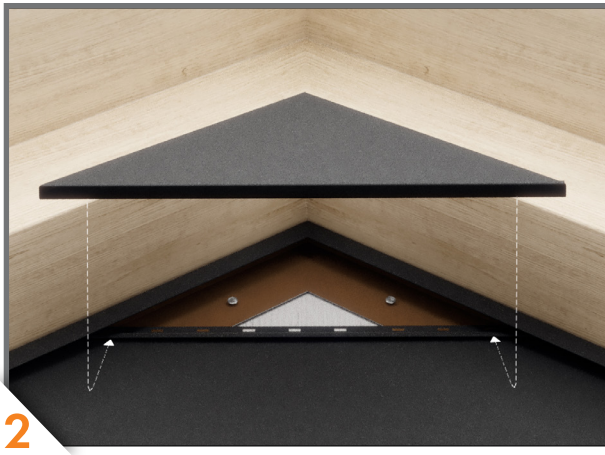
Cut the panel that is marked along a stencil line. Now this piece can be used to successively mark subsequent horizontal pieces that need to follow the angle of the gable.

***Always check for accuracy as all gable angles are not consistent.**

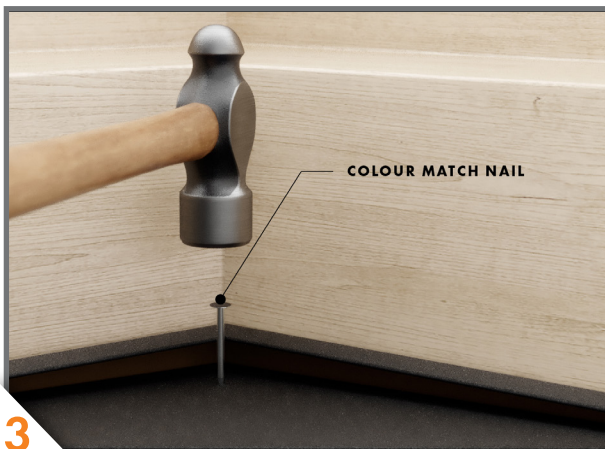
Final Gable Pieces



For the finishing gable piece, create an angled triangle that matches both angles of the gable.



Using the methods outlined in the Undersill and Eaves trims section, slot the last piece into place.



Once the piece is in place it should be fastened with a nail and matching touch-up paint applied.

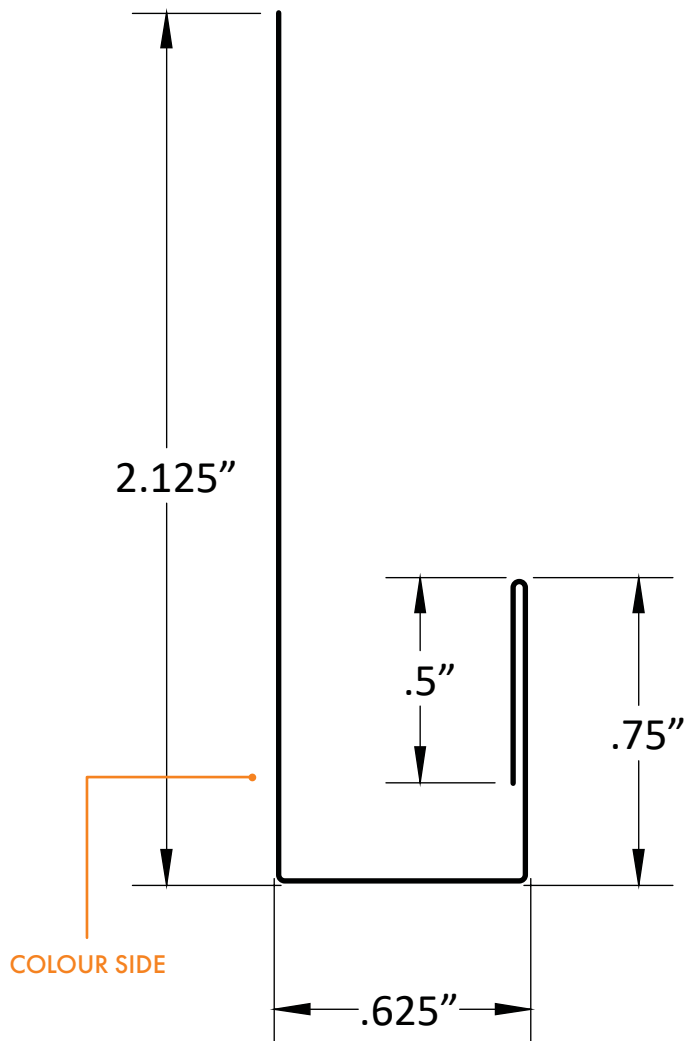


BEVEL TRIMS & FINISHINGS

Bevel J-Trim #190037

Description:

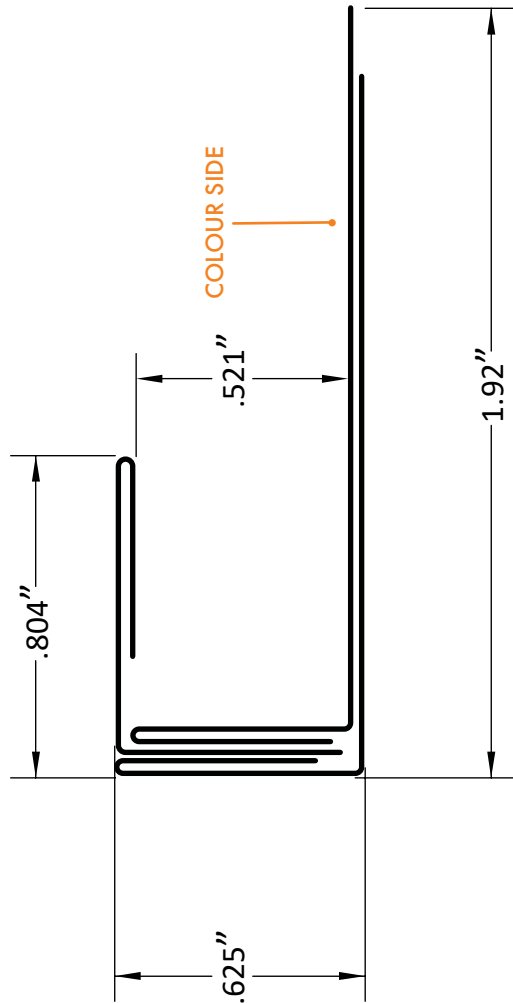
Available in All Colours.



Bevel 2pc J-Trim #190096

Description:

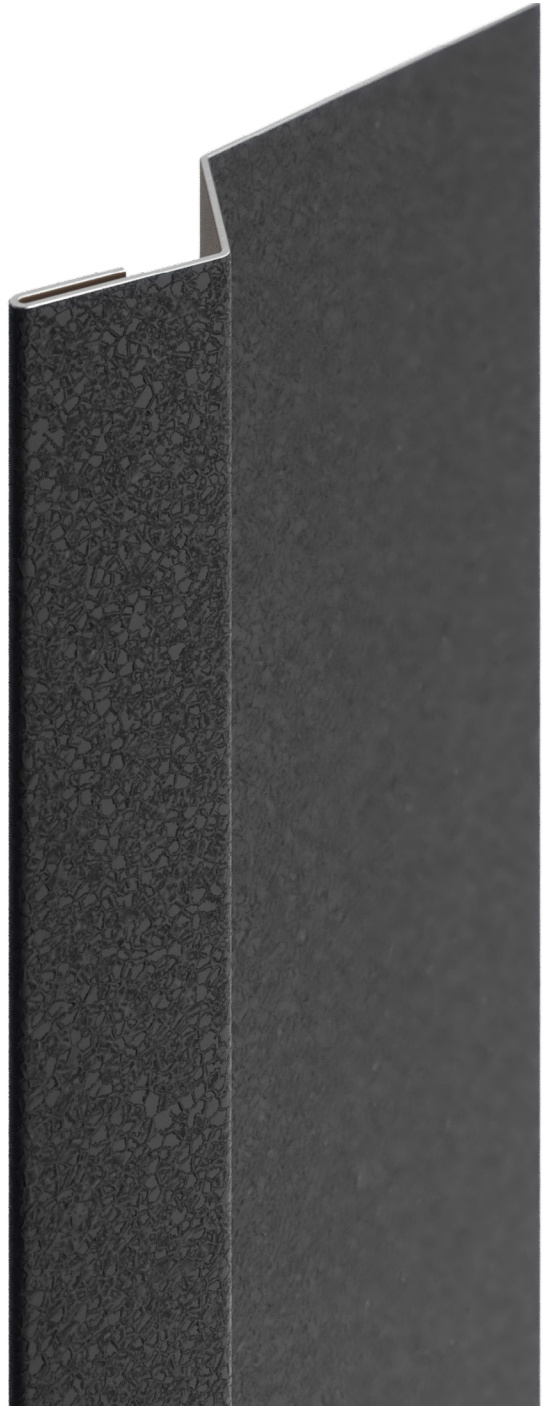
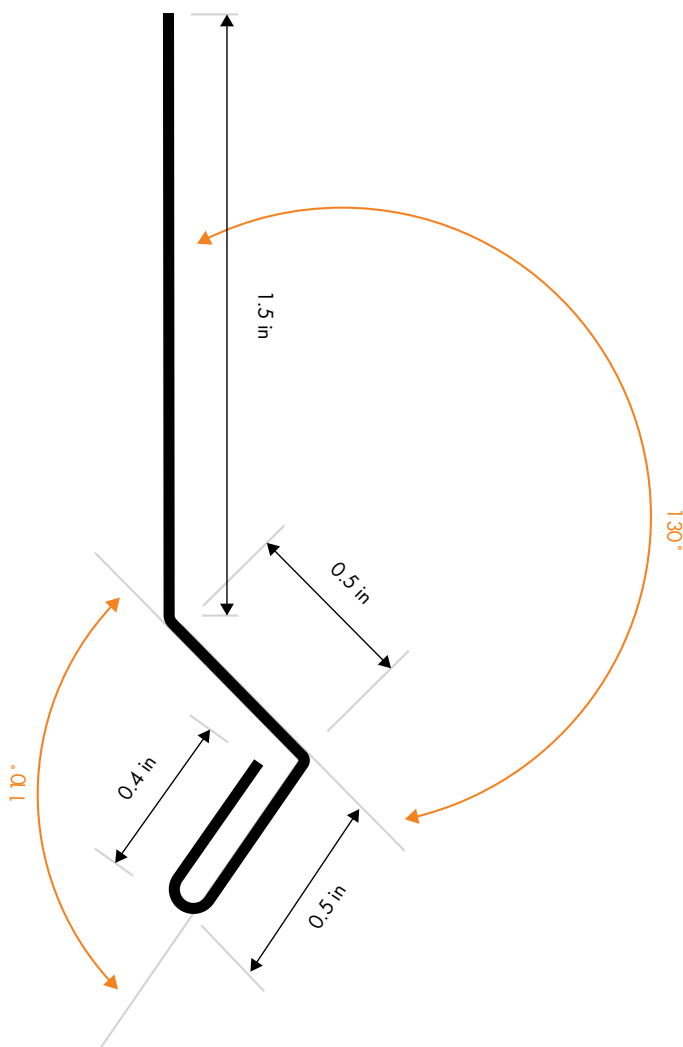
Available in All Colours.



Bevel Starter #190042

Description:

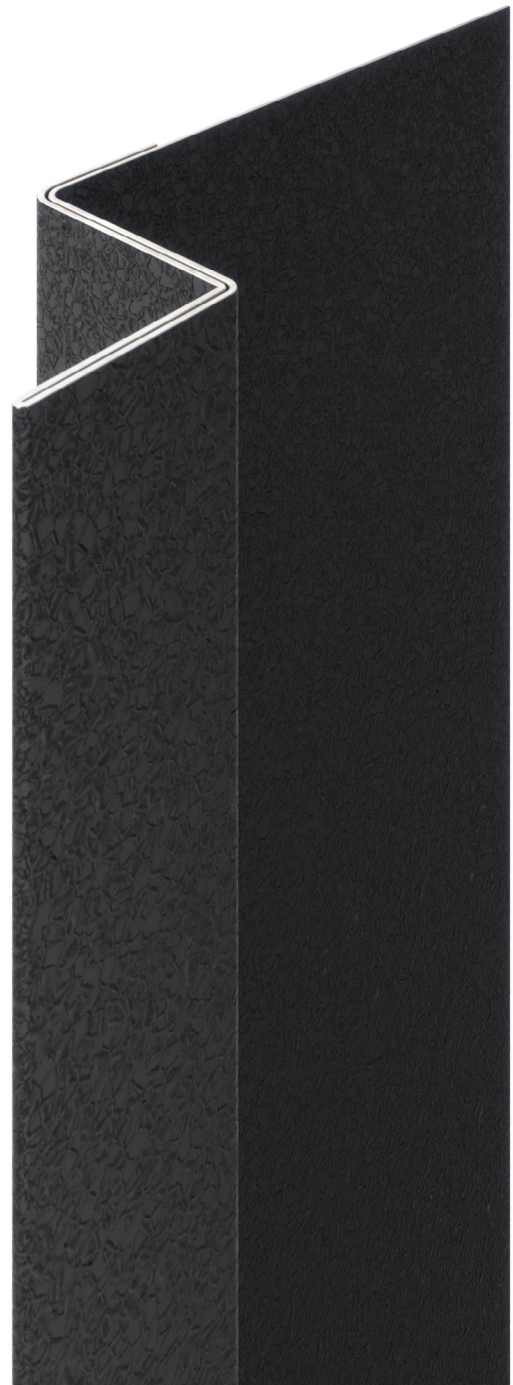
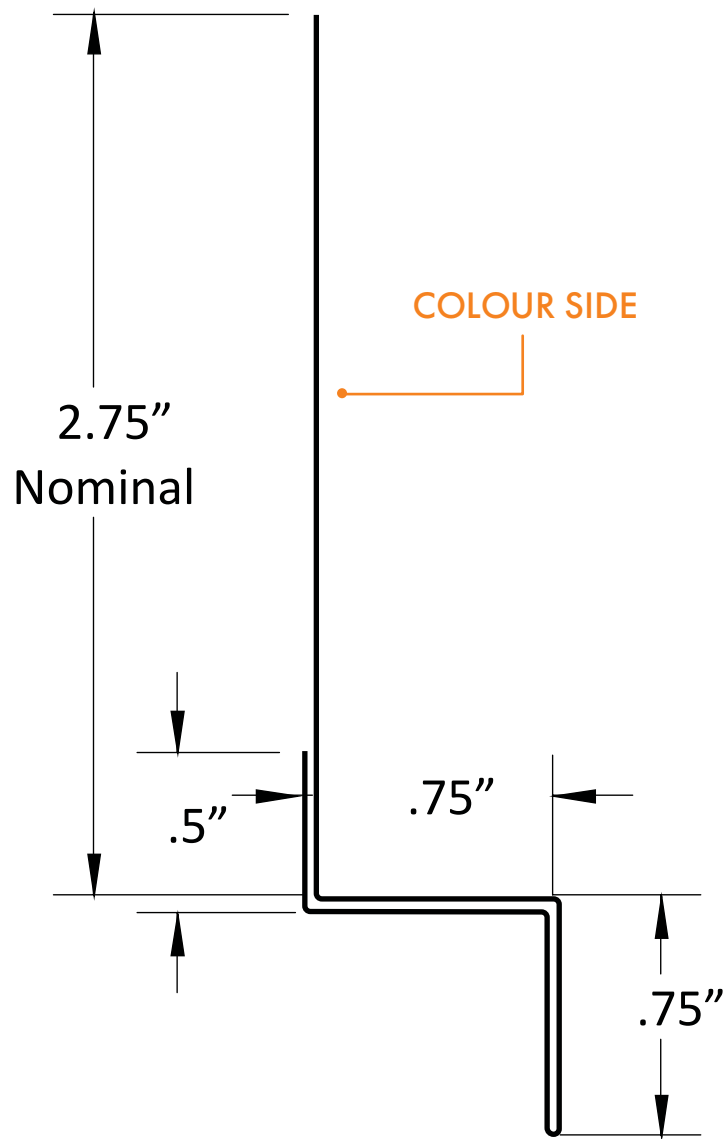
Not visible after siding is installed.
Available in All Colours.



Bevel Beltline #190039

Description:

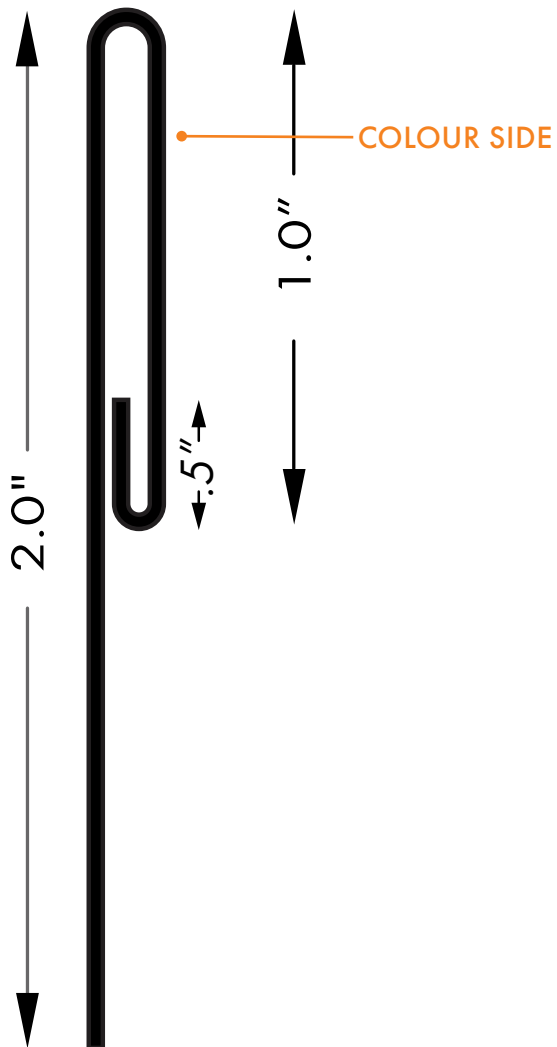
Available in All Colours.



Finish Trim #190035

Description:

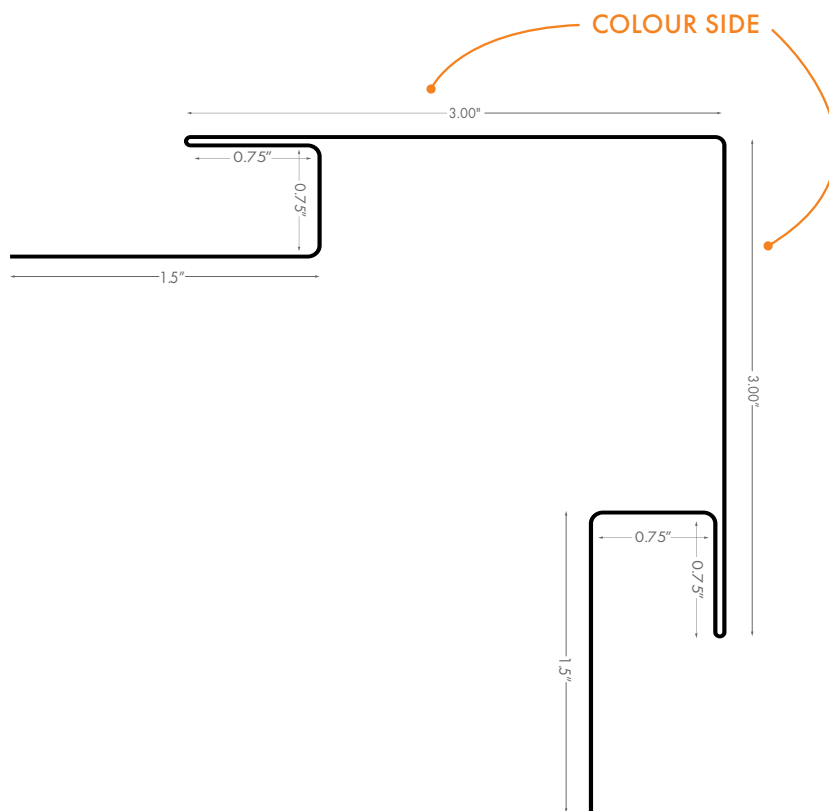
Available in All Colours.



Outside Corner #190040

Description:

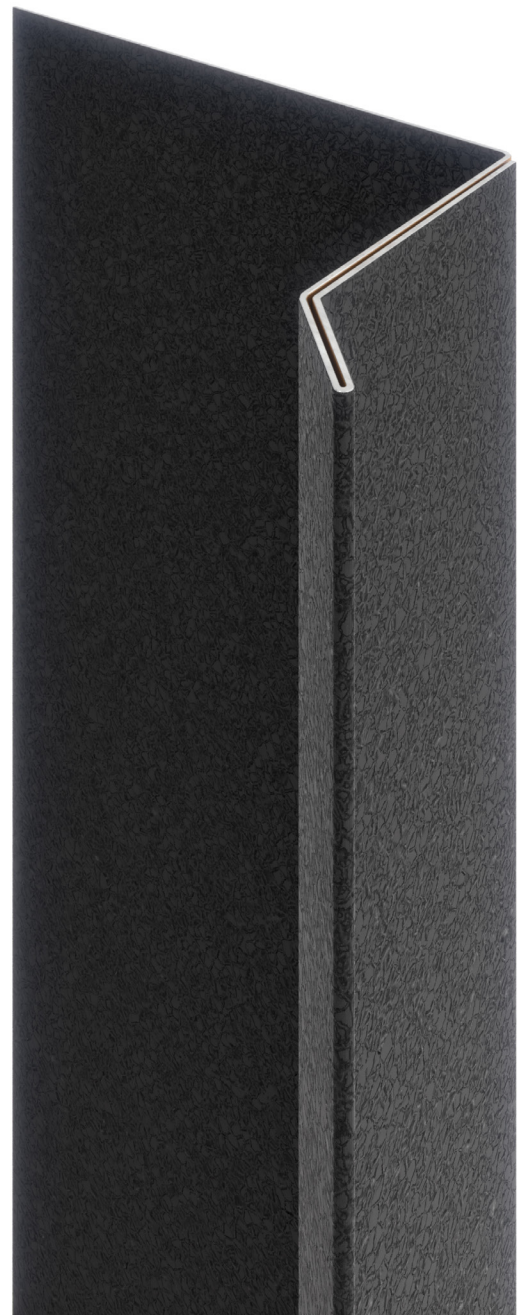
The 3" Outside Corner is SPECIAL ORDER.
Available in All Colours.



Drip Cap #190060

Description:

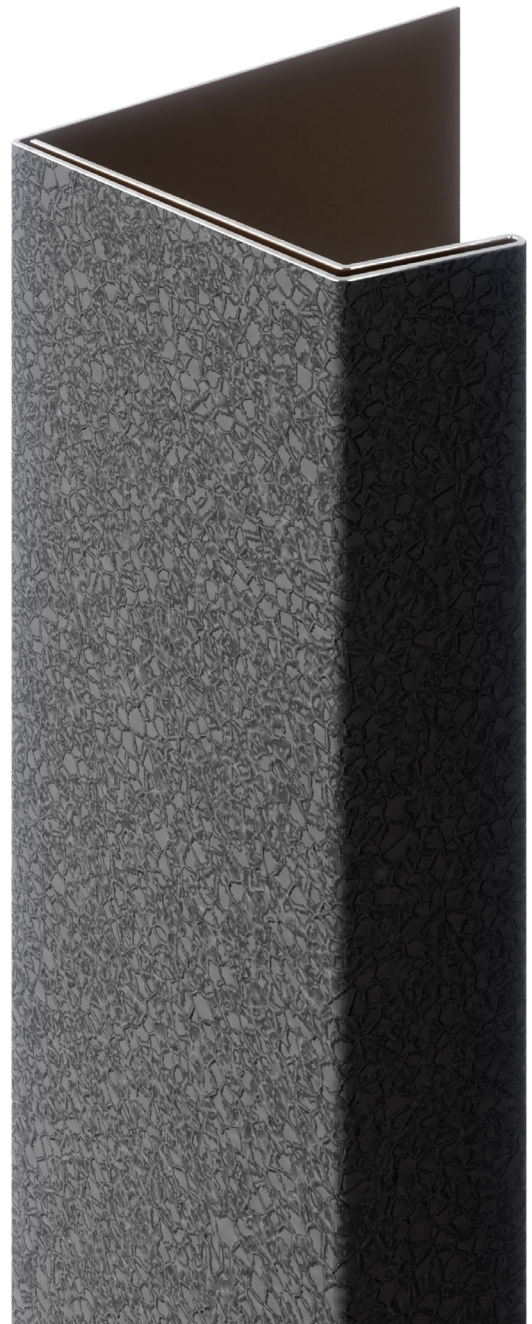
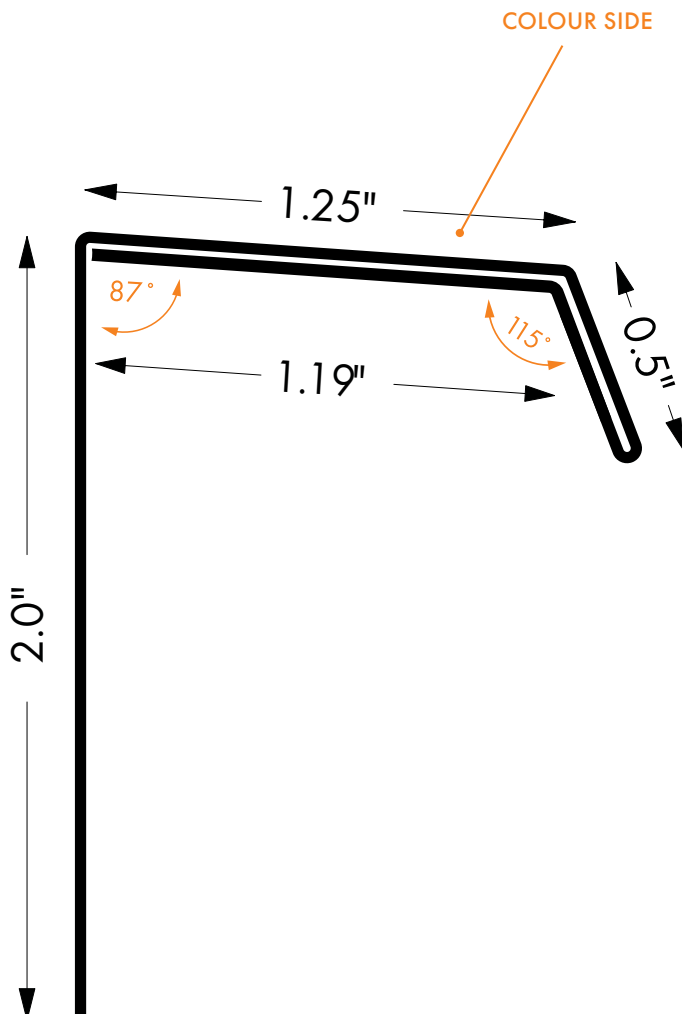
Available in Oxford White and Victorian Black.



Under Drip #190062

Description:

Available in Oxford White and Victorian Black.



Bevel Window Batten #190198

Description:

The 3" Window Batten is SPECIAL ORDER.
Available in All Colours.

