

# Applying

Tight-Knot Western Red Cedar Siding





## *Introducing Tight-Knot Western Red Cedar Why Choose Cedar*

Families from coast to coast enjoy the charm and warmth of Western Red Cedar. As a siding material, for decks, fences, arbors, and gazebos, cedar is resistant to moisture, decay and insects. Cedar provides unsurpassed dimensional stability and provides a great substrate for many types of today's stains and paints.

No "man-made," product comes close to cedar's natural color, and grain, making cedar a great choice to enhance both traditional and contemporary home designs.

A hidden benefit of cedar is its unique cell structure that traps pockets of air and boosts its insulation value and in turn, reduces the homeowner's heating and cooling costs. Think of it, a product that with care can last forever, gains beauty over time, and reduces energy bills.

Lazy S Lumber and Columbia Cedar offer a wide choice of siding designs and grades that will be just right for any home, and budget. Each siding style offers a variety of distinctive decorative effects. Cedar makes a home that stands out and increases the value and salability of the home. Change the color, or leave it natural, cedar allows the choice.

For home editions, there's no need to replace large faded areas like plastic sidings require. Western Red Cedar siding looks wonderful on formal homes while it also has the casual look that shows off the charm of suburban homes, offices, cottages, and cabins.

Western Red Cedar offers you a wide range of choices, and all of them are natural.





# Drying & Finishing Tight-Knot Western Red Cedar

Be sure to acclimate the siding before installation. The time required depends on your local humidity. Kiln-dried cedar needs seven to ten days to acclimate at the job site.

- ❶ Stack two boards of siding face to face.
- ❷ Use scrap wood to get the boards off the ground and separate them allowing air to freely circulate throughout the siding.

A professional siding installer can tell you about the many finishes available for cedar siding. Western Red Cedar takes oil-based stains beautifully and may be applied with a light-tinted, transparent finish for a natural effect. A pigmented, semi-transparent finish produces a less-rustic look, while solid colors applied over natural or “pre-primed” cedar, using a 100% acrylic latex paint, will create a smooth finish. Alkyd oil primers with mildew and ultraviolet-shielding properties ensure the best results. Varnishes and other film-forming coatings may crack and peel over time.

Pre-primed and factory-primed cedar will reduce construction time by days, weeks, and even months. Look for a company that seals all surfaces of the boards with an alkyd oil-base prime coat, so that the siding is ready for installation and final finishing at the job site.

Factory-finished siding is machine-brushed, uniformly painted with a top coat of acrylic latex, and applied to all exposed surfaces. This forms a seal that keeps out potential weather damage. Ask your building supply dealer about 15-year warranty plans.

Factory finished or stained on the work site, cedar will give any home a look of distinction.



# Installing

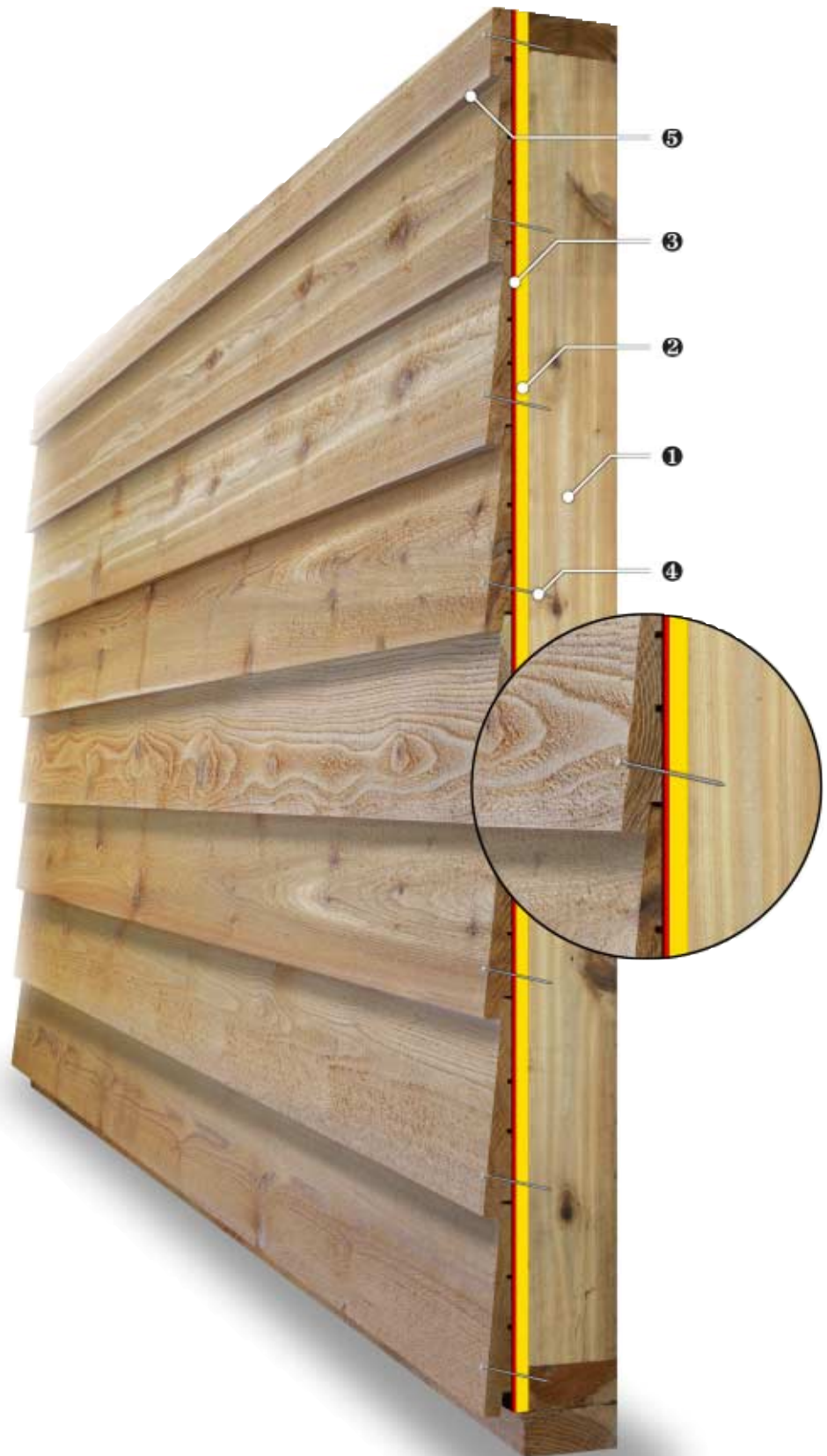
## Tight-Knot Western Red Cedar Rabbeted Bevel Siding

⑤ Before installing bevel siding, make sure the number of boards between the soffit and the foundation are evenly spaced. Trim the top board if needed. Leave a 1/8" air space between courses to set the siding in a perfect position and allow the cedar to contract and expand. *See close-up detail.* NEVER nail butt and tip together. *See close-up detail.*

Start the installation with the bottom course. Space nails at a maximum of 24 inches on center and ④ make sure nails penetrate 1 1/2 inches into solid wood.

See "Fitting & Joints" for needed instructions regarding nailing, staggering and weather proofing siding joints and ends.

- ① Stud
- ② Sheathing
- ③ Building Paper





# Installing

## Tight-Knot Western Red Cedar Bevel Siding

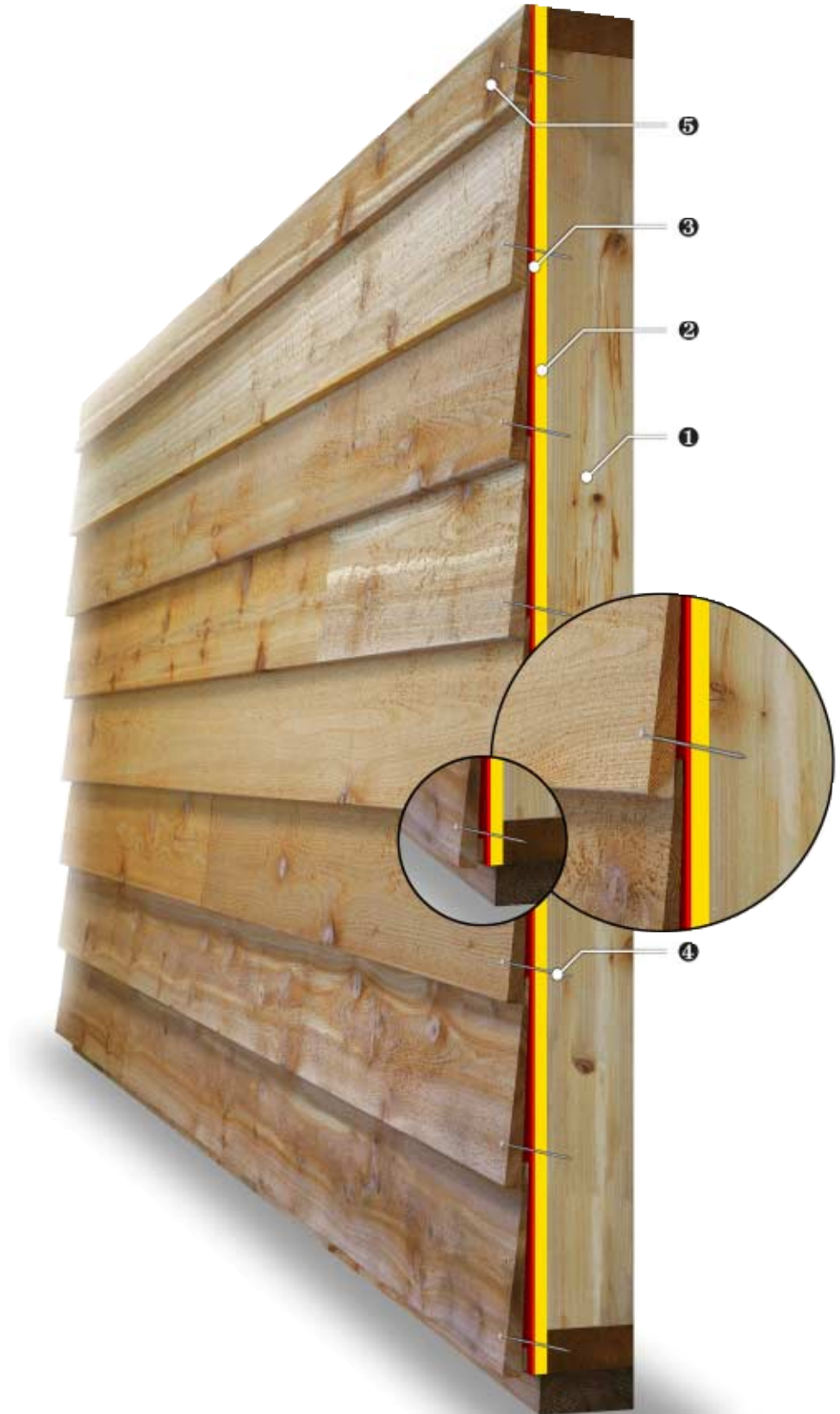
⑤ Before installing bevel siding, make sure the number of boards between the soffit and the foundation are evenly spaced. Trim the top board if needed. Allow a minimum overlap of not less than 3/4 inch and never more than 1 1/4". NEVER nail butt and tip together. See close-up detail.

Start the installation with the bottom course using blocks to get the siding at a proper angle. Space nails at a maximum of 24 inches on center and ④ make sure nails penetrate 1 1/2 inches into solid wood. See close-up detail.

Cedar is living so leave a small gap between the nails of one course and the siding below. This allows cedar to contract and expand. See close-up detail.

See "Fitting & Joints" for needed instructions regarding nailing, staggering and weather proofing siding joints and ends.

- ① Stud
- ② Sheathing
- ③ Building Paper



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# Installing

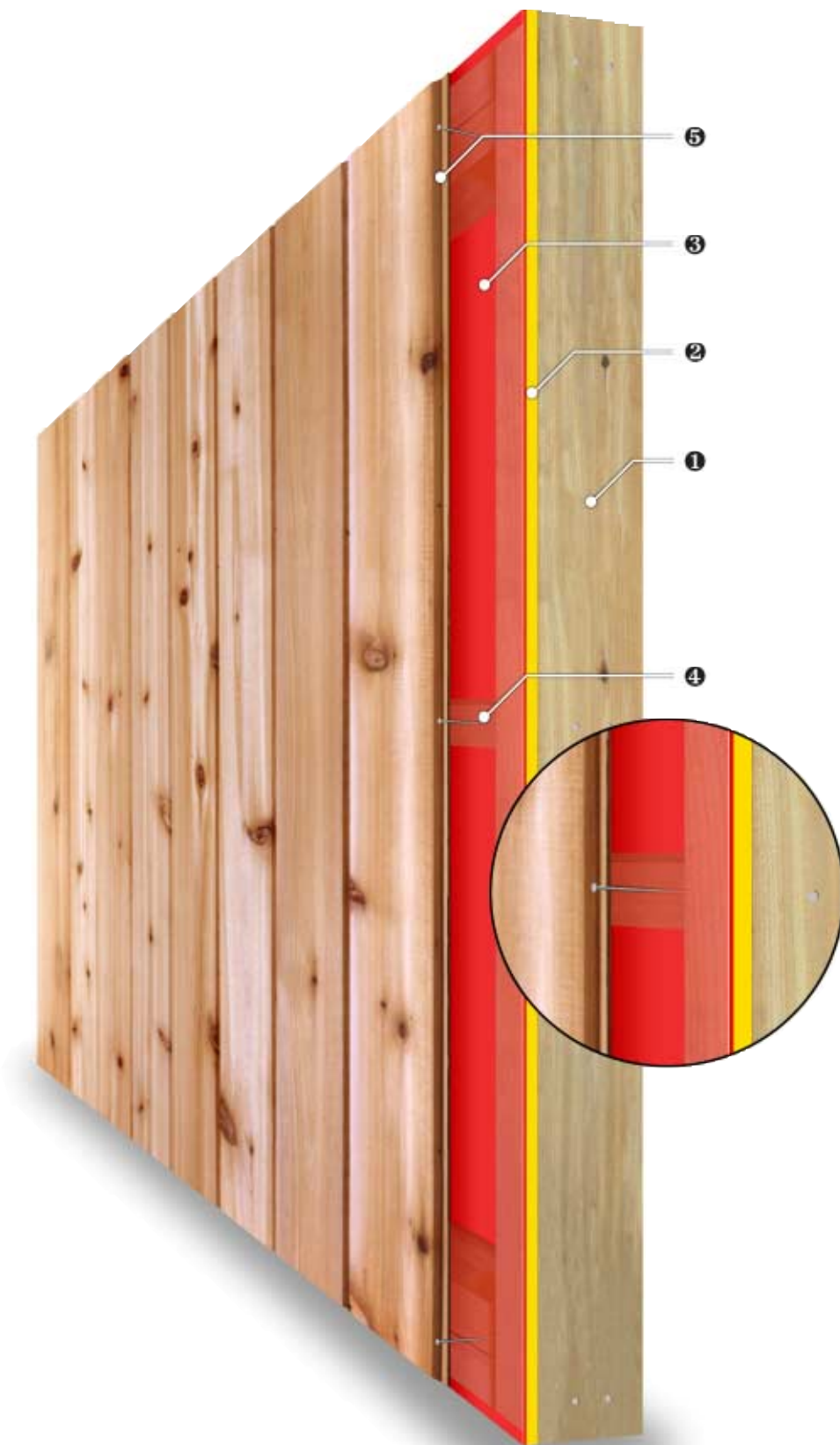
## Tight-Knot Western Red Cedar Tongue & Groove Siding

Tongue and groove siding can be installed horizontally or vertically. For horizontal applications, start at the bottom and work up with the grooved edges facing downward. Siding up to six inches wide can be blind-nailed with one nail, or ⑤ toe-nailed through the base of each tongue to allow the groove of the next piece to slip over it. Do not drive nail straight in. For windy conditions, outdoor siding should be face-nailed using two nails.

Ceiling applications should be nailed to joists at a maximum of 24 inches on center.

④ Make sure nails penetrate 1½ inches into solid wood. For vertical applications, start at one corner with grooved edge towards your left. Make sure that the first board is installed correctly by using a vertical plumb line or a level. You may have to trim the grooved edge of the first board to ensure a flush fit. Siding is nailed to horizontal blocking lines installed between studs or to furring strips. Pieces up to six inches can be blind-nailed while wider pieces, and where conditions are windy, should be face-nailed as described above .

- ① Stud
- ② Sheathing
- ③ Building Paper



# Installing Tight-Knot Western Red Cedar Channel Siding

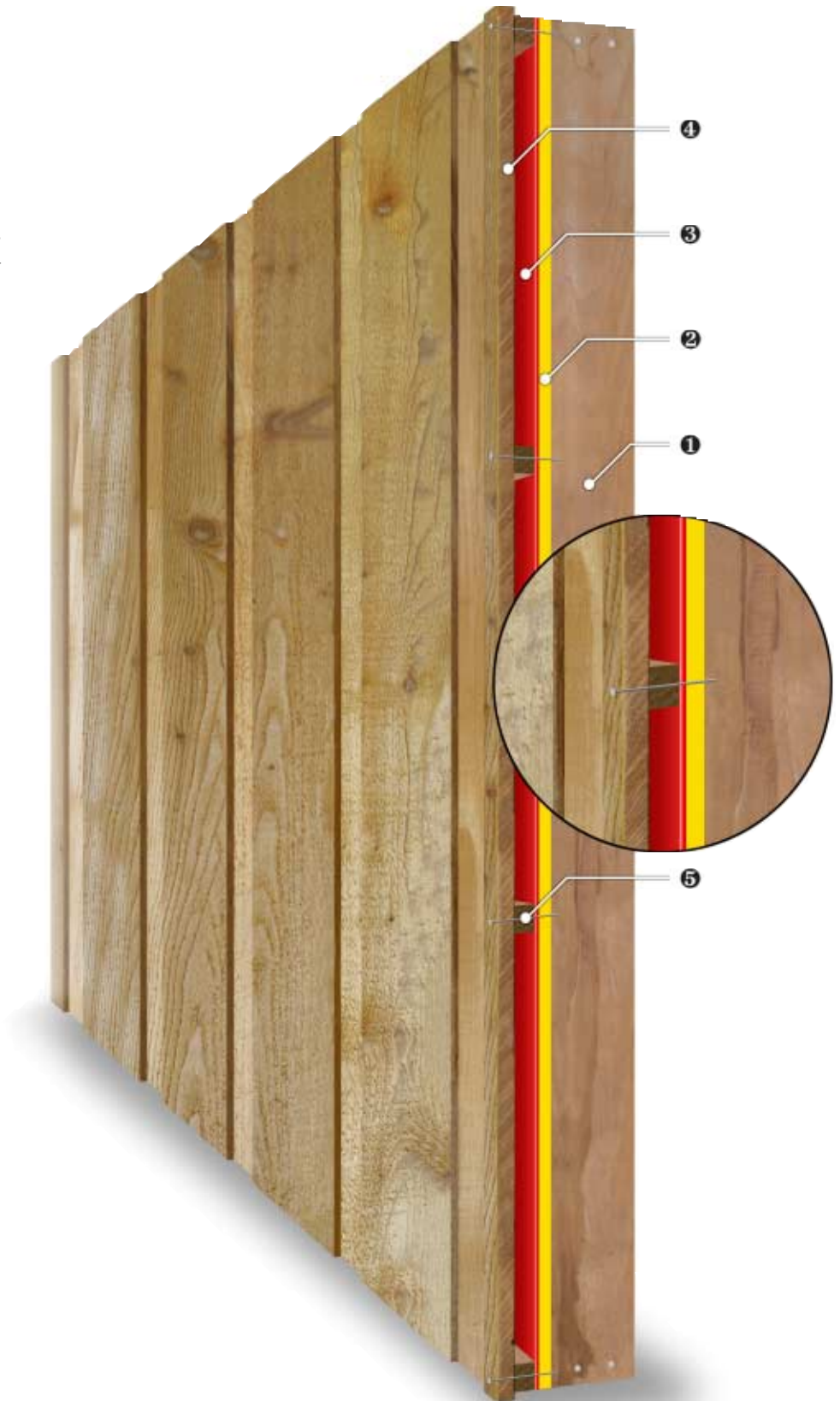
Vertically applied channel siding, up to six inches wide, can be attached with one face-nail into furring strips or studs. Wider siding or applications in windy areas, should be face-nailed using two nails. Make sure that the first board is installed correctly by using a vertical plumb line or a level. ④ You may have to trim the edges of the first and last boards to ensure a tight-flush fit and even looking finish.

⑤ Siding is nailed to horizontal blocking lines installed between studs or to furring strips. Make sure nails penetrate 1 1/2 inches into solid wood. Face-nail only. Fasten the siding securely allowing each piece to independently move in response to the moisture in the air. Avoid restricting the natural movement of each piece to prevent splitting. Start at one corner with channel edge towards your right.

*See close-up detail*

For horizontal applications, use pattern 105. Start at the bottom and work up with the channels facing upward and nail as described above.

- ① Stud
- ② Sheathing
- ③ Building Paper



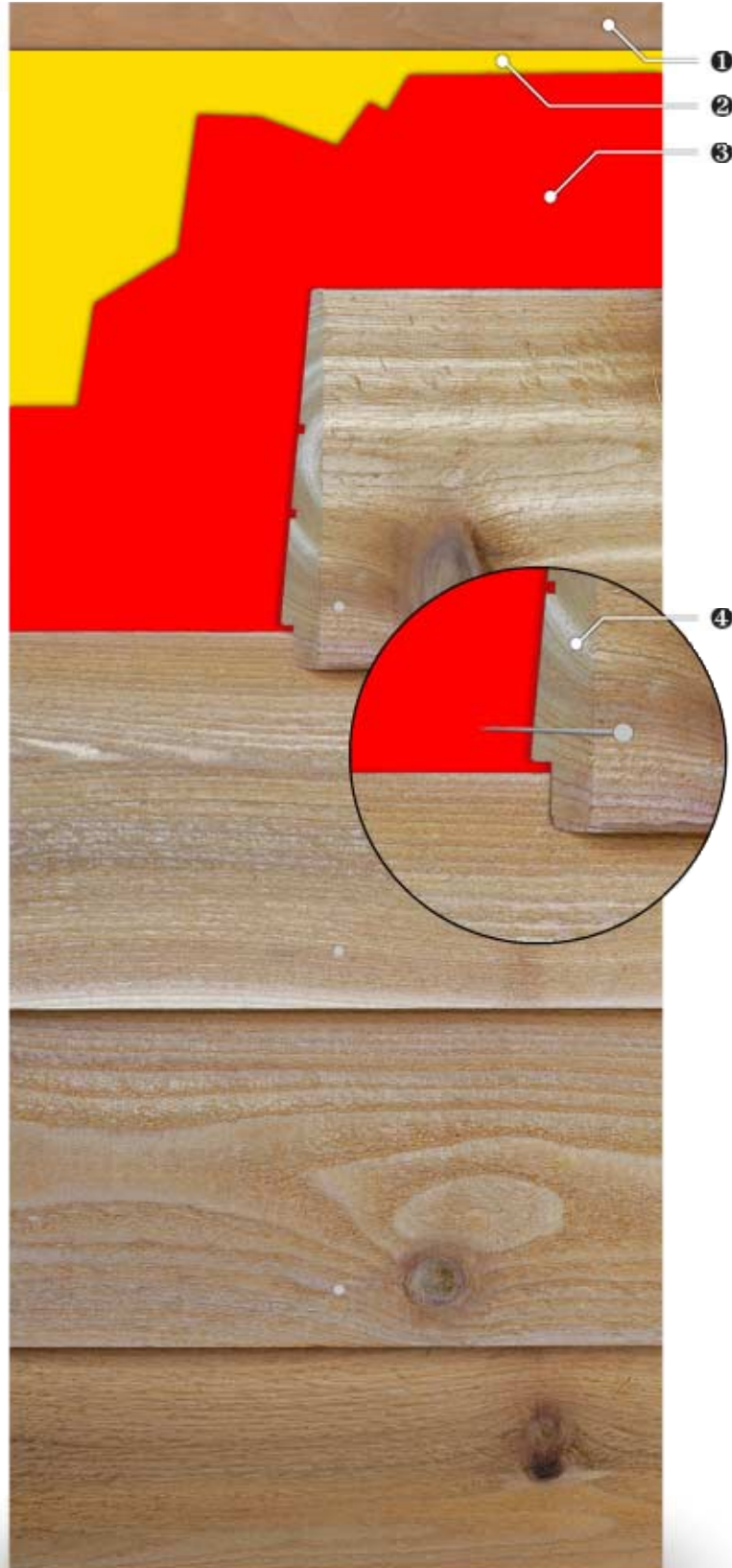


# Installing

## Light-Knot Western Red Cedar Fitting & Joints

④ Butt joints between boards should be mitered and placed over studs. Fit them snugly to other pieces and to trim and flashing. All ends should be caulked. See close-up detail. Note the 1/8" air space.

- ① Stud/Wall Framing
- ② Sheathing
- ③ Building Paper



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# Installing Light-Knot Western Red Cedar Flashing

Proper wall construction and siding installation is required to prevent water from seeping behind the siding into wall and roof spaces. Where the roof meets the siding and trim always use flashing.

Flashing is meant to direct water away from wall.

② Keep trim and siding a minimum of 1 inch above the roof to avoid wicking.

① This photograph shows a metal roof meeting the siding. Note that the metal roof is bent up to go behind the siding. For shingle roofing, the flashing goes behind the siding and allows water to drain on top of the shingles.

Flash above doors and windows and where different materials meet. Tilt flashing so water drains away from the wall. Do not caulk where flashing and trim meet. Never use caulking in lieu of flashing.

For ground-floor skirtboards applications, flash above the skirtboards and keep the board off the ground at least 6 inches. For second-floor applications, flash above and below windows and bandboards.

Flash fascia boards to prevent water from getting underneath roofing shingles or behind soffits and fascia boards.



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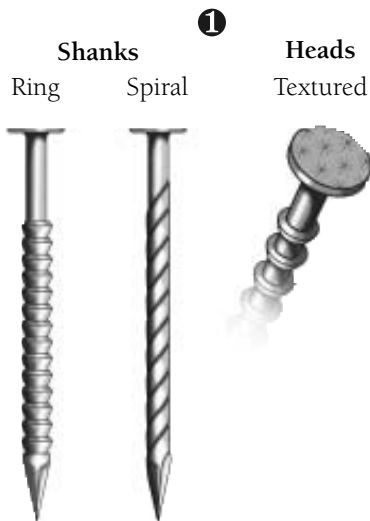
## Nails

Use only hot-dipped galvanized, stainless steel, or aluminum nails, as recommended by ASTM A 153. These nail types are resistant to corrosion and are compatible with Western Red Cedar. Other types of fasteners, like copper, can cause stains and streaks in the siding. Stainless steel nails are best. If the siding is to be finished with a transparent or semi-transparent stain, use No. 304 stainless steel. For seacoast exposures, use No. 316 nails.

## Nail Type, Size & Spacing

Splitless siding nails have thin shanks and blunt points to reduce the risk of splitting the siding. For greater hold, nails with ring or spiral threaded shanks should be used. Nails with textured heads reduce any glossy appearance at the nails when finishing. ❶ Shows recommended nail types.

Nails should be driven with care. Heavy nailing can distort the wood and may cause splitting. If a nail is counter sunk, fill hole with an outdoor putty that can be stained or painted. To reduce splitting, pre-drill holes at mitered corners, near edges and at ends.



Siding Type	Siding Thickness	Nail-Type and Length Ring or Spiral Shank
Bevel	1/2"	2" 6d
	5/8"	2" 6d
	3/4"	2 1/4" 7d
	7/16" to 15/16"	3" 10d
	5/4" Rabbeted	3" 10d
Boards, T&G and Channel	5/8"	2" 6d
	3/4"	2" 6d
	7/8"	2 1/4" 7d
Battens for Board and Batten	5/4"	3" 10d

For applications over foam sheathing, add the thickness of the foam to the tabulated nail length.

Appropriate nail size depends on the type and thickness of the siding application. Use nails that are long enough to go through sheathing and insulation and penetrate at least 1 1/2 inches into solid wood. ❷ Indicates minimum nail lengths for fastening various thicknesses of cedar siding over wood sheathing. Siding must always be nailed on studs.

## Wall Construction

Western Red Cedar siding should only be installed properly on suitable framing. Housewrap or permeable building paper will help insure the siding has a long life.

Cedar siding must be nailed to framing, furring members or to blocking between framing members. ❸ Shows lumber sizes and spacing for blocking and furring strips.

Siding should be fastened to each stud or furring strip with nails spaced at a maximum of 24 inches on center.

Nail placement depends on the siding pattern and width. Fasten the siding securely, allowing each piece to move in response to the moisture in the air. Avoid restricting the natural movement of each piece to prevent splitting.

	Minimum Lumber Size	Maximum Center-to-Center Spacing
Blocking	2"x 2"	24"
Furring Over Plywood/OBS Sheathing*	1"x 2"	24"
Furring Over Masonry Walls	2"x 2"	24"

Furring must be securely fastened to studs

\* Can be used in moist and severe climates to form an air space between siding and sheathing



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# Products

## Light-Knot Western Red Cedar

### Specifications

Be sure to acclimate the siding before installation. The time required depends on your local humidity. Kiln-dried cedar needs seven to ten days to acclimate at the job site.

Western Red Cedar siding should only be installed properly on suitable framing. Housewrap or permeable building paper will help insure siding has a long life. Cedar siding must be nailed to framing, furring members or to blocking between framing members.

To calculate the siding needed, multiply all walls by their length times their height. Subtract the square footage of all window and door openings. Multiply the above numbers by the (BF) board-foot factor shown in this guide\*. Lastly, add ten percent to allow for trim.

11/16 Tongue & Groove STK Paneling				
Normal	Thickness	Width	Face	Bf factor*
1 X 4"	11/16"	3 3/8"	3"	1.33
1 X 6"	11/16"	5 3/8"	5"	1.20
1 X 8"	11/16"	7 3/8"	7"	1.19

Green & Kiln-dry STK Channel Rustic Siding				
Normal	Thickness	Width grn	Width kd	Bf factor*
1 X 6"	11/16"	5 1/2"	5 3/8"	1.27
1 X 8"	11/16"	7 3/8"	7 1/8"	1.21
1 X 10"	11/16"	9 3/8"	9 1/8"	1.16

5/8 STK Bevel Siding <i>Plain Butt</i>				
Normal	Tip	Butt	Width	Bf factor*
1 X 6"	1/8"	9/16"	5 1/4"	1.33
1 X 8"	1/8"	9/16"	7 1/4"	1.23

11/16 STK Bevel Siding <i>Plain and Rabbeted</i>				
Normal	Tip	Butt	Width	Bf factor*
11/16 X 6"	1/8"	11/16"	5 1/4"	1.33
11/16 X 8"	1/8"	11/16"	7 1/4"	1.23
11/16 X 10"	1/8"	11/16"	9 1/4"	1.18

3/4 STK Bevel Siding <i>Plain and Rabbeted</i>				
Normal	Tip	Butt	Width	Bf factor*
3/4 X 6"	3/16"	3/4"	5 1/4"	1.33
3/4 X 8"	3/16"	3/4"	7 1/4"	1.23
3/4 X 10"	3/16"	3/4"	9 1/4"	1.18

5/4 STK Bevel Siding <i>Rabbeted</i>				
Normal	Tip	Butt	Width	Bf factor*
1 X 6"	1/4"	1 1/32"	5 1/4"	1.33
1 X 8"	1/4"	1 1/32"	7 1/4"	1.23
1 X 10"	1/4"	1 1/32"	9 1/4"	1.18



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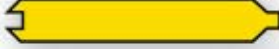
# Products

## Light-Knot Western Red Cedar Profiles

T&G Paneling 3" face 1 x 4"



T&G Paneling 5" face 1 x 6"



T&G Paneling 7" face 1 x 8"



**1 1/16 Tongue & Groove Paneling**

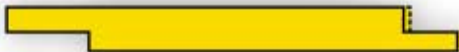
Channel Rustic 1 x 6"



Channel Rustic 1 x 8"



Channel Rustic 1 x 10"



**Green & Kiln-dry STK Channel Rustic Siding**

Bevel Siding 1 x 6"



Bevel Siding 1 x 8"



Bevel Siding 1 x 10"



**5/8 STK Bevel Siding Plain Butt**

Bevel Siding 1 x 6"



Bevel Siding 1 x 8"



Bevel Siding 1 x 10"



**1 1/16 STK Bevel Siding Plain and Rabbeted**

Bevel Siding 1 x 6"



Bevel Siding 1 x 8"



Bevel Siding 1 x 10"



**3/4 STK Bevel Siding Plain and Rabbeted**

Bevel Siding 1 x 6"



Bevel Siding 1 x 8"



Bevel Siding 1 x 10"



**5/4 STK Bevel Siding Rabbeted**

S1S2E 1 x 4"



S1S2E 1 x 6"



S1S2E 1 x 8"



S1S2E 1 x 12"



**S1S2E 8' to 20' Random Lengths**



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