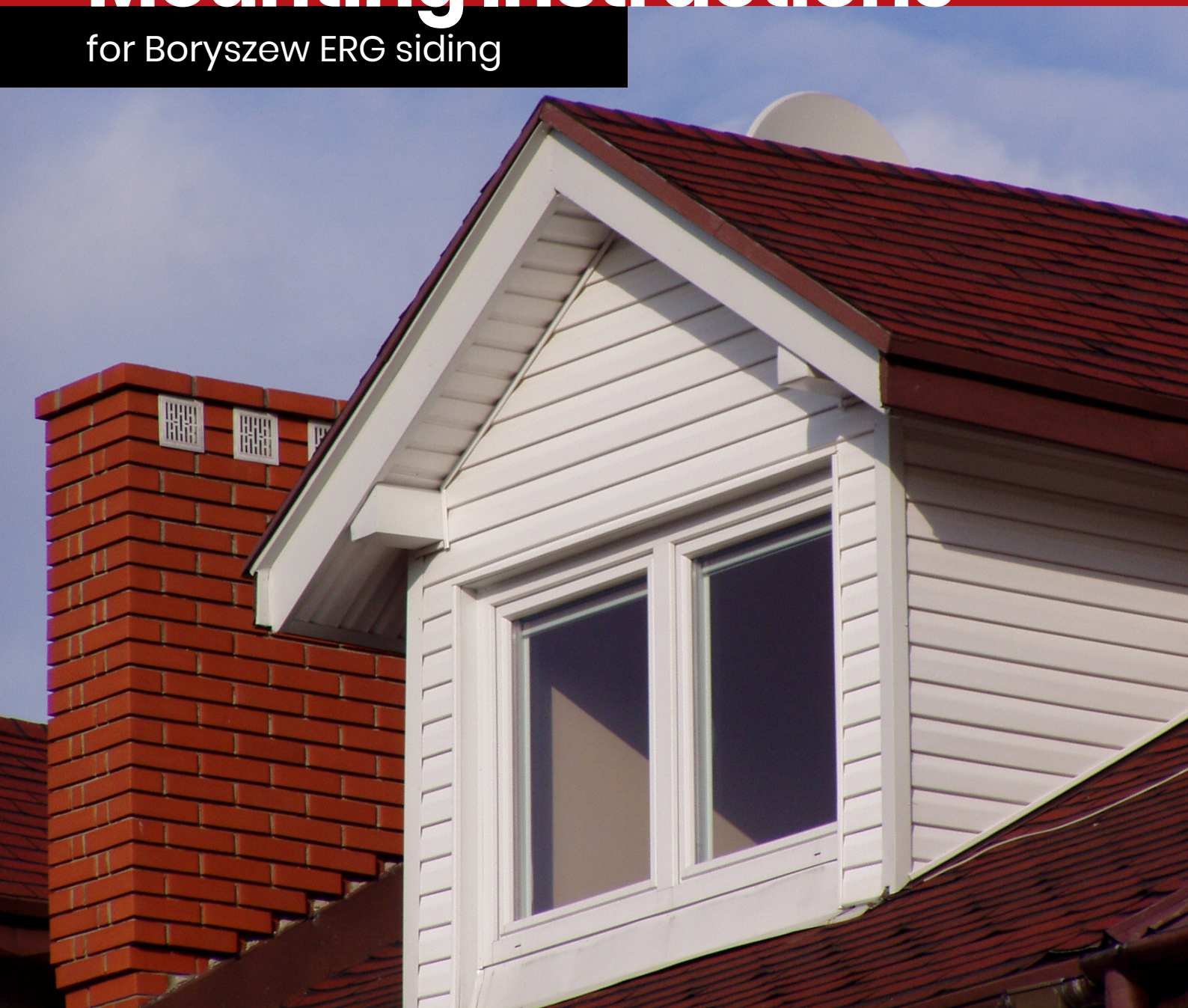


Mounting Instructions

for Boryszew ERG siding



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Boryszew S.A. thank you for purchasing your products. In order to facilitate the installation of vinyl siding facades, we offer:

- Before proceeding with the installation, measure the width of each side of the house that is to be covered with siding and enter it in the marked boxes. Measure the height at corner B and multiply by width A; D to obtain the surface. For other triangular or irregular surfaces, measure base A and height C and calculate the area. (The formula for the area of a triangle - the base A multiplied by 1/2 the height of C).
- Do the same with smaller planes. Add all the areas of the whole house, checking compliance with the drawing (at the end, add 10% for losses).
- Sum up the linear area of flashings for corners, starting strip, finishes around openings and top strips. You can now purchase the material.

HOW TO MEASURE YOUR HOUSE

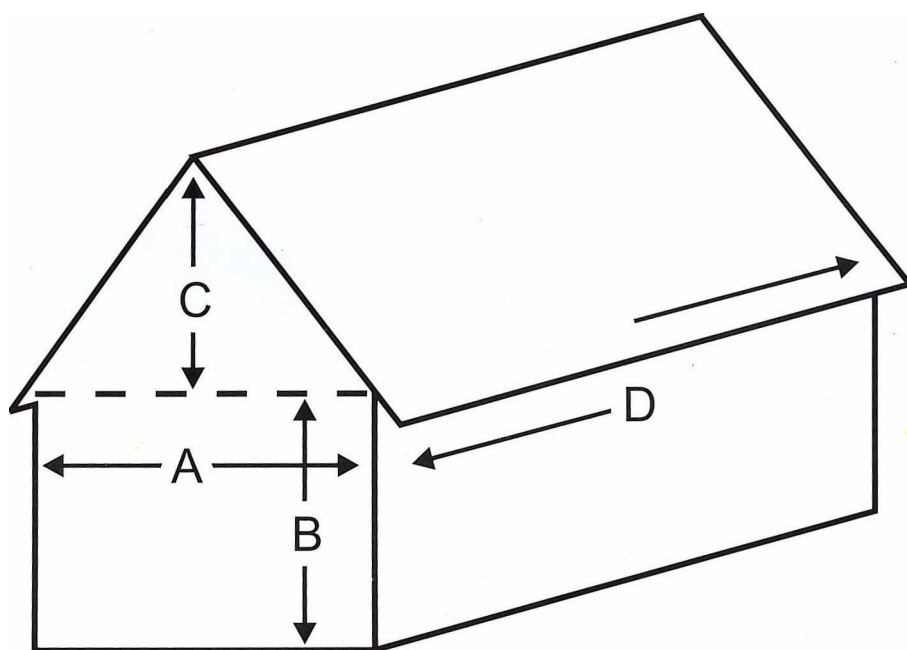
(place for any useful calculations)

enter dimension A here

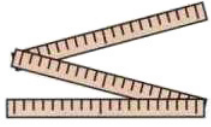
enter dimension A here

enter dimension A here

enter dimension A here



Tools required for Siding mounting



1. Lath measure



9. Goggles



2. Tape measure



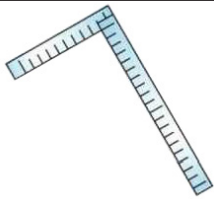
10. Snips



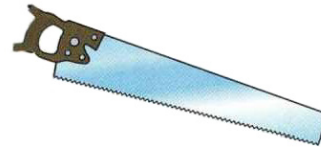
3. Screwdriver



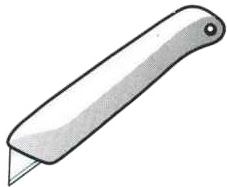
11. Nibblers



4. Angle iron



12. Saw



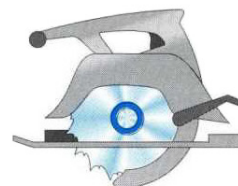
5. Knife



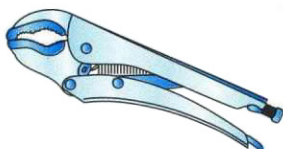
13. Cleat Press



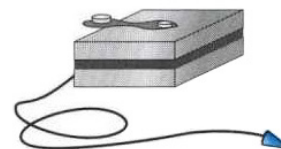
6. Hammer
or screwdriver



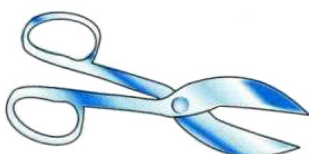
14. Power Saw



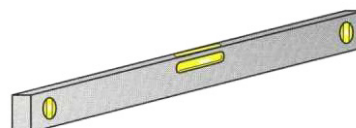
7. Claw



15. Leveling rope



8. Scissors



16. Waterpas

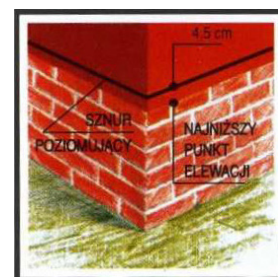
Before siding installation, please dismantle from the building's walls elements which may cause any difficulties and damages.

Seal any cracks around window, doorway and remember to repair wall cracks. Wooden boards should be made of coniferous wood, well dried impregnate. The minimum section 25x50 mm (thickness depends on the dump-course thickness). Boards used for doorway processing, windows, building's corners and other trimmings have to be prepared at least twice wider.

1. HORIZONTAL BASELINE APPOINTING

Before siding installation, please dismantle from the building's walls elements which may cause any difficulties and damages. Seal any cracks around window, doorway and remember to repair wall cracks.

Wooden boards should be made of coniferous wood, well dried impregnate. The minimum section 25x50 mm (thickness depends on the dump-course thickness). Boards used for doorway processing, windows, building's corners and other trimmings have to be prepared at least twice wider.



pct.1

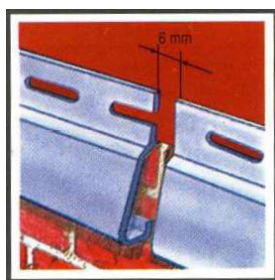
2. WOODEN CONSTRUCTION

Prepared, according to the project, wooden boards mount vertically on the building's wall; use minimum 8 mm diameter wallplugs (length of wallplugs depends on the boards thickness and the material of which building is made).

The distance between the wallplugs can't be bigger than 100 cm. Start the installation from the corners, set the board vertically, perpendicularly to the upper corner of the wall or the overhang.

The distance between vertical boards shouldn't exceed 60 cm. Please draw attention to oblong opening in the board; they have to be placed in the middle of the board. Rest of the boards cut shorter taking into account the wooden board width installed horizontally (picture molding). Around windows and doorway mount wide slats. In case of walls' ruggedness use levelling wedges. Wooden construction shouldn't warp and contort as it can change the outside look of the elevation. Space between salts (building insulation) carefully fill with insulation material, best would be seasoned polystyrene foam.

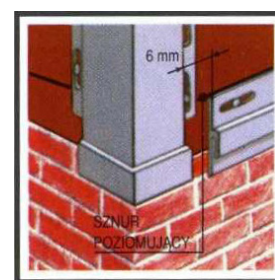
3. STARTING SLAT



rys.2

Mount the starting channel alongside a rope which lances horizontal orienting line. Start from the building's corner at the same time leaving space for corners and other assembly channels.

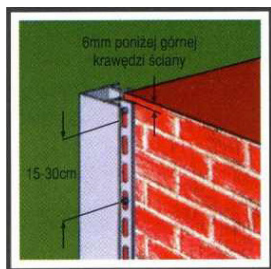
On each link leave dilatants clearance 6mm, taking into consideration siding extendibility. Galvanized nails (head not smaller than 8mm) ram vertically in the middle of oblong openings.



pct.3

4. OUTER CORNER

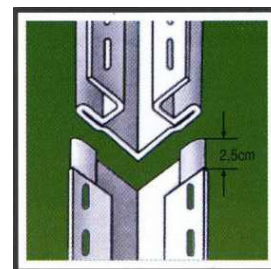
We begin the installation 6mm below the upper edge of the wall or the overhang and 6mm below the lower starting channel edge. First nail hammer into upper part of the highest opening



rys.4

and with precision set the plump line, rest of the nails hammer in the middle of the oblong openings (max. each 30 cm) [pict.4].

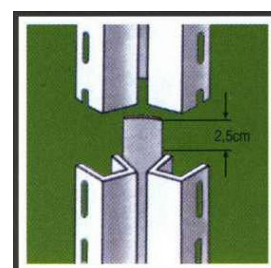
Linking two profiles' corners, cut 2,5 cm of the upper part of the lower corner except the front part, slip the lower and upper corners on each other on the 1,9 cm long, leaving 6 mm dilatation which means siding's extendibility [pict.4a].



pct.4a

5. INNER CORNER

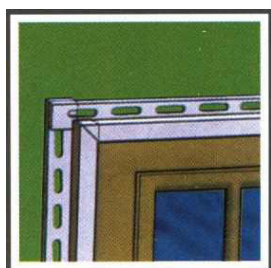
Follow the same procedures as in the case of outer corner. Both kinds of corners install before the panels mounting. Panels against corners are placed square [pict.5]



pct.5

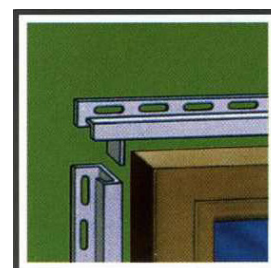
6. "J" TYPE CHANNELS

Doorway and windows openings dress using 'J' channels, mold them to the wooden construction [pict.6]. Channel 'J' cut longer (minimum twice the channel's length) than width and high of the dressed opening. Ends of upper channel at the lower part should be lanced and folded so they slide into the side channel so it can constitute a reflux for water [pict.6a].

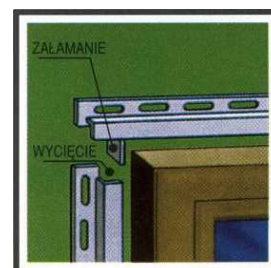


pct.6

Front part of the upper channel dock at 45° angle. Upper ends of side channel 'J' dock square. Internal part (middle) cut at the depth of the width front part of the channel [pict.6b]. Lower ends of the side channel dress analogously just like ends of the upper channel, both ends of lower channel do the same like upper ends of the side channel.



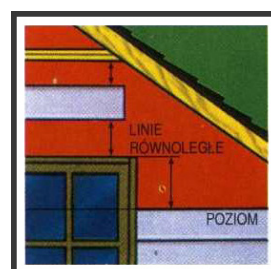
pct.6a



pct.6b

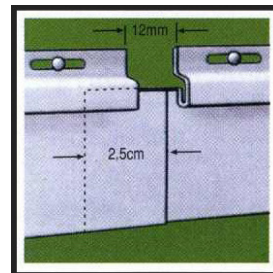
7. ELEVATION PANEL

Start the installation from the highest layer pining panel into the starting channel cleat. Hammering begins from the middle of the channel, hammering nails perpendicularly to the wall always in the middle of the oblong opening, leaving between nailhead and wax about 0,8 mm backlash. Between side plane and corner or picture molding, always leave dilatant backlash (in temp. below 4°C 10 mm, above 4°C 6 mm). Panels can't pucker [pict.7].



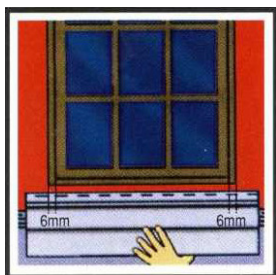
pct.7

Panels are linked by placing plank by 2,5 cm cover. Links are the least visible, as the panels overlap from the mostly observed side. Joints should be disjointed towards each other about 60-100cm. While linking panels use special overlap cut by producer at the end of the panel, or cut them. We don't recommend panels mounting shorter than 60cm. Joints can coincide only on alternate layer. When tacked there can't occur any panels' strains [pct. 7].



pct.7a

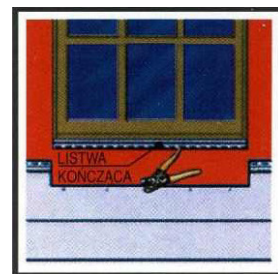
8. PANELS FITTING



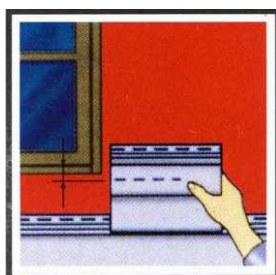
pct.8

Panels mounting at the doorway and windows' openings, etc. involves docking. To dock panels place them to the window and mark the cutting width, adding 6 mm to each side. [pict.8]

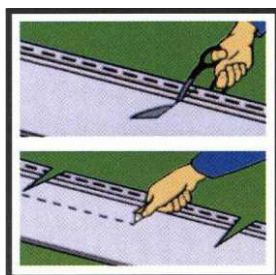
Measure the distance between cleat edge of the last panel and the upper edge of ending slat. [pict.8a] Using scissors and knife cut marked places. [Pct.8b,8c]



pct.8d

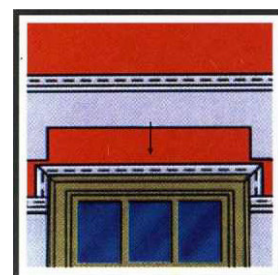


pct.8a



pct.8b

Prepared panel close in a cleat of the lower panel and mounted ending channel. In case of panel mounting above window or doors use channel 'J' reversely [pct.8e].



pct.8e

9. TRIM UNDER THE OVERHANG OR WALL EDGE

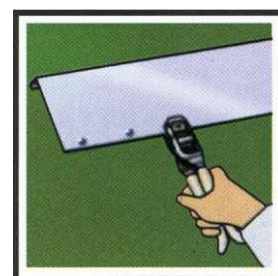


pct.9

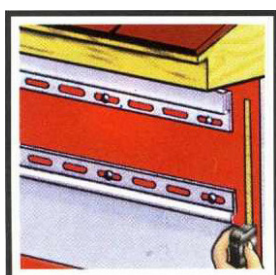
Appropriate slat hammer to the wooden construction. [pct.9]

Measure distance between upper internal edge of the picture molding and the cleat of the last panels' bank [pict.9a].

Dock the last panel to correct size and exclude the cleats 6 mm from edge maximum each 15 cm using a cleat press. [pict.9b]

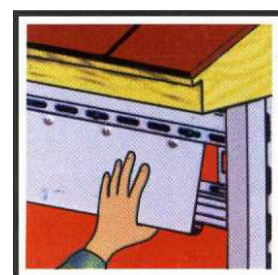


pct.9b



pct.9a

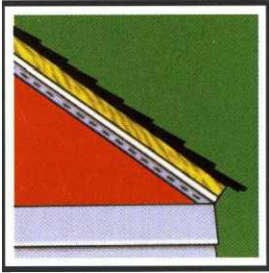
Having prepared panel slide it into the lower panel cleat and end slat [pict.9c].



pct.9c

10. PANELS INSTALLATION ON THE BUILDING'S CROWN

Channel 'J' press to the overhang and hammer it using nails [pict.10]. Dock panel at an appropriate angle using stencil.



pct.10

To prepare a stencil needed will be two panels, one slide into the cleat of the lower panel and the second one place into the overhang edge and mark needed angle [pict.10a]. Do the same on the other side. [pict.10a] Under the last vinyl panel usually needed is to put an underlay made of wooden slat.



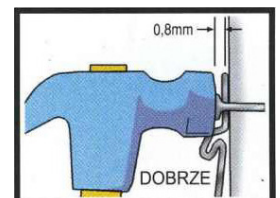
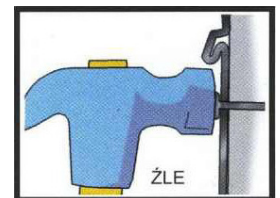
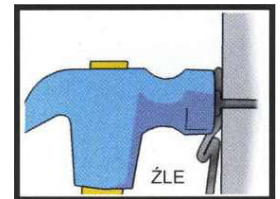
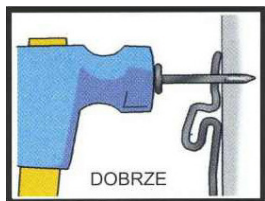
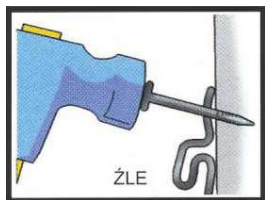
pct.10a

11. CORRECT NAILS HAMMERING

Vinyl siding expand and dwindle, this depends on weather conditions, about 1 cm per panel.

Comply these rules:

- Nails can't be hammered directly into the siding, as it can cause damages, and making at the same time bulges which can be visible under the weather impact.
 - Never hammer any siding parts too hard, as to let the vinyl parts to work. Between nailhead and the vinyl board always remember to leave 0,8 mm backlash.
 - Nails have to be hammered in the middle of the oblong opening, this enable panning of panels and supplementary elements accordingly to the siding's expansion and shrinking, nevertheless nails have to be hammered perpendicularly to the wall, never square.
 - While mounting corners or vertical slat, first nail hammer in the highest point of the first opening.
- Rest of the nails should be hammered in the central point of the opening.
- Distance of the hammered nails during horizontal panels mounting may be 40 cm (max.), and while hammering supplementary elements the distance can be 15 cm to 30 cm.



(Always follow the producer's advice and prepared instruction). Nails shouldn't be hammered in a manner which may cause any strain of the elevation construction.

12. ATTENTION

Elevation, on the wooden buildings, after any repairs and walls smoothing, mount directly on the walls.

We operate throughout Poland



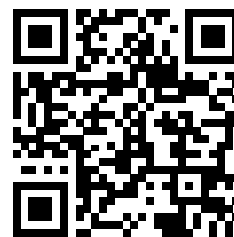
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