BUILT
TO WORK

TRI-BUILT® EXTERIOR TRIM
INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

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TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim is an exterior decorative trim for use only in non-load-bearing applications. It must never be used as a siding/cladding material. These Installation Guidelines are a general resource in standard installation techniques and procedures for working with TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim. They are meant to be as thorough as possible.

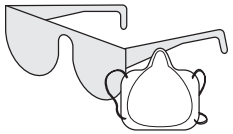
Table of Contents

TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim looks and feels like top-grade lumber. It installs like lumber and can be cut, shaped, routed, or milled with ordinary wood-working tools. All our trimboards, sheets, and specialty millwork have a natural white surface that does not need painting. Restoration Millwork meets all ICC and CCMC code requirements.

SAFETY

TRI-BUILT exterior trim is a cellular PVC product and cutting it will create PVC dust and particles.

- Cut cellular PVC trim in an open, well-ventilated area.
- Always wear safety glasses or goggles and a face mask when cutting.
- If you cut trim with a power saw, wear a dust mask.



STORAGE AND HANDLING

TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim is more flexible than wood, so it may conform to uneven surfaces, particularly in warm weather.

- Store TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim up off the ground on a flat, level surface. If the product is stored in a cantilever rack, use the shipping pallet to provide support.
- TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim should not be stored or placed directly on surfaces that can develop excessive heat, such as blacktop.
- Trimboards are packaged in protective wrap for protection from scuffs and dirt. Once the protective wrap is removed, protect the trim from dirt and debris. If it does get dirty, clean the trim with a soft bristle brush and mild soap and water before you install it. The protective wrap is not meant to be a weather barrier; use the pallet shroud or a tarp when storing the product outside.
- Products with removable film should be kept dry prior to installation. Do not expose to direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Protective film can be removed prior, during or immediately after installation.
- When moving and installing TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim, handle it the same way you would handle soft pine lumber.
- Take care in the handling of column wraps to prevent tearing the tape or cracking at miter lock corner joints.

Note: When the terms "recommend" and "should" are used in this manual, the step is optional for installing TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim. However, it is included because the step represents best practice.

PALLET HANDLING

It is important to take certain ste
Trim. The below recommendatio
factory-like condition prior to ins

- A typical TRI-BUILT Exterior Tri
- TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim pallets one time using standard four
- To pick up two (2) skids of ma recommended. A typical spre and can be mounted to the fr
- Use adjustable nylon straps a protect the product where pa boards.
- Use an empty TRI-BUILT Exte orders and stack product nea plastic banding will help secu
- Avoid the use of the metal ba boards if pulled too tight.
- When moving a pallet of TRI-E close to the ground as possib

CUTTING, DRILLING, R FINISHING

CUTTING

You can cut TRI-BUILT Exterior Tr conventional carbide-tipped bla designed for working with wood fine-tooth metal-cutting blades. plywood or metal blades becaus the blade is too thin and can cau in the material. For best results, designed for woodworking. To m trim across its entire length whe

ProTip™: When it is cut properly, R edge. If you get a rough edge fro worn saw blade, or badly aligned t a smooth edge.

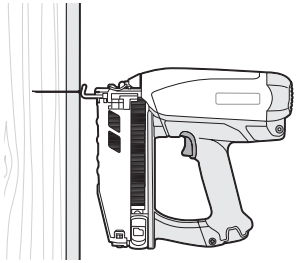
DRILLING

You can drill TRI-BUILT Exterior T drill bits. Do not use bits made fo from excessive friction, and remo frequently. To avoid binding, tak

ROUTING

For crisp, clean edges, use a sha For smooth milling, it is importan

FASTENING



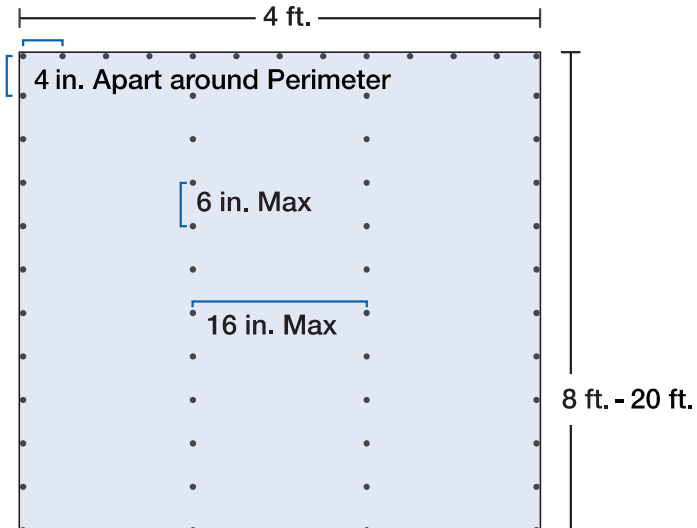
Unless you are using large fasteners or installing TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim in unusually low temperatures (less than 40°F), you will not need to pre-drill holes before fastening.

FASTENING SCHEDULE

Use stainless steel or hot-dipped galvanized fasteners designed for wood trim and cladding. For best results, use fasteners with thin shanks, blunt points, and full round heads. We recommend using the CertainTeed Cortex® Concealed Fastening System.

WIDTH OF TRIMBOARD	FASTENERS PER FRAMING MEMBER, 16 IN, O.C.
Less than 6 in.	2
6 in. to 12 in.	3
Greater than 12 in.	4
Sheets	16 in. on center horizontally, 6 in. on center vertically, and 4 in. around the perimeter of the panel

SHEET FASTENING DIAGRAM

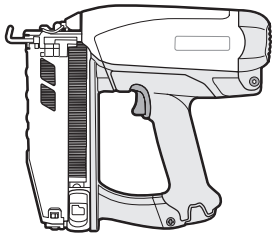


Do not use brads, staples, wire nails, ring-shank nails, or fine-threaded wood screws.

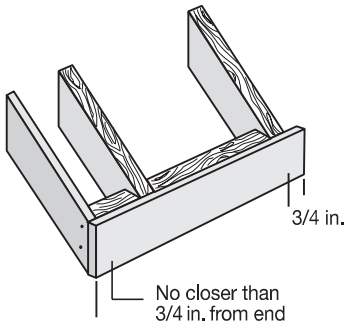
Choose the correctly sized fastener: 1-1/2 in. of the fastener must penetrate a framing member and/or structural sheathing. If you use 1/2 in. OSB (a type of structural sheathing), the fastener needs to penetrate the framing member only 1 in.
If you are covering 1/2 in. foam (non-structural sheathing), you must penetrate the framing member 1-1/2 in. In other words, in the second example, the fastener needs to be longer to meet the fastening requirements.

Note: for sheets - vertical wall fastenings, perimeter fasteners spaced 4 in. apart can be secured into OSB. Fasteners on 16 in. centers must also be secured into framing members.

- Standard pneumatic nailers work well, generally at a pressure between 70 psi and 100 psi, depending upon the type of gun, the type of nail, the air temperature, and the density of the substrate.



- In-line pressure gauges will help maintain even pressure to the nail gun.
- Apply trimboards over framing no greater than 16 in. O.C. If framing members are greater than 16 in. O.C., provide additional bracing for fastening.
- Fastener heads should be flush with the surface of the trim or slightly indented and no closer than 3/4 in. from the end of the board to avoid blowout through the side of the board.
- Fasteners should penetrate a minimum of 1-1/2 in. through a flat, solid wood substrate into a framing member.



Note: When fastening a pocket accessory, make sure to measure 3/4 in. from the edge of the pocket. Do not fasten through the pocket. For example, to install TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim with a 3/4 in. pocket, measure back 1-1/2 in.: 3/4 in. for the pocket + 3/4 in. for clearance.

PRODUCT THICKNESS (ACTUAL)	
3/8 in.	
1/2 in.	
5/8 in.	
3/4 in.	
1 in.	
1-1/4 in.	

[1] The recommended lengths and sizes applied directly to a framing membe the framing member a minimum of 1-

CORTEX® CONCEALED FA

- The Cortex Concealed Faste with TRI-BUILT Exterior Trimt of 5⁄8 in. to 5⁄4 in.
- Using the Cortex setting tool perpendicular to the trimboa of 16 in. O.C.
- Using a standard 18V cordles the pre-set level below the tr
- Place the PVC trim plug into up, and gently tap until it is f a strong bond, make sure th water.

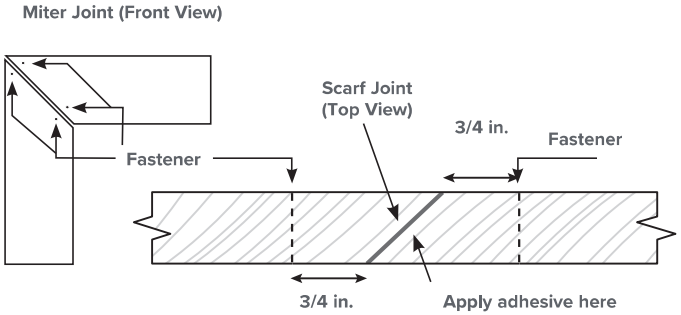
GENERAL FASTENING GU

- For horizontal trimboards mo 4 Cortex fasteners at every f or wall stud.
- If the board is 6 in.–12 in. wi
- If the board is less than 6 in.
- Fasten within 2 in. of the end must fasten within 3/4 in. of t a 3/16 in. drill bit to pre-drill p
- For more information on the System and installation with

BONDING, ADHESIVES AND JOINERY

GLUING TRI-BUILT EXTERIOR TRIM TO RESTORATION MILLWORK OR OTHER PVC

Use an adhesive designed for use with cellular PVC trim to bond all scarf and miter joints. To bond joints such as corners, window surrounds, and long fascia runs, we recommend Extreme PVC TrimWelder® or Partite 7315 and 7333.



Note: Two Fasteners each side

You can also miter pieces using a Kreg Jig (www.kregtool.com). A Kreg Jig allows you to join two pieces of Restoration Millwork trim by drilling a hole at an angle into one piece of trim and connecting it to another with a self-tapping screw.

- Before you attempt to glue TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim surfaces, make sure the surfaces are clean, dry, and in complete contact. Scarf joints work well when gluing long runs.
- PVC cement and other solvent-based adhesives have different working times, which vary from product to product. To allow sufficient time for a full cure, mechanically fasten the joint on each side staying 3/4 in. away from the edge of the joint.
- To ensure complete curing, make sure the glued pieces are kept clean and adequately ventilated. This is particularly important when bonding large panels face-to-face as inadequate ventilation of solvents can interfere with proper bonding.

ProTip™: Always apply adhesives to TRI-BUILT Exterior Trimfollowing the adhesive manufacturer's recommended application instructions. Press together to get superior bond.

BONDING TO OTHER SURFACES

TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim can also be bonded to a variety of substrates. We recommend OSI® TRIMTeQ™ TeQ Mount™ Mounting Adhesive or Loctite® PL Premium Polyurethane Construction Adhesive. Specific substrate combinations require specific adhesives: contact cement, epoxy, rubber- based adhesives, or urethane-based adhesives.

Use the proper cement for each substrate. Always follow the

RAKES, FASCIAS AND BANDBOARDS

For best results, create a scarf joint by cutting a taper on the end of the trim pieces. Gluing the joints between the trim pieces will help eliminate separation caused by expansion and contraction. Place fasteners on both sides of the scarf joint. This will help minimize expansion and contraction.

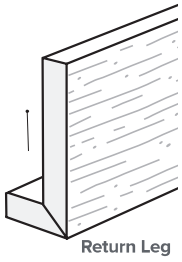
- Allow 1/4 in. per 18 ft. of product for expansion and contraction. Allow 1/8 in. at each end of a long run.
- When you apply trim that is less than 6 in. wide, use two fasteners. For trim 6 in. to 12 in. wide, use three fasteners. Trim wider than 12 in. requires four fasteners.
- Fasteners must penetrate the substrate a minimum of 1-1/2 in.

FASCIA WITH RETURN LEG

The TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim Fascia trimboard with built in return leg is designed to work with a wide range of soffit materials. Its one-piece design eliminates installing a J-Channel and gives a cleaner look by hiding end fasteners and cut edges.

When using TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim Fascia with Return Leg, soffit is installed normally.

1. Install soffit material according to manufacturer's requirements.
2. Loosely butt TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim frieze board up to soffit material.
3. Measure and cut height of fascia board to size allowing for enough overhang for the return leg to accommodate the thickness of the soffit material.



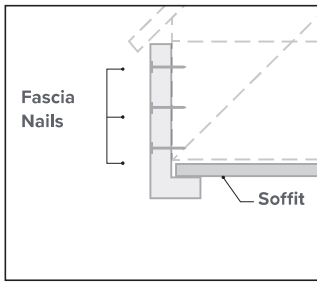
4. Install fascia board to subfascia board (minimum 2 X thickness) apply 3 fasteners 16 in. on center across the length of the board. Fasteners should be either 8D finish nails with a minimum 2-1/2 in. length or #8 trim screws with a minimum 2-1/2 in. length. Return leg does not need to be fastened to subfascia board.

For a clean finished look use Cortex® Hidden Fastening System (includes screws, plugs and setting tools) that conceal fastener heads, offering a fast and simple alternative to face-nailing.

SOFFIT AND PORCH CEILINGS

TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim must not be used in load-bearing applications, but it may be used in spanned applications such as soffit and ceilings.

Before you install TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim as a soffit, review and comply with all local building codes and regulations regarding wall construction, including the proper use of sheathings, framing



- Proper attic ventilation is imp
  The 2009 International Build
  Section 1203 Ventilation furn
  proper ventilation for any ho
  using TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim
  ceiling application the space
  be properly ventilated. Deter
  amount of ventilation require
  project and install
  adequate soffit vents accord

Spanning Schedule for

Ceiling and soffit applications
span without installing blockin
by using a minimum 1/2 in. stru
or OSB.

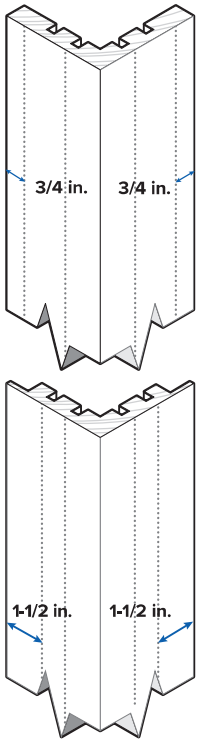
PRODUCT
BeadBoard Tongue & Groo 2TL & 3TL
BeadBoard Panel
Sheets (Minimum 1 in. nominal, 3/4 in. actual thickness)
WP4/Nickelgap Tongue & Groove

- When applied as soffit, TRI-B
  applied to structural framing
  in. O.C. with the longest dime
- If the temperature is 40°F or
  not span TRI-BUILT Exterior T
  12 in. In any case, do not spa
  24 in.
- Nail a 2 in. x 2 in. (minimum)
  bottom edge of the nailer bo

CORNERS

ONE-PIECE OUTSIDE CORNERS

TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim one-piece corners come in both smooth and TrueTexture™ woodgrain finish; in two width options, 4 in. (3-1/2 in. actual) and 6 in. (5-1/2 in. actual); and with or without a built-in J-pocket. All styles are 5/4 in. (1 in. actual) thick, natural white and available in 10 ft. and 20 ft. lengths.



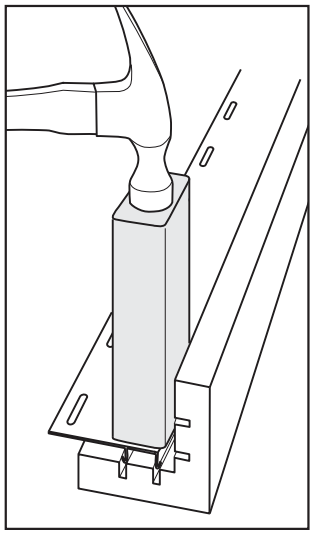
1. Flash the corners of the structure by bending a 20 in. piece of trim coil 90° so you have two 10 in. legs. Cover the entire height of the corner, lapping the upper pieces of the flashing over the lower piece.
2. Position the corner with the top spaced at least 1/8 in. from the underside of the eave. The distance from the top of the corner to the underside of the eave depends upon the length of the corner. Allow 1/4 in. for expansion for every 18 ft. of corner. Leave the bottom of the corner 3/4 in. below the starter strip if you will be installing vinyl siding, and trim to length.
3. Make sure the corner is straight and true before nailing.
4. On J-pocket corners and trimboards, the pocket comes back 3/4 in. from the edge of the board. **Do not nail through the J-pocket opening.** Hold the fastener back 3/4 in. from the inside of the J-pocket opening. This means you will be fastening the corner/trimboard 1-1/2 in. from the edge of the board (3/4 in. for pocket + 3/4 in. for holdback = 1-1/2 in.).

NAIL HEM FLANGE FOR ONE-PIECE CORNER

The grooved design incorporated into TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim one-piece outside corners accommodates traditional face nailing methods. However, for a cleaner installation option, use TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim PVC nail hem flange inserts, which feature molded protrusions that fit directly into the grooves of the corner piece. The flanges provide hidden attachment points for securing the corner piece tightly to the wall. With no nail holes to fill, corners can be finished more quickly and neatly.

Nail hem flanges are 9 ft. 11-3/4 in., so two are needed for each side of a 20 ft. one-piece corner. Space flanges 1/2 in. apart to allow for expansion and contraction. To assemble corner and flanges:

- Use a flat solid surface that supports the corner.
- Insert flange into groove starting from one end.
- To fully seat the flange in the groove, place a piece of scrap Restoration Millwork or wood atop the flange and gently hammer it, working down the length of the flange and ensuring it is fully seated into the grooves. The scrap piece should be taller than the adjacent edge of the corner piece to prevent damaging it.
- Do NOT hammer directly on the flange.



- If the flange slides freely in the grooves, insert a screw through the back side of the flange and into the corner piece near the top, making sure the screw doesn't protrude through the exposed face. One screw per flange should be sufficient.

To install one-piece corners with attached nail hem flanges:

- DO NOT NAIL.
- Fasteners must be noncorrosive, self-tapping, pan head or washer head screws, or oval head with countersunk washer screws at least 1-1/8 in. long, with at least 5/16 in. diameter head and 1/8 in. diameter shaft.
- DO NOT SCREW TIGHT. Leave 1/16 in. between the screw head and nail flange to allow for expansion and contraction.
- Position the uppermost screw at the top of the nail slot (Figure A).
- All remaining screws must be positioned in the middle of the nail slots (Figure B).
- Install screws every 12 in. to 16 in

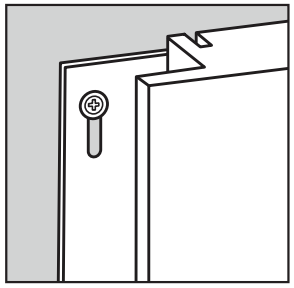


Figure A

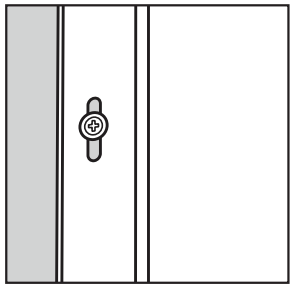


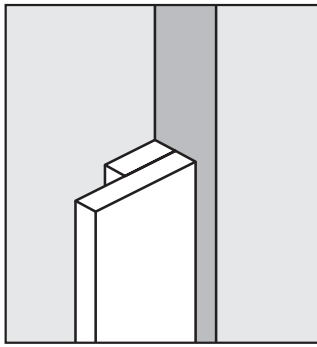
Figure B

ProTip™: If the cornerpost is to be installed on top of a flush surface such as masonry, skirtboard or any other ledge, leave a -1/4 in. - 1/2 in. gap at the top and bottom to allow for expansion.

PACKING OUT TRIMBOAR

If you are using a siding produc siding, which requires a 1-1/4 in. pack out TRI-BUILT Exterior Trir pocket size. TRI-BUILT recomm durable packing material like TR potential future decomposition.

To properly pack out TRI-BUILT follow the instructions below:



Trimboard

1. Determine the required pocke contraction (e.g. 12 ft. 6 in. vinyl
2. Determine the required pock accommodate the butt edge Monogram® is 3/4 in.). (NOTE make this determination is to guide showing the depths ar
3. To determine the thickness o behind your trimboard to ach the required pocket height m (e.g. if siding choice requires packing material could be ma Trim CustomCraft™ trimboard) of a pre-routed trimboard or existing J-pocket from your d to determine the required pa requires a 1-1/4 in. pocket hei 5/4 in. corner with J-pocket, 1/4 in. thick piece of packing
4. Packing material has a minim the size of the covering trimb desired pocket depth necess product.
   a. MINIMUM PACKING MATE The minimum width of the than 50% of the width of th

SKIRTBOARD

TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim skirtboard is used as a starting course for fiber cement siding; when transitioning from lap siding to shingle siding; and at transition points such as horizontal wall-to-roof intersections (frieze board), masonry-to-siding intersections, and where fiber cement siding meets decks and patios. TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim skirtboard's DualStart® reversible feature provides design flexibility — TRI-BUILT's exclusive TrueTexture™ woodgrain finish on one side, a smooth finish on the other, with top and bottom edges identically beveled.

CUTTING

Cut TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim skirtboard with a conventional carbide-tipped wood-working blade. Do not use fine-tooth metal-cutting blades.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION

- Allow 1/4 in. per 18 ft. of product for expansion and contraction (1/8 in. at each end).
- Use 30° to 45° scarf joints to minimize seams and allow expansion and contraction.
- Glue scarf joints between the pieces to help control separation caused by expansion and contraction. Gluing the joints moves the expansion and contraction out to the ends.
- Be sure to fasten both sides of the joint.

FASTENING

- Use stainless steel or hot-dipped galvanized fasteners designed for wood trim and cladding. For best results, use fasteners with thin shanks, blunt points, and full round heads.
- Standard pneumatic nailers work well, generally at a pressure between 70 psi and 100 psi, depending upon the type of gun, the type of nail, the air temperature, and the density of the substrate.

NOTE: Do not use brads, staples, wire nails, ring-shank nails, or fine threaded wood screws.

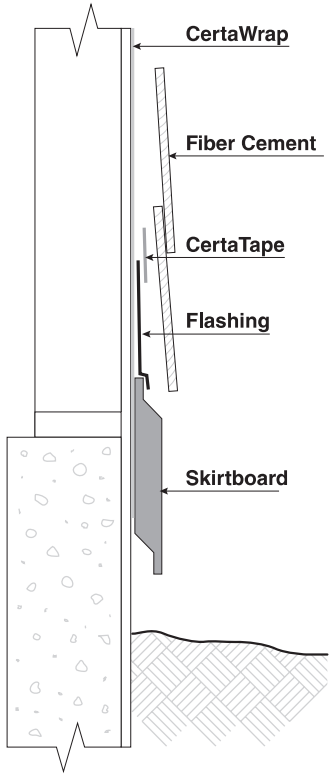
Skirtboard must be applied over a rigid sheathing that provides a smooth, flat surface or an underlayment that is no more than 1 in. thick. Do not apply skirtboard directly to studs.

Do not install skirtboard over questionable wall construction. Irregularities in framing may become visible in the finished application. To minimize the effect of uneven walls, shim the wall as necessary.

INSTALLING SKIRTBOARD WITH FIBER CEMENT LAP SIDING

Before installing fiber cement lap siding, fasten the skirtboard the same way you would install a trimboard:

- Make sure the skirtboard is level.
  - Fasteners must penetrate a minimum of 1-1/2 in. through a flat, solid wood substrate into a framing member.
  - Apply skirtboard over framing no greater than 16 in. on center. If framing members are greater than 16 in. on center, provide additional bracing for fastening.
  - Fastener heads should be flush with the surface of the skirtboard or slightly indented and no closer than 3/4 in. from the end or edge of the board.
  - Use two fasteners per framing member for 6 in. skirtboard and three fasteners per framing member for 8 in. skirtboard.
  - Metal flashing must be installed above the skirtboard before installation of lap siding begins. Flashing should be positioned so that it overlaps the beveled angle at the top of the skirtboard to allow water to flow out and over the board.
  - Position the first course of lap siding so that the bottom edge hangs a minimum of 1/4 in. over the top of the skirtboard.



TRANSITIONING FROM LA SIDING

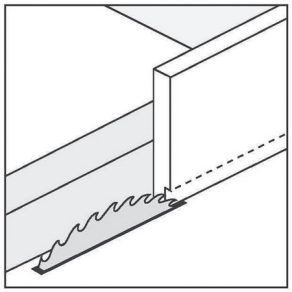
- Metal flashing must be instal installation of lap siding begi so that it overlaps the bevele to allow water to flow out an
- Install the skirtboard so that extends a minimum 1/4 in. ov the top of the lap siding.
- Install a siding starter course
- Align the bottom edges of the Shakes siding and the starter course. Position the fi course of Shakes siding so that the bottom edge hangs minimum of 1/4 in. over the t of the skirtboard.
- Use CertaTape™ Construction tape or similar product to sea penetrations where flashing nailed to substrate.

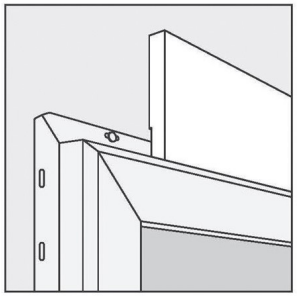
WINDOW AND DOOR TRIM

CREATING A POCKET TO ACCOMMODATE A NAILING FLANGE

TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim J-pocket trimboards with nailing flange are factory routed to ensure a consistent fit and to speed installation of the trimboards around windows with nailing flanges. However, occasionally you will need to create a pocket to accommodate a nailing flange in the field.

1. Measure the width of the nailing flange of the window at the opening where you plan to apply trim.
2. Set the blade depth of your table saw approximately 1/8 in. higher than the width of the window nailing flange.
3. Set the table saw fence so you are cutting away only the thickness of the saw blade from the trimboard.
4. Make one cut from the back side of the trimboard on your table saw.
5. Check to be sure the trimboard will lay flat against the wall and that all joints are tight prior to fastening. If the boards do not lay flat against the wall or the joints are not tight, repeat the above instructions starting at step 3.

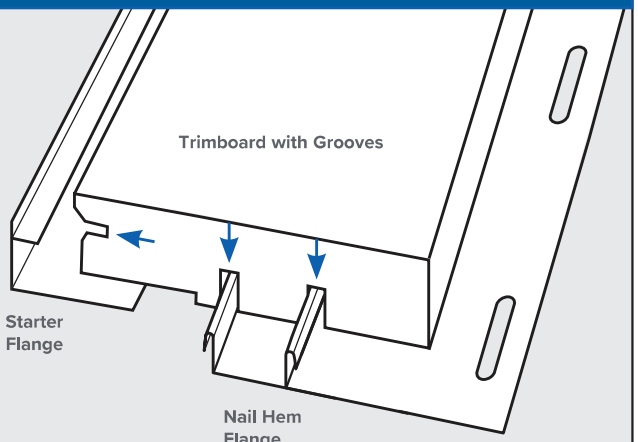




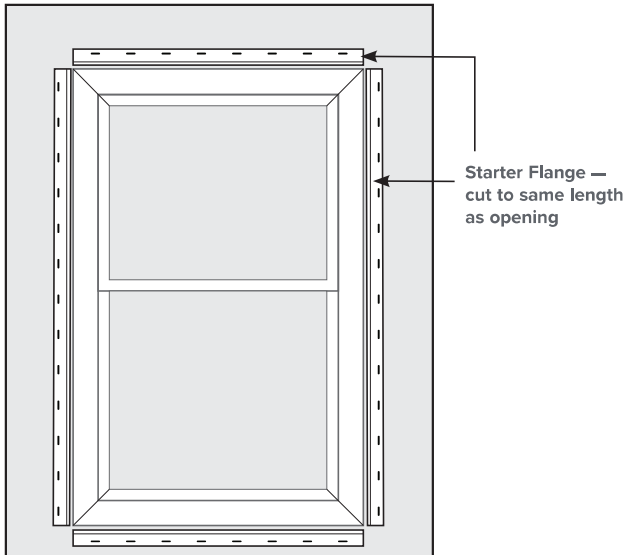
THE INVISIPRO® HIDDEN FASTENING SYSTEM

To help you finish window, door and other openings more quickly and neatly, the InvisiPro System, providing hidden attachment points for trim pieces and eliminating the need to fill nail holes.

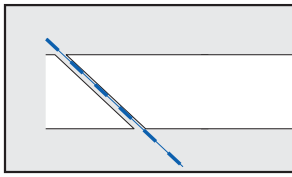
3-Piece InvisiPro Hidden Fastening System



- Start by cutting pieces to match the width (top and bottom) and height (sides) of the opening. Cut a starter flange and nail hem flange to the exact length of each side of the opening.
- Install the starter flange around the edge of the window, fastening every 8-10 in.

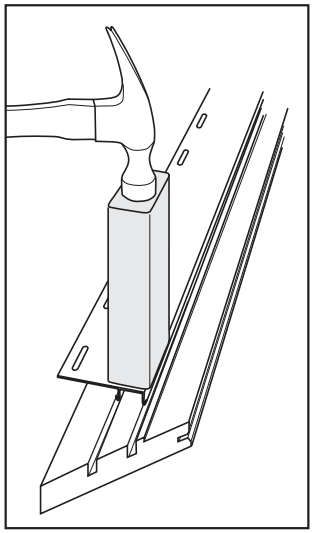


- Cut trimboards so that botto
  those of the starter strips an
  are longer to create 45° angl
  These angles will be fitted to
  to create attractive mitered t



To assemble the trimboards an

- Use a clean, flat and solid su
- Insert the nail hem flange int
  end. To fully seat the flange,
  Exterior Trim or wood atop th
  working down the length of t
  seated into the grooves.



Do NOT hammer directly on th

- Drill a pilot hole perpendicu
  top and bottom trimboards a

COLUMN WRAPS

TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim Column Wrap comes in a standard 9 ft. length and in finished sizes of 8 in. x 8 in. and 10 in. x 10 in.

SPACER BLOCKS

The spacer blocks that are supplied are designed to accommodate installing the wrap around a 4 in. x 4 in. wood column. If you are installing over a 6 in. x 6 in. wood column, trim the width of the spacer blocks using a table saw.

Wood Column Size	Wrap options	Spacer Block Size*	Trimming Required
4 in. x 4 in.	8 in. x 8 in.	6-7/8 in. x 1-9/16 in.	No
4 in. x 4 in.	10 in. x 10 in.	8-7/8 in. x 2-9/16 in.	No
6 in. x 6 in.	8 in. x 8 in.	6-7/8 in. x 5/8 in.	Yes (Width)
6 in. x 6 in.	10 in. x 10 in.	8-7/8 in. x 1-9/16 in.	Yes (Width)

**Note: Sizes can vary due to differences in the size of the wood post.*

- Install the spacer blocks to the wood post. If you are installing railing, you will also need to install blocking at the rail attachment points.
- Measure up 11 in. from the floor; mark the centers of the post and the spacer blocks.
- Install two spacer blocks on opposite sides of the post.
- Install the remaining spacer blocks over the ends of first two blocks.
- Repeat this procedure at the top of the post, 11 in. down from ceiling.

Note: If you intend to attach railing to the column you must install additional spacer blocks to the wood post at the position where your railing brackets are to be mounted.

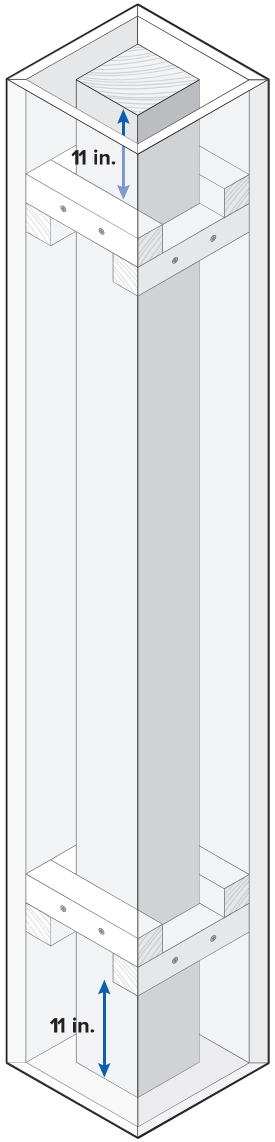
COLUMN WRAP

- Measure height of installation area (from floor to header or ceiling) for total installation height. NOTE: If installing Estate column wrap, you must first install the top trim blocks before measuring for height.
- Cut column wrap to length, 1/2 in. shorter than total installation height. If using for 10 foot install do not cut column.

Note: When using for 10 foot column install with bottom of column even with lower blocking. Supports must be used to hold the column at height. Supports are used to carry the weight of the column to the floor. Be sure to leave 1/2 in. gap between top of column and ceiling. You need to add blocks for the base trim with this installation. (Not provided)

GLUE

- Apply bonding adhesive to unglued corners. A 1/8 in. bead along the total length is recommended. Refer to page 5 for the recommended adhesives.
- Close open side and reattach the four pieces of tape. Once adhesive has set the tape can be removed. Attach fourth side to blocking with two nails or screws. (1-1/2 in.)



TRIM

- Classic Column Trim:
  - Apply bonding adhesive to two corners and fold to create “U”. A 1/8 in. bead along the total length is recommended.
  - Wrap trim around column wrap. Attach trim to column with two nails or screws (1-1/2 in.) on three sides.
  - Apply bonding adhesive to unglued corners. A 1/8 in. bead along the total length is recommended.
  - Close open side and hold closed with piece of tape. Attach fourth side to column with two nails or screws (1-1/2 in.).
  - Attach Base Cap profile to trim box with adhesive and two nails per side.
- Estate Column Trim
  - Follow instructions for Classic column trim for base trim.
  - Attach Rack profile to base of trim with adhesive and two nails per side.

FINISH

Countersink all fasteners and fil
If painting, clean and prep surfa
required. Apply two coats high
paint. Follow paint manufacture
light reflective value of 55 or lo

BEADBOARD

EXPANSION AND CONTR

When installing TRI-BUILT Exteri
expansion and contraction at al
abutments.

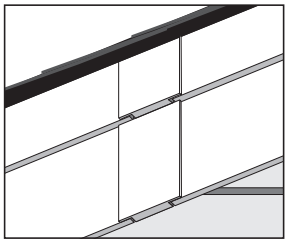
FASTENING BEADBOARD

- Apply construction adhesive s
TeQ Mount™ Mounting Adhesi
Premium Polyurethane Constr
the back of the panel where it
contact substrate.
- Fasten TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim
members, spacing fasteners n
the field and 4 in. apart at the
(see Fastening Diagram on pa

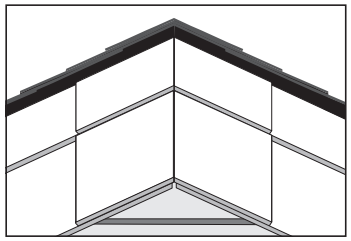
FASTENING BEADBOARD

- Apply construction adhesive s
TeQ Mount™ Mounting Adhesi
Premium Polyurethane Constr
back of the beadboard where
substrate.
- TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim Beadb
be nailed a maximum of 12 in.
at least 2 in. but no closer than
  - For spans greater than 12
backer such as plywood o
adhesive and mechanical
in. Fasteners should hit jo
possible.

CONCEALING EXPANSION JOINTS

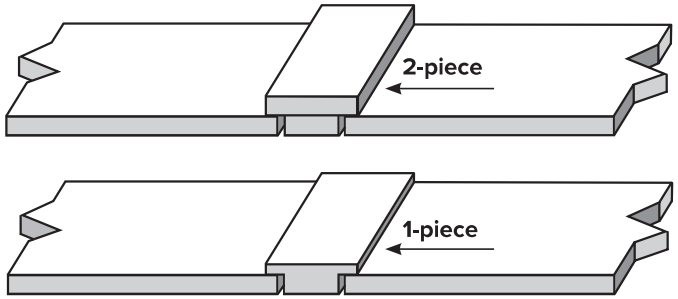


Keystone



Chevron

Decorative elements that conceal the gaps created by expansion joints can be fashioned from spare pieces of Restoration Millwork Trimboard. Keystones work well for long, straight runs. Chevrons are the right shape for angled areas like roof peaks, while T-bars are a good choice for flat, horizontal areas such as soffit and porch ceilings.



T-bar

- The size of the gap at an expansion joint depends upon the temperature at the time of installation.

Temperature	Recommended Gap Size
100+ degrees	No Gap, tight all sides
50-100 degrees	1/8 in. Gap at joint, 1/16 in. Gap at edges
Below 50 degrees	1/8 - 1/4 in. Gap at joint, 1/16 in. Gap at edges

PAINTING

TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim comes in natural white and does not require painting for protection. If you want to paint it a custom color, follow these important guidelines:

- As with any surface to be painted, the trim must be clean and dry and free of chalk, grease, oil, dirt, or mold and mildew. To ensure good adhesion to the surface, scuff sand TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim before you paint.
- To scuff sand TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim trim, use 100–120 grit sandpaper or a Norton Abrasive Sponge.
- Verify that the coating manufacturer requires or approves of applying primer prior to paint application. Applying primer may reduce the drying time of the topcoat.
- For the highest quality finished appearance, use an airless sprayer to apply paint to all TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim products. You can also use either a roller or brush, but a roller produces a more consistent appearance. Surfaces may be rolled then brushed to speed application, but avoid leaving some areas brushed with other areas rolled as it will affect the finished quality.
- Ambient temperature, humidity, and other location-related factors can affect the drying times of coatings applied to PVC millwork. Discuss these factors with your paint distributor when choosing coating products. Good planning for jobsite conditions will lead to great results.
- Apply a 100% acrylic latex paint with an LRV (light reflective value) of 55 or higher. Generally, the higher the LRV, the lighter the color.
- Sherwin-Williams® VinylSafe™ Technology or AquaSurTech coating colors should be used when choosing darker colors that have a Light Reflecting Value (LRV) of 54 or lower. For colors with an LRV of 55 or higher (the higher the LRV, the lighter the color), you can safely use an acrylic latex paint.
- Always follow the paint manufacturer's recommendations for the use and application of the paint.
- Due to the extended cure times of paint applied to PVC cellular trim, we recommend installing TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim first and then painting it, unless the trim is painted in a professional prefinishing operation and allowed to cure completely.

TRI-BUILT is not liable for paint used on TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim and/or the results of its use.

BENDING

Take care when handling heat
produce severe burns. Wear pr
enough to avoid burns.

Convection air circulating ovens can be used to successfully ben trim. These proven methods wil deformation in the shape and fi

However, the ability to bend TR limited—not all pieces can be s do not bend any PVC cellular tr

Heat guns can also be used to appearance and uniformity are mentation may be necessary to overheat the material, as overh and discoloration. When you be grain will distort or disappear, d bend. Refer to "Finishing" on pa

Sheet goods can often be used
to create the shapes needed fo
ric areas of design on a projec
heat-bend trimboards.

To bend TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim

1. To guarantee uniformity, gra and heat both sides of the m Temperatures should be cor temperature of the product f Fahrenheit for more than ten
2. In general, heating time is ab 1/4 in. of thickness of materia is irregular or the heat is not may be longer.
3. Apply the heat evenly until th to form.
4. A forming jig is recommende desired shape and dimensio

CLEANING

Use a soft bristle brush and a b normal dirt and grime. For espe stains or for mold or mildew, us PVC products. Your local buildi several different brands, but tes an inconspicuous area before y

GLOSSARY

Because this manual was written for building professionals, we have freely used the language and jargon of the siding industry. To avoid confusion, we thought it a good idea to share our understanding of each of these terms with you.

Actual Dimensions—The exact measurement of a piece of trim or trimboard.

Band Board—A decorative piece of horizontal trim placed between two floors along the rim joist.

Beadboard—A flat panel or sheet routed with a beaded detail at regular intervals. Typically used for wainscoting and porch ceiling applications.

Beaded—A narrow, half-round molding at the base of a lap siding panel.

Casing—Molding of various widths used to trim door and window openings at the jambs; also referred to as lineal, window, or door surround.

CCMC—Canadian Construction Materials Centre.

Contraction—Commonly refers to building products contracting due to a decrease in outside temperature.

Cornice—The overhang of a pitched roof at the eave line, usually consisting of a fascia board, a soffit for a closed cornice, and appropriate moldings.

Countersink—To secure a fastener to sit flush with or below the surface of the surrounding material.

Course—A row of siding panels running the width of the wall.

Dormer—A gabled extension built out from a sloping roof to accommodate a vertical window.

Drip Cap—A horizontal flashing placed over exterior door or window frames to divert rainwater.

Eave—The overhang of a pitched roof at the bottom edge, usually consisting of a fascia board, a soffit for a closed cornice, and appropriate moldings.

Embossing—Woodgrain pattern rolled or formed into the face of an extruded vinyl building material to create a wood-like appearance.

Expansion—Commonly refers to building products expanding as outside temperatures increase.

Expansion and Contraction—Commonly refers to construction material expanding when heated up or contracting when cooled, especially as outside temperature changes.

Flashing—A thin, impervious material, usually metal, placed around openings to prevent water penetration or to direct the flow of water over the cladding.

Frieze—The horizontal trimboard connecting the top of the siding with the soffit.

Furring/Furring Strip—Long, thin strips of wood or other materials used to build out the fastening surface of a wall; commonly used to correct imperfections in wall surfaces, to establish a rainscreen, or to re-establish a structural fastening surface on the exterior of nonstructural products such as foam insulation.

Gable—The triangle formed on the side or the front of a building by a sloping roof.

Hot-dip Galvanized—The process of dipping metal into molten zinc to apply a protective coating that prevents corrosion; hot-dipped galvanized iron and steel are corrosion resistant.

IBC—International Building Code

ICC—International Council Code

Keyway—A recess or groove in a manufactured shake or shingle siding panel.

Kick-Out Diverter Flashing—A flashing piece located where sloped roofs meet vertical walls; designed to divert water into a gutter.

Lap—Where two siding panels join horizontally, one over the other.

Light Reflecting Value (LRV)—A measure of the amount of light that is reflected off a surface. Generally, the higher the LRV, the lighter the color.

Lineal—Molding of various widths used to trim door and window openings at the jambs; also referred to as casing, window, or door surround.

Mechanically Fasten—The joining of two or more materials through the use of fasteners such as nails, bolts, or screws.

Miter Cut—A beveled cut, usually 45°, made at the end of a piece of molding or board that is used to form a mitered joint.

Nickel Gap—Refers to the fine line patern of shiplap, but with a perfect 1/4" gap in between each board.

Nominal Dimensions—The identifying dimensions of a piece of lumber; for example, a 2 x 4 is the name for a rough-cut piece of about 2 in. x 4 in.; nominal dimensions are usually larger than actual dimensions.

Pneumatic Nailer—A nail gun or nailer is a type of

On Center (O.C.)—A measurem
centers of two repeating memb

OSB—Oriented Strand Board.

Packing Out—The process of ir
under a finish piece to achieve
gap upon installation of a piece

Pre-drill—Before using a fasten
like TRI-BUILT Exterior Trim, drill
cracking the material with the fa

Profile—The contour or outline
piece as viewed from the side.

PVC—Polyvinyl chloride, the pla
building products.

PVC Trim—Trim stock made of

Rainscreen Wall—A method of
cladding is separated from a me
allows pressure equalization to
in. It consists of an exterior clad
created through the use of furri
and an inner wall that incorpora

Rake—Trim members of a gable
to the roof slope from the eave

Recommended Span—The dist
traverse without being supporte

Rigid Sheathing—Plywood, OSI

Rim Joist—The board that the r
nailed to. It runs the entire perim

Rip Cut—A cut made lengthwis

Scarf Joint—A scarf joint (also k
of joining two members end to
the material being joined is not

Sheathing—Sheets of plywood,
board, or other material nailed t
of studs as a base for exterior si

Shim—A building material, usua

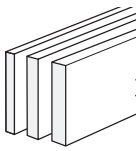
Skirtboard—Treated lumber or
used as a transition from founda

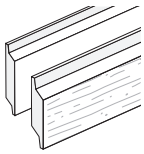
Soffit—The underside of an ove

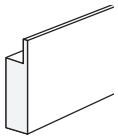
Square—Unit of measure for sid

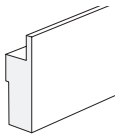
TRI-BUILT® EXTERIOR TRIM PRODUCT LINE

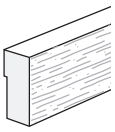
TRADITIONAL PROFILES: All trimboards and outside corners are available in smooth and woodgrain.

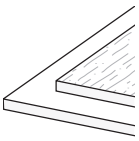

Trimboards

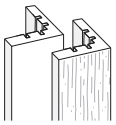

Skirtboards

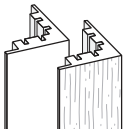

J-Pocket Trimboard

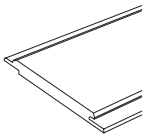

J-Pocket Trimboard with Cutout

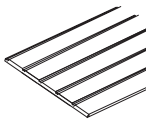

Trimboard with Cutout

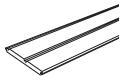

Sheets

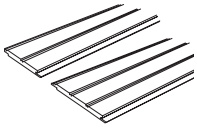

One-piece Corners

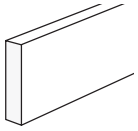

J-Pocket One-piece Corners

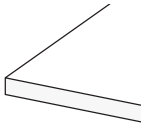

WP4/Nickelgap Tongue & Groove

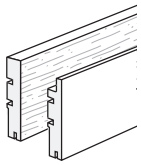

Beadboard Panel


Beadboard Tongue & Groove

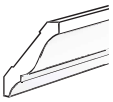

Beadboard 2TL & 3TL


CustomCraft™ Trimboards

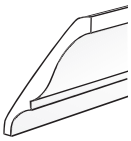

CustomCraft™ Sheets

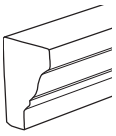

InvisiPro® Hidden Fastening System

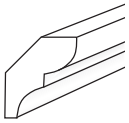
SPECIALTY PROFILES


#49 Crown

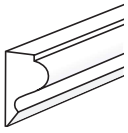

#47 Crown

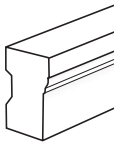

#45 Crown

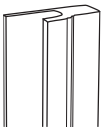

Rams Crown

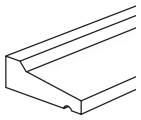

Bed Mould

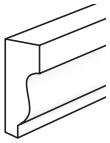

Quarter Round

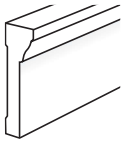

Base Cap

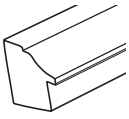

Brickmould & Paint Grade Brickmould

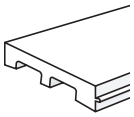

J-Channel Brickmould

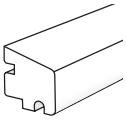

Drip Cap

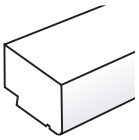

Shingle Mould

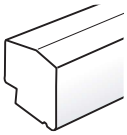

Back Band

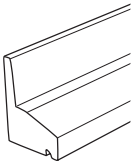

Adjustable Back Band

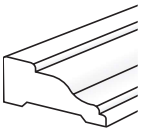

Sill

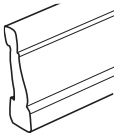

Sill Nose

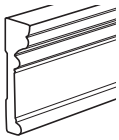

Historic Sill

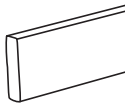

New England Sill

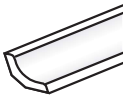

Water Table

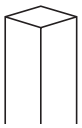

Rake


#356 Casing


#RB3 Casing


Lattice


Cove Moulding


Inside Corner Post


Estate

Classic

Column Wraps