Any added insulation should have an R factor preferably greater than the overall air/vapour barrier must be installed between the framing and the masonry. To reduce the risk of condensation problems occurring in the walls, in the National Building Code specifies that a Type 1 air/vapour barrier (e.g. polyethylene film, corrugated, etc.) and must be nailed into studs or for fibreglass shodings, strapping must be installed to provide a solid, level nailing surface. KWP will not assume responsibility for problems related to moisture accumulation within the walls or to crushing of the sheathing during or after application of the Type 1 air vapour barrier. In order to prevent moisture condensation from damaging the components of the wall system, it is necessary to use a Type 1 air vapour barrier (e.g. polyethylene or foil) on the inside surface of the wall, and extend it behind partition walls, if desired the shim can be cut from the top of the shake – the bottom part of the shake can be used on the top row. The shake must be fastened by nailing into the top of the shake at each stud or vertical furring strip located over the stud, leaving no more than 16” (400 mm) between nails. Stagger alternative courses one half of the repeating patterns for design appeal. 3. This may require thinning the pieces to align with studs at 16” (400 mm) O.C.

Horizontal installation
If furring strips are used, they must be installed vertically and must be nailed into the wall studs at 16” (400 mm) O.C. At the bottom of the wall, to provide better support for the first row of shakes, a furring strip of about 12” (300 mm) long should be installed vertically centered between each main furring strip. Both the top and bottom of the space between furring strips must be left open to ensure ventilation. The opening at the bottom should be open to the outside except for the intake air, and for the intake air, any gap above the furring strips should be open to the outside. Unless being applied above other siding, as in a gable area, a shim behind the bottom shake is required. Start application by nailing a shim approximately 1-1/2” (38 mm) wide and 1/2” (13 mm) to 1/4” (6 mm) thick, level with the bottom edge of the foundation sill plate. The shakes should be 4” (10 mm) thick and be installed to hang below shim approximately 1” (25 mm). If desired the shim can be cut from the top of the shake – the bottom part of the shake can be used on the top row. To reduce moisture and moisture vapour in your area. Basements, attics and crawl spaces should be ventilated. In coastal areas, KWP Thickness of air vapour barrier is determined by wall construction and in all cases must allow a minimum of 1-1/4” (32 mm) penetration into solid backing at 1-1/2” (28 mm) if spiral nails are used. There must not be more than 16” (400 mm) O.C. spacing between nails. Nailing should always start at one end of the siding and proceed toward the other end to prevent rippling. Ensure that strips are aligned at corners of the building. Do not countersink nail heads. Particular attention is necessary when using an air nailing gun. Care of pre-finished siding
All siding should be allowed to fully cure and be weathered and require little maintenance. However, for best results, shakes must be washed annually using non-abrasive household cleansers according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. Test cleaners on a small area to ensure they do not damage the finish. Rinse siding surface thoroughly after applying cleanser.

KWP Woodbury™ Staggered Shake siding meets or exceeds CAN/CGSB 11.5-M’ 87 requirements. These instructions are in accordance with the standards of the National Building Code of Canada, section 9.27 and are intended to cover normal building practices in effect in Canada and the United States.

Important
These instructions must be followed when installing KWP Woodbury™ Staggered Shake siding. To ensure a quality installation, read carefully before starting.

Deviation from WKP Woodbury™ Staggered Shake Engineered Wood Siding Installation Instructions may void warranty.

Storage
• Store off the ground, on a flat surface on pallets to avoid sagging and contact with the ground.
• Shakes must be covered and protected from the elements.
• Allow shake to adjust to atmospheric conditions prior to installation.

AJ GENERAL
Woodbury™ Staggered shakes must be installed in a manner that prevents moisture infiltration and water build-up.

As with all wood products, do not apply WKP Woodbury™ Staggered Shakes to a structure where excessive moisture conditions exist such as drying concrete or plaster. Installation of new masonry walls is not recommended until walls are thoroughly dry. To prevent buckling, do not apply shake to green or crooked structural framing materials.

Always leave a 5/16” (8 mm) space whenever shakes butt against trim or other materials to allow for normal expansion. All exposed wood substrate must be primed and painted. In coastal areas, KWP Woodbury™ Staggered Shake must be installed on furring strips (strapping). In order to avoid ventilation behind the siding and thus reducing moisture accumulation in the walls, the National Building Code specifies that a humidistat-controlled mechanical ventilation system be used in conjunction with strapping. Automatically controlled mechanical ventilation greatly reduces the risk of condensation moisture problems occurring in the walls.

Check your local building codes for application procedures for handling moisture and moisture vapour in your area.

Basements, attics and crawl spaces
To reduce the risk of moisture damage to the structure and shake, it is essential that dirt or gravel floors be sealed by a layer of asphalt, polyethylene film, corrugated or similar material.

Attics and crawl spaces must be vented to the outside.

Stud Spacing and wall construction
KWP Woodbury™ Staggered Shake siding may be installed over sheathed or unsheathed walls, as a lightweight timber type wall and must be nailed into studs spaced not more than 16” (400 mm) O.C. To reduce moisture absorption by the shake, leave at least 8” (200 mm) from the ground. The shake should not have direct contact with concrete.

Furring strips (strapping)
For proper ventilation behind any wood shake, CCMC and the building code are recommending use of furring strips (strapping). For proper ventilation behind any wood shake, CCMC and the building code are recommending use of furring strips (strapping).

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The space between furring strips above and below should be left open to insure proper ventilation. Screwing should be installed to block insects and small animals. At the bottom of the wall, to provide better support for the first row of shake, a furring strip of about 12” (300 mm) long should be installed vertically centered between each main furring strip.

Masonry construction
Where shake is applied over masonry construction, it must be installed over furring strips spaced 16” (400 mm) O.C. and of adequate thickness to accept the full length of the recommended nail. If the wall is insulated, a continuous air vapour barrier must be installed between the framing and the masonry. Any added insulation thickness greater than the overall R factor of the wall being covered or at least equal to it.

When furring is applied horizontally over sheathed or unsheathed walls.

Siding boundary joints between adjacent shake pieces must be located over the middle of a stud or furring strip located over a stud. Nail into the stud or furring strips located over a stud. Nail on each side of the joint space at the top nailing line. Siding must have a minimum 2” (50 mm) separation from concrete or be properly flashed. Siding must be 8” (200 mm) from soil or landscaping materials.

Corner: If inside and outside corners are used they should be installed BEFORE the shake siding is applied. Shakes should not be butted tightly to inside and outside corners, a 5/16” (8 mm) gap should be provided between the edge of the shake panel and the inside or outside corners.

Nailing KWP Woodbury™ Staggered Shakes siding
KWP Woodbury™ is offering 2” (50 mm) spiral air vapour matched nails. Nail length will be determined by wall construction and in all cases must allow a minimum of 1-1/4” (32 mm) penetration into solid backing at 1-1/2” (28 mm) if spiral nails are used. These instructions are in accordance with the standards of the National Building Code of Canada, section 9.27 and are intended to cover normal building practices in effect in Canada and the United States.

Paint all exposed siding surfaces, thoroughly painting the bottom edges of siding, especially all cut ends next to the roof line, and application must be as soon as possible, and within 180 days of application. Follow the coating manufacturer’s application and maintenance instructions. High quality acrylic latex paint, specially formulated for use on wood and engineered wood substrates, is highly recommended. Semi-gloss or satin finish oil or acrylic paints are acceptable. For flat paint application, please check with the coating manufacturers for their recommendations for use on composite wood siding.