EVERLOG SYSTEMS
WORRY FREE CONCRETE LOGS

SIDING INSTALLATION GUIDE
For New Contruction and Remodeling

Everlog™ Siding Specifications

GENERAL DESCRIPTION
EverLog Siding provides the user with an incredibly realistic, three dimensional, exterior cladding product offering a high degree of long-term performance and minimal maintenance.

STYLE OPTIONS
Full sized cast replicas of 16" Hand Hewn Logs, 10" Planks, 8" Round Logs, and Vertical Board & Batten.

PROFILE SPECIFICATIONS
***ALL PANELS MAY BE +/- 1/4"**

- 16" Hand Hewn: Height: 16" Length: 12'-0" (366 cm)
- 10" Plank: Height: 9-1/4" (23.5 cm) Length: 12'-0" (366 cm)
- 8" Round: Height: 8" (20.3 cm) Length: 12'-0" (366 cm)
- Board & Batten:
  Board Panel Size: Width: 11-1/2" (29.2 cm). Length: 12'-0" (366 cm)
  Batten Panel Size: Width: 4" (10.1 cm). Length: 12'-0" (366 cm)
- Corner Posts: Face Sizes: 7-1/2"x7-1/2" (19.1 cm) or 8"x8" (20.32 cm).
  Post height is 10'-0" (304.8 cm)

THICKNESS
Material 3/8" (.953cm) Nominal.
Panel Profile: 16" Hand-Hewn: 1-1/2" (3.8 cm), 10" Plank: 1-7/8" (4.76 cm), 8" Round: 3-1/4" (8.26 cm), 12" Round: 4" (10.16 cm). All dimensions are nominal.

COMPOSITION
EverLog Siding is composed of a proprietary mixture of fiber reinforced cement and other specialty additives.

TECHNICAL ATTRIBUTES
EverLog Siding has been comprehensively tested and meets all relevant ASTM tests and other construction standards.

FIRE RATING
Class A.

INSTALLATION
See Tips and Guide pages 2, 3 & 4. Videos are also available on our website.

WARRANTY
EverLog Siding provides a 50 year limited warranty.
Please visit www.everlogs.com to download a copy of the complete warranty.

TECHNICAL SERVICE
Call 1-877-257-5647 8:00AM-5:00PM MST, Monday-Friday.
Typical constructions details are available upon request.

Everlog Siding Helpful Tips

WE ARE HERE TO HELP

With any premium product, correct installation is the key to long term performance and customer satisfaction. We suggest EverLog Siding be installed by a qualified installer. Before you start, read these instructions from beginning to end. As you proceed, recheck this guide referring to the specific task(s) you are performing. If you have any questions, contact Customer Support: 1-877-257-5647 (8:00 am-5:00 pm MST)

SAVE TIME AND MONEY WITH GOOD PREPARATION

Review and comply with all local, state codes, and regulations, particularly those regarding the requirements and proper use of weather resistant barriers, building wraps, vapor barriers, rain screens, etc.

WEATHER PROOFING

Proper moisture resistance along with drainage, flashing, and ventilation behind the siding is a vital part of the installation. Use a code approved weather barrier that provides drainage and ventilation. Flashing material should be flexible and non-corrosive.
Install flashing before the weather barrier and avoid blocking the drainage channel with chinking and/or caulking. Flashing should be installed on a level line around the building perimeter, and above all doors, windows, chimneys and other vulnerable areas where water might penetrate. Special attention should be given where siding is installed adjacent to a roof that requires roof to wall flashing.

DELIVERED PRODUCT

After receiving product, remove the top and front panel of the packaging carefully. Inspect the units for any transit damage, color correctness, cracks or any other defects. Report any problems to customer service 1-877-257-5647 immediately. Once product is removed please retain the packaging, foam supports, and contact EverLog Systems to arrange empty crate pick-up. Please keep siding crates covered and dry until installation.

JOB SITE STORAGE AND HANDLING

Before installation, store the panels on a flat surface and keep clean and dry. To prevent bending and possible breakage, handle and/or carry the panels on edge instead of flat. Two people should carry each panel, one positioned on either end.

SAWING AND CUTTING

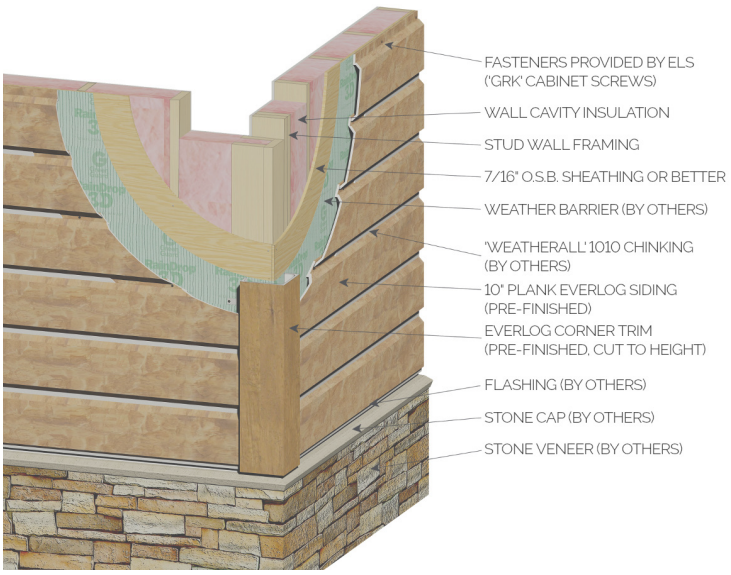
When sawing and cutting, work outdoors where possible or have mechanical ventilation. Use eye and ear protection, and a NIOSH approved disposable mask or respirator equipped with an N, P, or R cartridge. Follow the manufacturer's use and care instructions. The easiest way to cut or trim the panels is to position the material face up and support on a large flat surface such as a plywood work table on sawhorses. Use 2x4's under siding to provide space to plunge through siding during cutting.

A 4-1/2" hand-held angle grinder with a diamond masonry wheel is ideal for most cutting applications. If pressure is exerted during cutting, material needs to be supported to avoid breakage. When making repetitive cuts, a marking jig can be made for square or angled cuts by cutting the appropriate angle out of plywood and attaching a 2x along one edge to act as a guide for the edge of the panel. The material needs to be cut through and severed. Do not attempt to score and snap the material, as it will result in a poor edge.

For small wall penetrations like plumbing, small vents, wiring, etc.; drill a starter hole and use a diamond or carbide hole saw.

Important: When cutting Everlog Siding have a handheld soft nylon brush or whisk broom on hand. After each cut use the broom to brush away any dust created from the cut. This is the fastest and most effective way to remove any product dust.

TYPICAL WEATHER BARRIER DETAIL

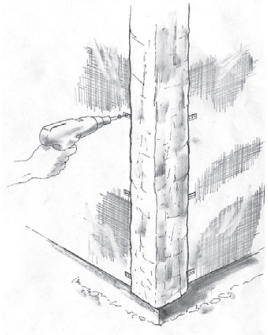


Everlog Siding Installation Guide

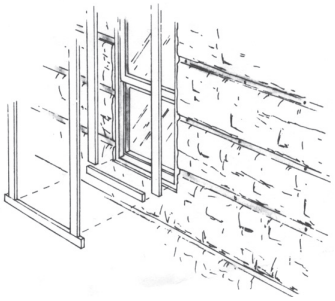
STEP 1:
JOB LAYOUT/ RIPPED PANELS
Starting at the lowest point of the sheathing and staying at least 6" above grade, snap a level chalk line around the entire structure. This is the flashing line. Measure the distance from the flashing to the top of the wall, divide by panel height and determine if you have an even number of panels. Change the width of the top panel to accommodate the difference. Determine the width of the part panel and rip lengthwise. The cavity in the cut panels, particularly at any vertical joints, may be filled with expandable foam to stiffen. Be careful to not over-fill the cavity, as this can distort a panel; under filling is preferable to over filling. If the top piece is wider than half of its original width, the piece will need additional support by securing the cut edge with face screws. EPS such as Styrofoam® or wood blocking makes an ideal backer for the cut edge. This material can be adhered to the wall and siding in strategic places with compatible construction adhesive or screws to further support the cut edge.

STEP 2:
PENETRATIONS
Electrical outlets, lights, hose bibs, etc. may be easily accommodated by extending the fixtures away from the sheathing by using rough sawn cedar, fiber cement, or similar material. This blocking allows for uniform panel cuts to be made and a place for chinking or caulk to seal. And a place to securely fasten fixture to rather than on siding.

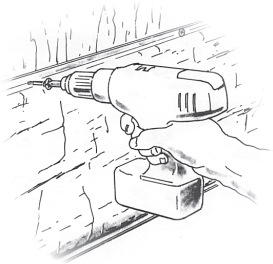
STEP 3:
INSTALLING CORNER POSTS
The corner posts are installed after the weather barrier and flashing details have been resolved. Before attaching the vertical corner posts, special measures need to be taken to ensure the pieces are fully supported by the wall structure. Blocking may be needed on both faces of the vertical corner posts. The blocking needs to be part of the wall framework. In situations where blocking is not possible, construction adhesive may be used to help support the corner pieces. Corner posts are normally secured in place using two screws through each tab. Screws are typically tapered head wood screws, #10 or larger, and long enough to penetrate the blocking. Use two screws at each tab prevent twisting or sagging. Corners need to have 1/8" to 3/16" inch clearance for movement at both the top and bottom terminations. The "hollow" tops and bottoms of the corners need to be encapsulated to prevent insect or bird problems. Trim, expanding foam, or flashing may be used to accomplish this. Corners taller than 10'-0" will require additional corners and stacked, maintain expansion joint and fill with caulk.



STEP 4:
PANEL TERMINATION AT DOORS, WINDOWS, ETC.
Window and door frames must be trimmed in order to accommodate the thickness of the log panels, typically a minimum of 1/4" to 1/2" past the siding thickness. Window and door facing materials should be compatible in appearance to the log panels. Rough sawn cedar and/ or textured fiber cement stock are frequently used for this type of application. Paint or stain the trim to suit. This allows for siding termination and proper chinking or caulking. Where panels meet corner posts, soffits, flashing etc., it is contractor/owner preference of chinking vs. caulking. In spaces wider than 3/16", always back chinking or caulking with low-expansion foam.



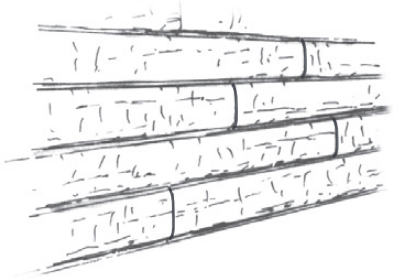
STEP 5:
ATTACHING THE PANELS
The panels need to be screwed to the structural framing. Use cabinet type screws; the low profile washered heads allow the chinking to be tooled over them (if applicable) and at the same time, spreads the fastening load to a broader area. Depending on the



framing and sheathing material, 1-1/4" minimum, #8 screws should be utilized. A self-tapping, pan head stainless steel or non-corrosive screw is preferred. GRK Cabinet Screws® drive nicely with the bit holder and the proper torx drive bit. Screws may be provided by ELS. Screw penetrations need to stay in the center of the flange and no closer than 2"-3" from the ends of the panels/to prevent potential cracking. Screws should be snug but not overly tight to avoid cracking the panels, particularly where small voids behind the panels may exist. When using either the 10" Plank or 8" Round, a thin bead of construction adhesive may be applied to the flange where the panels are lapped, if desired.

Important: When cutting, drilling, or fastening EverLog Siding, have a hand-held soft nylon brush or whisk broom on hand. After each cut, use the brush to sweep away any dust created from the cut. This is the fastest and most effective way to remove any product dust.

Align the first course with the level chalk line and attach with enough screws to hold the panel, confirm it is level, and complete fastening. The first course should automatically be a leveling guide for the rest of the panels, however, it is a good idea to re-check for level at least on alternate courses. When fitting panels it is best to align the logs, making sure the factory ends transition smoothly from one panel to the next. There may be some gaps between the flanges that will be filled in later. Remember to stagger the butt-joints while moving up the wall. When splicing panels, the factory ends are designed to match. The vertical joints in the wall should not align but rather appear random. This can be accomplished by cutting different lengths and staggering the joints on subsequent courses. Care should be taken to always use factory ends when butting panels together and placing cut ends against trim or corners. Allow a 1/8" to 3/16" gap between panels and any panel to corner or trim. Larger gaps may be backed with low expansion foam before caulking or chinking. Use matching colored caulk to seal and blend the seams. A little extra care goes a long way here. This can be done by finish fitting and attaching any small pieces in tight or odd shaped corners.



STEP 6:

CAULKING AND CHINKING

Caulking and chinking (if applicable) is a vital element, both functionally and esthetically, for a satisfactory job. Some profiles require chinking to be applied horizontally over the flanges while others allow it as an option. The first step is to foam the horizontal joints between the panels with a low-pressure filler foam (Example: Hilti CF 812 WD). Once foam has set, remove any excess with a sharp knife. Seal all vertical joints and terminations using matching color material and the smallest caulk bead possible. Use top quality, exterior grade caulk that meets ASTM C-834 or C-920 (Grade NS, class 25). Caulk must be paintable. Do not use 100% silicone. The caulk should be color matched to the siding. Larger openings may require expandable foam. Chink the horizontal joints and flat area between the panels. If this is your first chinking job, practice on an unobtrusive area to get an idea how it fills and spreads. A spray bottle of water makes a good finishing aid. The surface level of the chinking should be below the textured surface of the panels. Be sure to follow all chinking manufacturer's instructions. During the warm part of the day it is recommended not to chink areas in direct sunlight or over warm surfaces. It is recommended to tarp/cover sides of the home exposed to direct sunlight while chinking and remain covered until cured per the manufacturers specifications. Contact ELS for specific chinking brand recommendations.

STEP 7:

TOUCH-UP AND FINISHING

The EverLog Siding panels are pre-finished and need no additional finish or sealing. Any shipping or construction caused scratches or blemishes on the panels can easily be covered with provided matching touch-up color. Be sure to receive this during delivery and protect from freezing.

If you have further questions, visit our website or contact us:

info@everlogs.com • 877.257.5647 • everlogs.com