## BOARD AND BATTEN INSTALLATION GUIDE



## Board and Batten Specifications:

1. 28 Gauge USA made steel
2. 10 " Coverage, $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ high ribs
3. Galvalume substrate and Sherwin Williams paint.
4. Cut to length from $3^{\prime}$ to 20
5. Available in 24 to 48 hours.
6. Available in all our colors (see Wagler panel color chart and metal samples)
7. Also available in wood-grain paint finish (26 gauge) $\square$

## Doors and Windows



J-channel should be installed around doors and windows. A small piece called utility trim should be installed along the cut edge of the panel to help keep it from being wavy and to protect it. If the cut happens right on a batten, use a furring strip behind the batten to keep the batten rigid. Panels should still be able to move when installed in utility trim.

## Outside Corners



Outside and inside corners are installed similar to vinyl siding corners. They should be installed before the board and batten siding because the nailing flanges will be covered by the siding. The corners have a built-in J-channel. If the panels have a cut edge in the J-channel, use utility trim. Remember to allow your corners to move. Do not pull screws tight.

## Panel Transitions



Vertical breaks will occasionally occur in board and batten siding. This will happen when wainscoting is used and at gable ends of a building. We recommend adding breaks in the wall to add aesthetic appeal and to reduce oil canning. When a break occurs, use double angle between the top and bottom panels. Allow at minimum a ¼" gap between the top of the bottom panel and the double angle. Also allow the top panel at least $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ of movement off of the double angle.

Drip Cap


Use drip cap at the top of windows and doors to divert water, and in some cases at the bottom of the wall. Allow a minimum $1 / 4$ " gap from the drip cap to the board and batten panel.

## Panel Installation Notes

Board and batten siding should be installed over a solid deck of minimum 5/8" thick plywood, or lathes min. 18" on center. Board and batten siding can oil can (or be wavy) on the flat part of the panels. This occurs because of the $8^{\prime \prime}$ flat area between the battens. Using striations will eliminate oil canning. Using textured paint will make it less visible, but will not totally eliminate it. It is also very important to make sure your panels can move. DO NOT over-tighten screws. Shortening the length of the panels is another way to reduce oil canning. (Split your gable panels or use wainscoting). *Oil canning is NOT a cause for rejection of panels.

## Gable End Installation

To ensure that the center of the panel lines up with the center of the gable, use the following installation steps.

1. Start installing at the center and install outward to the right and left sides of the building.
2. Cut the nailing flange portion from a full length panel.
(See drawing at right)
3. Fasten this to the center of the gable so that the center batten will line up with the peak of the building.
4. Cut the batten off of a full length piece. Then fasten this piece and tuck the cut edge into the nailing flange fastened in step 3. (See drawing at right)
5. Now you will have two nailing flanges with open hems facing each other.
6. Now you can install battens into both of these nailing flanges and continue installing the panels to the right and to the left.


## Base Angle

Base angle or rat guard is used at the bottom of the panels. It should be installed in a straight line on the skirt board. The panels should be installed so that it can move at least $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ off the base angle.




Outside Corner


Utility Trim


Base Angle


F \& J Channel


Inside Corner


JChannel


Overhead Door Trim


Band Board


Double Angle


6 Township Drive
Paradise, PA 17562

