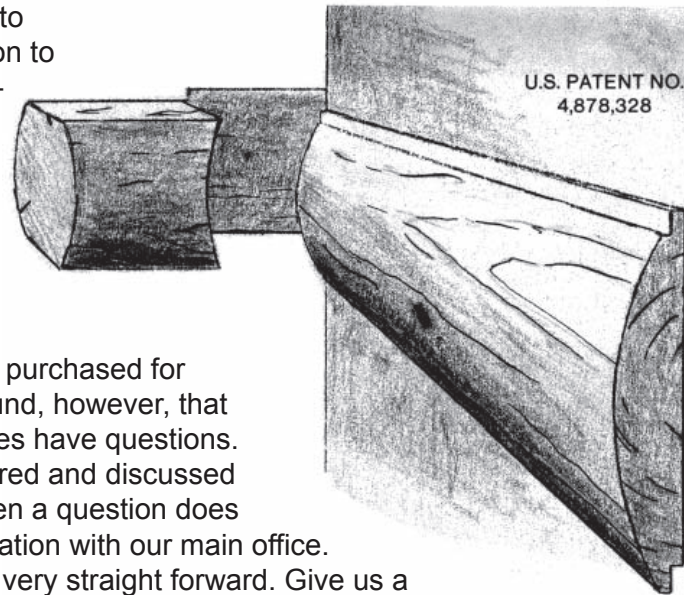


PURPOSE & DISCLAIMER

This instruction booklet is designed to bring the highest possible satisfaction to your log siding project. Modulog siding has been used by people like yourself for more than forty years, which enables us to offer the maximum of accumulated expertise and insight on the actual application of the product.

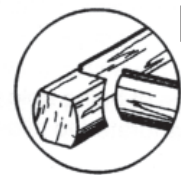


A significant amount of this siding is purchased for Do-It-Yourself projects. We have found, however, that even professional builders sometimes have questions. Keeping that in mind, we have pictured and discussed each basic step of the process. When a question does arise we encourage your communication with our main office. Any answers you need will likely be very straight forward. Give us a call and let us help.

Installing Modulog siding yourself can be a satisfying task. You can also save a ton of money over logs. It is imperative that you pay close attention to the cautions and advice contained in this booklet. And while we supply some of the very best cedar we can find, any wood requires periodic maintenance by the buyer. We can and do stand 100% behind the delivery of accurate orders and the quality of the product. *Satisfaction will be guaranteed* according to our formal written warranty. Beyond what we have offered we cannot guarantee your insight and efficiency in the actual installation. This is the understood risk of Do-It-Yourself projects.

As in any new task there will be new skills to learn. Once mastered, you will have achieved your log home dream. You may choose to thank us for helping you to make that possible and your neighbors will thank you for making America a more beautiful place. Please tell your friends about Modulog siding. *It's good for the country!*

"For People Who Love the Look of Logs!"



Modulog Industries, Inc.

P.O. Box 20276
Portland, OR 97294
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Modulog Siding Installation Instructions



**for Handy Americans,
"Who Love the Look of Logs!"**

This booklet is designed to help home improvement enthusiasts find an easy transition to the home of their dreams. It provides the helpful hints & details of construction that make it possible. You may choose to work with a contractor, although many find the confidence & incentive to Do-it-Yourself!

WHAT IS MODULOG SIDING?

A PATENTED SIDING SYSTEM

Modulog siding is first and foremost, a siding product that looks like logs but requires 75% less wood. It incorporates a patented solid log corner and has the unique advantage of giving an authentic log look to any ordinary frame house.

"Everyone Loves the Look of Logs."



Before



After

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The clean architectural lines of Modulog siding allow the new home owner to achieve the look of logs without the high cost and difficulty of erecting cumbersome, whole logs which will shrink, shift and settle. Modulog siding installs just like any other siding product but is a fraction of the cost of logs. In addition, conventional framing methods will save thousands of dollars over the cost of solid log construction.

REMODELING

When it comes time to remodel, Modulog cedar siding can be a spectacular choice for the exterior (and interior) of your home. The product can be installed directly over brick, stucco and many types of flat panel and lap siding (See "Preparation of Walls" for details).

WHO CAN INSTALL MODULOG SIDING?

Many people choose to use a professional builder who is accustomed to the installation of siding. And many choose to do-it-themselves. Any person who is the "handy type" can get the job done.

TOOLS NEEDED

In addition to the common carpenter tools you have in your tool box, the following equipment will make the job easier:

Air Compressor	Miter or Chop Saw	25 ft Tape Measure
Air Nailer or Stapler	Skill Saw	Chalk Line
Utility Knife	Caulking Gun	Bevel

Read each page twice before picking up any tool!
(You'll be glad you did)

CAULKING

MATERIAL - Use a gun grade polyurethane sealant like VULKEM® 116.

COLOR - Tan or buff works best with cedar color tones.



"Beading the joint" #A

All caulking is done after installation, except the bead between the ends of siding at the butt joints (see illustration #A on this page). Use caulking around joints where log ends meet the siding and where siding joins the trim pieces. Also caulk any cracks or joints where moisture may accumulate. You do not need to seal the horizontal seams of the siding.

SPECIAL TIPS FOR EASY CAULKING

- Cut the tip of the applicator tube at an angle creating a bevel. Move the gun in a steady fashion to create an even distribution of caulking. The most attractive "bead" is smooth and without wrinkles. **Start caulking the least visible portions of the house first.**

CAUTION

The wood should be dry for caulking material to create an effective moisture seal. If the wood is damp from rain, wait for dry weather to give the wood a chance to dry for more effective adhesion. Also, never wipe off excess caulking with a rag. **Wait for it to dry and then trim the excess with a utility knife.**

WHERE TO CAULK

- #1. Entirely around solid log ends where water may puddle or be forced by the wind.
- #2. Butt joints where the ends of siding meet each other or meet the trim. Caulking between the ends of butt joints prevents moisture accumulation.



INSULATION TIPS

Nothing makes people feel cozier than log surroundings. The weather lap feature is designed to keep water out and the very bulk of Modulog siding will add significantly to the "R" factor (more than a 1.5 R increase).

Many times Modulog siding can be applied directly over the top of existing siding by furring as discussed previously. This will obviously add to the warmth and comfort of your house. In those situations where the old siding is removed, you may wish to consider an additional insulation factor.

A popular solution is the use of rigid insulation panels (different thicknesses available), which provide a continuous protective underlayment that is easy to apply and can cover a whole house for a minimal cost. Rigid insulation paneling has the advantage of being able to smooth and level old walls. Most products are perforated to allow potentially damaging water vapor to escape.



"Let the wind blow, you'll be even more comfortable in a Modulog sided house."

INSTALLATION OF SIDING

Since Modulog siding is meant to represent solid logs, make certain that the "butt" and "pass" are the same at each end of the course as in figure B. This insures that the siding is in the proper "butt" and "pass" configuration as the job progresses.

When installing siding, use two fasteners at each stud. Locate butt joints on a stud and also use two fasteners at the end of each piece of siding. If you are installing over old siding that is at least 3/4" thick, it is not necessary to fasten to the studs. Also, shorter fasteners will suffice over a thicker substrate. Make sure to stagger the butt joints for appearance. Care should be taken to make square cuts and accurate cutouts where siding pieces are notched to meet the trim. Accurate rip cuts are best made with a table saw, although with care, a satisfactory rip cut can be made with a skill saw.

To make butt joints as tight as possible, square cuts are needed. The waste factor in your order is intended to compensate for material lost when squaring ends to land on a stud.

It is important to keep siding level as you proceed. Occasionally, you may need to plane off a slight amount on the bottom of the siding piece or allow a slight gap between shoulders to keep siding on marks.

Also, be sure to keep horizontal seams the same height on each side of doors and windows.

CAUTION: Siding should always be nailed or stapled into the studs unless the panel material, old siding or furring is at least 3/4" or thicker. A thick substrate is essentially as stable as stud material for fastening. In the case of new construction it is easy to find the studs and they should be used.

For fasteners, use 2" stainless steel staples with a 7/16" crown. The advantage of staples is that when crowns are driven lengthwise with the grain of the wood, they virtually disappear. 10d or 12d hot dipped galvanized casing nails are also suitable as they have smaller heads and will minimize unsightly nail holes.

"Drive two nails or staples thru the face of the siding into each stud. No need to hide the fasteners in the weather lap!"

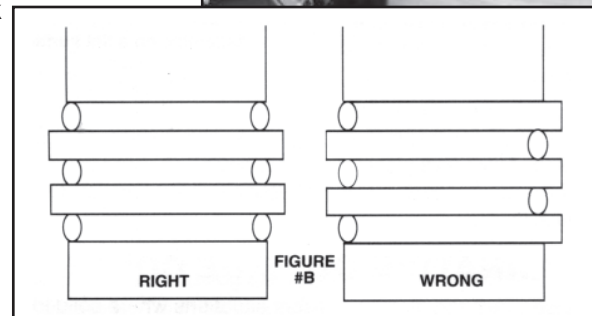
Modulog siding and corner assemblies are shipped in waterproof lumber wrap and will arrive at the building site dry. Be sure and keep material dry throughout the building process.

To minimize any warpage if installing during hot, dry weather, keep material stacked and covered or in the shade.

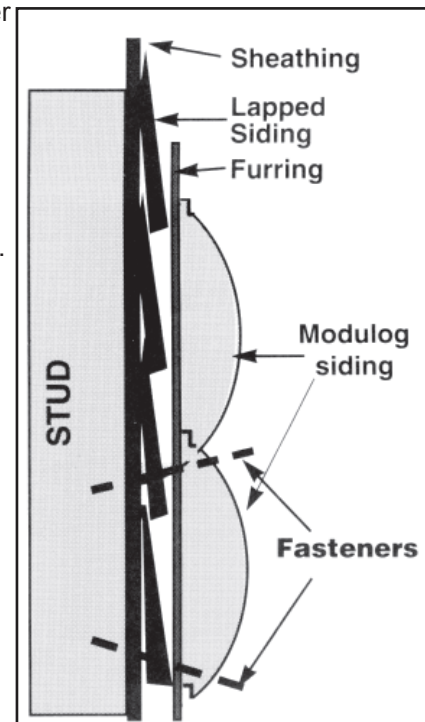
INSTALLATION OVER OLD SIDING

There are times when there is more effort involved in removing old siding than taking a few extra steps to accommodate installation of new siding over the old. The technique is called "furring." Wood bevel siding and any kind of lapped material such as Masonite and asbestos fit this category.

Use furring material of appropriate thickness, and 3" or 4" wide nailed vertically into the studs and through the old siding. Fasten the log siding to the furring (see illustration). Butt joints are always staggered and will occur on the vertical furring.



Staple or nail the siding on each stud: 1 inch from the upper & lower edges.



TECHNICAL DATA

SPECIES:

Cedar

GRADE:

Select Tight Knot

WEIGHT:

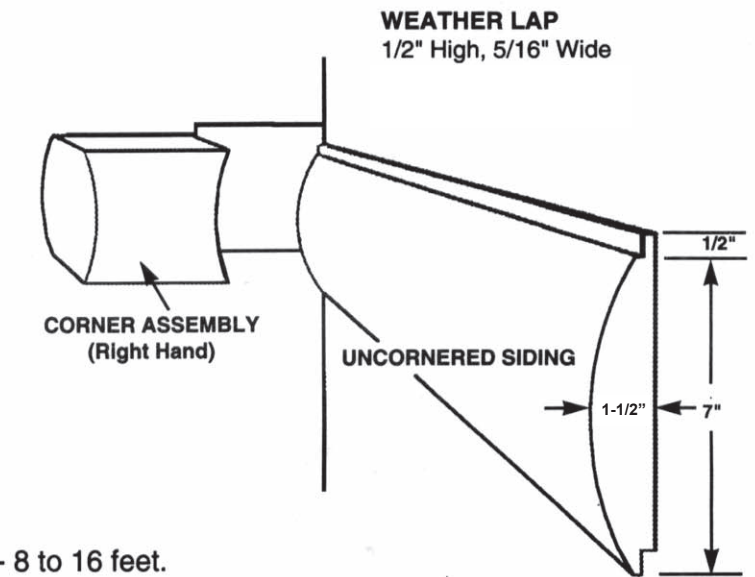
Approx 1.7 lbs per L/F

MOISTURE CONTENT

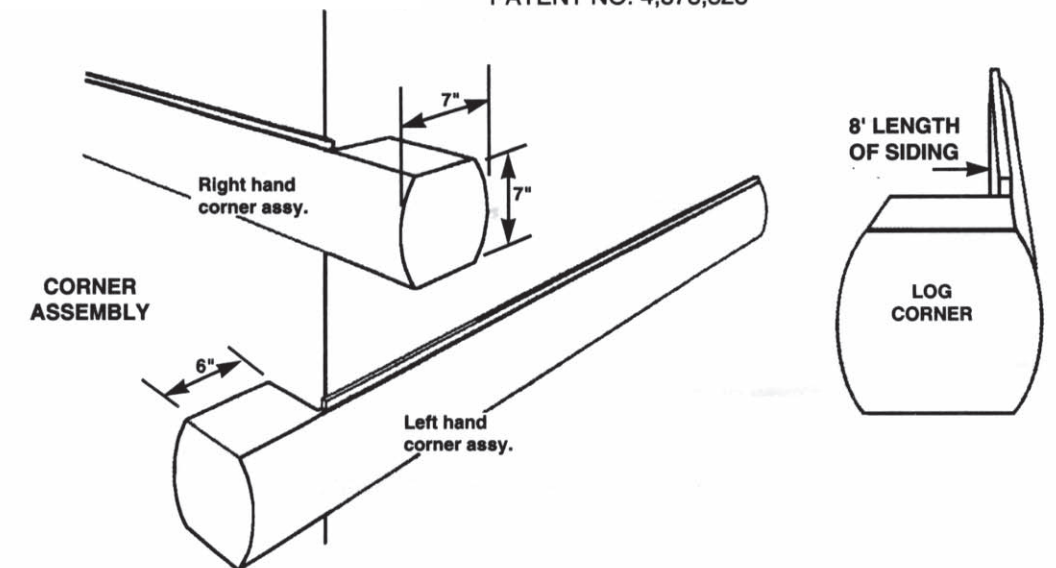
Siding is Kiln Dried to below 19%
NOTE: Log Corners are air dried and some checking may occur.

LENGTH

Uncornered siding is random length - 8 to 16 feet.
Corner assemblies are bonded to 8 ft. lengths of siding.



PATENT NO. 4,878,328



Properties of Port Orford Cedar

Ratings calculated for dry wood (15% MC) or less

Specific Gravity: .43
R. Value: 1.35 per inch
Decay Resistance: Excellent

Density: Moderate
Flame Rating: Class 11
Modus of Elasticity: Moderate

HOW TO FIGURE COVERAGE

1. MEASURE WALLS

Multiply width times height of each wall surface to be covered. Add totals to get square feet needed. Do not include door and window openings. Multiply total square feet to be covered by 1.7 to get lineal feet needed for the job. Add 5% as a waste factor

2. MEASURE GABLES

On gable areas, multiply width times height and divide by two to get the square feet of gable. Multiply square feet by 1.9. This gives lineal feet of siding needed for each gable. Do not add 5% to this figure.

For Example

$30 \times 10 = 300 / 2 = 150$ Sq. Ft. to cover
 $150 \times 1.9 = 285$ L/F needed for gable.
 No need to add 5% here.

3. DETERMINE LOG ENDS NEEDED

For each corner of the house, measure the height of the corner (in inches) from where siding will start at the bottom. Since each siding course is 7" high, divide height of corner by 7" to get number of log ends needed for that corner of the house. The last course will probably not be a full 7". (It's a rare wall that is divisible by exactly 7".) So count to only the last full 7" increment.

For Example:

$96" / 7 = 13.7$. Disregard the fractional part. So 13 log ends are needed for that corner. Add corner totals to get number of log ends needed for job.

The number of log ends called for will be bonded to an equal number of siding pieces taken from customer's order. Half of the corner assemblies will be "rights" and half will be "lefts."

PREPARATION OF WALLS

Installation of Modulog siding on new construction is straight forward. Mark the location of studs on the moisture barrier so that the siding can be securely fastened to the studs.

On remodeling jobs make sure the walls are square and flat. Furring may be needed on the walls that are severely out of line. Boards and battens with the "batts" removed or any other kind of flat panel siding need no special adjustments to accept Modulog siding. As in new construction, mark the location of each stud on the moisture barrier. Some types of siding must be removed to install Modulog siding properly. These will include: aluminum, steel, vinyl siding and shakes and shingles (they are too "spongy"). Modulog siding may be installed over masonry or cinder blocks when furred out with 1x4 or 2x4 vertical furring, 24 inches or less on center. See "Installation Over Old Siding."

LINE OUT JOB

Measure down from the soffit an equal distance (about waist high) at each corner of the house and snap a line on these marks around the entire building. Keep the lower courses parallel with this line and as you proceed upward. This assures siding is installed square with the house. Plan ahead so that the log corners and course seams relate as desired to key features of the building such as beams, roof lines and doors and windows.

INSTALLATION OF TRIM

Install the trim after the wall has been prepared with moisture barrier and furring (if needed). 2x2s on the inside corners go up first (see Inside Corners). Windows and doors are trimmed next. The various trim pieces for vents, light fixtures and electrical outlets are pictured on the next page and can be fabricated at the job site or purchased from Modulog Industries. Electrical service boxes can be trimmed with 2x2s. Exterior piping can be boxed in with one inch material like 1x4s or 1x6s. Window and trim should be at least 1 3/4" thick. This allows a "shoulder" to caulk against, making a neater finished look. Use 10d or 12d hot dipped galvanized casing nails to install trim.

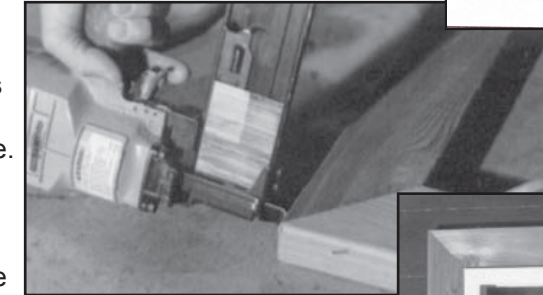
INSIDE CORNERS

To avoid having to make miter cuts on inside corners, use a 1-3/4" x 1-3/4" inside corner trim piece. This allows you to make nice square cuts.

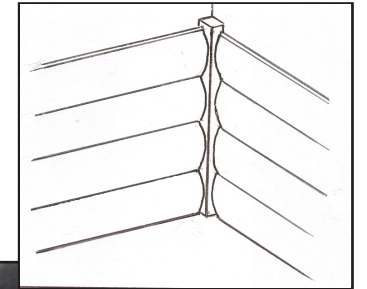
WINDOW & DOOR TRIM

Always do trim before siding!

For nice, tight miter joints, it is best to assemble and fasten window trim on a flat surface as shown in photo rather than installing trim one "leg" at a time. Make the inside dimensions 1/4 inch larger than the window frame. This will leave 1/8 inch space around the window frame that allows for a bead of silicon caulk.



Assemble on a flat surface!



Above: 2"x2" trim used to accommodate inside corner

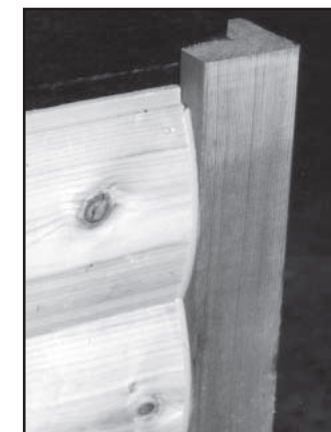


**Place over window
Caulk 1/8" space between the frame**

Place and fasten each vent, light mount and outlet trim. Also, make sure you mark corresponding 7" increments up each side of the window or door trim to insure your seam lines are level as you approach the top.

ALTERNATIVE OUTSIDE CORNERS

Entrance ways and alcoves present situations where solid log ends are not always appropriate, because they effectively extend the wall by six inches. If their use would restrict passage or cause a design problem, use the alternate corner pictured below. A solid cedar 4x4 has been routed or ripped to allow a snug fit against the corner in an "L" shape.



**"L" shaped outside corners
3/4 x 3/4**

Miscellaneous Trim Pieces



1. Foundation or Gable Vent (screened in back)
2. Outside Light mounting (7" square w/plugs)
3. Outlet Trim

