

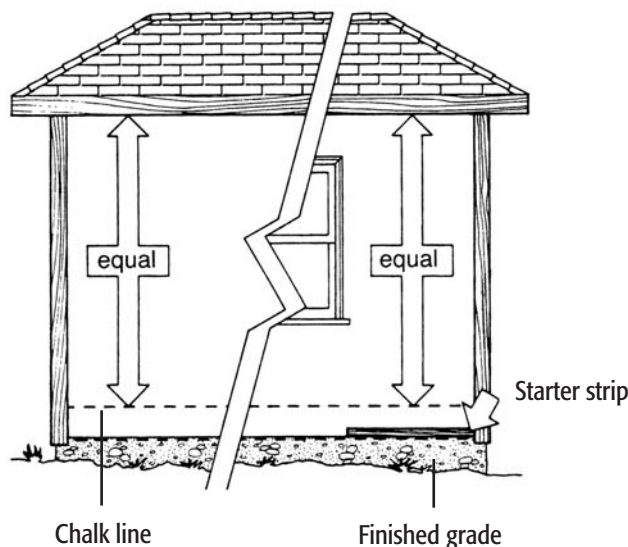
LAP SIDING

Before you install the siding, review and comply with all local building codes and regulations regarding the proper use of weather resistive barriers, house wraps, vapor barriers, etc.

Chalk Line

Establish a straight, level reference line to guide the positioning of the starter strip and the first course of siding.

1. Irregularities in framing can mirror through the finished application. To minimize the affect of uneven walls, shim the siding as necessary.
2. Find the lowest point of the sheathing and partially drive a nail at one corner 1" above the lowest corner. Make sure this point is high enough to ensure that the siding is installed at least 6" above the finished grade or 1" above surfaces where water may collect.

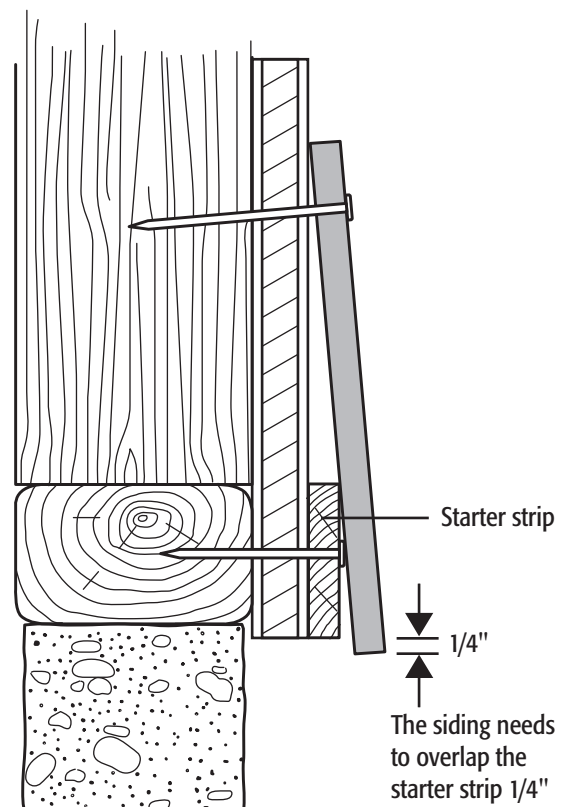


3. Attach a chalk line to the nail, and stretch the chalk line from this nail to the opposite corner of the house, using a line level or 4' (minimum) level to ensure that the lines are straight.
4. Snap the chalk line and repeat the procedure around the entire house.

Starter Strip

You can use fiber cement, pressure treated wood, or vinyl utility trim as a starter strip. It must be 2" wide and 1/4" to 5/16" thick.

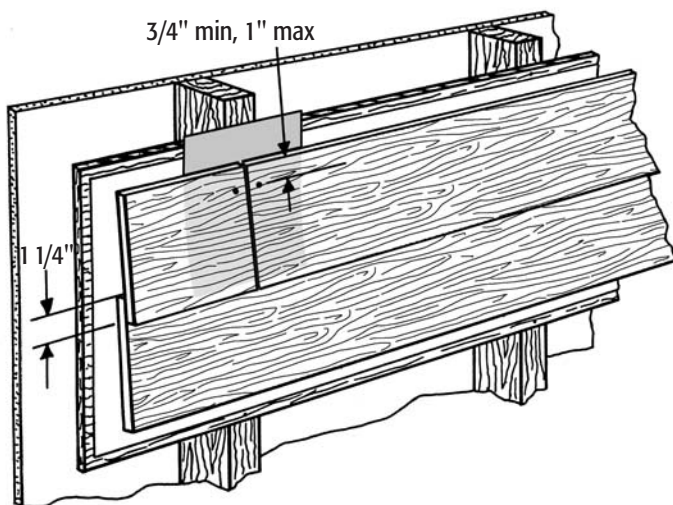
Aligning the top of the starter strip with the chalk line, attach the starter strip so that the bottom edge of the siding will project at least 1/4" below the bottom edge of the starter strip.



Siding Installation

1. Determine if the siding will be blind nailed or face nailed. Blind nailing or face nailing is dependent on wind load, exposure, wall construction or fastening type. Refer to ICC-EC report ESR-1668 or local building codes.
2. It is recommended that all lap siding should be fastened into wood or metal framing. Fastening to other structural materials may be acceptable if in accordance with local building codes and/or project conditions.
3. Using the starter strip as a guide, position the first course of lap siding no closer than 6" to finished grade and at least 1" above surfaces where water may collect.
4. Be sure to install all siding with the proper textured, sealed, or painted surface facing out.
5. Leave a minimum of 1/8" gap between the siding and the trim or other materials to allow for structural movement.
6. To minimize the affect of uneven walls, shim the siding as necessary.
7. Overlap all lap siding 1-1/4".
8. Stagger the joints on subsequent courses.

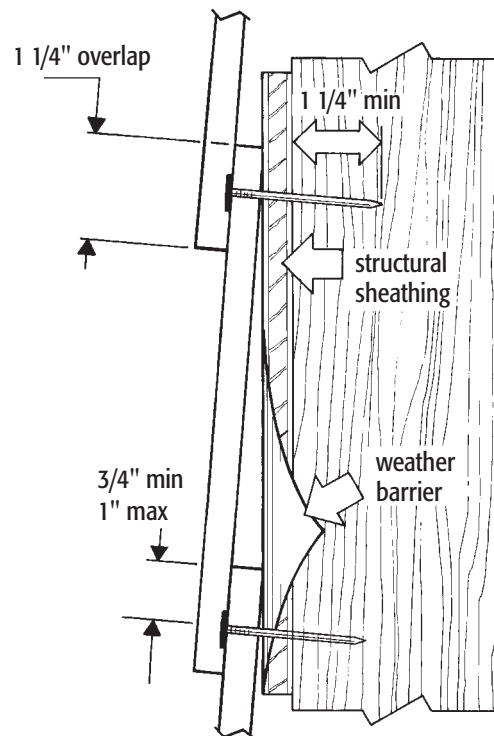
SIDING INSTALLATION



Blind Fastening

1. Make sure the panel overlaps 1-1/4" and is gapped a minimum of 1/8" from all trim before fastening.
2. Place the fastener a minimum of 3/4" to 1" (nominal) from the top of the plank and no closer than 3/8" from the butt edge. Nail placement is important and there are accessory items like the Big Sky Adapter that attach to siding nail guns to assist in the proper placement of the fastener.
3. Do not over-drive the fasteners. Seating them below the surface of the siding reduces their holding power.
4. If you are hand nailing, it may be necessary to pre-drill to help prevent the corners from breaking.
5. Fasten from one end of the plank to the other.

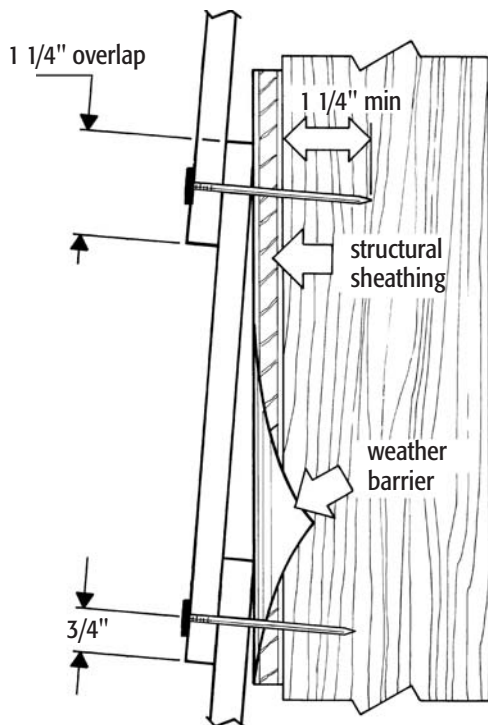
BLIND NAILING



Face Fastening

1. Make sure the panel overlaps 1-1/4" and is gapped a minimum of 1/8" from all trim before fastening.
2. Place the fastener a minimum of 3/4" to 1" from the bottom of the overlapping plank. This will help ensure that the fastener penetrates both courses of siding. Place the fasteners no closer than 3/8" from the butt edge.
3. Do not overdrive the fasteners. Seating fasteners below the surface of the siding reduces their holding power.
4. If you are hand nailing, it may be necessary to pre-drill to help prevent the corners from breaking.
5. Fasten from one end of the plank to the other.

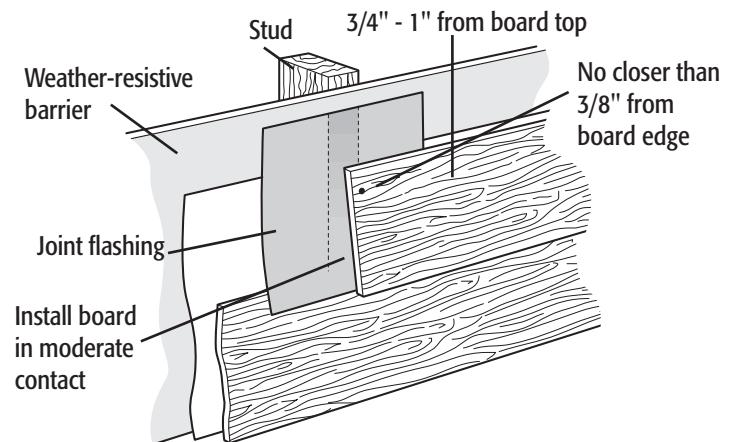
FACE FASTENING



Butt Joint Applications

1. Fiber cement siding with FiberTect-sealed or prefinished factory ends should be installed with joints butted together. Back flashing is recommended. See illustration below.
2. Cut ends used at butt joints must be re-sealed with 100% latex primer or paint prior to installation.

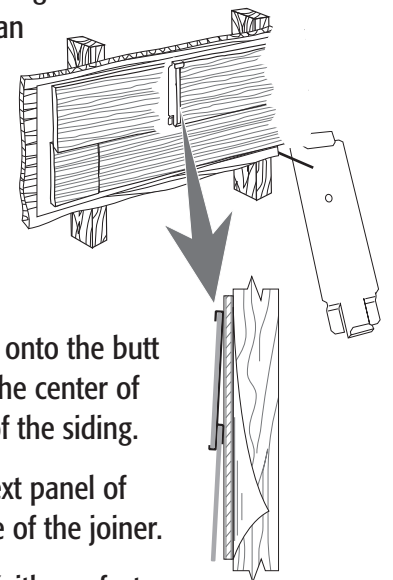
BUTT JOINT TREATMENT



Off-Stud Joiners

All lap siding butt joints must be fastened into solid framing or structural sheathing. If neither is present at the joint, use an off-stud joiner.

Off-stud joiners are available in different sizes. Choose the joiner that is the correct size for the siding you are installing.



1. Insert the off-stud Joiner onto the butt end of the siding. Align the center of the joiner with the end of the siding.
2. Insert the edge of the next panel of siding into the other side of the joiner.
3. If both ends are sealed (either a factory end or sealed cut end), butt the siding in contact with each other.
4. **Do not fasten the off-stud Joiner to the wall.**

SHAPES SIDING

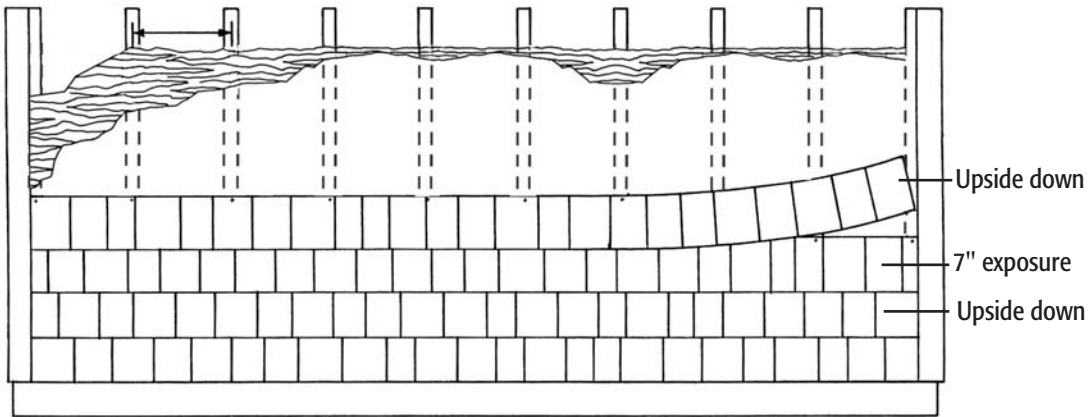
Perfection Shingles

Perfection Shingles are installed identically to Lap Siding with the exception of the following:

To achieve a random pattern, Perfection Shingles must be installed with every other course “upside down.” Install the 1st course as described for Lap Siding. When you install the 2nd course, turn the panel upside down and fasten. Install the 3rd course with the panel in the same direction as the first, and so on.

INSTALLATION SEQUENCE FOR PERFECTION SHINGLES

Even number courses are rotated 180° and installed upside down for best appearance

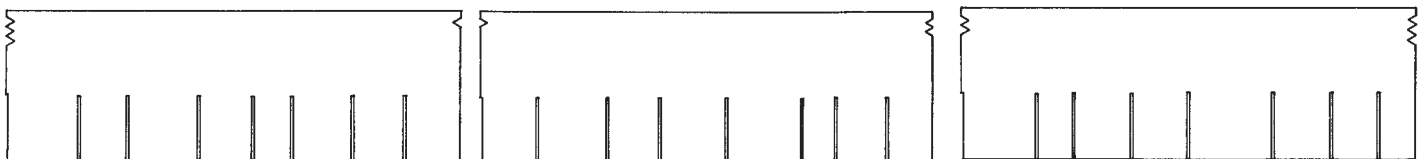


Random Square Straight Edge and Staggered Edge

Random Square Straight Edge and Staggered Edge panels are produced in three different panels. Each of these panels has a distinct pattern and is identified by the number of V-notches cut into the side of the panel. (See illustration below).

To ensure a random look, the panels should be installed in the order shown in illustration below. The panels should be installed over wall construction with framing spacing 16" to 24" (max.) O.C. and a minimum of 7/16" OSB or plywood sheathing. When a window or doorway breaks a course, continue the application as if the opening were not there to ensure the random look is maintained.

IDENTIFYING V-NOTCHES



Starter Strip/Starter Course

To ensure that the keyways are fully backed by fiber cement, install the first course of Random Square Straight Edge and Staggered Edge siding over a full piece, starter course of 8-1/4" lap siding. If you are transitioning from less than 8 1/4" lap siding to Shapes siding, use 8-1/4" lap siding as your starter course at that transition. If you are starting the wall with Random Square Straight Edge and Staggered Edge siding, place a starter strip under the 8-1/4" starter course.

Starter Strip

You can use fiber cement, pressure treated wood, or vinyl utility trim as a starter strip. It must be 2" wide and 1/4" to 5/16" thick.

When starting installation at ground level, establish a straight, level reference line (chalk line) to guide the positioning of the starter strip and the siding starter course (minimum 8 1/4" lap siding).

1. Find the lowest point of the sheathing and partially drive a nail at one corner 1" above the lowest corner. Make sure this point is high enough to ensure that the siding is installed at least 6" above the finished grade or 1" above surfaces where water may collect.

2. Attach a chalk line to the nail, and stretch the chalk line from this nail to the opposite corner of the house, using a line level or 4' (minimum) level to ensure that the lines are straight.
3. Snap the chalk line and repeat the procedure around the entire house.
4. Using the chalk line as a guide, attach a starter strip.

Starter Course

1. Using the starter strip as a guide, attach the starter course so that the bottom edge will project at least 1/4" below the bottom edge of the starter strip.
2. Fasten to wall per Lap Siding instructions.

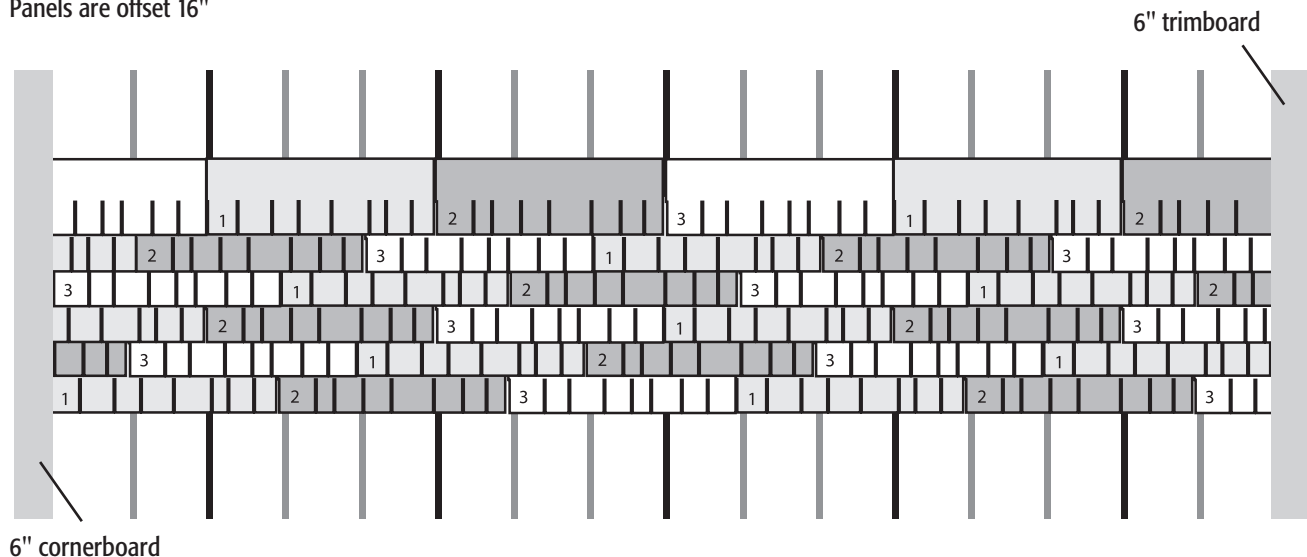
First Course

First Panel

1. Start with a #1 panel at the left side of the wall. Measuring from the inside of the trimboard, locate the center of the furthest framing member within 48" of the trimboard.
2. Take the measurement from step one, subtract 1/8". This is the dimension of the first #1 panel. Measuring from the right side of the first panel, cut the left side of the panel at this dimension.

INSTALLATION SEQUENCE FOR 6 COURSES OF RANDOM SQUARE SIDING

Panels are offset 16"



6" cornerboard

6" trimboard

3. Using this method of installation, the ends of all panels should fall on the center of a stud (if walls are properly constructed 16" or 24" O.C.)
4. Set the trimmed panel 1/8" from the trim board. Be sure to install the siding with the proper texture, sealer, or painted surface facing out.
5. Starting from the left side of the panel, place your first nail 1" above the top of the keyways and no closer than 3/8" from the edge of the panel. This will ensure the nails are concealed. Continue nailing 1" above every other keyway. Finish panel with a nail at the right edge. (See illustration below.)
6. When installing over non-nailable substrates such as foam or fiber sheathing, panels must be nailed into framing (16" or 24" O.C.) Note: using this method nails may show between keyways.

Second, Third and Subsequent Panels

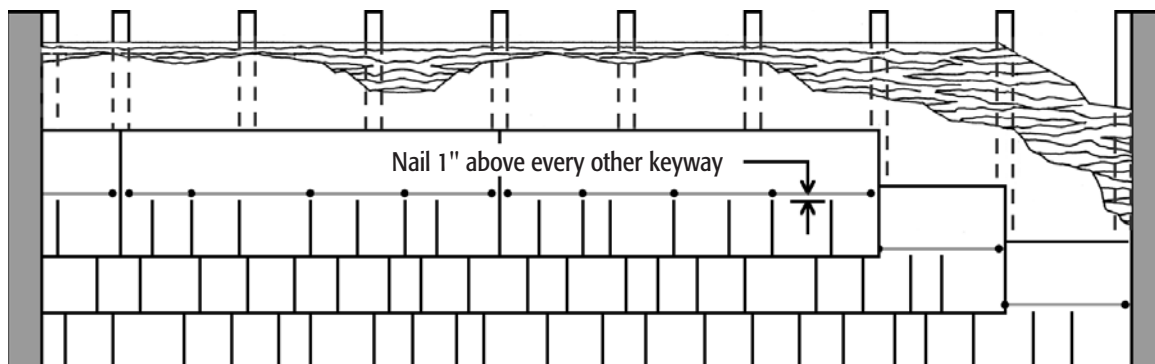
1. Match up the corresponding panel V notches (1 to 1, 2 to 2, 3 to 3). Attach the corresponding panels to the wall in the same manner as the first panel. (See illustration on page 17).
2. Continue this sequence to the end of the wall.

Remember to leave a 1/8" gap around windows, doors, trim, etc. for caulking. (Refer to Caulking section on page 26).

Second Course

1. To ensure a random pattern, start the second course using a #3 panel. Determine the starting point for a #3 panel by measuring 32" back from the right side of the #1 panel on the first course or 16" in from the left side of the #3 panel and make a mark.
2. Install the #3 panel from the mark to the right.
3. To achieve proper exposure measure down from the top of the panel and make a mark. Align this mark with the top of the panels on the first course. Refer to the following guidelines for the specific product exposures:
 - a. Random Square Straight Edge 5" Exposure - measure down 7".
 - b. Random Square Straight Edge 7" Exposure - measure down 9".
 - c. Random Square Staggered Edge - measure down 9".
4. Install the panels by matching up the identifying V-notches (1 - 1, 2 - 2, 3 - 3) in the recommended sequence, continuing from left to right horizontally across the wall.
5. Backfill the space on the left side of the #3 panel to the cornerboard with a #2 panel (cut to fit).

NAILING GUIDE FOR RANDOM SQUARE SIDING



Third Course

1. To continue the random pattern start the third course with a #2 panel and follow the same procedures as the second course.

Subsequent Courses

1. Starting with the 4th course, repeat the same installation procedure as for courses 1, 2 and 3.
2. Please refer to the illustrations for course layout.
3. Keep in mind the sequence is: 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1 - diagonally up the wall at 16" offset. (See illustration on page 17.)
4. Be sure to leave 1/8" clearance between the corner trim and the panel.
5. When a window or doorway breaks a course, continue the application as if the opening were not there.

NOTE: When installing Random Square Shapes in gable ends, proceed using the same methods as described above.

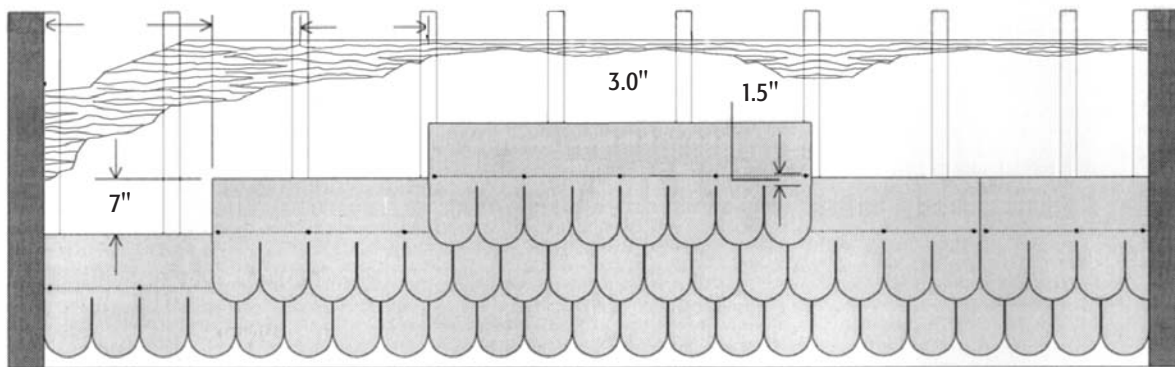
Octagons and Half-Rounds

Octagons and Half-Rounds panels are made in a single design. There are eight 6"-wide tabs per panel. When the panels are installed properly, every other course will have vertical seams that align with studs spaced on either 16" or 24" centers. The vertical edges of panels on intermediate courses will not lie on studs. The panels must be installed over wall construction with a minimum of 7/16" OSB or plywood sheathing.

Starter Strip/Starter Course

To ensure that the keyways are fully backed by fiber cement, install the first course of Octagons and Half-Rounds siding over a full piece, starter course of 8-1/4" lap siding. If you are transitioning from less than 8 1/4" lap siding to Shapes siding, use 8-1/4" lap siding as your starter course at that transition. If you are starting the wall with Octagons or Half-Rounds siding, place a starter strip under the 8-1/4" starter course.

POSITIONING AND NAILING GUIDE FOR OCTAGONS AND HALF-ROUNDS



Starter Strip

You can use fiber cement, pressure treated wood, or vinyl utility trim as a starter strip. It must be 2" wide and 1/4" to 5/16" thick.

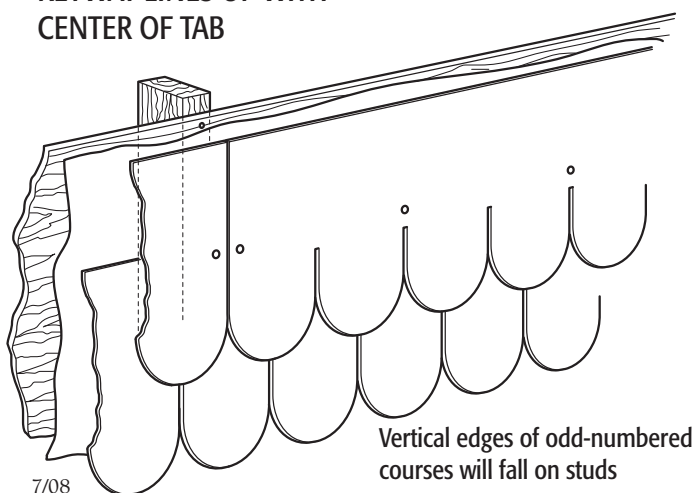
When starting installation at ground level, establish a straight, level reference line (chalk line) to guide the positioning of the starter strip and the siding starter course (minimum 8 1/4" lap siding).

1. Find the lowest point of the sheathing and partially drive a nail at one corner 1" above the lowest corner. Make sure this point is high enough to ensure that the siding is installed at least 6" above the finished grade or 1" above surfaces where water may collect.
2. Attach a chalk line to the nail, and stretch the chalk line from this nail to the opposite corner of the house, using a line level or 4' (minimum) level to ensure that the lines are straight.
3. Snap the chalk line and repeat the procedure around the entire house.
4. Using the chalk line as a guide, attach a starter strip.

Starter Course

1. Using the starter strip as a guide, attach the starter course so that the bottom edge will project at least 1/4" below the bottom edge of the starter strip.
2. Fasten to wall per Lap Siding instructions.

KEYWAY LINES UP WITH CENTER OF TAB



First Course

1. Start at the left side of the wall.
2. Measuring from the inside of the trimboard, locate the center of the furthest framing member within 48" of the trimboard.
3. Take the measurement from step two, subtract 1/8". This is the dimension of the first panel. Measuring from the right side of the first panel, cut the left side of panel at this dimension.
4. Set the trimmed panel 1/8" from the left-side trim. Fasten the panel above every other keyway. Do not fasten between keyways.
5. Working left to right, install the panels. Be sure to install the siding with the proper textured, sealed, or painted surface facing out.
6. Leave a 1/8" gap between the last panel and the trim for caulk.
7. Octagons and Half-Rounds should be installed with joints butted together; caulking is not necessary. Always caulk between the siding and the trim.

Second Course

1. Starting at the left side, locate the first full panel installed on the first course.
2. Offset the 2nd course 21" (3-1/2 tabs) from the first full piece. This horizontal shift will vertically align the center of each tab on the 2nd course with the keyways of the 1st course.
3. To achieve proper exposure measure down from the top of the panel 9" and make a mark. Align this mark with the top of the panels on the first course. (See the illustration.)
Important: Make sure the tops of the keyways are concealed by the overlapping panel before fastening the siding panels.
4. Fasten the panel. You will have to fasten it to the sheathing because the vertical edges of the 2nd course will not lie on studs set 16" O.C.

Subsequent Courses

1. Install the 3rd, 5th, and all other odd courses in the same horizontal position as the 1st course. Leave a 7" exposure.
2. Install the 4th, 6th, and all other even courses in the same horizontal position as the 2nd course. Leave a 7" exposure.
3. When a window or doorway breaks a course, continue the application as if the opening did not exist.

Centering Half-Rounds and Octagons on Gable Ends

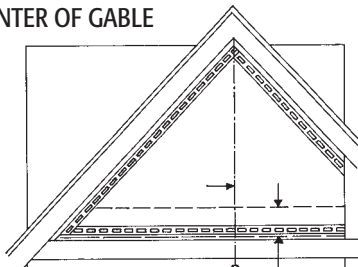
NOTE: When estimating for materials, allow for a much higher scrap rate than for a straight wall. Scrap rates can exceed 30% in gable applications.

When possible, gable installations should end with a single round or octagon at the peak.

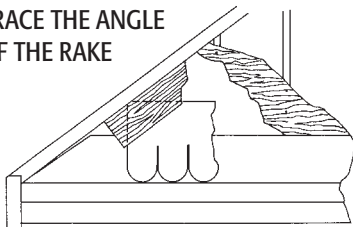
To End with a Single Round or Octagon

1. Measure the height of the gable (in inches).
2. Divide the height of the gable by 7".
3. If the answer is an even number, center the first course of Half-Rounds or Octagons on a keyway.
4. If the answer is an odd number, center the first course on a Half-Round or Octagon.

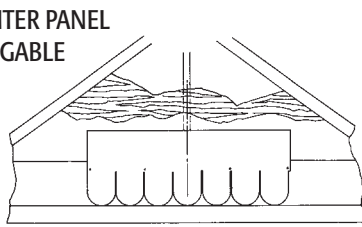
DROP A PLUMB LINE TO FIND CENTER OF GABLE



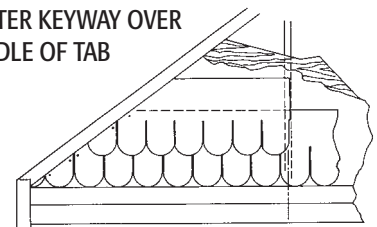
TRACE THE ANGLE OF THE RAKE



CENTER PANEL ON GABLE



CENTER KEYWAY OVER MIDDLE OF TAB



Making a Rake Angle Template

1. Mark the center of the gable.
2. If you are continuing from a previous course of 8-1/4" lap siding, do not install a starter strip. If not, install a starter strip and a 8-1/4" piece of lap siding starter course.
3. Hold a short piece of siding along the starter strip against the left edge of the gable.
4. Hold a second piece of siding against the trim at the rake angle of the gable.
5. Use this template as a guide when you cut the panels to fit the gable.

Run a pencil along the edge of this piece, transferring the rake angle to the piece of siding.

First Course

1. Locate the first piece relative to the centerline of the gable. The panel may be positioned anywhere along its length, as long as the keyway or shingle face is centered.
2. Nail approximately 1" above the top of every other keyway. Do not nail between the keyways.
3. Finish to the right and left sides, leaving 1/8" gaps between the trim and the side of the first and last panels.

Subsequent Courses

1. Use the rake angle template to trim the starting panel of the 2nd course.
2. Install the 2nd and subsequent courses according to the directions for installing Half-Rounds or Octagons.
3. Face nail the final piece at the top of the gable and small pieces required to fill in at the rake angle.

VERTICAL SIDING

Install each panel vertically or parallel to wall framing. Support all panel edges with framing. Vertical siding is face nailed. It can be installed over properly prepared walls with a maximum 24" O.C. framing spacing. It is recommended that siding be fastened into studs or framing. Refer to ICC-ES report ESR-1668 found on Certainteed.com for specific fastening recommendations. Fastening into other structural materials may be acceptable if in accordance with local building codes and/or project conditions.

NOTE:

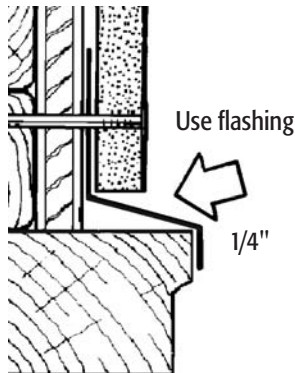
1. Irregularities in framing can mirror through the finished application. To minimize the affect of uneven walls, shim the siding as necessary.
2. Before you install the siding, review and comply with all local building codes and regulations regarding the proper use of weather resistive barriers, house wraps, vapor barriers, etc.

Chalk Line

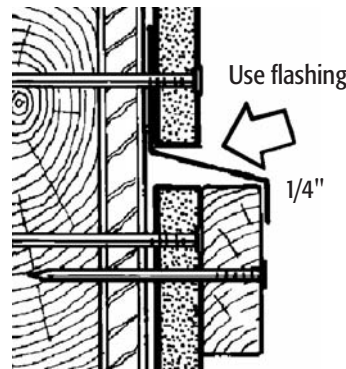
Establish a straight, level reference line to guide the positioning of the panel.

1. Find the lowest point of the sheathing and partially drive a nail at one corner 1" above the lowest corner. Make sure this point is high enough to ensure that the siding is installed at least 6" above the finished grade or 1" above surfaces where water may collect.
2. Attach a chalk line to the nail, and stretch the chalk line from this nail to the opposite corner of the house, using a line level or 4' (minimum) level to ensure that the lines are straight.
3. Snap the chalk line and repeat the procedure around the entire house.

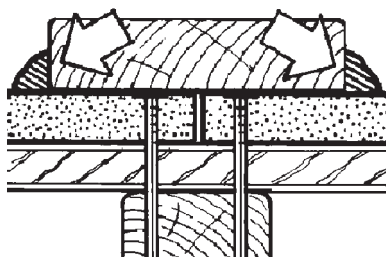
OVER OPENINGS



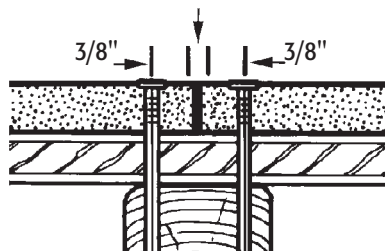
PANEL STACKING OPTION



OPTIONAL VERTICAL JOINT



BUTTED PANEL JOINT

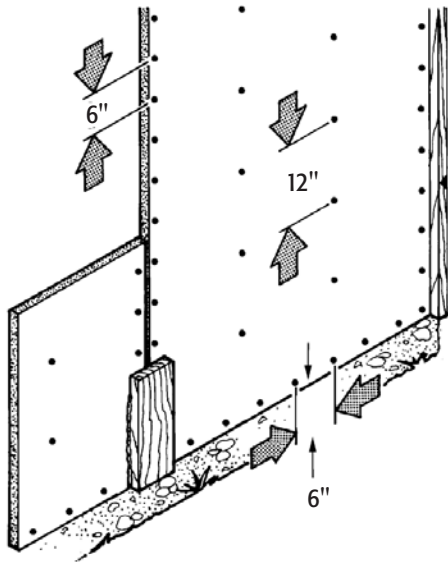


Installation

Do not install a starter strip.

1. Use the chalk line as a guide.
2. Leave a 1/8" gap between the siding and the trim to allow for structural movement. Always caulk between the siding and the trim.
3. Fasten the siding at all stud locations.
4. Do not fasten closer than 2" from the corners in either direction.
5. Space fasteners vertically a maximum of 6" O.C. on all siding edges and 12" O.C. at intermediate framing members. **Refer to ICC-ES ESR-1668 for specific fastening requirements.**
6. Paint all field-cut edges.
7. Butt all vertical panel joints together.

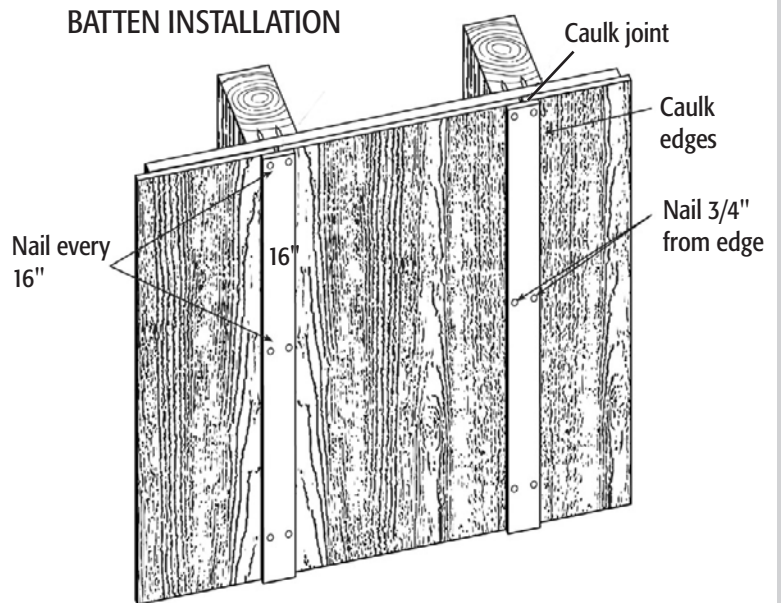
DO NOT INSTALL A STARTER STRIP



Board and Batten Application

CertainTeed FiberCement Siding can also be applied in a board and batten style. You can use wood, fiber cement, composite lumber or cellular PVC as battens.

If you install battens cut from fiber cement, paint or stain the cut edges. **Do not seal the back of fiber cement battens.**



SOFFIT

Soffit Preparation

CertainTeed FiberCement Soffit should be applied **to structural** framing members spaced no more than 24" O.C., with the longest dimension perpendicular to the framing.

Prepare for soffit installation by **nailing a minimum of a 2x nailer board** along the wall, with the bottom edge of the **nailer** board level with the bottom edge of the fascia. At every butt joint of the soffit, back up the joint with **2x framing** going from the fascia back to the wall. If the soffit corners are going to be mitered, nail **2x blocking** from the corner of the fascia to the corner of the wall.

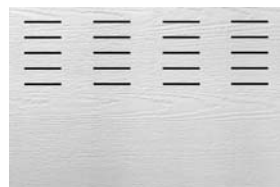
If you are going to use H-channel at the mitered corners, nail the H-channel to the **2x blocking** and slide the cut soffit into it. Cut the soffit 1/8" shorter than the H-channel to allow for expansion and contraction.

Installation:

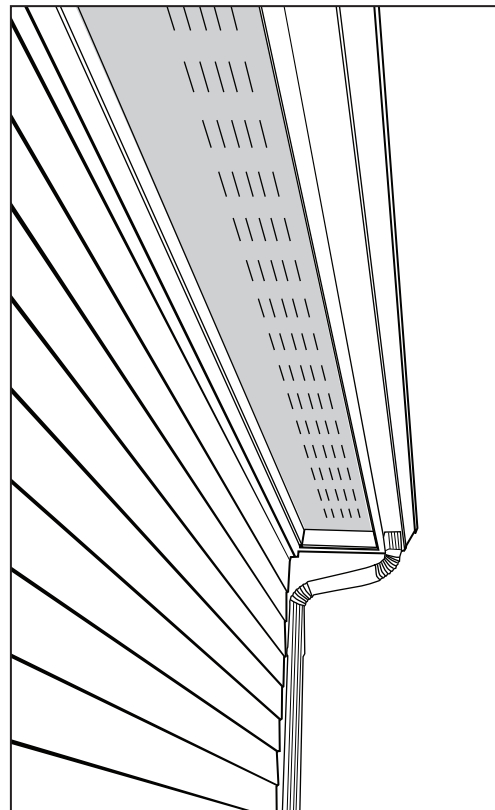
1. Cut CertainTeed FiberCement Soffit panels face down with a mechanical shear or circular saw.
2. Prime or paint the cut edges before installing the soffit. Do not prime or paint the back of the soffit.
3. Use double hot-dipped galvanized or stainless steel 6d or 8d nails. (1/4" head minimum.)
4. Fasten the soffit at least 3/4" from the side edge, 3/8" from the butt **end**, and at least 2" from the corner. Space the fasteners every **12"** along both the front and back **edge**.
5. The butt ends should be in contact, fastened at corresponding ends, and supported by framing.



Smooth Ventilated Soffit



Cedar Ventilated Soffit



Requirements for Proper Soffit Ventilation

Proper attic ventilation is important for any home. The 2006 International Building Code (IBC) Section 1203 Ventilation furnishes a basic guide for determining proper ventilation for any home. The information provided here may under certain circumstances not result in enough ventilation. Therefore, the calculation provided should be used as a guide only.

The IBC guideline requires that any attic or space between the top floor, ceiling and roof must be ventilated. It requires one square foot of ventilation area for every 150 square feet of attic space.

If a vapor retarder of less than one perm has been installed on the warm side of the ceiling or if at least 50% of the required ventilating area has already been provided by gable and vents or ridge vents, you need add only one-half of the ventilation area that would otherwise be required. The requirement would then be one square foot of ventilation area for every 300 sq. ft. of attic space.

How to Determine Soffit Ventilation

1. Determine the local code requirement for total attic ventilation.

1:150 requires 1 sq. ft. of ventilation for every 150 sq. ft. of attic space.

1:300 requires 1 sq. ft. of ventilation for every 300 sq. ft. of attic space, if a vapor barrier having a transmission rate not exceeding 1 perm is installed on the warm side of the ceiling.

2. Determine the total area of the attic (sq.ft.) to be ventilated.

40 ft. x 30 ft. = 1,200 sq. ft.

3. Total free area of ventilation required for the attic.

1,200 sq. ft. / 150 = 8.0 sq. ft.

4. Convert square feet into square inches (sq. in.).

8.0 sq. ft. x 144 = 1,152 sq. in.

5. Location of vents.

50% at ridge, roof vent or gable vent = 1,152 x .50 = 576 sq. in.

50% at soffit / eave = 1,152 x .50 = 576 sq. in.

6. Total soffit ventilation area required.

Area of the soffit available for ventilation:

80 lineal ft. x 2 ft. soffit depth = 160 sq. ft.

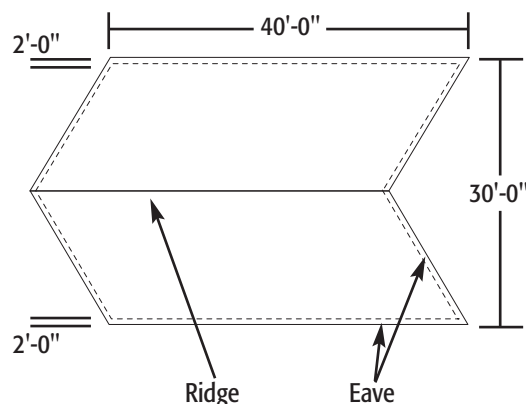
Ventilation area required per sq. ft. of soffit = 576 sq. in. / 160 sq. ft. = 3.6 sq. in. / sq.ft.

7. Soffit product selection.

Determine the amount of vented soffit required:

Divide the required net free determined for the eave locations by the net free area of the soffit product.

Install the required amount of vented soffit accordingly.



SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Non-Vertical Walls

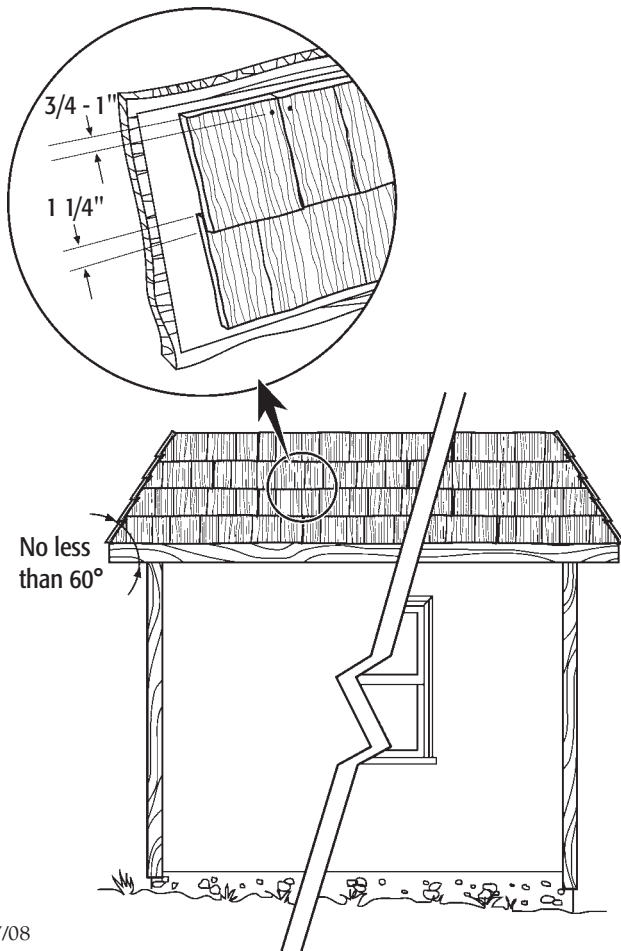
CertainTeed FiberCement Siding can be installed on non-vertical walls when:

1. The walls are at least 60°, measured from the plane of the ground.
2. The wall **is not** a functional roof above occupied space.

Before you install CertainTeed FiberCement Siding on non-vertical walls, install an underlayment of 15 lb. (minimum) felt or waterproofing membrane.

- Cap the uppermost edge of the top siding course to prevent the water from getting behind the siding.
- Flash all accessories to shed water away from the substrate.

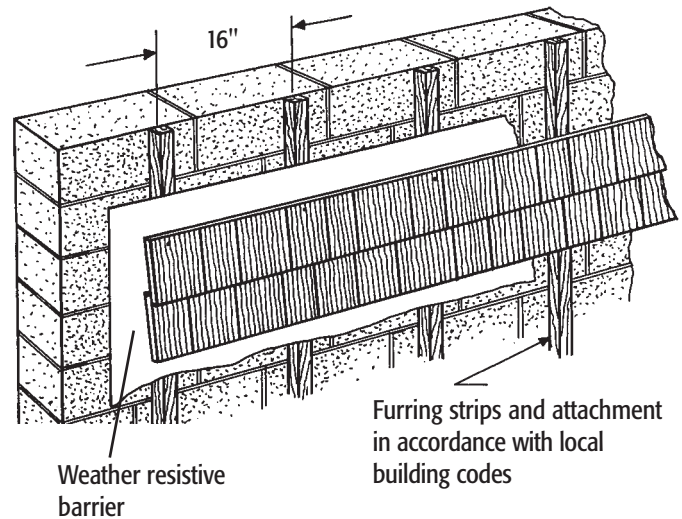
NON-VERTICAL WALL



Concrete Block and Poured Concrete Walls

CertainTeed FiberCement siding may be installed over concrete block and poured concrete walls. CertainTeed recommends that siding be installed over furring. (See illustration below.) Siding may also be applied direct to the wall using specialized fastening systems. For specific installation recommendations, refer to technical documents on our website, CertainTeed.com.

ATTACHING TO MASONRY



Alternative Wall Systems

CertainTeed FiberCement Siding may be applied over alternative wall systems such as Structural Insulated Panels (SIP), Insulated Concrete Forms (ICF) and Rainscreen Systems. Fastening requirements for the siding is dependent on the specific wall system design. Fastening siding onto alternative wall systems must be in accordance with local building codes. Refer to the specific wall system manufacturer for cladding recommendations.

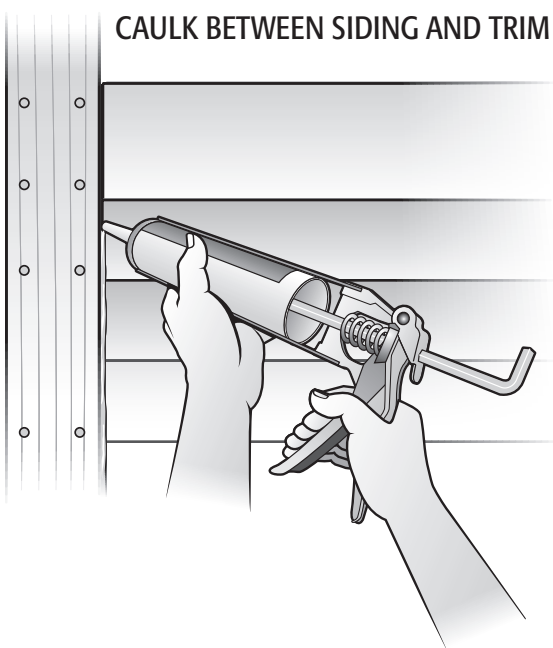
FINISHING

Caulking

Use a high quality, exterior-grade caulk or sealant that meets ASTM Standard C-920 (Grade NS, Class 25). The caulk or sealant should be color matched or paintable. It should be compatible with both fiber cement siding and the materials used for the trim. Check the gloss and texture of the caulk to make sure it is compatible with the paint.

Before you begin to caulk, it is recommended to remove any dust and debris. Caulk wherever siding meets the trim vertically at the corners and around windows and doors.

Follow the caulk manufacturer's application instructions.



Painting

CertainTeed FiberCement Siding, Soffit and Trim must be allowed to breathe. Never completely prime, paint, or stain the back side. Some factory-applied primer, paint, or stain on the back is normal.

All CertainTeed FiberCement Siding, Soffit, and 7/16" Trim are sealed with CertainTeed's FiberTect™ Sealing System. You have up to 24 months to apply a finish coat. Use a high-quality, 100% acrylic latex paint or stain.

Before applying the finish coat, always follow the paint manufacturer's recommendations for surface preparation and paint application.

Never apply oil-based paints or stains to CertainTeed FiberCement Siding, Soffit, or Trim.

Staining

If you desire stained WeatherBoards FiberCement, we highly recommend that you purchase one of the six standard prestained options. This will give the best overall appearance and performance of the product. If you do elect to have the primed WeatherBoards FiberCement stained after purchase we recommend that the staining be done in a horizontal position, prior to application. A small amount of material should be stained and evaluated to ensure satisfaction with the appearance before staining all material needed for the job.



This booklet describes and illustrates the steps involved in installing CertainTeed FiberCement Siding, Soffit, and Trim. Its purpose is to provide information and how-to tips that will simplify the installation process.

CertainTeed shall not accept any liability or responsibility under its written Limited Warranty for failure to meet our minimum requirements for the proper installation process as described in this booklet. Please refer to the Limitations section in CertainTeed's FiberCement Siding Limited Warranty. Any deviations from our minimum requirements for installation should be addressed to and approved in writing by CertainTeed Corporation.

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