

CLADDING INSTALLATION GUIDE



PARALLEL
ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTS

Section 1

BEFORE installing Parallel cladding:

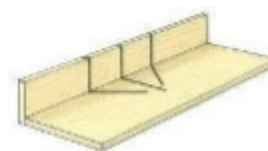
- Review the order; ensure that it contains the correct extrusions and colors as ordered. Check for any defects or damage. If there is any damage or if the order is incorrect, contact customer service immediately 1-800-674-3594. **Do not install product that is damaged or defective. Product that is cut and/or installed will not be eligible for replacement or for a full refund.**
- Use appropriate PPE (personal protection equipment) including but not limited to: eye protection, ear protection, gloves, long sleeves, and pants.
- Be sure to review and understand the Parallel system fully before installation. Plan the installation to reduce unnecessary waste.
- Horizontal Cladding: Top-Down & Bottom-Up directional, start at the top of your structure and work down – or start at the bottom and work up.
- Vertical Cladding: Left and Right directional, start at either end of any wall.
- Parallel Cladding woodgrain patterns repeat, usually every 4' to 6', therefore be sure to plan accordingly to create a satisfactory finished look. **It is recommended that the product is used from multiple boxes during one section of installation.**
- Parallel aluminum cladding is subject to expansion and contraction, see Section 2.
- Do not install over pressure treated material without barrier protection.

Storing Parallel cladding pre-finished aluminum:

- Store cases of Parallel Cladding on a flat surface and support the entire length of the cartons.
- Keep the cases dry at all times. If storing outside, cover fully with a plastic tarp and be sure that moisture does not accumulate on the product.
- Store the cases away from areas where they are subject to damage from falling objects or construction activity.
- Do not store the cases in stacks of more than four (4) high.

Tools needed for Parallel cladding installation:

- A sliding compound miter saw, and a small table saw with 80T non-ferrous metal cutting blades.
- Bi-metal hole saw for up to 4", bi-metal jig saw for larger holes.
- Miter saw cutting fence, **especially important for cutting trim (see image)** (Dead-blow hammer, 45 oz. recommended)
- Other common hand tools: screw gun, tape measure, level, etc.



Section 2

Expansion and contraction of aluminum:

Aluminum is subject to expansion and contraction from temperature changes. The expansion coefficient for aluminum will create movement in length of 3/8" on a 20' piece of Parallel Cladding when exposed to a temperature change of 100 degrees F. As the temperature increases, the material will expand in length and if the temperature decreases again then the piece will contract by the same amount. Secure the center of each piece with a set screw to allow equal expansion and contraction on each end.

A butt joint may be used with every two pieces of Parallel Cladding by locking the joint down from moving, causing the expansion and contraction to occur at both ends into trim pieces. For continual runs longer than 40 linear feet, joiner pieces (using C-JTF Cladding/Soffit Female Joiner Base along with C-JTM Cladding/Soffit Male Top Joiner) must be used to allow for movement.

Parallel cladding installation tips:

- Cover the exposed cuts of material at all joints to avoid any raw aluminum showing by using paint pens, or exterior spray paint.
- Incorporate an expansion joint for runs of siding or soffit exceeding 20 linear feet.
- Vary sections of product to avoid any noticeable repeat patterns. Parallel Cladding woodgrain patterns repeat, usually every 4' to 6' depending on woodgrain selected.
- Pull product from two or more boxes in each section of install to increase variety of pattern and batch coloration.

Parallel cladding cutting tips:

- **Always use eye protection when cutting** in addition to other PPE (personal protection equipment)
- Cut face up whenever possible.
- Cut off taped ends as needed.

Parallel cladding fastening information:

Parallel aluminum clips are used to create a rear ventilation plane and allow for movement from thermal expansion and contraction. Use a #10 screw with corrosion resistance suitable for the application in direct contact with aluminum and climate. Length of screw will be dependent on substrate thickness; all screws must penetrate studs (typical cladding/soffit shop drawings & calculations available for reference).