Fiber Cement Composite Siding Caulking

HARDIPLANK

SIDING CAULKING
OUTDOORS
• Position cutting station so that wind will blow dust away from user and others in working area.
• Use one of the following methods:
  a. Best:
     i. Score and snap
     ii. Shears (Pneumatic or Handheld)
  b. Better:
     i. Dust reducing circular saw equipped with a Hardiblade® saw blade and HEPA vacuum extraction
  c. Good:
     i. Dust reducing circular saw with a Hardiblade saw blade (only use for low to moderate cutting)

INDOORS
• Cut only using score and snap, or shears (manual, electric or pneumatic).
• Position cutting station in well-ventilated area.
• NEVER use a power saw indoors
• NEVER use a circular saw blade that does not carry the Hardiblade saw blade trademark
• NEVER dry sweep - Use wet suppression or HEPA Vacuum
WARNING: AVOID BREATHING SILICA DUST

James Hardie® products contain respirable crystalline silica, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and is considered by IARC and NIOSH to be a cause of cancer from some occupational sources. Breathing excessive amounts of respirable silica dust can also cause a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease called silicosis, and has been linked with other diseases. Some studies suggest smoking may increase these risks. During installation or handling: (1) work in outdoor areas with ample ventilation; (2) use fiber cement shears for cutting or, where not feasible, use a Hardiblade® saw blade and dust-reducing circular saw attached to a HEPA vacuum; (3) warn others in the immediate area; (4) wear a properly-fitted, NIOSH-approved dust mask or respirator (e.g. N-95) in accordance with applicable government regulations and manufacturer instructions to further limit respirable silica exposures. During clean-up, use HEPA vacuums or wet cleanup methods - never dry sweep. For further information, refer to our installation instructions and Material Safety Data Sheet available at www.jameshardie.com or by calling 1-800-9HARDIE (1-800-942-7343). FAILURE TO ADHERE TO OUR WARNINGS, MSDS, AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.
INSTALLATION:
Install a 1 1/4" starter strip to ensure a consistent plank angle (Figure 1).

Install factory finished edges together at butt joints.
Simulates Wood Grain
Blind nailed
Caulk window trim
Caulk butt joints
Areas that may need exterior sealing

- Window and door frames meet siding on an exterior wall;
- Wood T-1-11 panels come together around window and door frames, especially where vertical frames contact the sill plates;
- Different types of building materials meet, e.g. wood siding against brick;
- Siding meets foundation if not lapped
- Wood, composite, vinyl or aluminum siding at corner joints;
- Butt joint gaps and cracks present in siding, stucco, masonry or in foundation walls
- At siding where vent ducts, air conditioner units, or any openings for plumbing or wiring exist.
Siding to Corner
Corners
Choosing the right caulk

- All caulks aren't created equal. Here's what to choose, and when to use it.
- While most of us are very choosy when it comes to choosing paint or wallpaper, few give the same thought to the caulk we buy.
- Yet purchasing the right caulk -- and knowing how and when to use it -- is one of the most important investments a homeowner can make.
- Properly applied, this simple product helps protect the entire home from moisture damage, all the while increasing its energy efficiency.
Exterior weatherproofing

• Caulk is used on the home's exterior to seal out moisture and outside air; at the same time, it helps keep costly heat and air conditioning indoors.

• Were it not for the tight moisture barrier created by caulking, rain and snow could seep into gaps and joints, causing wood to rot and paint to blister.
Caulk basics

• To be effective, a caulk must have excellent adhesion characteristics, enabling it to stick to a variety of building materials, including wood, ceramic tile, concrete, glass, plaster, aluminum, brick and plastic, even under wet conditions.

• For superior adhesion to the widest range of surfaces, nothing beats a water-based all-acrylic or siliconized acrylic caulk, according to the experts at the Paint Quality Institute, who have been testing caulks for more than 30 years. Moreover, these types of caulks have better adhesion to wet surfaces than do latex or vinyl caulks.
Caulk basics

• To maintain a watertight and airtight seal over time, caulk must also be flexible, so that it can act like a "shock absorber" to accommodate the movement of building materials as they expand and contract with temperature changes. This, too, is an attribute of water-based all-acrylic or siliconized acrylic caulks.
Caulk basics

- Top quality all-acrylic and siliconized acrylic caulks are specially formulated to maintain an attractive appearance even after years of service. They are resistant to dirt and mildew. They are bright white or clear and remain so over time. And, unlike silicone caulks, they can be painted with all types of paint.
Butyls are water resistant

- Butyls are exceptionally messy. They stretch like chewing gum and have little or no ability to recover. And they have an unattractive tarlike appearance.

- But as far as caulk technology has come, butyl is still the most water-resistant product available. For this reason, butyls remain viable. Gutters are a good example of the right place to use butyl. Butyl resists water, and because it never hardens completely, butyl can stand up to the random movement of a shear joint. A shear joint is where two substrates overlap. Roof flashing is another example of a shear joint, and another place where butyl is the best choice. Butyl's resistance to moisture also makes it the best caulk to use on foundations or anywhere a sealant may be needed below grade.