

ROSEBURG REAL WOOD SIDING



*quality wood
products from
start to finish*

BRECKENRIDGE

DOUGLAS FIR

ROSEBURG
FOREST PRODUCTS



- Natural Beauty of Real Wood
- Strong and Durable
- Longer Life Cycle Performance
- Easy to Finish and Maintain
- Installs Directly to Stud Wall



BRECKENRIDGE SIDING

- 4", 8" or 12" groove pattern
- Clear face creates elegant appearance
- Easy to install

GROOVE PATTERNS

Plain: square or shiplap edge



4" & 8" groove: shiplap edge



12" groove: 1 1/2" groove with shiplap edge



Roseburg's selection of Real Wood Siding consists of Breckenridge and Douglas Fir vertical siding panels. Breckenridge has an elegant rough cedar appearance, while Douglas Fir siding provides the more traditional vertical siding look.





Vertical siding has been the siding of choice for nearly 35 years. There is nothing like real wood siding to accentuate the natural beauty of a home.

DOUGLAS FIR SIDING

- 4", 8" or 12" groove pattern
- Easy to finish
- Tongue and groove

PANEL CONSTRUCTION

	<u>BRECKENRIDGE</u>	<u>DOUGLAS FIR</u>
Thickness	11/32", 15/32", 19/32", 23/32"	11/32", 15/32", 19/32", 23/32"
Siding Grade	Clear	Clear, Premium, Sound
Face Veneer Species	Okoume	Douglas Fir
Innerplies	C grade or better Western softwoods	C grade or better Western softwoods
Back Veneer	Back can be imported or Western softwoods	Western softwoods
Adhesive	Exterior, fully waterproof phenolic glue	Exterior, fully waterproof phenolic glue
Approved Span Ratings	11/32" at 16" o.c. 19/32" (4" & 8" groove) at 16" o.c. RB&B, S.E. & S.L. at 24" o.c.	11/32" at 16" o.c. 19/32" (4" & 8" groove) at 16" o.c. RB&B, S.E. & S.L. at 24" o.c.



Our sidings are produced using selected face veneers that have specific grain characteristics to highlight the beauty of real wood. These selected faces and superior wood construction create strong and durable siding that can be applied to virtually any home or commercial building.



SPECIFICATIONS

Panel Sizes	4'x8'	4'x9'	4'x10'
1 1/32" 3-ply	×	×	×
1 5/32" 5-ply	×	×	×
1 9/32" 5-ply	×	×	×
2 3/32" 5-ply or 7-ply	×	×	×

* available by special order

CONSTRUCTION

Roseburg's Real Wood Siding panels are manufactured to meet or exceed the construction, adhesion and performance standards for exterior siding, as specified by the Council of American Building Officials report NER 231.

FINISHING

Proper finishing of plywood siding protects it from weathering, reduces maintenance, and improves the appearance and performance of the siding project. To begin the finishing process, the wood surface must be clean and dry prior to any finish application.

An all acrylic-latex paint system will do the best job of sealing the wood from moisture and ultraviolet exposure from the sun. The acrylic-latex paint performs best if it first has a primer applied of the same manufacturer as the paint. Solid-color stain, limited to either latex or oil-based, can give good protection, but normally has to be reapplied more often than the acrylic paint. For best results, apply a prime coat followed by two finish coats. Latex semi-transparent stains or oil-based house paints are not recommended. In addition, spray application is not recommended. Finishing should be applied by brush or roller rather than spray application.

Above all, read and follow the paint manufacturer's instructions for finishing the siding project.

STORAGE/INSTALLATION

Roseburg Forest Products' Siding should be stored indoors, particularly if it will not be used immediately. If it is necessary to store the siding outdoors, the units should be stored off of the ground and covered loosely with protective material. The structure to which the siding is being applied should be well vented and dry prior to siding application. New construction should be left open to allow for venting of excess construction moisture.

Siding panels can be installed vertically, directly over wall framing (studs or 2x6's), provided the on-center stud spacing does not exceed the span rating given on the panel back stamp. All panel ends and edges should occur over framing. Roseburg recommends a 1/16" minimum gap between panel edges and 1/8" gap between panel ends. Panel spacing is important to allow for any possible panel expansion caused by moisture absorption. Horizontal joints in multi-story buildings should allow for framing shrinkage.



APA The Engineered Wood Association CERTIFIED SIDING

All RFP manufactured products are inspected and certified by APA, a nationally and internationally recognized and accepted testing organization.

Nail the siding 6" on-center along panel ends and edges and 12" on-center on intermediate supports (shear walls require additional nailing). Use only corrosion resistant nails. Use 6D box, casing, or siding nails for panels 1/2" thickness or less (a minimum of 5/8" from the panel edge), and 8D for greater thickness (minimum of 3/8" from the panel edge). When applied over wood or plywood sheathing, the nails must penetrate 1" into the studs, except that when Gypsum sheathing is used the nails should penetrate the framing 1-1/2" minimum. The nailing sequence can also be a factor in maintaining a uniformly flat appearance to the finished wall. Position the siding panel, maintaining the recommended edge spacing, and lightly tack at each corner. Install the first row of nails next to the preceding panel from top to bottom. Remove the tacking nails. Then nail the row at the first intermediate stud. Continue by nailing at the second intermediate stud, and finally at the edge opposite the preceding panel. Complete the installation by fastening to the top and bottom plates. The nail heads should be snug or flush with the panel surface.

Allow at least 6" between the bottom edge of the siding and the finished grade or horizontal surfaces. Building paper is not required for vertical installation, unless specified by local building code. Apply a vapor barrier to the warm side of the wall.

For the best performance, Roseburg recommends a solid-color acrylic-latex finish be applied to the siding within 30 days of installation.

MAINTENANCE

Proper maintenance of Roseburg Real Wood Siding is very important to preserving its life and look. Prolonged exposure to the sun and weather will cause any finish to show its age. Once the finish fails to provide adequate protection, siding can become brittle, cracked and eroded, causing it to lose its adhesion, fade or mildew. Therefore, it is important to maintain a quality finish and, if needed, reapply a protective coating when bare wood is exposed, or peeling and flaking is detected.

Before refinishing, remove all dirt, mildew, chalk and loose finish from the surface. A minimum of two mils dry coat thickness is recommended when using solid finishes. Primers may be required for bare wood or when a color change is made.

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