

Installation and Finishing Instructions for “Classic Butt” Shingles

Uses

“Classic Butt” shingles are versatile and can be used on just about any vertical surface and on sloped roofs of 4:12 or greater. You can integrate a border design into a tapersawn shake as well as a cedar shingle roof. Gable ends have been a favourite “hang out” of “Classic Butts” as well as side walls of dormers, ledges, bay windows, gazebos, cabanas, signs, mansards, foyers and just about anywhere. They work well in high humidity areas such as walls around indoor swimming pools, greenhouses, atriums and saunas.

Design

It is important to lay out your design, especially if you are using more than one pattern. You may want to lay out your design on grid paper e.g. $\frac{1}{4}'' = 2 \frac{1}{2}''$.

Shingles

Once your design pattern is complete, you can determine how many “Classic Butt” shingles you will need. When your design includes areas of straight shingles combined with classic butts, it is recommended that you use rebuted & rejoined shingles as the butt ends of standard shingles are quite rough. Rebuted shingles are easier to keep straight and their cut edges match the quality of “Classic Butts”

Tools

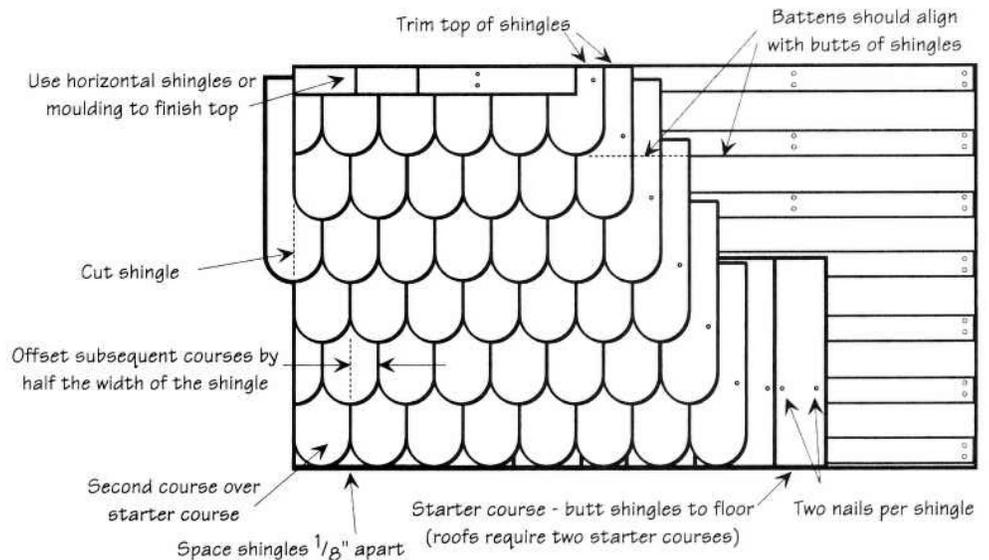
Hammer or shingler’s hatchet, nail apron, saw, utility knife, level, pencil, chalk line (white preferred for easy removal), tape measure and access equipment including ladders, scaffolding etc. if required.

Other Materials

Nails – uses only stainless steel nails for exterior cedar installations. Do not use common or blue nails. $1 \frac{1}{4}''$ nails are suitable for 16” or 18” shingle installations at standard exposures. Reduced exposures create thicker applications. $2 \frac{1}{2}''$ exposures will build up to almost 2” thick with 18” shingles. Use longer nails when a reduced exposure design starts to get thicker. For exterior applications, #15 felt should be used as an undercourse which can be stapled or you can use regular 1” composition shingle nails.

Method

Starting from the lowest point, apply a row of plain shingles for the starter course. On interior walls a single course is satisfactory; on roofs a double course is required. Minimum sidelap should be $1 \frac{1}{2}''$. Nails should be placed 1” in from each shingle edge and approximately 1” – 2” above the line of the next course. Make sure all nails are covered by the subsequent course. Some designs require nailing near the edges of the shingles. The only visible nails should be on the last row. Shingles should be applied with a space of about $\frac{1}{8}''$ between each one. The last courses will have to be cut. At the ceiling line, a piece of moulding can be applied to cover the face nailed last course, or you can install shingles of the same width (i.e. 4”) horizontally starting from the outer edges and meeting and overlapping in the middle. On roofs, standard ridge capping or flashing would be required.



Finishing

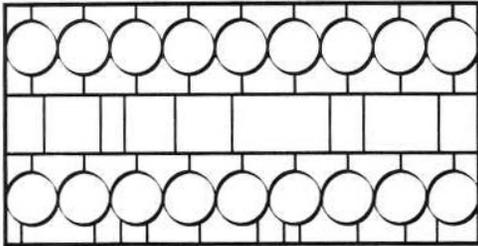
Western Red Cedar is very durable and weather resistant wood. Your “Classic Butt” shingles may be left unfinished indoors or outdoors. Outdoors they will weather to an attractive silver grey. They will darken and change colour depending on the amount of direct sunlight and moisture they receive. Shingles on an interior wall that is exposed to sunlight will change colour just as furniture, wallpaper or paint will.

If you choose to apply a finish to your “Classic Butt” shingles that allows the wood grain to show through, use a good quality semi-transparent oil based stain. If a solid colour is desired, use a top grade oil based stain or paint.

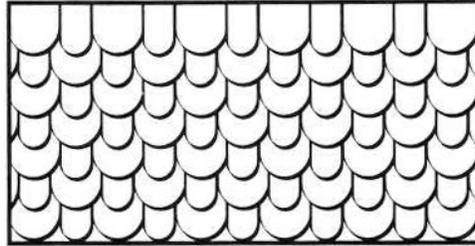
“Classic Butt” Shingles

Now Available in 5” and 3” widths!

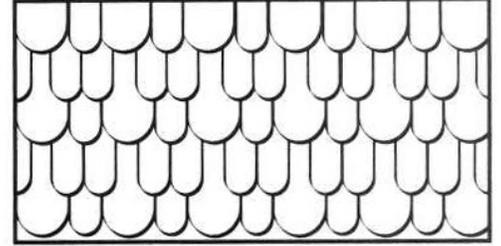
Here are a few of thousands of design possibilities.



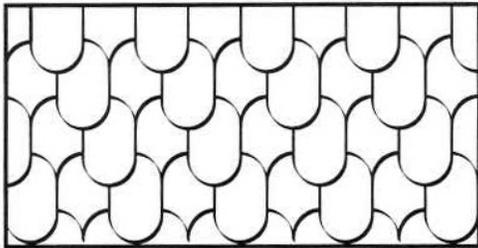
Borders of circles have been used in fields of plain shingles.



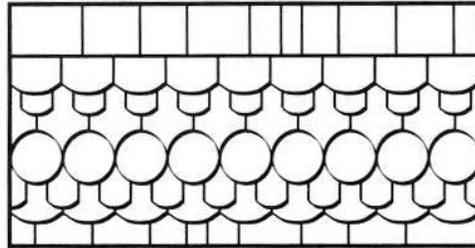
Altering two different sizes of the same shape can give surprising results.



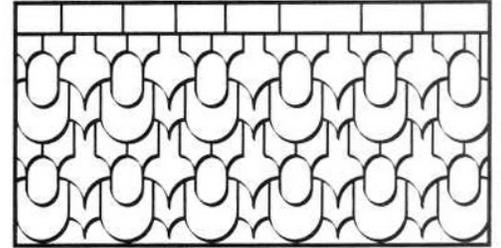
Combining two different sizes of the same shape with additional spaces.



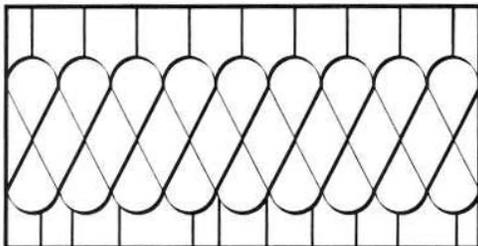
Two shapes alternating in each row.



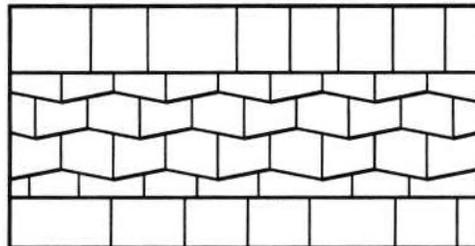
Four different shapes for this six row border.



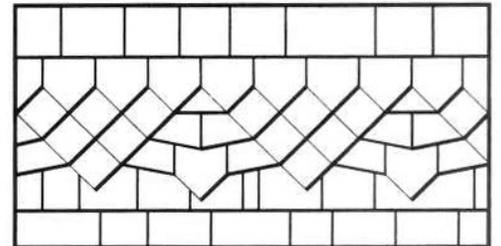
Two different shapes and sizes with spaces.



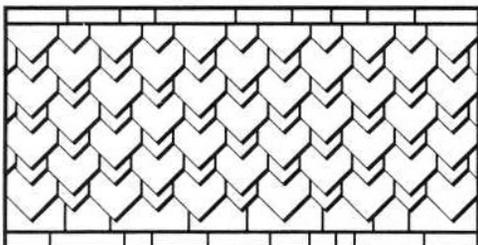
Borders of rounds, diamonds and arrows have been used in fields of plain shingles.



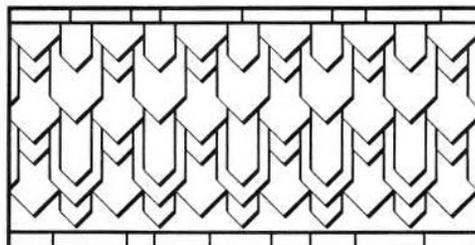
Diagonals alternating directions.



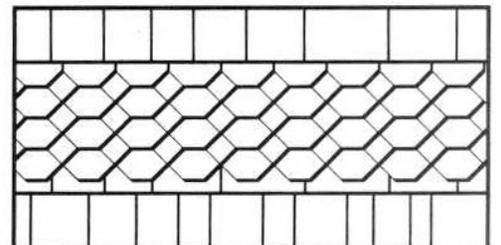
Three different shapes for this four row border.



Two sizes of the hexagon make this attractive pattern.



Those same two hexagon sizes also make this pattern.



Four courses of octagons and three (3” or 5”) hexagonal courses.