Additional Information

RAINScreens

Note: James Hardie has a capillary break requirement when installing HardiePanel on a Multi-Family/Commercial project. Please visit jameshardiepros.com for further information.

The Optional Use of Rain Screen Systems:
James Hardie will support the use of its exterior siding products with rainscreen systems, but does not take sole responsibility for the entire wall assembly or system. James Hardie expects the designer or builder using our components as part of the rainscreen system to:

- Adhere to all the installation requirements listed in the relevant product installation instructions.
- Provide adequate details for water management.
- Make the decision about the use of rainscreen.
- James Hardie products does not recommend “drainage mats” or “drainage boards” to provide the necessary capillary break behind our siding. These products can compress during the installation process, impairing the drainage channels and further causing a “wavy” appearance in the plank or panel products.
- Understand the interaction between system components and how each of the components in the system interacts.
- Design of the building envelope accounting for both interior and exterior moisture control.

Installation Over Furring:
When installing James Hardie Siding products over furring the question arises what thickness of furring can be used as an alternate to normal metal or wood studs specified in the ESR 1844 & 2290 Report. General rule of thumb is, the specific ESR 1844 & 2290 fastener must be installed into a material that has the same or better holding power than that specified in the ESR 1844 & 2290 and with the same penetration as the ESR 1844 & 2290 fastener.

When reviewing the following details for attaching to wood furring or framing, an important consideration is that the fastener chosen must be fully encompassed by a wood substrate - the furring may count as all or part of the necessary penetration if it has been proven that the furring and/or wood substrate has the same or better holding power as a timber stud.

**Design responsibility**
In all cases it is the sole responsibility of the architect, envelope engineer or specifier to identify moisture related risks associated with any particular building design and to make any appropriate adjustments or modifications to the installation guidelines given by manufacturers. Wall construction and design must effectively manage moisture, considering both the interior and exterior environment of the building.

**Attaching lap siding to wood furring:**
When attaching lap siding products over wood furring, the typical fastener used is the 1¼ in. long No. 11 ga. roofing nail, blind nailed. This fastener is going to be the shortest fastener approved for fastening lap siding products, therefore the furring must be a minimum of 0.75 in thick to achieve the same values as ESR 2290 Table 4 states for the 11 ga. 1¼ in. roofing nail given plank reveal, stud spacing, building height and exposure category.

Note: The ESR 1844 & 2290 is the primary code compliance document James Hardie utilizes, but for other common applications and/or products, additional code compliance documentation and/or fastener specifications may exist. For special circumstances outside the scope of the ESR 1844 & 2290, please contact James Hardie’s Technical Services.
Attaching lap siding to steel furring:
When attaching lap siding products to metal furring, the steel furring must be 20 gauge (33 mils) minimum to 16 gauge (54 mils) maximum. A fastener should be chosen out of the ESR 2290, Table 4, which is approved for attaching to steel framing. Two general rules that should be considered when choosing a fastener is that a nail (pin) must penetrate steel furring ¼ in, and screws must penetrate steel furring 3 full threads. Therefore, if the rules for steel fastening are followed – given plank reveal, stud spacing, building height, and exposure category – the values are the same as ESR 2290, Table 4 states for the chosen fastener.

Conditions of use:
- This practice is acceptable for transverse load only.
- This practice is not acceptable for racking shear values or in-plane forces other than perpendicular/normal wind forces.
- All vertical joints shall occur over framing.
- All other James Hardie Installation Requirements shall be followed.

Attaching panel siding to wood furring:
When attaching panel siding products over wood furring, the typical fastener used is the 6d common 2 in. long nail. This fastener is going to be the shortest fastener approved for fastening panel siding products into wood, therefore the furring must be a minimum of 1-11/16 in thick to achieve the same values as ESR 1844, Table 4, given stud spacing, building height, and exposure category.

It is deemed an acceptable practice to not fasten along the top and bottom plates for the 5/16 in HardiePanel configurations listed in the ESR 1844, Table 4 using the following fastener type:
- 0.091 in. shank X 0.225 in HD X 1.5 in long ring shank nail
- Min No. 8 X 0.311 HD X 1 in. ribbed bugle head screw
- 0.10 X 0.25 in HD X 1.5 in long ET&F pin or equivalent
- 6d common 2 in. long nail

Attaching panel siding to steel furring:
When attaching panel siding products to metal furring, the steel furring must be 20 gauge (33 mils) minimum to 16 gauge (54 mils) maximum. A fastener should be chosen out of the ESR 1844, Table 4, which is approved for attaching to steel framing. Two general rules that should be considered when choosing a fastener is that a nail (pin) must penetrate steel furring ¼ in, and screws must penetrate steel furring 3 full threads. Therefore, if the rules for steel fastening are followed – given stud spacing, building height, and exposure category – the values are the same as ESR 1844, Table 4 states for the chosen fastener.
ATTACHING JAMES HARDIE PRODUCTS TO INSULATED CONCRETE FORMS (ICF)

Considering the proprietary nature of Insulated Concrete Forms (ICF) and the number of ICF manufacturers currently selling product in the US and Canada, James Hardie Building Products cannot calculate or determine the proper fastener for each type of plastic or metal cross-tie flange being used in the field. James Hardie offers the following as a guide to determine the correct siding fastening to be used with the respective ICF system chosen for the project in question.

1. Determine the projects basic wind design, including basic wind speed, wind exposure category, and mean roof height. Find the fastener and frame type within James Hardie’s ICC-ES Product Evaluation Report (e.g. ESR 1844 & 2290) that will meet the project’s basic wind design.
   a. Take note of the head diameter, shank diameter, and fastener length for the fastener.
   b. Take note of the frame type and frame spacing.

2. Go to the ICF system manufacturer and find a fastener that is similar in dimension to the fastener from step 2.1 above.
   a. Basically, the bearing area under the ICF fastener head shall be the same as or greater than the bearing area under the James Hardie fastener head from step 2.

3. Since the James Hardie siding product has to be attached to a structural member, in this case the ICF cross-tie flange, the steps below shall be followed.
   a. The onus is on the ICF system manufacturer to demonstrate that their ICF cross-tie flange holds fasteners, screws or nails, the same as wood or steel framing hold screws or nails.
   b. ICF fastener allowable withdrawal load capacity (applicable factor of safety applied) may be found in an ICC-ES Product Evaluation for the given ICF manufacturer’s products, OR
   c. The ICF manufacturer may have testing that shows their fastener’s allowable withdrawal load capacity (applicable factor of safety applied) from their cross-tie flange.

4. For the fastener from step 2, a registered design professional shall calculate the allowable withdrawal load (factor of safety applied) from the frame type noted in step 2.2.

5. A registered design professional shall then make an equivalency statement comparing the ICF fastener withdrawal (step 4.1.1 or step 4.1.2) versus the fastener withdrawal from step 5.

6. When the ICF cross-tie flange spacing differs from the James Hardie frame spacing in step 2.2, a registered design professional shall calculate the maximum siding fastener spacing into the cross-tie flange needed to resist the applicable basic wind speeds published in James Hardie’s ESR 1844 & 2290 for the fastener and design from step 2.

8. When required by the code official and once in possession of the information gathered in the steps above it is the responsibility of the property owner, design professional, contractor, or installer to make his or her case to the Building Official.

¹The Building Official reserves the right to approve alternate materials, design and methods of construction, 2006 International Building Code® Section 104.11, 2006 International Residential Code® Section R104.11, and 1997 Uniform Building Code™ Section 104.2.8.
ATTACHING HARDIEPLANK® LAP SIDING AND HARDIETRIM® PRODUCTS TO CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS (CMU)

The application of HardiePlank® Lap Siding and HardieTrim® boards to masonry construction complying with local building codes using Concrete Masonry Units (CMU) complying to ASTM C 90 can be achieved by using one of the following two methods of attachment. All other product specific installation requirements which are not outlined below must be followed.

**Method 1: Attachment Over Furring**
Attach over furring with adequate thickness to allow attachment with approved fastening methods according to local building codes and code compliance documentation. Furring must be attached to ensure it can transfer the wind loads and other necessary forces back to the structure. The mechanical connection of the furring to the structure is the responsibility of the Licensed Design Professional. James Hardie Building Products has no comment on the load carrying capacity of the furring to framing connections.

**Method 2: Attachment Directly to CMU**
Attach directly to masonry with approved fastening method according to local building codes and code compliance documentation. Refer to and follow local building codes for water resistive barrier requirements.

**Attachment of HardieTrim® boards**
HardieTrim boards can be fastened using hardened finish nails designed for masonry construction. For more information refer to the HardieTrim section of this guide.
## ICC - IBC® & IRC®/2006 - ALLOWABLE FASTENER SPACING (IN)

### HardiePlank® Lap Siding fastened to ASTM C 90 Concrete Wall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Wind Speed</th>
<th>Building Height (feet)</th>
<th>&lt;6½ in.ch wide</th>
<th>7¼- &amp; 7½ in.ch wide</th>
<th>8- &amp; 8¼ in.ch wide</th>
<th>9¼- &amp; 9½ in.ch wide</th>
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<td>Exposure</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes to Table:**

1. Fasteners shall be ET&F Fastening Systems, Inc. ET&F block Nail (ET & F No. ASM-144-125, head dia. = 0.30 in, shank dia. = 0.14 in, length = 1.25 in. long) or Max System block Nail (CP-C 832 W7-ICC, head dia. = 0.30 in, shank dia. = 0.15 in, length = 1.3 in).
2. Maximum basic wind speed shall be 150 mph.
3. Interpolation to address building height and other plank widths is permitted.
4. The lap conceals the fasteners of the previous course (Blind Nailed).
5. 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 305 mm, 1 mph = 0.44 m/s
James Hardie does support the use of its exterior siding products installed over rigid foam insulation, but does not take responsibility for the entire wall assembly or system. James Hardie expects the designer or builder using our components as part of the insulated wall assembly to:

- Adhere to all the installation requirements listed in the relevant product installation instructions.
- Provide adequate details for water management.
- Make the decision about the use and type of rigid foam insulation.
- Understand the interaction between system components and how each of the components in the system interacts.
- Design the building envelope to account for both interior and exterior moisture control.

**General requirements and installation guidelines:**

- All James Hardie® product specific installation requirements must be followed.
- All national, state, and local building code requirements must be followed. Where they are more stringent than the James Hardie installation requirements, state and local requirements will take precedence.
- James Hardie siding and trim products can be installed over solid-foam insulation board up to 1 inch thick. Caution should be taken as irregularities and unevenness in framing, sheathing, foam and other wall assembly components, including under driven nails, can telegraph through to the finished siding and trim. These irregularities should be corrected before the siding is installed.
- When reviewing the following details for attaching over foam, an important consideration is that the fastener chosen must be adequately encompassed by a wood substrate. The foam will not count as part of the necessary penetration, therefore the length of the chosen fastener must be extended by the thickness of the foam.

**Fastener Selection:**

- When attaching lap siding products over foam 1 or less, the length of the chosen fastener from table below, must be extended in length by the thickness of the foam. For information on fastening Hardie products greater than 1 in. see Tech Bulletin 19 at www.JamesHardie.com.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal Fastener</th>
<th>Fastener for an additional 1/2 in. of Foam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6d common 2 in. long</td>
<td>8d common 2 ½ in long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 ga. 1¼ in long roofing nail</td>
<td>11 ga. 1¼ in long roofing nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-18 x 1½ in x .323 in HD ribbed bugle head screw</td>
<td>8-18 x 2 ½ in x .323 in HD ribbed bugle head screw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the ESR 1844 & 2290 or other code compliant documentation for proper fastener selection based on specific product, stud spacing, building height, and exposure category.
WEATHER BARRIER & RIGID FOAM

- When using a weather resistive barrier (WRB) in conjunction with rigid foam insulation, the WRB can be installed underneath the foam as shown, or over the top if more convenient.
- Regardless of where the WRB is placed all flashings must be incorporated into the WRB and drainage plane.
- Some rigid foam insulation products are manufactured with tongue & groove or shiplap joints and can be used as the WRB when properly installed and sealed. When using rigid foam insulation as the WRB refer to manufacturers installation instructions.

Trim
Depending upon the reveal around windows, doors, & penetrations, thickness of foam and the type and thickness of trim used there will be different techniques to install the siding and trim to ensure the foam is completely concealed.

Flashings
The Z flashing above all horizontal trim must be incorporated into the WRB regardless of WRB position. If the foam is being used per manufacturers instructions as the WRB, all flashings must be incorporated into the drainage plane such that it allows moisture to drain down and out.

Note: It is recommended to layout the rigid foam insulation such that vertical joints do not occur at the corners of window and door openings or overs if possible.
INSTALLING HARDIEPLANK® LAP SIDING AROUND WINDOWS WITH AN INTEGRATED J-CHANNEL

When installing fiber cement around a window with a “J” channel there are a few guidelines which should be followed to control water flow:

1. All windows must be installed per manufacturers installation instructions and must incorporate all necessary flashings.
2. At the bottom sides of the window, a flashing must be installed that will redirect any water that runs down the inside of the “J” channel out and away so that it does not run down the wall assembly and behind the plank below the window.
   a. This can be done by inserting a flashing that runs the entire length of the window (option 1) or by cutting the weather resistive barrier towards the bottom of the window and inserting a smaller flashing and taping with seam tape to reseal the weather resistive barrier (option 2).
   b. This flashing would then be lapped over the last plank at the bottom of the window, similar to a joint flashing, to direct water down and out to the front of the cladding.
3. A “z” flashing must be installed and integrated into the weather resistive barrier at the top of the window. The “z” flashing will allow water to be drained away from the window and wall, opposed to being captured in the “J” at the top of the window. (Refer to James Hardie Installation Instructions for further “z” flashing details).
4. Seal all field cut non factory ends with an exterior grade paint, primer, or sealer.
   a. Insert ends of plank into the “J” channel of the window.
   b. Do not try to squeeze caulk into the “J” channel.
   c. Plank integrated into “J” channel must be primed, painted or caulked.

JOINT FLASHING WITH HARDIEPLANK® LAP SIDING

One or more of the following joint treatment options are required by code (as referenced 2009 IRC R703.10.2)
A. Joint Flashing (James Hardie recommended)
B. Caulking* (Caulking is not recommended for ColorPlus for aesthetic reasons as the Caulking and ColorPlus will weather differently. For the same reason, do not caulk nail heads on ColorPlus products.)
C. “H” jointer cover Flashing behind butt joints provides an extra level of protection against the entry of water at the joint.

James Hardie recommends 6 in. wide flashing that overlaps the course below by 1 in. Some local building codes may require different size flashing. Joint-flashing material must be durable, waterproof materials that do not react with cement products. Examples of suitable material include finished coil stock and code compliant water-resistive barriers. Other products may also be suitable.
The reasons for this are:

1. The use of joint flashing behind field butt joints is an approved joint treatment method as described in the 2006 International Building Code and is recognized by James Hardie and experts across the building industry to be a superior method.

   "1405.17.2 Horizontal lap siding. Lap siding shall be lapped a minimum of 1 1/4 inches (32 mm) and shall have the ends sealed with caulk, covered with an H section joint cover or located over a strip of flashing."

Experts across the industry recognize flashings as an effective and responsible method for draining a wall system:

   "The fundamental principle of water management is to shed water by layering materials in such a way that water is directed downwards and outwards out of the building or away from the building. The key to this fundamental principle is drainage. The most elegant expression of this concept is a flashing. Flashings are the most under-rated building enclosure component and arguably the most important."


2. Reduced maintenance required by the home owner – It is recognized by James Hardie, several caulking manufacturers, experts across the industry, and experienced home owners that when caulking is used at field butt joints, maintenance will be required. Depending on the specific product and the application, caulked field butt joints will need to be maintained to guarantee continued performance over the life of the building. In addition, several sealant/caulking manufacturers recommend against using their products at butt joints in fiber cement siding for many of the reasons discussed here.

3. Improved appearance – When installed properly, flashing at a field butt joint can create a better looking joint. James Hardie recommends butting field joints together in moderate contact which achieves a more continuous looking joint. When utilizing a caulked butt joint, a gap specified by the caulk manufacturer must be left at the joint. Over time as the caulk ages, this joint can become pronounced on the wall and stand out.

### JAMES HARDIE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALTERNATE FASTENERS AND METHODS OF FASTENING

The fastening requirements for each product are stated in one or more of the following technical documents and in some cases fastener products may be referenced. Below are the steps that can be used to demonstrate an alternate fastener’s equivalency to the James Hardie published fastening requirements.

1. It is the responsibility of either the property owner, design professional, contractor, or installer to consult:
   a. The fastener Manufacturer for a Product Listing Specification or Code Compliance report that covers the installation method in question, or;
   b. A licensed Architect or Professional Engineer to make an equivalency statement linking the alternate fastener (or fastening method) to the fastening requirements published within the relevant James Hardie technical document;

2. Once in possession of the information gathered in step one it is the responsibility of the property owner, design professional, contractor, or installer to make his or her case to the Building Official¹

¹The Building Official reserves the right to approve alternate materials, design and methods of construction, 2006 International Building Code® Section 104.11, 2006 International Residential Code Section R104.11, and 1997 Uniform Building Code Section 104.2.8. All national, state, and local building code requirements must be followed and where they are more stringent than the James Hardie installation requirements, state and local requirements will take precedence.
Appendix B

Estimating

Siding

All houses can be broken down to triangles, rectangles, and squares. Using these simple shapes it is very easy to estimate the amount of siding required.

1. Break down the portions of the house to be sided into the simple shapes (squares, rectangles, triangles) Figures 12.1 - 12.4.
2. Determine the height and width of each shape.
3. Multiply height x width to determine square footage. For triangles divide the total by 2.
4. Add all of the square footage numbers together.
5. Subtract large items such as garage doors, large doors, large windows, and banks of windows from total.
   Do not remove small windows, doors, vents, or other small areas not being sided.
6. Total all numbers. This gives you the total covered area.
7. Use the coverage charts located in this section to determine the number needed.
8. Add a minimum of 5% for waste. If there are multiple (3 or more) gables, chases, bump outs, or dormers add 10%.

   * Material for starter strip is included in the calculation for waste.

Trim

Number of HardieTrim® Boards:

Trim is applied to corners and around doors and windows. Trim is also used for fascia board, rake board, band board, frieze board and other details.

1. Determine which areas are to be trimmed.
2. Measure all openings to be trimmed including doors, windows, vent openings, corners (inside and outside), and other areas.
3. Measure for fascia, rakes, and frieze boards.
4. Add the lengths for corners, fascia, rakes, and frieze and add 5% for waste.
5. Add the lengths for window and door trim and add 10% for waste.
6. Add the total from lines 4 and 5 to determine the amount of trim needed.

The estimation methods in this section are meant as a guide. James Hardie does not assume responsibility for over or under ordering of product.
### HardiePlank® Lap Siding Coverage Chart* (number of planks)

| Coverage Area (square feet) | Plank Width (in) | W. (in) | 5.25 6.25 7.25 8.25 9.25 12<br>Exp. (in) | 4 5 6 7 8 10.75 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------------------------------|
| 100                         | 25               | 20      | 17 14 13 9 9 9 |
| 200                         | 50               | 40      | 33 29 25 19 19 19 |
| 300                         | 75               | 60      | 50 43 38 28 28 28 |
| 400                         | 100              | 80      | 67 57 50 37 37 37 |
| 500                         | 125              | 100     | 83 71 63 47 47 47 |
| 600                         | 150              | 120     | 100 86 75 56 56 56 |
| 700                         | 175              | 140     | 117 100 88 65 65 65 |
| 800                         | 200              | 160     | 133 114 100 74 74 74 |
| 900                         | 225              | 180     | 150 129 113 84 84 84 |
| 1000                        | 250              | 200     | 167 143 125 93 93 93 |
| 1100                        | 275              | 220     | 183 157 138 102 102 102 |
| 1200                        | 300              | 240     | 200 171 150 112 112 112 |
| 1300                        | 325              | 260     | 217 186 163 121 121 121 |
| 1400                        | 350              | 280     | 233 200 175 130 130 130 |
| 1500                        | 375              | 300     | 250 214 188 140 140 140 |
| 1600                        | 400              | 320     | 267 229 200 149 149 149 |
| 1700                        | 425              | 340     | 283 243 215 158 158 158 |
| 1800                        | 450              | 360     | 300 257 225 167 167 167 |
| 1900                        | 475              | 380     | 317 271 238 184 184 184 |
| 2000                        | 500              | 400     | 333 286 250 186 186 186 |
| 2100                        | 525              | 420     | 350 300 263 195 195 195 |
| 2200                        | 550              | 440     | 367 314 275 205 205 205 |
| 2300                        | 575              | 460     | 383 329 288 144 144 144 |
| 2400                        | 600              | 480     | 400 343 300 222 222 222 |
| 2500                        | 625              | 500     | 417 357 313 233 233 233 |
| 2600                        | 650              | 520     | 433 371 325 242 242 242 |
| 2700                        | 675              | 540     | 450 386 338 251 251 251 |
| 2800                        | 700              | 560     | 467 400 350 260 260 260 |
| 2900                        | 725              | 580     | 483 414 363 270 270 270 |
| 3000                        | 750              | 600     | 500 429 375 279 279 279 |

### HardiePanel® Vertical Siding Coverage Chart* (number of panels)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage Area (square feet)</th>
<th>Panel Size (ft)</th>
<th>4x8 (32SF)</th>
<th>4x9 (36SF)</th>
<th>4x10 (40SF)</th>
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<td>94</td>
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### Nail Coverage Chart** (number of nails)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage Area (square feet)</th>
<th>Plank Width (in)</th>
<th>Width (in)</th>
<th>5.25</th>
<th>6.25</th>
<th>7.25</th>
<th>8.25</th>
<th>9.25</th>
<th>12&lt;br&gt;Exposure (in)</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>10.75</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

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*Coverage chart does not include waste. ** Number of nails given are for building framed 16 in o.c.

The estimation methods in this section are meant as a guide. James Hardie does not assume responsibility for over or under ordering of product.
HardieShingle® Siding

**HardieShingle Staggered Edge Notched Panel Coverage**

Panels are available in 48 in lengths. Pieces needed for one square (100 sq. ft) of product coverage = approximately 50, (depending on ratio of length to height of wall) based on maximum exposure of 6 in.

**HardieShingle Straight Edge Notched Panels Coverage**

Panels are available in 48 in lengths. Pieces needed for one square (100 sq. ft) of product coverage = approximately 43, (depending on ratio of length to height of wall) based on maximum exposure of 7 in.

**HardieShingle Half-round Notched Panel Coverage**

Panels are available in 48 in lengths. Pieces needed for one square (100 sq. ft) of product coverage = approximately 43, based on a maximum exposure of 7 in.

**HardieShingle Individual Shingle Coverage***

Shingles are available in 4.2 in, 5.5 in, 6.75 in, 7.25 in and 10 in widths, Bundles needed for one square (100 sq. ft) of product coverage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shingle Width</th>
<th># of Bundles (5 in Exp.)</th>
<th># of Bundles (7 in Exp.)</th>
<th>Pieces per Bundle (5 in Exp.)</th>
<th>Pieces per Bundle (7 in Exp.)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>4.2 in</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.5 in</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.75 in</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.25 in</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 in</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Individual shingles are not available in all areas. Check your local dealer for availability.

**HardieSoffit® Panels**

- For 12 in. and 16 in width soffits: Divide total lineal footage of soffit and/or eaves by 12.
- For 24 in width soffits: Divide total lineal footage of soffit and/or eaves by 8.
Appendix C

Glossary of Building Terms

**Back Roll** - To roll over a freshly spray painted surface with a roller.

**Back Sealing/Priming** - Back sealing and back priming are used interchangeably in the field and refer to the act of applying a sealer or primer to the back of a cladding material to minimize the potential for water absorption through the backside of the product.

**Band Board** - A decorative piece of trim placed between two floors along the rim joist.

**Bevel Cut** - See weather cut

**Blind Nailing** - The action of placing a fastener through the top edge of lap siding that will be covered by the next course of siding.

**Bump Out** - A built out protrusion from a building.

**Butt Joint** - To place materials end-to-end or end-to-edge without overlapping. Also known as a field joint.

**Caulk** - A compound used to fill cracks, gaps, seams and joints.

**Chase** - A framed enclosed space around a flue pipe or a channel in a wall, or through a ceiling for something to lie in or pass through.

**Course** - A row of planks, one plank wide running the length of the house.

**Dormer** - A gabled extension built out from a sloping roof to accommodate a vertical window.

**Drip Cap** - A molding or metal flashing placed on the exterior topside of a door or window frame to cause water to drip beyond the outside of the frame.

**Drip Edge** - A metal or vinyl flashing placed on the top edge of the roof sheathing which directs water away from the structure to prevent seepage under or behind the exterior trim or fascia.

**Eave** - The lower part of the roof that projects over the exterior wall assembly.

**Electro-Galvanized** - Covered with zinc using a plating process.

**Face** - The side of the siding, trim, or soffit showing once the product has been installed.

**Face Nailing** - The action of placing a fastener through the overlap of a plank. The fastener will be visible.

**Fascia Board** - A trim board attached to the ends of the rafters.

**Finished Grade** - The level at which the ground surface meets the foundation of a building.

**Flashing** - A thin flat metal positioned under/behind roofing, windows, doors, corner posts, etc. to keep draining water from penetrating the house.

**Frieze Board** - A horizontal member connecting the top of the siding with the soffit

**Furring/Furring Strip** - Furring strips are long, thin strips of wood, metal or Fiber Cement used to make backing surfaces to support the finished surfaces.

**Gable** - The end of a wall that is created when a roof line is pitched and slopes in two directions.

**Galvanized** - Covered with zinc. Either hot-dipped or electro-plated.

**Grade** - The height of the ground on which something stands.

**Horizontal** - Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

**Joint Flashing** - An additional weather resistive barrier placed behind a butt joint.

**Lap** - To over lap a course of siding with another course of siding.

**Level** - A position of measurement truly and exactly horizontal, 90° from a plumb surface.

**Light Block** - Decorative trim item placed under light fixtures and other exterior fixtures.

**Miter** - To make a diagonal cut, beveled to a specific angle 45° and 22 1/2° are common.
Appendix C (cont.)

**Mud Sill** - A building member resting and normally attached to the foundation of a building running around the perimeter of the building. Also known as sill plate.

**OSB** - Oriented Strand Board. A common type of structural panel sheathing.

**PEL** - Personal Permissible Exposure Limit. The maximum daily exposure level to respirable silica. OSHA’s Personal Exposure Limit is 0.1 mg/m3.

**Plumb** - A position of measurement truly and exactly vertical, 90° from a level surface.

**Plunge Cut** - The act of driving a saw into the body of a material.

**Rafter Tail** - The end of a rafter extending past the wall assembly.

**Rain Screen Wall** - Consists of an exterior cladding, a cavity behind the cladding typically created through the use of furring strips for the purpose of drainage and venting to the outside; an innerwall plane incorporating a weather resistant barrier.

**Rake Board** - Decorative trim placed at an angle.

**Rigid Sheathing** - Plywood or OSB.

**Rim Joist** - The board that the rest of the joists are nailed to. It runs the entire perimeter of the house.

**Rip Cut** - Cut along the grain, usually lengthwise on a board.

**Scroll Work** - Decorative trim work.

**Sheathing** - Sheets of plywood, gypsum board, or other material nailed to the outside face of studs as a base for exterior siding.

**Shim** - A building material, usually wood, used to even a surface.

**Silica** - Mineral that is composed of silicon dioxide, SiO2.

**Speed Square** - Triangle shaped measuring device used in a variety of framing and siding applications.

**Stage** - To deliver, stack, or store material in a specific location.

**Starter Strip** - An accessory used under the first course of siding to provide a consistent plank angle.

**Sub-Fascia** - Framing member attached to the rafter tails used to support the fascia or used to pad out the fascia.

**T-Shed** – A shed with a single vertical wall and a roof that hangs off that wall on either side. The cross section of the shed is shaped like a ‘T’.

**Vertical** - Being or situated at right angles to the horizon; upright.

**Weather Cut** - 15° to 45° cut used to join two boards.

**Weather-Resistive Barrier** - A building paper that protects building materials from exterior water penetration.

**Z-Flashing** - A piece of flashing bent into the shape of a “z”. Used over window trim, band boards, panel intersections, and other vertical surfaces.
Appendix D

Code References

Note: All building work must be in accordance with the applicable local building codes. The following is a list of the key code clauses. It is provided as a reference tool and not intended to be a substitute for proper design of approved construction. ASTM E1825 also provides guidance on the evaluation of materials, products and systems used in exterior wall construction.

Site and Foundations
Chapter 18 Foundations and Retaining Walls
1803.3 (03, 06) Site grading; 1804.3 (09, 12) Site grading;
1804.4 (15) Site grading
Code for One- and Two- Family Dwellings
Chapter 4 Foundations
R401.3 Drainage

Ground Clearances
Chapter 18 Foundations and Retaining Walls
1803.3 (03, 06) Site grading; 1804.3 (09, 12) Site grading;
1804.4 (15) Site grading
Chapter 23 Wood
2304.11.2.2 (03, 06, 09, 12) Wood supported by exterior
foundation walls.
2304.12.1.2 (15) Wood supported by exterior foundation walls
Code for One- and Two- Family Dwellings
Chapter 3 Building Planning
Chapter 4 Foundations
R404.1.6 Height above finished grade

Moisture Management
Chapter 14 Exterior Walls
1404.1 General
1404.2 Weather-resistant barrier
1405.1 General
1405.2 Weather Protection
1405.3 Flashing (03, 06)
1405.4 Flashing (09, 12, 15)
1405.17 (03, 06) Joints
1405.16 (09, 12, 15) Joints

for One- and Two- Family Dwellings
Chapter 7 Wall Covering
R703.2 Weather-resistant barrier
R703.8 Flashing
R703.10 Joints

Wall Construction
Chapter 22 Steel
Chapter 23 Wood

for One- and Two- Family Dwellings
Chapter 6 Wall Construction
R602.10 Wall bracing

Fastening
Chapter 14 Exterior Walls
1405.15 (03, 06) Fiber cement siding
1405.16 (09, 12, 15) Fiber cement siding
1406.2.2 (03, 06) Architectural trim
1406.2.2.2 (09) Trim
1406.2 (12, 15) Combustible exterior wall coverage

for One- and Two- Family Dwellings
Chapter 7 Wall Covering
R703.4 (03, 06, 09, 12) Attachments
R703.3 (15) Nominal thickness and attachments