

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR WALLS
ILLUSTRATION

TOPIC: EXTERIOR WALLS

ELEMENT: WOOD SIDING REPAIR

1. REPAIR

- a. **Loose or warped boards:** Renail loosened siding boards. If boards are severely warped and will not lie flat replace the entire board.
- b. **Replacing individual boards:** Cut nails using a hacksaw blade slid up behind board to be removed. If board is not to be repaired and re-installed it can be split out with hammer and chisel. Do not use "rough sawn" replacement siding. Back prime siding boards before installing. Slip into position and nail with hot-dipped galvanized nails approximately 1" above lower edge of board. Nail shank should be about 1/4" above top edge of underlying board.
- c. **Split boards:** Carefully remove split board without further damage. Clean surfaces of split and allow wood to dry thoroughly. Inject epoxy cement into split and clamp tight. When glue has set, remove clamps, sand, and re-install.
- d. **Filling voids:** Gouges, empty nail and screw holes, and small areas of rot can be cleaned out and filled with epoxy filler. * Holes and cracks 1/4" or less across can be filled with window putty or common wood filler.

* These tasks involve specialized knowledge and hazardous products - consult a specialist.

2. MAINTENANCE

- a. Scrape off all loose paint. Sand.
- b. Treat bare wood with paintable water repellent preservative.
- c. Repaint with one prime coat and two finish coats minimum.

3. UPGRADING

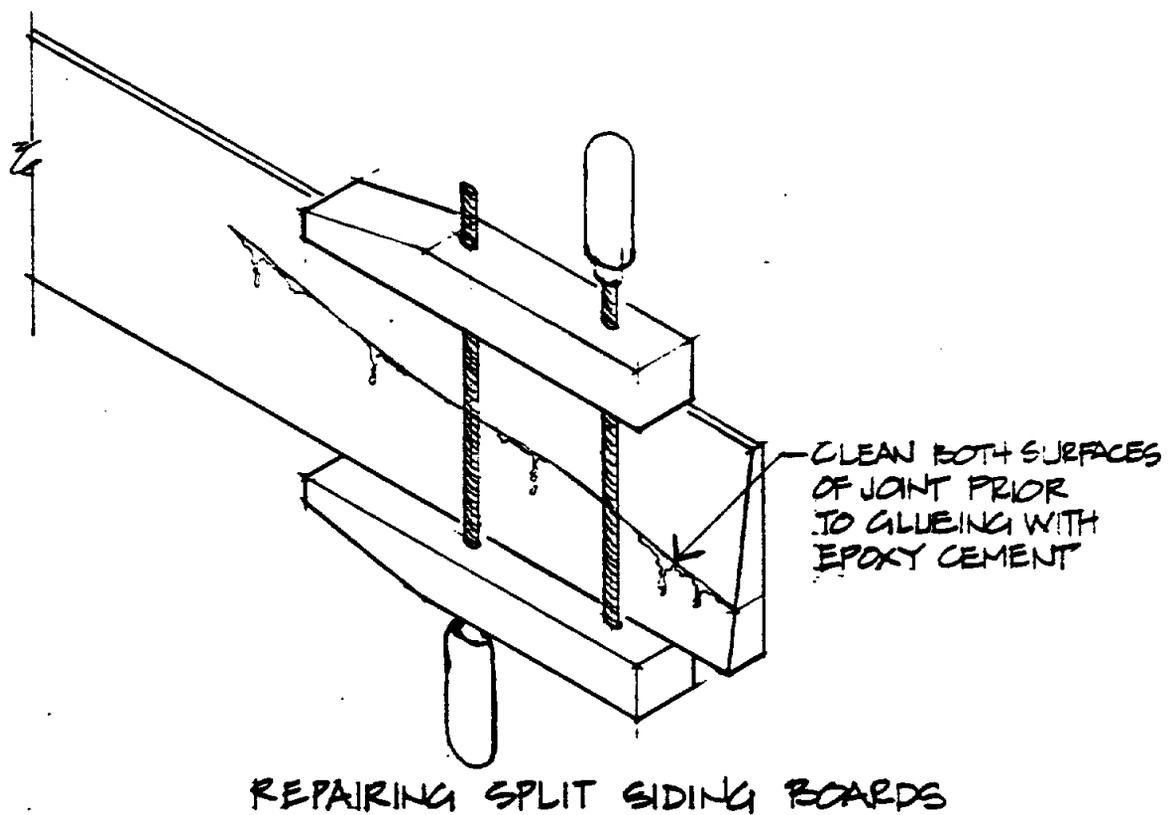
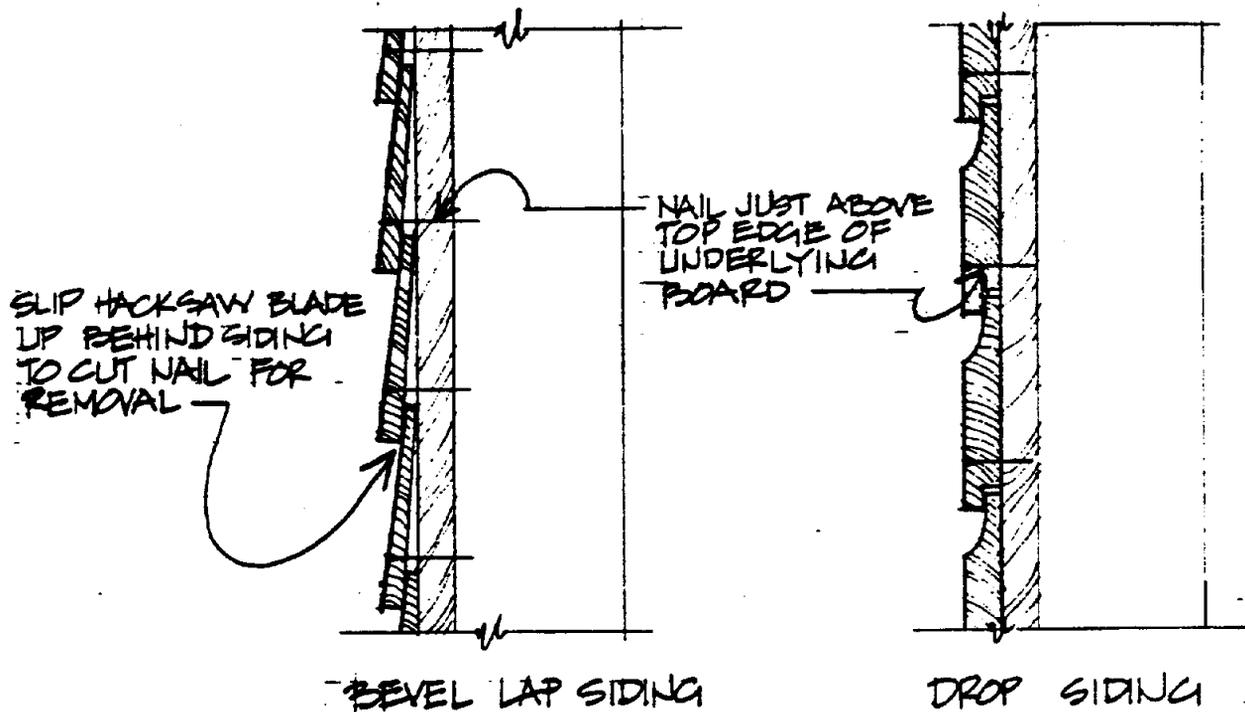
- a. Redo poor quality and sloppy repair jobs previously done.
- b. Remove previous patches made with incompatible siding styles (i.e.: bevel siding used on a building with drop siding) and replace with appropriate type.

4. RELATED ILLUSTRATIONS

- a. 4.11 Wood Trim Repair

5. RELATED ARTICLES

- a. 4.5 Exterior Paint
- b. 4.1 Wood



WOOD SIDING

NOTES

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TOPIC: EXTERIOR WALLS

ELEMENT: SHINGLE SIDING REPAIR

1. REPAIR

Cracked, broken, excessively curled, or missing shingles can easily be replaced individually:

- a. With hammer and chisel split shingle from butt end up, about 3/4" in from the sides (likely location for nails). Pull the pieces out from around the nails. Nails remaining behind the exposure area of the adjacent course above will have to be removed or they will block the insertion of the new shingle. Alternately a shingle puller can be used to remove shingles in one piece with nails.
- b. Trim new shingle to proper width with a plane or saw and prime the front and back.
- c. Slip into place. If left over nails farther up block it before it is all the way into position the top end will have to be trimmed by the distance it sticks out at the bottom.
- d. Face nail with hot dipped zinc coated nails.

When replacing larger areas keep course lines straight with a straight length of 1 x 2 or 1 x 3 temporary tacked to the wall at the butt line of the course being replaced. Rest butt ends of shingles on top edge of this temporary straight edge for alignment before nailing.

2. MAINTENANCE

- a. Renail loose shingles.
- b. Repaint when needed.

3. RELATED ILLUSTRATIONS

- a. 5.8 Flashings

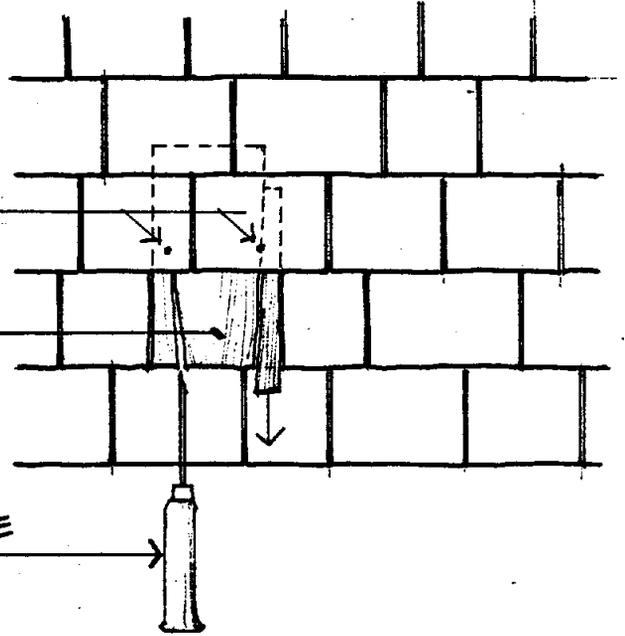
4. RELATED ARTICLES

- a. 4.1 Wood

REMOVE NAILS
BEHIND
COURSE ABOVE

SHINGLE TO BE
REMOVED

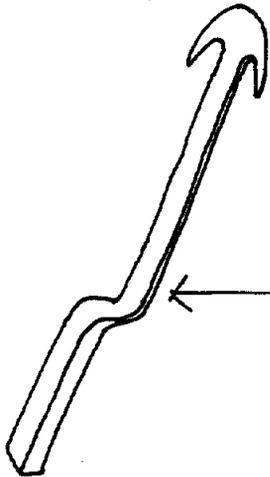
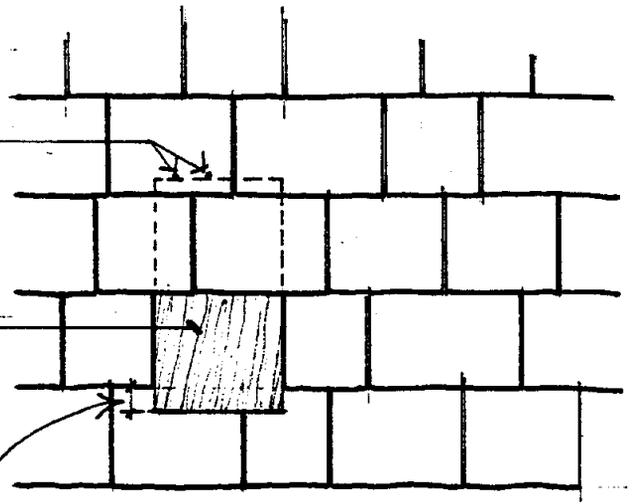
SPLIT SHINGLE WITH
CHISEL AND REMOVE
PIECES.



NAILS BEHIND
BLOCKING COMPLETE
INSERTION OF
NEW SHINGLE

NEW SHINGLE

TRIM TOP END BY
THIS AMOUNT



"SHINGLE PULLER"

SHINGLE SIDING

NOTES

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ILLUSTRATION

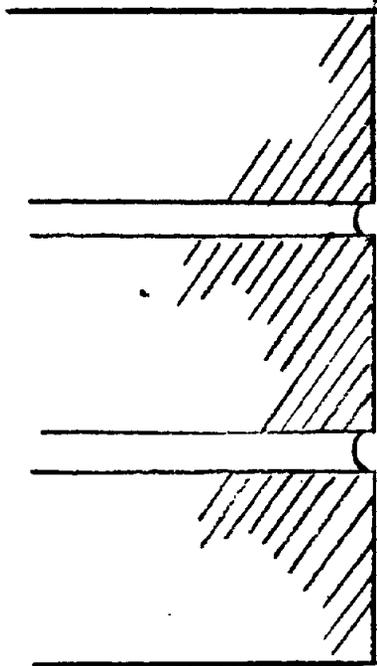
4.10

MASONRY JOINTS

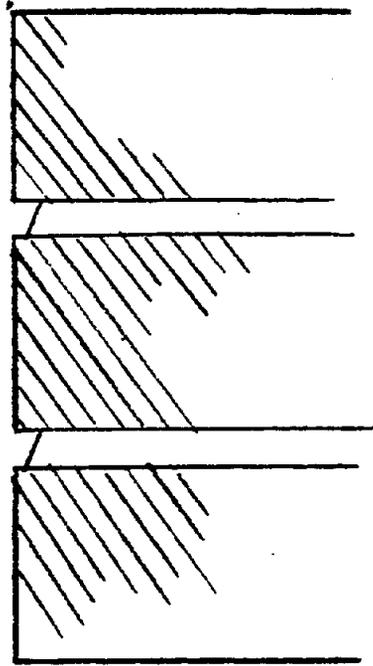
TOPIC: EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR WALLS

ELEMENT: MASONRY JOINTS

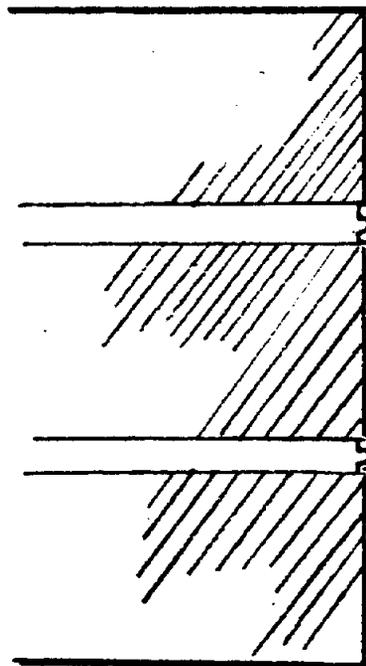
This illustration defines the brick joints referred to in this manual or found in historic buildings. The concave joint sheds water better than the weathered or raked joint and should be considered in repointing work where beaded joints do not occur.



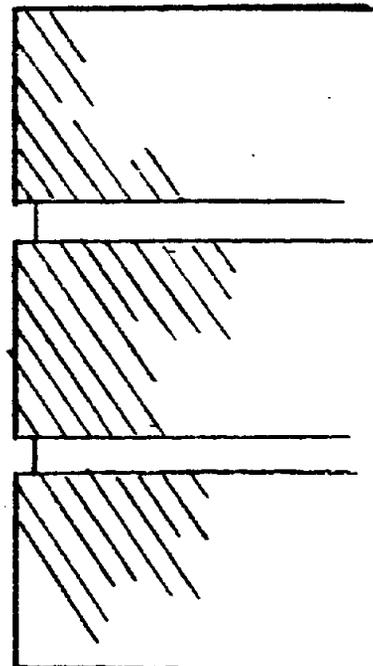
CONCAVE



WEATHERED



BEADED (TUCKPOINT)



RAKED

MASONRY JOINTS

NOTES