



Breckenridge - Roseburg's premium siding panel designed to create a beautiful, natural wood appearance. The face of the panel has an elegant rough cedar appearance.



Select Veneer - Choice of three strong and durable face veneers with a natural wood appearance that is excellent for further finishing.



DuraTemp® - Tough hardboard face that won't split, crack or check - even with rough treatment. It has the texture and appearance of natural rough sawn cedar.





BRECKENRIDGE SIDING

Breckenridge is Roseburg's premium siding panel that is designed to create a beautiful, natural wood appearance that will last for generations. The face of the panel is manufactured using a select, plug-free import hardwood veneer that has an elegant rough cedar appearance. The inner core of the panel is made from strong western softwood veneer and a fully water resistant (NAUF) phenolic resin.

Unlike vinyl and cement siding, Breckenridge is made from real wood, an environmentally friendly renewable resource.

Key Advantages

- Elegant appearance with patch-free face
- Greater dimensional stability
- Produced from select plug free faced veneers
- Produced in all the common groove patterns
- Primed available
- Meets or exceeds PS 1 standards
- Certain siding items are CalFire Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Listed. See WUI Tech bulletin for more information.

SELECT VENEER

Choose from the following select superior face veneers that are all excellent for further finishing:

- Douglas Fir
- Southern Pine
- Radiata Pine

The inner core of the panel is made from strong western softwood veneer and fully water resistant (NAUF) phenolic resin.

Unlike vinyl and cement siding, Select Veneer – Real Wood Siding is made from real wood, an environmentally friendly renewable resource.

Key Advantages

- Natural wood appearance
- Greater dimensional stability
- Face produced from select western veneer
- Produced in all the common groove patterns
- Primed available
- FSC Certified Panels available
- Manufactured to meet or exceed APA – The Wood Association performance standards
- Meets or exceeds PS 1 standards
- Certain siding items are CalFire Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Listed. See WUI Tech bulletin for more information.

SPECIFICATIONS

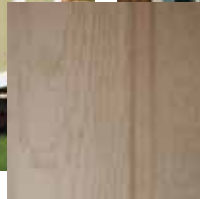
	Breckenridge	Select Veneer
Groove Patterns	4", 8", 12" RB&B or Plain	4", 8"
Lengths	8', 9', 10'	8', 9', 10'
Widths	4'	4'
Thickness	11/32", 15/32", 19/32"	11/32", 15/32", 19/32"
Siding Grade	APA & PS 1 Specifications	APA & PS 1 Specifications
Plys	11/32" - 3 ply 15/32" & 19/32" - 5 ply	11/32" - 3 ply 15/32" & 19/32" - 5 ply
Face Species	Imported plug-free	Select
Inner Plies / Back Veneer	C grade or better western softwood	C grade or better western softwood
Adhesive	Exterior, fully water resistant phenolic glue	Exterior, fully water resistant phenolic glue
Approved Span Ratings	11/32" at 16" o.c. All other thicknesses, deep groove at 16" o.c. Plain at 24" o.c.	11/32" at 16" o.c. All other thicknesses, deep groove at 16" o.c. Plain at 24" o.c.



SHEDS



RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL



DURATEMP SIDING

DuraTemp is manufactured with a tough hardboard face that won't split, crack or check - even with rough treatment. It has the texture and appearance of natural rough sawn cedar. The inner core of the panel is made from strong western softwood veneer and a fully water resistant (NAUF) phenolic resin.

Unlike vinyl and cement siding, DuraTemp Siding is made from real wood, an environmentally friendly renewable resource.

Key Advantages

- Natural rough sawn cedar appearance
- Greater dimensional stability
- Tough hardboard face
- Produced in all the common groove patterns
- Primed available
- Easy to paint, and can withstand exposure to the elements
- NAUF (No added urea formaldehyde)
- Meets or exceeds ICBO/ICCES Report No. ER4856 and HUD-UM-40C standards
- 50 Year Limited Warranty
- Certain siding items are CalFire Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Listed. See WUI Tech bulletin for more information.

SPECIFICATIONS

	DuraTemp
Groove Patterns	4", 8"
Lengths	7', 8', 9', 10'
Widths	4'
Thickness	15/32", 19/32"
Siding Grade	APA & PS 1 Specifications
Plys	15/32" & 19/32" - 5 ply
Face Species	Hardboard
Inner Plies / Back Veneer	C grade or better western softwood
Adhesive	Exterior, fully water resistant phenolic glue
Approved Span Ratings	15/32" at 16" o.c. 19/32" (4" & 8" groove) at 16" o.c.

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. Semi-transparent or opaque stains can be used on Breckenridge but are not recommended on Douglas Fir or DuraTemp siding. 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 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.

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.

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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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The Engineered Wood Association
CERTIFIED SIDING



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