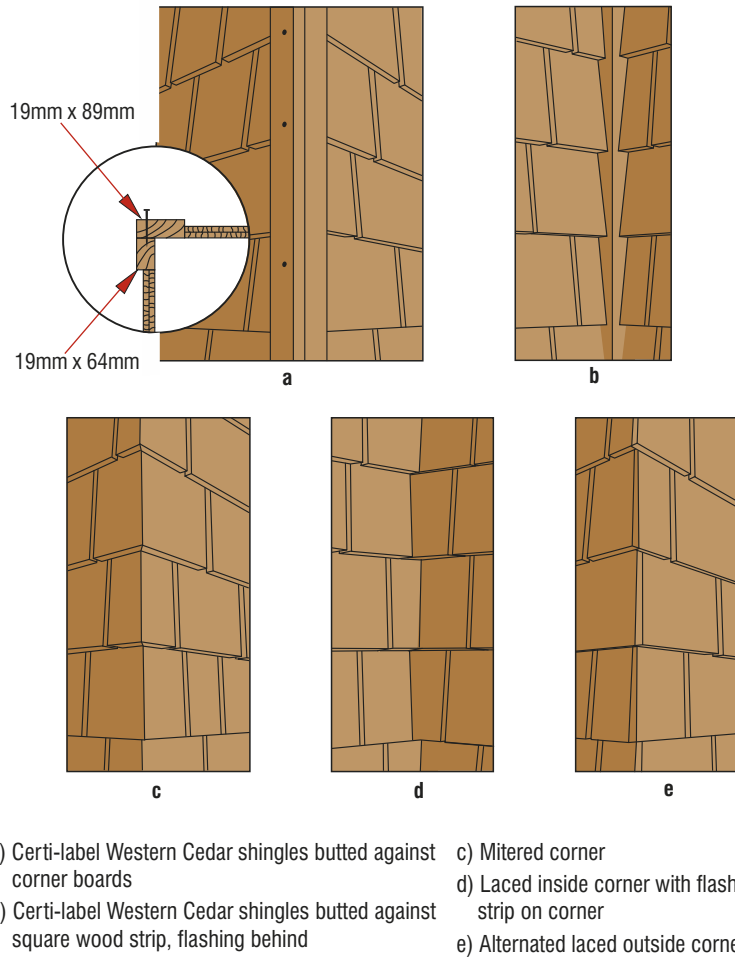


Corners

Neatly fitting inside or outside corners are easily made. It is standard practice to lace outside corners (Figure 8e). On wide exposures this method requires small nails near the Certi-label Western Cedar shingle butts to tighten and hold the lapped corners. For these corners use only nails that are corrosion resistant. In double course applications, the exposed Certi-label Western Cedar shingle or shake shall be face-nailed with two hot-dipped galvanized or stainless steel casing nails, driven 51mm above the butt line, and 19mm from each edge. Certi-label Western Cedar shingles wider than 254mm require 2 additional nails and these two nails are driven approximately 25mm apart near the center of the shingle. Corner boards also can be used to advantage by nailing a 19mm x 89mm cedar board to a 19mm x 64mm cedar board, then attaching the preassembled corner to the building (Figure 8a).

It is good practice to use flashing behind Certi-label Western Cedar shingles or shakes at the inside and outside corners. They may be butted against a square wood strip (Figure 8b), or they may be fitted one course to the other (Figure 8d). When the latter method is used, courses must be completed on each wall progressively, and can be best applied by working from the corners while alternately fitting one course to the other. (Figure 9)

It is preferred practice to install inside/outside corner flashing to safeguard against the cracking or tearing of No. 30 felt underlayment at these corners.



- a) Certi-label Western Cedar shingles butted against corner boards
- b) Certi-label Western Cedar shingles butted against square wood strip, flashing behind
- c) Mitered corner
- d) Laced inside corner with flashing behind inside strip on corner
- e) Alternated laced outside corner

Figure 8: Corner Option Details



Figure 9: Fitting Laced Corner Courses