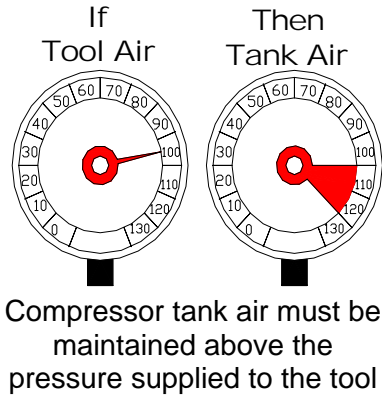


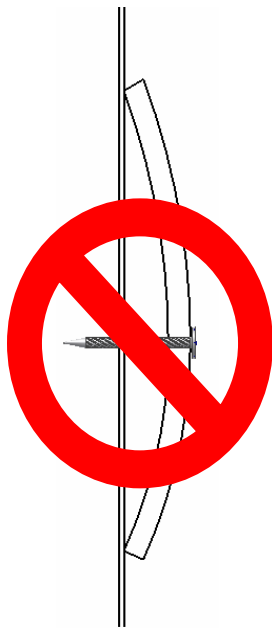


## Installing Cement Fiber Board Siding



### Always Have Adequate Air Pressure at Tool

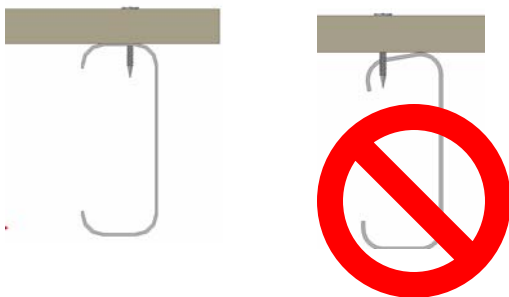
The air compressor and hose assembly must provide constant pressure and an adequate volume of air to drive pins properly. The lowest pressure at the compressor must be regulated higher than the pressure set for the tool needed to consistently drive the pins. Excessive length of air hose is also a factor to assure proper volume, keep air hose lengths to a minimum.



### Always Push Siding Against Stud Before Pin is Driven

Press the tool firmly against the siding before driving the pin. Push the tool just hard enough to press the siding against the stud and then drive the pin. This will assure a tight fastening without bowing the stud.

If the siding is not in contact with the stud, press the material to the stud using your free hand. This will avoid pressing excessively with the tool, which can lead to inconsistent driving or deflection of the stud.

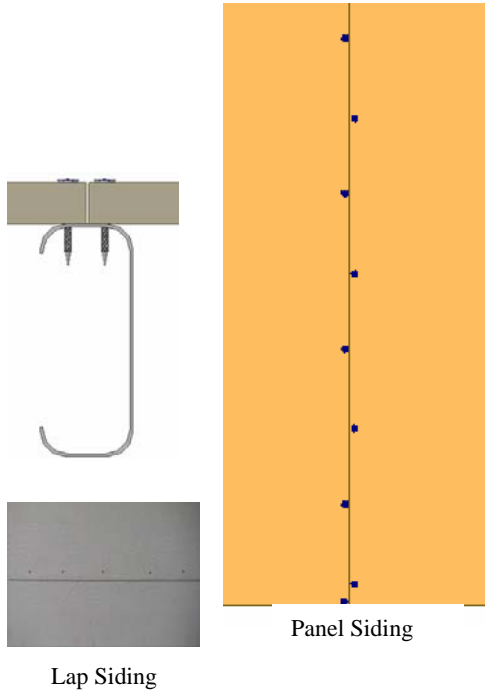


### Field Nail To "Hard Side" of Stud

Pin placement is very important even when field nailing. Drive the pin as close to the web or "Hard Side" of the stud as possible. Use a chalk line if necessary to fire closer to the "Hard Side". This will reduce deflection of the flange and assure a tight fastening.



## Installing Cement Fiber Board Siding



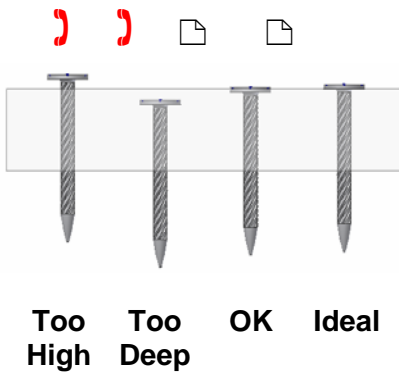
### Fastening a Butt Joint (Panel Siding)

Always stay a minimum of 3/8" from the edge of the board.

Stagger between fastener spacing whenever possible. Try to avoid pins being positioned side by side and keep a minimum of 2" between fasteners.

If a pin is left not fully driven, or over driven, place another pin 1" – 2" away from the improperly driven pin.

Fasten per siding manufacturer recommendations.  
One fastener per stud location



### Always Set Depth of Drive

Adjust the tool's depth control so the underneath side of the head contacts the surface of the siding. Do not drive the pin's head below the surface of the siding as the surface layer will tear and holding values will be significantly reduced. Do not leave the pin's head too high, which will not hold the sheathing against the studs.

### Long Span Supports

Cold formed steel studs with long spans have a tendency to flex and bow when pushed on. Whenever possible try to support the long spans with stiffeners and supports. When firing into 16 gauge material on long spans the use of GripShank® knurled pins can be substituted with regular knurled pins to minimize deflection with the more aggressive shank if the withdrawal values are acceptable.