

VINTAGE TIGHT KNOT BOARDS INSTALLATION

EXTERIOR TRIM BOARD INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

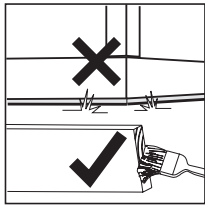




EXTERIOR TRIM BOARD INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

IMPORTANT: This manual includes the following 3 parts:

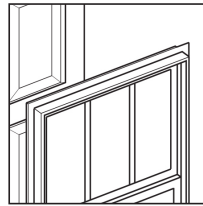
I. EXTERIOR INSTALLATION (p. 1-17)



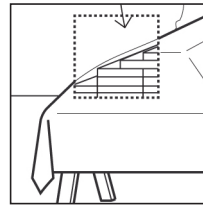
PREFACE &
THE DO's & DON'T's



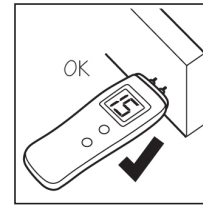
APPROVED USES



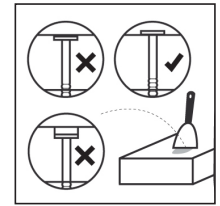
BEFORE YOU BEGIN



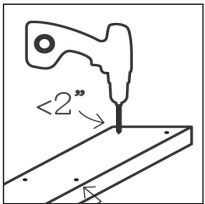
STORAGE



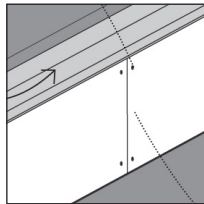
MOISTURE
CONTENT



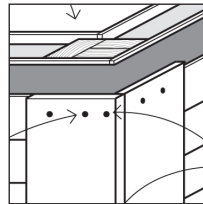
FASTENERS



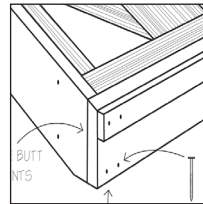
FASTENING
REQUIREMENTS



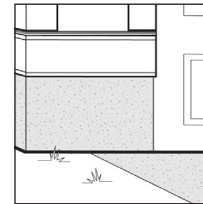
BUTT JOINTS



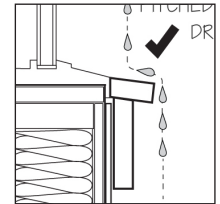
CORNER BOARDS



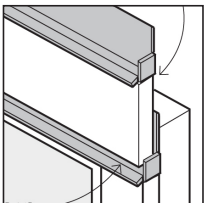
FASCIA, RAKE



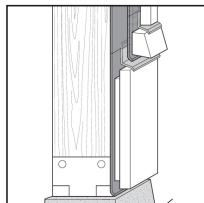
CLEARANCE



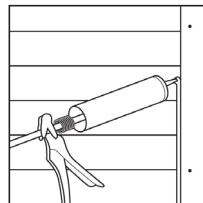
HORIZONTAL
PROFILES



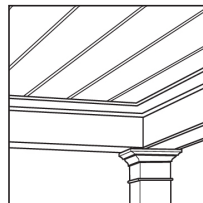
FLASHING,
HORIZONTAL CHANGES



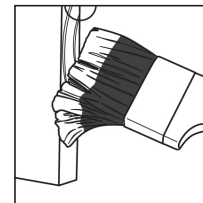
DECK &
COLUMN WRAPS



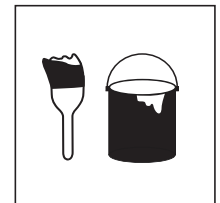
CAULKING



STARTER BOARD
CEILING & SOFFITS



PRIME ALL CUTS



PAINTING TRIM

II. MAINTENANCE (p. 18-20)

III. WARRANTY (p. i-iii)

Failure to install or maintain Vintage Trim Boards in accordance with applicable building codes and these instructions may affect its performance and void the limited warranty.

I. EXTERIOR INSTALLATION

Instructions for Vintage Trim Boards

PREFACE: Controlling Moisture

Design and construction considerations; every building structure should be designed and constructed to minimize any possible infiltration of moisture. **Moisture infiltration can be reduced & managed by incorporating construction practices that:**

- △ Do not allow moisture to accumulate for extended periods without runoff;
- △ Minimize moisture penetration by sealing & flashing
- △ Allow water that has penetrated the exterior envelope to easily drain away from the structure.

The use of flashing around wall penetrations, such as around window and door openings, can reduce moisture, but the performance of any building system depends on how its entire design and construction addresses local environment and climate conditions, building codes, and product and material limitations. Design and installation of flashing and sealing systems are the responsibility of the architect, contractor and installer, not that of the manufacturer of the building materials.

BEST PRACTICES:

for using Vintage Trim Boards on the exterior

Vintage Trim Boards are manufactured to give years of satisfaction and beauty to homeowners. The best service will result from installation according to traditional “best practices” for wood construction. Besides following the Installation Instructions and Maintenance Instructions (next sections), all installers of Vintage Trim Boards should follow these industry “best practices.”

✗ THE DO NOT LIST:

- ✗ Do not use for structural support purposes.
- ✗ Do not use trim for siding, decking, railing, fences, planters or trellises.
- ✗ Do not allow to be in contact with the ground.
- ✗ Do not backfill or place sod, mulch, etc., closer than 8”.
- ✗ Do not place in direct contact with concrete, masonry, patios, porches, and/or roofs.
- ✗ Do not install where water sprinklers can regularly wet.
- ✗ Do not install in a manner to allow water to be entrapped behind Vintage boards.
- ✗ Do not use caulking sealant as a substitute for flashing.
- ✗ Do not install with moisture content over 18%.
- ✗ Do not paint over wet Vintage boards.
- ✗ Do not install directly over rigid foam insulation. Instead, use furring strips to create an air space and a building wrap directly against foam insulation.
- ✗ Do not assume your installation crews know what to do.

✓ THE DO LIST:

- ✓ Do adhere strictly to Vintage Trim Boards installation and maintenance instructions.
- ✓ Do follow the local building code requirements.
- ✓ Do follow the highest building industry construction standards.
- ✓ Do install trim to create easy drainage planes to shed water accumulations.
- ✓ Do be aware of potential sources of moisture penetration, (including condensation), around the building, and modify the design accordingly.
- ✓ **Do re-coat all surfaces exposed by jobsite field cuts during installation.**
- ✓ Do paint within 1 year of installation.
- ✓ Do re-paint in accordance with the paint manufactures written label instructions.
- ✓ Do make sure your installation crews know how to install Vintage Trim Boards properly.

1. APPROVED USES



✓ RECOMMENDED FOR:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| ✓ WINDOW TRIM | ✓ RAKE | ✓ BAND BOARD |
| ✓ FASCIA | ✓ CORNER BOARD | ✓ COLUMN WRAPS |
| ✓ SOFFIT | ✓ DOOR TRIM | |

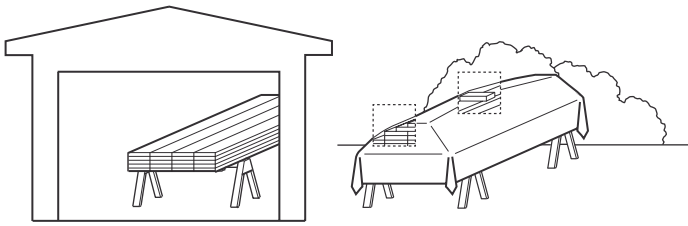
Vintage Trim Boards are a nonstructural decorative trim product and should not be used where structural lumber properties are required. The trim is designed to be applied to structural framing, sheathing and other materials. The diagram indicates

✗ DO NOT USE FOR:

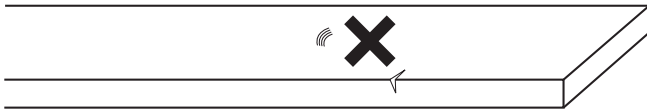
- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------|
| ✗ HAND RAILS | ✗ TRELLISES | ✗ FENCES |
| ✗ PLANTERS | ✗ DECKING | ✗ STAIRS (EXTERIOR) |
| ✗ PERGOLAS | ✗ SIDING | |

the approved applications for Vintage Trim Boards. Using Vintage Trim Boards for applications not identified above voids the limited warranty.

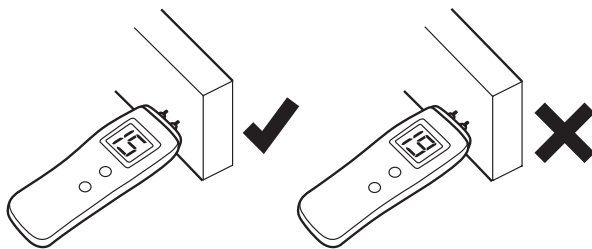
2. BEFORE YOU BEGIN



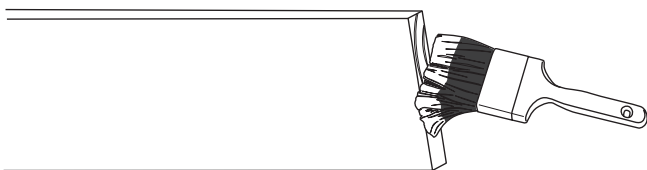
STORAGE: Before installation, protect Vintage Trim Boards from exposure to direct sunlight, water saturation, & dirt. Do not allow it to come in contact with ground. (See page 5 for storage instructions.)



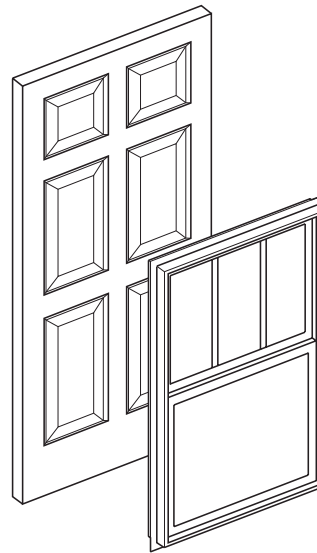
AVOID MARRING/SCUFFING: During cutting & handling, avoid marring & scuffing Vintage Trim Boards.



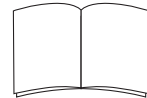
NEVER ABOVE 18% MOISTURE: Before installation, ensure that the Vintage Trim Boards are dry. Do not install Trim that has a moisture content above 18%. (See page 5 for more on moisture content.)



PRIME ALL CUTS: After cutting, re-coat all exposed surfaces with 2 coats of high quality exterior paint to 3 mils of dry finish. (See pages 16-17 for priming instructions.)



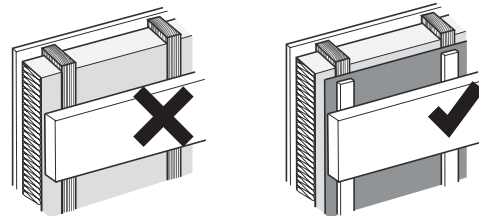
INSTALLED AS PER
THE MANUFACTURER'S
INSTRUCTIONS



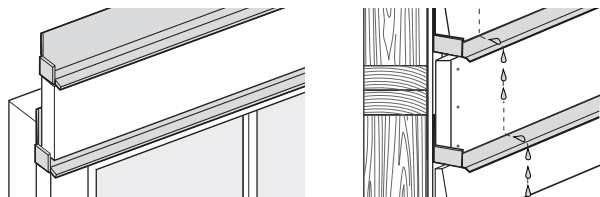
& INSTALLED
TO CODE

WINDOW/DOORS INSTALLED CORRECTLY:

Ensure window and doors are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and local building code specifications, before trimming with Vintage Trim Boards.

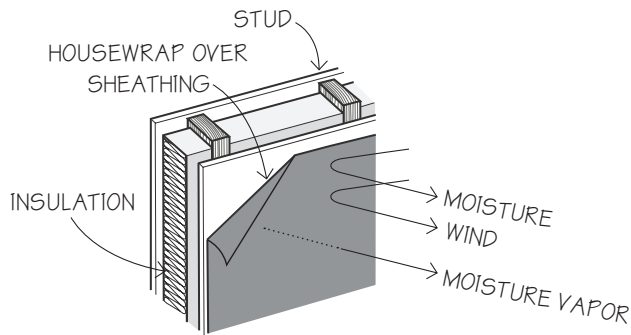


NOT IN CONTACT WITH FOAM: Ensure that Vintage Trim Boards are not installed directly over rigid foam insulation. Use furring strips to create an air space between the rigid foam and Trim Boards.



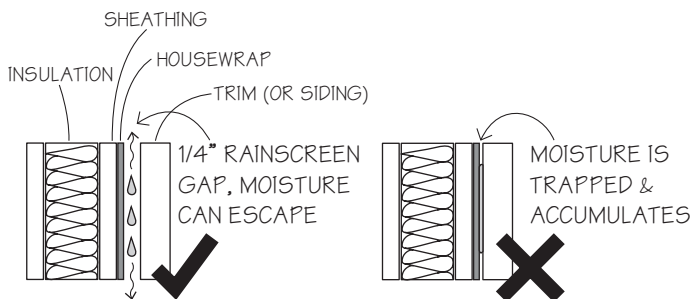
FLASHING: Ensure flashing is installed at all windows, doors, band boards, fascia, skirts, posts, and other areas where water must be directed away from the building. (See pages 10-12 for flashing instructions.)

2. BEFORE YOU BEGIN



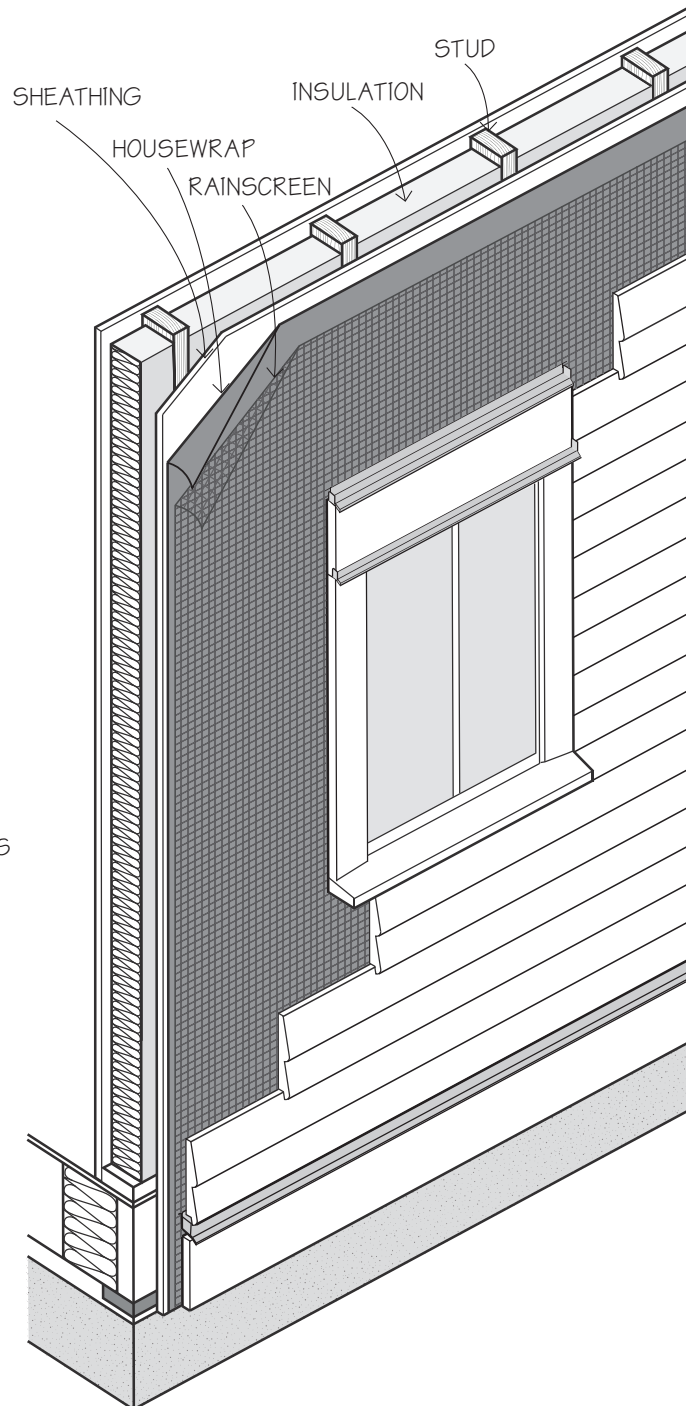
CREATE A WEATHER RESISTANT BARRIER

HOUSEWRAP* is designed to help prevent exterior water intrusion into a wall assembly, while still allowing water vapor to pass to the exterior.



PREVENT WATER ACCUMULATION

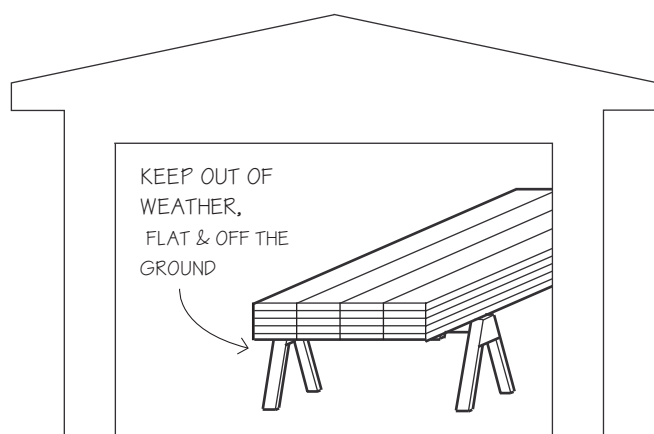
RAINSCREEN CONSTRUCTION* creates an air space between the housewrap and the back of siding & trim, and is recommended to provide drainage for water that has entered behind the siding and trim.



***ALWAYS INSTALL MATERIALS
ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S
INSTRUCTIONS!**

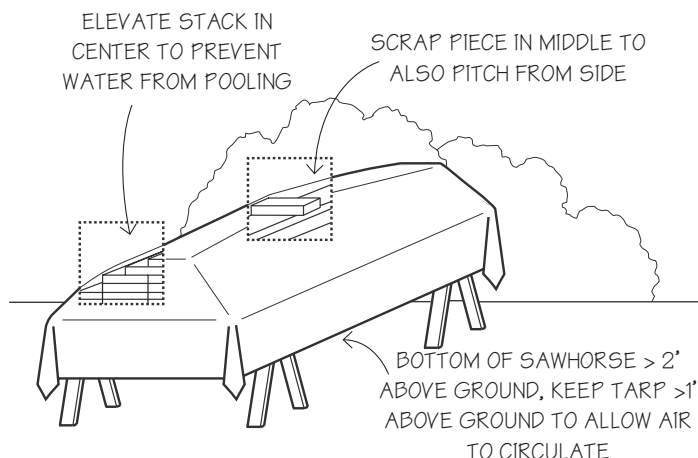
Ensure housewrap, rainscreen and all 3rd party materials are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and local building code specifications.

3. STORAGE



STORE IN ENCLOSED BUILDING

Until installed, Vintage Trim Boards need protection from direct sunlight, water saturation, and dirt. Store the Vintage Trim Boards flat and off the ground on stringers so that moisture is not absorbed through the bottom boards of the stack. Protect with a waterproof covering elevated in the center so



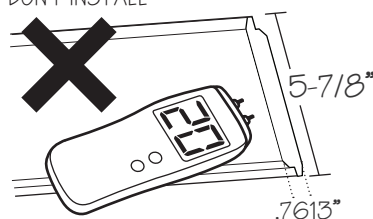
EXTRA PRECAUTIONS IF OUTSIDE

that water does not pool on the cover. Do not completely seal the bundle, as good air circulation is required. Ideally, Vintage Trim Boards should be stored in an enclosed building such as a garage prior to use.

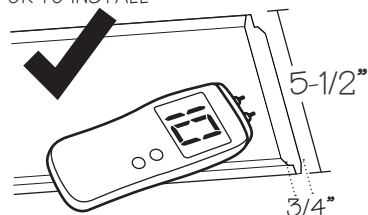
4. MOISTURE CONTENT

MOISTURE CONTENT on a 1x6 BOARD:

DON'T INSTALL



OK TO INSTALL



APPROX. RELATIVE HUMIDITY	APPROX. MOISTURE CONTENT
0%	0%
25%	5%
50%	9%
75%	14%
99%	23-30%

Note: The board's dimension will increase with an increased change in moisture content.

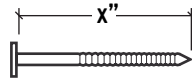
NEVER ABOVE 18% Do not install Vintage Trim Boards with moisture content higher than 18%, and ensure this by use of a moisture meter to gauge moisture content levels for all installations. Vintage Trim Boards are shipped with an average moisture content of 10% to 14%. Storing material in humid environments or near concrete or dirt will increase the moisture content. Installing material in unheated or unconditioned environments during wet winter or summer months will also increase moisture content, resulting in expansion and potential joint failure. Condition the Trim Board material on the jobsite by allowing it to adjust to an equilibrium moisture condition. [Learn more at VintageTrimBoards.com/moisturecontrol](http://VintageTrimBoards.com/moisturecontrol)

5. FASTENERS



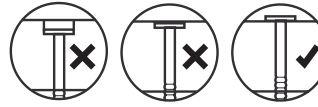
TYPE

Stainless steel and galvanized nails are recommended. Use No. 304 for general applications and No. 316 for seacoast exposures. Other types of fasteners are not recommended; they can rust and disintegrate resulting in iron stains and streaks. For best results use “split-less” ring shank stainless steel siding nails. These nails have thin shanks and blunt points to reduce splitting when fastening. Near edges and ends, nail holes may need to be pre-drilled to avoid splitting.



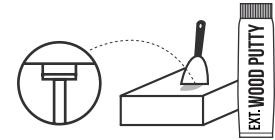
SIZE

Nails must be long enough to go through the underlying materials, such as sheathing and insulation, and penetrate into at least 1-1/4" of solid wood.



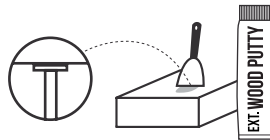
NAIL WITH CARE

Nails should be driven with care. Heavy nailing distorts the wood and may cause splitting. Like all wood products, Vintage Trim Boards should be hand nailed. The use of pneumatic fasteners is discouraged for exterior use; but, if used, they must employ stainless steel or galvanized nails and a flush nailing device to ensure that nails are driven snug with the surface. Overdriven nails that are not filled with exterior putty will void the limited warranty.



OVERDRIVEN

Overdriven nails must be remedied immediately. Fill overdriven nail holes with exterior grade wood putty specifically designed for filling exterior nail holes. Allow putty to dry, sand smooth with 100 grit sandpaper and spot prime before painting. Over time, spackling putty may need to be replaced or touched up. **note:** Flush nailing is key on the rough sawn side, as putty would detract from the rough sawn surface texture.



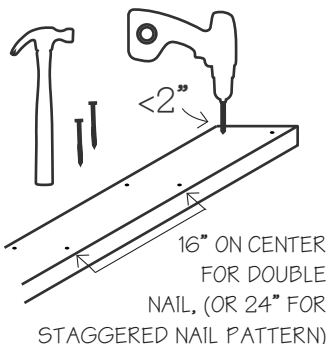
COUNTERSUNK

In some situations you may choose to intentionally countersink nails. If so, follow the same procedure to fill the cavity as with **overdriven** nails.

6. FASTENING REQUIREMENTS

NOTE:

PRE-DRILL TO AVOID SPLITTING IF <2" FROM THE EDGE

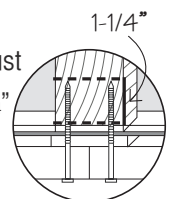


NOMINAL WIDTH	NAILS PER FRAMING MEMBER
2"	1
3"	1
4"	2
5"	2
6"	2
8"	2
10"	3
12"	3

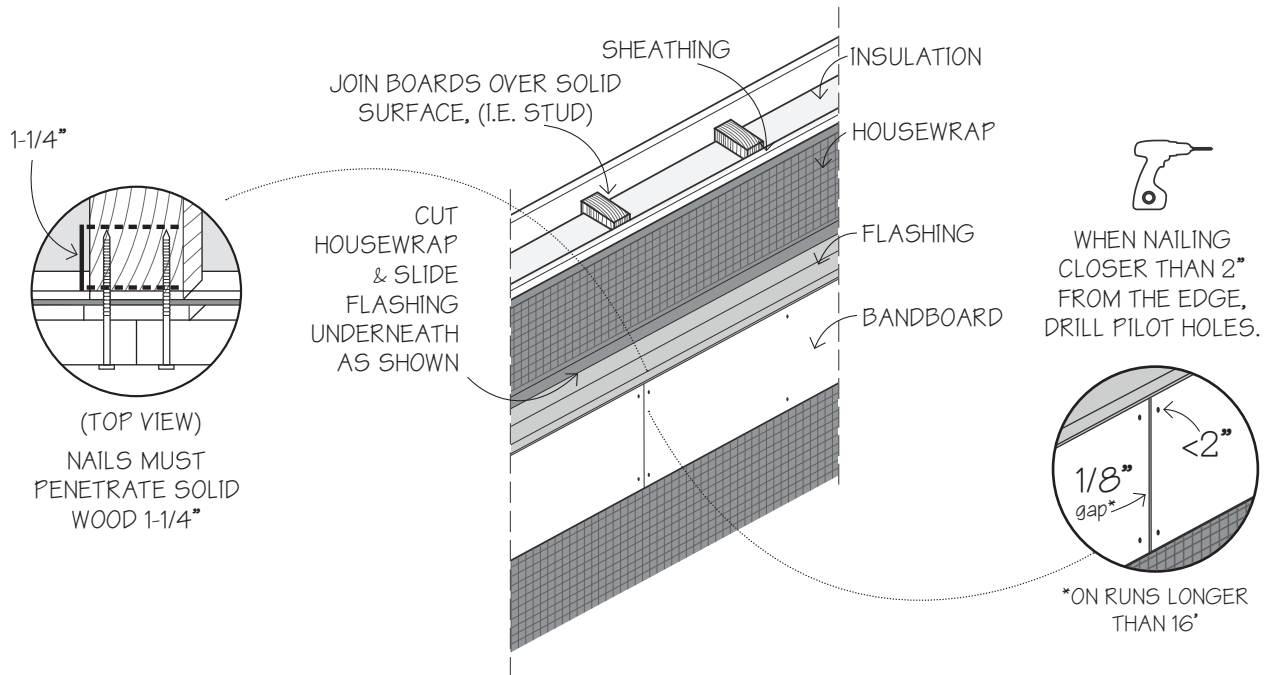
For fascia application, Vintage Trim Boards must be double nailed and fastened at a maximum of 24" on center. For all other applications, fasten trim 24" apart using a staggered nail pattern or double nail 16" on center. Double nail joints and do not nail any closer than 2" from the edge of material without drilling pilot holes. Stagger

nails on either side of trim. For 10" & 12" triple nail joints and double nail stagger patterns. Follow the nailing guidelines set out in this table for the various Vintage Trim Board products.

note: Nails must penetrate 1-1/4" into the solid wood framing.



7. BUTT JOINTS

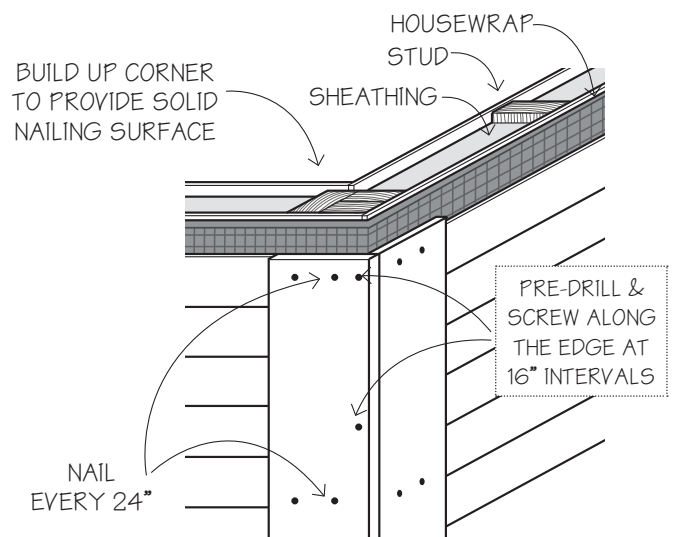


Joints over framing. All joints where two pieces meet end to end must occur over framing. Butt joints are recommended for both horizontal and vertical trim. In runs of 16' or less, the ends should lightly touch. Runs over 16 feet

require a gap of 1/8 inch, which should be sealed with exterior caulk. Attach to the framing members with two nails on each side of the joint. Drill pilot holes first to avoid splitting.

8. CORNER BOARDS

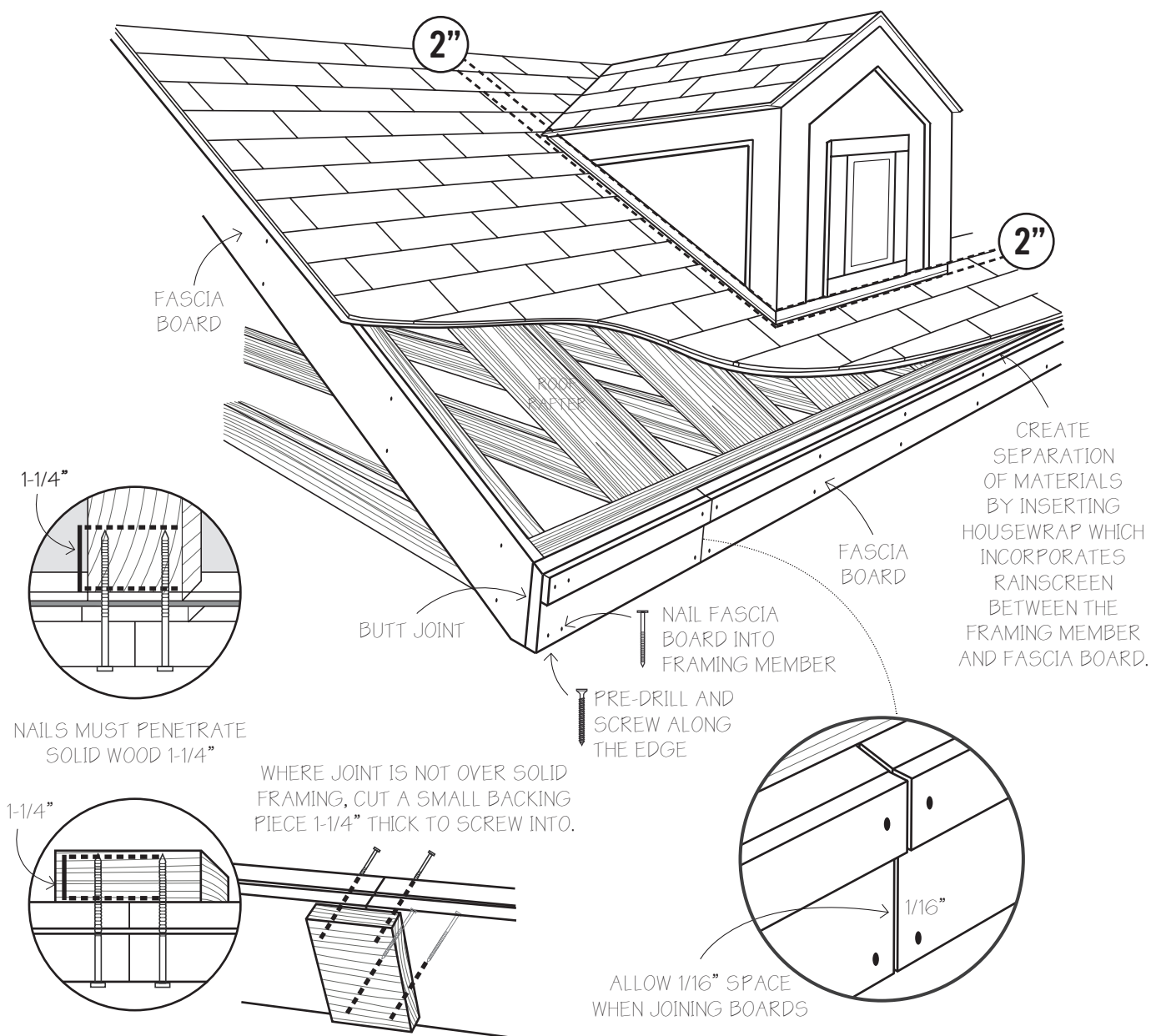
Create tight joints. Always ensure that fasteners penetrate solid framing members. To create a tight joint between the two corner boards, increase the nailing frequency along the outer side of the corner boards. Nail into strapping every 24" and pre-drill and fasten along the edge every 16" by pre-drilling holes and inserting stainless steel wood screws. Stainless steel trim-head screws will reduce the possibility of splitting and joint failure. Joints should be glued according to glue manufacturer's instructions for primed boards. Use high-quality, exterior polyurethane adhesives specifically designed for wood and wood substrates. Caulk wherever siding or other material is in contact with the corner boards.



9. CORNERS

FASCIA & RAKE BOARDS

MAKE SURE THAT THERE IS 2" OF CLEARANCE BETWEEN YOUR FASCIA AND ALL ROOFING MATERIALS

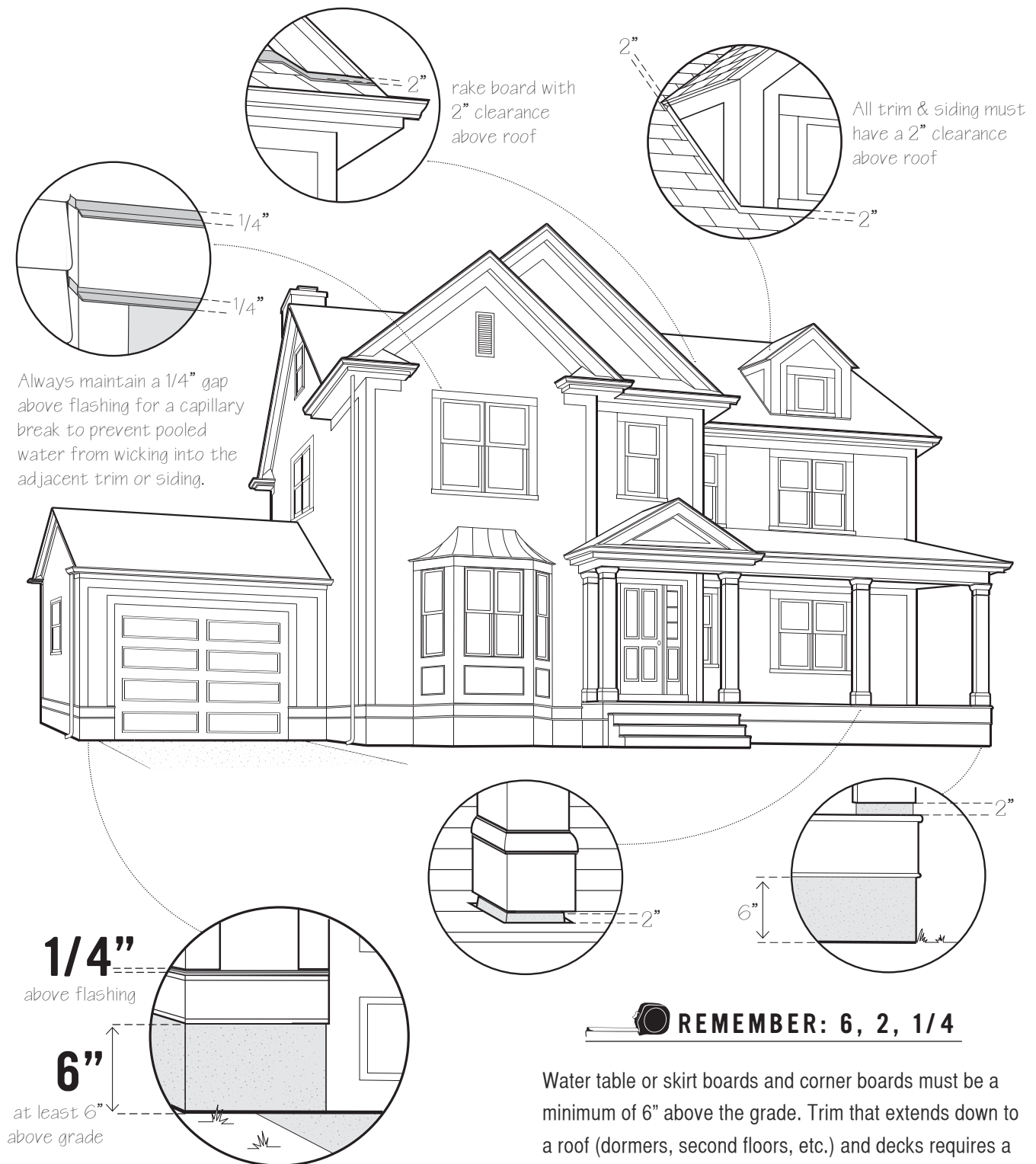


SECURE PIECES PROPERLY

When framing members (rafters, outlookers, etc.) are not located where Vintage Trim Board pieces join, install 1-1/4" solid blocking first and then nail the Trim to it.

Fasten from the face of one Trim member into the edge of another by pre-drilling pilot holes and inserting stainless steel wood screws.

10. CLEARANCE

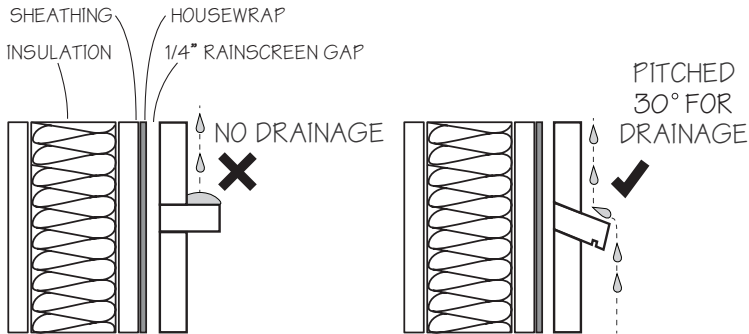


REMEMBER: 6, 2, 1/4

Water table or skirt boards and corner boards must be a minimum of 6" above the grade. Trim that extends down to a roof (dormers, second floors, etc.) and decks requires a minimum 2" gap to avoid wicking. Flashing is imperative, but maintain a 1/4" gap for a capillary break.

PITCH 30°

SLOPE HORIZONTAL PROFILES



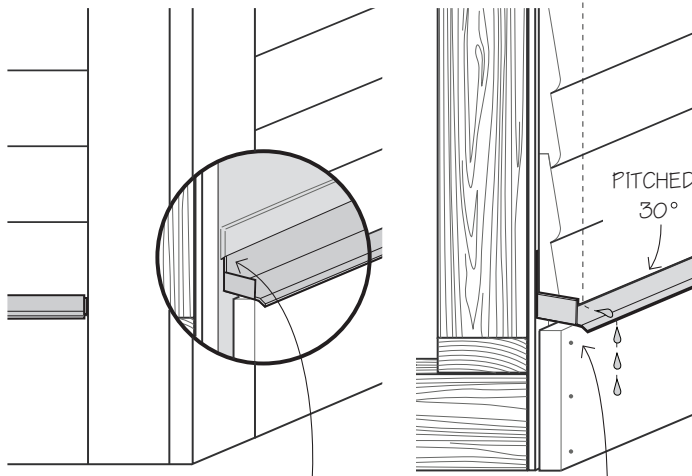
ENSURE DRAINAGE:

All horizontal unflashed profiles (e.g., window sills, water table Trim, bead and moldings) must be sloped to ensure drainage. These profiles should be pitched 30 degrees to drain water quickly.

12. FLASHING

AT OPENINGS & HORIZONTAL PROFILES

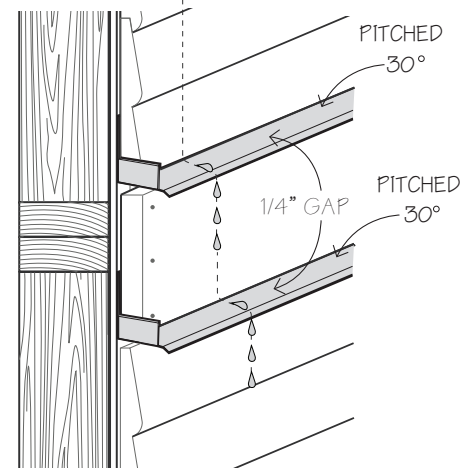
SKIRT BOARD/WATER TABLE:



CUT HOUSEWRAP AND SLIDE
FLASHING UNDERNEATH

BEND FLASHING
UP AT ENDS

BAND BOARD:

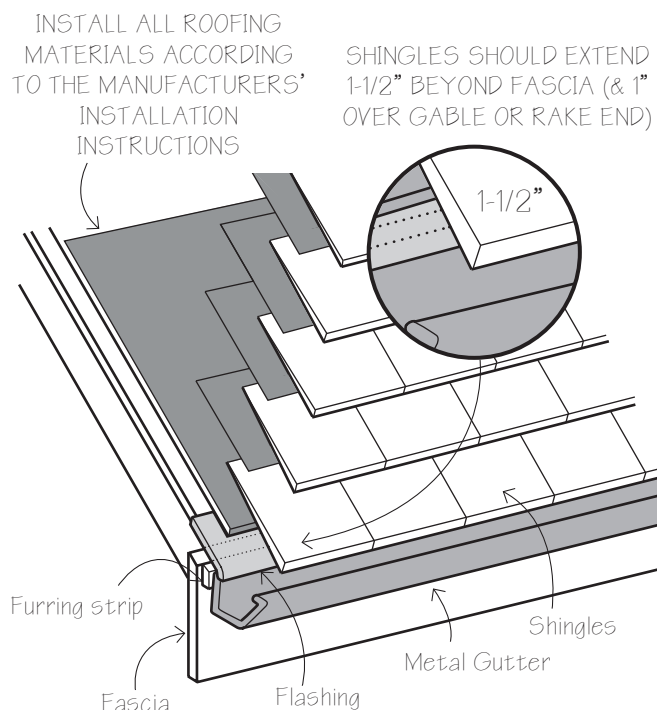


Proper flashing is imperative.

Flashing is an important line of defense against water in wall assemblies. Use flashing to intercept and direct the flow of water away from the building to designed drainage paths. Install horizontal flashing extending from the top of all windows

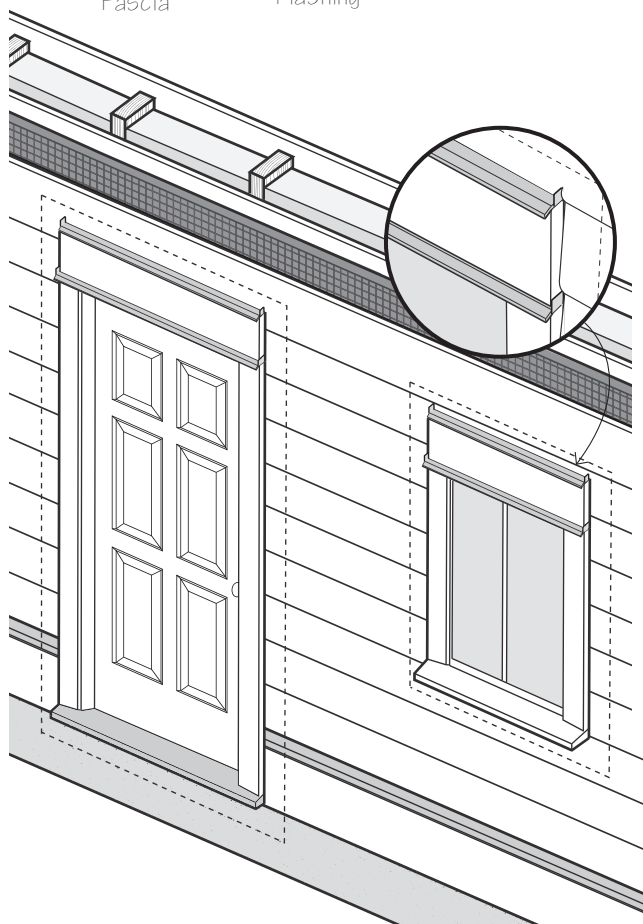
and doors and where there is any change in material or direction. The flashing should tilt downward (~30°) to allow water to drain away from the wall. Do not caulk where the flashing and Trim or other materials meet. Note that caulking in lieu of flashing is not acceptable.

12. FLASHING AT OPENINGS & HORIZONTAL PROFILES (continued)



FASCIA AT SHINGLE EDGE

Use a drip edge flashing to support the shingle edge and to provide a drip edge to prevent water from running back underneath the roofing shingles and down along the fascia and soffit. Preformed eaves flashing/drip edge should be installed under the starter course of the shingle roofing. If eavestroughs (rain gutters) are used, the flashing edge also helps to direct the water into troughs. Fascia flashing protects both the soffit and the fascia board, and provides a drip edge at the bottom edge to direct water away from the building. The use of rain gutters/eavestroughs is highly recommended to catch and redirect the flow of water down and away from walls.



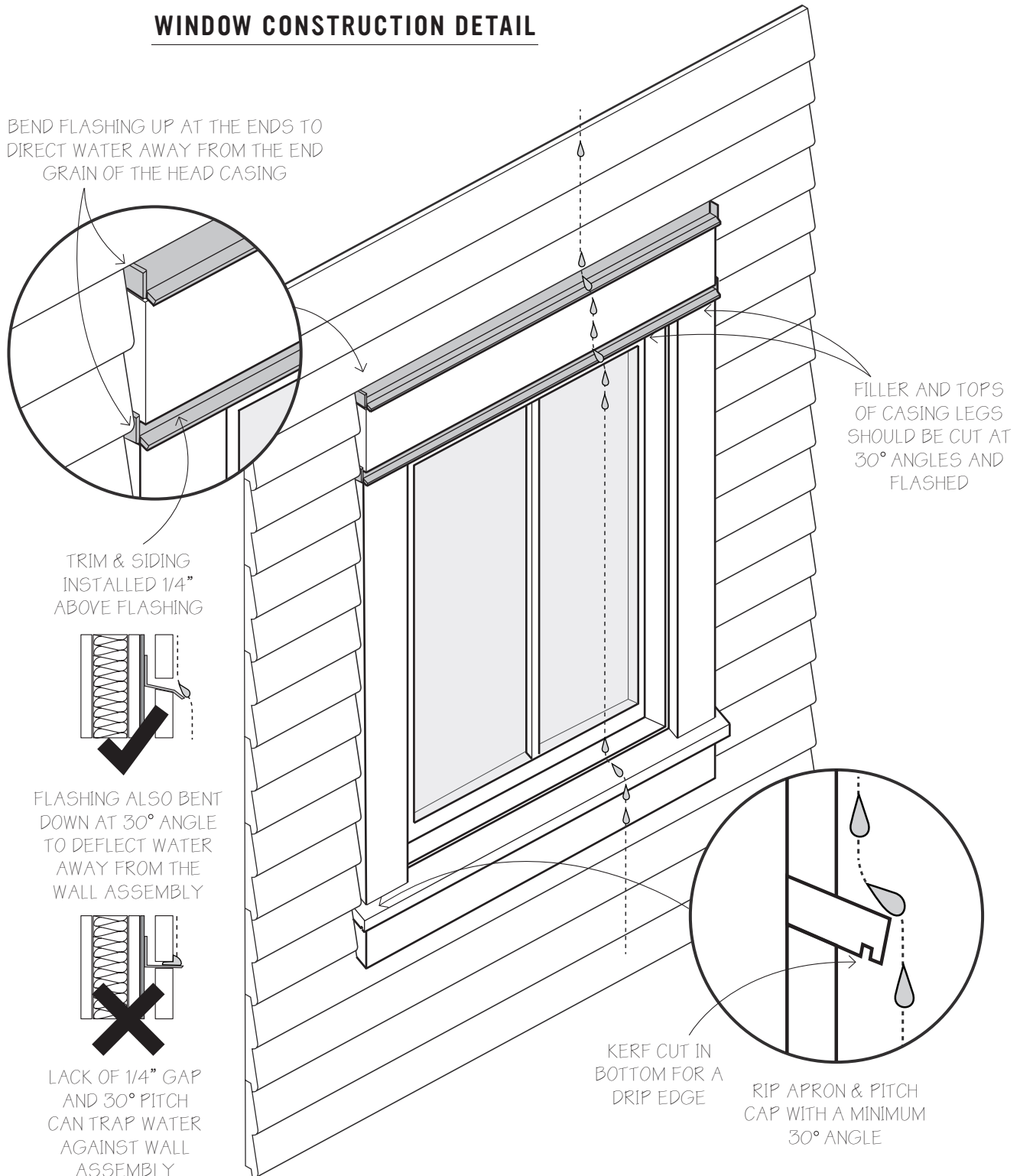
DOOR & WINDOW FLASHING

Flash window and door headers to intercept water from behind the siding and Trim and direct it away from the wall assembly. Moisture can enter the cavity behind siding as a result of:

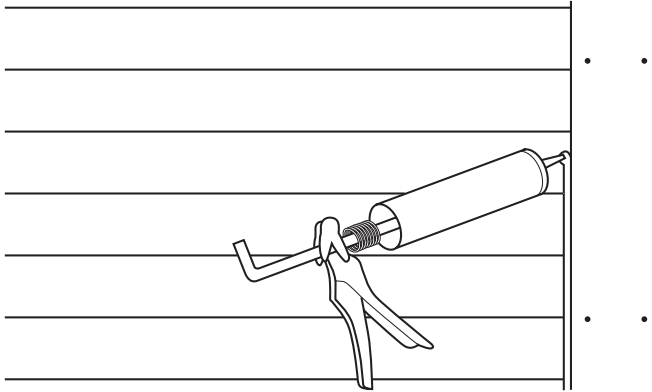
- △ Water penetration around the siding & Trim;
- △ Water vapor diffusion; or
- △ Leakage of moist air from the interior.

Flashing above and below the head casing is the best method to direct water away from the window & door openings.

WINDOW CONSTRUCTION DETAIL



13. CAULKING

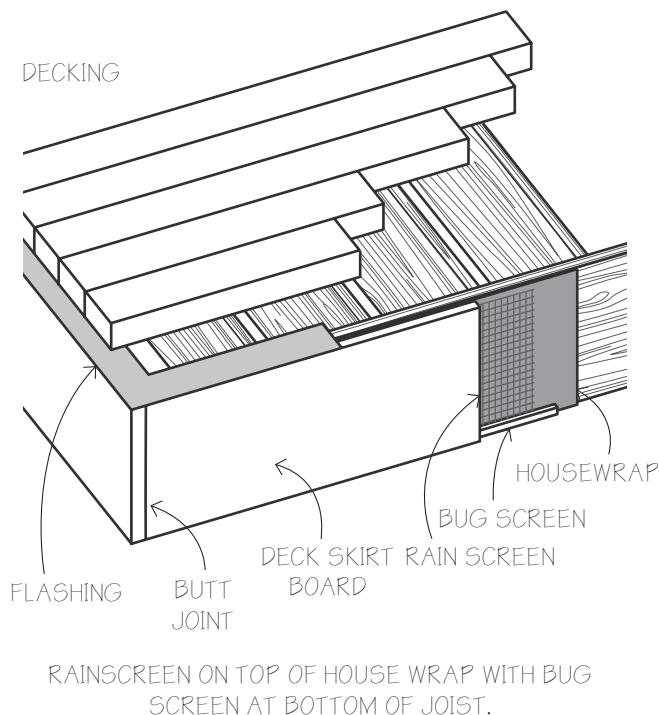


TYPE: Use exterior grade high-performance acrylic-latex, silicone, acrylic, or urethane caulks and sealants to seal gaps around windows, doors, corners, and other exterior joints that are exposed to potential water intrusion.

REQUIRES MAINTENANCE: Caulking is not a permanent solution and as such requires regular maintenance. If not inspected and maintained, caulking may fail and trap water, creating severe water problems. Do not rely on it as the only barrier to water penetration. Do not caulk areas that will prevent water from escaping the wall cavity (e.g., under windows and around flashing).

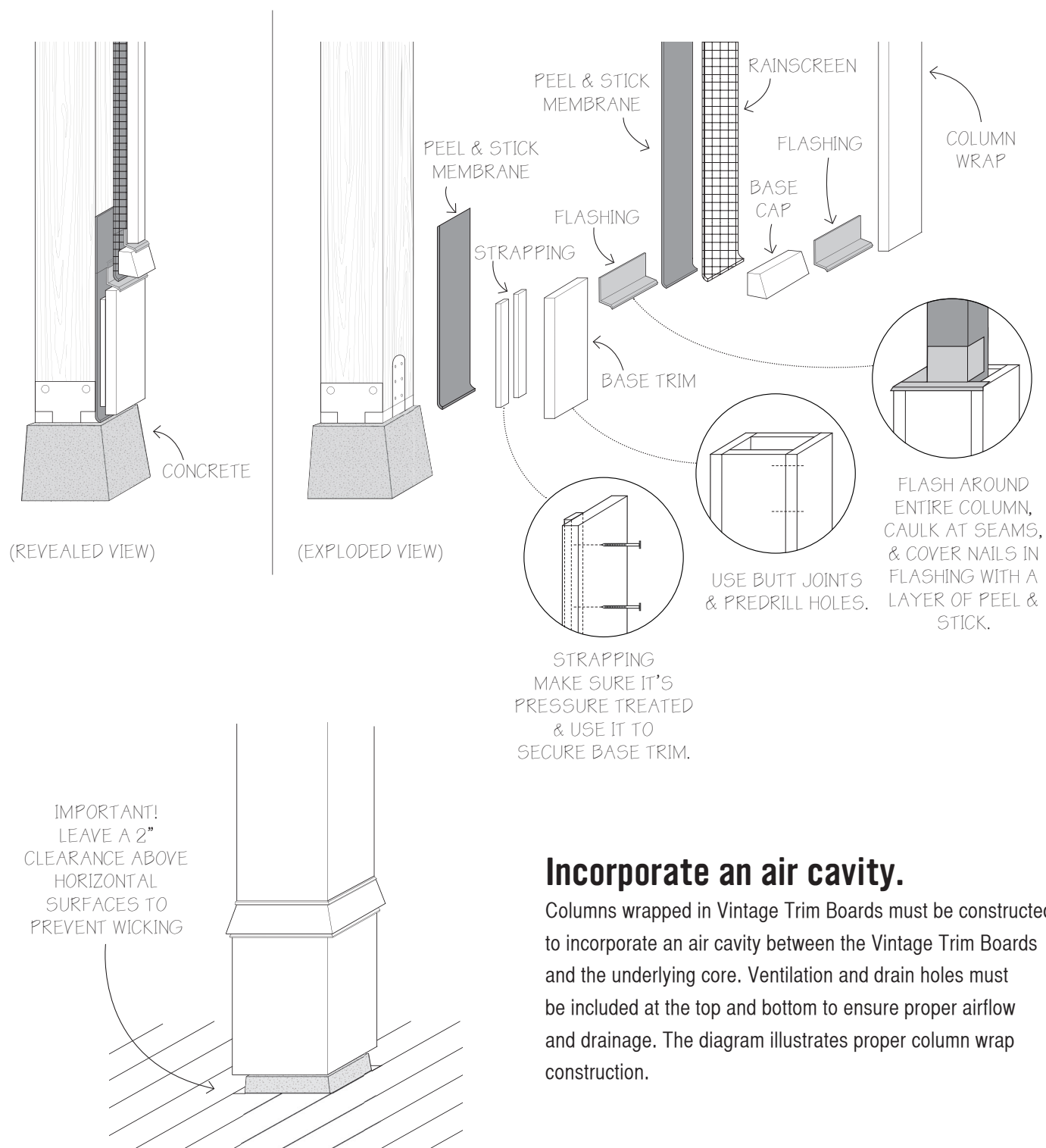
AVOID 3-SIDED ADHESION. The caulk should only adhere to the two surfaces that create the opening in the surface plane, not to any rigid substrate behind. For gaps wider than 1/4 inch, insert a backer rod into gaps where caulk seals are to be made, and then caulk over. In all cases, follow the caulking manufacturer's recommendations.

14. DECK & COLUMN WRAPS



Always apply housewrap. When using Vintage Trim to face building materials such as treated lumber, structural beams and posts, or any framing material, always apply housewrap before installing any finishing material. Where Vintage Trim Boards are used to finish rim joists, protect the top edge from water intrusion by applying a strip of self adhesive membrane over the rim joist and Vintage Trim Board. It is important that water not pool between the framing lumber and the decorative Vintage Trim Boards.

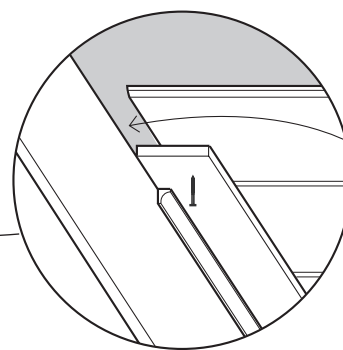
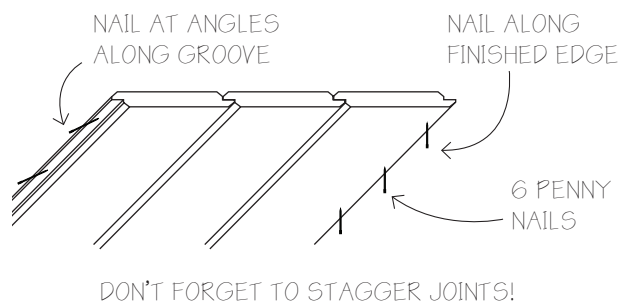
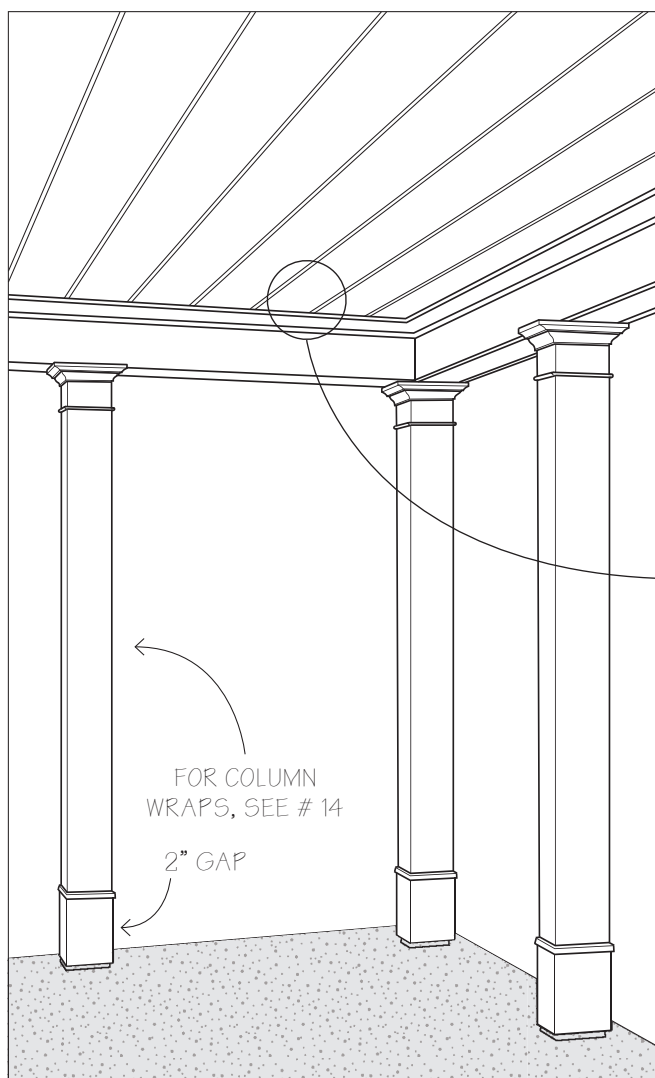
14. DECK & COLUMN WRAPS (continued)



Incorporate an air cavity.

Columns wrapped in Vintage Trim Boards must be constructed to incorporate an air cavity between the Vintage Trim Boards and the underlying core. Ventilation and drain holes must be included at the top and bottom to ensure proper airflow and drainage. The diagram illustrates proper column wrap construction.

15. STARTER BOARD CEILING & SOFFITS



ALLOW FOR AN EXPANSION GAP AROUND ALL THE EDGES. COVER IT WITH A PIECE OF TRIM

OTHER TIPS:

CHECK MOISTURE CONTENT: For the exterior, never install starter board with a moisture content higher than 18%. (For interiors, acclimate the beadboard until it reaches the in service moisture content of about 10%).

HOUSEWRAP: Prior to installing starter boards, soffits must be sheathed and wrapped with house wrap.

VENTILATION: When wrapping soffits and exterior ceilings, take care not to block attic ventilation mechanisms.

CHAMFER THE ENDS using a 45 chamfer bit on a router to accent the joints and allow the boards to move without affecting the overall appearance.

STAGGER JOINTS of starter boards in ceiling and soffits.

NO CAULK OR GLUE; Never caulk or glue starter board lap joints.

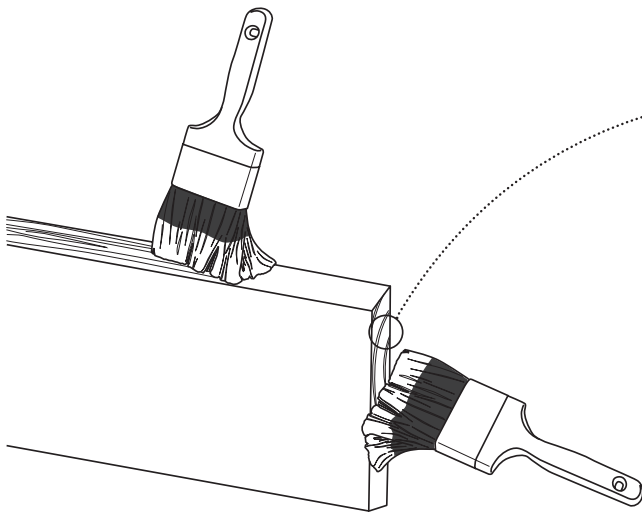
NO BRADS UNLESS; Use brad nailers only for starter board ceiling and soffits that are protected from the weather.

Always isolate starter board from framing members and soffit/attic spaces. Moisture and humidity and any water intrusion will alter the moisture content of starter board and could radically affect the installation.

Provide adequate ventilation for all starter board installations, and use best building practices to provide for normal swelling and shrinkage. Further protect against adverse swelling and shrinkage by breaking up long spans with beams or other decorative trim.

NOTE: Starter Board is not to be used for exterior siding.

16. PRIME ALL CUTS

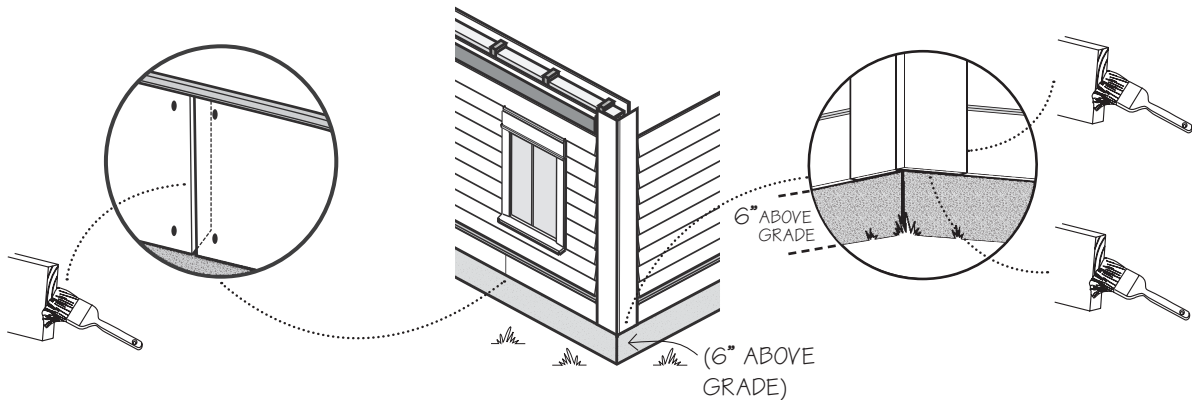


VASCULAR STRUCTURE

At a microscopic level, the grain structure of the wood substrate is like a stack of drinking straws and can absorb water more than 50 times faster than the other surfaces of a board. Priming all cuts mitigates water absorption & helps ensure a long lasting project.

PRIME ALL CUTS BEFORE INSTALLATION

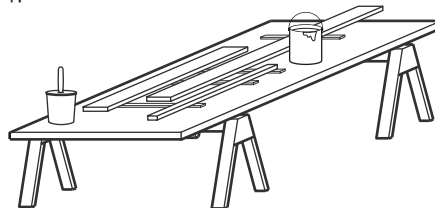
This includes cuts that can't be seen or may not be *directly* exposed to weather.



All cuts must be reprimed. Prior to installation, all trim board surfaces exposed by jobsite field cuts must be reprimed. In wet climates, also treat field cuts with a paintable water repellent preservative and a latex top coat.

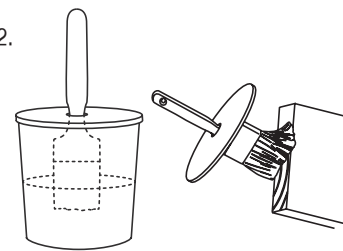
TIPS TO STREAMLINE PRIMING YOUR CUTS:

1.



1. Set up a priming station at the jobsite

2.



2. The Katz trick: A plastic yogurt container can be a great way to store your primer & keep your brush from drying out.

16. PRIME ALL CUTS (continued)

RE-PRIMING JOBSITE CUTS

Unprotected cuts of any wood product absorb water, (even faster on vulnerable end grain). 100% acrylic-latex primer is acceptable as long as it is able to properly cure according to the primer manufacturer's instructions. However, where temperatures drop below 50 degrees Fahrenheit either during application or within the curing period, use an alkyd oil wood primer to coat all jobsite cuts. Trim Boards with cuts coated with alkyd oil primer can be installed before drying without compromising the coating's effectiveness. Above 50 degrees, a high quality 100% acrylic-latex primer will suffice to coat exposed end grain if allowed to dry before installation. With either primer, follow manufacturer's recommendations.



>50° 100% acrylic-latex primer
<50° alkyd oil wood primer

Allow to cure to manufacturers' instructions before installation.

NOTE IF <35° *In colder weather (below 35° F), follow these steps:*

- Precut the trim and take it into a heated building where the temperature is maintained above 50° Fahrenheit.
- Ensure the trim is dry and then prime the cuts with a 100% acrylic-latex primer.
- Allow the re-primed trim to dry overnight and then proceed with installation.

17. PAINTING THE TRIM



Paint with:

HIGH QUALITY EXTERIOR ACRYLIC LATEX

Do it within

90 DAYS, BUT NO LATER THAN 1 YR

Surface must be

FREE OF DUST, DIRT, MILDEW

Paint Vintage Trim Boards with two coats of high-quality, 100% acrylic-latex exterior paint as soon as possible after installation, preferably within 90 days but no later than 1 year after installation, according to industry best practices. The surface must be free of dust, dirt or mildew before painting. Wash away any foreign material with water and a mild detergent, and allow the surface to dry before painting. Apply paint according to manufacturer's specifications and recommended spread rates and number of coats. Do not use paints with vinyl-based resin combinations. Brush application of primers and top-coats ensures best coverage and protection.



CAUTION:

Wood dust produced by sawing, sanding, or machining wood and wood products can be hazardous.

- Wood dust is flammable and presents a possible explosion hazard.
- Wood dust may cause respiratory, eye, and skin irritation.
- Wood dust from some tree species may cause dermatitis or allergic response.
- The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies wood dust as a nasal carcinogen in humans.
- The National Toxicology Program (NTP) classifies wood dust as a human carcinogen.

II. MAINTENANCE

Instructions for Vintage Trim Boards

No home is maintenance-free. Every building is subject to wear and tear from weather conditions and occupant usage. All building components have a design service life, which may be affected by environmental conditions and installation and maintenance measures. All building components require regular inspections and scheduled maintenance to maximize their performance and service life. The maintenance instructions set out below provide some guidelines for such inspections and maintenance. Windsor Willits Comany's limited warranty is conditional upon the homeowner having undertaken proper maintenance on both VintageTrim Boards and other components of the exterior envelope which are integral in water control. If any damage to trim occurs due to the homeowner's failure to follow proper maintenance procedures, or to mitigate any damage, including damage caused by water penetration, the damage is excluded from warranty coverage.



EXTERIOR PAINT:

Exterior paint is applied primarily to protect the wood substrate. Paint coatings increase the durability of the Trim and must be checked annually for wear including cracking and peeling. Damage to the paint film must be corrected immediately. Trim installed on the south and west sides are subject to the most weathering, and dark or bright colors fade more rapidly on these exposures. Wood siding and trim require re-coating whenever the surface begins to fade, discolor, or peel. Vintage Trim Boards should be repainted in accordance with the paint manufacturer's written instructions. Trim should be painted with the best available exterior acrylic latex coating applied at the manufacturer's recommended spread rates.



CLEANING:

Remove dirt from the trim with a mild detergent, a gentle brush and a garden hose. Never use a pressure washer to clean the trim. Excessive water pressure can cause damage to the surface of the wood, and force water into the wall cavity. Over time, mildew and moss can grow on a shaded surface on any type of trim. A mild solution of bleach and water may remove this growth. Wall surfaces should be washed from the bottom upwards, otherwise the lower portions of the wall will become excessively stained as they absorb the contaminants washing down from above.



FLASHING:

Flashing redirects water away from the face of the building and allows water to drain from behind the exterior wall finish. Flashing is normally installed at junctions of dissimilar materials and above door and window openings. Flashing may also be installed at each floor level to anticipate movement in the exterior finish as the building settles. Flashing requires periodic washing to remove grime and re-painting if corrosion of metal appears. Upon installation, flashing is sloped downwards to the outer edge in order to drain water. If, with building settlement, flashings begin to slope upward towards the building, repairs should be made to correct the slope which, ideally, should be 30°.



NAILS:

Rusty nails indicate one of the following:

- 1- That the wrong nails were used.
- 2- The protective coating of the nail has broken down.
- 3- The wood is being subjected to prolonged periods of water.*

*If water is soaking into the wood trim, the moisture source must be eliminated and the trim checked for water damage. If the trim was installed by counter sinking nails, the putty used to fill nail holes should also be checked. If it has fallen out, the holes must be filled with an exterior grade wood putty designed for filling exterior nail holes. Rust should be scraped & a corrosion resistant coating should be applied to the nail heads. After it has dried, the holes should be filled.



SEALANTS:

Flexible sealing compounds are referred to as caulking. Caulking is used to seal gaps between dissimilar materials on the building exterior and to seal gaps or joints in exterior finishes. Buildings normally experience some settlement/shrinkage of the building components which, in turn, cause settlement of flashing and damaged caulking. These areas should be immediately corrected as failure to do so will likely lead to

water ingress into the building envelope. As a building moves during settlement, the caulking experiences considerable stress. Since caulking helps keep water out of the building envelope, it should be examined annually before the wet weather arrives. Any cracked, damaged, or loose caulking should be removed and replaced with exterior grade high-performance acrylic-latex, silicone, acrylic, or urethane caulks or sealants.

General Site Maintenance:

The building envelope is comprised of components and materials which separate and protect the interior of the building from adverse climate conditions such as water penetration, or heat and air flow. Exterior wood trim is only one component of the building envelope, but its optimal performance can depend on the entire building having been properly maintained. Exterior paint failure or decay in wood trim & siding is usually caused by water penetration, which may result from improper installation (see instructions above), or negligent maintenance (e.g., failure to repaint or maintain as described in this section).



WINDOWS:

The flashing and caulking used to prevent water from entering behind the window and trim should be checked annually. Most window designs incorporate a drainage track at the bottom of the window to collect any water. These tracks have weep holes to the outside to drain this water. These holes must be kept clean and can be maintained with a short piece of wire or a cotton swab.



DOORS:

Exterior doors are exposed to weather conditions and extreme temperature variations from inside to outside that can harm the door surface and its surrounding components. The flashing and caulking used to prevent moisture from entering behind door trim should be checked annually.



GUTTERS & DOWNSPOUTS:

Gutters are installed at the roof perimeter to control the runoff of water. Gutters also prevent water from collecting at the foundation wall where it could seep into the basement or splash onto the wall surface. If gutters or down pipes are clogged with debris or ice, water damage can occur. Twice a year, check gutters, roof drains and downspouts for obstructions such as leaves and moss.



ROOF:

Trim used around and on the roof should be checked to ensure it is not absorbing water due to inadequate clearances or snow loads. All penetrations through the roof such as skylights, plumbing stacks, vents, etc., need to be checked annually and resealed as necessary.

Snow melting on the roof and then freezing in runoff at un-insulated roof eaves can lead to ice damming which, in turn, causes water to back up under shingles and results in a leak inside. When ice dams occur, the snow and ice should be removed from eaves and valleys.



SITE DRAINAGE & GRADING:

Water should not be allowed to pool against foundation walls. Site drainage patterns, such as sloping the soil away from the building, can prevent surface water from pooling against foundation walls. Flowerbeds should be graded so as not to interfere with drainage. A minimum clearance of 6 inches should separate the ground and the bottom of exterior wall cladding. Never allow soil or gravel to come in contact with exterior wood materials or finishes of the building. Review and adjust the spray pattern of sprinkler systems regularly to prevent spray onto walls.



VENTILATION, CONDENSATION & RELATIVE HUMIDITY

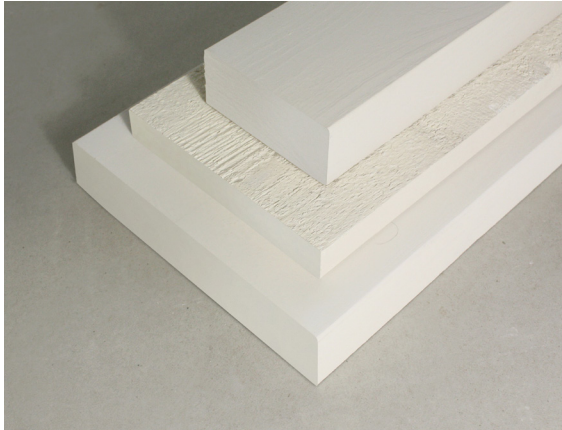
The optimum year-round relative humidity level within residences is approximately 50%. Due to seasonal variations, this level is difficult to maintain without specialized equipment. Building Code standards require sealing the building against incidental leakage of warm air to the outdoors. Warm air holds moisture in suspension until contact with cold surfaces causes condensation, which may then lead to mold or mildew and moisture penetration into adjacent wood. Control of humidity and condensation requires proper heating and ventilation to exchange warm moist air for dry cool air from the outdoors.



CORNER BOARDS:

Check them to ensure that all joints are tight and waterproofed & that there is no water damage on the ends where the trim is in proximity to decks, concrete or landscaping.

III. LIMITED WARRANTY ON VINTAGE TRIM BOARDS



VINTAGE TRIM BOARDS ARE IDENTIFIED BY A "VINTAGE"
STAMP ON THE BACK OF THE BOARD.

IMPORTANT!

The limited warranty and exclusive remedy below cover
Vintage Trim Boards that have been

**installed & maintained in accordance
with the written instructions above.**

25-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

Vintage™ by WindsorONE
Effective: January 2022

1. LIMITED WARRANTY COVERAGE:

Windsor Willits Company (Windsor) warrants (for installation within the U.S. and Canada) to the original purchaser/occupant of the structure to which the Product is applied ("covered person") that when manufactured, WindsorONE Vintage™ (the "Product"), is free from major defects during manufacture. The Product, when used for its intended purpose, properly installed and maintained according to the Vintage™ published installation instructions (<https://vintagetrimboards.com/resources/exterior-installation-pdf/>) and best building practices, will be free from manufacturing defects causing (a) delamination (b) rotting (c)

excessive swelling for a period of 25 years from the date of purchase. If during the Warranty period, the Product proves to be defective, Windsor shall elect, at its sole discretion, to compensate the owner(s) either by:

- Repair of the affected Product, or replacement of the affected portion of the Product with product of the same or similar type and specification, OR
- Cash payment to the owner equivalent to the reasonable cost of repair or replacement of the affected Product with similar product, provided however, that the "reasonable cost" of repair or replacement shall not exceed two times the original Windsor sales price of the affected Product.

Furthermore, for any claims made after the 2nd year of the warranty, the warranty compensation shall be reduced by 4% each year following purchase such that after the 25th year no compensation shall be available under the warranty. If the original retail cost cannot be established by the covered person, the cost shall be determined by Windsor in its sole and reasonable discretion. Windsor's replacement of the affected Product or granting of a refund pursuant to Section 1 of this Warranty SHALL BE THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY available to the covered person with respect to any defect. Windsor will not refund or pay any costs in connection with labor, costs for removal, costs for replacement, costs for finishing, project delays, accessory materials, or any other consequence.

2. CONDITIONS OF WARRANTY:

Windsor's liability hereunder to the covered person shall be subject to the following terms and conditions: A. The claimant must provide proof that he/she is a covered person. B. The Product must always be stored according to the manufacturer's instructions between purchase and installation. C. The Product

must be installed according to Windsor's printed installation, application and maintenance instructions and all building codes adopted by federal, state or local governments or government agencies and applicable to the installation. Failure to install and finish the Product per Windsor's published instructions may affect Product performance and voids the Warranty. D. The covered person must provide written notice to Windsor within 30 days after discovery of any claimed defect or failure covered by this Warranty and before beginning any permanent repair. The notice must describe the location and details of the defect and such information as is necessary for Windsor to investigate the claim. Photos of the Product, showing the defect or failure are not only helpful, but also must accompany the written notice. E. Upon discovery of a possible defect or failure, the covered person must immediately, and at the covered person's own expense, provide for protection of all property that could be affected until the defect or failure is remedied. Before any permanent repair to the Product, the covered person must allow Windsor or Windsor's agent to enter the property and structure where the Product is installed, and examine, photograph and take samples of the Product.

3. EXCLUSIONS:

This Warranty does not cover damage or defects resulting from or in any way attributable to: (a) the improper storage, shipping, handling or installation of the Product (including, without limitation, failure of the Product to be installed in strict compliance with the terms and conditions set forth in Section 2 (C) of this warranty) and/or improper installation of studs or other accessories; (b) extractive or knot bleeding; (c) variations in grain and color, knots, mineral streaks and pitch pockets; (d) paint adhesion on knots; (e) neglect; (f) abuse; (g) misuse; (h) repair or alteration; (i) settlement or structural movement and/or movement of materials to which the Product is attached; (j) damage from incorrect design of the structure; (k) exceeding the maximum designed wind loads; (l) acts of God including, but not limited to, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, severe weather or other natural phenomena, (including, but not limited to, unusual climate conditions); (m) performance of any paints and/or coatings which are not Windsor and/or Windsor affiliated applied; (n) growth of mold, mildew, fungi, bacteria, or any organism on any surface of the Product

(whether on the exposed or unexposed surfaces) and in this respect, any claims of damage caused by mold or mildew or fungi are expressly excluded; (o) lack of proper maintenance; (p) any cause other than manufacturing defects attributable to Windsor. This Warranty does not apply to any non-Vintage™ product manufactured by Windsor.

4. DISCLAIMER:

The statements in this Warranty constitute the only warranty extended by Windsor for the Product.

WINDSOR DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, EXCEPT WHERE PRODUCT PURCHASE IS SUBJECT TO CONSUMER PRODUCT WARRANTY LAW, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE OR COURSE OF DEALING IN WHICH INSTANCES THE DURATION OF ANY APPLICABLE IMPLIED WARRANTIES ARE LIMITED TO THE FIRST ELAPSE OF THE WARRANTY PERIOD PROVIDED ABOVE, OR SUCH SHORTER PERIOD AS APPLICABLE LAW PERMITS OR REQUIRES.

Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitation may not apply to you.

NO OTHER WARRANTY WILL BE MADE BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE MANUFACTURER OR THE SELLER OR BY OPERATION OF LAW OR BY USAGE OF TRADE OR COURSE OF DEALING WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT OR ITS INSTALLATION, STORAGE, HANDLING, MAINTENANCE, USE, REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR.

This Warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

5. EXCLUSION OF INCIDENTAL AND CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES:

IN NO EVENT WILL WINDSOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, WHETHER RESULTING FROM NONDELIVERY OR FROM THE USE, MISUSE, OR INABILITY TO USE THE PRODUCT OR FROM DEFECTS IN THE PRODUCT.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation may not apply to you.

6. MODIFICATIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF PRODUCT:

Windsor shall have no responsibility hereunder for defective Product subjected to further processing or alteration after shipment.

7. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM:

Any refund or material replacement by Windsor pursuant to Section 1 hereof shall constitute a full settlement and release of all claims of any covered

8. MODIFICATION OR DISCONTINUATION OF PRODUCTS:

Windsor reserves the right to modify or discontinue any of its products without notice and shall not be liable as a result of such modification or discontinuation.

9. MOISTURE CONTENT

This Warranty is null and void if the moisture content of the Product is determined to be or have been greater than 19%.