

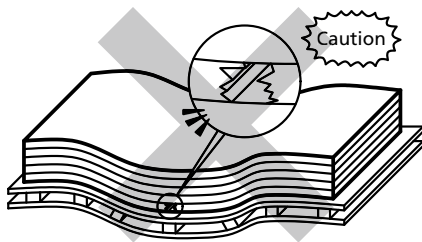
# Storage / Handling / Transportation

Caution



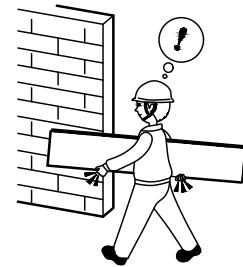
## 1 Storage

- When storing, put the panels on a pallet or spacers in horizontal place. Intervals between the spacers should be 455mm or less.

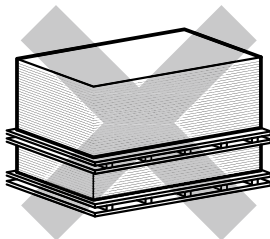


## 2 Handling

- Carry the panels on edge to prevent cracking.
- Be careful not to damage corners or surface of the panels by hitting them against something or dropping them.
- Do not touch the panels with dirty hands or gloves.
- Pay attention to surrounding and watch your step when carrying the panels.
- Carry by two or more people for one package.



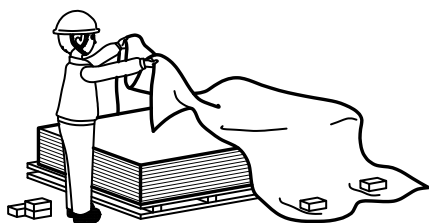
- Do not place a pallet which loading the panels on the pallet which loading fewer panels. It may cause the panels to break.



- Be careful not to damage the edges and surface of pre-formed corners or accessories by hitting them against something or dropping them.

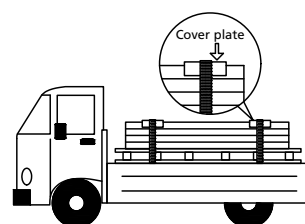


- Be sure to cover the panels with sheet to prevent the panels from being wet at the site where the panels can be wet. The sheet packing the panels at delivered is not for waterproof.
- Do not place the panels directly on the ground, keep them out of water. Install of wet panels may cause the panels to expand and shrink, warp, or crack. Also, painting or filling sealant on wet panels may leads to peeling of coating and breakage of the sealant.



## 3 Transportation

- When transporting the panels by a vehicle, the panels must be piled flat. Be cautious of dirt and rain.
- In order to prevent damage due to sudden braking, apply plates to edges and fix the panels with wire.
- When lifting the panels up, set cover plates on edges of the panels to prevent from damage.
- Be careful not to damage the corners and surface of panels during loading/unloading.

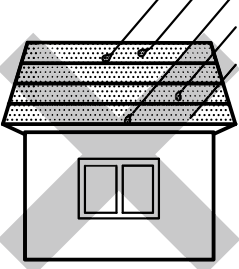
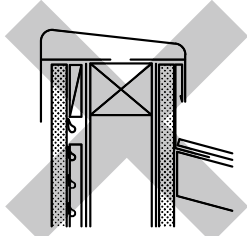
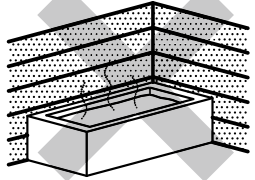
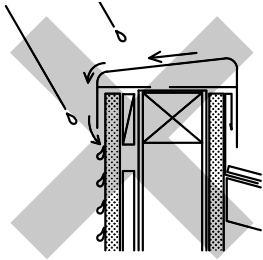
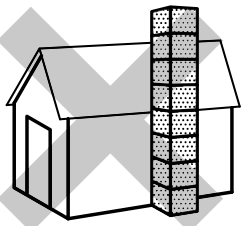
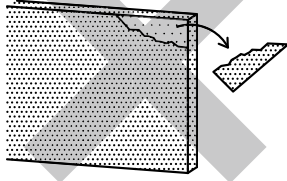
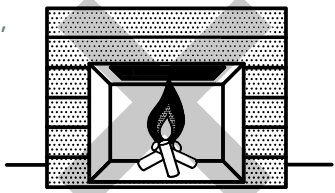
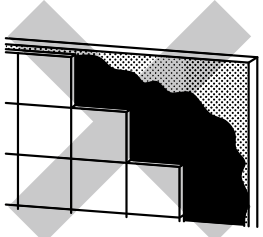
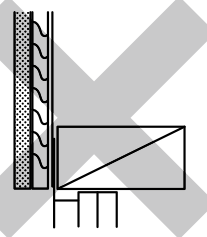
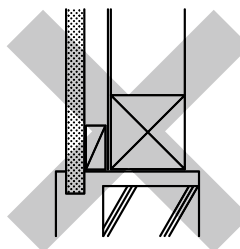


NICHIHA Co. is not responsible for damage caused by improper storage and handling of products.

# Main prohibited matters on installation



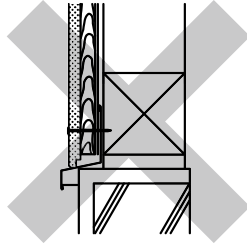
Do not use siding on the following parts and by the installation method. It may cause failures.

<p><b>1 Use on sloping parapet</b></p> <p>Because of severe environmental condition compared to vertical wall, it may cause deterioration of coating, frost damage, or water leaking.</p> <p>▶ Use roofing materials.</p> 	<p><b>6 Coping without air vent on parapet</b></p> <p>Because it does not meet ventilating construction method, condensation or frost damage may happen.</p> <p>▶ Install air vent which can be waterproof.</p> 
<p><b>2 Walls which are constantly exposed to water such as bathroom walls</b></p> <p>Temperature and humidity are high and panels get water directly, so warp of the panels, frost damage, decrease in strength, or cracking may happen.</p> 	<p><b>7 Installation of copings by sloping outward</b></p> <p>If copings are installed by sloping outward, a large amount of rainwater flows on the panel surface, and it may cause dirt or frost damage.</p> 
<p><b>3 Installation on chimneys</b></p> <p>The panels deteriorate due to heat. In addition, as water is generated in chimney and exudes out, the panels absorb water from the back side, then it may cause warp or frost damage.</p> 	<p><b>8 Painting cement stucco thickly on the panels</b> (Including mortar painting)</p> <p>Thick paint lacks adhesion, so it may cause peeling or breakage.</p> 
<p><b>4 Installation on high temperature parts such as fireplace</b></p> <p>In high temperature parts, the panels may warp or crack because moisture in the panels is dried up.</p> 	<p><b>9 Putting tiles on the panels directly</b></p> <p>It may cause cracking or peeling of the tiles.</p> 
<p><b>5 Installation on wall where window sash recessed</b></p> <p>Water can enter easily inside of external wall, and it may cause rain leak or frost damage.</p> <p>▶ Window sash must be projected out from the wall. In case of recessed, install effective frame for waterproof together.</p> 	<p><b>10 Embedding in foundation mortar</b></p> <p>Due to water absorption from the panel edge or back surface, it may cause frost damage, paint peeling, or getting moldy.</p> <p>▶ Install base flashing and leave 10-15 mm space between the flashing and the bottom edge of the panel.</p> 

### 11 Panels touch the flashing

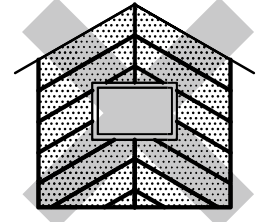
Due to water absorption from the panel edge, it may cause frost damage, paint peeling, or getting moldy.

- ▶ Leave 10-15 mm space between the flashing and the bottom edge of the panel.



### 16 Diagonal installation of panels

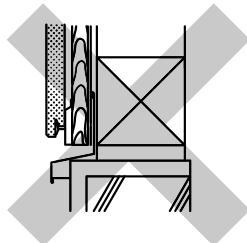
It may cause poor application of sealant in joint part that is between backing rod or joint backer strip and panels, and cause water leaking. Also, water can infiltrate from shiplap joint part.



### 12 Using clips instead of starter strip

If used clips instead of starter strip, it can be difficult to ensure horizontal level on lowest panels, and gap at the joint can appear easily.

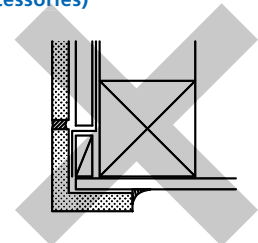
- ▶ Be sure to install starter strip on bottom horizontally, and begin to install panels.



### 17 Horizontal install of pre-formed corner trim (In case of not using specified accessories)

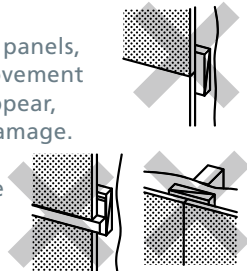
It obstructs to discharge rainwater or condensed water, and may cause rain leak or frost damage.

- ▶ Be sure to use specified member for overhang part.



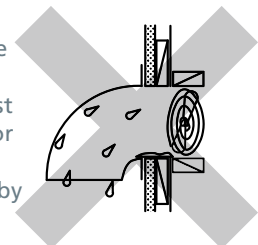
### 13 Butt joint of panels

If applying sealant on butt joint of panels, sealant can not follow with the movement of joint and gap at the joint can appear, so it may cause rain leak or frost damage. Also, if panels touch the middle flashing, it may cause frost damage due to water absorption from the panel edge.



### 18 Installing air vent after siding work

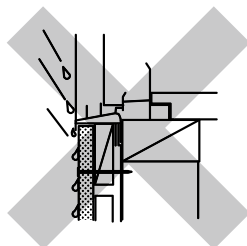
If air vent is installed after siding work, it can get humid easily inside of external wall, so it may cause condensation, rain leaking, or frost damage. Install ventilation hood or duct before siding work. The outlet must be projected out by over 30mm from the wall.



### 14 Installation under the sash without flashing

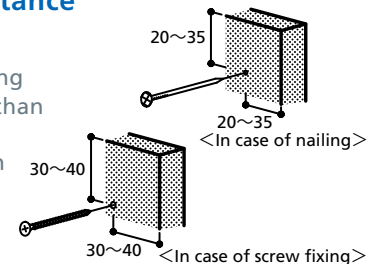
Rain water which drops from sash frame flows on the panel surface, and it may cause dirt or function degradation.

- ▶ Use sash which projected out from the wall by over 30mm, or flashing whose ends are finished with backboards.



### 19 Shortage of distance to edge

If the distance from fixing position to edge is less than 20mm when nailing or less than 30mm when fixing with screws, the panels can be cracked.



### 15 Random installation of panels

It may cause poor application of sealant in joint part that is between backing rod or joint backer strip and panels, and cause water leaking. Also, water can infiltrate from shiplap joint part. (Excluding some installation methods)



### 20 Inappropriate repair of nail heads

Spreading out touch-up paint wider than the nail head, applying thickly, insufficient stirring of touch-up paint, or applying sealant may cause the repair part to be noticeable by aging.

- ▶ Repair only conspicuous part and apply to minimally area not to spread out.

