

EVERLAST®

*Advanced Composite Siding*

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Full Installation Guide  
2026



# LAP SIDING

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Recommended Tools



Measuring Tape



Pencil



Chalk Line



Level



Speed Square



Circular Saw



Chop Saw



Oscillating Tool



Hammer

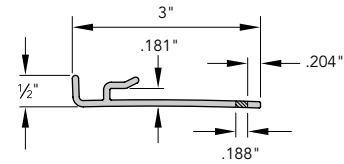


Utility Knife



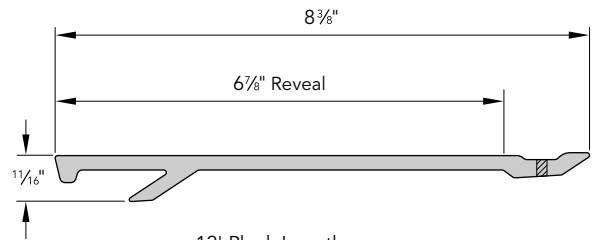
Drill/ Impact Driver

#6995 Rigid PVC Starter Strip



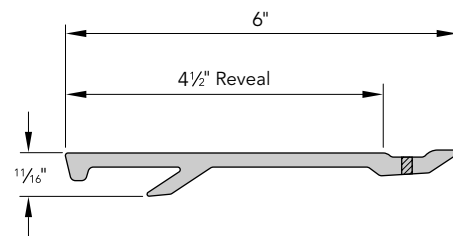
12½' Length

#6901A Standard 6⅞" Lap Siding



12' Plank Length

#6911A Narrow 4½" Lap Siding



12' Plank Length

#6993 Seam Bracket



### Seam Bracket Kits

- Each kit contains 25 brackets and 115 pre-loaded screws
- 3 squares per kit for 6⅞" reveal Everlast planks
- 2 squares per kit for 4½" reveal Everlast planks

## Before Installation

- Check local building codes before installation.
- Read all instructions for both Everlast siding and compatible trim products.
- Everlast Lap Siding is for horizontal application only. Do not install vertically.
- Use of pocketed trim is required and must have a minimum pocket width of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (projection from the wall). Pocket depth minimum  $\frac{5}{8}$ " for course runs less than 24'. Over 24', plan pocket depth  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater. The trim must be installed prior to installing Everlast siding.
- Do not install Everlast siding in temperatures below 0°F
- Inspect siding for any breakage, foreign objects, surface defects, color consistency, and correctness.
- Do not install questionable product.

## Job Site Storage

- Do not stack siding more than 3 skids high.
- Do not store bundles in a vertical position.
- Store siding inside when possible.
- Avoid storing siding in direct sunlight. Cover siding prior to installation with a tarp and/or supplied shroud.
- Keep siding away from heat sources.
- If storing siding outside use wood (or equivalent) supports to avoid direct contact with the ground.
- As a premium product, handle Everlast siding as you would fine grade lumber.
- Lift siding from the middle of the product length.
- Never slide or drag objects across the reveal surface.
- Use caution to not scratch siding surface when opening bundle packaging with a knife or sharp object.

## Preparing Walls

- Everlast siding must be installed over flat and level exterior walls with 16" or 24" on-center framing.
- Everlast siding serves as a rain screen, not a weather-resistant barrier. The siding must be installed over a weather-resistant barrier.
- Properly flash around all windows, doors, rake boards, chimneys, and areas of transition between dissimilar materials.
- If installing over concrete block, poured concrete, or brick, siding must be installed over 1"x3" furring strips.

- If exterior walls are not flat or level, a quality underlayment should be installed first to create a flat and level surface.
- For soffit and difficult termination points, Everlast recommends using the Everlast 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " perimeter trim where applicable (see separate instructions).

## Installing at Roofline

- When installing siding and trim along rooflines, always provide 1" minimum space between the roof and first course of siding (Figure 1a/b).
- In geographies with extreme temperatures and/or along metal roofs, leave a minimum of 3" space.

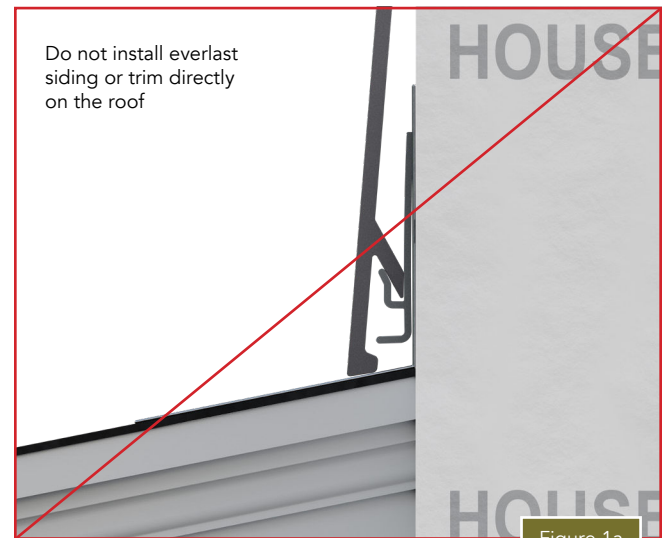


Figure 1a

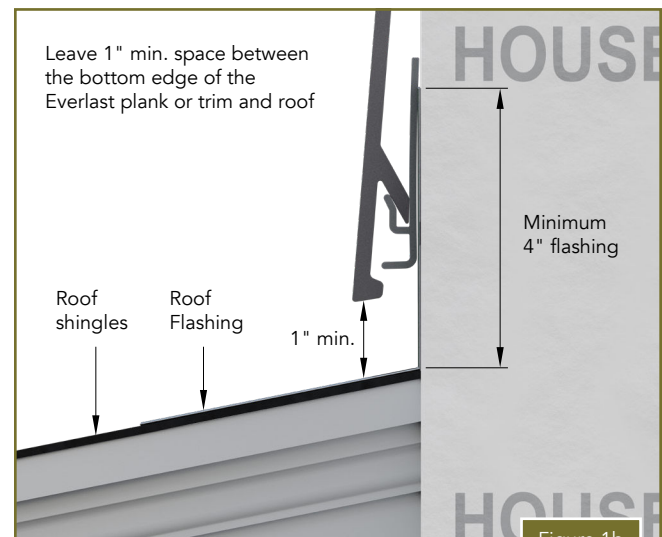


Figure 1b

## Mark Stud Locations

- Prior to installation, mark stud locations to facilitate installation. Nailing slots are provided every 8" on-center to assist in stud location (Figure 2).

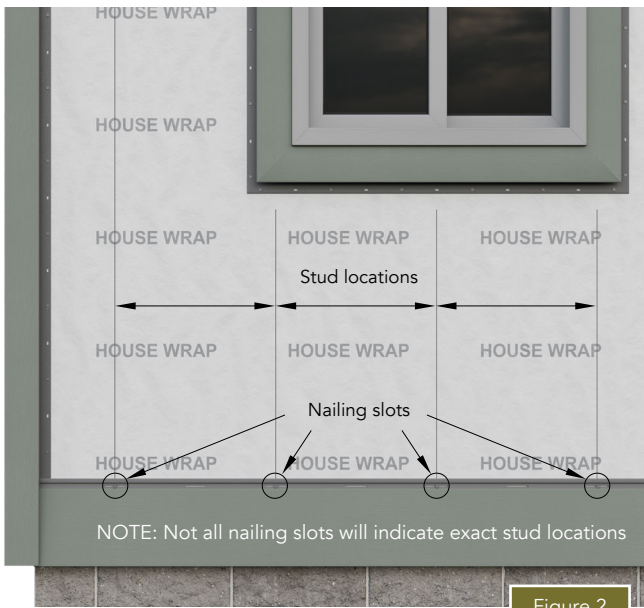


Figure 2

- Align the top of the Everlast starter strip on the level line. Leave a 1" to 4" gap from the end of the starter strip and trim nailing flange. Tightly fasten the starter strip to the wall. Everlast recommends to fasten the starter strip every other slot. Ends of starter strip should always be fastened (Figure 4).

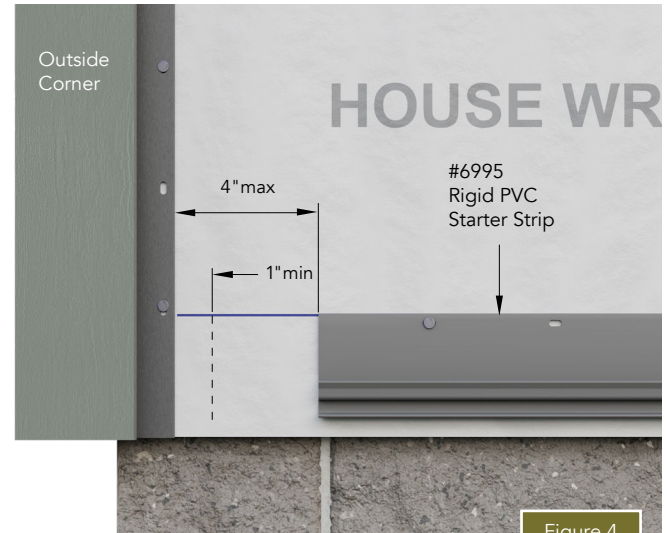


Figure 4

## Starting the Installation



- Install pocketed trim at inside and outside corners, and around all windows and doors (see separate instructions).
- Measure and chalk a level line 3½" up from the lowest point of the wall (Figure 3).

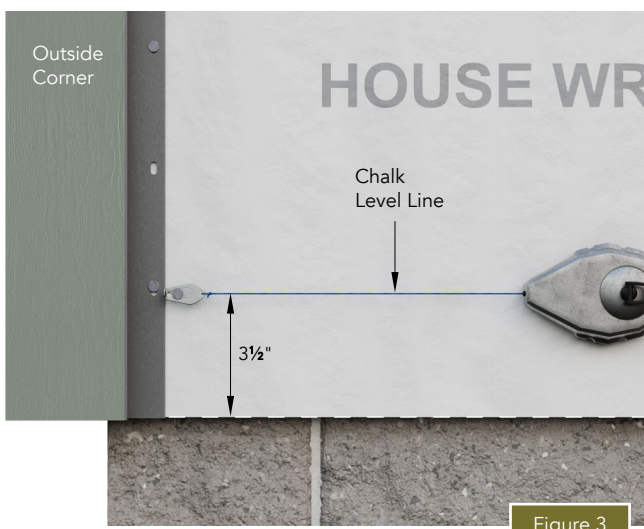


Figure 3

- Leave a ½" gap between sections of starter strip.
- Lock the siding plank onto the starter strip and slide the plank into the trim pocket. Check that the plank is fully seated onto the starter strip.
- To accommodate lateral expansion and contraction, ALWAYS leave a ¼" gap between the end of the siding plank and the inner wall of the pocketed trim (Figure 5).



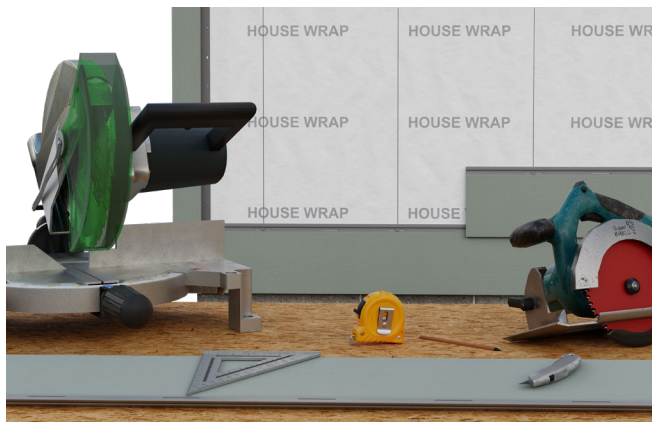
Figure 5



## Cutting Planks

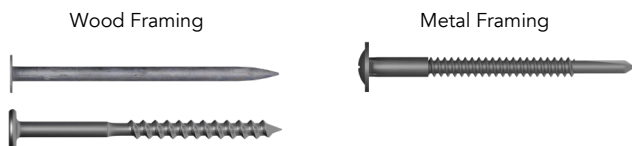


- For vertical cuts, use a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- An option for horizontal cuts only is to score and snap using a straight edge or metal brake and utility knife or scoring tool. Score across the face of the plank and then snap the plank on the score line.



## Required Fasteners

- Fasten planks only with aluminum, stainless steel, galvanized, or other corrosion-resistant nails or screws.
- Head diameter must be  $\frac{3}{8}$ " to  $\frac{7}{16}$ " with a maximum shank diameter of .160".
- If installing into metal framing, use self-tapping corrosion-resistant screws.



## Proper Fastening



- Everlast is a floating siding system that accommodates lateral expansion and contraction within pocketed trim. Therefore, never hard nail siding planks tightly to the wall (Figure 6).
- Always fasten siding planks through the center of the pre-punched nailing slots (Figure 6).
- Always leave a minimum  $\frac{1}{32}$ " gap between the nail head and the nailing hem (Figure 6).

- For stud walls without a wood substrate, fasteners must penetrate the studs a minimum  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ".
- Fastening only into OSB or plywood sheathing is acceptable but fastening into studs when possible.
- Fasteners must be long enough to penetrate beyond the sheathing a minimum  $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Note: Fasten into studs wherever possible (Figure 6).

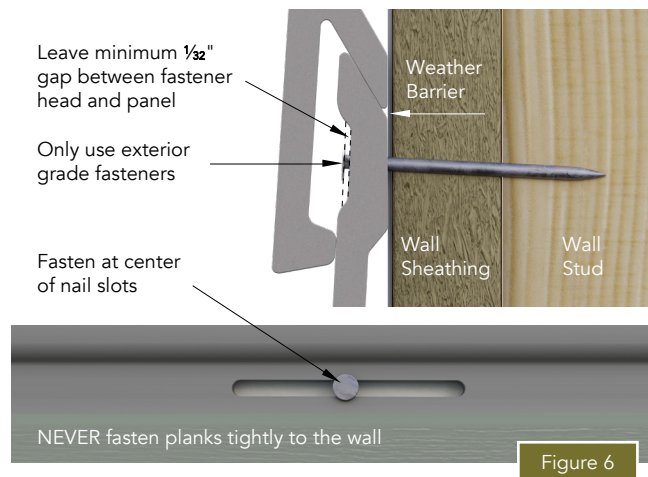


Figure 6

- Avoid fastening siding in a manner where it will conform to dips or bumps in the wall. On wavy walls, float the siding accordingly and shim where necessary to achieve flatness.
- To ensure a level installation, prior to fastening, ensure that each plank is fully seated onto the starter strip or course below.
- Courses of siding measuring 60' or longer must be pinned at the center of the course. Pin the course by placing fasteners at both edges of a single nailing slot leaving  $\frac{1}{32}$ " gap to ensure that the course will expand and contract in both directions (Figure 7).
- When installing on walls with long continuous runs over 60', add an expansion joint using two-piece Everlast T-Moulding (see separate instructions). Expansion joints can be incorporated in conjunction with center pinning, especially on walls with runs over 100'.

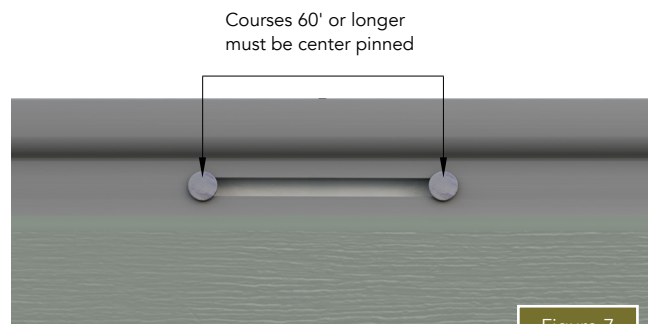


Figure 7



## Seaming Planks Together



- All plank-to-plank butt joints must be securely seamed using Everlast seam brackets and screws.



#6993 Seam Bracket

- Use factory end cuts at seams whenever possible. Be sure that field cuts are square.
- Proper installation of seam brackets ensures all planks in a course are securely tied together and will be able to expand and contract freely as a single unit within pocketed trim (Figure 8).

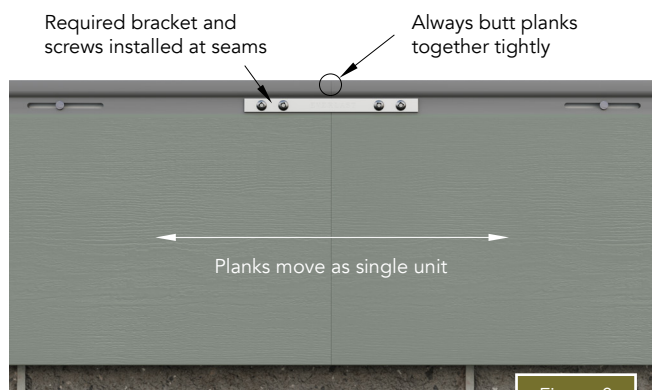


Figure 8

- Check every 3 to 4 courses for levelness.
- Butt planks together tightly at seams before installing the seam bracket (Figure 8).
- Ensure that the bottom of panels align before installing the seam bracket (Figure 9).
- Install each seam bracket with 4 pre-loaded seam bracket screws.

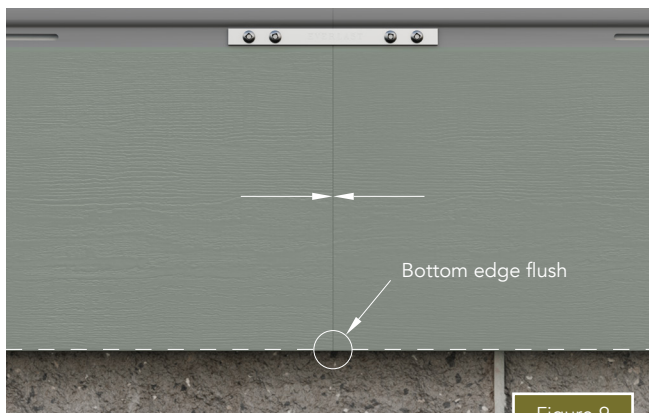
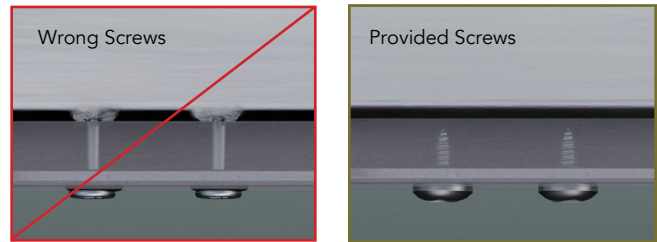


Figure 9

NOTE: The screws provided in the seam bracket kit are of proper length that will not penetrate through the planks.

**WARNING:** Only use the provided  $\frac{5}{16}$ " stainless steel screws. Do not use screws that will penetrate into the wall, preventing planks from floating and voiding the warranty.



- Center the seam bracket on the nailing hem of adjacent planks and fasten with 4 seam bracket screws, 2 per plank. Ensure there is no nailing slot at the bracket location
- Whenever possible, avoid seams under and over windows and over doors.

### Butt Joint Seam Gapping is NOT a Product Defect

#### Potential Causes of Seam Gapping:

- Seam bracket not installed/used.
- Seam bracket not installed properly (e.g., screw(s) stripped out, or missing screws).
- Butt joint initial install was incorrect (e.g., not butted tightly when bracket was fastened).
- Panels hard fastened along the course, preventing the course from moving freely
- Long runs of 60' or more not pinned properly and/or incorporating an expansion joint.
- Improper gaps around utilities, windows, and doorways.

NOTE:  $\frac{1}{16}$ " seam gap is not unusual and is acceptable.

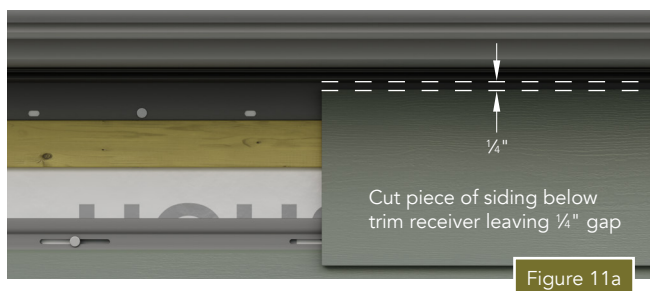


## Siding Installation at Eaves and Gables

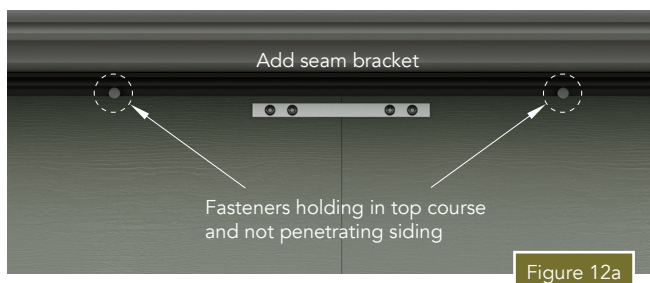


### Method 1: Using 2-piece Everlast Perimeter Trim (Recommended Method)

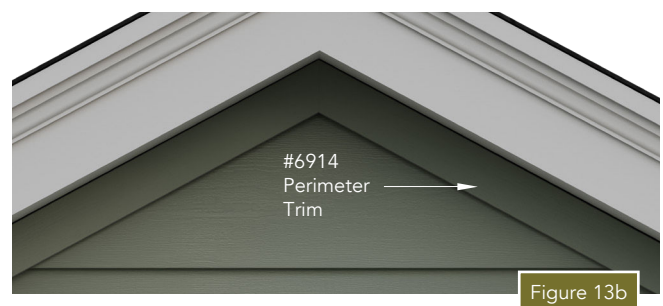
- Maintain proper pitch of the top course with a furring strip made from treated lumber or PVC behind the cut edges and at all seams. The furring also functions as a compression strip, holding planks against the inside front of the trim pocket (Figure 10a/b).
- Measure and cut the top course of siding leaving a ¼" gap between the top edge of the siding and the bottom edge of the channel on the receiver (Figure 11a/b).



- Stack top course of siding in place and seam butt joints together at the top of cut panels using Everlast seam brackets (Figure 12a/b).
- Loosely fasten above the cut edge of the top plank using the head of the fastener to hold the panel in place (Figure 12a/b).

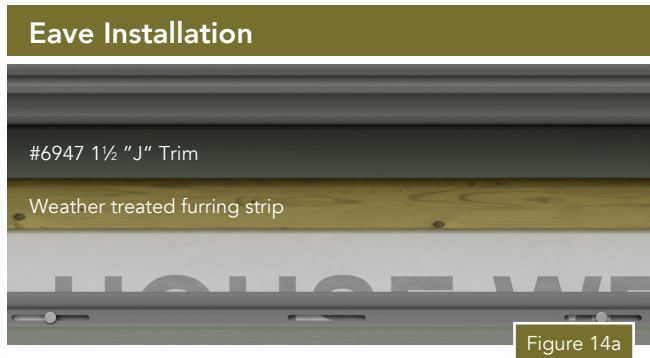


- Snap Perimeter Trim into receiver (Figure 13a/b).

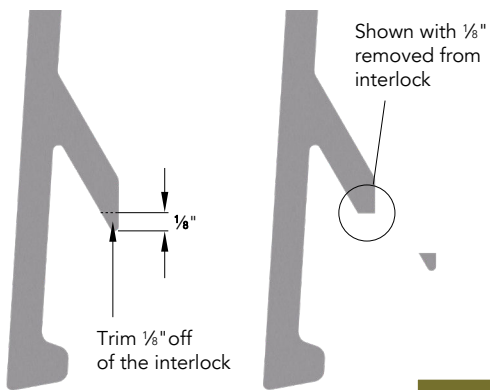


## Method 2: Using "J" Channel Trim

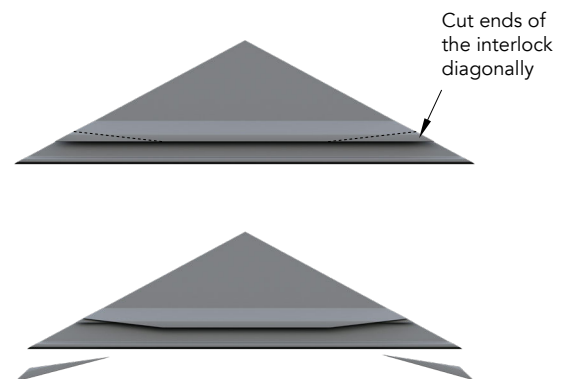
- Measure and cut the top course of siding leaving a ¼" gap between the top edge of the siding and inside edge of the "J" Trim pocket.
- To maintain proper pitch of the top course, install a furring strip made from treated lumber or PVC behind the cut edges and at all seams (Figure 14a/b). This furring also functions as a compression strip, holding planks against the inside front of the trim pocket.



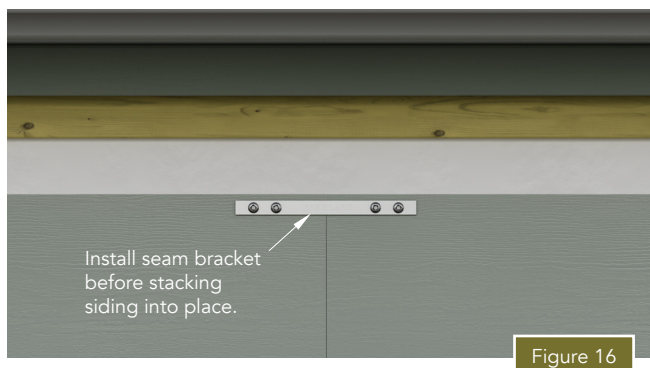
- At an eave, to facilitate installation of the top course, remove ⅛" of the interlock on the back of the plank. (Figure 15).



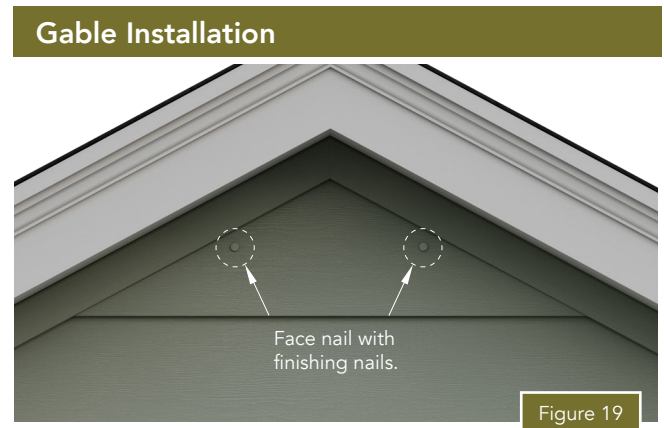
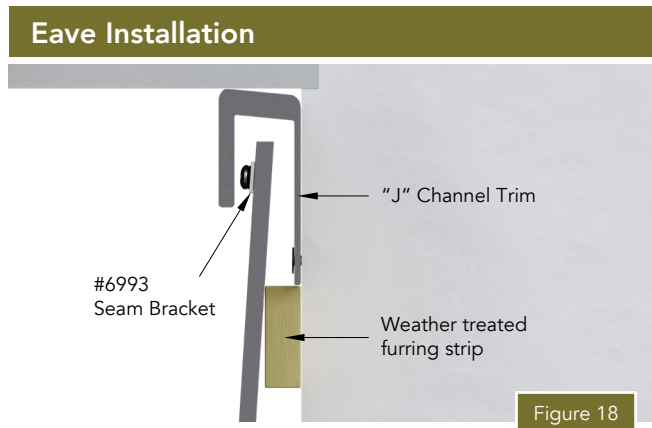
- At a gable, to facilitate installation of the top course, you may cut the ends of the interlock on the back of the plank diagonally (Figure 17).



- Prior to stacking planks into position, install Everlast seam brackets at the top of cut panels (Figure 16).



- Stack top course of siding in place (Figure 18).
- Face nail with finishing nails (Figure 19).



NOTE: This is the only instance when face nailing is recommended as long as the length is less than 2'. If longer than 2', you must pre-drill an oversized hole for the fastener so the panels can float.

## Installing Shutters



- Pre-drill a 1/2" hole through the siding where the shutter screw will penetrate the siding (Figure 20).
- Follow separate shutter installation instructions (Figure 21).



### Everlast® Call Center Support Line

8am–5pm EST Mon–Fri  
Toll Free (844) 494-7920

[www.EverlastSiding.com](http://www.EverlastSiding.com)

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# BOARD & BATTEN

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Recommended Tools



Measuring Tape



Pencil



Chalk Line



Plumb Bob



Level



Speed Square



Circular Saw



Chop Saw



Hammer



Utility Knife

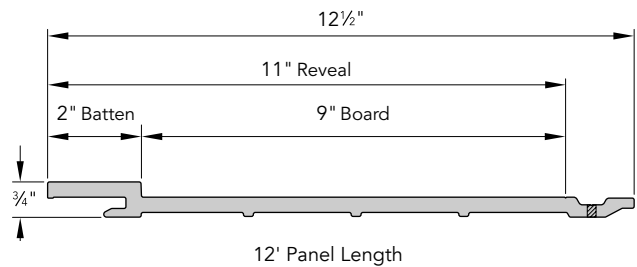
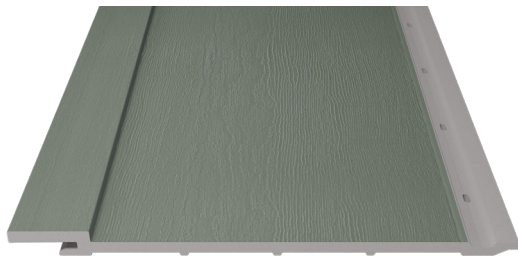


Drill/Impact Driver



Caulking Gun

### #6909 Board & Batten



### Before Starting: How to Create a Balanced Wall

To create a balanced appearance on the wall, use the following calculation.

- Measure length of wall in inches.
- Divide length of wall by 10.875.
- Round down to whole number to determine number of full panels needed.
- Multiply by 10.875 to determine amount of wall coverage with full panels.
- Subtract total length of wall by total coverage with full panels to determine uncovered length.
- Divide uncovered length by 2 to determine width of reveal for each side piece.

Example: 125" wall

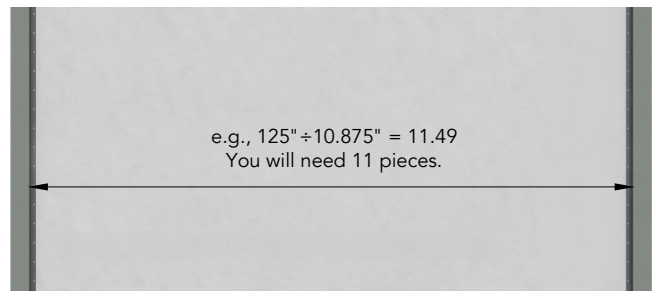
$$125/10.875 = 11.49 \text{ (round to 11)}$$

$$11 \times 10.875 = 119.625$$

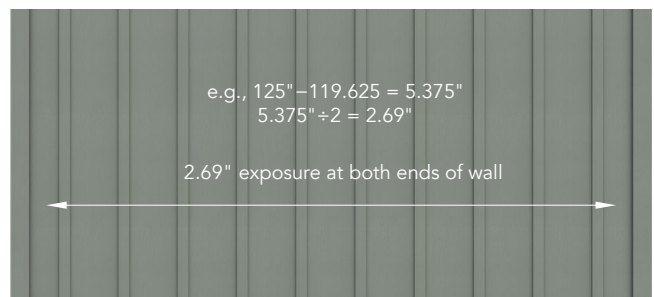
$$125 - 119.625 = 5.375$$

$$5.375/2 = 2.69"$$

NOTE: Total wall length must be measured after the trim has been installed.



Balanced Wall



## Before Installation

- Check local building codes before installation.
- Read all instructions for both Everlast siding and compatible trim products.
- Everlast Board & Batten siding is for vertical application only. Do not install horizontally.
- Do not install Everlast siding in temperatures below 0° F.
- Inspect siding for any breakage, foreign objects, surface defects, color consistency and correctness.
- Do not install questionable product.

## Job Site Storage

- Do not stack siding more than three skids high.
- Do not store bundles in a vertical position.
- Store siding indoors when possible.
- Avoid storing siding in direct sunlight. Cover siding prior to installation with a tarp and/or supplied shroud.
- Keep siding away from heat sources.
- If storing siding outside, use wood (or equivalent) supports to avoid direct contact with the ground.
- As a premium product, handle Everlast siding as you would fine grade lumber.
- Lift siding from the middle of the product length.
- Never slide or drag objects across the reveal surface.
- Use caution not to scratch siding surface when opening bundle packaging with a knife or sharp object.

## Preparing Walls

- Everlast siding must be installed over flat and level exterior walls.
- Fastening into studs is not required, but Board & Batten must be installed into a minimum  $\frac{7}{16}$ " wood sheathing. The fasteners must penetrate beyond the wood sheathing a minimum of  $\frac{3}{4}$ ".
- For stud walls only with no wood substrate, apply 1" x 3" furring strips horizontally every 14" on center, or apply an OSB or plywood substrate over the studs.
- Everlast siding serves as a rain screen, not a weather-resistant barrier. The siding must be installed over a weather-resistant barrier.
- Properly flash around all windows, doors, rake boards, chimneys, and areas of transition between dissimilar materials.

- If installing over concrete block, poured concrete, or brick, siding must be installed over 1" x 3" furring strips. Apply 1" x 3" wood furring strips horizontally, 14" on center to create a level surface. If additional insulation is required, then apply rigid foam or fiber sheathing.
- If exterior walls are not flat or level, a quality underlayment should be installed first to create a flat and level surface.

## Installing at Roofline

- When installing panels and trim along rooflines, always provide 1" minimum space between the roof and first course of siding (Figure 1a/b).
- In geographies with extreme temperatures and/or along metal roofs, leave a minimum of 3" space.

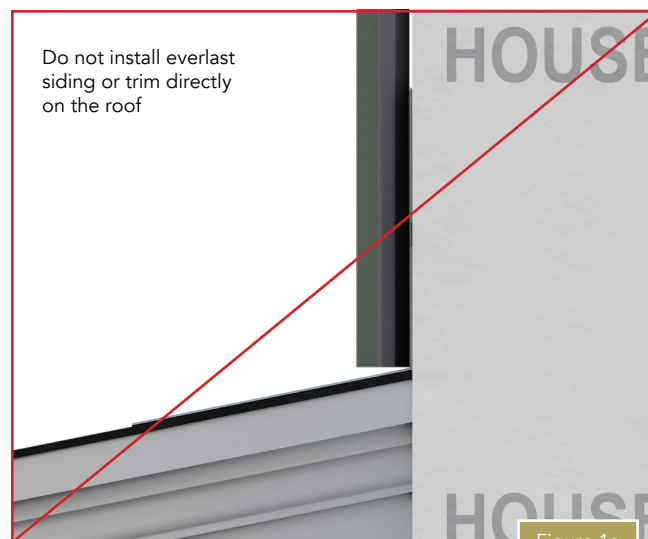


Figure 1a

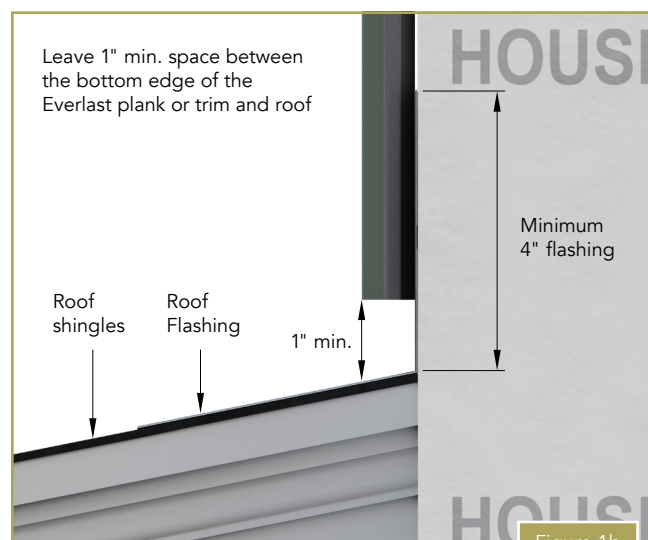


Figure 1b



## Trim & Accessories

- Everlast Board & Batten requires the use of pocketed trim accessories.
- The siding cannot be butted up against trim.
- All current Everlast trim accessories are recommended for installation but not required. Everlast two-piece trim is recommended for ease of installation.
- Pocketed or rabbeted trim accessories must be a minimum pocket width of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (projection from the wall) and depth of  $\frac{5}{8}$ " to accommodate the panel interlock, as well as expansion and contraction.

## Cutting Panels



- For horizontal and vertical cuts, use a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- An option for vertical cuts only is to use a straight edge or metal brake with a utility knife or scoring tool. Score the face of the panel and then snap the panel on the score line.



## Required Fasteners

- Fasten panels only with aluminum, stainless steel, galvanized, or other corrosion-resistant nails or screws.
- Nail/screw head diameter must be  $\frac{3}{8}$ " to  $\frac{7}{16}$ " with a maximum shank diameter of .160".
- If installing into metal framing, use self-tapping corrosion-resistant screws.
- NOTE: In high wind areas, screws or ring shank nails are recommended. Always consult with local building codes.

Wood Framing



Metal Framing



## Starting The Installation



- Install pocketed trim at all inside and outside corners, around all windows and doors, around all protrusions, and at the top termination of the Board & Batten siding. Make sure trim is installed level and plumb. (Figure 2).

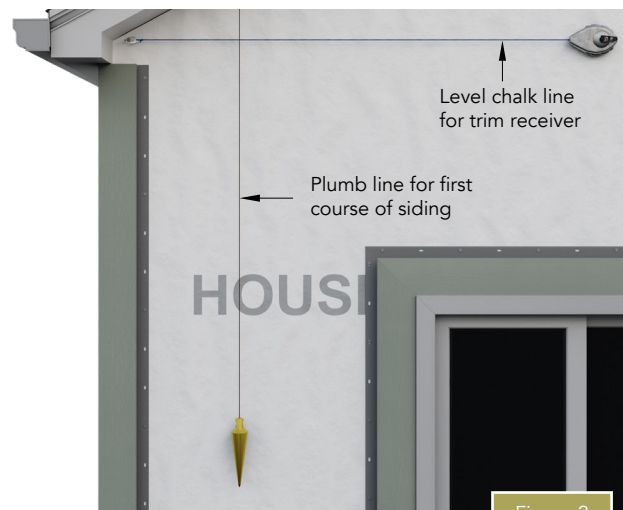


Figure 2

- The bottom of panels can be flush with trim.
- At foundation, decks, or porches, pocketed trim is not required. The preferred method is to:
  1. Use no trim.
  2. Butt the bottom of the Board & Batten course to a non-pocketed color matched trim board in combination with Z-Flashing.

NOTE: Pocketed trim if used at the bottom of the Board & Batten course can allow debris to collect and will require maintenance.

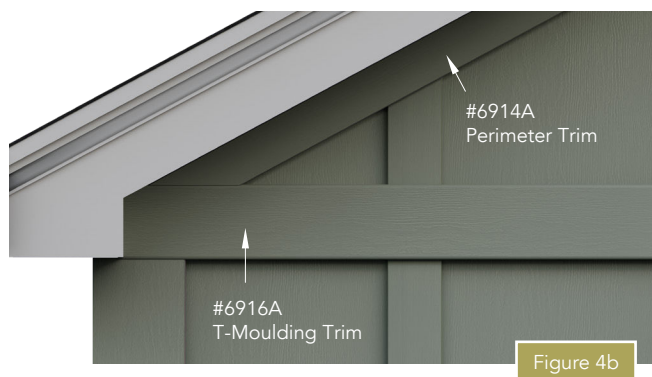
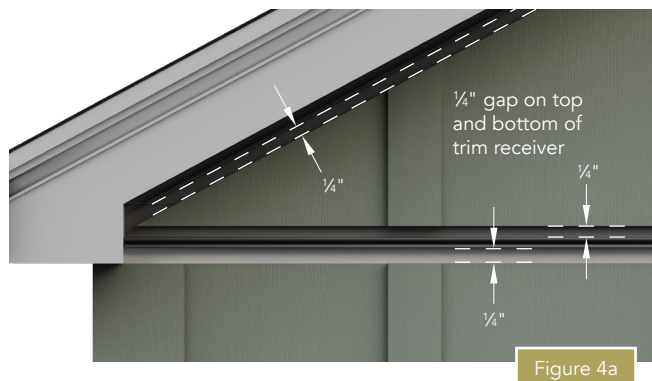
- Everlast 2-piece Perimeter Trim and T-Moulding require the Trim Receiver to be installed prior to the Board & Batten siding. The  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Perimeter Trim cover and/or T-Moulding cover will be installed after siding installation is complete (Figure 3).



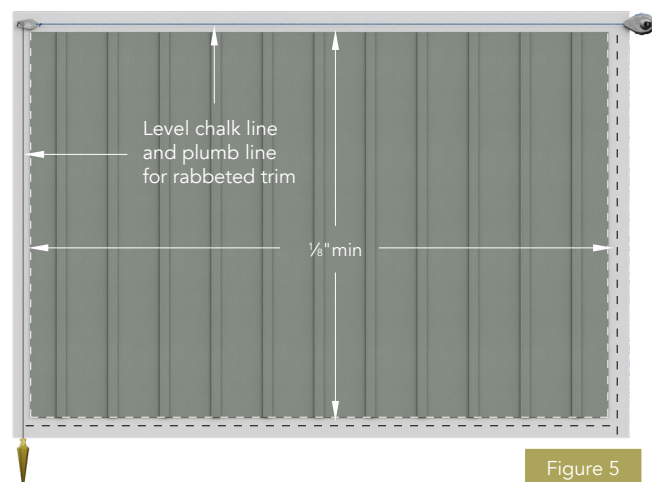
Figure 3



- If installing pocketed trim at the bottom of a course, it is recommended to drill  $\frac{3}{16}$ " weep holes in the bottom of the channel every 18"-24" to allow moisture to escape.
- To accommodate expansion and contraction, always leave a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " gap between the siding panel and the inner wall of all pocketed trim (Figure 4a/b).



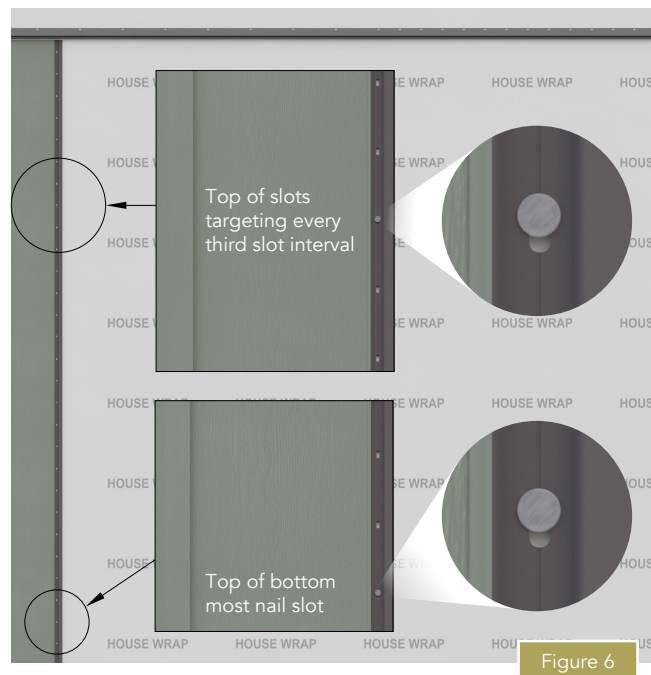
- If using rabbeted trim accessories, please follow manufacturer's instructions for use. Measure and chalk a level line and a plumb line. Allow for the installation of trim after the siding is installed, accommodating siding expansion and contraction (Figure 5).



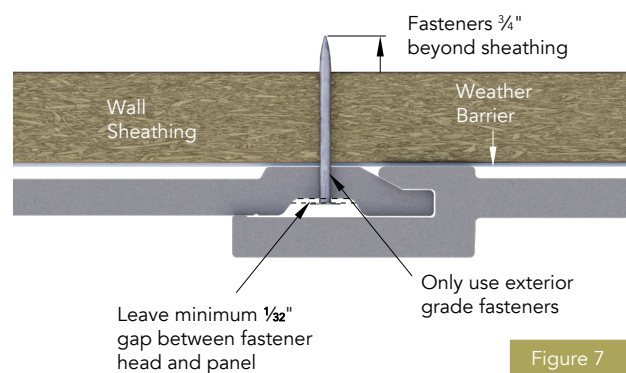
## Proper Fastening



- Everlast Board & Batten is a floating siding system that accommodates vertical expansion and contraction within pocketed trim. Therefore, never hard nail siding panels tightly to the wall.
- The first fastener should be placed at the top of the bottom-most nail slot (Figure 6).
- Continue fastening at the top of the nail slot at intervals of every third slot (Figure 6).



- Always fasten siding panels through the pre-punched nailing slots.
- Always leave a minimum  $\frac{1}{32}$ " gap between the fastener head and the nailing hem (Figure 7).
- Avoid fastening siding in a manner where it will conform to dips or bumps in the wall. On wavy walls, float the siding panels accordingly and shim where necessary to achieve visual flatness.



## Panel Installation

- Board & Batten panels can be installed in a right to left or left to right direction (Figure 8).

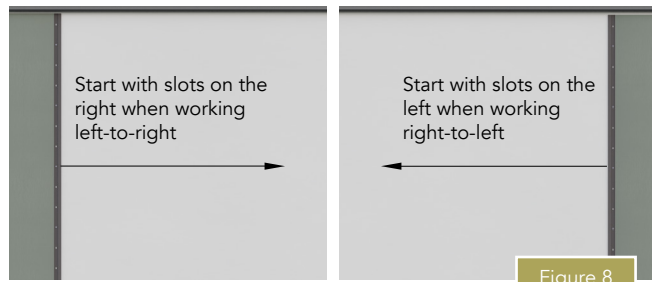


Figure 8

- The nail hem should always be in the direction of installation.
- Make sure panels are fully seated at the panel-to-panel interlock.
- The first panel will act as a starter strip for the entire course. This panel must be checked for plumb prior to continuing the installation.

## Installing Around Windows/Doors/Cutouts

- When measuring Board & Batten panels to be cut and installed around windows, doors, and other cutouts, it is important to leave  $\frac{1}{4}$ " gap on the top, bottom, and sides. This will maintain enough room for vertical expansion and contraction and ease of installation (Figure 9).

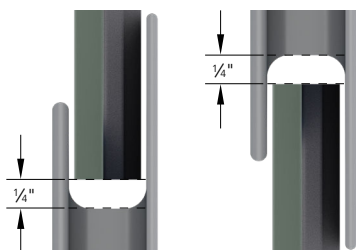


Figure 9

- It may be necessary to remove  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the interlock on the panel to be installed to allow the panel to slide into the trim, clear the existing panel, and have proper engagement. Use a utility blade to complete this task (Figure 10).

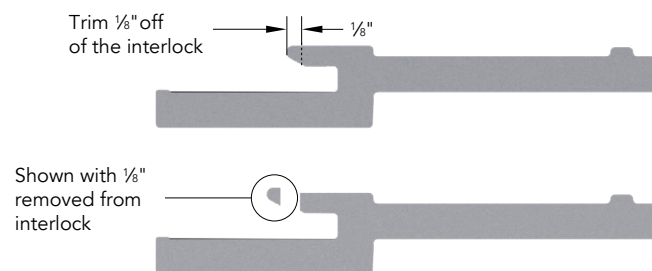


Figure 10

## Transitioning Courses

- Board & Batten panels cannot be stacked on top of one another. This is not a butt joint system (Figure 11a/b).

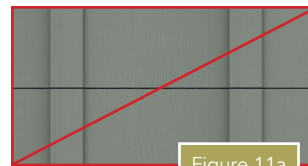


Figure 11a



Figure 11b

- If the wall is taller than one course (more than 12') it is required to separate the courses by a transition piece.
- The transition piece must be "Z flashed" prior to applying the second course of Board & Batten. If using the Everlast T-Moulding Trim for transitions, refer to the T-Moulding installation guide.
- When transitioning from horizontal siding to Board & Batten follow the same steps (Figure 12).



Figure 12

- Refer to "Starting the Installation" on page 12 for second course installations.
- Please refer to the Quick Install video in [Pro Resources](#) for more information and options for transitioning courses.

## Finishing the Last Course



### Method 1: Silicon Adhesive (Recommended Method)

- The last course may require you to remove  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the interlock on the panel to be installed, allowing the panel to slide into the trim accessory and engage on the previous panel (Figure 10).
- Apply a bead of silicone adhesive the full length of the panel interlock? (Figure 13a/b).

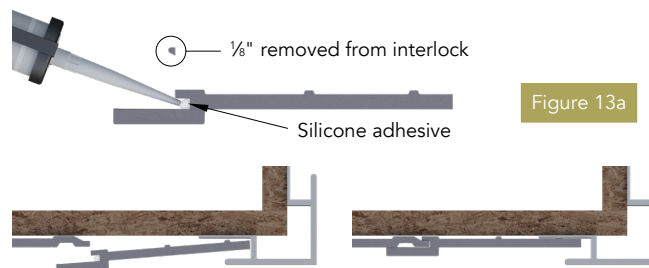
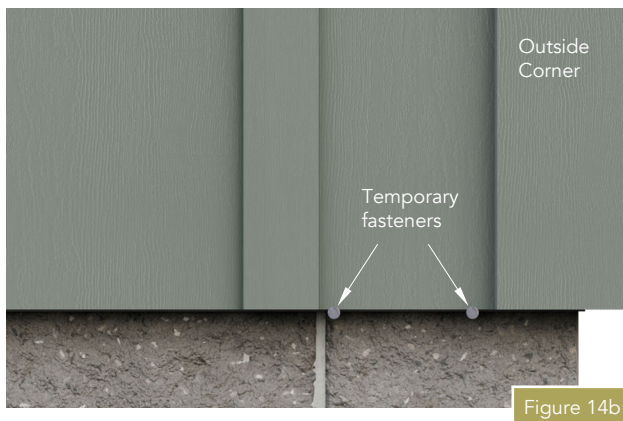


Figure 13a

Figure 13b



- Use a temporary fastener or furring strip at the bottom of the course to prevent the panel from sliding down. Remove this fastener and/or furring strip once the silicone adhesive has cured. The last two courses will move as one unit (Figure 14a/b).

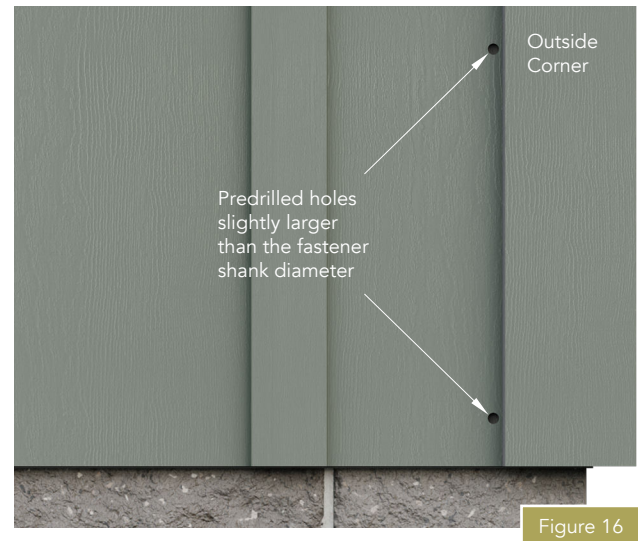


- If using non-pocketed trim at the bottom, you will not need to add temporary fasteners (Figure 15).

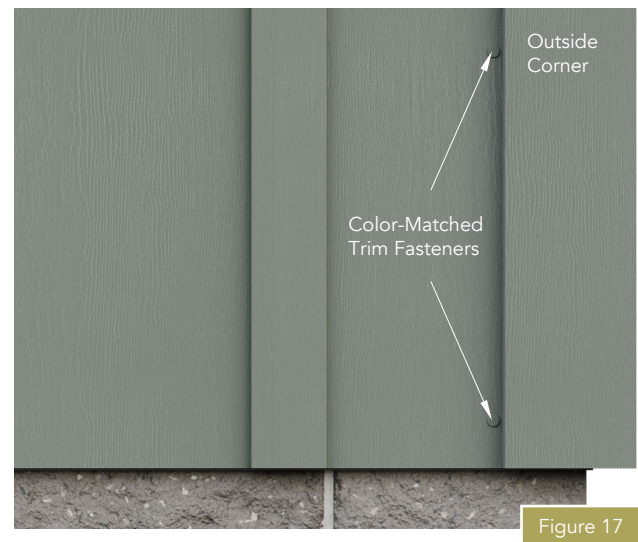


## Method 2: Face Nail the Last Course

- Predrill a hole slightly larger than the shank of the fastener. Fasten every 16"-24" close to the end of the panel to hold in place (Figure 16).



- Use a Color-Matched Trim Fastener to fasten the last piece (Figure 17).



- This is the only instance where panels will need face fastening. Ensure the fastener has a  $\frac{1}{32}$ " gap between the panel and the head of the fastener.

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# 1 3/4" "J" TRIM

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Recommended Tools



Measuring Tape



Pencil



Chalk Line



Plumb Bob



Level



Speed Square



Table Saw



Chop Saw



Hammer



Utility Knife

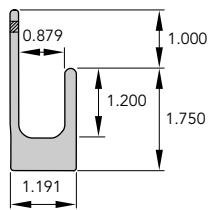


Drill/Impact Driver



Caulking Gun

#6979 1 3/4" "J" Trim



12' 6" Lengths



### Common Applications

1 3/4" "J" Trim is typically used for window and door surrounds.



## Before Installation

- Check local building codes before installation.
- Read all instructions for both Everlast siding and compatible trim products.
- Use of pocketed trim is required and must have a minimum pocket width of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (projection from the wall). Pocket depth minimum  $\frac{5}{8}$ " for course runs less than 24'. Over 24', plan pocket depth  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater. The trim must be installed prior to installing Everlast siding.
- Do not install Everlast siding in temperatures below 0°F
- Inspect trim for any breakage, foreign objects, surface defects, color consistency, and correctness.
- Use a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum to cut all material.
- Fasten material using an exterior grade nail or screw. (Recommended: galvanized/stainless/non-corrosive roofing nail or screw).
- Fasten trim through every other or every third nail hole, while checking for an aesthetic installed presentation. Do not over drive the fasteners. Fastening tightly may distort the trim.
- To keep miter and butt joint ends tightly joined, use a PVC glue or plastic weld to bond together.
- Use a glue accelerator to speed cure time.

## Job Site Storage

- Do not stack trim more than three skids high.
- Do not store bundles in a vertical position.
- Store trim inside when possible.
- Avoid storing trim in direct sunlight. Cover trim prior to installation with a tarp and/or supplied shroud.
- Keep trim away from heat sources.
- If storing trim outside, use wood (or equivalent) supports to avoid direct contact with the ground.
- As a premium product, handle Everlast trim as you would fine grade lumber.
- Lift trim from the middle of the product length.
- Never slide or drag objects across the reveal surface.
- Use caution to not scratch trim surface when opening bundle packaging with a knife or sharp object.

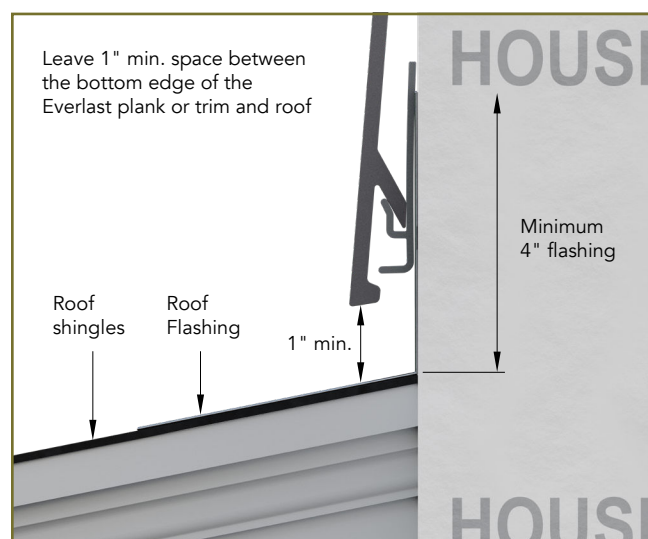
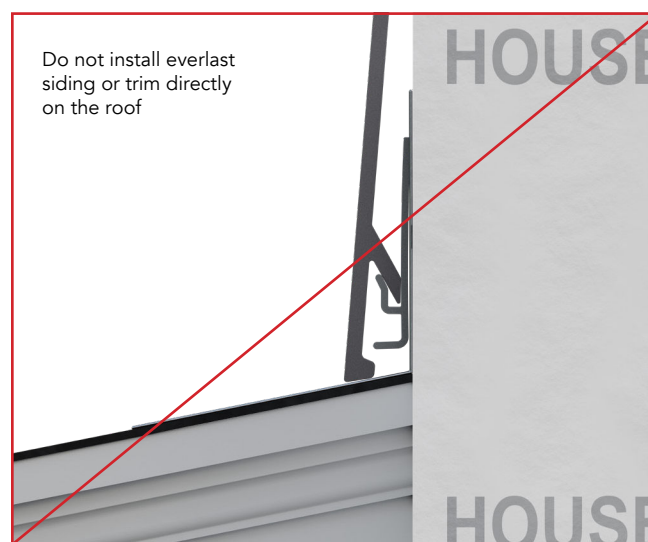
## Preparing Walls

- Everlast trim must be installed over flat and level exterior walls with 16" or 24" on-center framing.
- Everlast siding serves as a rain screen, not a weather-resistant barrier. The siding must be installed over a weather-resistant barrier.

- Properly flash around all windows, doors, rake boards, chimneys, and areas of transition between dissimilar materials.
- If installing over concrete block, poured concrete, or brick, siding must be installed over 1"x3" furring strips.
- If exterior walls are not flat or level, a quality underlayment should be installed first to create a flat and level surface.

## Installing at Roofline

- When installing siding and trim along rooflines, always provide 1" minimum space between the roof and first course of siding.
- In geographies with extreme temperatures and/or along metal roofs, leave a minimum of 3" space.



## Miter Install for Openings



- Measure the height and width of the opening.
- 45° miter cut 1¾" "J" Trim with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- Fasten the 1¾" "J" Trim to the wall around the opening every 8" to 12" along the nail hem using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws (Figure 1).

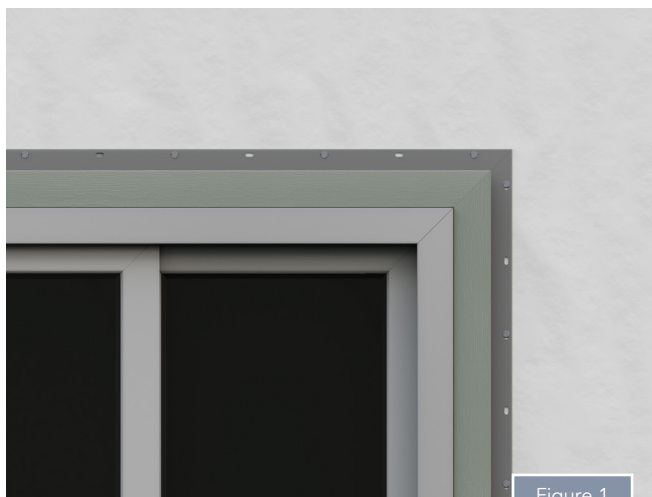


Figure 1

- To join the miter ends, mechanically fasten the joints together through the pocket at the miter, ensuring the fastener is long enough to penetrate the adjacent joint, but not go through. In addition to mechanically fastening the mitered joint, you can also use a PVC adhesive in conjunction with the fasteners, strengthening the miter joint. Make sure you clean the surface you are adhering together with alcohol, and do not allow the adhesive to get on the reveal surface (Figure 2).

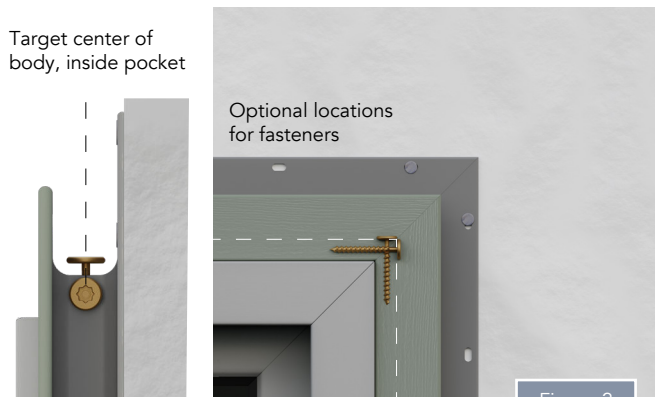


Figure 2

## Straight/Craftsman Install for Openings



- Measure the height of the opening and cut the 1¾" "J" Trim using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- Fasten the 1¾" "J" Trim trim to the wall around the opening every 8" to 12" along the nail hem using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws.
- For the top and bottom pieces of the 1¾" "J" Trim, measure to the desired width, making sure this measurement is, at a minimum, to the outside edge of the vertical pieces.
- To achieve the Craftsman style detail, rabbit the receiving pockets on the trim to the coordinating depth on adjacent trims to allow for a consistent pocket depth when the siding is installed (Figure 3).

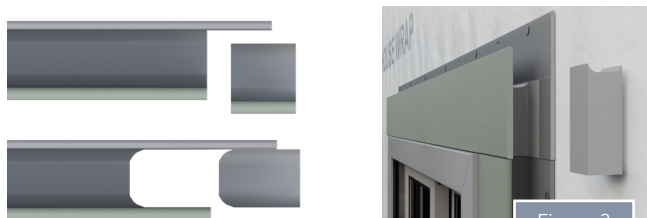


Figure 3

- Fasten the horizontal pieces to the wall around the opening every 8" to 12" along the nail hem using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws (Figure 4).

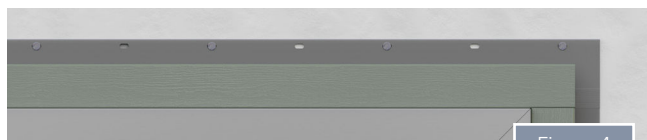
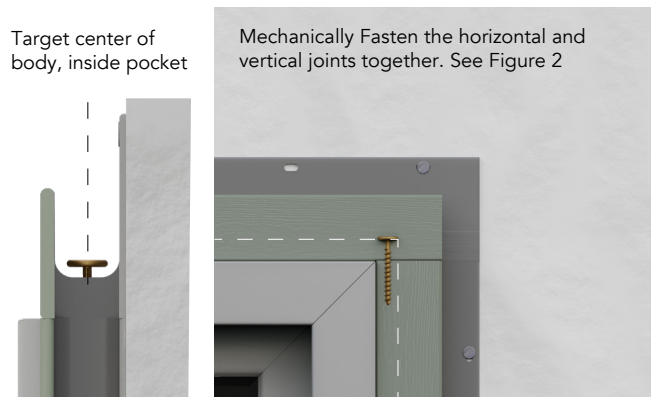


Figure 4



- Use a color-matched paint to touch up the exposed edges.



## Inside Corners



- Measure the height of the inside corner wall.
- Cut two 1¾" "J" Trim pieces using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- To achieve a low profile inside corner, measure and rip cut to the desired width on a table saw.
- Fasten one 1¾" "J" Trim to one inside wall every 8" to 12" along the nail hem making sure to keep plumb.
- Fasten the second 1¾" "J" Trim to the second inside wall every 8" to 12" along the nail hem while ensuring plumb.

## Terminations & Transitions



- Before the last piece of Everlast siding is installed, measure the length of the termination or transition area.
- Cut the 1¾" "J" Trim using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- For best results on long runs, use a scarf joint with two fasteners on each side in place of butt joints.
- Fasten the 1¾" "J" Trim to the wall every 8" to 12" along the nail hem making sure the 1¾" "J" Trim is securely fastened using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws.

## Doors, Windows, Blocks & Vents



- To aid in ease of installation, trim the nailing fin off of the bottom trim piece (Figure 5).

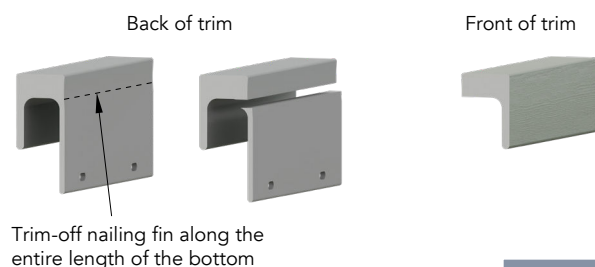


Figure 5

- Measure the body of the trim and add ⅛" to ¼" to ensure clearance between the top of the siding panel and the base of the trim pocket (Figure 5).
- Finish nail, decking screw or Cortex screw with matching color plug into the center of the main body of the trim (Figure 6).

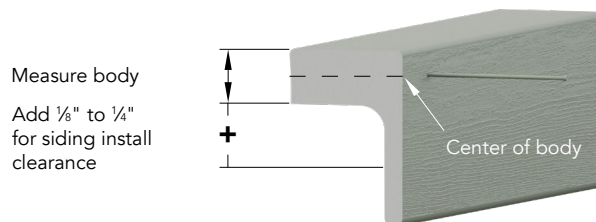


Figure 6

- Install the bottom trim last, after the installation of Everlast siding plank (Figure 7).



Figure 7

## Fastening Bottom Trim:

- 316 stainless fasteners are recommended.
- Target fasteners every 16" or less in the center of the trim body (Figure 6).
- Use Everlast Cortex Fastening System with color-matched plugs or 8d, 12 gauge finishing nail (Figure 6).
- Make sure to fasten into framing member (not just the sub-wall).
- Fasteners must penetrate the framing a minimum of 1⅛".
- For 1¾" "J" Trim, we recommend to pre-drill when using screws.

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# 3 1/2" CASING

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Recommended Tools



Measuring Tape



Pencil



Chalk Line



Plumb Bob



Level



Speed Square



Table Saw



Chop Saw



Hammer



Utility Knife

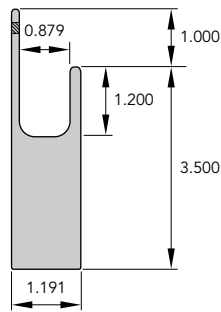


Drill/Impact Driver



Caulking Gun

#6978 3 1/2" Casing

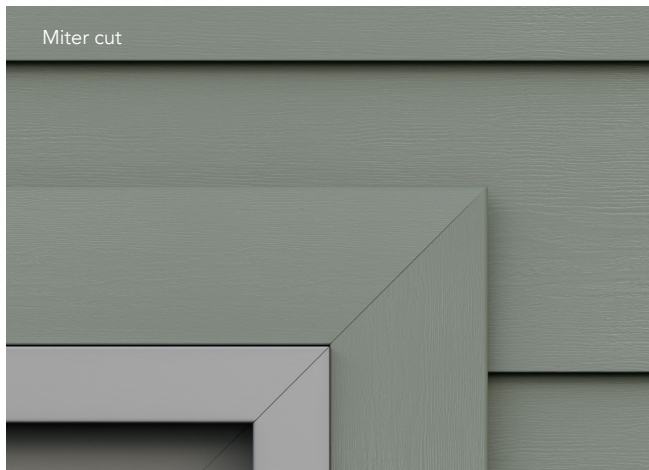


12' 6" Lengths



### Common Applications

Casing trim is typically used for window/door surround, inside corners, soffit/eave terminations, and transitions.



Miter cut



Straight /Craftsman cut



## Before Installation

- Check local building codes before installation.
- Read all instructions for both Everlast siding and compatible trim products.
- Use of pocketed trim is required and must have a minimum pocket width of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (projection from the wall). Pocket depth minimum  $\frac{5}{8}$ " for course runs less than 24'. Over 24', plan pocket depth  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater. The trim must be installed prior to installing Everlast siding.
- Do not install Everlast siding in temperatures below 0°F
- Inspect trim for any breakage, foreign objects, surface defects, color consistency, and correctness.
- Use a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum to cut all material.
- Fasten material using an exterior grade nail or screw. (Recommended: galvanized/stainless/non-corrosive roofing nail or screw).
- Fasten trim through every other or every third nail hole, while checking for an aesthetic installed presentation. Do not over drive the fasteners. Fastening tightly may distort the trim.
- To keep miter and butt joint ends tightly joined, use a PVC glue or plastic weld to bond together.
- Use a glue accelerator to speed cure time.

## Job Site Storage

- Do not stack trim more than three skids high.
- Do not store bundles in a vertical position.
- Store trim inside when possible.
- Avoid storing trim in direct sunlight. Cover trim prior to installation with a tarp and/or supplied shroud.
- Keep trim away from heat sources.
- If storing trim outside, use wood (or equivalent) supports to avoid direct contact with the ground.
- As a premium product, handle Everlast trim as you would fine grade lumber.
- Lift trim from the middle of the product length.
- Never slide or drag objects across the reveal surface.
- Use caution to not scratch trim surface when opening bundle packaging with a knife or sharp object.

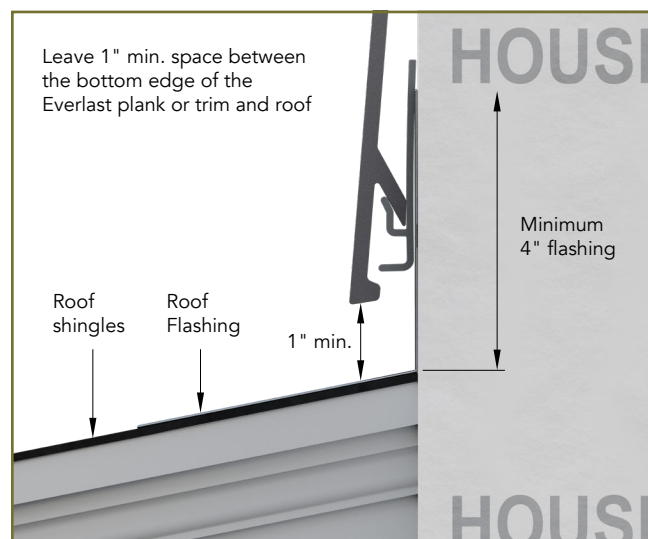
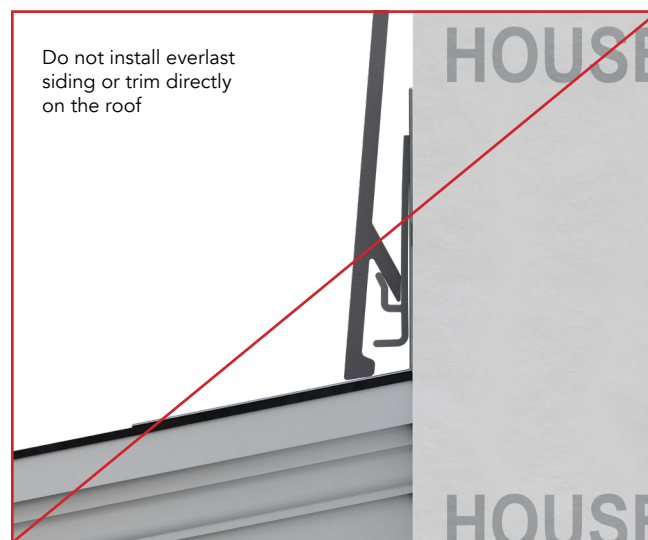
## Preparing Walls

- Everlast trim must be installed over flat and level exterior walls with 16" or 24" on-center framing.
- Everlast siding serves as a rain screen, not a weather-resistant barrier. The siding must be installed over a weather-resistant barrier.

- Properly flash around all windows, doors, rake boards, chimneys, and areas of transition between dissimilar materials.
- If installing over concrete block, poured concrete, or brick, siding must be installed over 1"x3" furring strips.
- If exterior walls are not flat or level, a quality underlayment should be installed first to create a flat and level surface.

## Installing at Roofline

- When installing siding and trim along rooflines, always provide 1" minimum space between the roof and first course of siding.
- In geographies with extreme temperatures and/or along metal roofs, leave a minimum of 3" space.



## Miter Install for Openings



- Measure the height and width of the opening.
- 45° miter cut casing trim with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- Fasten the casing trims to the wall around the opening every 8" to 12" along the nail hem using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws (Figure 1).

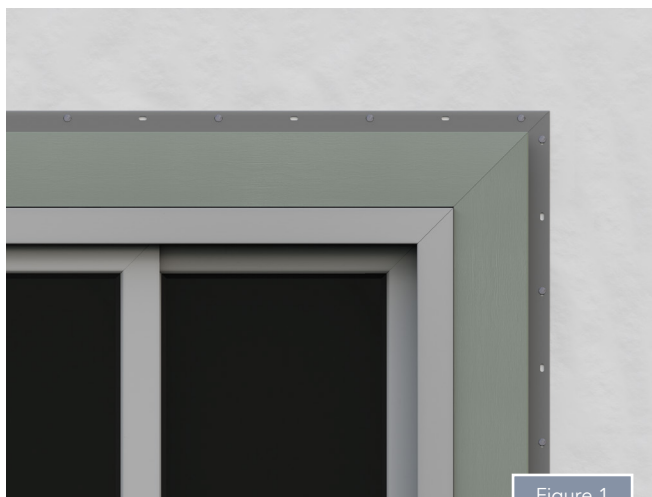


Figure 1

- To join the miter ends, mechanically fasten the joints together through the pocket at the miter, ensuring the fastener is long enough to penetrate the adjacent joint, but not go through. In addition to mechanically fastening the mitered joint, you can also use a PVC adhesive in conjunction with the fasteners, strengthening the miter joint. Make sure you clean the surface you are adhering together with alcohol, and do not allow the adhesive to get on the reveal surface (Figure 2).

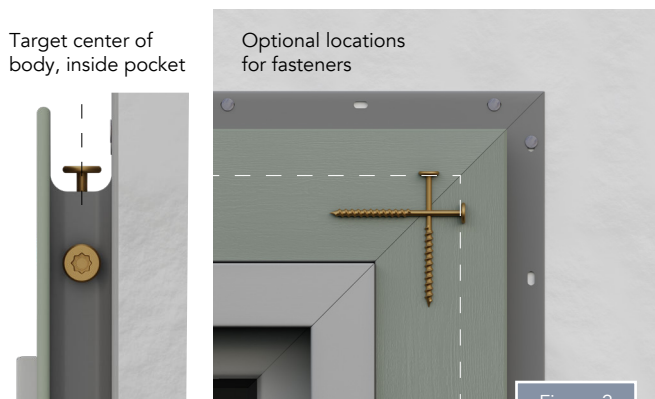


Figure 2

## Straight/Craftsman Install for Openings



- Measure the height of the opening and cut the casing using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- Fasten the casing trims to the wall around the opening every 8" to 12" along the nail hem using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws.
- To achieve the Craftsman style detail, rabbit the receiving pockets on the trim to the coordinating depth on adjacent trims to allow for a consistent pocket depth when the siding is installed (Figure 3).

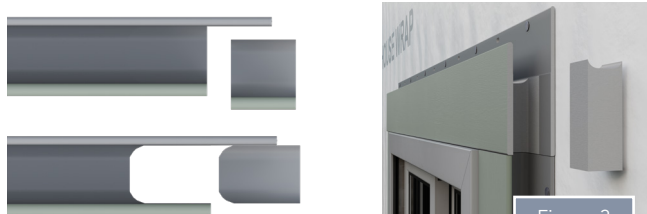


Figure 3

- For the top and bottom pieces of the casing, measure to the desired width, making sure this measurement is, at a minimum, to the outside edge of the vertical pieces.
- Fasten the horizontal pieces to the wall around the opening every 8" to 12" along the nail hem using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws (Figure 4).

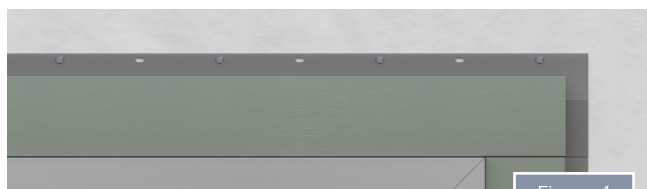
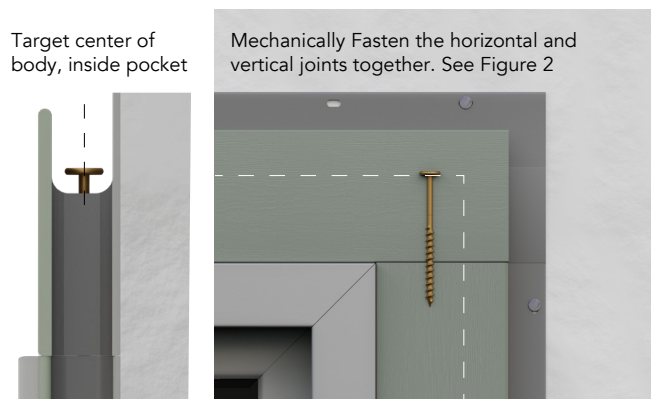


Figure 4



- Use a color-matched paint to touch up the exposed edges.



## Inside Corners



- Measure the height of the inside corner wall.
- Cut two casings using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- To achieve a low profile inside corner, measure and rip cut to the desired width on a table saw.
- Fasten one casing to one inside wall every 8" to 12" along the nail hem making sure to keep plumb.
- Fasten the second casing to the second inside wall every 8" to 12" along the nail hem while ensuring plumb.

## Terminations & Transitions



- Before the last piece of Everlast siding is installed, measure the length of the termination or transition area.
- Cut the casings using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- For best results on long runs, use a scarf joint with two fasteners on each side in place of butt joints.
- Fasten the casings to the wall every 8" to 12" along the nail hem making sure the casing is securely fastened using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws.
- When face nailing, use 8d nails or 3" galvanized finishing nails. Space nails 8" to 12" apart. Counter sink nails  $\frac{1}{16}$ " below the surface of the brickmould. Nails should penetrate the structural frame at least 1". To conceal nail holes, use a sealant or epoxy. Cortex screws and plugs can also be used.

## Doors, Windows, Blocks & Vents



- To aid in ease of installation, trim the nailing fin off of the bottom trim piece (Figure 5).



Trim-off nailing fin along the entire length of the bottom

Figure 5

- Measure the body of the trim and add  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to ensure clearance between the top of the siding panel and the base of the trim pocket (Figure 5).
- Finish nail, decking screw or Cortex screw with matching color plug into the center of the main body of the trim (Figure 6).

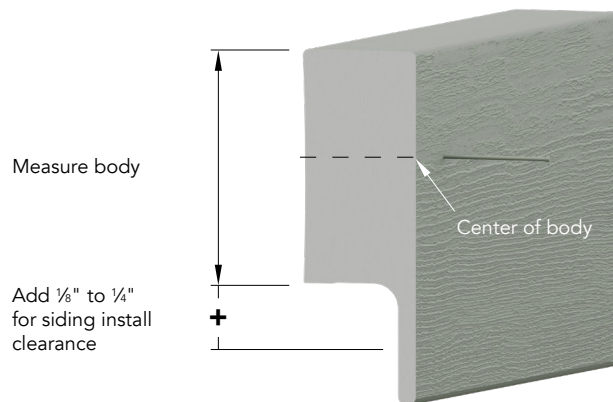


Figure 6

- Install the bottom trim last, after the installation of Everlast siding plank (Figure 7).



Figure 7

## Fastening Bottom Trim:

- 316 stainless fasteners are recommended.
- Target fasteners every 16" or less in the center of the trim body (Figure 6).
- Use Everlast Cortex Fastening System with color-matched plugs or 8d, 12 gauge finishing nail (Figure 6).
- Make sure to fasten into framing member (not just the sub-wall).
- Fasteners must penetrate the framing a minimum of  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ".



## Installing Around Bows & Bays



- Determine the angle of the bay/bow window or architecture wall where a typical 90° outside corner post will not work (Figure 8).



Figure 8

- Determine the length(s) needed to construct the corner.
- Determine the desired reveal width.
- Set your table saw angle determined for the trim to achieve the angle of the window or wall with irregular corners. Example: If the window or wall corner is 110°, then your saw angle cut for the trim is 35° (Figure 8) for each length of trim. Two (2) lengths needed per corner (Figure 9).
- Rip/cut along the length of the both casings to the determined angle (Figure 10).

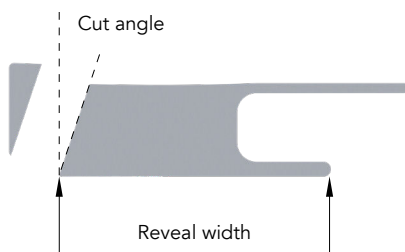


Figure 9

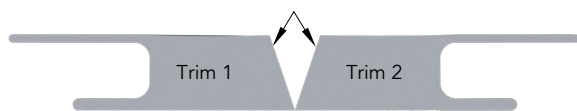


Figure 10

- Use PVC glue to bond the joint together, while ensuring no adhesive gets on the face of the casing (Fig 11).

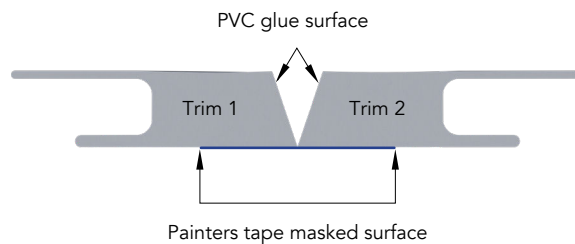


Figure 11

- Refer to the adhesive manufacturer's guidelines for the cure time and usage.
- Painters tape will be useful in this situation to mask off the area and hold the adhered pieces. Pocket screws may be necessary along with the PVC glue together.
- Secure both trims together at the glued surfaces (Figure 12). Make sure you align your ends and joint.

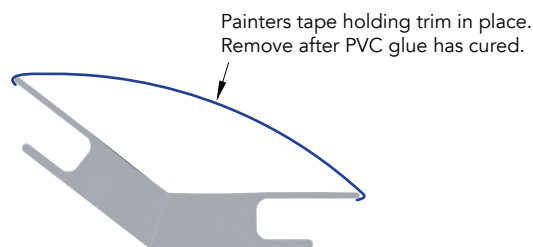


Figure 12

- Once the PVC glue has cured, attach the casing to the wall every 8" to 12" along the nail hem using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws (Figure 13).

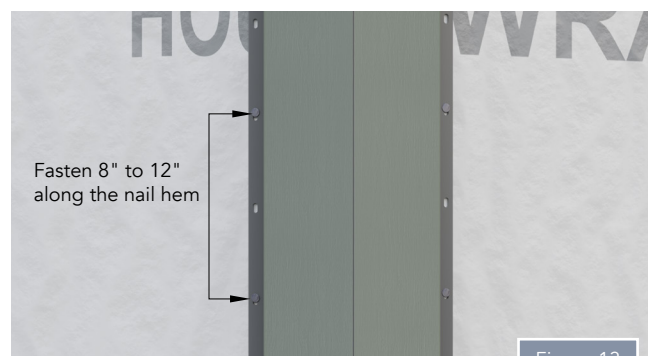


Figure 13

- Install Everlast siding per the instruction guide.

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# 3 1/2" OUTSIDE CORNER

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Recommended Tools



Measuring Tape



Pencil



Chalk Line



Plumb Bob



Level



Speed Square



Table Saw



Chop Saw



Hammer



Utility Knife

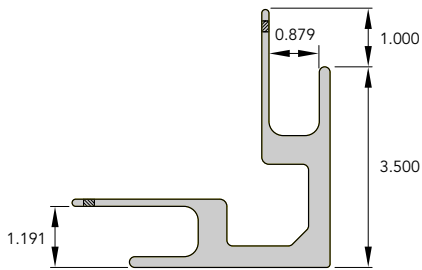
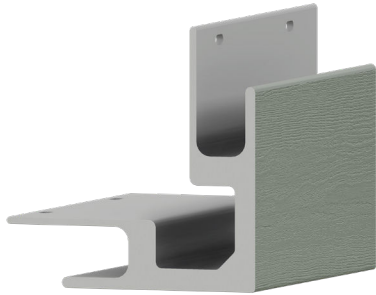


Drill/Impact Driver



Caulking Gun

#6988 3 1/2" Outside Corner



10' and 20' Lengths



### Common Applications

Outside Corner Trim is typically used for 90° outside corners of the structure.



---

## Before Installation

- Check local building codes before installation.
- Read all instructions for both Everlast siding and compatible trim products.
- Use of pocketed trim is required and must have a minimum pocket width of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (projection from the wall). Pocket depth minimum  $\frac{5}{8}$ " for course runs less than 24'. Over 24', plan pocket depth  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater. The trim must be installed prior to installing Everlast siding.
- Do not install Everlast siding in temperatures below 0°F
- Inspect trim for any breakage, foreign objects, surface defects, color consistency, and correctness.
- Use a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum to cut all material.
- Fasten material using an exterior grade nail or screw. (Recommended: galvanized/stainless/non-corrosive roofing nail or screw).
- Fasten trim through every other or every third nail hole, while checking for an aesthetic installed presentation. Do not over drive the fasteners. Fastening tightly may distort the trim.
- To keep miter and butt joint ends tightly joined, use a PVC glue or plastic weld to bond together.
- Use a glue accelerator to speed cure time.

---

## Job Site Storage

- Do not stack trim more than three skids high.
- Do not store bundles in a vertical position.
- Store trim inside when possible.
- Avoid storing trim in direct sunlight. Cover trim prior to installation with a tarp and/or supplied shroud.
- Keep trim away from heat sources.
- If storing trim outside, use wood (or equivalent) supports to avoid direct contact with the ground.
- As a premium product, handle Everlast trim as you would fine grade lumber.
- Lift trim from the middle of the product length.
- Never slide or drag objects across the reveal surface.
- Use caution to not scratch trim surface when opening bundle packaging with a knife or sharp object.

---

## Preparing Walls

- Everlast trim must be installed over flat and level exterior walls with 16" or 24" on-center framing.
- Everlast siding serves as a rain screen, not a weather-resistant barrier. The siding must be installed over a weather-resistant barrier.
- Properly flash around all windows, doors, rake boards, chimneys, and areas of transition between dissimilar materials.
- If installing over concrete block, poured concrete, or brick, siding must be installed over 1"x3" furring strips.
- If exterior walls are not flat or level, a quality underlayment should be installed first to create a flat and level surface.



## Instructions



- Measure the height of the outside corner.
- Cut the 3½" Outside Corner trim using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- Securely fasten the outside corner trim to the wall using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws approximately every 8" to 12" along the nail hem (Figure 1).

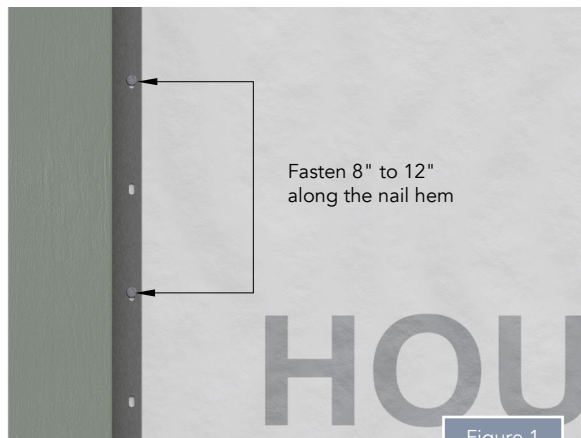


Figure 1

- While fastening, make sure the profile stays plumb by using a level or by line of sight.
- In instances when the wall exceeds 10' or 20' and a second outside corner section must be installed, stack and butt the second piece to the first (Figure 2).

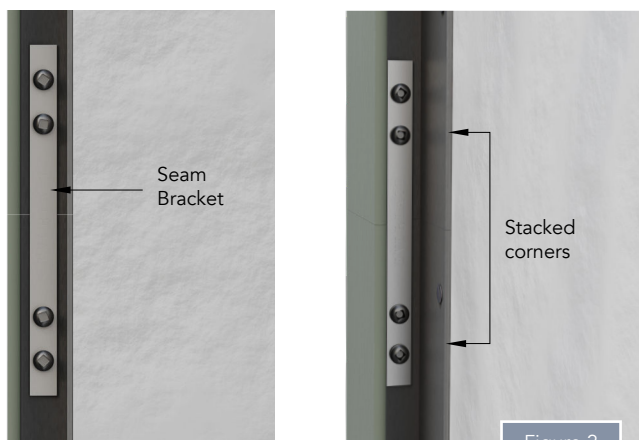


Figure 2

- Use a PVC adhesive to join the two pieces or install two seam brackets with bracket screws inside the pocket of the outside corners.

## Optional Face Nailing



- Use 8d nails or 3" galvanized finishing nails. Space nails 8" to 12" apart. Counter sink nails ¼" below the surface of the outside corner post. Nails should penetrate the structural sheathing at least 1" (Figure 3). To conceal nail holes, use a sealant or epoxy. Cortex screws and plugs can also be used.

Face nail center of the legs where indicated (pre-drill is recommended).

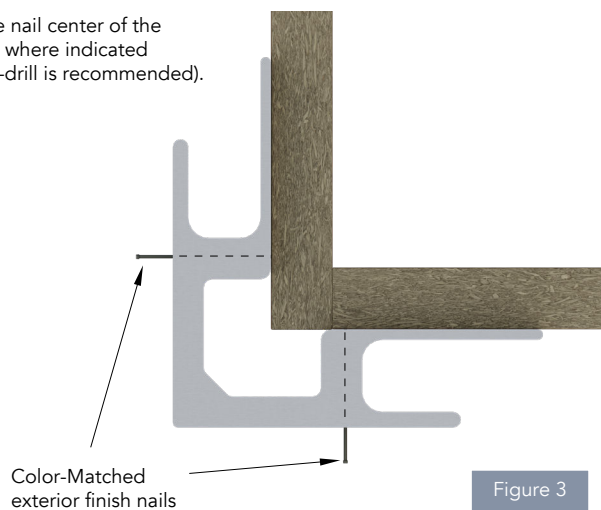


Figure 3

## Everlast® Call Center Support Line

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# 5½" OUTSIDE CORNER

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Recommended Tools



Measuring Tape



Pencil



Chalk Line



Plumb Bob



Level



Speed Square



Table Saw



Chop Saw



Hammer



Utility Knife

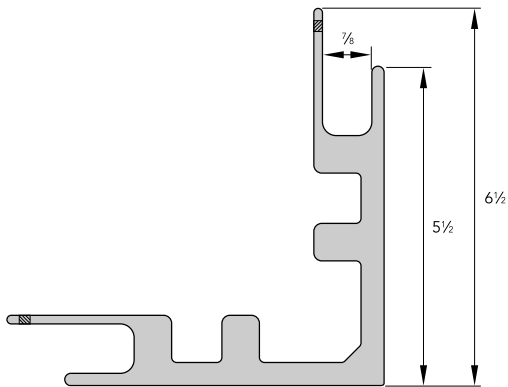
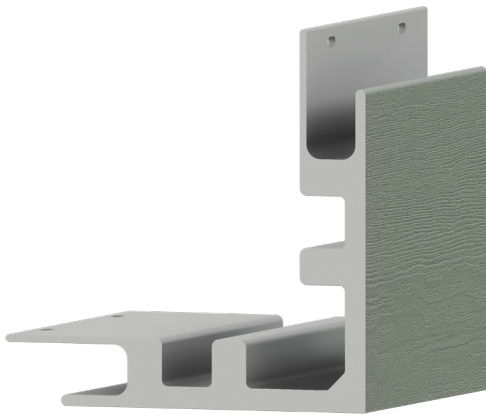


Drill/Impact Driver



Caulking Gun

#6977 5½" Outside Corner



10' and 20' Lengths



### Common Applications

Outside Corner Trim is typically used for 90° outside corners of the structure.



## Before Installation

- Check local building codes before installation.
- Read all instructions for both Everlast siding and compatible trim products.
- Use of pocketed trim is required and must have a minimum pocket width of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (projection from the wall). Pocket depth minimum  $\frac{5}{8}$ " for course runs less than 24'. Over 24', plan pocket depth  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater. The trim must be installed prior to installing Everlast siding.
- Do not install Everlast siding in temperatures below 0°F
- Inspect trim for any breakage, foreign objects, surface defects, color consistency, and correctness.
- Use a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum to cut all material.
- Fasten material using an exterior grade nail or screw. (Recommended: galvanized/stainless/non-corrosive roofing nail or screw).
- Fasten trim through every other or every third nail hole, while checking for an aesthetic installed presentation. Do not over drive the fasteners. Fastening tightly may distort the trim.
- To keep miter and butt joint ends tightly joined, use a PVC glue or plastic weld to bond together.
- Use a glue accelerator to speed cure time.

## Job Site Storage

- Do not stack trim more than three skids high.
- Do not store bundles in a vertical position.
- Store trim inside when possible.
- Avoid storing trim in direct sunlight. Cover trim prior to installation with a tarp and/or supplied shroud.
- Keep trim away from heat sources.
- If storing trim outside, use wood (or equivalent) supports to avoid direct contact with the ground.
- As a premium product, handle Everlast trim as you would fine grade lumber.
- Lift trim from the middle of the product length.
- Never slide or drag objects across the reveal surface.
- Use caution to not scratch trim surface when opening bundle packaging with a knife or sharp object.

## Preparing Walls

- Everlast trim must be installed over flat and level exterior walls with 16" or 24" on-center framing.
- Everlast siding serves as a rain screen, not a weather-resistant barrier. The siding must be installed over a weather-resistant barrier.
- Properly flash around all windows, doors, rake boards, chimneys, and areas of transition between dissimilar materials.
- If installing over concrete block, poured concrete, or brick, siding must be installed over 1"x3" furring strips.
- If exterior walls are not flat or level, a quality underlayment should be installed first to create a flat and level surface.



## Instructions



- Measure the height of the outside corner.
- Cut the 5½" Outside Corner trim using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- Securely fasten the outside corner trim to the wall using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws approximately every 8" to 12" along the nail hem (Figure 1).

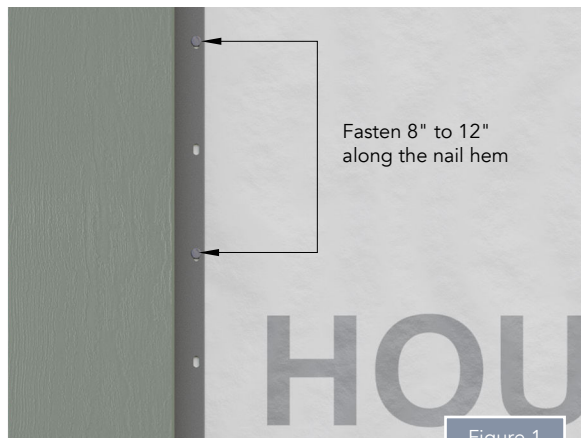


Figure 1

- While fastening, make sure the profile stays plumb by using a level or by line of sight.
- In instances when the wall exceeds 10' or 20' and a second outside corner section must be installed, stack and butt the second piece to the first (Figure 2).

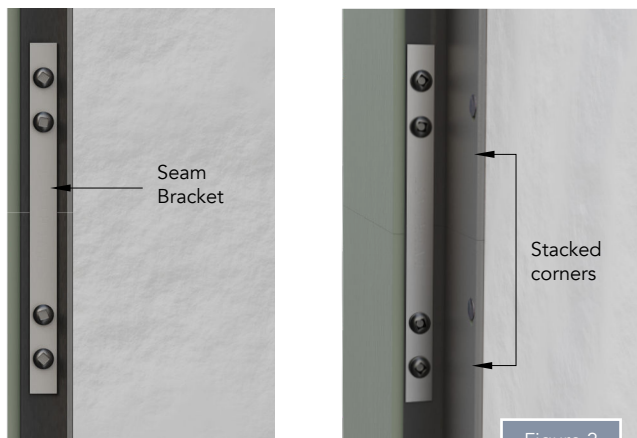


Figure 2

- Use a PVC adhesive to join the two pieces or install two seam brackets with bracket screws inside the pocket of the outside corners.

## Optional Face Nailing



- Use 8d nails or 3" galvanized finishing nails. Space nails 8" to 12" apart. Counter sink nails ¼" below the surface of the outside corner post. Nails should penetrate the structural sheathing at least 1" (Figure 3). To conceal nail holes, use a sealant or epoxy. Cortex screws and plugs can also be used.

Face nail center of the legs where indicated (pre-drill is recommended).

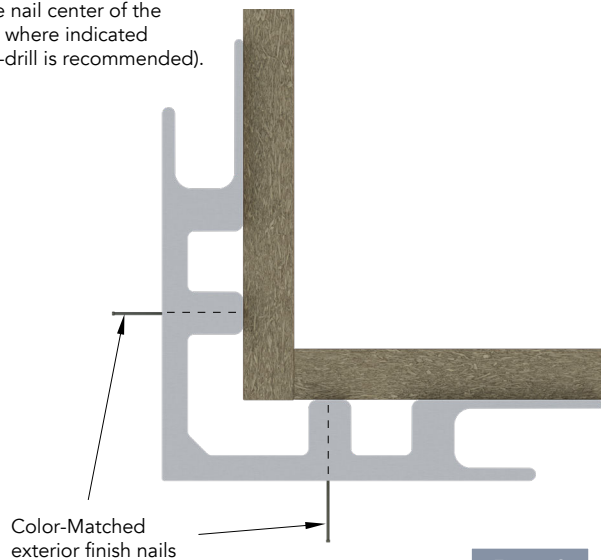


Figure 3

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# INSIDE CORNER

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Recommended Tools



Measuring Tape



Pencil



Chalk Line



Plumb Bob



Level



Speed Square



Table Saw



Chop Saw



Hammer



Utility Knife

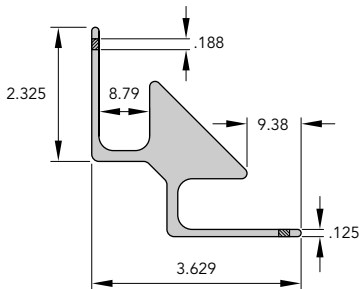
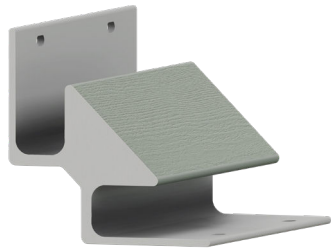


Drill/Impact Driver



Caulking Gun

#6976 Inside Corner



10' Lengths



### Common Applications

Inside Corner is typically used for 90° inside corners of the structure (e.g., porches, irregular architecture and bump-outs).



## Before Installation

- Check local building codes before installation.
- Read all instructions for both Everlast siding and compatible trim products.
- Use of pocketed trim is required and must have a minimum pocket width of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (projection from the wall). Pocket depth minimum  $\frac{5}{8}$ " for course runs less than 24'. Over 24', plan pocket depth  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater. The trim must be installed prior to installing Everlast siding.
- Do not install Everlast siding in temperatures below 0°F
- Inspect trim for any breakage, foreign objects, surface defects, color consistency, and correctness.
- Use a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum to cut all material.
- Fasten material using an exterior grade nail or screw. (Recommended: galvanized/stainless/non-corrosive roofing nail or screw).
- Fasten trim through every other or every third nail hole, while checking for an aesthetic installed presentation. Do not over drive the fasteners. Fastening tightly may distort the trim.
- To keep miter and butt joint ends tightly joined, use a PVC glue or plastic weld to bond together.
- Use a glue accelerator to speed cure time.

## Job Site Storage

- Do not stack trim more than three skids high.
- Do not store bundles in a vertical position.
- Store trim inside when possible.
- Avoid storing trim in direct sunlight. Cover trim prior to installation with a tarp and/or supplied shroud.
- Keep trim away from heat sources.
- If storing trim outside, use wood (or equivalent) supports to avoid direct contact with the ground.
- As a premium product, handle Everlast trim as you would fine grade lumber.
- Lift trim from the middle of the product length.
- Never slide or drag objects across the reveal surface.
- Use caution to not scratch trim surface when opening bundle packaging with a knife or sharp object.

## Preparing Walls

- Everlast trim must be installed over flat and level exterior walls with 16" or 24" on-center framing.
- Everlast siding serves as a rain screen, not a weather-resistant barrier. The siding must be installed over a weather-resistant barrier.
- Properly flash around all windows, doors, rake boards, chimneys, and areas of transition between dissimilar materials.
- If installing over concrete block, poured concrete, or brick, siding must be installed over 1"x3" furring strips.
- If exterior walls are not flat or level, a quality underlayment should be installed first to create a flat and level surface.



## Instructions



- Measure the height of the inside corner wall.
- Cut Inside Corner to desired length using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- Install using corrosion-free screws or nails along the nail hems on both sides of the inside corner reveal every 8" to 12" (Figure 1).

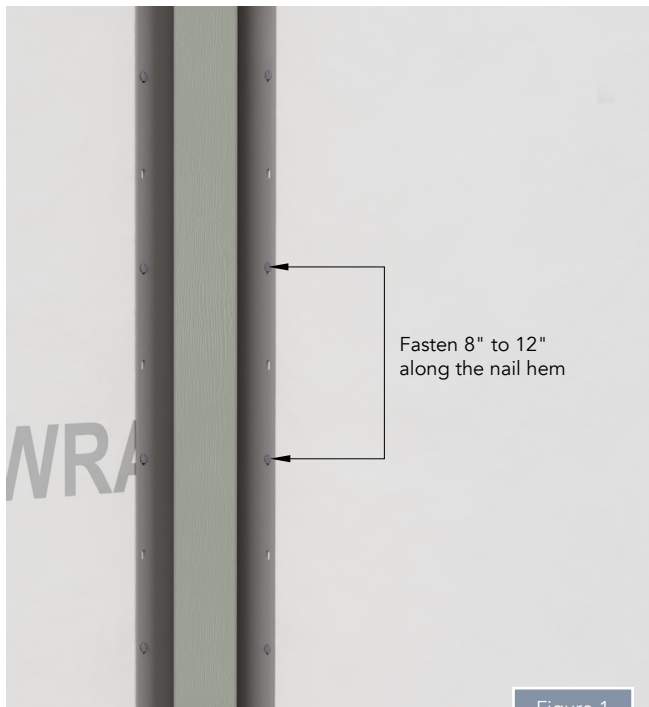


Figure 1

- Install Everlast siding according to siding installation instructions.



- For additional options please visit [everlastsiding.com/quick-guide-installation-videos](https://everlastsiding.com/quick-guide-installation-videos)

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# 1½" PERIMETER TRIM

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Recommended Tools



Measuring Tape



Pencil



Chalk Line



Plumb Bob



Level



Speed Square



Chop Saw



Table Saw



Hammer



Utility Knife

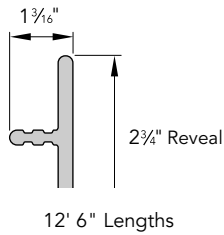


Drill/Impact Driver

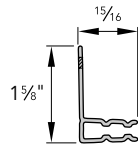


Caulking Gun

#6914 Perimeter Trim 1½"



#6915 Trim Receiver



### Common Applications

1½" Perimeter Trim is typically used for inside corners, soffit/eave terminations, and transitions.



## Before Installation

- Check local building codes before installation.
- Read all instructions for both Everlast siding and compatible trim products.
- Use of pocketed trim is required and must have a minimum pocket width of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (projection from the wall). Pocket depth minimum  $\frac{5}{8}$ " for course runs less than 24'. Over 24', plan pocket depth  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater. The trim must be installed prior to installing Everlast siding.
- Do not install Everlast siding in temperatures below 0°F
- Inspect trim for any breakage, foreign objects, surface defects, color consistency, and correctness.
- Use a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum to cut all material.
- Fasten material using an exterior grade nail or screw. (Recommended: galvanized/stainless/non-corrosive roofing nail or screw).
- Fasten trim through every other or every third nail hole, while checking for an aesthetic installed presentation. Do not over drive the fasteners. Fastening tightly may distort the trim.
- To keep miter and butt joint ends tightly joined, use a PVC glue or plastic weld to bond together.
- Use a glue accelerator to speed cure time.

## Job Site Storage

- Do not stack trim more than three skids high.
- Do not store bundles in a vertical position.
- Store trim inside when possible.
- Avoid storing trim in direct sunlight. Cover trim prior to installation with a tarp and/or supplied shroud.
- Keep trim away from heat sources.
- If storing trim outside, use wood (or equivalent) supports to avoid direct contact with the ground.
- As a premium product, handle Everlast trim as you would fine grade lumber.
- Lift trim from the middle of the product length.
- Never slide or drag objects across the reveal surface.
- Use caution to not scratch trim surface when opening bundle packaging with a knife or sharp object.

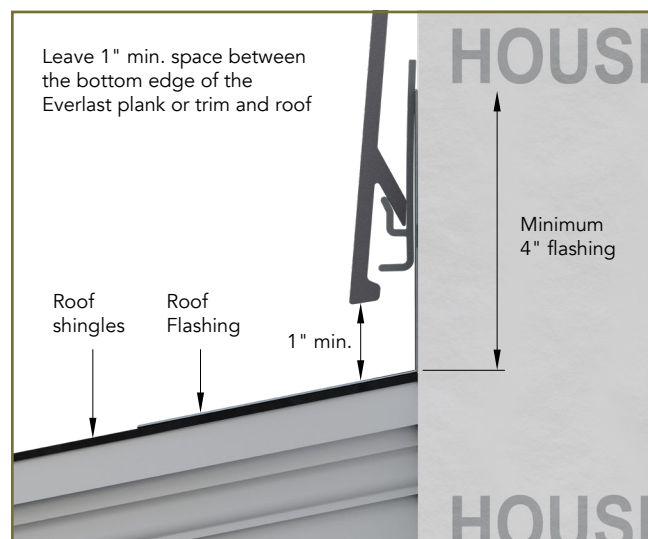
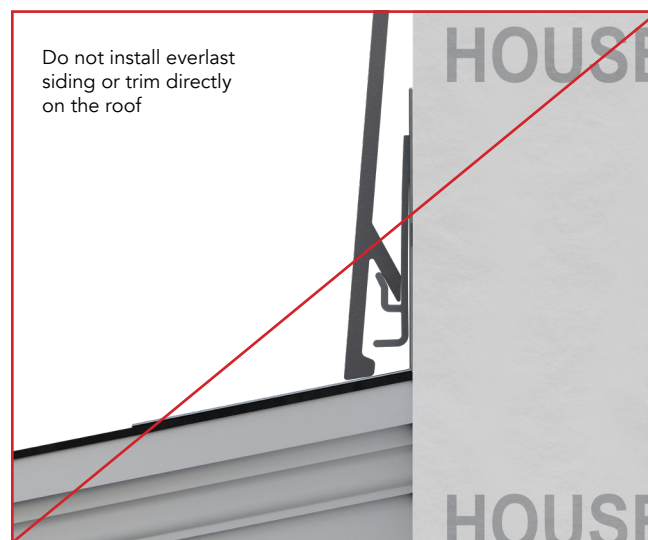
## Preparing Walls

- Everlast trim must be installed over flat and level exterior walls with 16" or 24" on-center framing.
- Everlast siding serves as a rain screen, not a weather-resistant barrier. The siding must be installed over a weather-resistant barrier.

- Properly flash around all windows, doors, rake boards, chimneys, and areas of transition between dissimilar materials.
- If installing over concrete block, poured concrete, or brick, siding must be installed over 1"x3" furring strips.
- If exterior walls are not flat or level, a quality underlayment should be installed first to create a flat and level surface.

## Installing at Roofline

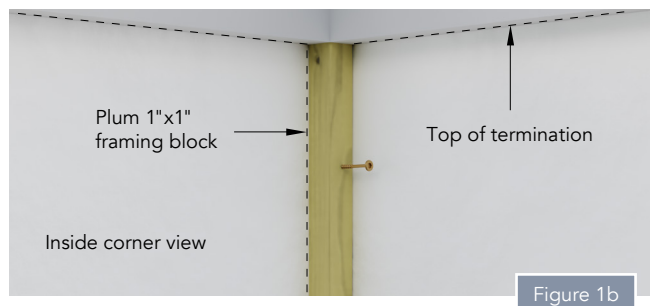
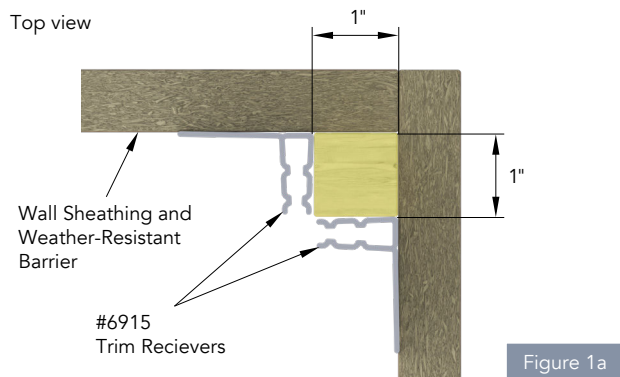
- When installing siding and trim along rooflines, always provide 1" minimum space between the roof and first course of siding.
- In geographies with extreme temperatures and/or along metal roofs, leave a minimum of 3" space.



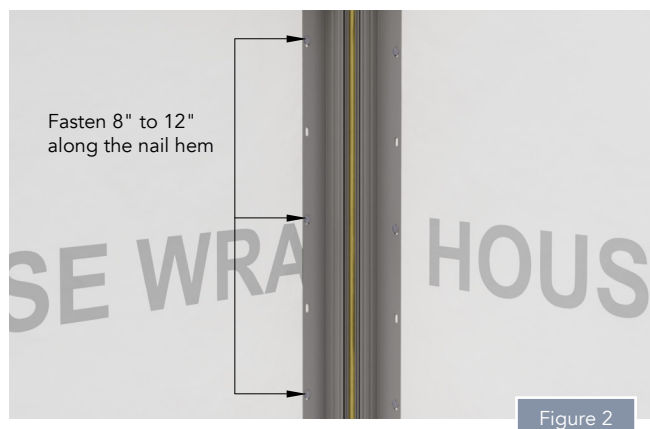
## Inside Corners



- Measure the height of the inside corner wall.
- Cut two trim receivers using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- To achieve a uniform inside corner, install a 1"x1" weather-treated block along the height of the wall (Figure 1a/b).



- Place the trim receiver against the weather-treated block and wall.
- Fasten every 8" to 12" along the nail hem making sure the receiver is securely fastened using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws (Figure 2).

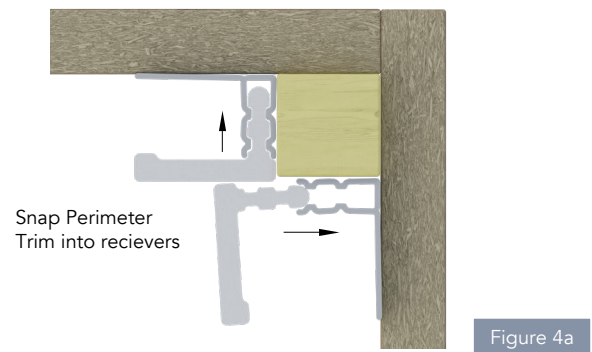


- Install Everlast Lap Siding or Board & Batten per the siding installation instructions (Figure 3).



- Measure and cut the perimeter trim and snap into the receiver (Figure 4a/b).

Top view



- For additional details, please visit [everlastsiding.com/quick-guide-installation-videos](https://everlastsiding.com/quick-guide-installation-videos)



## Soffit/Eave Terminations and Transitions



- Before the last piece of Everlast siding is installed, measure the length of the termination or transition area.
- Cut the trim receiver using a power saw with a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum.
- In situations where the termination or transition exceeds 12', the conjoining trim receivers can be straight miter cut and butted together.
- Fasten the trim receiver to the wall approximately every 8" to 12" along the nail hem making sure the receiver is securely fastened using galvanized, stainless, or corrosion-resistant nails or screws (Figure 5).

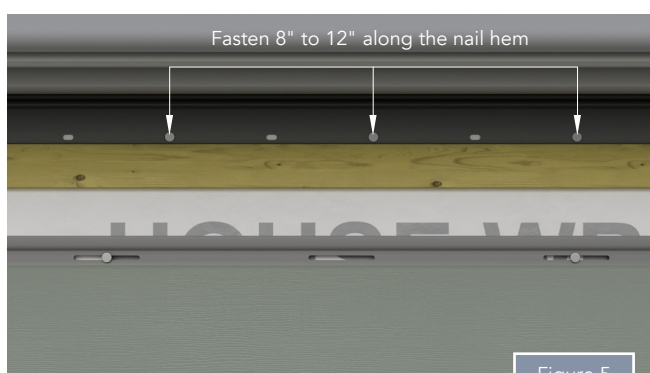


Figure 5

- Install the last piece/course of siding per the installation instructions. Use required seam brackets on courses exceeding 12'. No face nailing is required; panel fasteners will set at the top of the panel (Figure 6).



Figure 6

- Measure and cut the Perimeter Trim and snap into the receiver (Figure 7a/b).

Top view

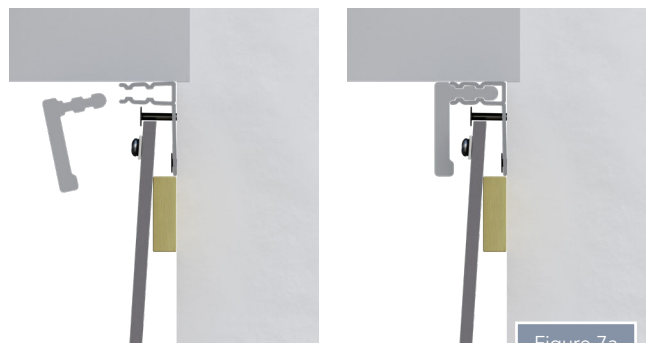


Figure 7a



Figure 7b

- For additional detail, please visit [everlastsiding.com/quick-guide-installation-videos](http://everlastsiding.com/quick-guide-installation-videos)

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# "T"-MOULDING TRIM

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Recommended Tools



Measuring Tape



Pencil



Chalk Line



Plumb Bob



Level



Speed Square



Chop Saw



Table Saw



Hammer



Utility Knife

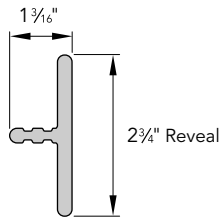


Drill/Impact Driver



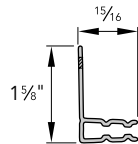
Caulking Gun

### #6916 "T"-Moulding Trim



12' 6" Lengths

### #6915 Trim Receiver



### Common Applications

#6916 "T"-Moulding is designed as a two piece system and must be used in conjunction with Everlast existing 6915 Trim Receiver (available length 12' 6" in all Everlast colors).

#6916 "T"-Moulding can be used in two applications, as follows:

**Expansion Joint:** For walls with continuous runs exceeding 60', "T"-Moulding is used as a break to aid in managing expansion and contraction.

**Transition:** "T"-Moulding can also be used to transition from one profile to another on the same wall surface (example: Everlast Lap Siding to Board & Batten).



## Before Installation

- Check local building codes before installation.
- Read all instructions for both Everlast siding and compatible trim products.
- Use of pocketed trim is required and must have a minimum pocket width of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (projection from the wall). Pocket depth minimum  $\frac{5}{8}$ " for course runs less than 24'. Over 24', plan pocket depth  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater. The trim must be installed prior to installing Everlast siding.
- Do not install Everlast siding in temperatures below 0°F
- Inspect trim for any breakage, foreign objects, surface defects, color consistency, and correctness.
- Use a fine tooth or plywood blade with a 60 tooth count minimum to cut all material.
- Fasten material using an exterior grade nail or screw. (Recommended: galvanized/stainless/non-corrosive roofing nail or screw).
- Fasten trim through every other or every third nail hole, while checking for an aesthetic installed presentation. Do not over drive the fasteners. Fastening tightly may distort the trim.
- To keep miter and butt joint ends tightly joined, use a PVC glue or plastic weld to bond together.
- Use a glue accelerator to speed cure time.

## Job Site Storage

- Do not stack trim more than three skids high.
- Do not store bundles in a vertical position.
- Store trim inside when possible.
- Avoid storing trim in direct sunlight. Cover trim prior to installation with a tarp and/or supplied shroud.
- Keep trim away from heat sources.
- If storing trim outside, use wood (or equivalent) supports to avoid direct contact with the ground.
- As a premium product, handle Everlast trim as you would fine grade lumber.
- Lift trim from the middle of the product length.
- Never slide or drag objects across the reveal surface.
- Use caution to not scratch trim surface when opening bundle packaging with a knife or sharp object.

## Preparing Walls

- Everlast trim must be installed over flat and level exterior walls with 16" or 24" on-center framing.
- Everlast siding serves as a rain screen, not a weather-resistant barrier. The siding must be installed over a weather-resistant barrier.
- Properly flash around all windows, doors, rake boards, chimneys, and areas of transition between dissimilar materials.
- If installing over concrete block, poured concrete, or brick, siding must be installed over 1"x3" furring strips.
- If exterior walls are not flat or level, a quality underlayment should be installed first to create a flat and level surface.



## Expansion Joints



- Install 6915 Trim Receiver prior to installing the siding.
- Locate Trim Receiver 6915 near the center of the wall, square, and fasten (Figure 1a/b).

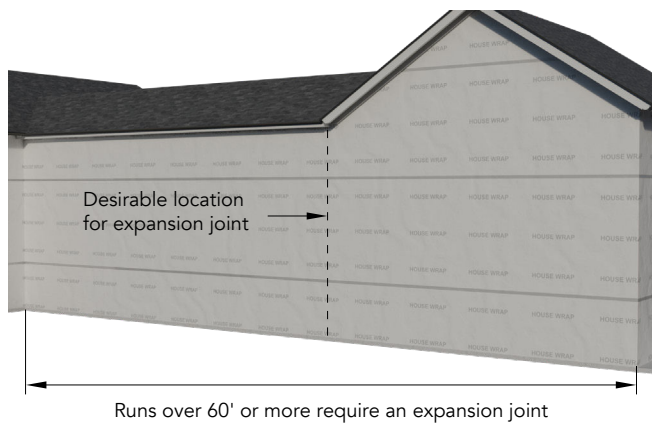


Figure 1a

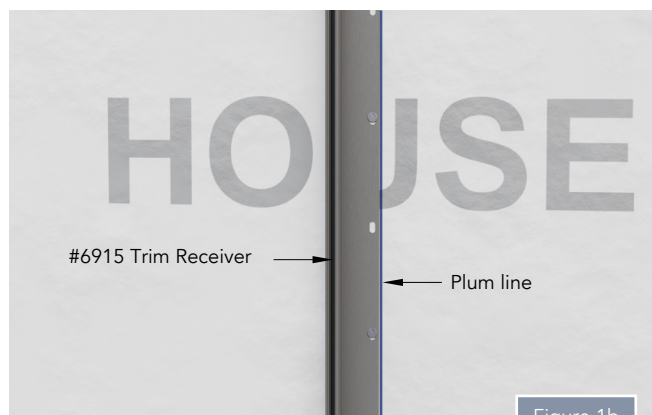


Figure 1b

- Install siding panels per installation guide. Always plan  $\frac{1}{4}$ " gap between the end of the siding panel and termination points (Figure 2).



Figure 2

- Create a "T"-Moulding stop at the bottom of the Trim Receiver
- Insert a stop fastener at the bottom edge of the Trim Receiver pocket (Figure 3).



Figure 3

- Notch-out "T"-Moulding at bottom along male leg for stop fastener. Notch depth is based on preferred location of bottom edge (Figure 4).

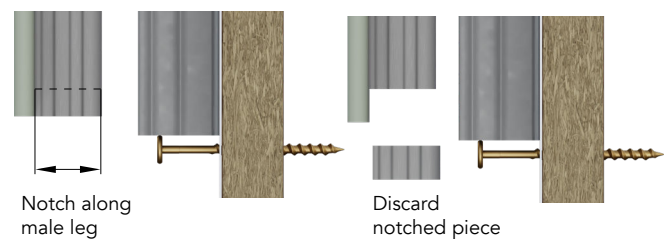


Figure 4

- Once siding panels are installed on both sides of the expansion joint, install the 6916 "T"-Moulding by snapping it into the Trim Receiver (Figure 5a/b)



Figure 5a



Figure 5b



## Transitions



- Install 6915 Trim Receiver first, prior to installing the siding.
- Locate Trim Receiver 6915 at the transition point of the wall with the nailing hem up, and level. Fasten every nail slot. (Figure 6).

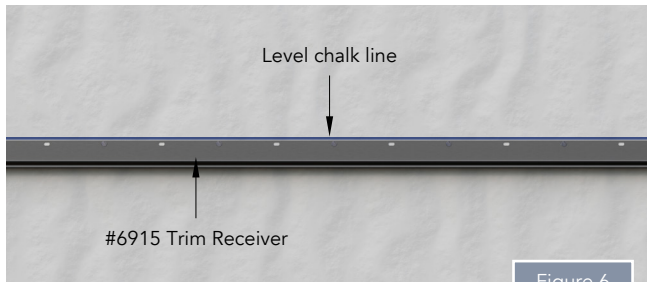


Figure 6

- Flash along Trim Receiver nailing hem for water management (as you would around doors and windows) (Figure 7).

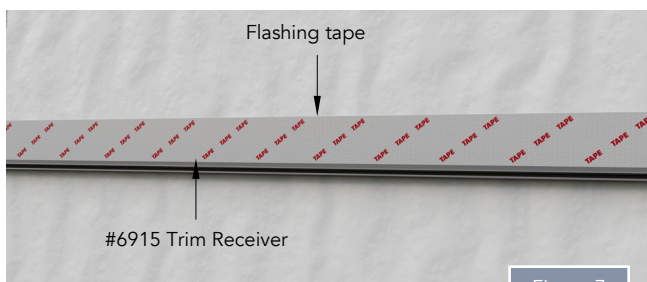


Figure 7

- For additional water management, you can add weep holes by drilling  $\frac{3}{16}$ "– $\frac{1}{8}$ " holes along the inside channel of the "T"-Moulding every 24"–36" (Figure 8).

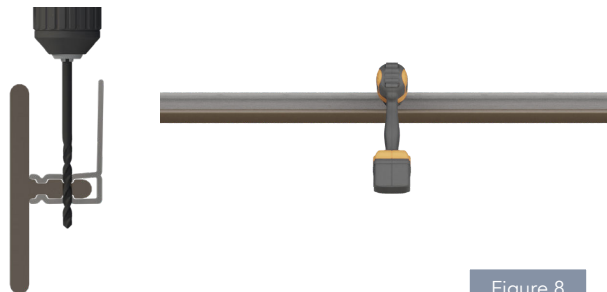


Figure 8

- Install siding planks/panels per installation guide (Figure 9).



Figure 9

- Always refer to installation guide for proper gapping at all termination points.
- Once siding planks/panels are installed on both sides of the transition, install the 6916 "T"-Moulding by snapping it into the Trim Receiver (Figure 10).



Figure 10

### Everlast® Call Center Support Line

8am–5pm EST Mon–Fri  
Toll Free (844) 494-7920

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