



PO Box 16
State Hwy 173
Mather, WI 54641
800-657-4666
FAX 608-378-4199

LOG SIDING CORNER OPTIONS

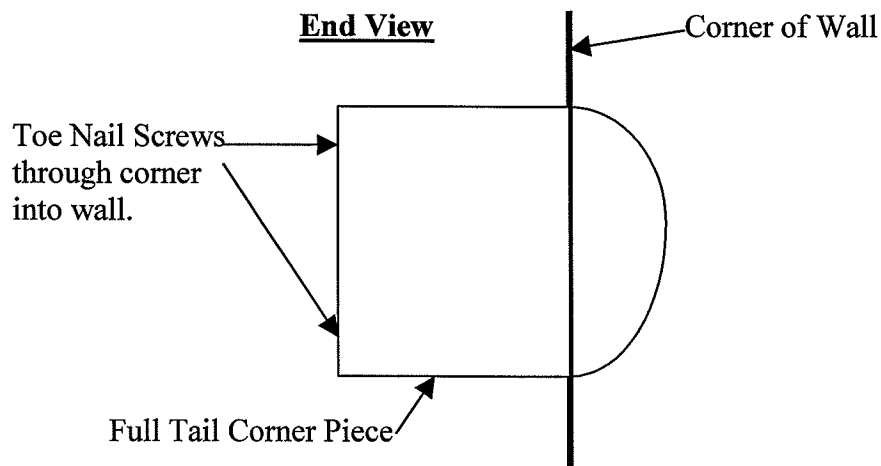
There are three main options for finishing the outside corners of your log sided home. No matter what option you choose, we recommend caulking all corner seams and joints with a high quality caulk to protect your corners from moisture.

Full Tail Corner Pieces. (Not available for 2 x 6 siding profile) There are two types of full tail corners; butt and pass, and saddle notch corners, both mimic full log construction. When choosing this corner style, your home needs to have a two-foot minimal overhang to protect and cover your corners.

Butt and Pass Full Tail Corners. (available for our 2 x 8 and 2 ½ x 10 siding profiles) This corner style is featured on the front of our color siding brochure. Although the corners themselves are not round, the square timber corners create the log look, as one row of logs butts up to a log that passes by it. This pattern is alternated row by row creating the butt and pass method, with a “space” between each row of log corner pieces.

Saddle Notch Full Tail Corners. (available only for our full half log siding profile – 4 ½ x 9) This corner system most closely resembles our full log homes. A full round 9 inch diameter log is cut in half to create this siding profile. The corners are left uncut as a solid full round log, but stack one on top of another, producing a solid corner stack, with no space in between.

Fastening Full Tail Corners. No matter which style you choose, fastening full tails corners is the same. Butt and Pass and Saddle Notch corners have right and left corner pieces, based on the full log portion that sticks out past the corner. As you face a corner, the piece that sticks out to your right is a right corner piece, and vice versa for the left. Attach the siding portion of the corner piece into the studs. (see installation sheet for information) We recommend toenailing a galvanized screw or two on the backside of the corner piece into the wall. These screws help hold the corner section in place tightly against the wall. (See drawing below)



V-Notched Corners. (available for any siding profile) V-Notched Corners are the second main option for finishing your corners. A full round nine inch diameter log has a 90 degree V-notch cut out of it lengthwise so the log “wraps” your corner. Your log siding is then butted up to the V-Notched Corner log (which is attached first) to finish the corner. Some contractors will put a reverse bevel cut on the siding, so the siding more closely matches the contour on the round log. To fasten a V-notch corner simply toenail a galvanized screw every two feet on both sides of the log to the wall.

Timber Corners. Some people prefer the look of a timber or square corner instead of the round V-Notched Corner log. Meadow Valley does manufacture timbers of various sizes that can be used to create this type of corner, but we do not cut the V-Notch out in timbers. The advantage a timber corner has over a round one is the siding has a flat surface to butt up against.

Rough Sawn Face Trim Corners. The third option for finishing your corners is to use a rough sawn cedar or pine board (3 to 6 inches wide) to trim the corners. This option is an attractive and economical way of finishing your corners. An added bonus is that window and door trim can be used to match this corner option.

The preferred method for using rough sawn trim boards is to shim the corners using stock that is the same thickness as the siding. For example: 2 x 8 STD siding is 1 ¼ inches thick. A shim board attached to the corner should be 1 ¼ inches thick. The log siding butts up to the shim board, and the rough sawn cedar or pine trim board would get nailed over the shim and the siding. The seam between the siding and the shim board is completely covered by the trim.

Another method skips using the shim board. Simply bevel cut the log siding where it meets at the corners and nail the rough sawn trim board over the top.

Rough Sawn Face trim is the best way to trim corners that are not 90 degrees, such as prow fronts, and octagon shaped windows and additions.

IMPORTANT: No matter which corner methods you choose, remember to caulk all corner seams and joints.

INSIDE CORNER OPTIONS

Inside Quarter Log- is a pie shaped wedge with two flat surfaces at 90 degrees.

The log is attached to the inside corner using nails or screws and the log siding is butt up to the quarter log. The siding can be beveled to improve the fit. On a side note, these quarter logs make nice shelves too.



Square Timber – A square block, cut to any size is attached to the inside corner and the siding is butt up to the square timber.

Bevel Cut – bevel cut the siding for inside corners, eliminating the need for additional material.