



VINTAGE WOODS

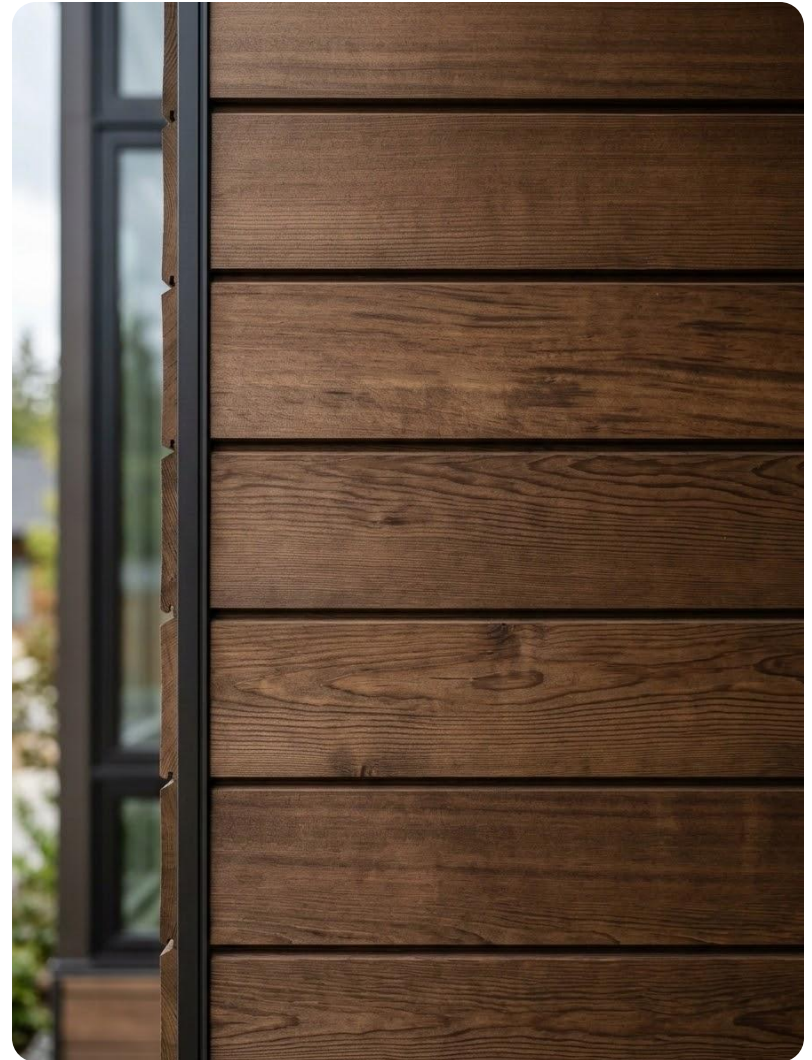
Thermally Modified Wood

Installation & Handling Guide

Best Practices for Storage, Preparation, Installation,
and Long-Term Performance

Engineered by Nature. Perfected by Heat.

Vintage Woods | Natural Materials, Timeless Results.



Quick Reference Checklist



VINTAGE WOODS

Use this checklist as a starting point before receiving, storing, handling, or installing Vintage Woods thermally modified wood. Project conditions, local code, profile selection, and design details may require additional review.

- ✓ Inspect material upon delivery before signing delivery paperwork.
- ✓ Store material flat, dry, covered, ventilated, and off the ground.
- ✓ Protect material from standing water, jobsite damage, and prolonged direct sun exposure.
- ✓ Allow material to acclimate to site conditions before installation.
- ✓ Confirm profile, species, finish, quantity, and approved sample before installing.
- ✓ Use a properly detailed rainscreen or ventilated cavity where required.
- ✓ Install over a code-compliant WRB and properly flashed wall assembly.
- ✓ Use corrosion-resistant fasteners; stainless steel is recommended for exterior applications.
- ✓ Fasten into solid backing, not sheathing alone.
- ✓ Seal field cuts, rips, notches, and drilled holes as required.
- ✓ Maintain required clearances from grade, roofing, horizontal surfaces, and moisture-prone areas.
- ✓ Do not install material that appears damaged, incorrect, wet, or questionable.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Installation may be considered acceptance of product condition, profile, color, finish, and quantity. Contact Vintage Woods before installation if there are concerns.

Receiving, Inspection & Jobsite Storage



RECEIVING & INSPECTION

Inspect all materials upon delivery. Confirm that the product, profile, finish, quantity, and packaging condition match the project documentation.

If freight damage is visible, note it on the delivery paperwork before signing and notify Vintage Woods as soon as possible.

Do not install material that appears damaged, incorrect, wet, or questionable. Contact Vintage Woods before installation so the issue can be reviewed.

JOBSITE STORAGE

Thermally modified wood should be stored in a dry, ventilated location whenever possible. Keep material flat, supported, and elevated off the ground.

Protect from rain, snow, standing water, jobsite damage, dust, mud, and prolonged direct sun exposure.

Cover material with a waterproof tarp or wrap, but do not completely seal the bundle. Maintain air circulation.



HANDLING

Handle boards carefully to protect edges, profiles, and factory finish. Lift material rather than dragging it.

Avoid dropping, bending, or striking boards during unloading and jobsite movement.



Lift, Don't Drag

Protect edges, profiles, and factory finish.



BEST PRACTICE

Store material indoors or under a covered, ventilated area until installation.



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Acclimation & Moisture Management

Thermally modified wood has improved dimensional stability compared to standard kiln-dried wood, but it is still real wood.

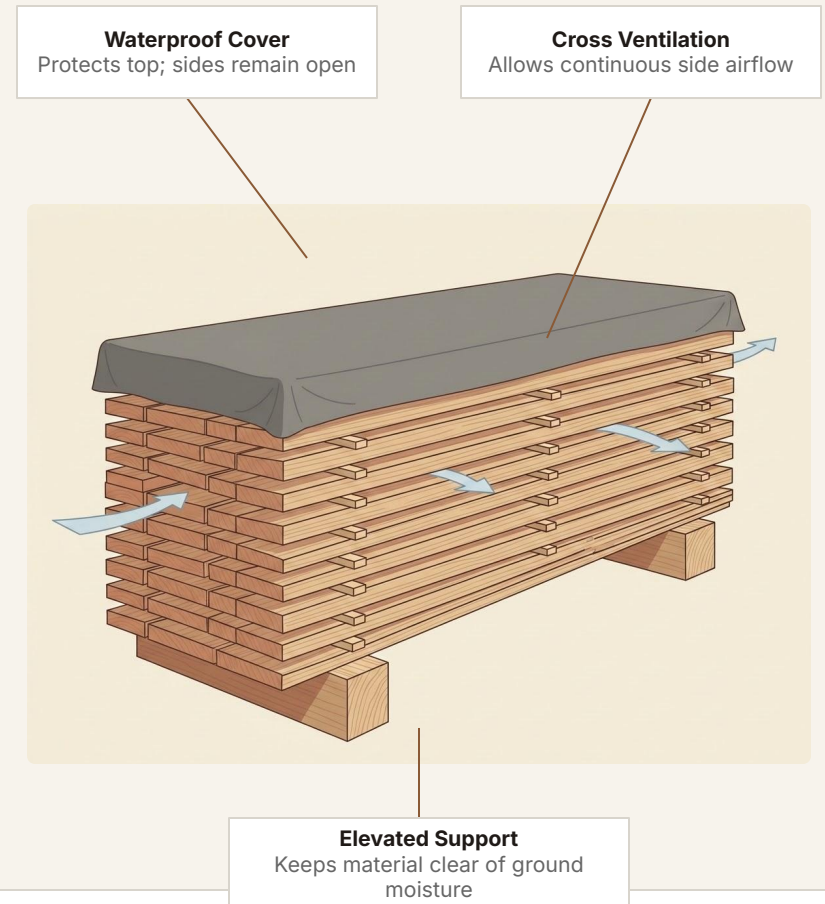
Proper acclimation, storage, and moisture management are important for long-term performance. Allow material to acclimate to jobsite conditions before installation. Keep boards dry, ventilated, and protected during acclimation. Do not expose material to rain, snow, standing water, ground moisture, or trapped condensation.

- ✓ Store material off the ground.
- ✓ Allow airflow around and under stored material.
- ✓ Keep material protected from direct wetting.
- ✓ Avoid fully sealing bundles in plastic.
- ✓ Use a moisture meter when appropriate.
- ✓ Do not install wet, damaged, or questionable material.
- ✓ Confirm substrate, WRB, flashing, and wall assembly are dry and ready before installation.

RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

Thermally modified wood typically moves less than standard kiln-dried wood, but correct storage, acclimation, and installation are still required.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE SCHEMATIC



Wall Assembly & Rainscreen Ventilation

Exterior wood cladding performs best when the wall assembly is designed to manage water, allow drainage, and support drying. Vintage Woods recommends a properly detailed rainscreen or ventilated cavity whenever practical. In some conditions, Vintage Woods material may be installed over a properly detailed WRB / building wrap without a separate rainscreen, provided the wall is properly flashed, drained, code-compliant, and fasteners penetrate solid wood backing.

Key Assembly Elements

- ✓ Code-compliant weather-resistive barrier, properly lapped and flashed
- ✓ Proper flashing at windows, doors, penetrations, transitions, and horizontal surfaces
- ✓ Furring strips, drainage mat, or approved rainscreen system
- ✓ Continuous drainage and ventilation path behind cladding
- ✓ Clear airflow at top and bottom of cladding
- ✓ Solid backing for fasteners

Solid Backing for Fasteners

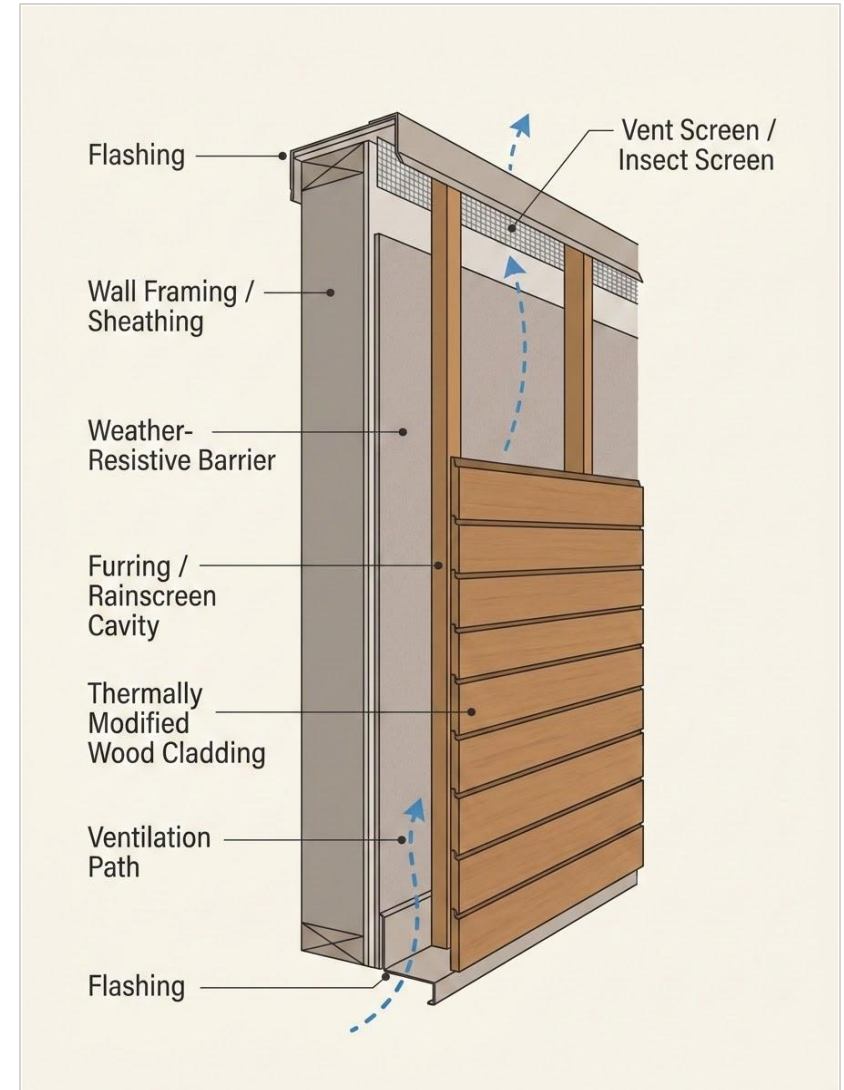
Solid wood backing is critical. Fasteners must penetrate studs, blocking, or other solid wood backing. Do not rely on sheathing alone.

Horizontal Installation: Fasteners should land into studs or solid wood backing on center.

Vertical Installation: Provide horizontal blocking as required so fasteners penetrate solid wood backing. Blocking is commonly needed at 12" to 24" intervals depending on layout and wall assembly.

Moisture Management Note

Avoid assemblies that trap moisture, block drainage, prevent drying, or create horizontal water-holding surfaces.



Recommended Rainscreen Assembly — Conceptual

Rainscreen shown as recommended best practice. Alternative assemblies may be acceptable when properly detailed and fastened into solid wood backing.

Fasteners, Field Cuts & Installation Basics



Fasteners

Stainless Steel Recommended

Use corrosion-resistant fasteners suitable for exterior wood applications. Stainless steel is recommended for best long-term appearance and performance. Fasteners must pass through the cladding and rainscreen/furring assembly into solid backing. Do not rely on sheathing alone.

- ✓ Predrill near board ends
- ✓ Keep fastener heads flush
- ✓ Confirm length by board + wall assembly

Field Cuts

Seal Exposed Ends

Seal all field cuts, rips, notches, drilled holes, and exposed end grain with approved finish or end-seal products.

End grain absorbs moisture more readily than the board face, so cut ends require careful sealing.

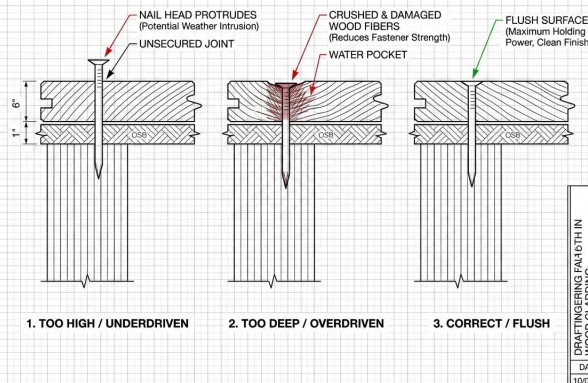
Installation

Layout & Clearances

Confirm layout before beginning. Maintain proper spacing, clearances, and ventilation. Do not force boards together.

Avoid installing tight against trim, flashing, or transitions unless explicitly allowed by design details.

NAIL FASTENER DEPTH IN WOOD CLADDING



CRITICAL ALERT

Flush, Not Buried

Overdriven fasteners can damage the wood surface, crush fibers, trap moisture, and affect the appearance and holding power of the cladding.

Fastener heads should remain flush with the wood surface unless profile-specific details require otherwise.



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Clearances, Openings, Corners & Soffit Notes

Moisture management depends on good detailing at vulnerable areas of the building: grade transitions, rooflines, window and door openings, flashing, corners, soffits, and horizontal surfaces.

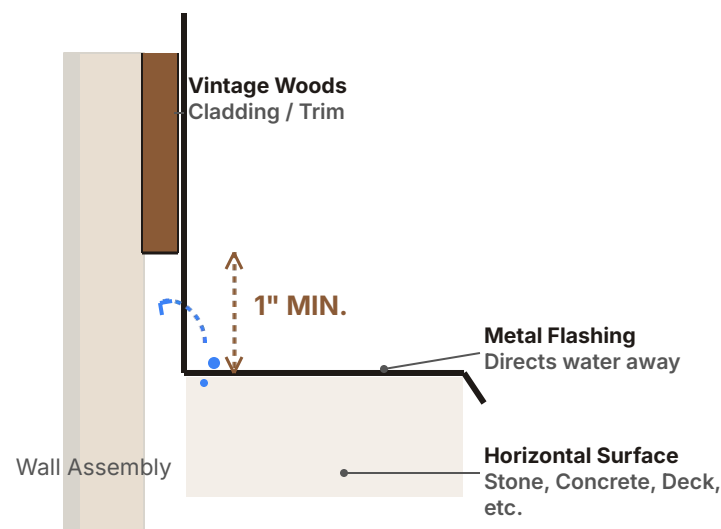
Minimum 1" Gap Above Horizontal Surfaces

Maintain a minimum 1" gap between Vintage Woods material and any horizontal surface where water can sit, collect, or wick into the wood.

CRITICAL REQUIREMENT

Wood installed tight against flashing, roofing, decks, concrete, stone, or other moisture-prone horizontal surfaces can wick water into the wood, causing water marks, staining, or prolonged moisture exposure.

CONCEPTUAL 1" MINIMUM GAP DETAIL



Ground, Snow & Splashback

Maintain added clearance at grade, paving, rooflines, slab-on-grade conditions, and snow zones where splashback or prolonged moisture may occur.

Slab-on-Grade:

3" - 5" Clearance Recommended

Openings

Properly flash windows, doors, and penetrations. Maintain drainage and airflow paths above and below openings where applicable.

Corners & Transitions

Detail corners to shed water, protect end grain, and allow for movement. Avoid water-trapping joints.

Vertical Boards & Drip Edges

Vertical installations may require a horizontal skirt board or transition detail at the base of the wall. Without a skirt board, err on the side of added clearance. Use flashing, ventilation, and drip-edge detailing to direct water away from exposed wood.



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Finish, Weathering, Maintenance & Related Documents

01 . Finish & Touch-Up

Vintage Woods offers factory-applied finishes designed to support the architectural intent of each project. Final color approval requires an approved physical sample.

Field cuts, exposed end grain, scratches, and installation-related damage should be touched up according to project requirements.

02 . Weathering

Thermally modified wood is more stable than standard kiln-dried wood, but it is still real wood. Exterior exposure naturally affects appearance over time.

Sun, rain, snow, orientation, overhangs, and maintenance influence weathering. South- and west-facing elevations typically weather faster.

03 . Maintenance

Inspect exterior wood periodically to identify finish wear or physical damage early.

Keep surfaces clean and free of debris. Maintain clear ventilation paths.

Recoat or refresh finishes as needed based on exposure, finish type, and manufacturer recommendations.

04 . Related Documents

- Product Data Sheet
- Product Features
- Maintenance & Care Guide
- Profile & Coverage Guide
- Warranty & Limitations
- Terms & Conditions

Natural Variation

Color variation, grain variation, texture change, surface checking, and weathering are expected characteristics of natural exterior wood.

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Natural Materials, Timeless Results.

THERMALLY MODIFIED WOOD

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