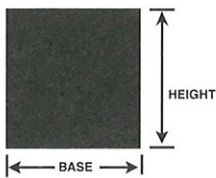


- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Gable | 6. Dormer |
| 2. Louver | 7. Fascia |
| 3. Sill | 8. Sheathing |
| 4. Flashing | 9. Furring Strips |
| 5. Oriel (Bay Window) | 10. Soffit |

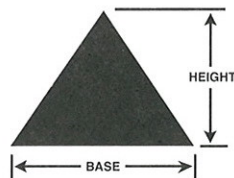
As a user of Gentek siding, it is essential that you know how to make careful, precise measurement. To estimate the amount needed for coverage you need accurate measurements. Inaccurate measurements can only cost you money. You'll find that accurate measurements are easy if you follow a few simple rules. The following charts and instructions are designed to help you develop a technique for accurately measuring every job. First, however, there are a few terms of the trade that you should recognize and learn to use. They not only identify various parts of a house, but they will inspire prospect confidence in your judgment.

Siding areas generally are made up of rectangles, triangles, cylinders or combinations of these components.

Area is calculated quickly and easily by using the formula shown with each illustration.



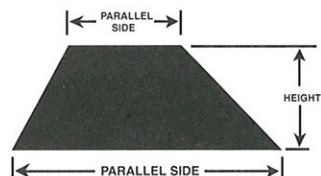
Base x Height = Area



Base x 1/2 Height = Area



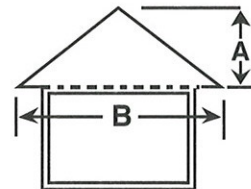
Diameter x 3.1416 =
Circumference of Circle
Circumference x Height = Area



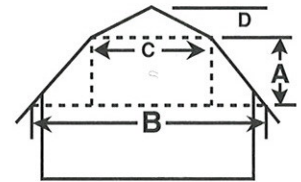
Height x 1/2 Sum of Parallel Sides = Area

HOW TO MEASURE A HOUSE FOR SIDING

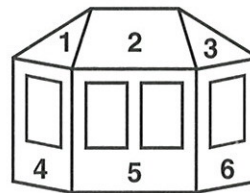
Shown on the next page are typical examples of the way these principles can be used to solve the problems commonly met in estimating siding requirements. A gambrel-roofed house is a good illustration of how an unusual area can be broken down into easy-to-work rectangles and triangles.



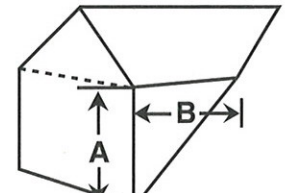
To find the areas of a Gable end, multiply the width (B) by 1/2 the height (A).



For a Gambrel House, use this formula: 1/2 (B+C) x A, and add for peak, C x 1/2 D.



Bays may be easily figured one section at a time. 2, 4, 5 and 6 are rectangles, 1 and 3 are triangles.



The side of a dormer is figured as a triangle, B x 1/2 A.

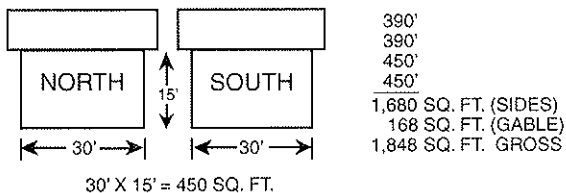
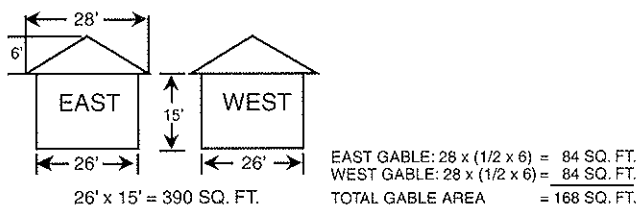
Consistent use of the following step-by-step procedure will insure precise and accurate estimating.

1. To start, you must obtain a completely accurate measurement of the height of the house wall at one of the corners. This measurement is to be made from the bottom where the siding starts to the place where roof and corner meet. You'll find it useful to have both a metal tape measure and a folding rule. In some instances you will have to use them in combination – hanging the tape from a top window and using the rule to measure from that point on down.

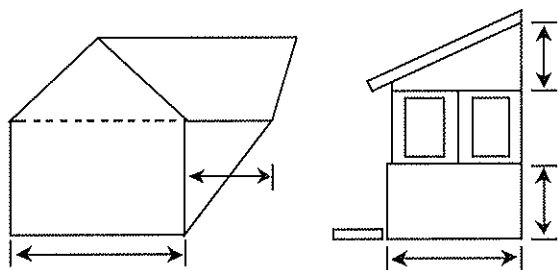
A quick way to check the accuracy of your measurements is to measure the width of ten courses of existing siding and divide by ten to get the average width per course. Multiply that figure by the number of courses to get the height at that corner.



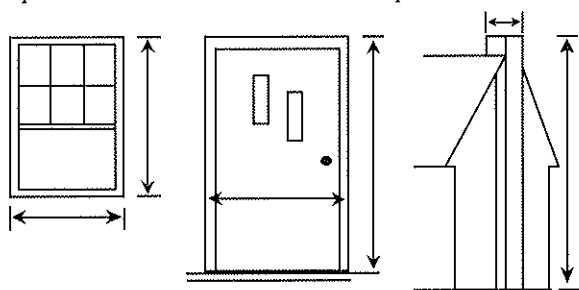
2. Next, measure the width of each of the four sides of the structure. Multiply these measurements by the height of the corner to obtain the surface area of each side and then add these areas for the total rectangular surface to be covered.



3. Measure and calculate the areas of extra surfaces, such as dormers, offsets, gables and any other areas not included in the measurements of the four sides of the building. Total the areas of these extra surfaces and add them to the four-sided-total for the gross surface area of the building.

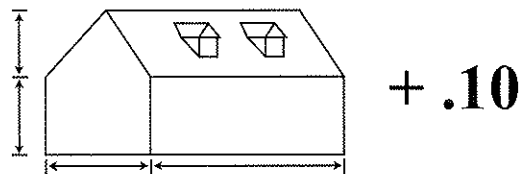


4. The next step is to measure all windows and doors and obtain the area of each. Then measure and figure the areas of all other surfaces NOT to be covered with the siding, such as chimneys, etc. Add all window, door and chimney areas together. An accepted and safe substitute for measuring windows and doors is to allow 15 square feet for window areas and 20 square feet for doors.

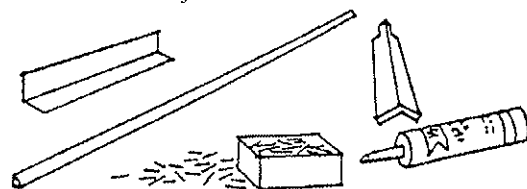


5. Net area to be covered with siding is obtained by subtracting window, door and chimney areas from the total surface area.

6. Ten percent is the generally accepted average for waste allowance. For full amount of siding needed for each job, multiply net area to be covered by .08 and add the result to the net. When figuring a job, always use the next largest bundle of siding.



7. Be sure to include an estimate for flashing, moulding, wood stripping, corners, caulking and preliminary work necessary for a completely satisfactory job. Rotted window or doorframes should be replaced before starting the job and each quotation should contain an estimate of this extra expense. It is always a safe practice to estimate accessory costs in order to compensate for unusual cases. When all extras are figured, add them to siding estimate to obtain total job costs.



8. The best way to avoid mistakes is to write down all measurements, list all materials and make a sketch.

A simple form will answer for this purpose and at the same time serve as a handy reference. Here is a suggested outline that covers all-important points.

JOB COST AND WORK SHEET

Prospect Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____

Surface Area of Walls in Square Feet
 East _____ West _____ North _____ South _____ Total _____ sq.ft.

Surface Area of Gables
 A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ Total _____ sq.ft.

Surface Area of ????? (Dormers, etc.)
 A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ Total _____ sq.ft.

All Other Extra Surface Areas _____ Total _____ sq.ft.

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SURFACE AREAS _____ sq. ft.

Surface Areas NOT to be covered must be deducted from total surface areas.
 Windows _____ Doors _____
 Chimneys _____ Others _____ Subtract Total _____ sq.ft.

SURFACE AREA TO BE COVERED _____ sq.ft.
 Add 10% Waste Allowance _____ sq.ft.
TOTAL SQUARE FEET NEEDED _____ sq.ft.
 ADDITIONAL WORK _____