

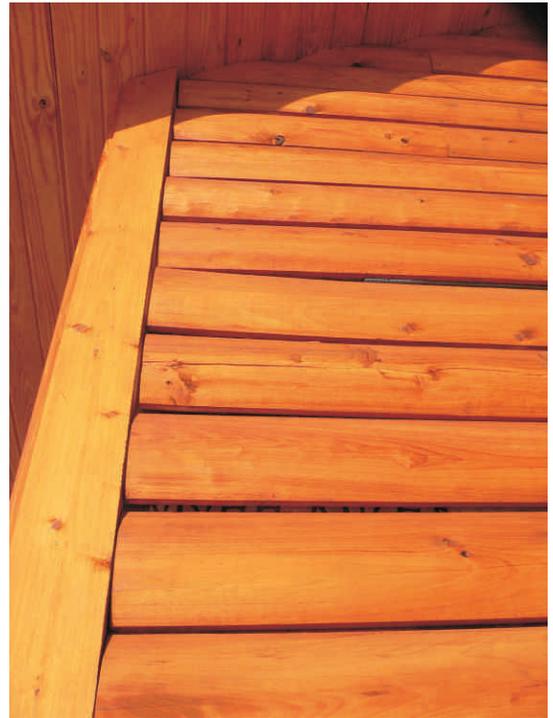
Technical Tip

Sealing Log Siding

Log siding presents much more of a sealing challenge than stacked logs for several reasons. As stacked logs season and shrink they settle on top of each other. If there are sealed gaps between the logs the width of the gaps between the logs may remain fairly uniform as the logs settle. On the other hand log siding is nailed or screwed into dimensional lumber which holds the siding in place. As shrinkage occurs the gaps between the courses can become wider and wider (see pictures below). In addition, if the siding is not properly attached to the wall it can twist and warp creating even larger gaps between the courses.



Gap created between siding courses.



Twisted and warped siding.

There is not much anyone can do in these situations. The problem is related to the quality of the siding and the way it was installed. Even a sealant with 1000% elongation would not be able to handle the dynamics encountered in these circumstances. Trying to keep up with the gaps as they develop is an exercise in futility. It is a lot less work to wait until the siding has finished shrinking and moving and then address sealing the gaps using the appropriate backing materials.

Another problem encountered when sealing log siding is that their design rarely leaves enough room for Backer Rod or other types of backing materials. If no backer is used even a small amount of shrinkage will result in a split forming in the sealant along the seam. About the only thing that can be done to avoid this from occurring is to run a strip of masking tape along the seam and then trim the tape to the desired width. Pinstripe tape available at most auto supply stores also works well. Don't forget that you will need at least ¼ inch of bare wood above and below the tape for the sealant to adhere to while maintaining a wet sealant thickness of 3/8 inch. This will allow some movement of the siding without the sealant splitting along the seam.



Split along siding seam.



Installing masking tape backing.

The last topic about sealing log siding has to do with the siding ends. Just like logs, the exposed end grain of siding is prone to absorb water. Once the window, door and corner trim is installed it is almost impossible to completely protect the ends of the siding from contact with rainwater. This is especially true on dormers and other exposed areas of a home. The consequences of water absorption from the end grain include finish adhesion failures and dark discolorations due to water infiltration. However, if the ends of the log siding are coated with Log End Seal after staining water absorption by the end grain will no longer be an issue. But to do it properly the siding will have to be stained and the Log End Seal applied before the trim-work is installed.