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## Filling in holes in wood siding

I use all three products. Bondo is the same as a Miniwax product other than color. The cream hardener is the same, the smell is the same, the handling properties are exactly the same. Top-notch company painters I worked for used bond in the appropriate places. As in not large areas, but screw holes and possibly a hole in the knot, but no larger. The Dap product is good, but you will waste a lot because it dries incredibly fast. You have to keep on top all the time. Hold the lid between your fingers, hinge it back, take the filler dip, put it back, and hope you still use it until it dries. It will quickly dry out on the knife as well, so keep scraping it off as you go, or your filler will take a lot of grinding. Personally, I do not want to use it, although for small projects and accessibility I have recently used it. Neither Dap, Miniwax or Bondo are easy sand. If all your repairs are small, bond will work very well for you. If the repair is large, let's say more than a quarter, the wood will move and crack virtually any repairs to you. With any product you use. You may be able to go a little higher than that, but it depends on the siding and how the wood is cut, like flat sawn, quarter-cut or rift cut, but this is another lesson. 7/8/2016 Edith's Picture tells a different story, she helped tone down. You do not need to fill, except the hole in the knot in the second photo. Any product will work there, otherwise the wood must only be properly prepped for painting. Reset

the nails, which popped up a little and perhaps filled those with an external class filler. If they were just set flush and painted over them was the age rate. The finish is cracked due to the expansion and contraction of seasonal changes. This is the biggest problem. Get the surface sound enough to take a latex primer, which will give and take with the siding movement will be the first step, then latex paint finishing the coat as well. I only use oil-based primers back in the day, but they are brittle finishes and will crack again as the finish you have on the siding now. The thing is, no matter what you use, whether it be a bondo, or a dap product, or even something as earthy as caulk in the hole in the knot. Make sure the wood is sound and primed before applying any caulk anywhere. Bond needs naked wood, in my opinion, to have, like a Dap product, if it's used, make sure to basic and paint ASAP. In my opinion, I would like to prep paint siding, remove all the old caulk, the main thing is to fill the knot hole with the boiler, as well as all the joints brick, except the common bottom of the windowsill (caulk has water, also hold it) NO caulk wood panels together, because it looks like you have a board and batten siding details, and finish the paint. need to move, and it will move, caulk will try to hold it in place and cause cracks in the face. Nails need more attention than I explained at first, but it is a question if nails that are proud to actually be holding anything. They either rise from the surface everything decreases from the nail head or nail point there is nothing substantial and therefore lose and have nothing. Some nails of the prismsboard are overfilling, in any nail of the wall will need only 2 nails to hold the siding. The third in the middle gives the reason why the siding is broken, in this case you are lucky. If your outer siding has suffered damage, you can fix it with filler, but it must be a suitable filler. Any product intended for internal use will crack and be washed briefly, even if you paint it. The outer filler must be water resistant and be able to bend with wood when it swells and contracts for changing moisture. The outer packaging compound and boiler are suitable for the bill, but they have never hardened and therefore difficult to form. The best filler for your siding is a two-piece epoxy product that heals up to a stone's hard consistency. Wipe all loose paint from the entire area to be repaired using a paint scraper or foam knife. When you need a patch hole in the wood paneling, inflate all the rot from the inside of the cracks or holes with an owl or a flat screwdriver. It is important to get all the rot, or it will constantly grow under the filler. Sand the edges of the area, which must be repaired with a 120-grit grinding cradle to knock down splinters and create a smooth surface to which the filler can stick. Mix epoxy wood filler with a hardener on the container in the specified proportions, says The Family Handyman. Prepare only as much as you need for an external wood filler, because you will have to throw away everything you do not use. Put on a pair of rubber gloves to apply the filler. Some products resemble putty, which you can form in a ball with your fingers and stuff in the hole, while others are more pasted and must be placed with a putty knife. Form a dedmuk approximately to match the contours of the siding around it, using a laying knife or a small disposable brush, which you can throw away after the work is done. If you are using a pasted product, you may have to wait five minutes after applying it to give it time to freeze. Allow the filler to harden, which takes from 20 minutes to four hours, depending on the product you have chosen to use. Use rasp or file to pinpoint the shape, then sand filler and surrounding siding with 120-grit sanding paper. Finish the area by repolysing it to match the color of the existing outer siding. Things You Will Need Paint Scraper Putty Knife Awl Flat Head Screwdriver 120-Grit Sandpaper Epoxy Wood Filler gloves Rasp File Epoxy wood filler is easily accessible, but if you have trouble finding some of which, can replace the automatic body filler. It is also durable and not harder to work with. Epoxy filler does not match the texture or shade of your siding, but the paint layer usually makes the wood siding repair disappear. If you get epoxy filler on tools or anywhere else where you don't want to, clean it before you heal. After that, it is difficult to remove. The fill type corresponds to the correction size. For holes up and gouges narrower than 1/2 in., use Elmer interior/external carpenter wood filler. All holes and gouges larger than 1/2 must be filled with epoxy filler or Bondo. Photo (left) by: Dan Thornton.; Photo (right): Courtesy of Simpson Strong-Tie. I became my 100-year-old house. The boards are in pretty good shape, but I have a few holes and gouges to fill. What type of filler should I use? Jeff Perlee, emailed, None A: Tim Leahy, finishing foreman at Kirby Perkins Building in Newport, R.I., replies: 'My company is doing a lot of restoration work, so I deal with damaged boards all the time. Since our work is often sensitive to time, I like products that dry out fast enough for I can fill, sand, the most important, and paint all on the same day, For holes up to 1/2 dia. or ridge, narrower than 1/2 in., I like the interior of Elmer / exterior carpenter wood filler (www.elmers.com). It grinds well and is creamy, so it works well from the knife. I sand the damaged area of bald wood and spot-prime holes to seal old wood; then I force putty. Deep holes and gouges may require a second program. Although the product claims that it is without shrinkage, the filler sometimes recovers slightly when it dries. I sand and reprime the area when the filler dries. For holes and foams larger than 1/2 in., I reach the epoxy filler or Bond (www.3m.com), which is a polyester compound. Bondo does not well respect paint or smooth surfaces. Before I applied it, I sanded the area with bald wood about an inch around for repairs. If the hole or foam is deep, I also carve small cracks with a chisel or foam knife around the perimeter of repair. This gives the filler more space to cling. I fill the hole, then repair the sand with a random orbiting sander to smooth the surface to the level. Sign up for eletters today and get the latest how-to from Fine Homebuilding, plus special offers. Get home building tips, suggestions and expert advice in your inbox x expert tips on how to repair and replace wood paneling, including how to fix holes, repair carpent wood and replace wood paneling and planks. Wood siding is available in various forms, including several types of boards, shingles and sheets. If you have woodworking skills, you can perform small repairs by duplicating the way the siding is installed. For certain jobs require special tools such as shingles nail pullers. Large repairs usually require more equipment and more hands, hands. The harder the work becomes, the higher the wall you go. If the work continues not only by replacing a board, pebble or two, or you're not used to handling a power round saw or similar carpenter's tools, you might want to hire a hand person, carpenter or local siding contractor to do the job. Once you repair the damage, determine who caused the damage and correct the problem immediately. For example, if your wood siding has been damaged due to leaking ducts or poor drainage from lows, fix these problems before more damage occurs. Protect dry rot and termite damage. Both are external as well as internal wood and can cause serious structural damage to your home. Dry rot is a crumbling wood caused by a fungus. Termites drilled tunnels through wood; sometimes you will see their wings or the ejectives they will displace. Call pest control specialists if you find termite damage. If the problems of paint are limited to a small area, you can touch them. If they are wider, you may need to rep dye the entire wall or house. Before you become, solve the cause of the problems that caused them. For more information, read Exterior Painting.Wood Board Siding RepairsSiding is the most vulnerable to water penetration into vertical connections, such as when doors and windows intersect, or when siding butts against each other. A good way to keep water from seeing between the boards is to apply the boiler compound. It is of color to match the natural or painted decoration. Choose a quality boiler that will retain its elasticity at various temperatures. Cut the end of the pipe at a small angle and push it into the joint when applying the boiler. How to repair holes in wood SidingFor repair, which will match natural wood siding, you will want to use painted wood putty. If you are going to paint the corrected area to match the siding, use a pre-mixed compound of connections and patches sold in paint shops and home improvement centers. Check your touch paint in advance to make sure you have a good match. Follow the directions of the labels. With most wood foam fillers, you:1 Remove any free material from the hole and wipe the hole using a rigid bristle brush.2 Pour filler with a foam knife. Small holes require only one program. Large or deep holes require the creation of a patch in several layers so that everyone can dry before applying another.3 Sand surfaces. Start with rough grinding and work your way to the smaller grit. Then patch to match the rest of the siding. As the set Warped Wood Board SidingIf board siding is butted together during tightly fitting time, it can cut when moisture changes cause it to expand. You can try to pull the trimmed board so that it is flat and tense, a couple of long, galvanized screws through the sidings into the studs (drill the pilot's holes to avoid splitting the siding). However, there is a possibility that that you will need to slightly shorten the cut board, and then restart it. Here's how:1 If it seems that the siding at the ends is trapped, curious from the nails from the trimmed place, and continue to pull the nails (or you can cut them with a saw blade), working your way toward the nearest end of the siding.2 Pry the end of the board from the house and put on the block. Be careful not to damage any building paper under the siding.3 Shorten the board. Sometimes it is easiest to do this with a saw; in other cases rasp, plane, or perforated rasp works better. Let's have about a 1/16 inch space on the next board. Replace the board and nail it again. Repair or replace damaged wood board SidingSplit siding can usually be glued and nailed back into place, as shown in these drawings. If the siding is simply cracked, curious away cracked area and insert waterproof glue, then again nail. Cover both sides of the divided area and wipe the excess glue. The section of the damaged or defective panel may need to be completely replaced. Before you start solving this project, make sure you can find a replacement piece that matches. If you can't find the perfect match, you might want to steal a piece from a less noticeable part of the house and then replace that piece with a less than accurate match. The goal is to cut the damaged piece, remove the nails, which hold it in place, pry, repair any damage to the building paper and change the section. Here's how to do it:1 Curious from the nails, holding a damaged piece using a prybar or nail puller. Depending on the type of siding, it may be useful to drive a few small wooden shingles or wedges under the board to pull it outwards.2 Use a square to mark a straight square line to cross the board on each side of the affected area.3 Determine the depth of the blade on the circular saw so that it is cut almost, but not quite through the siding. Carefully hold down the blade guard and make the plunge only to the side of the waste of each cutting line. Be careful not to cross the surrounding or dropped boards. If necessary, curious adjacent boards from the wall, and finish your saw cuts with a hammer and hammer.4 On the tongue and groove siding (or other blocking types) make another cut along the damaged area, so you can easily split the piece in half.5 Repair any pieces or tears building paper after siding by spreading the roof cement over them with a putty knife.6 Cut a piece of replacement to fit exactly. When replacing a piece of paneling of the tongue and groove, cut off the back of the edge of the groove. Put the replacement piece in place and attach it to the wall studs with 8d galvanized finishing nails. Lay the nail heads and fill the nail holes. Replacing wood siding shingles If your home is shingle siding, the best option is to replace the shingles and not try to repair them, unless it is nailing down a clipped or loose pebble affair. Here's how to replace the wood gravel:1 Pull out the broken pieces. Wear gloves to protect your hands. If necessary, use a chisel or flat inquisitive bar to break down the pebbles, so you can pull out the pieces easily.2 Pry from the nails, which held the shingles in place (they are followed by another course to the wall). The easiest tool to do this is a flat inquisitive bar, but sometimes it is easier to cut off nails with a saw blade. Be careful not to cut the building paper under the pebble.3 Cut the alternate pebble to the right width. When it's sized, let's have a clearance of about 1/4 inch between this pebble and its two neighbors to expand.4 Put the alternate pebble in position, leaving the butt about 3/8 inches below the adjacent shingle back line; nail it with two shingle nails, laid out about 1 inch from the sides and just under the butt of the shingles above. When you have finished your nails, drive the pebble upwards for the last 3/8 inch to hide the nail heads.5 To mix the pebbles with gray tones of old shingles, brush on the baking soda and water mixture. Call for free estimates from local professionals now:1-866-342-3263How to repair the wood board & Shingle Siding was last changed: September 26, 2019 Don Vandervort, HomeTips © 1997-2020 2020

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