

VENEER STONE INSTALLATION GUIDE



Australian Stone Limestone

ARCTIC STONE INSTALLATION TIPS

ARCTIC INSTALLATION TIPS

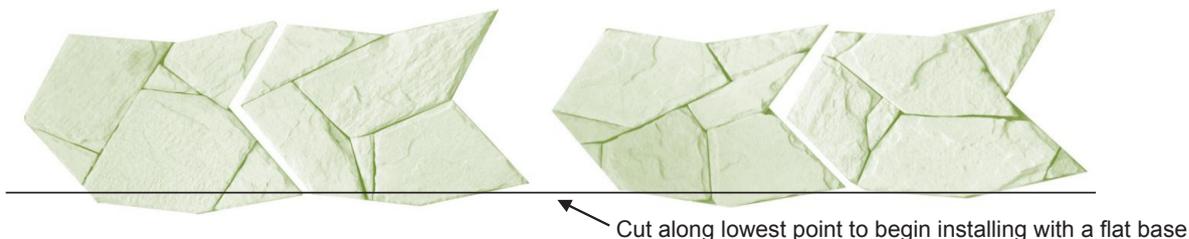


Joint Width; The Arctic collection has been designed to be installed with either a dry joint or an 8-12mm mortar/grout joint. When applying the stones use timber or plastic dowels/wedges to keep the joints evenly spaced. Due to the nature of the product stones will vary in size and may need extra wedges to allow for height variation.

Dry joint installation tip: If installing with dry joints please ensure either the wall or adhesive are a dark colour before starting. This can be done by purchasing a dark tile adhesive or tinting mortar with black oxide. This will help cast a shadow between stones giving a solid dry stone look. The pattern will not line up to the millimetre, **you will need off cuts and thin cut stones to fill the voids between the stone once the pattern has been laid.**

Individual stones are held together with flexible webbing. Please specify if webbing isn't required when placing order

- STEP 1:
- If your application requires corners, apply these first alternating the long & short return in opposite directions
 - Cut or trim stones using a wet saw or angle grinder with a diamond blade attached.
 - Lay 1st layer of product at the base of wall in packaged re-occurring pattern.
 - Draw a straight line across the 1st layer of stones then cut
 - Apply cut stone to wall in packaged re-occurring pattern.



- STEP 2:
- Trim sides as installing further up the wall



- STEP 3:
- Dry joint:** Take time once the pattern is laid to cut thin stones to fill small gaps between the larger joints. This is very important, it will break up the pattern and provide the perfect hand crafted stone masonry look

Mortar joint: Pointing mortar or tile grout can be used to fill the joints. One of the easiest & fastest ways to fill the joints is with a piping bag.

To retain the original fresh quarried look we suggest sealing the stone. If you would like the stone to mellow slightly and gain the European look after years of harsh weathering don't seal the product.

DRESSED EDGE INSTALLATION TIPS

DRESSED EDGE (Stretcher Bond)



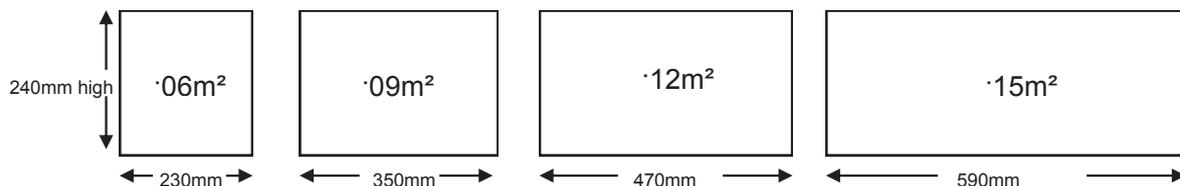
Joint Width; The Dressed Edge collection has been designed to be installed with a 8-12mm mortar/grout joint. When applying the stones use timber or plastic dowels/wedges to keep the joints evenly spaced. Due to the nature of the product stones will vary in size and may need extra wedges to allow for height variation. An attractive look can be achieved by dry stacking the product, If dry stacking it is important to cut stones that vary in height to allow a tight, level fit.

Installation tips;

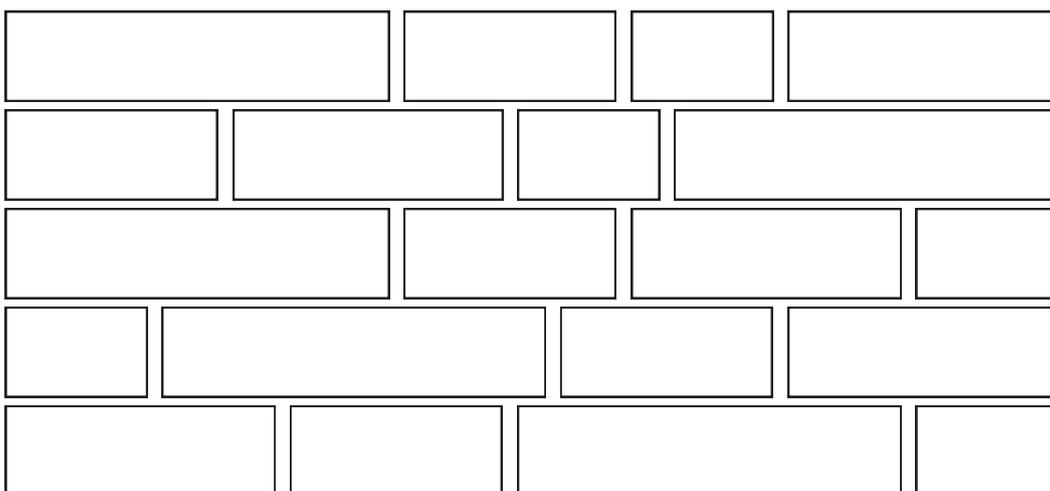
- If your application requires corners, apply these first.
- After corner pieces have been applied, apply the bodies 1 layer at a time, working towards the edge.
- Colour, size and texture variation is an essential aspect of a natural looking stone wall. Select stone from different boxes and lay out across your job site to ensure you gain this look. The visual effect will be enhanced by an overall natural mixed presentation.
- The Dressed Edge collection can be cut or trimmed using a wet saw, angle grinder with diamond blade attached or hammer & bolster.
- Check levels every 300-400mm with a spirit level or draw a chalk line.
- Orders will be packed as a mixed % ratio (30% 230+350mm) (30% 590mm) & (40% 470mm)

Sizes are approx: Height; 240mm

Length; 230mm, 350mm, 470mm, 590mm



Sample Installation pattern – like brick work, avoid straight vertical lines when applying the stone



Joint: Pointing mortar or tile grout can be used to fill the joints. One of the easiest & fastest ways to fill the joints is with a piping gun or piping bag.

To retain the original fresh quarried look we suggest sealing the stone. If you would like the stone to mellow slightly and gain the European look after years of harsh weathering don't seal the product.

DRY STACKED INSTALLATION TIPS

DRY STACKED INSTALLATION



Joint Width; The Dry Stacked collection has been designed to be installed with either a dry joint or an 8-12mm mortar/grout joint. When applying the stones use timber or plastic dowels/wedges to keep the joints evenly spaced. Due to the nature of the product stones will vary in size and may need extra wedges to allow for height variation.

Installation tips;

- If your application requires corners, apply these first alternating the long & short return in opposite directions.
- After corner pieces have been applied, apply the bodies 1 layer at a time, working towards the edge/centre.
- Colour, size and texture variation is an essential aspect of a natural looking stone wall. Select stone from different boxes and lay out across your job site to ensure you gain this look. The visual effect will be enhanced by an overall natural mixed presentation. Cut or trim the stones using a hammer & bolster, wet saw or angle grinder with diamond blade attached.
- Check levels every 300-400mm with a spirit level.

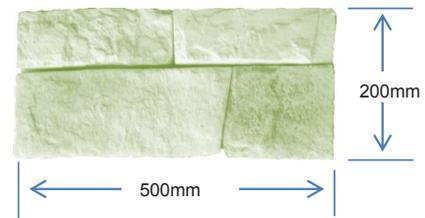
Webbed panel sizes:

200mm high x 500mm long x 15-35mm thick

Individual stones attached to the webbing vary in sizes;

Height approx.; 40, 80, 100,120,160 & 200mm

Length; Random ranging from 50mm-500mm



Individual stones are held together with flexible webbing.

Sample Installation pattern – like brick work, avoid straight vertical lines when applying the webbed panels



Dry Joint: Please ensure either the wall or adhesive are a dark colour before starting. This can be done by purchasing a dark tile adhesive or tinting adhesive mortar with black oxide. This will help cast a shadow between stones giving a deep solid dry stone look. The Dry Stacked collection has been designed to have irregular edges to give a rustic appeal. This will create small voids between some sections. Take time once the pattern is laid to cut thin stones to fill small gaps between the larger joints. This is very important, it will break up the pattern and provide the perfect hand crafted stone masonry look.

Mortar joint: Pointing mortar or tile grout can be used to fill the joints. One of the easiest & fastest ways to fill the joints is with a piping gun or piping bag.

To retain the original fresh quarried look we suggest sealing the stone. If you would like the stone to mellow slightly and gain the European look after years of harsh weathering don't seal the product.

LEDGESTONE INSTALLATION TIPS

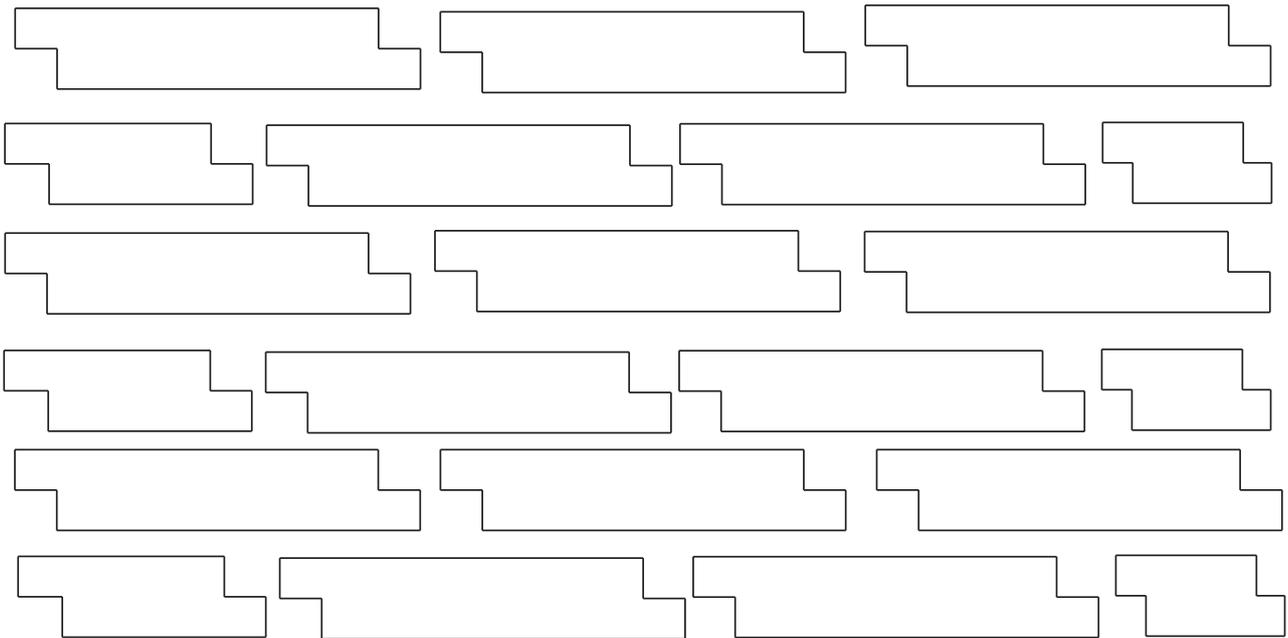
LEDGESTONE INSTALLATION TIPS

VENEER STONE

Important Note: Our Ledgestone collection has been designed to have irregular edges to give a rustic appeal. This will create small voids between some panels. We suggest you prepare the wall by ensuring the colour of the wall is similar to the stone. This can be done by tinting the glue or mortar with an oxide. Check with your local glue supplier for warranty & terms.

- Ledgestone has been designed for dry stack installation/presentation. When applying the panels keep the joints as tight as possible to retain the natural dry stone look.
- If your application requires corners to be covered, apply these first.
- After the corner pieces have been applied, apply the stone panel's 1-2 layers at a time, working towards the centre.
- Colour, size and texture variation is an essential aspect of a natural looking stone wall. Select stone from different boxes and lay out across your job site to ensure you gain this look. The visual effect will be enhanced by an overall natural mixed presentation

Sample Installation guide – (just like brick work) avoid straight vertical lines when placing the stone



Cutting the stone panels: The stone panels can be cut or trimmed using a wet saw, hammer & bolster, wide mouth nippers or angle grinder with diamond blade attached.

All bodies interlock around corners



To retain the original fresh quarried look we suggest sealing the stone. If you would like the stone to mellow slightly and gain the European look after years of harsh weathering don't seal the product.

VENEER STONE INSTALLATION TIPS

INSTALLATION TIPS



Working with stone veneers can be a satisfying experience and crafting a simple stone wall is easily within the reach of your stonemason, landscaper or average DIYER

Preparing surface for stone cladding

Veneer Stone recommends that wall construction be in accordance with the relevant Australian and Industry standards. The contractor must examine substrates and advise the general contractor and architect of any existing conditions or surface contamination which will require correction before work commences. Before starting, substrates must comply with maximum allowable deflection criteria as called for by Australian Industry Standards or the applicable local building code. All rough, uneven or “out-of-plumb” surfaces must be made “plumb and true” to within 1/8” in 10’ (3mm in 3m) and 1/16” in 1’. Dry, dusty concrete or masonry surfaces must be high pressure water washed and excess water removed just prior to the application of adhesive materials. In some cases a primer may be needed which will seal the surface and enhance the bond of the adhesive onto the substrate.

Preparing rendered surface for stone cladding

The surface of the wall must have a wood float finish. For steel trowelled finished surfaces ensure that the surface is mechanically or chemically abraded prior to commencing tiling, in this particular case. Render should be allowed to fully cure before tiling commences.

Preparing Brick work for stone cladding

Ensure all brick work internally/externally is rendered before installation.

Preparing tilt up concrete panels for stone cladding

All tilt up concrete slabs have to be mechanically grinded then cleaned using high pressure water, ensuring that all curing compounds and release agents are completely removed prior to commencing tiling. Ensure all surfaces are clean, dry and free from dirt, dust, grease, oil, wax, curing compounds and any loose contaminating materials which may affect the bond of the adhesive onto the substrate.

Mechanical fixing of stone cladding

In some cases mechanical fixing may be necessary. If in doubt please contact your engineer or seek advice from Laticrete on 1800 331 012

Installing stone cladding over expansion and control joints

Existing joints in subsurface must be carried through the veneer work and must conform to architectural details. Expansion joints must be installed where veneer abuts restraining surfaces, such as perimeter walls, curbs, columns, corners, etc. Expansion joints must be installed at all “changes of plane” in the veneer work. Refer to AS3958.1-2007 (current year) for industry recommendations.

Waterproofing and crack suppression membrane

Install Laticrete hydro ban in all wet areas and over all non-structural cracks ($\leq 1/8$ ” or 3mm) in the substrate(s) before veneer stone is installed. Laticrete hydro ban is to be installed in accordance with the Laticrete written installation instructions. Refer to Laticrete DS663.0 and DS663.5 for complete information.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS REQUIRED

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Optional	Tools	Use	Product/Specification
Yes	Brick saw	Perfect straight cuts	Contemporary & Dressed edge
	9" or 4" grinder with concrete cutting blade (diamond blade)	Cutting stone	All Products
	12mm Notched trowel	Buttering tile adhesive onto wall and stone	All products
	Buckets x 2	Mixing tile glue & wash up water	All Products
	Sponge	Wiping excess glue off stones	All Products
Yes	Paint brush	For priming surface	Depends on surface
Yes	Step ladder or scaffolding	Applying stone at height	
	Spirit level and pencil	Gain horizontal levels every 300mm	Not needed for South Coast and Arctic collections
	Tape Measure	Measure cuts when finishing off edge or top of wall	
Yes	Drill with mixing attachment	Mixing tile adhesive	Some adhesives require mechanical mixing.
	Tile wedges	Level up individual stones	All products
Yes	Hammer & Chisel	Splitting stones to gain rough edge cut	Depends on finished look
Yes	Rubber Gloves	Keep hands clean	
Yes	Extension cord	Allow cutting next to installation area	
Yes	Wheel barrow	Moving stones large distance, mixing large amounts of glue	

Tools required for mortar joints

Yes	Small brush	Brushing mortar once firm	
	Piping gun or piping bag	Piping tile grout or mortar between joints	
Yes	Sponge	Wiping mortar once firm	

Materials Needed

	Tile adhesive	Glue stone to wall	All Products
Yes	Surface primer	Depending on glue specifications and substrate	All products
	Pointing mortar mix or Tile grout	Grout the joints.	Tint colour of mortar by adding oxide

Please note: extra materials may be needed if mechanical fixing is required. In some cases an engineer's report may be needed to ensure correct installation practice. The tools and materials recommended are a guide only. If in doubt please seek help from a professional tradesperson or your local Veneer Stone stockist.

Joint: Pointing mortar or tile grout can be used to fill the joints. One of the easiest & fastest ways to fill the joints is with a piping bag.