



STONE SIDING INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Existing Siding Installed

1. Remove the old siding down to the sheathing.
2. Install a moisture-resistant house wrap on the sheathing. Overlap all edges by at least four inches. Staple it to the sheathing.
3. Use an electronic stud finder to locate the studs. Mark each stud with a prominent mark.
4. Install chicken wire over the moisture-resistant house wrap. Overlap the edges of each section by two inches. Fasten the chicken wire into the studs with galvanized screws. Space the screws six inches apart on the studs. Screw in the screws half way, push the wire over the screws and then screw them in the rest of the way. Use additional screws if necessary to securely attach the chicken wire.
5. Mix mortar following manufacturer's directions. Spread a thin layer on the wall and exert enough pressure on the trowel so the mortar sticks. Use the notched edge of the trowel to leave scratches in the finish. This will insure that the next coat of mortar adheres properly.
6. Allow the first coat of mortar to cure for 24 hours.

Brick, Block, Concrete, Other Masonry

When installing stone over a clean, unsealed, unpainted, and untreated masonry surface, no prep is specifically required. For added insurance however, use a metal lath and scratch coat to minimize any chance of cracking or bond failure. Without a lath, it is imperative that masonry surfaces be entirely free of any agents which may affect bonding. Newly poured concrete should be closely examined for form oil or any type of release agents. To do this, spray the surface with water. Should the water bead up, or run off, the presence of such elements may be likely. When looking to eliminate these agents, use a wire brush, acid etch, or consider the application of a metal lath with a scratch coat (as above).

Painted, Sealed, or Treated Masonry

All surfaces must be stripped of any surface elements to ensure a proper bond. Do this by wire brush, sandblasting, acid etching, or water blasting. Alternatively, you can attach a metal lath with scratch coat as above.

How Do I Prepare the Mortar?

The recommended mortar is Type S Mortar. The mortar should be set to a firm, yet workable consistency. It shouldn't be either too runny or too crumbly.

Installing the Panels

1. Apply the stone panels. Begin at a bottom corner. Use the trowel and apply about a ½" of mortar to the back of each one as you place it on the prepared wall. Press the panels into the wall using a sort of circular pushing movement. To ensure maximum bond of each panel to the wall surface, use a rubber mallet to tap each ledger panel in to its final position.
2. Repeat, adding panels in a linear direction (end-to-end, rather than stacking) to create multiple layers of panels until the desired height is reached.
3. Immediately clean off any mortar that adheres to the front surface of the panels. After the first course of panels have been applied, stagger the subsequent courses, similar to laying traditional brick, so the seams do not line up.
4. Allow 24 hours for the mortar to dry and cure.
5. To protect your stone from stains and spills, we recommend sealing the stone surfaces.
6. Standard 6x24" Natural Ledger Panels feature Stepped Cut design which creates a seamless look, as if random stone pieces were set by a craftsman.