

INSTALLING VENEER STONE



TOOLS & MATERIALS REQUIRED

Optional	Tools	Use	Product
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	

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TOOLS REQUIRED FOR MORTAR JOINTS

Optional	Tools	Use	Product
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

Optional	Tools	Use	Product
	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. Purchase your silicon piping bag from Veneer Stone by calling 1300 984 572 or email info@veneerstone.com.au

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.

For more information visit our website at www.veneerstone.com.au or call us on **1300 984 572**

PREPARATION FOR STONE CLADDING 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.

Cold weather note

The curing of installation materials is retarded by low temperatures and finished work should be protected for an extended period of time. Typically, for every 18 °F below 70 °F (10 °C below 21 °C), installation materials take twice as long to cure.

Product selection/Variation in stone veneers

Colour, size, shape and texture variation is an essential aspect of a natural stone wall. Lay out and mix boxes of stone to ensure you gain this look. The visual effect will be enhanced by an overall natural mixed presentation

Adhesive application

Prior to installation, ensure the backs of the Veneer are clean of dust, laitance, loose concrete crumbs and any excess film that could impede bond. Due to the wide variety of substrates we recommend you contact your local glue supplier or Laticrete on 1800 331 012 for the best suited adhesive for your application.

- 1 Once the surface has been prepared in accordance with Australian Industry Standards, using the flat edge of a trowel, firmly apply adhesive to the substrate. Then, comb on additional mortar with the notched side, use a 12mm x12mm notched trowel, trowel size can vary depending on the size & weight of the stone veneer.
- 2 For all veneers it is important to fill all grooves or uneven backing by buttering the back of the veneer, this is to provide full bedding of the veneer. Cover the entire back of the veneer not just the perimeter in addition to trowelling the adhesive onto the substrate.
- 3 Place the veneer onto the adhesive and adjust to desired position. Buttered veneer should be firmly worked onto the substrate and pushed slightly back and forth to fully embed the veneer in the adhesive. Ensure the tiles are laid into the adhesive before it skins over. If the adhesive skins over remove the adhesive from the surface and re-apply fresh adhesive.
- 4 Check the adhesive for 100% coverage by periodically removing veneers and inspecting the transfer of the adhesive onto the substrate.

Note; the size and weight of the veneer stone will vary. Conduct a small test area for non-sag performance. Due to job site conditions and differences in finish material types; ledger boards, shims, wedges or spacers may be required to maintain finish levels and heights. Allow the installation to cure for 24 hours at 21°C, prior to grouting. Excess adhesive must be cleaned from the veneer surface with a clean, wet cloth or sponge, while it is still fresh. The final bed thickness of the adhesive should be 6mm in this particular application.

Grouting and pointing joints between stone veneers

Allow the installation to cure for 24hours at 21 °C prior to grouting /pointing joints. The Veneers should be pre-sealed to ease grout removal and protect veneer surface finish and colour. For interior installations, either a penetrating or topical sealer can be used. For exterior installations, use only a penetrating sealer for superior durability.

- 1 Use either a trowel and tuck pointing tool or a mortar/pointing bag to place the pointing mortar.
- 2 Once applied, allow it to achieve "thumbprint" hardness, then trowel, rake and/or brush to the desired finish. Joints must be packed full and free of voids and pits.
- 3 Excess grout must be cleaned from the surface of the veneers as the work progresses, while the grout is fresh and before it hardens. Do not use acid or alkaline cleaners which may damage the surface of veneers.
- 4 Pointing the joint; One of the easiest & fastest ways to fill/place the joints is with a piping bag. Purchase your silicon piping bag from Veneer Stone by calling **1300 984 572** or email info@veneerstone.com.au

Protection and sealing stone veneers

The contractor must take precautions to protect the finished work from damage by other trades. Protect installation from exposure to rain for a minimum of 7 days. Allow the cement to cure for a minimum of 7 days at 70 °F (21 °C) before aggressive cleaning. For interior installations, either a penetrating or topical sealer can be used. For exterior installations, use only a penetrating sealer for superior durability. Whilst sealing the stone isn't always necessary it will protect veneer surface finish and colour. If the veneers are installed near wet areas or areas prone to salt attack, we recommend dip sealing all veneers prior to installation.

To retain the original fresh quarried look we highly recommend 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.

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