

HOW TO INSTALL STACK STONE



Checklist

- Hammer
- Trowel
- Rubber Mallet
- Brush
- Spirit Level
- Face Mask
- Safety Glasses
- Work Gloves

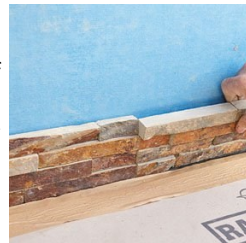
Step 1 | Surface preparations

It is recommended that proper preparations are done before starting, substrates must be on even surfaces. Remove paint, coatings, dust and dirt from surface with a high pressure washer. Removed any excess water 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.



Step 2 | Product selection/variation in stone

Start by laying the panels out on the job site in order to be able to choose from a good variety of colour, shapes and sizes. Use small stones against large ones, heavy textures pieces against smooth, and thick stone against thin, in order to add some variety and contrast in the overall design. So before you apply any adhesive, dry lay out your first row against the wall to help you work out the look you want. Lay them in a brick pattern to make panel joints less visible.



Step 3 | Measure & Cut

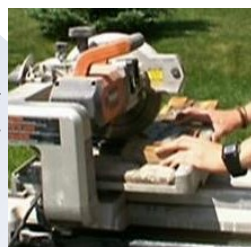


For straight feature walls start from the bottom and work your way to the top.

It is suggested that if you have corners you must start from these ends and work towards the centre with cuts to be made randomly through the middle to ensure they

aren't noticeable.

Measure the space and transfer those measurements to a piece of stacked stone, using your measuring equipment. Now cut stone to size. Then place it in the gap to make sure it fits.



Important Tips

- Always wear eye protection and protective clothing when cutting cladding
- **Recommended but not compulsory.** Sealing your product will reduce the chance of permanent staining and improves the final look of your cladding
- Conduct a small test area for non-sag performance
- To achieve a balance pattern of stones, mix the wall stack stone from different boxes during installation
- Due to job site conditions and differences in finish material types; ledger boards, shims, wedges or spacers may be required to maintain a level finish
- Corner pieces have long and short length, alternate them in opposite directions for a more nature look.
- For stud wall must refer to structural engineer prior to installation

Step 4 | Adhesives

- Sikaflex 11FC
(ideal for smaller areas)

Comes in a corking tube, ready for easy DIY. Please ensure you follow instructions of the supplier.

- ARDEX X 18
(ideal for larger areas)

Mix the adhesive powder and liquid in a bucket until it's a toothpaste consistency. Again, make sure you follow the instructions to get the correct ratios.



Take your trowel and spread the first course of adhesive at the bottom of the wall. Apply enough for the first couple of rows of stacked stone.

Now lay the first row of stacked stone onto the adhesive. Applying more adhesive to the wall as you go. When making overlaps, don't worry about lining the joints up perfectly because it generally looks better off-centred. Just lay the stone to look as natural as possible. Ensure you clean the surface after laying each piece to ensure you end up with a clean finish.

When you reach the top, you're more than likely to have an uneven space left for the final row. Measure the remaining space height and use an angle grinder to cut the stack stone pieces to size.

Step 5 | Seal & protect stone cladding

Protect the installation by avoiding cleaning or exposure to rain for a minimum of 7 days. For interior installations, either a penetrating or tropical sealer can be used. For exterior installation, use only a penetrating sealer for superior durability. Whilst sealing the stone isn't always necessary it will protect the finish and colour.

Enjoy your hard work!

