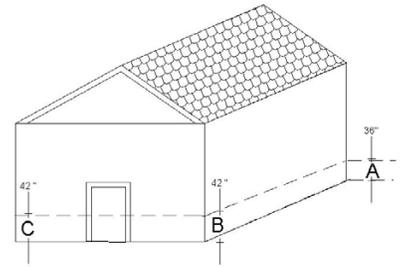


# GENERAL PANEL INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

## Setting Up A Level Line

It is advised that you start the project by setting up a level line across the wall that you are applying the panels to. After the first course has been installed level, the subsequent levels should remain level.

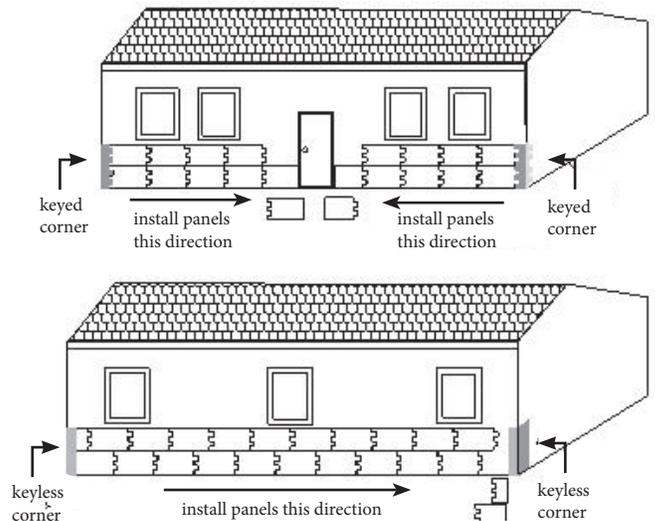
When adding URESTONE on multiple sides of a building, before starting the project, determine the lowest and highest point on the project and adjust the first installation level accordingly. In the case of the example in the drawing, if you were to install a 42" wainscot panel at point "A" it would be at full height at that point, and cut at a slope towards point "B". one would cut the bottom panel to fit slope of the ground level. At the front of the building, point "B" to point C and the panels for the entire front side might be cut at 36".



## Start The Installation With The Corners

There are two corner options to use with the panels, which are "keyed" corners and "keyless" corners. The "keyed corners" are preferred since they provide the most natural transition and will work if there is a break in the system (like a door or a bump out).

If there are no breaks in the system, then it is best to start and end with a "keyless corner". For this type of installation, you will need to cut the keys off of the first panel in order so that the stone pattern starts off against the keyless corner.

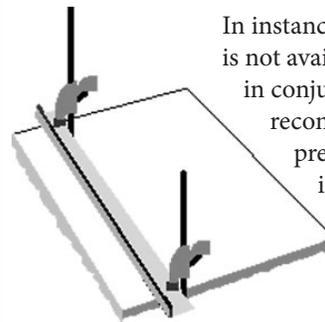


## Cutting Panels

Our products can be easily cut with any wood working tool, but the following three should be used as primary tools:

- A circular saw (cordless or corded) with a fine plywood blade is the best tool for cutting straight line cuts.
- A jigsaw with a fine tooth blade is a good versatile tool for trimming, cut outs, straight cuts. (does not cut as straight typically as a circular saw.)
- An oscillating cutting tool is a very versatile tool that is typically better than a jigsaw for trimming, cutouts and quick adjustments.

## Making Straight Cuts



In instances where access to a table saw is not available, using a circular saw in conjunction with a guide fence is recommended when straight and precise cuts are required. This is especially important for areas that have tight fits and when mitering inside and outside corners.

## Screwing & Gluing Process

The process of attaching panels to the wall structure is a combination of using screws and using adhesive where the panels connect together. The recommended screw pattern is shown in figures A and B. In projects where the panels can be glued to the substrate or are being installed on an interior application, fewer screws can be used (figure B). Screws are installed around the perimeter and in the grout lines within the panels. An added recommendation for exterior projects is to apply adhesive between the keys (figure C). This will reduce or eliminate shrinkage between panels.

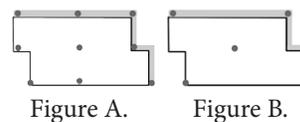
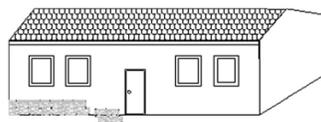


Figure A.

Figure B.

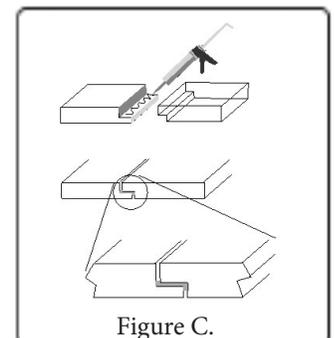
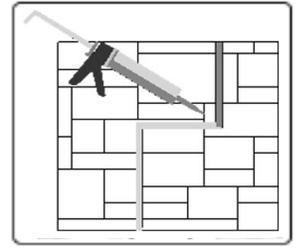


Figure C.

## Caulking Between Panels

Caulking is necessary to seal between the keys of the panels and between each horizontal layer (especially in exterior applications). Specifically for exterior projects, it is recommended that the polyurethane caulking is applied as each panel is installed. Since the urethane caulk doubles as an adhesive, it allows it to be applied on the tongue of the panel and get deeper between gaps. For interior projects, caulking can be applied post installation without any issues or may not be necessary at all.



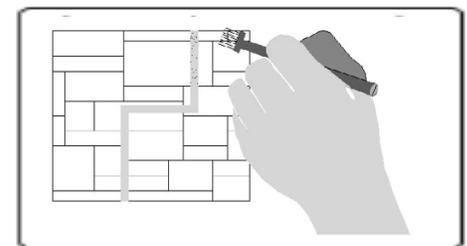
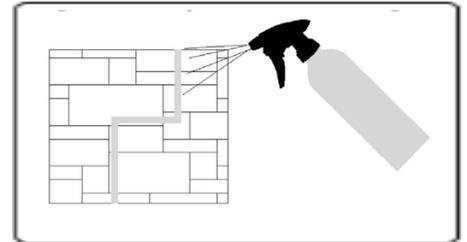
## Blending & Texturing Caulk

For the best finished look it is important to make sure that the caulk is feathered out so that it is no higher than the mortar on the panels. To accomplish this it is helpful to have a spray bottle filled with water (and soap\* if possible) and a small brush. However, if no water bottle is available, a cup of soapy\* water to dip the brush into will work.

*\*liquid dish or hand soap provides best results*

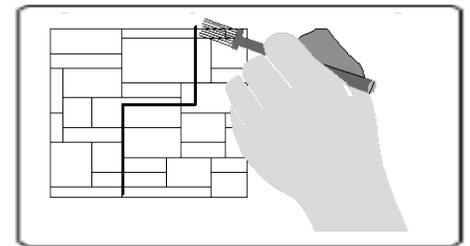
The caulk can be blended by spraying or dipping a small artist brush\*\* into soapy water (to keep caulk from sticking to the bristles) and using the brush to even out and blend the caulk uniformly and add a textured appearance. It is important to wipe off any excess caulk that gets on the textured surface quickly before it dries. This can be accomplished using a wet sponge or rag.

*\*\*cutting the bristles helps to add texture to the caulk*



## Blending in Caulk Color

The Urestone System is available in many colors and blends of colors and it is impossible to find a caulk supplier with an exact colored caulk to match every color variation. For the caulks that do not match, the areas can be blended in to match the rest of system with a small brush and the appropriate touch up paint. Typically the touch-up color supplied needs to be diluted with water and partially dabbed off with a rag to replicate the color of the existing grout color of the panels. A quick test section should be done in a less conspicuous area to test your technique and to make sure that the color matches and is at the correct strength. Keep a wet rag or water spray bottle and a rag to wipe off any paint that gets on the surrounding stone.



## Trim Installation

When installing trim as a top ledge it is recommended that you router out a section of backside so that it can fit over the tongue on top of the panel (Figure A).

If you do not have access to a router, this tongue can be cut off of the panel and the trim be placed directly on top of the panel (Figure B). Follow gluing and caulking procedures listed above.

When fastening trim to your substrate, toe nail screws into to either the top or bottom of the ledger (Figure C).

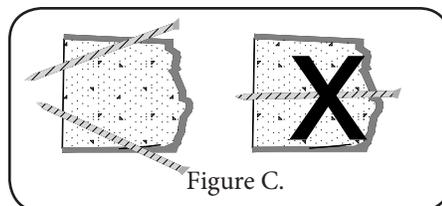


Figure C.

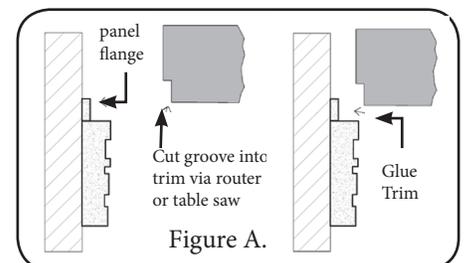


Figure A.

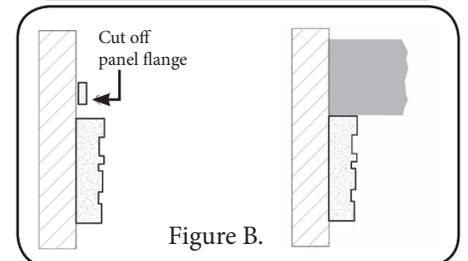


Figure B.

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