



# RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATION

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The natural choice in stone

032019SDS



# MASONRY CEMENT

Shouldice Designer Stone recommends the use of Type N masonry mixed at a ratio of 3 to 1 with clean sharp masonry sand. Type S masonry should not be used in conjunction with standard veneer applications.

Use consistent batching procedures when mixing mortar and take adequate mixing time. Tool the joint after the mortar has begun to stiffen slightly. Should a joint be tooled too soon (in a wet condition) a light joint results. Conversely, if a joint is allowed to become too stiff, a dark burned joint will result.

Shouldice Designer Stone is manufactured using an integral water repellent agent which inhibits water absorption and efflorescence. The low absorption rate may affect set up time of the mortar joints in cool weather. This slow set-up time will be an advantage in warm, dry weather but it is important to keep all material covered and dry in wet or cold conditions to ensure tooling of the joint can be done at the proper time.

# INSTALLATION

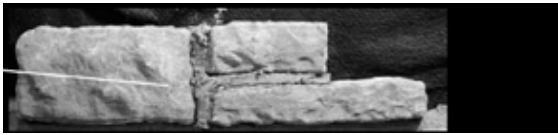
## ESTATE & SHALE STONE

One pallet of Estate Stone covers 84 SF; there are seven layers on each pallet. Each layer consists of three different heights and multiple lengths in correct proportions for installation. The lengths have been calculated to reduce cutting to a minimum. The three heights can be coursed with a 1/2" bed joint to reach imperial coursing. Avoid placing the larger stones in groups. Spread each size equally through the wall breaking the horizontal mortar joints regularly. Vertical mortar joints should not exceed 12" (300 mm) with a minimum of 2" (50mm) overlap on the stone below.

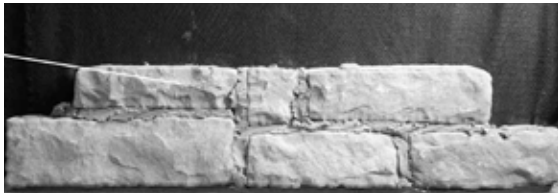
Shouldice Shale Stone has been designed to emulate the innate qualities of natural limestone coursing. It conveys all the variety and random features that can be found in Natural Stone. Shale Stone consists of 7 heights of stone which combine to create a stunning natural appearance not found in other manufactured stones.

When cutting is required a chisel, mechanical splitter or a masonry saw may be used remembering to turn the cut end into the wall leaving the factory finish exposed.

### GETTING STARTED



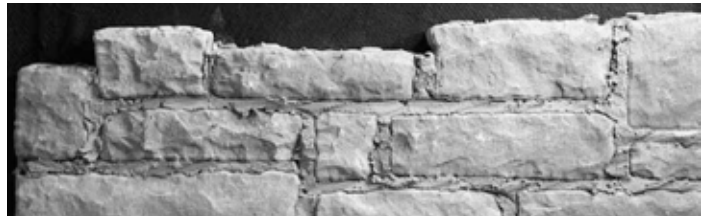
The larger stones can be leveled using two smaller stones equal to it in height.



When leveling smaller stones, use a second small stone on top in order to achieve the appropriate height required to create a level course.



Overlap head joints at least 2" and try not to exceed 3 courses of a vertical joint.



Leveling the top of each stone produces the best result as the Shale Stone units are irregular. Building up the mortar bed will be required to compensate for these variances, much the same as natural limestone, adding character to the overall appearance.



To avoid excessive cutting, lay full units the length of the wall, chasing the cut to a corner or an opening. When cutting or splitting is required, remember to turn the cut edge into the wall and leave the textured ends exposed.

# INSTALLATION Q-STONE

Q-Stone is the ultimate choice in stone for elegance, permanence and warm visual beauty. Pre-Split, Pre-Blended and Pre-Packaged with Antique and Rock-Stone all on two cubes. Follow the installation guidelines in a one cube 6" size to one cube 12" size ratio for a perfect 55/45 bond ratio in the complete wall. Cube coverage 6" size 81 - SF and 12" size - 64 SF.

## GETTING STARTED



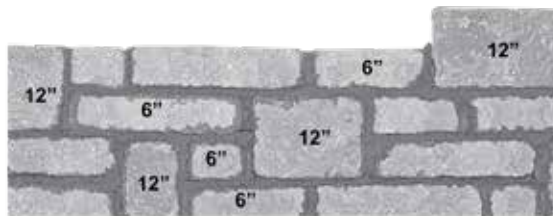
Spread smaller stone 6" size along scaffold with the 12" size.



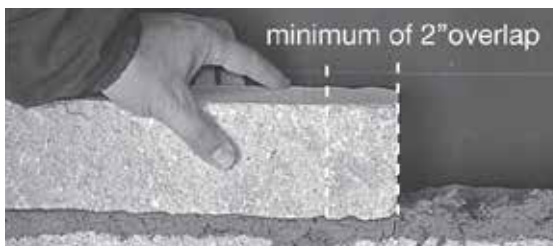
Lay 6" size in running bond, placing 12" size at intervals so the 12s and 6s are installed at approximately the same time. Use the 12" size stones to break the horizontal lines formed by the 6" size stones.



Distribute the 12" size stones evenly throughout the wall. Use a 1/2" mortar bed joint to maintain 12" coursing. Use a chisel or splitter to cut the stones when required (wear eye protection).



Leave textured split ends facing out at openings and corners. Always try to maintain a maximum 12" vertical mortar joint height and a minimum 2" overlap.



Overlap head joints a minimum of 2".

To avoid excessive cutting, lay full units the length of the wall, chasing the cut to a corner or an opening. When cutting or splitting is required, remember to turn the cut edge into the wall and leave the textured ends exposed.

# INSTALLATION

## NEWPORT STONE

One cube of Newport Stone contains enough material to cover 81 sq. ft. of wall, 54 sq. ft. of 4" high and 27 sq. ft. of 8" stone. The 8" high is packaged on the top of the cube and is to be blended in the wall with the 4" high size. The 4" size will cover 2/3 the wall area and the 8" size 1/3 the wall area in a perfect 66% - 33% bond ratio. The vertical coursing of Newport Stone is 8" high and stones should overlap a minimum of 2" using a 1/2" mortar joint.

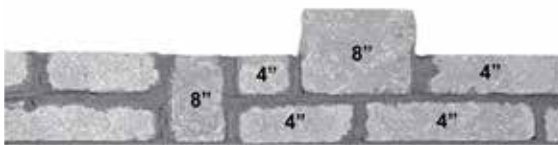
### GETTING STARTED



Spread smaller stones 4" size along scaffold in double the percentage of 8" size. Spread stone from the top layer 8" size along scaffold as necessary.



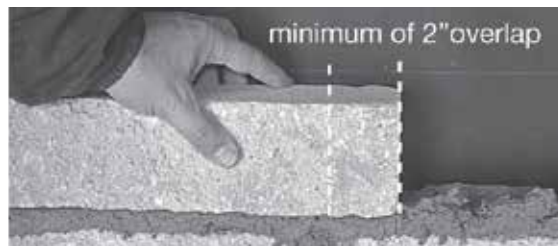
Lay 4" size in running bond, placing 8" size at intervals so the 8s and 4s are installed at approximately the same time. Use the 8" size stones to break the horizontal lines formed by the 4" size stones.



Distribute the 8" size stones evenly throughout the wall. Use a 1/2" mortar bed joint to maintain 8" coursing heights. Use a chisel or splitter to cut the stones when required (wear eye protection).



Leave textured split ends facing out at openings and corners. Always try to maintain a maximum 8" vertical mortar joint height and a minimum 2" overlap.



Overlap head joints a minimum of 2".

To avoid excessive cutting, lay full units the length of the wall, chasing the cut to a corner or an opening. When cutting or splitting is required, remember to turn the cut edge into the wall and leave the textured ends exposed.

# CORNER INSTALLATION

## ALL PROFILES

### GETTING STARTED BUILDING CORNERS



Use the 10 1/2" long units in both the 4" and 8" size to build the corners.



To create angle corners, cut the stone with a chisel at the desired angle. Use a chisel or splitter to cut the stones when required (wear eye protection). Rub the cut end with a broken piece to restore the weathered face.



Allow mortar joints to dry to thumbprint stiffness then strike with the desired tools, e.g., Concave, Flush or Raked joint. Sweep the wall with a soft brush to clean up the joints.