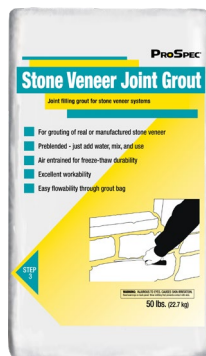
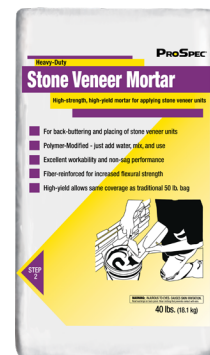


Preparation: Refer to stone manufacturer's installation instructions and all product data sheets prior to application. Make sure all substrates and veneer units are structurally sound and free from sealers, curing compounds, paint, efflorescence, debris and any other foreign materials that will inhibit adhesion. For wood or moisture-sensitive substrates (such as exterior applications), pretreat the wall by painting two coats of **ProSpec® Moisture Barrier** to all corners, cracks, and wall/floor intersections followed by two full coats applied to the entire substrate by trowel, roller, or sprayer. For sheetrock, wallboard paneling, plywood, or other wood-related substrates, install a 2.5–3.4 lb. or heavier diamond mesh expanded metal lath. For exterior applications, a galvanized lath should be used. The lath should overlap by no less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (9.5 mm) on sides and 1 in. (25.4 mm) on ends.



Step 1: Mix **ProSpec® Polymer-Modified Stone Veneer Base Coat**. Apply a $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (3–6 mm) thick base coat to substrate, pressing the mortar into the secured metal lath (if applicable). While the mortar is pliable, approximately 20–30 minutes, use a notched trowel to rake horizontal grooves, creating a texture for the veneer units to grab onto. Allow the base to cure for a minimum of 24 hours prior to the application of stone veneer units (Step 2).

Step 2: Mix **ProSpec® Heavy-Duty Stone Veneer Mortar**. Apply an even coat to the back of each veneer unit with a minimum thickness of $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (3–9.5 mm) to achieve 90–100% coverage. Press into place with a twisting motion until the excess materials extrudes from the sides of the unit. For larger units, apply a thick ring of mortar around the back of each, leaving a small void in the center of the unit to create a vacuum when pressing the stone into place. Can be applied by $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ (6x12x6 mm) notched trowel or parged/buttered. After pressing into place, the distance from stone to substrate should be approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (3–9.5 mm) and joints between units should be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm) or less to achieve 90–100% coverage. Once units are in place, remove excess extruded mortar from between units to allow for the application of joint grout (Step 3). Allow the mortar to cure for a minimum of 12 hours prior to application of joint grout (Step 3).



Step 3: Mix the selected color of **ProSpec® Stone Veneer Joint Grout**. Cut approximately a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm) hole in the tip of the grout bag. Fill the bag about $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ full of grout. Twist the top end of the bag and squeeze to remove any air pockets. Then fill joints between stone veneer units to the desired depth. Trowel, rake, or brush to consolidate and smooth the joints. (Optional: once the grout surface dries to be firm and “thumb-print” hard, but not fully set up, use a joining tool or S-Joint tool to strike joints to the desired finish.) Remove all dry, loose grout or excess residue with a circular motion using a masonry or soft-bristle brush. Avoid rapid hardening or excessive water loss due to evaporation by working in sections less than 5–10 sq. ft. (0.4–0.9 m²).

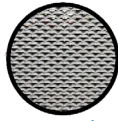
Finishing: Choose the coordinating color of **ProSpec® Stone Veneer Sealant** to seal around electrical boxes, window jambs, door jambs, and other detail pieces. Place the sealant in a standard 10 oz. cartridge gun and trim cartridge to the desired bead size. Fill voids from the deepest point to the surface. Dry tooling is recommended. Proper tooling results in the correct bead shape, neat joints, and optimal adhesion.



Tips:

- Store unmixed product in a closed container in a cool, dry area away from direct sunlight.
- Always use cool, clean water when mixing. Mix with water only (no bonding agents).
- Add additional water sparingly, if needed, while mixing. Do not add water after slaking.
- Keep the grout from the surface of the stone veneer units. Colored grouts can stain the surface. Do not allow grout spots on the face of the stone to set up overnight.
- If a sealer is going to be used on the stone veneer units, it can be applied as a grout release with a brush or roller to the clean, dry surface of the unit before grouting (Step 3).
- Clean tools with warm, soapy water while base/mortar/grout is wet.

Metal Lath
Required for wood substrates or optional enhancement for concrete substrates



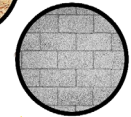
Moisture Barrier

Premixed coating required for wood or moisture-sensitive substrates



Substrate

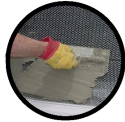
Begin with a clean, structurally-sound wood/plywood or concrete/masonry surface to apply stone veneer units



Step 1

Polymer-Modified Stone Veneer Base Coat

Apply directly to concrete substrate or over lath for wood substrates to create a strong base coat



Step 2

Heavy-Duty Stone Veneer Mortar

High-strength, high-yield mortar for applying stone veneer units to base coat



Stone Veneer Sealant



Colored sealant to fill and seal gaps around detail pieces, sills, and jambs



Step 3

Stone Veneer Joint Grout

Colored grout for filling in voids between stone units

