

norstone

XL Rock Panel Specification Sheet

STONE SPECIFICATIONS: Stone shall be Norstone Natural Stone XL Rock Panels as produced by Norstone of Sydney, Australia. For more information, please contact your nearest distributor by email.

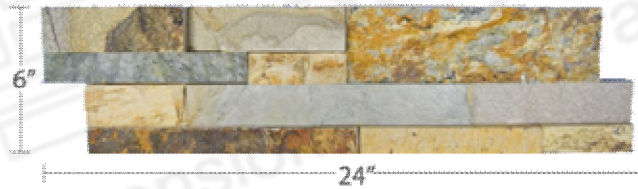
PRODUCT: Rock Panel Field and Corner Units

CLASSIFICATION: Quartzite-based sedimentary stone

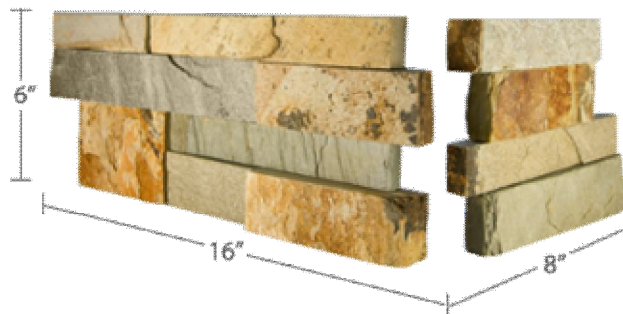
COLOR: Ochre Blend & Charcoal

Size:

Field Units: 6" Tall by 24" Long, with staggered ends sized 3" Tall x 1.5" Long on opposite corners. Thickness varies between approx $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ".



Corner Units: 6" Tall by 24" Long, with staggered ends sized 3" Tall x 1.5" Long on opposite corners. Thickness varies between approx $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". Wraps 8" on one side and 16" on the other (see diagram).



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Weight: approx 12lbs per panel, or square foot.

Packaging: 4 field or corner units per box = 4 square feet per box; 48 boxes per crate = 192 square feet per crate; please call for customized container-load quantities.

STONE DELIVERY: The contractor will be responsible to prepare a suitable area for delivery of stone. The stone is to be delivered in crates and the site must be prepared with gravel or other ground cover to place the crates of stone. Deliveries may require a forklift on the site to unload the truck. Check with Norstone to find out what type of delivery can be arranged in your area and how much room will be required on the jobsite to deliver and place the stone. After the stone is on the jobsite it should be covered with plastic or a tarp to keep clean and dry until it is ready to be used.

NOTE: Covering the stone will help protect the stone from theft and/or vandalism.

STONE PROTECTION: It is the responsibility of the contractor to maintain a ground cover of gravel or other suitable material under and adjacent to stockpiles and in all work areas to prevent mud splash and damage to material. It is especially important to maintain a minimum 4' wide ground cover around the perimeter of all walls to prevent mud splash until the landscaping is complete.

At the completion of each days work, the tops of the walls should be covered to prevent water penetration into the wall cavity. Rain-wash entering a wall is one of the main causes of wall staining. The water causes a reaction with alkaline salts inherent to Portland Cement and cement blocks. The salts penetrate into the joints and eventually percolate to the surface leaving a brown stain in the process.

MECHANICAL FASTENING: A method of a mechanical fastening to be considered is the use of the Angle or "L" Ledge, which should be appropriately fixed to the building frame to ensure maximum stability, functionality, and durability. However it is critical that mechanical fastening must always be performed according to state or county code regulations. Failure to do so will absolve Norstone of any responsibility or liability for problems arising due to faulty workmanship and/or incorrect mechanical fastening.

STONE PATTERN: Stones are to be installed in staggered fashion. Avoid continuous running joints as much as possible. Please see installation guide for further, more detailed instruction.

STONE SETTING: Stone shall be set with a modified thinset / 2 – part tile adhesive with a bonding agent; there should be no joints whatsoever. It is important to make sure all cavities behind stones and on each individual panel is sufficiently filled with adhesive in order to ensure structural integrity and endurance. Stone shall be laid free from mortar stains and be kept as clean as possible. No stonework shall be set unless the jobsite temperature is no lower than 35 degrees Fahrenheit and rising, or the architect has approved a cold weather-setting plan.

Please see installation guide for further, more detailed instruction.

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STONE CLEANING: After completion of stonework cleaning shall be accomplished with a stiff bristle brush and water using a mild detergent. **Acidic Cleaning Agents should not be used.**

STONE PRESERVATION: One of the most important, but, often-overlooked steps in an exterior stone project is the application (if suitable) of high quality water repellent after the work is completed.

The application of a good water repellent will have the following benefits:

- Keeps walls easier to clean since the surface will be less absorbent to pollutants in the atmosphere.
- Reduces absorption of water, thus lowering humidity level within the wall interior.
- Helps to minimize freeze/thaw damage.
- Helps control efflorescence.
- Helps stabilize any pigment leaching from cement or stone.

Although water repellents will reduce absorption, they are not meant to bridge gaps or cracks or replace a poor pointing job.

A good water repellent will provide deep penetration into the stone and provide many years of protection without changing the color of the stone, all at a very affordable price.

