URESTONE
BY REPLICATIONS UNLIMITED

Before starting any project, always review your local building codes for specific preparation of the substrate wall prior to applying URESTONE. Should you have any questions about the preparations, please contact your local building code office. The manufacturer has provided these suggested instructions as an installation guideline. The manufacturer does not offer any installation service other than these guidelines, nor has any control over the installation of URESTONE products. It is the responsibility of the general contractor and/or the installer to ensure that the URESTONE products are installed in accordance with these instructions and any applicable building codes.

1.1 • Estimating the Required Materials

The first step is to determine the amount of product that you will need to complete your project. Start by determining the vertical wall space (square footage) that will be required to properly cover the area of your choice. *NOTE: To properly measure, use a tape measure and determine the width (lineal length) and height of the area (multiply the width by the height). Inquire to the exact square foot coverage of the particular product that you're using and divide the square foot measurements by the square foot coverage of the product. Also, should you have any windows or doors along the wall area, measure using the same formula as above, and simply subtract that area from the overall measurements. Since the URESTONE is a larger panel, it is recommended that you give yourself more material than what you might need to insure that enough product is available, and avoid color variations that may occur from different "color lots".

1.2 • Storing & Conditioning URESTONE Panels

It is important to store URESTONE faux panels flat on a surface in order to avoid distorting. If panels are stored in an upright position and do bow or distort, lay them flat in the sun or warm area and they will self correct.

Panels are manufactured using polyurethane foam; therefore, these panels must be handled properly to ensure the best results. Upon receiving the shipment, allow the panels to acclimate to the climate for 24-48 hours prior to installation, and begin the install at the coolest part of the day. This practice minimizes the product expansion and contraction issues of synthetic materials. Never store the panels in direct sunlight before installing, and cover with a white or reflective plastic covering. If faux panels have been stored under hot conditions, allow the simulated panels to cool down to normal temperatures before installation. If they are installed while hot - the panels will contract leaving large gaps between panels once they cool or as the season cools down. If the faux panels have been stored at room temperature or cooler, you may install the panels immediately.
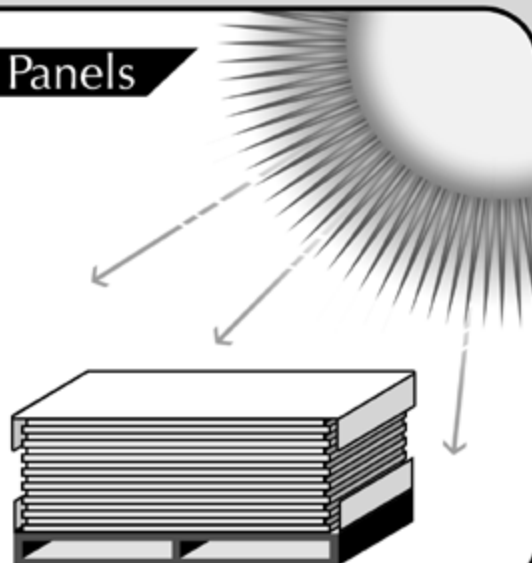
1.3 • Safety Gear

VERY IMPORTANT!

Anytime that power tools are used for cutting panels, be sure and wear safety eye gear, ear plugs and a dust mask.

1.4 • Tools Required

Our products install very easily and only require typical wood working and simple construction tools such as the following:

Key Tools:
• **Circular Saw** with fine plywood blade. This is the best tool for cutting straight line cuts.
• **Jigsaw** with fine tooth blade. This is a good versatile tool for trimming, cut-outs and straight cuts (typically does not cut as straight as a circular saw)
• **Oscillating Cutting Tool.** Very versatile tool that is used for trimming and cut-outs and allows for quick adjustments.
• **Cordless Drill / Screw Gun.**

Other Tools:

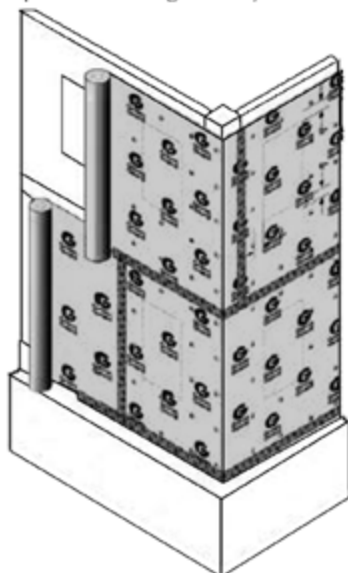|	
• Level (To ensure your first row is level)	• Square
• Small Rubber Mallet (optional)	• Tape Measure
• Caulking Gun	• Saw Guide with Clamps
• Small Paint Brush	• Grinder with Masonry Wheel

Prior to applying the URESTONE system, the building must have the proper building wrap and drainage mat system. Consult with your proper building codes for up to date requirements, but in general the following process is typically required.

2.1 • Sundry Materials

URESTONE, like other siding products, needs a water resistance barrier. It is recommended that a minimum of a house wrap needs to be used under the panels on exterior projects. Please verify the moisture barrier requirements that your local Building Codes have outlined in your area.

2.2 • Building Wrap

The primary requirement is to follow the local building codes. The URESTONE system should not be considered a complete waterproofing system, and as a result, a high quality building wrap system is the minimum requirement. However, we strongly recommend using a minimum of a "drainage wrap" or a drainage mat system.

OTHER WATERPROOFING DETAILS

2.4 • Panels With Intregral WRB

This panel and tape system can also be used as a method of waterproofing.
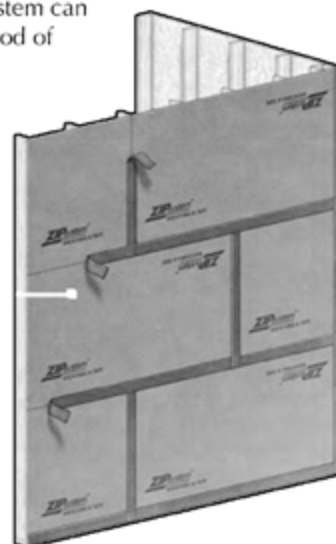
2.3 • Spray Applied WRB

Unlike Building wrap, liquid-applied barriers are rolled or sprayed on to form a continuous, seam-free coating that is waterproof but vapor permeable. One advantage of a liquid-applied WRB is that it's not compromised by fastener penetrations.

2.5 • Sealing All Openings

Window and door openings are typically a common area for potential waterproofing issues. Special attention is required in this aspect to building codes and the URESTONE system. Our specifications for these types of openings follow the recommendations of typical building code and building wrap manufacturers of using multiple layers of waterproofingtapes and flashing on window and door openings.
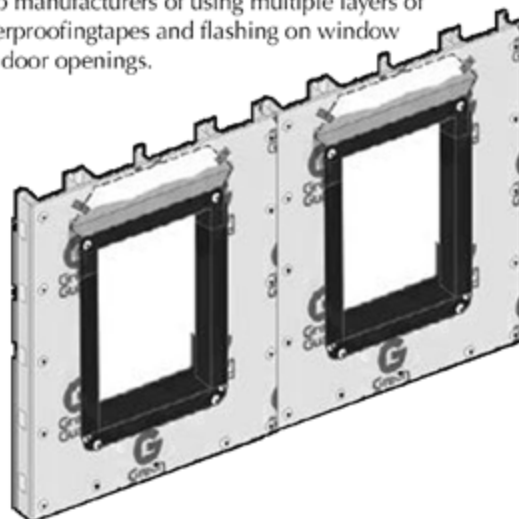
3.1 • Expansion and Contraction

All material will expand and contract with temperature changes in exterior applications, but synthetic materials like URESTONE have a little more movement. Due to the foam layer, the URESTONE system insulates itself from most of the effects of expansion due to heat (except on the side of the project that faces the southern sun side exposure in typically hot regions - since the surface on the sun side could get as hot as 160° with darker colors) Shrinkage may occur more frequently. General shrinkage of the 8 ft. panels once installed can be 1/4" up to 3/8". So it is recommended that the panels be tightly interlocked together panel by panel. Shrinkage on exterior applications can be minimized by using the recommended screws per panel and following the gluing process between panels. (See sections 4 and 5 for more details)

3.2 • 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 then been installed level, the subsequent levels should remaim levelas well.

When adding URESTONE on multiple sides of a building, before starting the project, determine the highest and lowest points on the walls receiving panels and adjust the first installation level accordingly. In the case of the example shown in the drawing, if you were to install a 42" wainscot panel at point A, it would be at full height. Then cut the bottom of the panels at a slope of the ground towards point B. Follow the same steps to go from point B to point C.
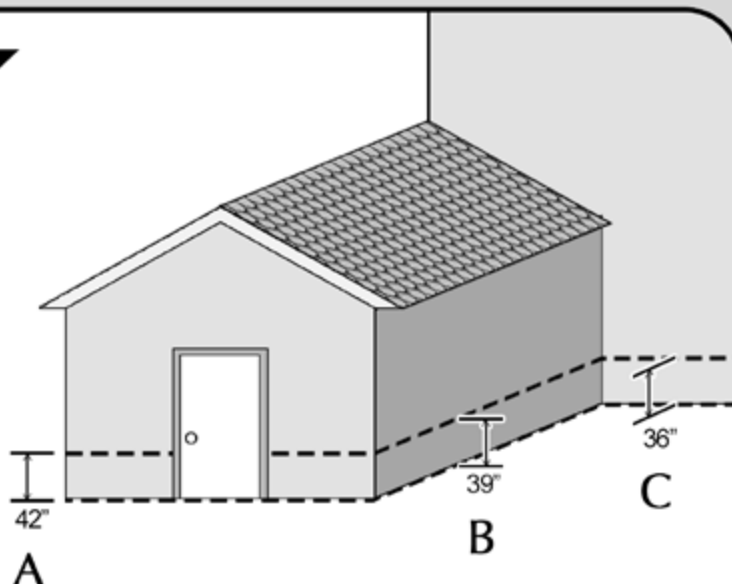

3.3 • Flashing (As Needed)

DRIP EDGE FLASHING
While drip edge flashing is not a requirement with the URESTONE system, it has the advantage of establishing a level ledge to start the panels on. It also aids in draining any water away from building walls.

WAINSCOT FLASHING
If a URESTONE wainscot panel is being installed, using a top flashing is an optional practice. However, it is a recommended procedure for this system because it provides both waterproofing properties and a sharp and clean transition between the building and the panels. Once the level line is established on the building, the flashing should be installed at that level. Then the wainscot panels are installed tightly against this flashing. Some panels may need to be cut at the bottom to fit in between the flashing and the ground level or drip edge.
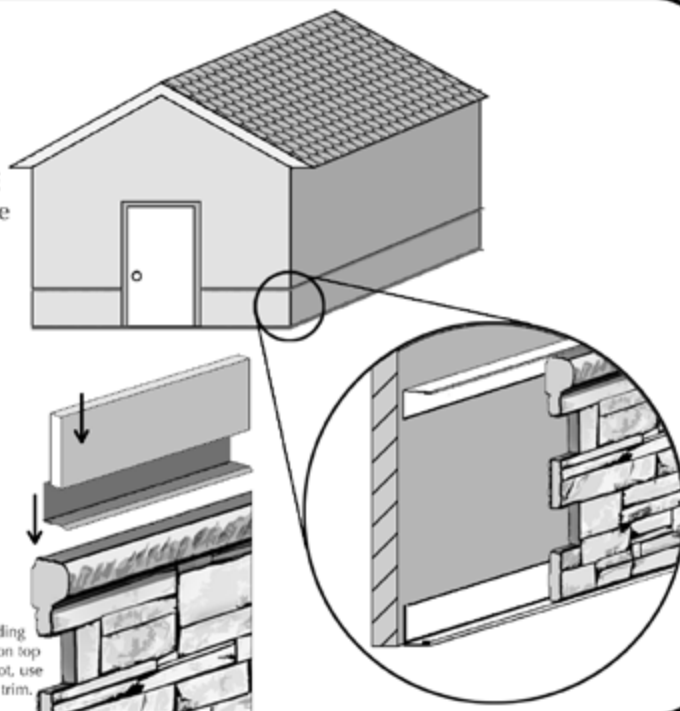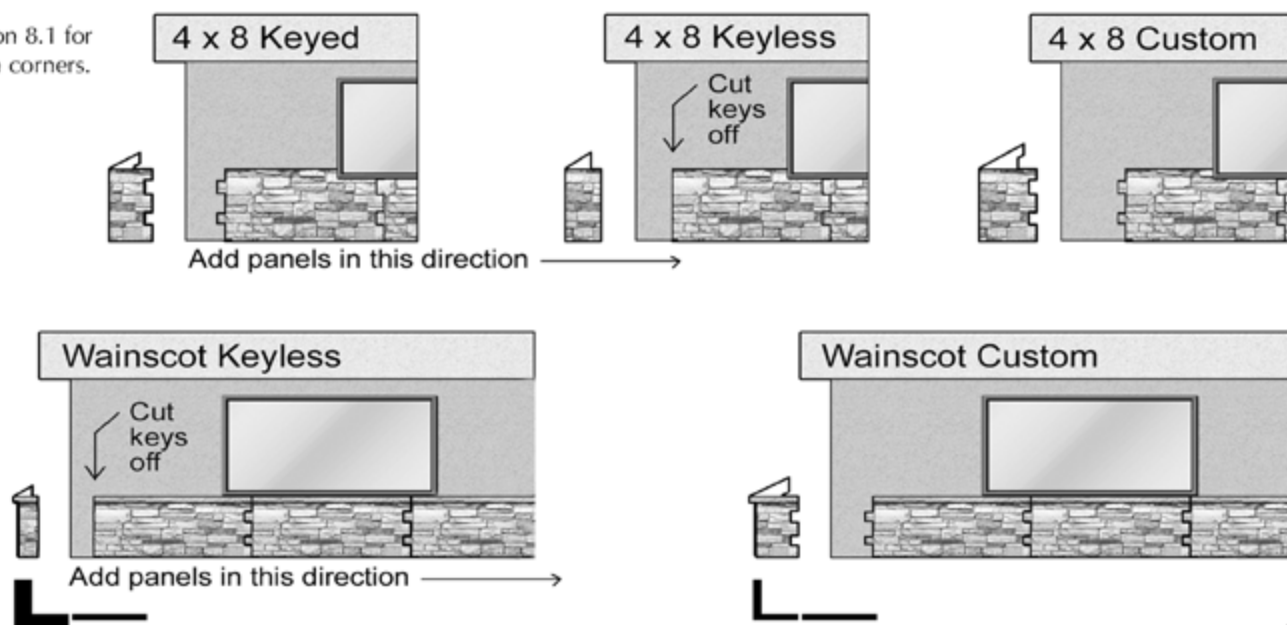

When adding paneling on top of wainscot, use drip edge trim.

3.4 • Start The Installation With The Corners

There are two corner options to use with the full 4' x 8' ft panels, which are "keyed" and "keyless" corners. (The wainscot panels *only* have the keyless corners available) 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.

See section 8.1 for details on corners.

4 x 8 Keyed

4 x 8 Keyless

Cut keys off

4 x 8 Custom

Add panels in this direction →

Wainscot Keyless

Cut keys off

Wainscot Custom

Add panels in this direction →

3.5 • Terminating A Wall

Adding the last panel - Once a point is reached where a full panel is too large to place between the panel and corner/end of the wall, you will need to measure the distance from the inside of the deepest key to the wall's edge (figure A). Mark this distance on the back of the next panel and cut accordingly, preferably using a circular saw (figure B).
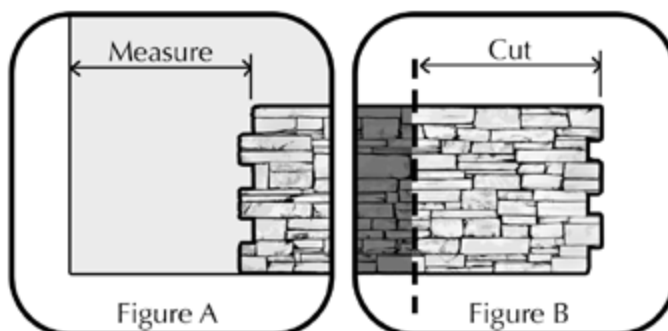
If corner pieces are not used - The panels may be mitered for an easy corner wrap. See separate instructions on mitering corners. Beginning with the next row of panels, stagger the seams to form a more natural appearance. Continue this process onto the next vertical row, and the next, until the desired height is reached.

Measure

Cut

Figure A

Figure B

## 3.6 • Installing Multiple Levels of Panels

The preferred method of handling multiple levels is to stagger each layer by 1/2 a panel. This can be done easily when using keyless corners. The only way to utilize this method with keyed corners is if thst the pattern has a specifically designed 1/2 panel with keys on both ends or to create a 1/2 panel on patterns like brick.
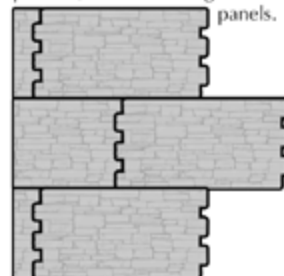
(See website for 1/2 panels - 4' x 4')

1. Keyless Corners
Allows panels to be cut in various places to allow variation to pattern.
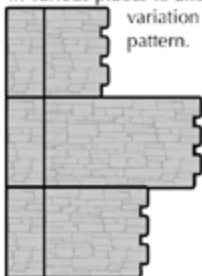
2. Keyed Corners
Best for panels without variations, such as brick.
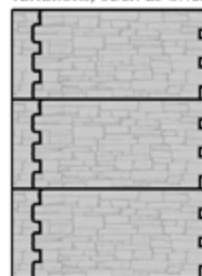
3. Custom Corners
Best for maximum variations to patterns, without having to cut panels.

When applying URESTONE panels, the use of screws is recommended as the primary method of attaching panels to walls and columns. In some applications, a combination of screws and adhesive is recommended.

4.1 • Screw Recommendations

The URESTONE panel can be fastened over wood substrates using coarse thread exterior decknscrews, masonry substrates require concrete "TAPCON" type screws (pre-drilling with hammer drill will be required), and steel substrates using self tapping metal screws. The screws must be exterior grade for outside applications and must penetrate the substrate a minimum of 3/4". Colored deck screws can be used for most applications. Use a color that is closest to the panel color.

4.2 • Placement of Screws

Patterns With Grout Areas

Recess screw below surface

Apply screw in mortar joint
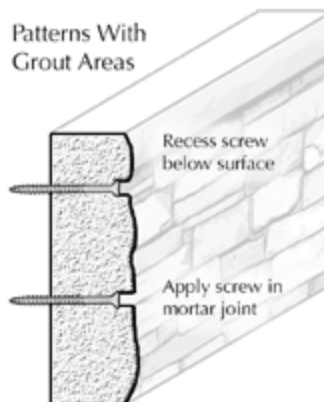
Patterns Without Grout Areas

Apply screw at an angle below a large stone
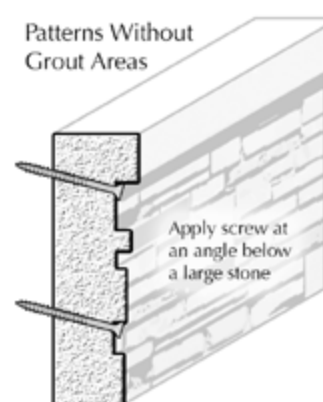
Fasteners should be placed in the **grout lines** of the texture panel or in an inconspicuous place. All screw heads should be counter sunk about 1/8" into the stone.

4.3 • Amount of Screws Required

For exterior applications the panel must be fastened a minimum of every 2 ft. It is important to add additional screws around the perimeter in high wind regions and on the side of the building facing the sun. See the chart for the recommended number of screws required.

Panel size	Interior	Exterior
2' x 4'	6	10
4' x 8'	10	18

It is also recommended to glue the keys together on exterior applications (see Adhesive Recommendation section __)

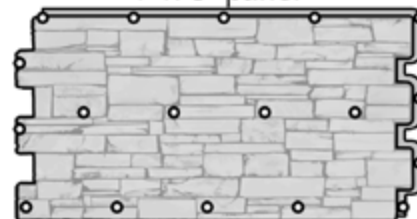2' x 4' Panel
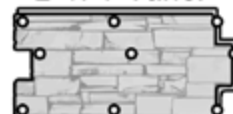
Wainscot Panel

4' x 8' panel

4.4 • Hiding the Screws

After completion, all exposed screw heads should be covered with our colored / textured caulk (see more details on caulk and touch ups in Sections 6 and 7).

5.1 • General Recommendations

The use of adhesive should not be used directly over applications that are using building wrap or waterproofing sheets. All surface areas must be clean, dry and free of oily or loose materials for optimum results. Adhesive is typically used in exterior applications in attaching the panels to concrete and concrete wall block applications. It can also be used for attaching URESTONE panels directly to insulation boards, construction boards (plywood, OSB and/or cement boards) and existing EFIS systems when building wraps are not necessary. The use of adhesive can reduce the amount of screws in the range of 25-35%. Adhesive is optional for interior applications and will also reduce the amount of screws required by 35-50%.

The use of adhesive will also reduce the expansion / contraction of the panels / system in exterior applications.

5.2 • Amount of Screws Required

Our primary adhesive recommendation is a polyurethane construction adhesive such as PL Polyurethane Adhesive. We do not recommend non polyurethane construction adhesives like Liquid Nails or similar general purpose interior adhesives. We have also found that "Great Stuff"—a polyurethane foam in a can, has provided good results and is cost effective. It is good for addressing surfaces with irregular profiles. However, contact Replications Unlimited for specific approval and instructions of how to use it.

Also, our polyurethane caulk will work as an adhesive.

5.3 • Amount of Adhesive

The amount of required adhesive is more critical for exterior applications than interior applications due to wind uplift issues and expansion / contraction issues. Apply a minimum 3/8" bead to the backside of the panel and apply the adhesive similar to figure 5.3 in sections that will allow water to channel behind the panel and to eliminate being trapped.

Size of Adhesive Tube	10 oz.	28 oz
2 ft x 4 ft	1/3	1/12
4 ft x 8 ft	1	1/3

| Size of Adhesive Tube	10 oz.	28 oz
2 ft x 4 ft	5	2
4 ft x 8 ft	3	1
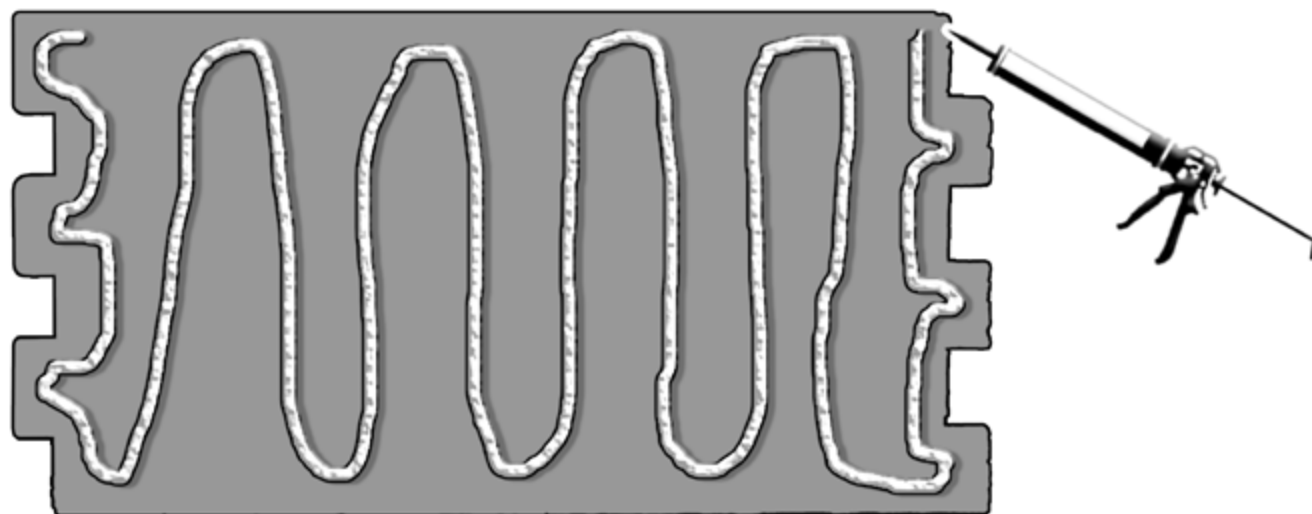
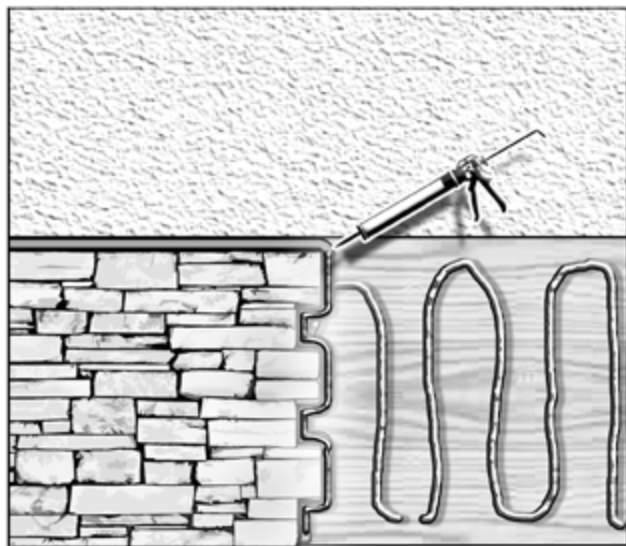## 5.4 • Gluing the Panels Together

URESTONE can have shrinkage of 1/8" - 1/4", but this aspect can be reduced or eliminated if the panels are properly screwed to the wall system and if the keys are glued together at the interlocking keys. Since most buildings use a building wrap system, the keys cannot be glued directly to the wall substrate. As a result, a plywood sheet can be used behind the keys as a substrate to glue to.
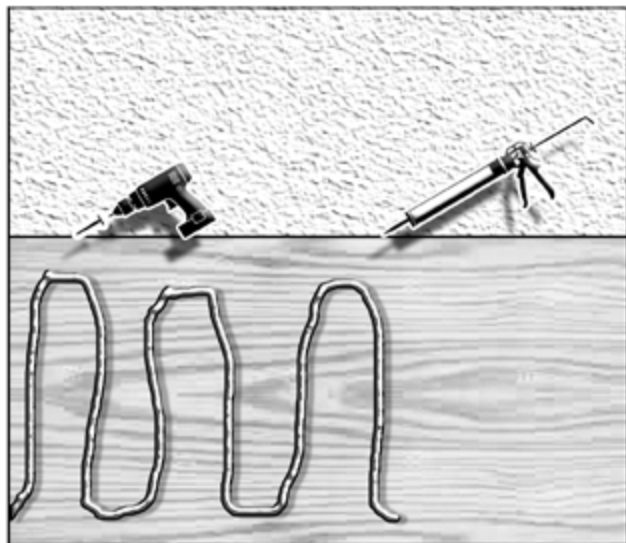
Step 1 - Screw in a plywood sheet to the building siding where the panels are going to be interlocking together. Then apply PL Polyurethane adhesive on board (apply to 1/2 of the plywood sheet.
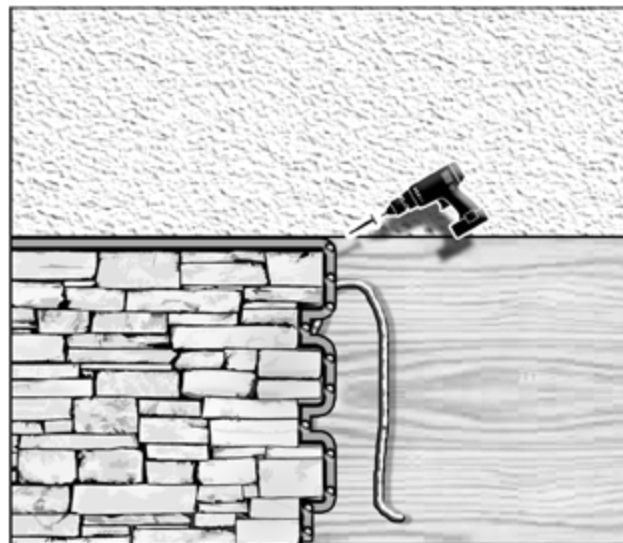
Step 2 - Attach panel over the glue on 1/2 of the plywood sheet (the other half will be needed for the next panel that will interlock to this initial or previous panel). Add screws in the tongue portion of the keys to further secure the panel in place.

Step 3 - Apply PL Polyurethane adhesive to the tongue of the previous panel and on the plywood sheet.

Step 4 - Push the panels together tightly at the interlocking key joint. Then add screws through the grout joint to secure the panels into the substrate. Add additional screws through the panel at the keys once the panels have been joined together.

6.1 • Caulk Types & Specs

The caulk that we recommend or supply is typically available in colors (to match the color of the panel or grout color as close as possible) and has the option to have a sand texture to match the grout texture.

Consult Replications Unlimited for the current caulk recommendation for your specific project. We are working with several different suppliers of Acrylic, Polyurethane and Silicone sealants that each have their advantages.

Be sure to consult the instructions printed on the caulk tubes for specific requirements, but typically the sealants will not cure properly unless they are applied at 50 degrees for 4-6 hours.

6.2 • Caulking Between Panels

Caulking is necessary to seal between the keys of the panels and between each horizontal layer (especially in exterior applications). It can be done as each panel is installed (typically better because the caulk gets deeper into the gap) or after all the panels have been installed. t

6.3 • Caulking Methods

When caulking after the panels have been installed, it is important to inject the caulk as deep as possible into the gaps. If the caulk is just applied at minimum depth or just on the surface then will not provide enough protection with expansion and contraction.
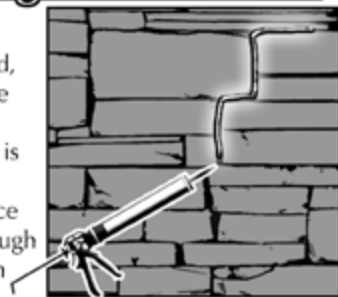
(see Figure 6.3A). The proper caulking method is to apply or inject the caulk as deep into the gaps so that it has the ability stretch with the expansion and contraction. However, in order for the caulked seams to blend in properly it is important not to add too much caulk that draws attention to the joints.
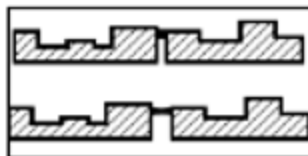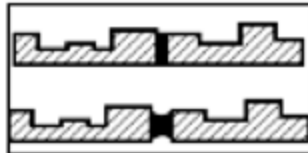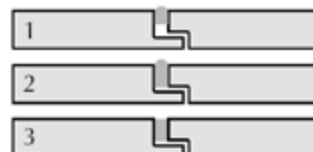
Figure 6.3A - Not enough caulk

Figure 6.3B - Proper amount of caulk

6.4 • Caulking Mortar Joints

It is important to use the proper amount of caulk in the mortar joint. If the joint is under filled (no. 1), there may not be enough caulk to stretch properly. Using too much caulk (no. 2) will make the joint stand out. The ideal amount is to add the amount to fill just below the level of the stones or to match the mortar joint depth of the specific stone pattern that you are using (no. 3). See the next section for knocking the joint size down and for texturing in the joint with a brush on certain patterns

6.5 • Caulking Recessed Screws

The colored caulk is also designed to be used to cover up the recessed screw areas. Typically the screws should be placed in the grout areas and the same technique outlined in caulking the grout areas. If the screw in the middle of the stone, a non-textured caulk may be necessary instead of a textured caulk depending on the stone panel. In both cases see feathering the caulk below and coloring instructions to blend in the color where necessary.
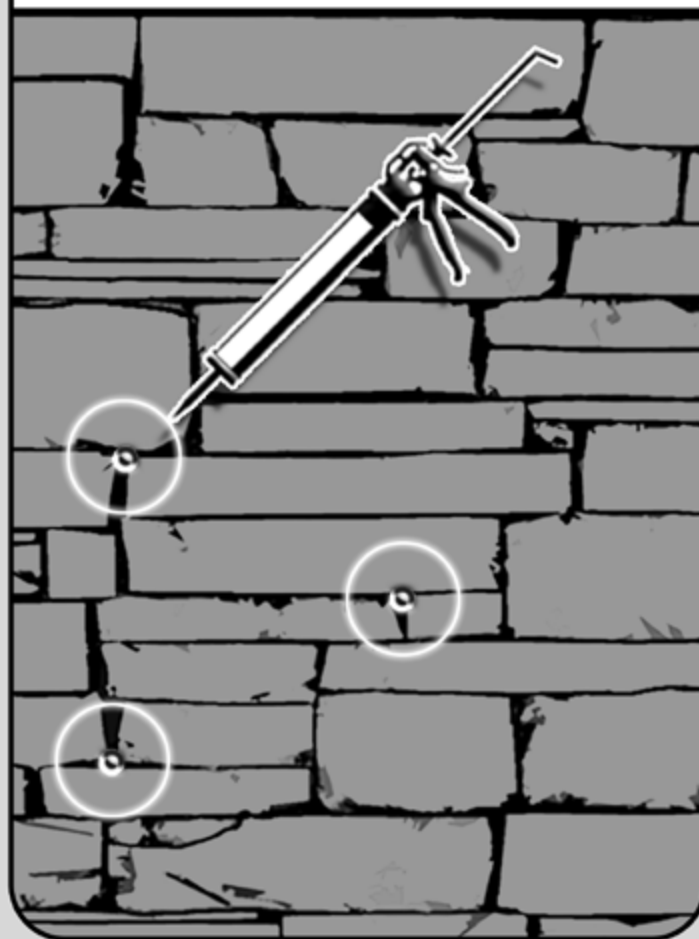
6.6 • Blending & Texturing Caulk

For the best result and to make sure the caulk blends in with the rest of the panel. It is helpful to have a spray bottle filled with water and small brush. However, if no water bottle is available, a cup of water to dip the brush into will work.

H_2O

The caulk can be blended by 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.
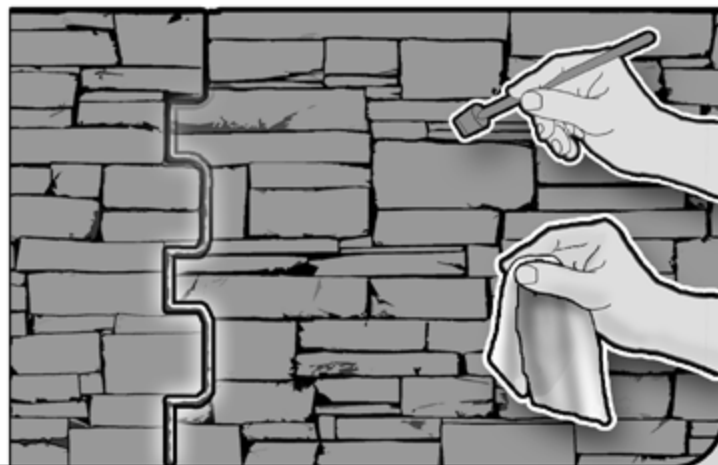
6.7 • Using Epoxy To Blend Miters & Exposed Edges

Mixing the Epoxy - Using a putty knife scoop out equal amounts of the A & B side of the epoxy on to a piece of cardboard . You will then mix the two material together until you no longer see streaks of brown and gray and they are blended into a uniform color.

EPOXY A SIDE

EPOXY B SIDE
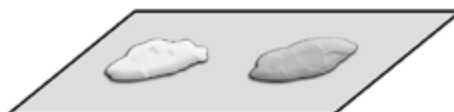
6.8 • Applying the Epoxy

Using the flexible putty knife, apply the mixed epoxy to the area that requires blending or repairing. Once the epoxy mastic has been roughly applied, dip a chip brush with the bristles cut down into water. Gently feather out and texture the soft epoxy mastic to blend into the match the texture.
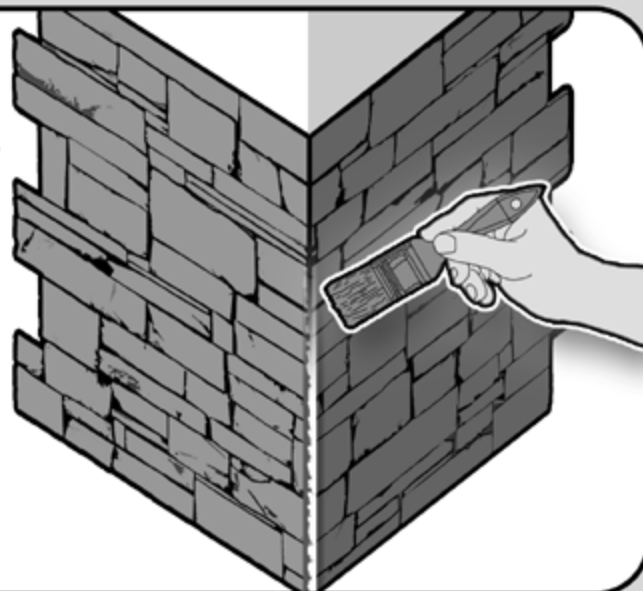
7.1 • Touch Up Paints

Replications Unlimited has a Touch Up Paint Kit that contains 2 - 3 containers of paint, instructions and brushes. The paint colors are supplied for your specific stone color scheme. The touch up paint is a water based system and can be cleaned up with water.

There are a number of details that may require a touch up paint.

1) blending the color of the caulked grout
2) touching up the recessed screws
3) touching up scratches and damaged areas
4) touching up mitered corners
5) touching up cut foam on sides of panels or trim

7.2 • Blending Caulked Grout 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. The caulked areas can be blended in match the rest of system with a small brush and the appropriate touch up paint. A quick test section should be done in a less conspicuous to test your technique and to make sure that the color matches and is at the correct strength. Sometimes the color supplied needs to be diluted with water in order to look like the rest of the grout. Keep a wet rag or water spray bottle and a rag to wipe off any paint that gets on the surrounding stone.
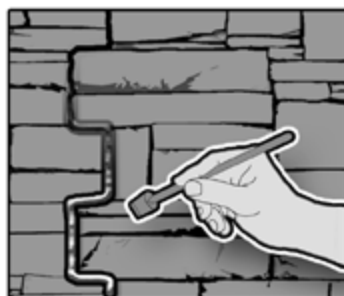
7.3 • Touching Up Recessed Screws

The placement of screwing the panels to the wall should be in the grout lines and not in the middle of the stones. If there are no grout lines, then the screws should be placed in less visible areas of the panel. This will make the touch up process easier. If the screw is placed in the grout lines, the touch up similar to the section above / blending caulked grout areas. If the stone pattern does not have any grout areas and is place through some part of a stone, then follow the instructions on fixing scratch and damaged areas. Keep a wet rag or water spray bottle and a rag to wipe off any paint that gets on the surrounding stone.

## 7.4 • Modified, Scratched or Damaged Areas

Touching up screws positioned in a stone area, modified areas, scratched areas, and repairing damaged areas uses the same technique.
Here are the procedures:

Identify the touch up paint bottle that corresponds to the stone colors. In order to keep the paint system from being too dark and to blend in better, there are two steps that areimportant to follow:

STEP 1: Mist the area with a very light mist of water with a spray bottle. This keeps the paint from drying too fast and also allows time for you to blend the paint in with the surrounding system.

STEP 2: Brush on the paint on a test area first to make sure the paint is not too strong in color intensity. If necessary, thin with water to make sure that the color is not too dark.(If it is, spray with water and wipe off immediately.) For large projects, you can thin the paints and put them in spray bottles for a faster and a better touch-up process.

After applying the paint to the area to be touched up, it is necessary to quickly use an absorbent cloth (available at the hardware stores) and remove the paint by by dabbing the surface (not wiping). If you wipe the surface, you will remove all the touch up paint off. The goal is for most colors to leave a multi-tone affect. By dabbing, it leaves the coloring on in layers or varying color affect. Some colors schemes may require using more than one color.
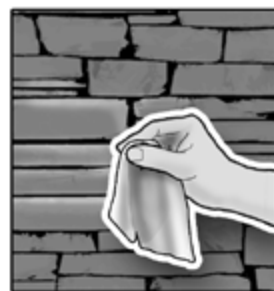
7.5 • Touchin Up Mitered Corners

When mitering corners (see section 8 & 9 for properly gluing and screwing the corner together), some touch fill in and touch up is necessary. Once the corner has been filled in any gaps with either caulk or the epoxy blending system, touch up paint is the next step to blend it in. See the process above for theproper painting procedure.

7.6 • Painting Cut Foam Edges

Whenever a panel or trim is cut, the raw foam composite is exposed. It is necessary that this cut edge be protected against UV and is sealed with 1-2 coats of touch up paint. This is done by simply painting the edge with paint.
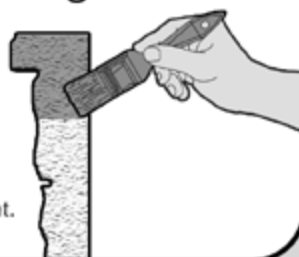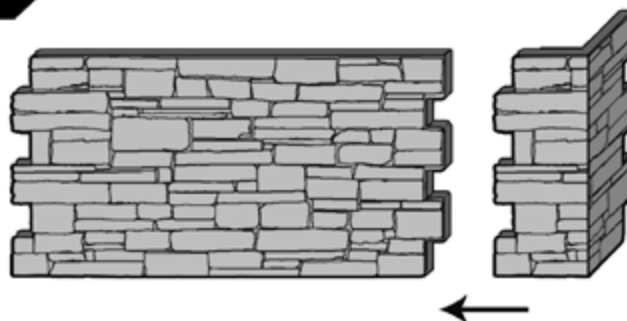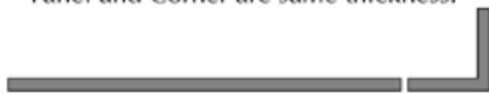
8.1 • Outside Corners - Keyed

Most of our 4' x 8' panels have corners with interlocking keys. This option provides one of the most natural looking corner transition. If you have two corners on your project, the keyed corner may work to start one side but unless there is a break (like a door or bump out) between the first and opposite corner, then you may not be able to have a keyed corner on the opposite side.

TOP VIEW

• Panel and Corner are same thickness.

8.2 • Outside Corners - Keyless

Some of URESTONE panels (like the wainscot series) only have keyless corners, while most 4' x 8' panels have both options. The keyless corners have flat sides and provides more lattitude in installing panels between corners. These corners have a little more thickness depth than the thickness of the panels and "frame" the panels on each end. The procedure is to **start** with the **first corner** and cut off the keys on the panel used with this corner and then install the panels until you reach the other corner. Then you add the corner on the opposite side and cut the last panel to fit between this corner and the last panel.

TOP VIEW

• Corner is thicker than panel.
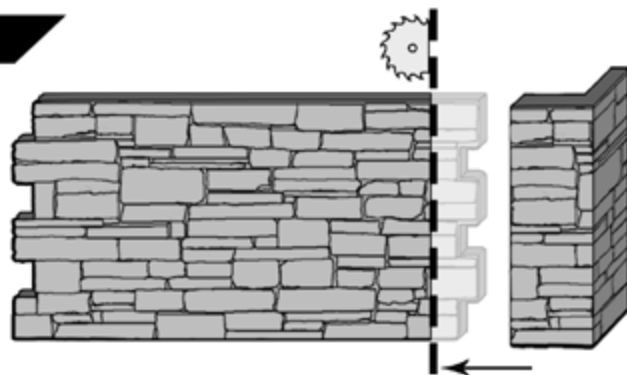
8.3 • Outside Corners - Mitered Corners

Corners can be produced by mitering a panel. Many times this can produce the most natural transition. However, there are two aspects that need to be evaluated before deciding to do this method. First, it requires a little more workmanship and more time to accomplish properly. Secondly, this corner has to be properly glued at the miter and screwed so they do not gap in exterior applications. When using a table saw, the panel should be cut with the pattern facing up and when using a circular saw, the panel should be cut from the backside.

FRONT

TOP

45° 45°

CIRCULAR SAW METHOD

Step 1: With a T-square, mark the back of the panel where the cut is to be made. Before cutting the panel, look on the texture side to make sure that when the cut is made that the stones are balanced and you are not going to cause any unusually small stone patterns in the corner miter.

Step 2: It is recommended that you use a clamp on saw guide to insure that the cut is uniformly straight for a tight fit.

Step 3: Cut a 45° angle on both sides of the cut line (a triangular piece will be the bi-product of the cuts.)

Step 4 : For exterior applications a polyurethane adhesive is required where the two mitered corners come together (not caulk) followed by a few screws to reinforce the corner.

1. Glue

2. Screw

3. Caulk / Paint

RESTONE
BY REPLICATIONS UNLIMITED

There are two otions to create inside corners. Option 1 is to butt inside corners together, and Option 2 is to miter corners.

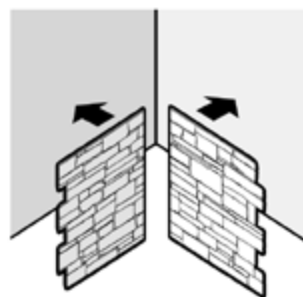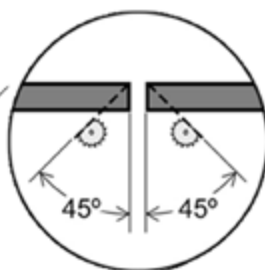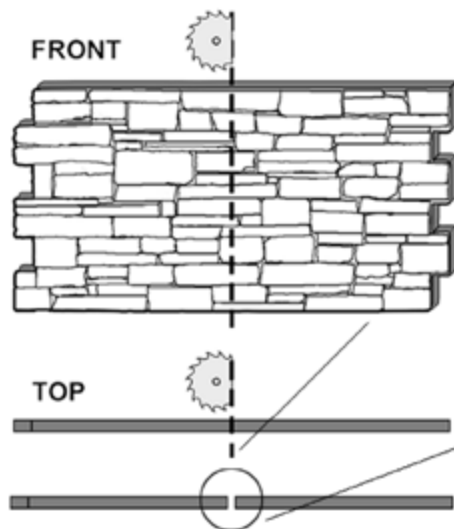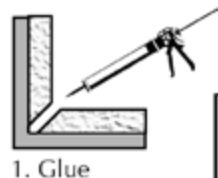## 9.1 • Inside Corners - Butt Joints

The butt inside corner is the simplest way to do inside corners and works well in most cases. Place the first panels all the way to the corner. Look for any high spots that might interfere with the next panel fitting tight and if necessary adjust with a saw, grinder or file. It is recommended that caulk be placed in the corner prior to installing the adjacent panel. Then push the adjacent panel into the caulked corner and screw in place.
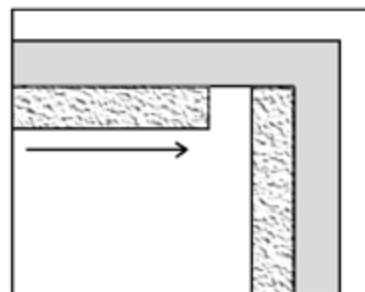
9.2 • Inside Corners - Miter

The recommended methods for cutting the panels can be seen in the diagrams shown.

Corners can be produced by mitering a panel. Many times this can produce the most natural transition. However, there are two aspects that need to be evaluated before deciding to do this method. First, it requires a little more workmanship and more time to accomplish properly. Secondly, this corner has to be properly glued at the miter and screwed so they do not gap in exterior applications. When using a table saw, the panel should be cut with the pattern facing up and when using a circular saw, the panel should be cut from the backside.

FRONT

TOP

45° 45°

CIRCULAR SAW METHOD

Step 1: With a T-square, mark the back of the panel where the cut is to be made. Before cutting the panel, look on the texture side to make sure that when the cut is made that the stones are balanced and you are not going to cause any unusually small stone patterns in the corner miter.

Step 2: It is recommended that you use a clamp on saw guide to insure that the cut is uniformly straight for a tight fit.

Step 3: Cut a 45° angle on both sides of the cut line (a triangular piece will be the bi-product of the cuts.)

Step 4 : For exterior applications a polyurethane adhesive is required where the two mitered corners come together (not caulk) followed by a few screws to reinforce the corner.

1. Glue

2. Screw

3. Caulk / Paint

Columns can be produced from the URESTONE Key corners. A "half wall" column or Pilasters can be fabricated by putting two corners together. A full column can be fabricated by putting 4 corners together. The half and full columns are available in kits at a reduced "combo pricing." Replications also has other wider (32—36") "wall columns" / Pilasters—see the website for what is presently available.
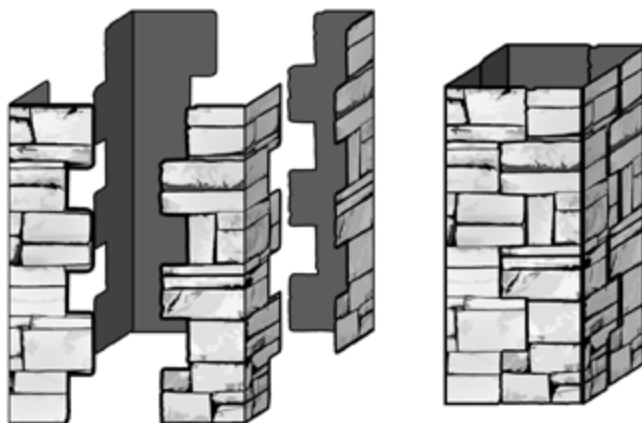
10.1 • Support Structure

To support the half columns / pilaster, a framed support structure is required. This can be done with simple framing and facia board. The dimensions for the framing for each column kit is available in a separate bulletin.
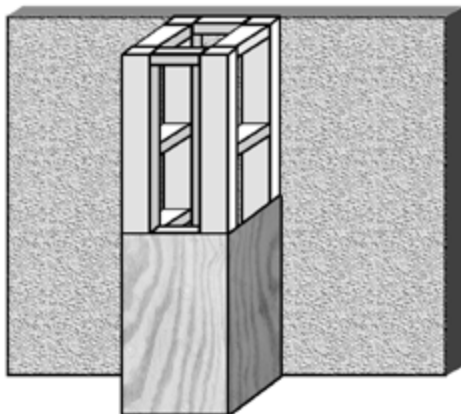
10.3 • Full Columns

To fabricate this type of column, the first step is to fabricate a framed column base. The next step is to install 4 corners together. A column cap is typically added to the top of the column.

4' x 8' Ledgestone Corners = 24" Interiors

10.2 • Half Columns / Pilasters

To fabricate this type of column, the first step is to fabricated the framed support structure outlined above. The second step is to cut off the keys on the outside corner on each corner. Finally a set of two keys are put together and attached to the framed structure.

4' x 8' Corners
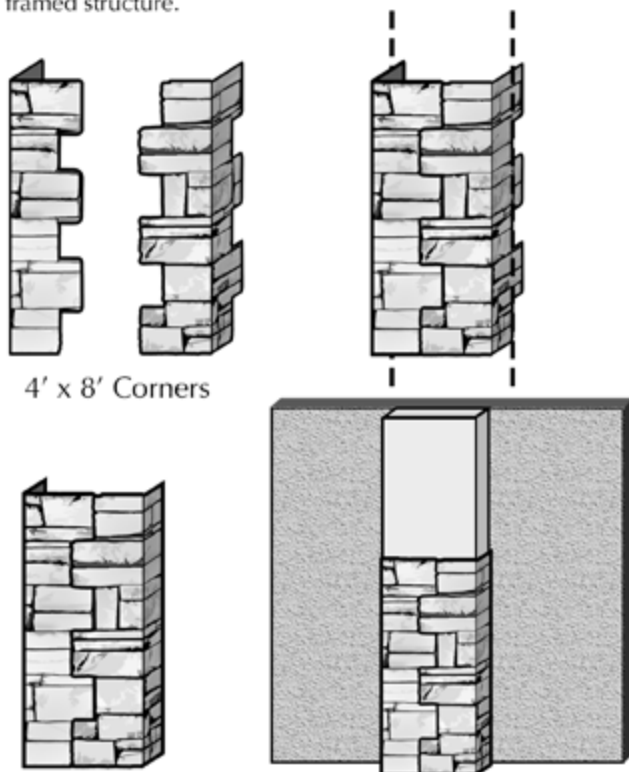
10.4 • Columns Kits

Column Kits are available in 16" x 16" (interior dimentions) Ledgestone (DP 2852) and Stack Stone Grande (DP 2860).
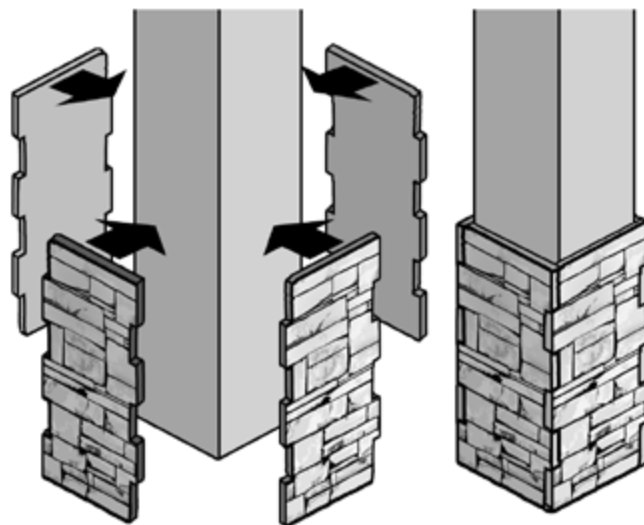
See website for updated products and new Column Kits and sizes

11.1 • Routering Trim To Cover

When installing trim around windows and doors and as a top ledge on brick or on a pattern with relatively uniform height, there is an option to router the trim so that it can fit over the panel. This allows a clean transition and allows some extra latitude on the cuts that the trim will be going over.
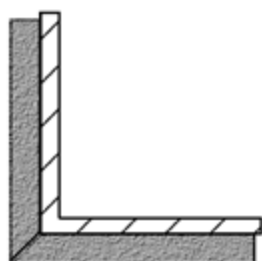
Routering trim to fit over panel.
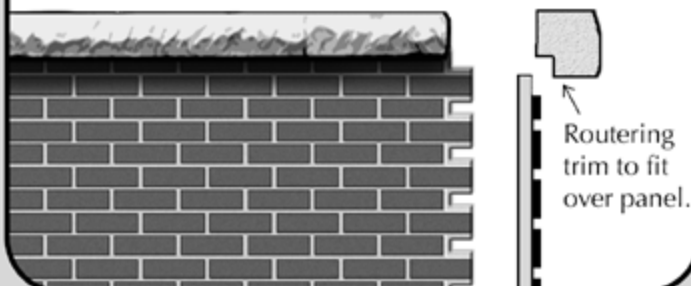
11.2 • Options On Installing Horizontal Trim

There are 2 ways to handle horizontal trim at the corners. They must be installed with a butt joint or by mitering.
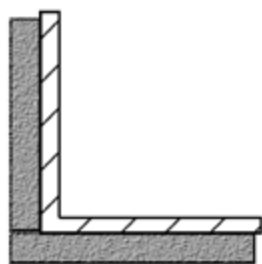
Butt Joint

Miter Joint

11.3 • Options On Installing Horizontal Trim

We recommend that when attaching trim, that the screws be applied under the trim / ledger and from the top. Avoid screwing through the front face of the trim.
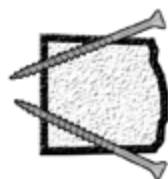
11.4 • Window Trim

In most cases, it is recommended that a ledger (ledgers have a 5-10 degree slope to them for water drainage) with a larger height than the sides to be used for the window sill.
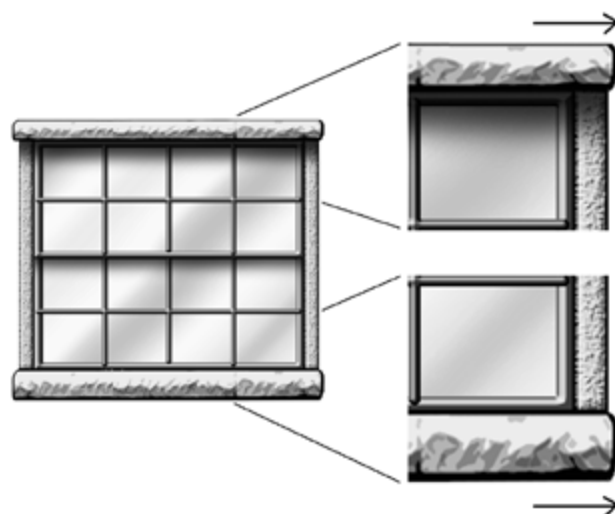
Top and bottom trim should extend past side trim.

11.5 • Door Trim

Door Trim should be used where a door terminates the paneling.

11.6 • Trim Selection Chart

REPLICATIONS UNLIMITED has a variety of trim and molding that can be used with the stone, brick and miscellaneous textures. The specific trim used is somewhat a matter of an individual preference but also some trim are more compatible with a specific Texture.

T1630
Ledgestone
Trim

Ledgestone   Tuscany

Rockface Trim

Ledgestone   Tuscany

LimestoneTrim

Stack Stone Grande   Virginia Stacked Stone   Brick

Row BrickTrim

Brick
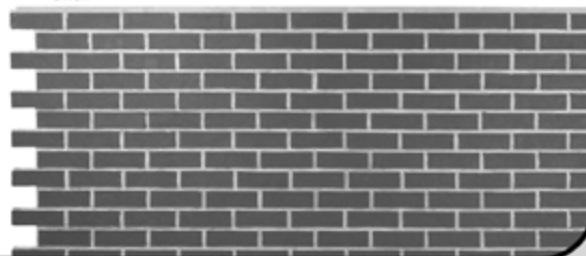
11.7 • Trim Size Recommendation

The height of the trim recommended depends on the where it is used but also depends on the size of the building exterior. The trim height should be in proportion to the size of the building exterior and the amount of the textured panels used. Small projects should use smaller trim heights and larger projects should use larger trim heights.
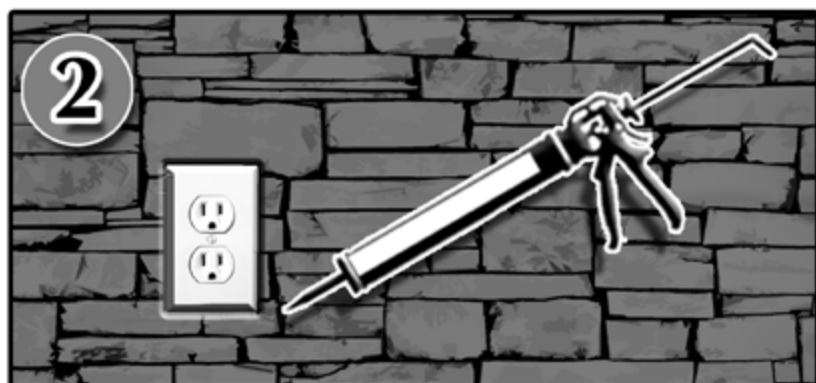
|	TRIM HEIGHT SIZE		
	1 - 1 1/2"	2 - 2 1/2"	3 - 4"
Window Sides / Header	Primary	Primary	Secondary
Window Sill	Secondary	Primary	Primary
Doors	Secondary	Primary	Primary
Panel Termination	Primary	Secondary	Secondary

11.8 • Adding Stone Receptacle Boxes

1. Cut appropriate size hole using a grinder with a cutting blade, jig saw or other power tool.
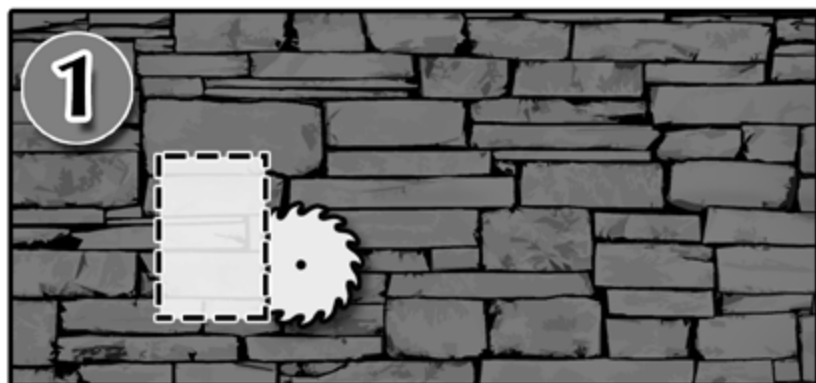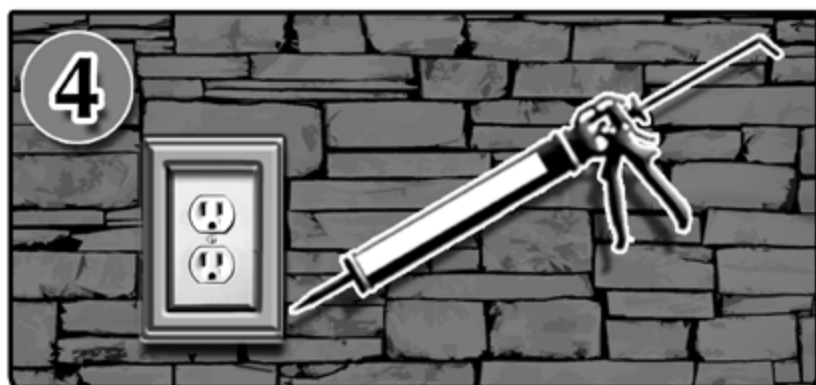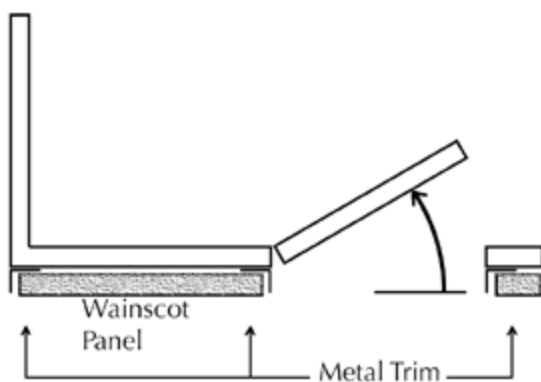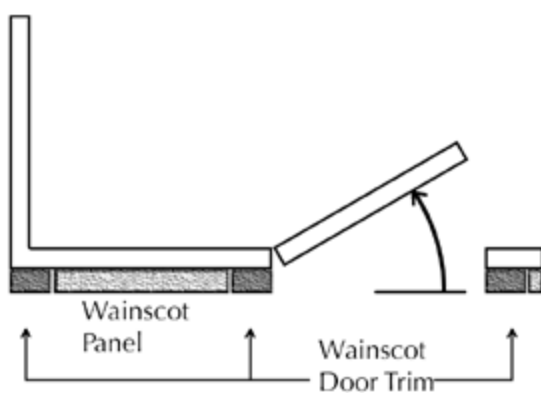
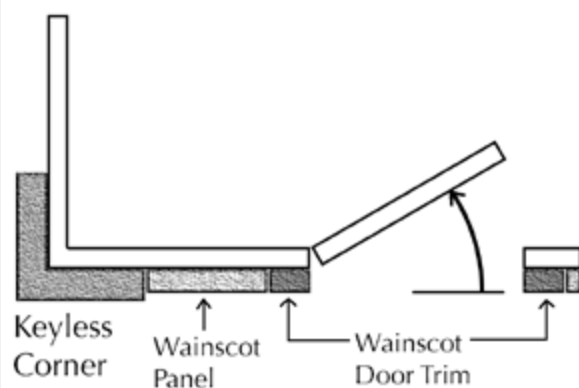2. Apply glue to stone trim.

3. Place stone trim box in place.
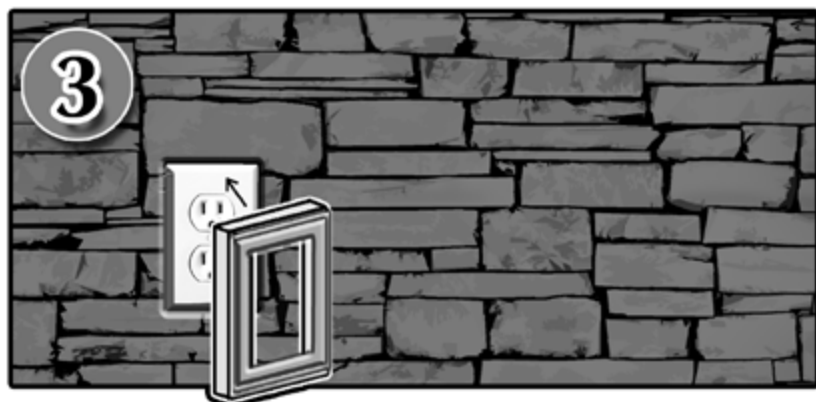
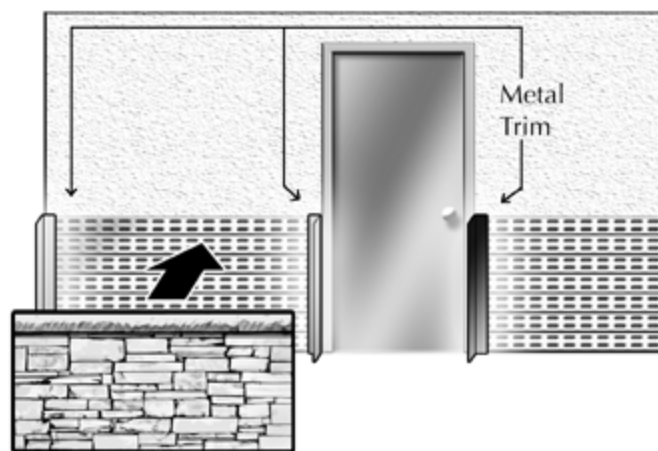4. Caulk the gap between box and panel.

11.9 • Terminating Panels At Corners & Doors

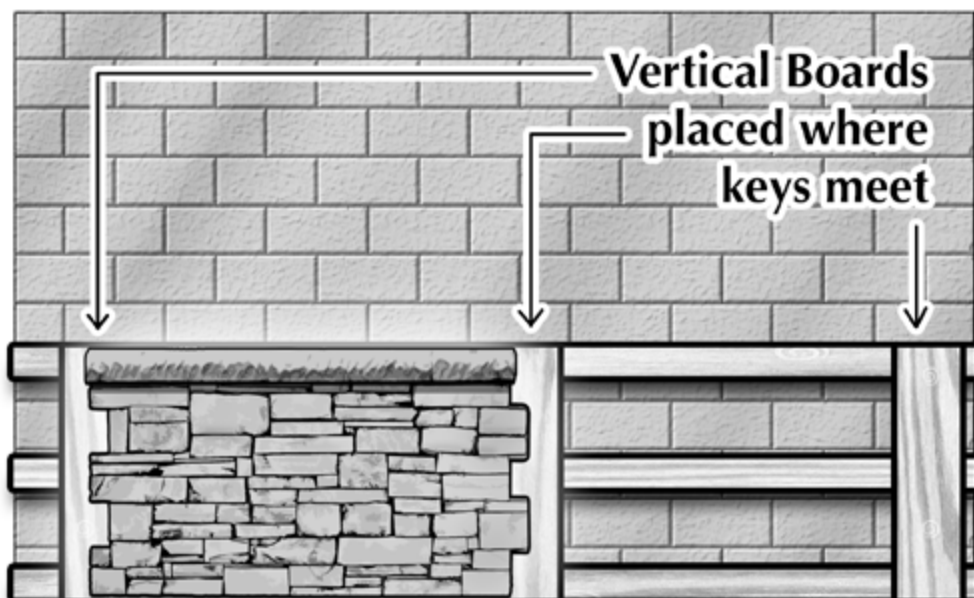### Plan View

Keyless Corner

Wainscot Panel

Wainscot Door Trim

Wainscot Panel

Wainscot Door Trim

Wainscot Panel

Metal Trim

Elevation View

Keyless Corner

Wainscot Door Trim

Wainscot Door Trim

Metal Trim
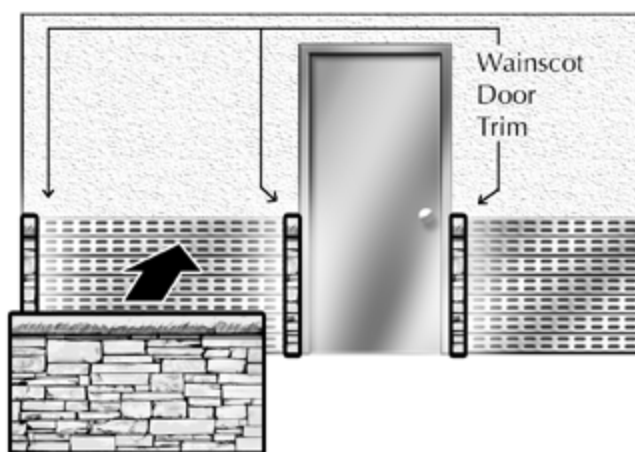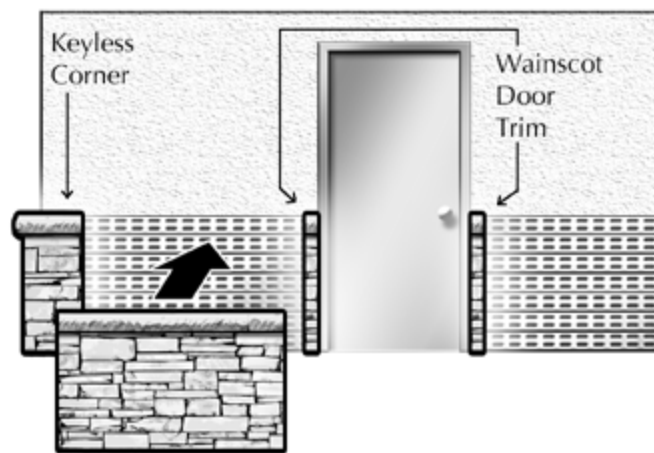
5.1 • Wainscot (Single Level)

Vertical Boards placed where keys meet
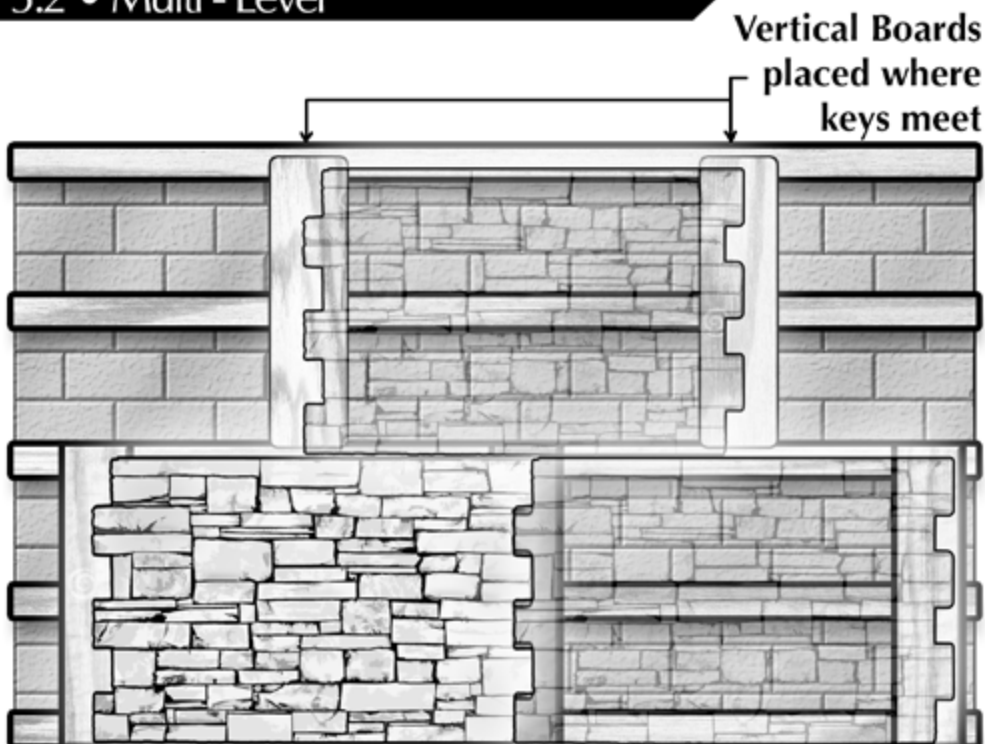
STEP 1:
When the building has masonry walls, we recommend installing furring strips to help anchor the panels to the surface. Shown here is a single layer plan, as used with our Wainscot panels.

5.2 • Multi - Level

Vertical Boards placed where keys meet

STEP 2:
Here is shown a furring system for multi-layer stacking of our panels. Make sure to place a vertical furring board where the keys of the panels will meet.