



# MOUNTAIN STONE<sup>®</sup>

## CLASSIC SERIES<sup>™</sup>

EARTH REFLECTED<sup>™</sup>

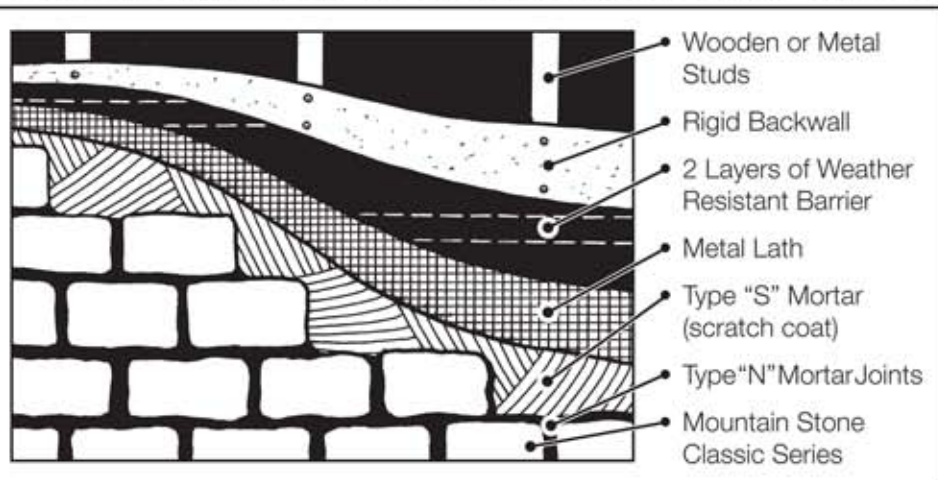
### INSTALLATION GUIDE

**Click here  
to see the  
Specifications  
Guide**

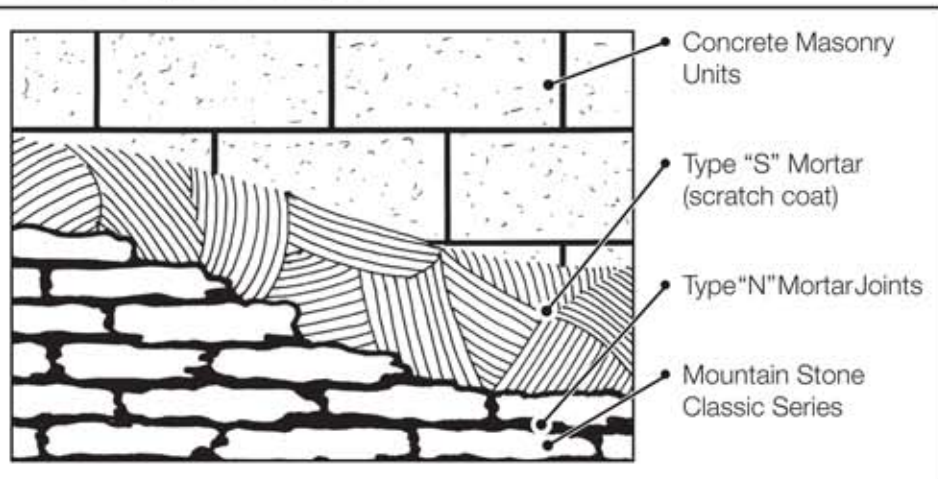
Mountain Stone enhances every project with a variety of textures and colors. Our innovative line of products allows homeowners and architects to achieve their goal of using stone veneer with just about any project because we put quality and good looks first. Proper installation ensures your Mountain Stone will be in place for generations.

Most Mountain Stone projects are installed by a qualified mason; however, even a skilled brick or block layer may need to understand a few new things before attempting an adhered veneer job – starting with making sure all necessary materials and tools are at the jobsite.

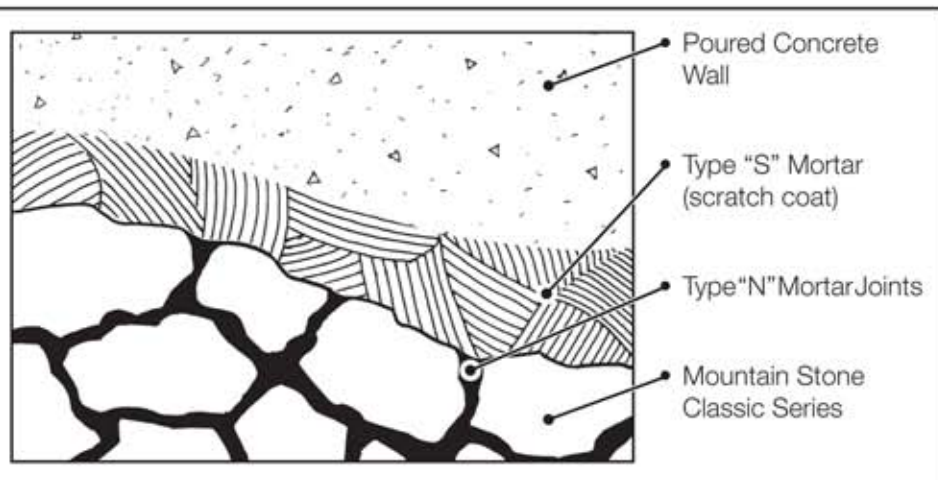
**FIGURE A:** Rigid Backwall (plywood, paneling, wall sheathing, concrete board, polystyrene insulated board)



**FIGURE B:** CMU (Concrete Masonry Units)



**FIGURE C:** Poured Concrete Wall



#### MATERIALS:

- 15 lb. felt-backed metal lath (asphalt paper-backed wire lath available from Mountain Stone)
- Felt staples / Button caps
- 2.5 # galvanized metal lath
- 1 3/4" roofing nails or 1" x 2" staples
- Type "S" mortar (for scratch coat)
- Brick sand
- Water
- Type "N" mortar (for grout joints)
- Mountain Stone Classic Series<sup>™</sup> (dealers will help you determine the quantity for your project)

#### TOOLS:

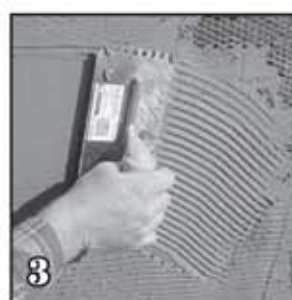
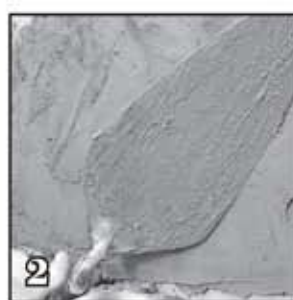
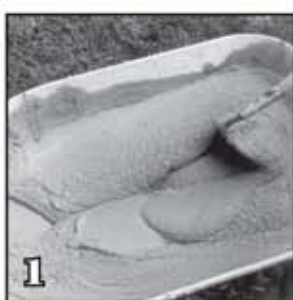
- Staple gun with 1" x 2" staples
- Hammer
- 12" x 4" concrete finishing trowel and mud hawk
- Wheel barrow (6 cubic foot capacity)
- Shovel
- Masonry trowel
- Grout bag
- Rounded wooden tool
- Whisk broom
- Mortar hoe
- 4' level

*(see side two for step-by-step instructions)*

# INSTALLATION STEPS

For any "HOW-TO" questions please ask your dealer or contact:

Mountain Stone Products, Inc.  
800-781-0277 Toll Free  
270-796-6123 Phone  
Online at: [www.mtstone.com](http://www.mtstone.com)



- **Waterproofing.** Before any stone goes up the surface structure should be waterproof. Two layers of weather resistant barrier (WRB) should cover any project where moisture could affect the substrate. The WRB should lap a minimum of 4" (It is not necessary for poured concrete walls or CMU walls). The layers of WRB should wrap all outside and inside corners by a minimum of 16".
- **Doors and windows must be step flashed** with a drip edge installed over the top of each opening that exceeds the width of the opening on each side. If the structures design does not allow for this, there is potential for water entry. If using a house wrap, all windows and doors should be taped. One important note, before any metal lath goes up you should have a waterproof structure. The stone veneer will protect the WRB and the WRB will protect the substrate. If you are uncertain about any waterproofing or flashing detail contact your Mountain Stone distributor for more information.
- **Metal lath.** On all rigid frame walls (See figure A on reverse side) Mountain Stone recommends 2.5 # Galvanized metal lath. Local codes for installation should be followed. Staples or nails should be used 6-8" on center, making sure to penetrate studs at least 1". There should be little to no movement in the lath prior to applying the scratch coat. Wrap the lath 16" at inside and outside corners. Lap the lath a minimum of 2". There are small cups in the lath. For ease when applying the scratch coat, make sure the cups face up. Properly installed, running your hand downward across the lath will feel smoother than running your hand upward.
- **Poured Concrete Walls or CMU Walls** do not require metal lath (See figure B and C on the reverse page). However, if a foundation wall has stone and the wood/metal framed structure above it also has stone, it is best to carry the WRB and metal lath down 4-6" onto the foundation using concrete fasteners. This will eliminate an unprotected joint where the sill plate and foundation meet.
- **Scratch coat of mortar.** Use a 2:1 mix ratio of sand to cement with Type "S" cement (See photo 1). The mix should be wet enough to apply evenly over the lath. The amount of water will vary based on the moisture content of the sand. Use clean water. Cover every bit of metal lath (See photo 2). None should be visible after your scratch coat. The scratch coat should be roughly 3/8" thick. Use a stucco screed to score the scratch coat similar to what a notched trowel does for tile work (See photo 3).
- **One special note about scratch coats on poured concrete walls** is to make sure they are free of any form oil or other release. Do this by etching with muriatic acid if needed; form oil will not allow a proper bond for adhered masonry. **Apply the scratch coat to all poured concrete walls** where stone will go; do the same on CMU walls. Any dirty, painted, or sealed concrete or stucco walls will need to be sand blasted or water blasted to remove debris. Otherwise metal lath should be applied over them. Adhered masonry will not bond properly over a painted or sealed surface. Allow the scratch coat to dry. Then just before applying stone lightly mist the wall with water.
- **Laying Mountain Stone.** A good tip is to lay the pieces on the ground to establish how the pieces will be positioned on the wall (See photo 4). While you don't want continuous horizontal joints, a level is useful to keep your coursing true. Use Type "S" with a 2:1 ratio of sand to cement. Pay attention to the consistency. It should be wetter than mortar typically used to lay block or brick. Don't get it too wet as it will become weak and messy. Apply 1/2" of mortar over the entire back of each stone (See photo 5). Set the stone in place and gently wiggle each unit into place. **If corners are used install them first**, alternating the long and short legs back and forth along the corner (See photo 6). Once corners are in place apply the flats (See photo 7).
- **Any stone can be cut or trimmed.** Use a masonry blade and cut from the back towards the face at an angle that will hide the cut. Stop short of cutting through the face. Snap the cut or tap it with a hammer to keep from having a machine cut look at the face of your stone. Because we use fiber for strength in Mountain Stone, masons find it possible to use a brick hammer to cut stone as well. Make sure to use safety goggles, hearing protection, a dust mask, and gloves when working with any saw or grinder.
- **If the stone is to have a joint** leave an even space around each stone (typically 1/2-3/4").
- **Use a grout bag to fill all joints** (See photo 8). Please do not attempt traditional tuck pointing. Use a rounded wooden tool to smooth each joint. Press gently and smoothly (See photo 9). **Remove unwanted mortar** from the face of stones ONLY after it becomes crumbly. Further cleaning must be achieved within 48 hours using a commercial cleaner designed specifically for manufactured stone. Do not use any cleaner that is caustic.
- **Remove loose mortar with a soft brush** (See photo 10).
- Special Note: For tips on estimating jobs, log on to [www.mtstone.com](http://www.mtstone.com)

