

# **Stutex Stone Veneer Cladding System**

## **TECHNICAL & INSTALLATION MANUAL**

**January 2018**

# **STUTEX STONE**

*The New Age of Stone*

The stone product is manufactured by Cerastone Co Ltd, Korea, and distributed by Stutex Stone NZ Ltd

This manual is to be read in conjunction with the detail drawings. For the latest information, please visit  
[www.stutexstone.co.nz](http://www.stutexstone.co.nz)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>GENERAL INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1	Introduction .....	4
1.2	NZ Building Code Performances .....	4
1.3	Health and Safety.....	4
<b>2</b>	<b>SPECIFICATION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Stutex Stone Veneer Cladding System.....	5
2.2	Materials and Components .....	5
<b>3</b>	<b>DESIGN INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1	Construction Requirements .....	6
3.2	Timber Treatment.....	6
3.3	Wall Wrap, Breather Membrane, or Sheathing .....	6
3.4	Flashing Tapes.....	6
3.5	Parapets .....	6
3.6	General Information .....	6
<b>4</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS OF FRAMING .....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1	Fixings .....	7
4.2	Wall Wrap / Breather Membranes / Sheathing .....	7
4.3	Joinery - General.....	7
<b>5</b>	<b>BATTENED OUT SYSTEMS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
5.1	General Information .....	8
5.2	Batten Types .....	8
5.3	Flashings.....	8
5.4	Fixing Battens .....	8
<b>6</b>	<b>WEATHERTIGHTNESS STEPS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>INSTALLATION OF BGC STONESHEET .....</b>	<b>10</b>
7.1	Ground Clearances .....	10
7.2	Coastal Zones .....	10
7.3	External Corners - Timber and Steel Frame Construction.....	10
7.4	Flashings (Aluminum or uPVC).....	10
7.5	Control Joints / Stonesheet Joints .....	10
7.6	Parapets.....	11
<b>8</b>	<b>APPLICATION OF THE STUTEX STONE VENEER SYSTEM .....</b>	<b>12</b>
8.1	Preliminary Checks .....	12
8.2	Masking and Covering Up.....	12

8.3	Preparation for the application of the Adhesive .....	12
8.4	Application of Adhesive .....	12
8.5	Application of Stutex Stone Veneer .....	13
<b>9</b>	<b>CLEANING UP AND MAINTENANCE .....</b>	<b>14</b>
9.1	General .....	14
9.2	Maintenance .....	14
9.3	Warranties .....	14
<b>10</b>	<b>TECHNICAL DRAWINGS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
10.1	Standard Slab edge Detail .....	16
10.2	Rebated Slab Edge Detail .....	16
10.3	Internal Corner Detail .....	17
10.4	External Corner Detail .....	17
10.5	Internal Corner with W/B .....	18
10.6	Internal Corner with Ply Cladding .....	18
10.7	External Corner with W/B .....	19
10.8	External Corner with Ply Cladding I .....	19
10.9	External Corner with Ply Cladding II .....	20
10.10	External Corner with EIFS .....	20
10.11	Internal Corner with EIFS .....	21
10.12	Horizontal Joint with EIFS Plastered Sill .....	21
10.13	Horizontal Joint with EIFS Stone Sill .....	22
10.14	Stone Veneer over Block Wall .....	22
10.15	Stone Veneer over Brickwork .....	23
10.16	Veneer to W/B – Vertical Joint .....	23
10.17	Veneer to Ply – Vertical Joint .....	24
10.18	Veneer to EIFS – Vertical Joint .....	24
10.19	Soffit Detail .....	25
10.20	Window Head Detail .....	25
10.21	Window Sill Detail .....	26
10.22	Window Jamb Detail (option 1) .....	26
10.23	Window Jamb Detail (option 2) .....	27
10.24	Tapered Column Detail .....	27
10.25	Square Column Detail .....	28
10.26	Chimney Cap Detail .....	28
10.27	Roof Abutment Detail 1 (Longrun) .....	29
10.28	Roof Abutment Detail 2 (Longrun) .....	29
10.29	Roof Abutment Detail 3 (Longrun) .....	30
10.30	Roof Abutment Detail 1(Metal Tile Roofing) .....	30
10.31	Roof Abutment Detail 1(Metal Tile Roofing) .....	31
10.32	Window Sill Detail (with support bar) .....	31

## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1 Introduction

This **Technical & Installation Manual** sets out the details for installing selected Stutex veneer stones to BGC Stonesheet, over a drained cavity system, using either nominal 20mm H3.1 timber battens or galvanised metal battens. Where galvanised metal battens are attached to steel framing, a thermal break shall be employed. Selection of the BGC Stonesheet sheet thickness shall be made on the basis of the slip weight chosen. Stonesheet sheets is available in 7.5mm. BGC Stonesheet installation shall follow the manufacturer's instructions which are to be in accordance with BEAL Appraisal C827. Once the BGC Stonesheet and Render Tape have been installed correctly, then the installation of the chosen Stutex veneer stones can proceed.

Detail Drawings of the most common construction situations are found at the rear of this Manual, and must be read in conjunction with the appropriate system.



**Note:**

**Always refer to the latest BGC Stonesheet and Stutex Technical & Installation Manual.**

- Any changes in design or construction from the information contained herein must be confirmed in writing by the designer and where relevant with Stutex Stone.
- All action for remedial work to rectify problems such as misaligned framing, irregular substrates, lack of blocking, lack of head flashings, etc, must be agreed and confirmed in writing with the designer, contractor, and builder, and where relevant Stutex and BGC.

### 1.2 NZ Building Code Performances

When installed in accordance with this Technical & Installation Manual and the BGC Stonesheet and Render Tape Technical Information, the Stutex Stone Veneer Cladding System will meet the following performance requirements of the New Zealand Building Code:

- B1 Structure
- B2 Durability
- E2 External Moisture
- F2 Hazardous Building Materials

Conformance with the above requirements is described in BEAL Appraisal C827. For a copy of the latest version refer to [www.beal.co.nz](http://www.beal.co.nz)

### 1.3 Health and Safety

- Please refer to the Manufacturers MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) for Identification of Hazards associated with products used. These are also available at our website.
- Always check with the contractor/builder for potential health and safety hazards on site.
- Ensure scaffolding is soundly erected. Do not commence work until scaffolding and other site health and safety requirements meet the accepted standards.



**Note:**

**In this Technical & Installation Manual reference to the builder or designer means a representative of the owner.**



## 2 SPECIFICATION

### 2.1 Stutex Stone Veneer Cladding System

The Stutex Stone Cladding System is a masonry veneer cladding considered a medium weight wall cladding in terms of NZS3604:2011 with a weight ranging from 17Kg to 52Kg per square metre.

The cladding consists of a natural looking textured stone profile adhered to BGC Stonesheet, in turn fixed on to the building structure using mechanically fixed cavity battens.

The battens are to be fixed over a wall wrap complying with Table 23 of E2/AS1 to timber framing complying with NZS3604:2011 or light-weight steel framing complying with NASH 3405:2006.

### 2.2 Materials and Components

#### Battens

- 20mm x 45mm H3.1 Treated Dressed timber batten complying with NZS 3602

#### Fasteners for BGC Stonesheet

- All sheets are to be fixed with 10g x 65mm Stainless 316 screws and M6 x 19 x 1.6mm Stainless 316 washer at 200mm spacings, both are compliant with AS 3566 part 2. For Stone weight above 60 Kg per M2, refer to Stutex Stone / BGC for mechanical fixing and Stutex approved adhesives specification.

#### BGC Stonesheet

- 7.5mm x 1200mm x 3000mm moisture resistant Stonesheet sheets from BGC appraised by BEAL

#### BGC Stonesheet jointing system

- 60mm wide self adhesive BGC Render Tape

#### Stutex StoneGrip preparation

- Used for the on site preparation of a basecoat sealer comprising Stutex StoneGrip mixed with water to a smooth consistency. Roll or brush to all surfaces that are to receive the appropriate stone adhesive (refer to the application information in Section 8)

#### Stutex StoneGrip Adhesive

- A two part adhesive system with water resistant properties. This material is an acrylic modified cement powder that is mixed with clean water, suitable for use with Stutex stones.

#### Stutex Veneer Stones

- A range of texture and colours are available in varying sizes and thicknesses
- The range includes architectural accessories - Trim Stones, Sills, Cap Stones and Corner Stones (Quoins) options

#### Window, Door, Parapet, Saddle and other flashings as required

Supplied by the owner or builder for either recessed and face-fixed timber, aluminium, or PVC window and door joinery, all in accordance with E2/AS1. Refer Table 20 for durability requirements.

- For windows and doors head- metal or UPVC flashings are required.
- For parapets and saddle flashings – galvanized iron or Coloursteel type are required.
- For sill flashings and sill junctions – galvanized iron or Coloursteel type are required.

#### Other accessories

- BGC UPVC punched cavity closer
- Galvanised jamb flashing 60mm wide, compliant with AS/NZS 2728
- MS sealant compliant with NZBC



#### Note:

Always refer to the latest Technical Information Sheets. All components of the Stutex Stone Veneer wall system must either be as supplied by Stutex Licensed Distributor, or as in the case of materials like BGC Stonesheet and accessories, be purchased from BGC local Building Merchants, as per Systems specification, except for head flashings supplied and fitted by the builder.

## **3 DESIGN INFORMATION**

### **3.1 Construction Requirements**

The system may be fixed to new timber or steel frame construction. New timber frame construction must be designed to NZS 3604:2011, or subject to *specific engineering design (SED)* using NZS 3603 and AS/NZS 1170.

Steel frame construction must be designed to NASH 3405: 2006, otherwise subject to *SED* in accordance with AS/NZS 1170 or AS/NZS 4600.

### **3.2 Timber Treatment**

Must be in accordance with NZS3604. Generally this will require timber battens (if used) to be treated to Hazard Class H 3.1 and framing to Hazard Class H 1.2 Minimum.

### **3.3 Wall Wrap, Breather Membrane, or Sheathing**

Prior to BGC Stonesheet and batten installation, a breather-type wall wrap, pliable building membrane, or sheathing (e.g. plywood) should be fixed in place over timber frame and steel frame construction. Wall wrap must be cut and folded around the inside of framing at openings.

### **3.4 Flashing Tapes**

A Flexible Flashing tape must comply with the performance requirements of the NZBC.

### **3.5 Parapets**

All parapets should be capped using a metal flashing and installed with a minimum 5° slope.

#### **E2/AS1 : reference paragraph 4.6 - Flashings overlaps and upstands.**

**Situation 1** - Low or medium wind zones, where roof pitch is 10 degrees or greater = 50mm cover over vertical wall surface is required.

**Situation 2** - For all roof pitches in high or very high wind zones, for all wind zones where roof pitch is less than 10 degrees = 70mm cover over vertical wall surface is required.

### **3.6 General Information**

There must be no horizontal surfaces which will be subject to water ponding, a minimum slope of 5 degrees is required (for metal caps only, 10 degrees for liquid membranes). Ensure there is no possibility of water leaking in behind the Stutex stone due to poor sealing around projections etc. Any exposed top or bottom edges of sheets must be protected by flashings. Where possible work on shaded elevations or erect shade cloths.

## **4 REQUIREMENTS OF FRAMING**

It is the builder's or framing installer's responsibility to ensure timber or steel framing is set out true in the correct alignment, as required by the Designer. Before installing BGC Stonesheet, the inspection shall be carried out by Stutex, the items shall include:

### **4.1 Timber framing elements**

framing is true and in the correct alignment with studs at a 600 mm maximum centres, dwangs are at specified centres, and blocking is provided for support of insulation board edges where required, e.g., around all openings, at soffits, at joints, and at internal corners.

Ensure the framing has a moisture content of no more than 17% mc, Kiln dried framing is preferred because its higher strength allows the use of smaller cross-sections. The increased stability of dry framing also means that walls remain straight. For details on mc measurement, refer to the Forest Research Institute (FRI) leaflet - 'Measuring the moisture content of wood'.

Get builder or steel frame installer to re-align framing when it is not in the correct alignment, and insert additional blocking as required i.e. Light and Pipe Fixings. **For Pipes and service penetrations refer to E2/AS1 reference: paragraph 9.1.9.3.**

A check should be made using a straight edge to ensure the wall is flat. Any irregularities should be taken out by straightening the studs.

Any pipes, meter boxes or other protrusions through the wall must be sealed with a suitable sealant, the recommendation is an Industry appraised MS sealant, the details of meter box and general penetrations shall be installed as shown in E2/AS1 figure 68, figure 69.

### **4.2 Wall Wrap / Breather Membranes / Sheathing**

An appraised wall wrap, pliable building membrane, or sheathing shall be installed as required by the architecture. Check correct material has been used as required by the Designer, and it has been properly installed and folded around the inside of the framing at openings. Before installing the insulation boards, get the builder to repair all damage to wall wrap, membrane, or sheathing, or alternatively replace the materials if required.

### **4.3 Joinery - General**

Check which method is to be used to install joinery.

Check which method is to be used to weather seal around joinery. For information regarding air sealing windows please view E2/AS1, for information regarding sill tray solutions please contact your local council.

## **5 BATTENED OUT SYSTEMS**

### **5.1 General Information**

Drained and ventilated cavities are seen as one way of dealing with moisture that may enter through the exterior envelope. The Stutex Stone Veneer Cladding System requires the use of drained and ventilated cavities.

When a drainage cavity is used, it should consist of an air space outside of a sheathing membrane fixed to the framing, with approved flashings to drain water to the outside face of the cladding.

The Stutex Stone Veneer Wall System comprises wall wrap fixed over the framing. All flashings are then put in place (e.g. Window Head) A batten is then mechanically fixed using flat head galvanised 75mm x 3.15 or 3.75mm nails at a maximum of 200mm centres, securely over an approved breather type wall wrap and Flashings as per E2/AS1. Once this has been carried out BGC Stonesheet is fixed to the battens using Stainless 326 screws and m6 x 19mm x 1.6mm Stainless 316 washers, which are compliant with AS 3566 part 2.

Any flashings such as Window Flashings and Corner Flashings need to be put in place. Stone installation then commences as outlined in the following sections in this manual.

### **5.2 Batten Types**

The most common batten type that BGC recommends is, H3.2 treated timber batten.

Should battens be used using material other than timber, it shall be the responsibility of the installer to demonstrate to the BCA that the Battens comply with the requirements of the Building Code.

### **5.3 Flashings**

The following metal or UPVC flashings are used in the Stutex Stone Veneer Wall System:-

- For parapets
- For windows and doors
- For the bottom of cavities.

### **5.4 Fixing Battens**

The recommended way in which a H3.1 batten can be fixed.

- Nail Fixing of H3 Timber battens, ensure batten must be cut 50mm short top and bottom for every vertical batten per stud face.
- At each floor level over single story, battens must not bridge or be affixed past any interfloor control joint junction. Leave a minimum of 50mm gap between each batten edge.



Note:

It should be noted that if fixings over dwangs / nogs is required, the batten should not extend the full length of the dwang / nog but instead should have a minimum of 50mm ventilation either end of the batten. The horizontal battens can be 100mm long acting as a packer for the sheeting over the top.

**6 WEATHERTIGHTNESS STEPS**

There are steps that are to be undertaken to ensure the client is receiving a fully weathertight solution. It should be noted that these steps are the responsibility of the Owner (or his representative e.g. the builder).

Wall wrap - wall wraps must be returned around the jamb, sill and window head framing and flashing tapes installed must be installed at all openings. For more information regarding this please contact W.A.N.Z (Window Association of New Zealand) for details on Window Installation and details on their weathertight window installation system (WANZ-WIS).

**E2/AS1 reference: Air seals paragraph 9.1.6**

'Air Seals' or draught sealing - A very simple solution & probably the singular most effective solution to minimise water penetration through the vacuum effect, whereby water is drawn to the interior through small gaps in the exterior joinery due to Internal/External pressure differential. After the joinery has been installed a foam backing rod is inserted to the perimeter of the reveal, followed by the installation of low expansion foam. The PF rod prevents excess foam entering the trim cavity, ultimately defeating the purpose of 'pressure equalisation of the trim cavity'. By doing this the outside air cannot get through, and bring moisture with it. (see E2/AS1 detail drawings) Air sealing also has energy efficiency benefits whereby the warm or cool internal air is not lost through gaps around the joinery, minimising the energy required to heat or cool a residence. Air Seals are the responsibility of the Owner.

Metal capping offers a practical solution to waterproof perimeter and parapet walls. When they are installed with a 5 degree slope, it must be created so that any water is shed from the capping. Occasionally staining might appear down the face of a wall where a metal capping is installed. This is caused by dirt and dust settling on top of the parapet and when it rains it runs down both the front and rear faces of the parapet. By forming a slope back onto the roof for parapets this can be avoided. It is important that when fixing a capping that the fixings are through the side of the capping and not through the top, otherwise this will cause a leak. When detailing parapets make sure that any internal gutters have adequate fall and that any overflow units are positioned so that if there is a block in the guttering that the overflows will operate correctly. Stutex Stone recommends the use of metal flashings on all Parapet tops.

**Note:**

Soffits offer protection to the wall, that parapets do not. Soffits will protect the wall from the majority of water that would otherwise hit the wall if you were to use parapets.

## 7 INSTALLATION OF BGC Stonesheet

Check BGC Stonesheet supplied is to the architecture's specification. Refer to **BGC Stonesheet Installation Manual** for selection of the correct fixing requirements.

### 7.1 Ground Clearances

For timber sub-floor and standard slab foundation, the BGC Stone sheet is to extend a minimum of 50mm past the bottom plate. The distance from the top of the floor to cleared ground is to be a minimum of 225mm and to a paved surface this shall be a minimum of 150mm, for ground clearance details refer to NZBC E2/AS1 Fig.65 & Table 18 or NZS 3604:2011 Fig 7.10. For rebated slab foundation, please refer to section 10.2 for the details.

### 7.2 Coastal Zones



**Note:**

Cavity closures and head flashings require stainless fixings due to the potential for corrosive salt vapour entering the cavity. Use 30mm x 2mm flat head nails class 304 stainless (marine grade)

**Timber frame**

- 30 mm x 2.0 mm stainless steel nails are required.

**Steel frame**

- 20 mm AS 3566 Class 3 screws: S-12 for 12-20 gauge steel, Hi-Lo for 20-26 gauge steel frame are required.

All uPVC Flashings as set out in E2/AS1 and must be installed at the time of the BGC Stone sheet. Follow the manufacturers' installation manual. Use of Render Tape from BGC should be fixed across all sheet joints and around penetrations, Parapet, etc, as per the Manufacturers Installation Manual.

### 7.3 External Corners - Timber and Steel Frame Construction

For all external corners ensure that the edges are clean and dust free, before applying 60mm wide BGC Render tape centred over the corner. Refer to BGC Stonesheet installation Manual.

### 7.4 Flashings (Metal or UPVC)

Ensure Flashings have been installed correctly by the BGC Stonesheet Installer.

The owner/builder is responsible for the following:

- Fixing all flashings in place.
- Aluminium Head flashings are the owner/builder's responsibility. Metal head flashings to be fixed over the top of the wall wrap then a wall wrap or tape should be used to run over the junction of the head flashing and wall wrap.

### 7.5 Control Joints / Stonesheet joints

For all BGC Stonesheet joints ensure they are clean and dust free, before applying 60mm wide **BGC Render Tape** centred over the joint. Refer to BGC Stonesheet installation Manual.

Install control joints at locations where required by the Designer, and as agreed by Stutex Stone Systems. Ensure existing expansion joints are continued through the cladding system. Where two different substrates join together i.e. Concrete Block or Polystyrene then a control joint needs to be placed at this point, depending on how this is detailed a purpose made control joint may be needed (supplied by the main contractor). Where a concrete block landscaping wall is placed next to a house, it is better to form the blockwork 20mm off the finished Stone work so that no crack forms between the two substrates.

## 7.6 Parapets



**Note:**

All parapets to be capped using a metal flashing and installed with a minimum 5° slope.

**E2/AS1 : reference paragraph 4.6 - Flashings overlaps and upstands.**

**Situation 1** – For Low or medium windzones, where roof pitch is 10 degrees or greater = 50mm cover over vertical wall surface is required.

**Situation 2** - For all roof pitches in high or very high wind zones, for all windzones where roof pitch is less than 10 degrees = 75mm cover over vertical wall surface is required.

## **8 APPLICATION OF THE Stutex Stone Veneer System**

### **8.1 Preliminary Checks**

Check all BGC Stonesheet surfaces, and ensure they are clean and dust free before Stutex Stone Veneer installation begins. Ensure there are no openings, projections, pipes or the like that have not been properly flashed. Refer to the BGC Stonesheet technical literature.

### **8.2 Masking and Covering Up**

Before application of the StoneGrip preparation, apply masking film and tape to all joinery, pipes, roofs and all areas likely to be corroded or marked. Use drop cloths and ground covers to keep the working areas clean.

### **8.3 Preparation for the Application of the Adhesive**

#### **Stutex StoneGrip basecoat**

Mix Stutex StoneGrip with water to a smooth consistency. Roll or brush to all surfaces that are to receive the appropriate stone adhesive as described in the next section and allow to cure.

### **8.4 Application of Adhesive**

Check all masking is in place and has not been damaged during the application of the Basecoat. The first course of stone from the base must be supported, typically using timber or metal blocks, until the adhesive has set and can support the stone adhered to the substrate.

If pointing is required then, ensure that the adhesive has been coloured to the correct colour to complete the desired finish.

#### **Stutex StoneGrip Adhesive**

Mix the dry powder with clean water using a paddle mixer until a stiff consistency is obtained. Let the mixture stand for 5 minutes before use. If needed to adjust workability, add a small quantity of water and re-stir before application. The Adhesive mix should 'stand' for a second or so when you run your finger through the mix. Adjust with more water to achieve the correct consistency.

Mix only sufficient adhesive to cover the area to which the stone veneer is to be applied in the next 20 to 30 minutes.

Apply a 6-12 mm thick even layer of adhesive to the entire back of the stone, away from direct sunlight (either by using shade cloth or working on shaded elevations), then press the stone firmly into place on the prepared wall surface, squeezing the adhesive out around all edges. Using a 'wiggling' action while pressing the stone onto the wall will ensure a good bond.

Mix only sufficient adhesive to cover the area to which the stone veneer is to be applied in the next 20 to 30 minutes. Judgement of the appropriate quantity is required.

Apply the prepared Stone Adhesive with a hand trowel to the back of the stone, (buttering) then press in place.

Allow correct spacing between each stone, this may vary depending on the pattern/stone chosen. Start at the corner of a wall.



#### **Note:**

Do not prepare more Adhesive mix than can comfortably be used in 20 minutes. Do not reactivate mix with more dilution once it begins to set. Clean the tools and the bins, hawks and trowels between mixes.



### 8.5 Application of Stutex Stone Veneer

- Place selected stone onto a groundsheet to view and create a pattern
- Select appropriate shape of stone ready for embedding.
- Butter the back of the stone piece.
- Press the stone onto the substrate.
- Carry out pointing between stones as required
- Repeat the above and apply the next stone.



**Note:**

On hot, windy days, the adhesive will dry very quickly. Therefore avoid applying to walls that have heated up, making sure that shade cloths can be used to prevent the Adhesive mix curing too quickly. If the Adhesive mix is curing quickly, wet the walls down with a fine mist of water to make sure the adhesive cures correctly. Stutex adhesive mix must not be applied when the outside air temperature is below 4 °C or over 30 °C, or when these temperatures will occur within 24 hours of application. The surface of the Stutex Stone mix must be protected from heavy rain for a minimum of 24 hours.



**Note:**

**Do not apply Stutex StoneGrip Adhesive to horizontal surfaces**, especially those which will be subject to water ponding. Consult with Stutex Stone where these occur.



**Note:**

Stutex StoneGrip Adhesive mix will mark glass, aluminium joinery and 'Colorsteel' roofing, Zinc, steel and other materials that may not be compatible with cement based products. Also Refer to E2/AS1: Table 22. Any deposits on these surfaces must be cleaned off immediately.

## **9 CLEAN UP AND MAINTENANCE**

### **9.1 General**

Stutex StoneGrip Adhesives will mark aluminium joinery and 'Colorsteel' roofing. Any overspray must be cleaned off immediately. Carefully peel back masking tape so that the masked edge is left undisturbed. Remember, it is important not to leave this job till last. Clear away masked areas as soon as is practicable, preferably while the adhesive is still 'green'. This will enable all masked edges to be cleaned immediately. Cleaning can be carried out using a wet paint brush to remove larger dags of adhesive. Remove masking wrap and tape, and clean off any over spray etc immediately after taking the wrap off. This leaves a clean tidy job on completion and gives the customer satisfaction, and enhancement of the product.



**Note:**

Clear sites properly, particularly over cladding jobs. This enhances our product and your reputation.

### **9.2 Maintenance**

When cleaning use a soft brush and mild chemicals, on an annual basis. To enhance the finished product, general hosing as per any normal stone surface is sufficient. Please refer to Stutex Stone NZ Ltd. for ongoing maintenance and solutions for problematic areas.

It is important that a maintenance plan is set up to cover important exterior features of the house. Maintenance programme provide at project completion.

- Ground Clearances
- Parapets (tops remain waterproof), balustrades
- Joinery Mitres and Seals remain waterproof
- Roofing elements including Spouting, internal gutters and fascia
- Decks (membranes integrity)
- Penetrations from the building such as pipes, beams etc.

Refer to Stutex Stone Systems Project Guide for further information on Warranty requirements.

### **9.3 Warranties**

The Stutex Stone Veneer products must be applied by a Stutex Approved Applicator. A workmanship warranty is issued by the Approved Applicator for a period of 5 years. A warranty is issued on behalf of the manufacturer covering materials for a period of 15 years.

## **10 Technical Drawings**

- 10.1 Standard Slab edge Detail
- 10.2 Rebated Slab Edge Detail
- 10.3 Internal Corner Detail
- 10.4 External Corner Detail
- 10.5 Internal Corner with W/B
- 10.6 Internal Corner with Ply Cladding
- 10.7 External Corner with W/B
- 10.8 External Corner with Ply Cladding I
- 10.9 External Corner with Ply Cladding II
- 10.10 External Corner with EIFS
- 10.11 Internal Corner with EIFS
- 10.12 Horizontal Joint with EIFS Plastered Sill
- 10.13 Horizontal Joint with EIFS Stone Sill
- 10.14 Stone Veneer over Block Wall
- 10.15 Stone Veneer over Brickwork
- 10.16 Veneer to W/B – Vertical Joint
- 10.17 Veneer to Ply – Vertical Joint
- 10.18 Veneer to EIFS – Vertical Joint
- 10.19 Soffit Detail
- 10.20 Window Head Detail
- 10.21 Window Sill Detail
- 10.22 Window Jamb Detail (option 1)
- 10.23 Window Jamb Detail (option 2)
- 10.24 Tapered Column Detail
- 10.25 Square Column Detail
- 10.26 Chimney Cap Detail
- 10.27 Roof Abutment Detail 1 (Longrun)
- 10.28 Roof Abutment Detail 2 (Longrun)
- 10.29 Roof Abutment Detail 3 (Longrun)
- 10.30 Roof Abutment Detail 1(Metal Tile Roofing)
- 10.31 Roof Abutment Detail 1(Metal Tile Roofing)
- 10.32 Window Sill Detail (with support bar)