

INSTALLATION INFORMATION

ESTIMATING THE JOB: Determine the net wall area to be covered. Start by multiplying the wall width/length in feet, and the height by feet. You can subtract windows, doors or any other areas that won't be covered. Take a separate measurement for corners, WHICH IS JUST A LINEAL CALCULATION. If the amount of corners is significant, the amount of panels for the flats can be reduced because they are being displaced with corner pieces. If the amount is not significant, we suggest no adjustment because having some extra material is good to have available.

IMPORTANT: TriLite highly recommends that you have a minimum of 7/16" OSB or 1/2" plywood sheathing behind TriLite's Super-Stak product. Wall framing should be designed to limit out-of-plane wall deflection to a minimum of L/240. The sheathing also allows for easiest and fastest placement of fasteners.

- First, insure that a house wrap has been installed.
- Additional moisture protection is recommended by using 30 lb. tar paper (felt) and stain-free fasteners (if placed on treated wood) placed over the house wrap.
- Wrap corners with a 12-inch self-adhesive aluminum flashing or waterproof membrane on inside and outside corners. (Figure 2)
- Eight inches of waterproof membrane or aluminum flashing should be added along the bottom edge of the building. (Figure 1)
- After all the membrane or flashing is installed, Lap Stone Installation is the method to follow.

Begin installing stone at the base. A straight and level start for the first course is always key for the perfect placement of each panel moving forward. Always check each panel for consistency.

Tools needed: There are a number of tools and materials needed to help make this installation a success:

- 1) Gloves
- 2) Noise protection headset
- 3) Mask for dust protection
- 4) A box of 1 1/2" - 2" galvanized screws
- 5) Stud finder
- 6) 4" hand grinder
- 7) Level or laser level
- 8) Cordless or regular drill
- 9) Tin snips
- 10) Circular saw or 10" sliding compound miter saw with diamond blade or masonry blade

Starter Strip: We recommend using a starter strip to help ensure an easy, simple beginning for laying the panels. Our recommendation is a 10ft. long J-Weep also used in regular masonry stone application. Made of aluminum, and using a level to apply it to the wall, the panels are able to rest on the J base and can be installed with a greater degree of speed and efficiency.

Super-Stak panels are not bonded to the wall so you will note that there is some flex to the panel if pressure is applied. As an option, you can use a textured finishing adhesive to the back of the panel to bond and finish joints and giving additional grip of the panel to the wall. And when laying/applying your corner pieces, using a color complementary to the stone can help seal and bond the corner pieces/joints to each other.

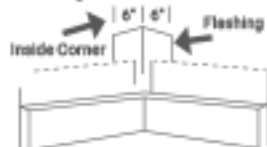
The adhesive coarse texture will also provide bonding strength to metal coil stock or lathe to allow for any repair/replacement of partial panels and accessories to be installed.

- For **Dry Stack** corners, alternate the short and long legs on the left and right side to avoid a seam running up the wall (Figure 4A). There must be at least one fastener from each stone attached to a stud. We recommend using stainless steel fasteners measuring 1-1/2" - 2" long. Because of the interlock design, **Mountain Ledge** corners can be partnered with a full flat piece and alternated every other course to achieve a stagger running up the wall (Figure 4B).
- The flashing should be put around the windows, starting at the bottom and working toward the top. The bottom should overlap the top flashing on the last section of the stone.
- Side flashing should be done after the bottom flashing; the side flashing overlapping the bottom flashing, to create a water-tight seal.

1 Note that the membrane should overlap the flashing on the last stone under a window.



2 Inside corners must be coped and a 2" x 2" treated board or cedar board can be installed to be used as a bumper for the stone siding. These corners also need a 12" flashing or membrane.

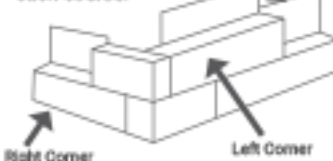


3 Flashing on bottom wall should be constructed as shown.



4 A - Dry Stack

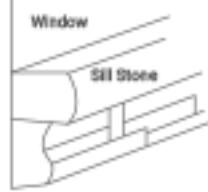
Right and left corners are staggered, as this avoids leaks. Corners should be put on before each course.



4 B - Mountain Ledge



5 Most sill ledge stone should be installed with aluminum flashing. For ledge sill stone under windows you should saw off aluminum flashing, and use a heavy-duty construction adhesive to install it. To get the stone under the window sill to fit properly, you may need to do some additional cutting. Usually it is preferable to cut the bottom of the stone, and leave the flashing.



6 Super-Stak has been uniquely designed to contract and expand with the weather conditions in a natural flowing movement. If you prefer to limit the movement, you can use an industrial construction adhesive. To allow moisture to escape, apply adhesive as illustrated.



7 You will need 8 corner pieces to form a column. Take four of these pieces and fit around the column or a 14" square framing post. Then use four corner pieces in the opposite direction, as illustrated.



ACCESSORIES



Address Stone
12" x 6"



Electrical Block
5"x7"x1.5"



Square Light Block
7-7/8" x 7-7/8"
with 4x4 opening



Sill Stone
24" long x 2.5" tall (wall side)
x 3.5" deep



Mountain Ledge Corner
11.75" wide x 6" high



Dry Stack Corners
9.25" wide x 6" high and
5.25" wide x 6" high



Post Stone
Designed to fit 14"
framed post

TRILITE
STONE
TRANSFORMING HOMES FOR
OVER 25 YEARS

Ask about Showroom hours in both factory and metro locations.
305 13th Avenue • Howard Lake, MN 55349 • 320-543-2254 • www.trilitestone.com

WARRANTY: 50-Year Limited Warranty. Super-Stak is under warranty for 50 years from the date of purchase, and when installed according to manufacturer's instructions and in accordance with building codes and regulations.