



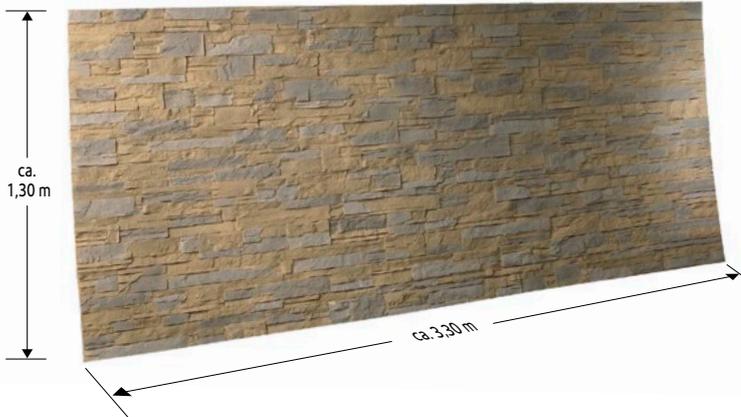
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

STONESLIKESTONES®
create your wall

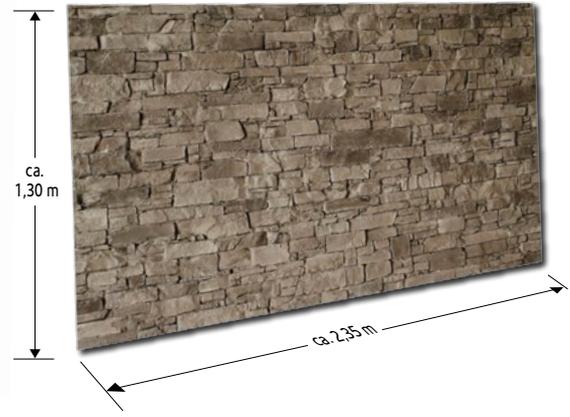
stoneslikestones.eu

Planning & ordering

Standard panel format



New panel format (Navarrete, Plywood)



StoneslikeStones GmbH provides a large-format panel system enabling you to cover entire walls and ceilings in a relatively short space of time.

Large panels (approx. 4.2 or 3.05 sq m) mean hardly any joints.

If you want to perform the work yourself, here are the instructions to do so.

The required quantity of filler and paint is calculated based on the type of stone, and whether there are internal or external corners (on average 2 kg filler and 3 spray paints per panel).

Before assembling,

please be aware that small chips in the panel surface and on the edges are not a problem, and millimetre-precision is not necessary.

The panel size may deviate from the standard by up to 1%.

Any chips, holes or unclean edges are evened out with filler and repaired if necessary. The filler spots are then concealed with the paint.

The wall can also be reopened later on at any time (e.g. to lay cables) using an angle grinder.

Once properly sealed, the open section blends seamlessly back into the stone wall.



NEW

Odourless water-based 1-C filler – for indoor use only.



The flat brush should be 40 mm wide.
Forged scraper (similar to image)



You can order a StoneslikeStones® work set to go with your panel delivery.

The set comprises a forged steel scraper, a rubber bowl, a modelling brush, and 5 pairs of disposable rubber gloves.

The polyester filler and hardener pictured here are not included.

Got all the tools you need?

- ▶ Jigsaw with saw blade for plastic or angle grinder with thin cutting wheel
- ▶ Drill for stone or concrete walls/cordless screwdriver when working on wooden or plasterboard bases
- ▶ Hammer
- ▶ Vacuum to clear up cutting dust
- ▶ Nail plug 6–8 mm Ø, length 50–80 mm, or Spax screws (3.5 x 30 mm) for wood or plaster walls (GIX B)
- ▶ Rubber bowl, rubber glove, modelling scraper and flat brush (width 3–4 cm)
- ▶ Acetone (available from hardware stores)
- ▶ Sponge
- ▶ Protective accessories (for eyes, nose and mouth) when working with the panels

NB

All work instructions published here have been compiled based on normal, acceptable work processes, so our long-time experience with these panels will help you. Please understand, however, that we cannot make any guarantees for the success of your work.

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Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHQDA66-Wcs&t=45s>

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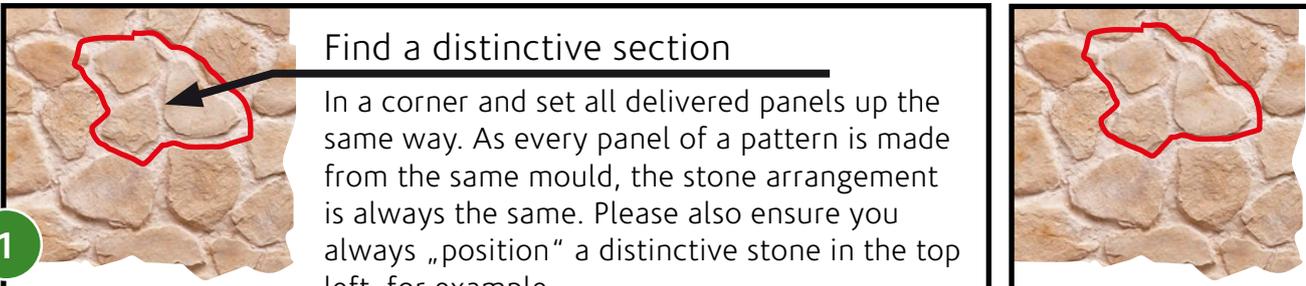
Preparation

1. All panels are correctly positioned before assembly

1 Find a distinctive section

In a corner and set all delivered panels up the same way. As every panel of a pattern is made from the same mould, the stone arrangement is always the same. Please also ensure you always „position“ a distinctive stone in the top left, for example.

Why? Because this creates a relationship between panels (only when processing whole plates), making it easier for you to seal the joints (intersections) between panels.



Pictured here are the original edges of 2 Lastra panels.

You can see the stones are opposite one another, and can therefore be easily completed through your modelling.

The processing of residual pieces is easily possible if approx. 3 cm air is left to the adjacent plate. Joints must be interrupted by modulating stones (see red markings).

Leave a thumb-width gap between the panels, both vertically and horizontally.

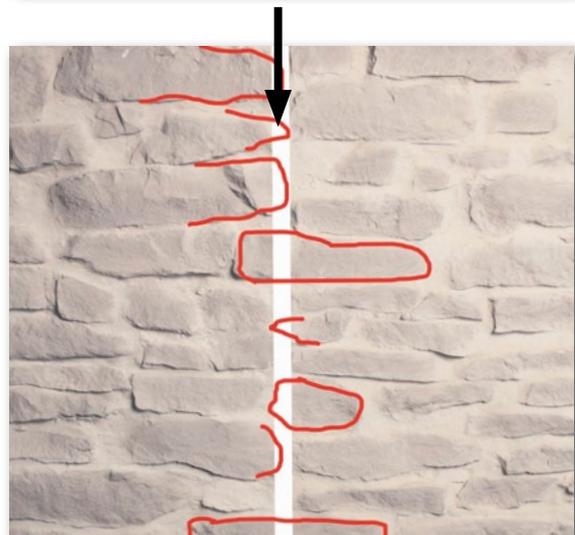
Why?

This makes it easier to align the panels' intersections with the filler.

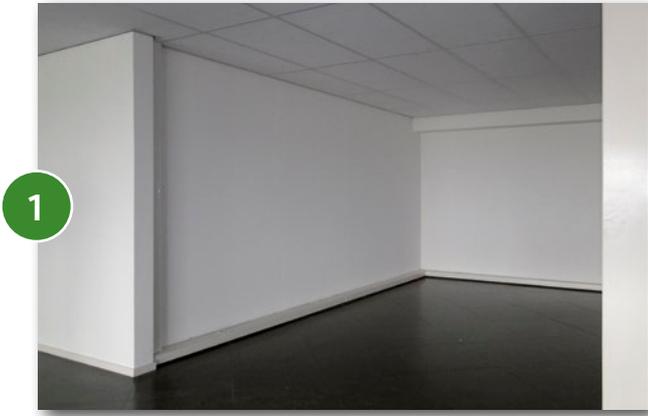
Pictured here are the original edges of 2 Lajas panels.

You can see the stones are opposite one another, and can therefore be easily completed through your modelling.

ca. 3 cm air



Applicable to all panel types

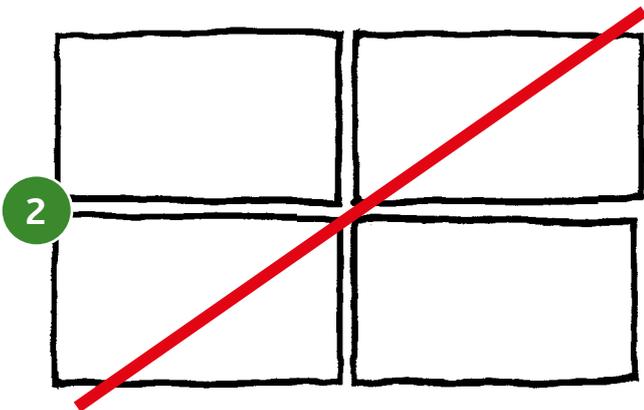


1. The wall area is measured, and the panels are cut to size.

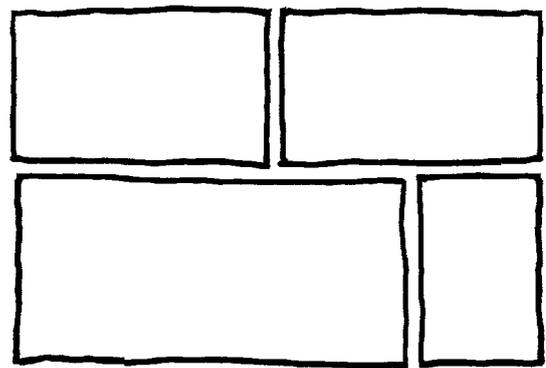
2. Cross joins should be avoided

If you always start assembling the panels at the bottom left of the wall, you will avoid cross joins.

WRONG



RIGHT



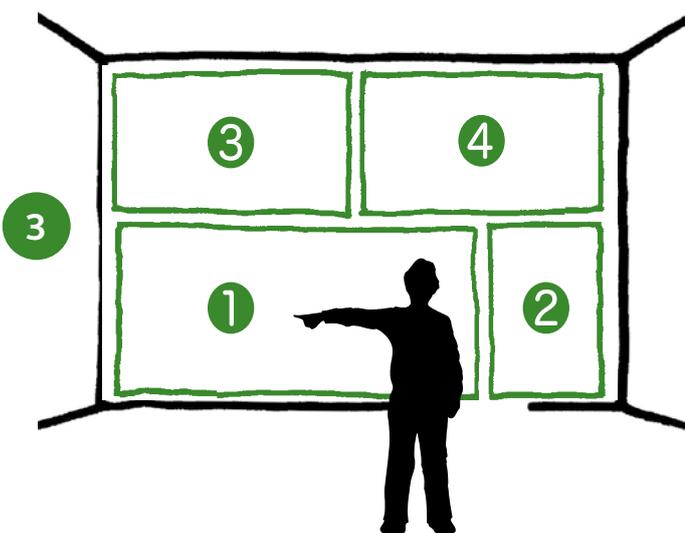
3. Assembly sequence

Start assembling from bottom right to left of the wall, **then left to right above that as well.**

This example involves three panels:

- 1 Start in the bottom left corner with one whole panel.
- 2 A subsection of the 2nd panel follows to the right until reaching the wall.
- 3 The rest of the 2nd panel is then fitted to the left above it.
- 4 This is the necessary 3rd panel.

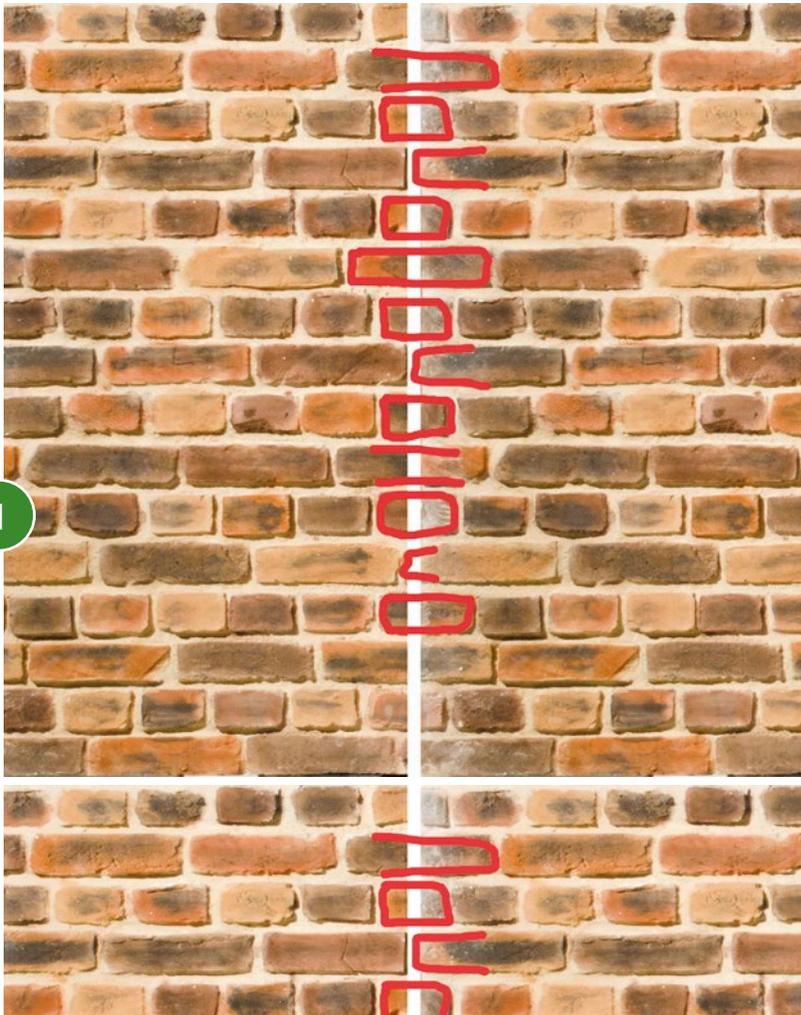
This will ensure you avoid cross joins.



Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHQDA66-Wcs&t=45s>

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↓ Vertical approx. 3 cm joint

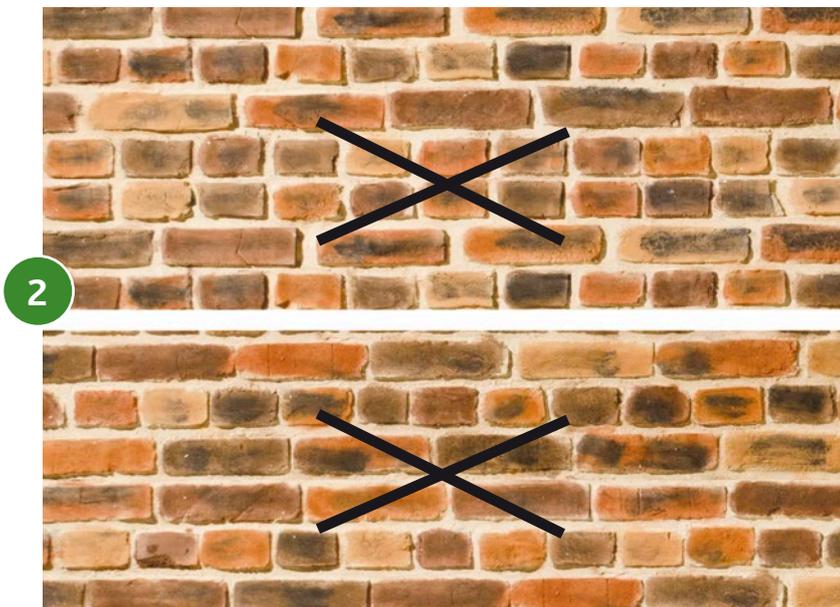


Long stones next to each other

Small stones next to each other

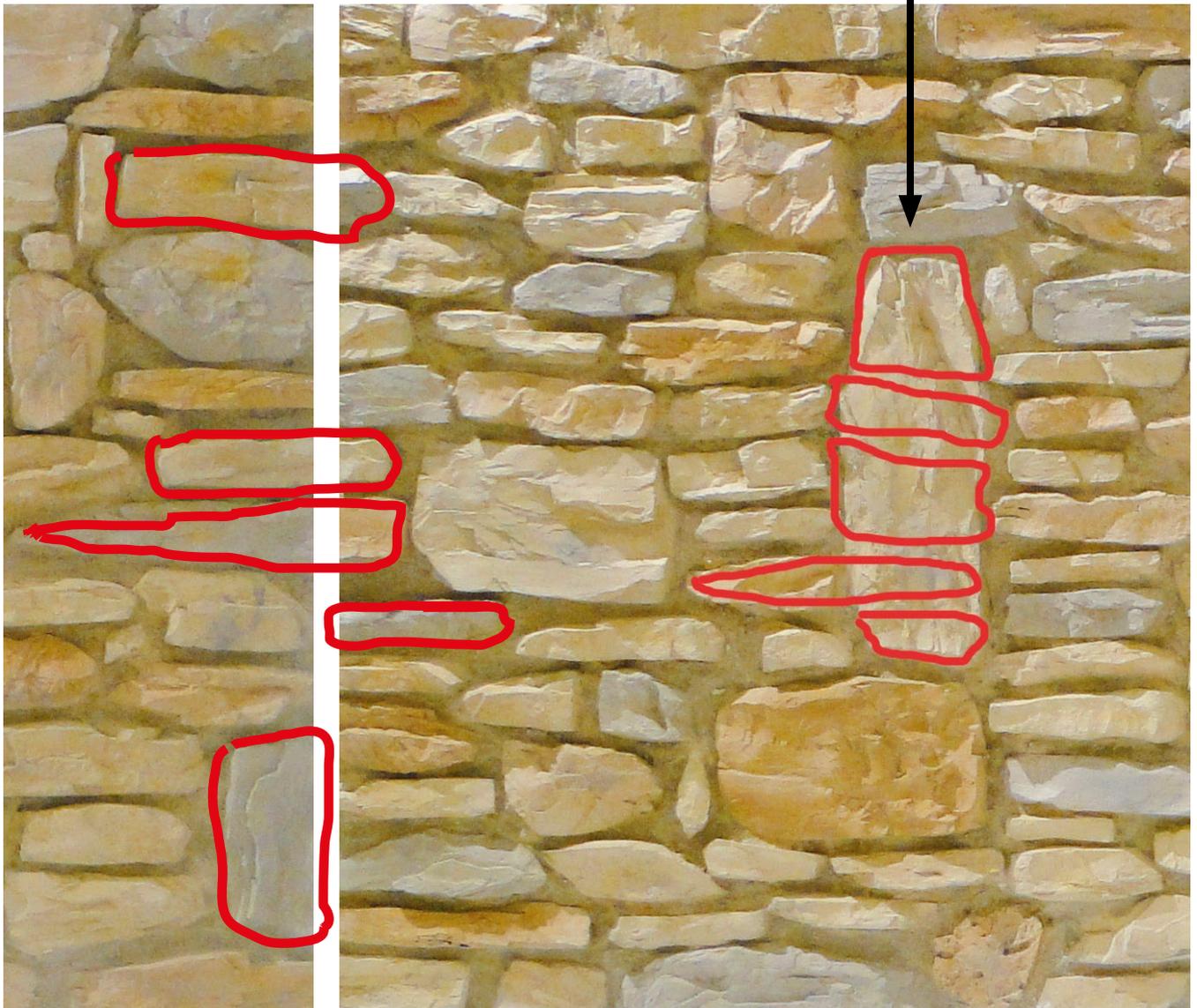
← Horizontal approx. 1 cm joint

CORRECT
Long stones bordering on short stones



NOT CORRECT
No horizontal joints
Same stone lengths

In order to retouch the incisive vertical steepness, it can be cut with a flex and then re-modeled with putty.



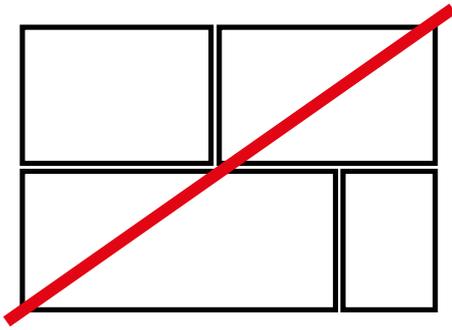
↑ Vertical approx. 3 cm joint

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHQDA66-Wcs&t=45s>

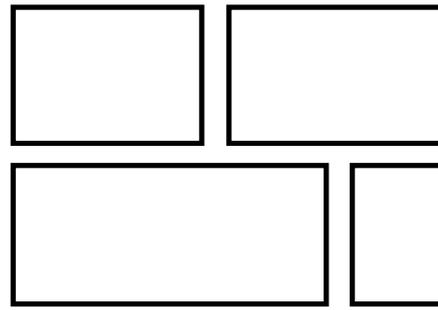
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Panel assembly

Panels Cal y Canto / Lastra Mamposteria / Rustica / Silarejo



INCORRECT



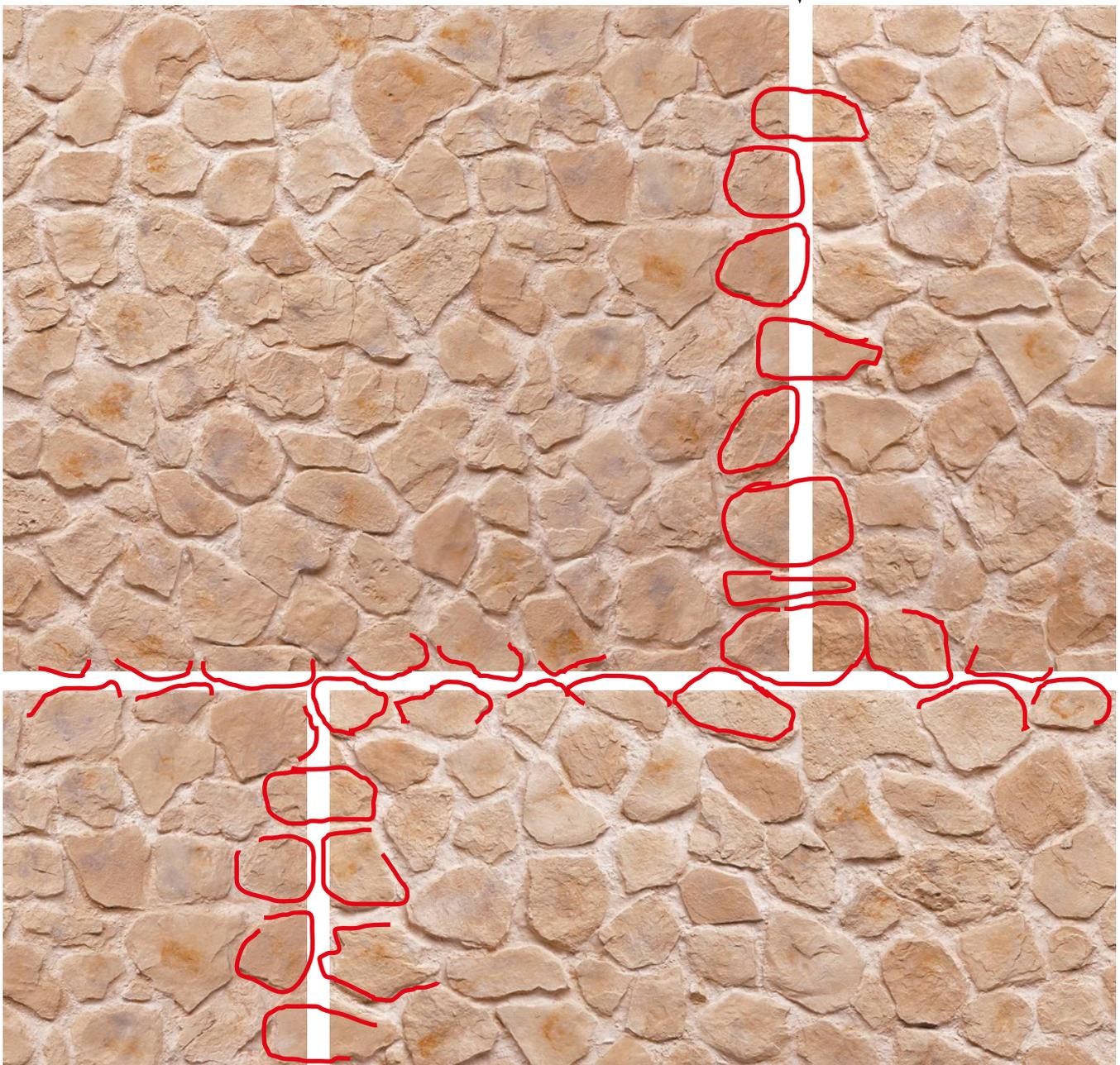
CORRECT

IMPORTANT

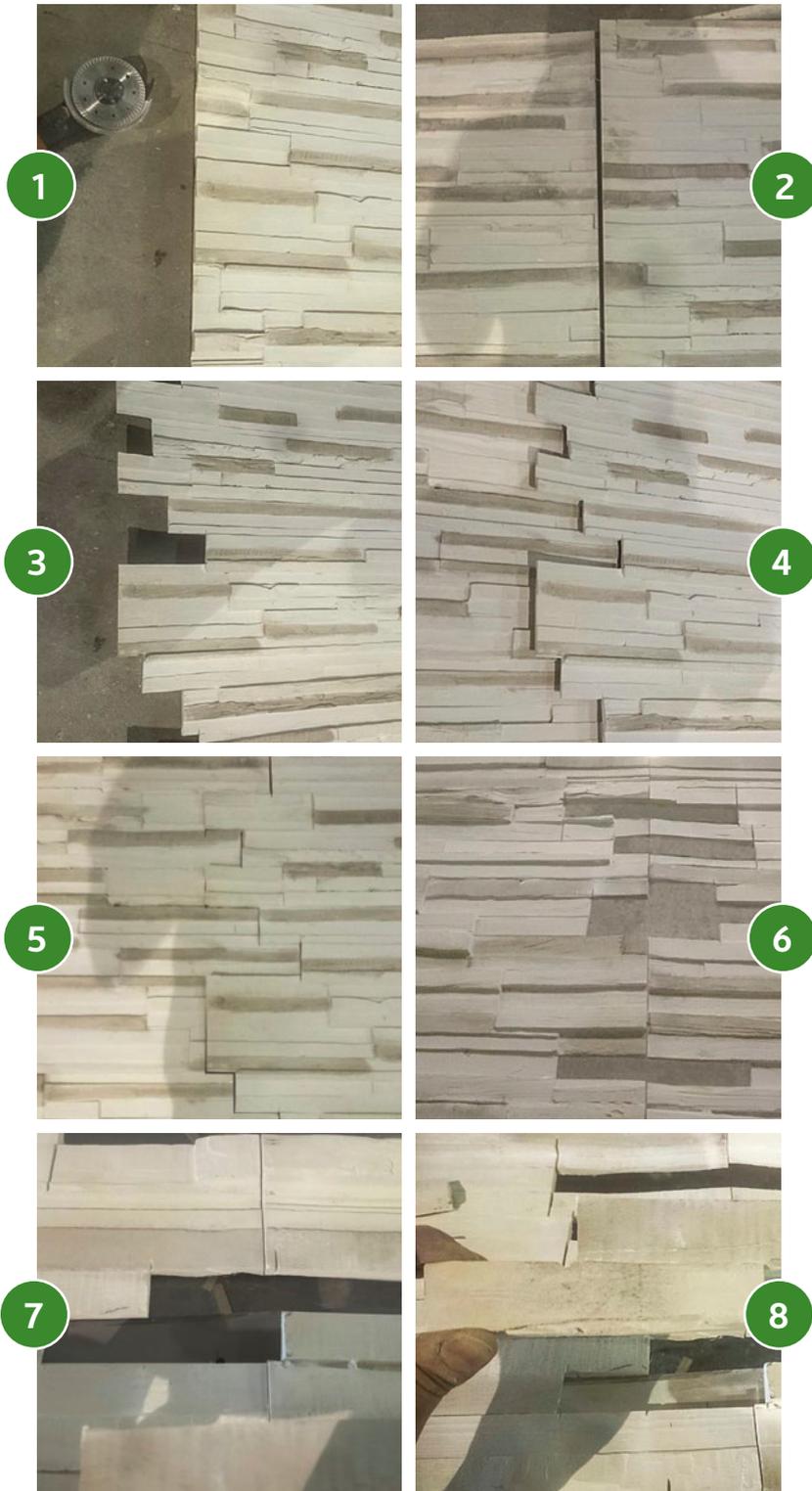
Panels with large stones
Are installed everywhere with
approx. 3 cm of joints
Then the stones can
better matched
and modeled.



approx. 3 cm joints



Interlocked connections at wood design panel Plywood



1. Tile the panels

With straight edges you can
2 Install the panels side by side without joints.

2. Observe the course of the strips

When installing the panels, ensure that the horizontal joints are evenly distributed.

Avoid „steps“ at the edges.

3. Cut the cut-outs

Cut out from the 1st plate
Irregular gear teeth.

4. Mark the opposite

Lying plate edge cut out the corresponding splines. Watch out to get some „play“ when positioning. The plates should not jam.

5. Compose

After successful interlocking, the panels can be mounted and finally filled and retouched with colors.

6-8. Retouching the fugue

With short strips of wood From residuals

Cut out the wood strips with the flex from the resting plate. Create, mark and cut pieces.

Advantage: little to refill and light laminating.

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHQDA66-Wcs&t=45s>

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1. Joins

Leave a 3-cm-width gap between panels on all sides so that the panels' straight edges can be modelled using filler.

Cavities can be pre-filled before sealing (e.g. with single-component foam), reducing the amount of filler required later on.



2. Fastening

Pictured here is a trimmed edge of the Lascas panel

Whether the panels are screwed or dowelled depends on the base.

A. Wooden base or plasterboard:
Affixed with 15 to 20 Spax screws (recommended size: 3.5 x 35 mm) per panel.

B. Stone or concrete base

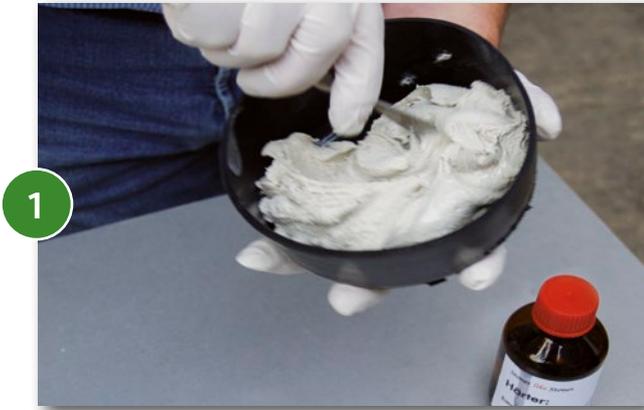
indoors:

Affixed with 15 to 20 nail plugs (recommended: 8 x 60 or 8 x 80 mm, depending on brickwork) – the nail plug is dowelled directly into the wall through the positioned panel.

C. **Outdoor installations depend on the base, as they can have differing expansion properties (e.g. in the case of heat, cold and moisture) according to material.**

Wooden base structures are sometimes recommended.

2-C polyester-based filler



1. Filling and modelling

We use a 2-component filler. Please wear rubber gloves to protect your skin during handling.

2/3 of the filler is poured into a rubber bowl and mixed with 1 lid-full of hardener.

Processing time depends on temperature and sunlight, but is on average approx. 20 min.



The filler is modelled with the brush, a small sponge and **acetone**.



NEW

**Odourless water-based 1-C filler,
for indoor use only**

2. Preparation when sealing with water-based filler

The base must be free of dust, and is moistened with water before sealing.

Drying time depends on coating thickness and temperature. It is always longer than when using the 2-C filler, but it is odourless.



The filler is modelled using the brush, fingers and **water**.

PLEASE NOTE

All seals are only painted once completely dry.

If paint is applied too early, an unwanted gloss may appear, as may cracks in the paint surface.

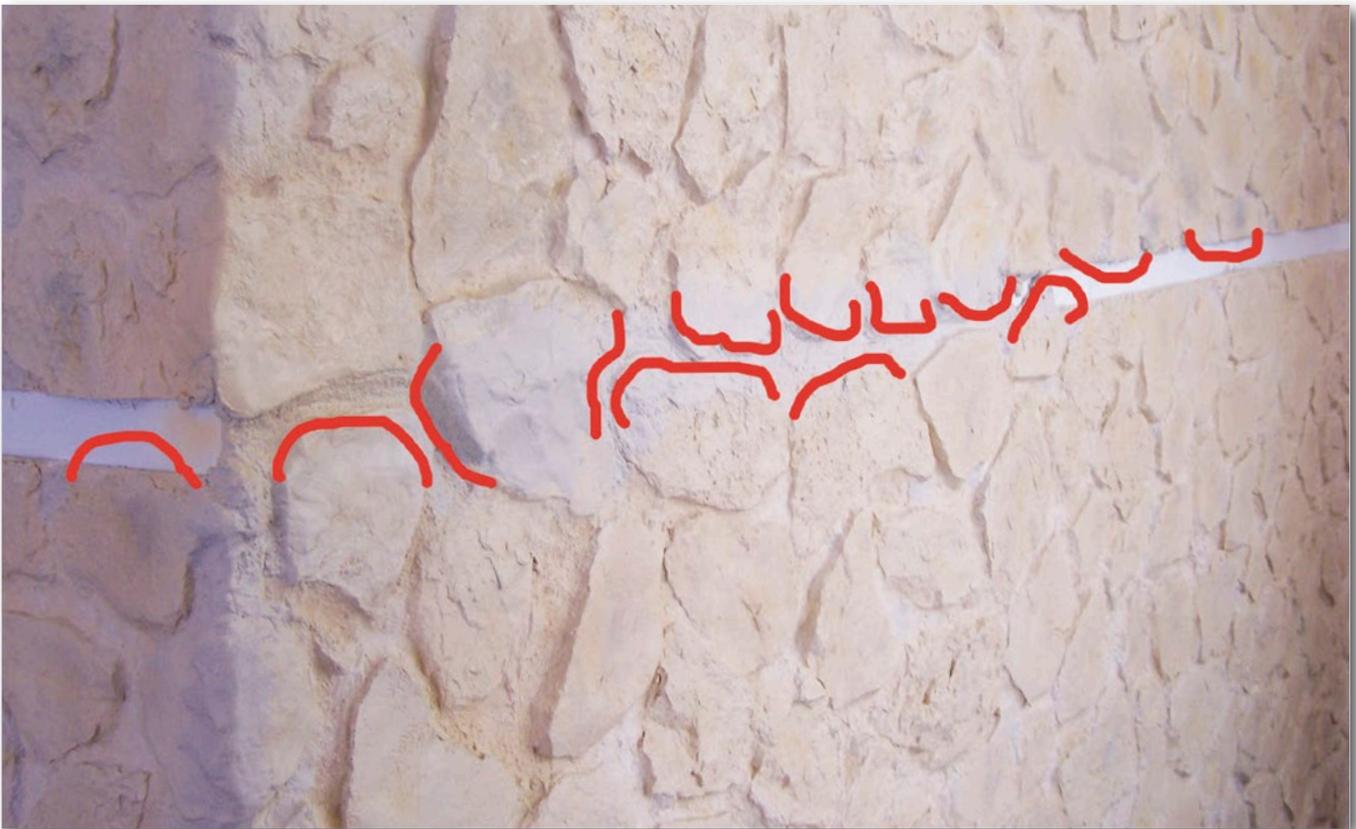
Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHQDA66-Wcs&t=45s>

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PLEASE NOTE Model manageable areas so that the filler does not become too hard for subsequent work (hardening time for 2-C filler only approx. 20 min).

Subsequent sanding and modification will otherwise be very difficult.

The filler is only applied roughly using the scraper; the stone shape is primarily modelled by dabbing and pressing using the flat brush - to recreate the stone. When using 2-C polyester filler, the brush is also dipped in acetone (not included in the delivery). 1-C filler is only modelled with water.



The aim of the sealing is to conceal the straight panel edge.

That's why we shape stones or modify their shape from panel to panel - to get rid of the straight-line cut in the overall image.



1

1. We paint in 3 shades:

PLEASE NOTE

Only start painting once all the filler has hardened, and ensure sufficient aeration during painting.

Shake the cans well before use so that the pigments are properly mixed with the solvent and matting paste.

Do a test spray on a leftover piece beforehand.

The sealed areas are first painted with the „base“ colour approx. 20 cm away from the panel. Only perform brief sprays to prevent the paint being too wet.

Once the base coat has dried, the „patinating“ paint is applied in selected areas.

Once the stones have been fully painted and the paint is dry, the look is finished with the „join“ paint.

PLEASE NOTE

Applying several thin coats of paint produces a better result than one intensive application.

Joins and stones are colour co-ordinated where deemed suitable.

The spray can's nozzle can be adjusted accordingly here.

General comment on painting

Always spray away from the sealed areas - sometimes join, sometimes stone - to detract from the cutting edge.

Light patination (spraying approx. 60 cm away) enables even better connection between the areas. (Fig. 2) The spray can is held diagonally to the wall to prevent the stones from being painted all over.

Excessive paint application is easily fixed by using a brush moistened with acetone.



PLEASE NOTE Join painting

The join can be easily painted using the adjustable nozzle, no more than 10 cm away from the panel.

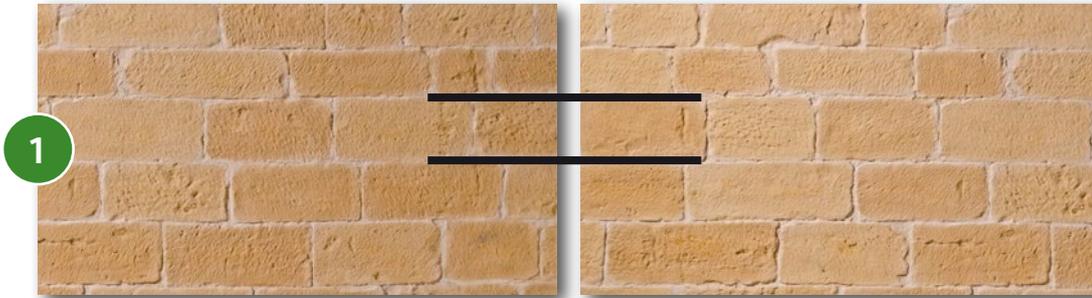
2



Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHQDA66-Wcs&t=45s>

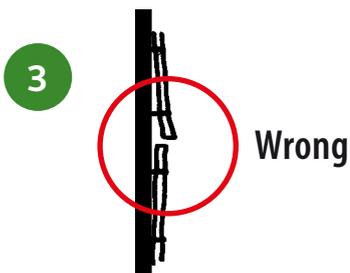
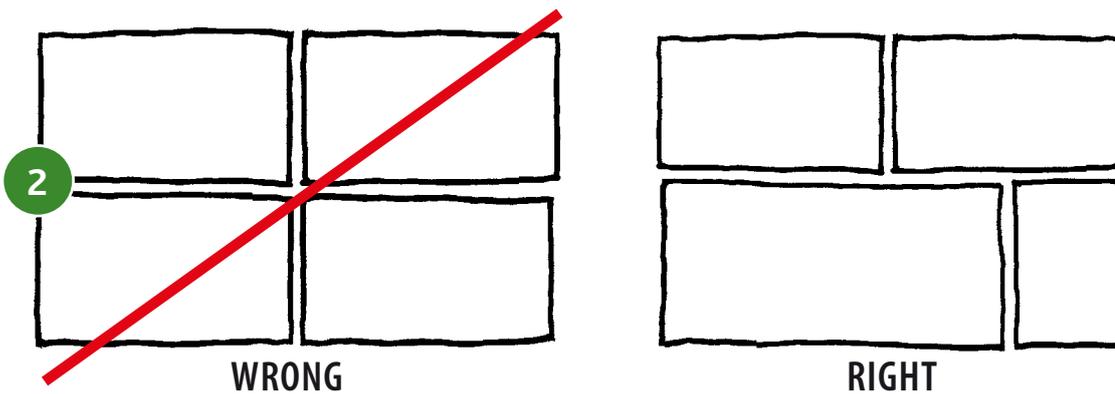
1. Stone joins

Always position the panels in such a way that the stone join is properly aligned with the panels are positioned alongside one another. This creates fluidity.



Cross joins should be avoided

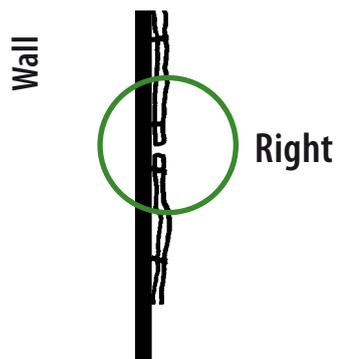
If you always start assembling the panels at the bottom left of the wall, you will avoid cross joins.



PLEASE NOTE – applicable to all panel types:

Make sure opposite edges are firmly press-dowelled/screwed onto the base.

This spares the need for additional filling and eliminates any unnatural-looking panel joins (Fig. 3).



Thumb-width joins on all sides for all panels except Lascas (only fitted with vertical joins)

Panels need to be fitted a good thumb-width apart, even for horizontal joins, so that the joins can be modelled accordingly later on.

If you place the screws or dowels as far into the joins as possible, you will only need to fill and touch up the joins, not the stone areas - making the work much quicker and easier.



1-2. Panel joins

To achieve an optimum result, you can use a jigsaw or angle grinder to cut indents into the panels' vertical edges, so that you only need to seal one join.



3-4. Modelling and touching up

Cavities are filled so that the necessary quantity of filler can be applied and a join can be recreated.

To finish, the filler is modelled using a brush dipped in acetone until the join matches the panels' natural cement joint (smearing and dabbing).



Painting using the supplied spray paints

Joins and stones are colour co-ordinated.

The sealed areas are first painted with the „base“ colour“ approx. 20 cm away from the panel. Only perform brief sprays to prevent the paint being too wet.

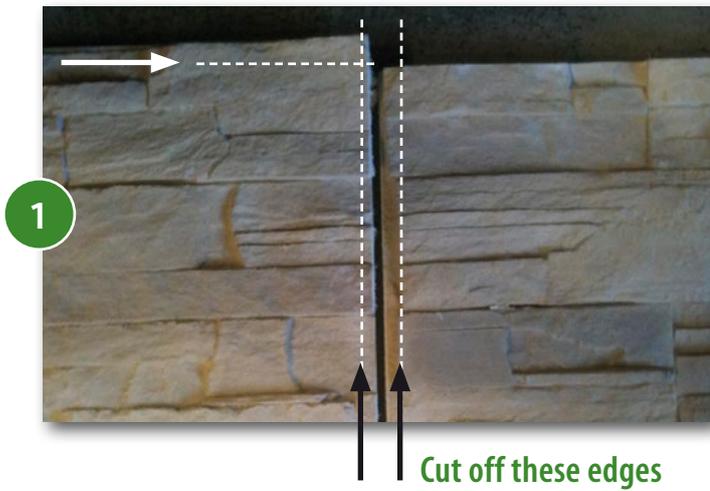
Once the base coat has dried the „patinating“ paint is applied in selected areas. Once the stones have been fully painted, the look is finished with the „join“ paint.



PLEASE NOTE Applying several thin coats of paint produces a better result than one intensive application.

Joins and stones are colour co-ordinated where deemed appropriate. To blend the stone touch-ups with the rest of the area, paint should also be applied here and there away from the joins.

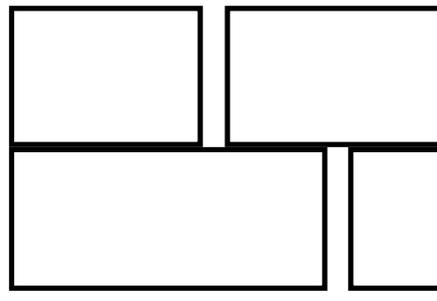
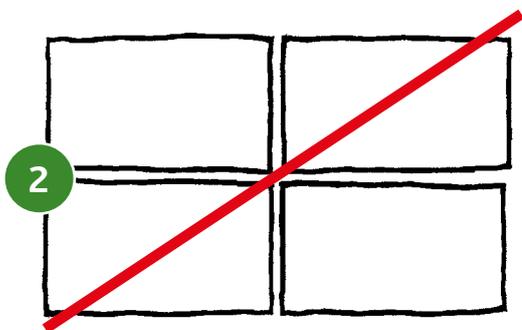
Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHQDA66-Wcs&t=45s>



1. Before assembly, the panel must be cut if necessary, ideally with a circular saw or angle grinder. A production-related edge may need to be cut off on one side of the panel (2-3 cm).

Why?

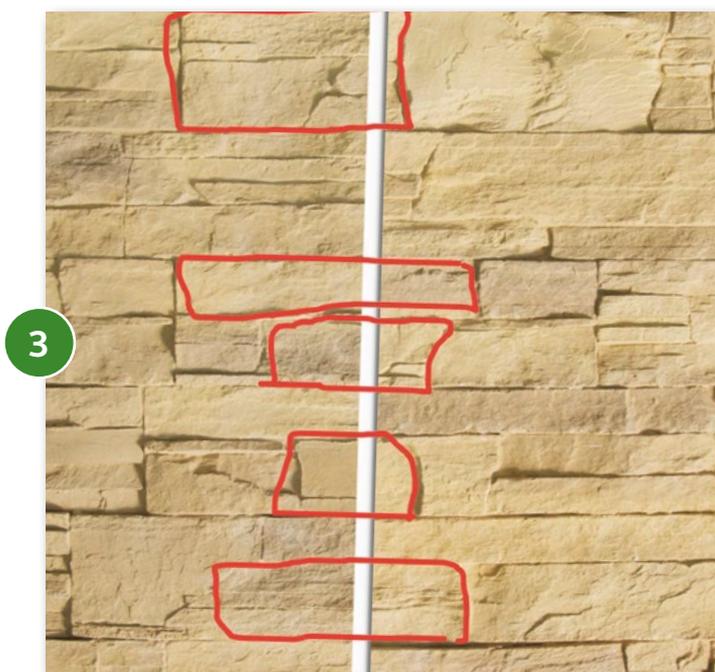
Because, for example, the vertical intersection is more difficult for Lascas panels if one edge is more pronounced and the opposite one flatter.



PLEASE NOTE

Lascas panels are mounted horizontally without joints, vertical joints approx. 3 cm.

This allows the stones to be better aligned and modelled.



3. Horizontal stone layers

Adjacent panels must have the same size stones at their edges to ensure the vertical joint is easier to touch up after fitting.

Pictured here are the sawn original panel edges.

You can see that the stone layers are about the same size.

To avoid vertical impacts can also optionally be geared with Flex.



1. Touching up horizontal joins

The edge-fitted panels are touched up with a small amount of filler. This requires a flat brush, filler and acetone. The filler is smeared over the thin joins (Fig. 3).



2.–4. Touching up vertical joins

To touch up the vertical joins so that they are no longer visible, you also need to recreate the stones horizontally to the right and left of the joins. Stone joins are blended with the edge of the filler (2A). This requires a flat brush, filler and acetone.



PLEASE NOTE Painting the joins

The joins can easily be painted using the adjustable nozzle, no more than 10 cm from the panel.



5. Final painting

When painting the stones after modelling, use cardboard to cover either the joint or the stone.

PLEASE NOTE

Black and white installations are usually painted all over after assembly. This creates the perfect result, because both black and white are difficult to spot-paint later on.

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHQDA66-Wcs&t=45s>

Corners and switches



1. Preliminary work

The area is measured, and the relevant piece cut off the panel. A gap of approx. 1 cm is left at the edges to enable better modelling of the broken stone panel, as the stones are shaped in a more rounded fashion (e.g. 40 cm-wide pillar = 38-cm panel width).

2. The cavities may be filled with construction foam before sealing.

3. The stones should be positioned opposite one another at the corners so that they can be supplemented to form entire shapes.

Pictured here is the Lajas panel

4. Fitted switches

require a spacer ring (available from specialised electrical retailers) (Fig. D) to balance out the panel thickness. The switch cover is masked and lined with filler, or the socket is cut out in a rectangular shape and filled in. In this case, no spacer rings are required.

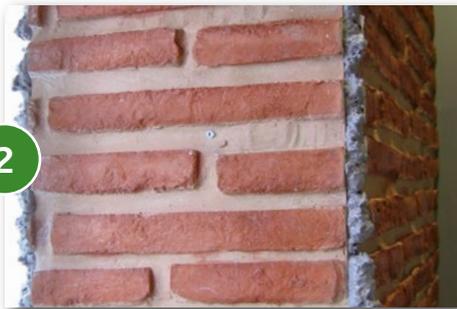
5-6. Counter-sunk installations

The socket openings can be drilled out using the appropriate drill.

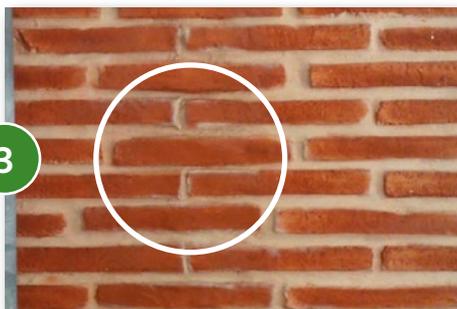
The panel was cut out for the cover, and adjusted with filler after the switch panel was fitted.



1



2



3



4



5



1. Assembly

When assembling Ladrillo, please ensure the joints and stones are properly aligned with one another.

2. Foaming

Realistic corners are prepared with foaming. Once the overhanging foam has been removed, the corners and joints are modelled with filler in such a way that both stones and joints can be recreated.

3. Vertical joints

Fitting Ladrillo panels requires a thumb-width joint between the panels, both at the top (depending on joint), and, when fitted next to one another, on the sides.

The filler is used to model the stones in such a way that the stones do not become too long. A vertical joint creates natural-looking lengths. Short pieces, on the other hand, are formed into a length of stone by simply closing the joint.

4. Painting

When painting, first the stones then the joints are sprayed. You can adjust the spray can nozzle accordingly (see page 13).

5. Stone proportions

Completed corner.

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHQDA66-Wcs&t=45s>

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