

Real Stone Cladding

12 | 15 | 20 mm
sandstone ashlar

Thin Sandstone Ashlar **Catalogue**



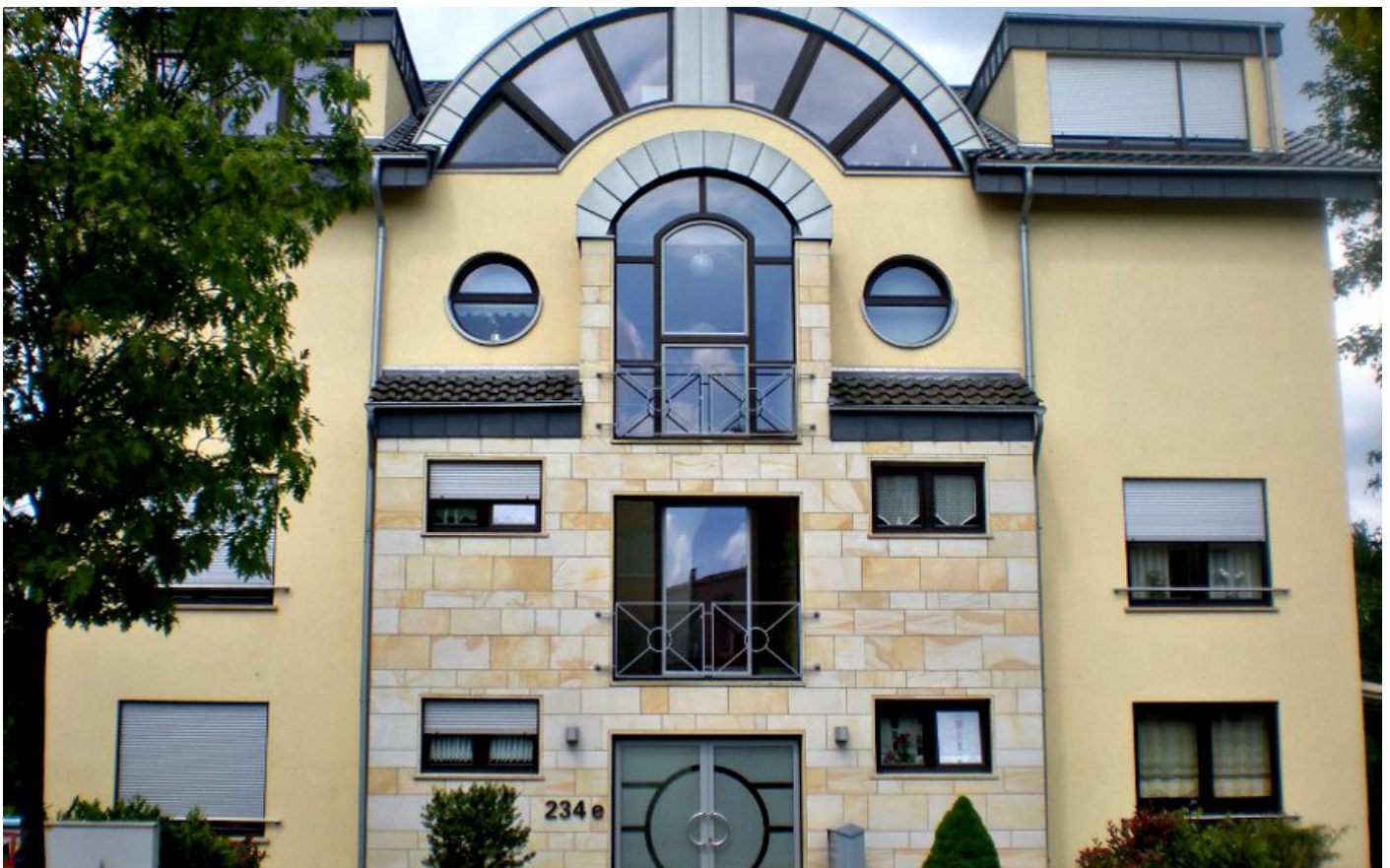
SANDSTONE ASHLAR

12 | 15 | 20 MM

Ashlar sandstone is the most desired and expensive stone finish for any facade. It is now available as tiles as thin as only 12 mm offering a time and cost effective solution.

Final effect?

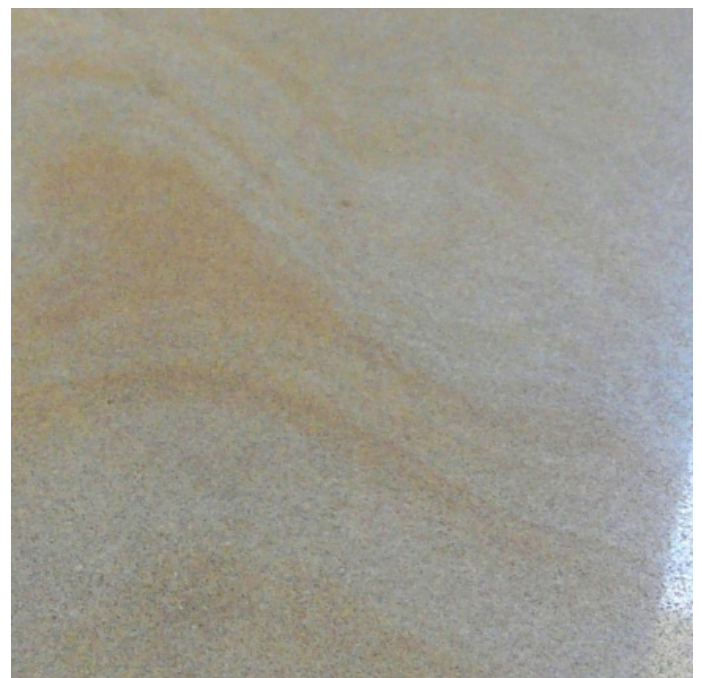
When finished and pointed with fine lime mortar, it is indistinguishable from full thickness ashlar walling. Suitable for all kinds of developments, from a feature wall to large commercial projects.





block of flats

This natural ashlar sandstone is so lightweight that it is possible to fix it using adhesives only. With addition of fine ashlar mortar the finish will make any project look like a grand design.





manor house

residential and commercial
new build or renovation



commercial building



terraced housing

any construction method



boundary wall



Why use 20 mm ashlar?

natural

our sandstones are products of nature. We source only fine natural sandstones with excellent technical properties which can be thinly cut.

prestigious

no matter if it is a renovation or a new construction project, ashlar sandstone gives an instant edge and irresistible kerb appeal, also resulting in higher property value.

modern

perfect solution for low-carbon and passive housing as it is now possible to achieve ashlar finish on externally insulated buildings and insulated concrete formwork.

simple

as opposed to ashlar masonry, installation is easy and it is possible to finish facades without specialist knowledge and skills of a stonemason.

passive

externally insulated buildings are the choice in passive house construction due to virtual elimination of cold-bridging. Unlike walling masonry, thin ashlar will not adversely affect insulation of the building.

economical

not only is it more affordable to purchase and transport thin ashlar, but even greater savings can be achieved on labour. Architectural elements such as lintels and quoins are available as well.

versatile

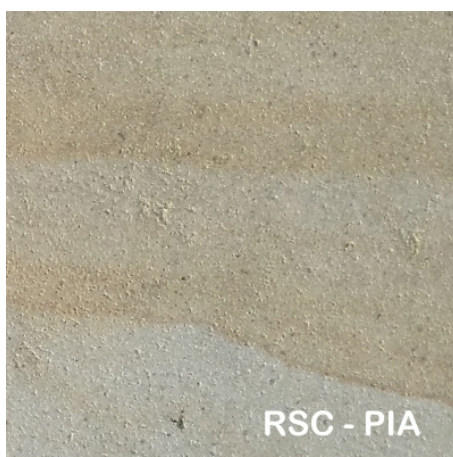
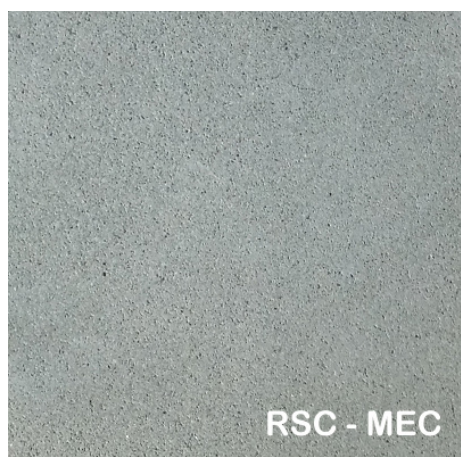
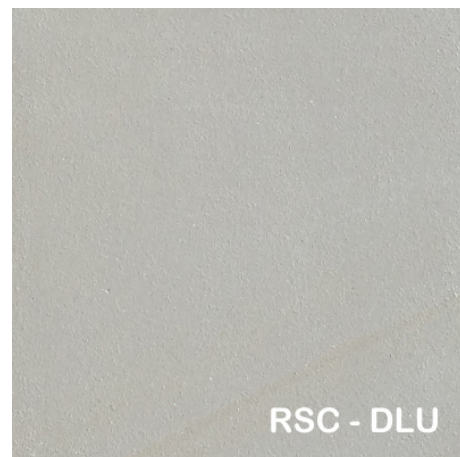
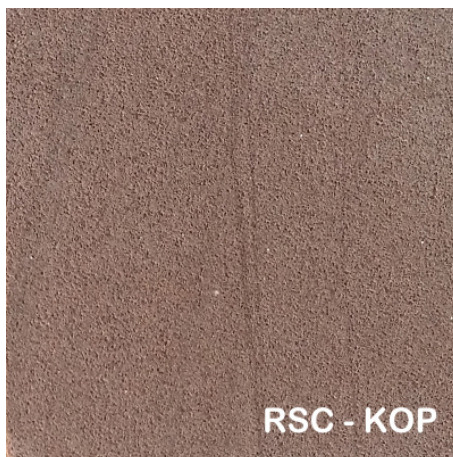
suitable for cavity wall construction, externally insulated solid wall construction, timber frame and insulated concrete formwork. new build and renovation projects.

clean

it is now possible to maintain the sandstone facade clean, fresh and crisp in colour. With our range of sandstone sealers based on nano technology it could not be easier.

Colours

This list is not exhaustive. Please contact us if you are looking for different colours.



FIXING INSTRUCTIONS

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Thin ashlar sandstone is a very fragile material which can easily be chipped. Therefore it should be handled carefully and kept away from hard or uneven surfaces.

FIXINGS

Fixings are used at heights over 2.4 m and with large format tiles. When cutting slots for fixing brackets, the stone tile should be restrained in a stable position in order to avoid chipping or damaging the edges. Grind a slot in the back of the tile with small angle grinder fitted with thin diamond disc (ideally mounted on grooving machine), fit the stainless steel clip into the slot so that it locks tightly. Prepare a number of tiles at a time for quicker installation. Spread the adhesive on the back of the tile leaving no gaps, and start fixing in the same way as fitting ceramic tiles. Please note that adhesive must be applied to both the wall, and sandstone tiles.

ADHESIVE

Adhesive must be applied evenly, without leaving any gaps, to both the wall and the ashlar. It is best applied using 10 mm notched trowel. Adhesive layer should be at least 3 mm thick.

SPACING

5 -10 mm gap should be maintained between the tiles and should be filled with fine ashlar mortar. 'T' spacers can be used for even setting out of the ashlar. Mortar joints should be filled with lime mortar, ideally fine ashlar mortar,.



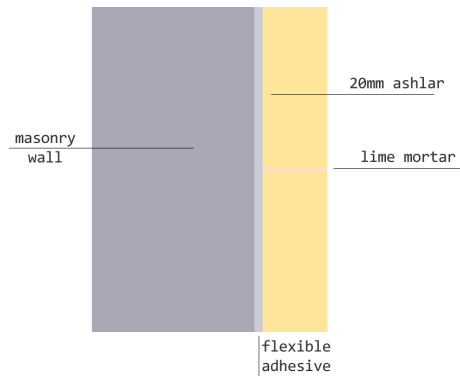
SEALING

In order to prevent sandstone from staining and elements, after the mortar is dry, the elevation should be treated with proprietary hydrophobic sealer. Further information on our sealers is available on request.

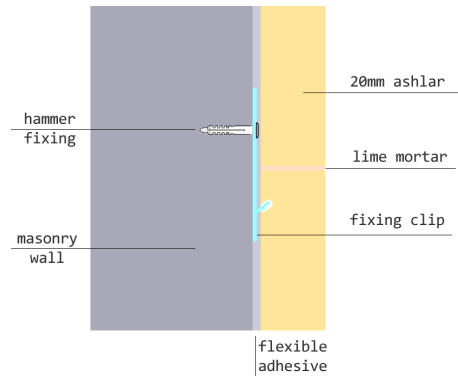
EXPANSION JOINTS

Larger walls should be divided into smaller areas at a maximum of 6 x 6 m. Any expansion joints required can be designed to run via the mortar joint, using proprietary silicone based or polyurethane expansion material. In case of external insulation, the expansion gap should be provided all the way through the depth of insulation.

MASONRY BLOCK OR BRICK WALL FIXING DETAILS



ADHESIVE



ADHESIVE + FIXINGS

1. It is the most straightforward installation method. Ashlar tiles are fitted directly onto the masonry wall using adhesive. The wall can be made of concrete block, aerated block, brick or any other solid or cavity masonry wall.
2. The wall should be clean, dry and even (free of any elements, such as lumps of mortar). It could be primed for better adhesion with acrylic primers..
3. Installation of 20 mm ashlar at heights greater than 2.4 m requires secondary mechanical fixings such as Rai-Fix system. In the case of masonry wall, fixing clips should be fixed to the wall using hammer fixings with plastic plugs.
4. Pockets for fixings are cut using angle grinder fitted with fine diamond blade as per fixing instructions.

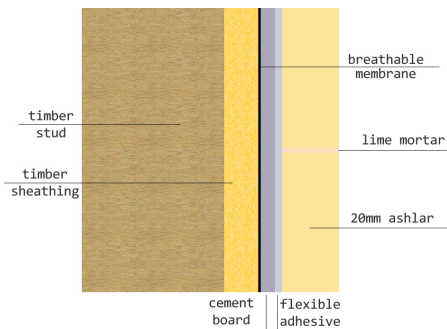
1. brickwork or blockwork masonry wall

2. flexible adhesive

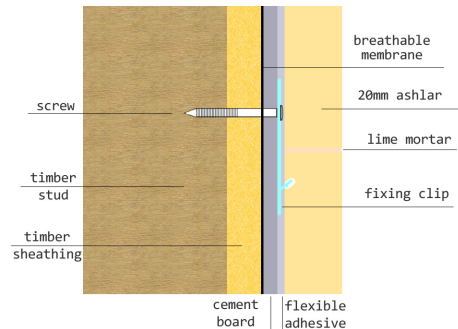
3. 12, 15 or 20 mm thin ashlar sandstone cladding



TIMBER FRAMED WALL FIXING DETAILS



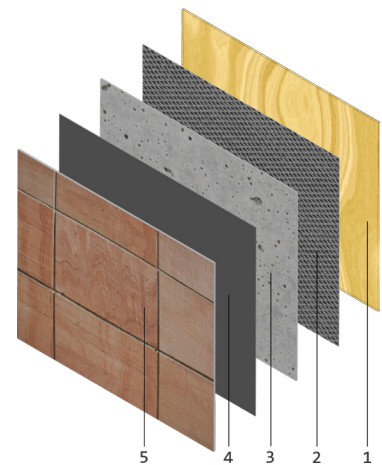
ADHESIVE



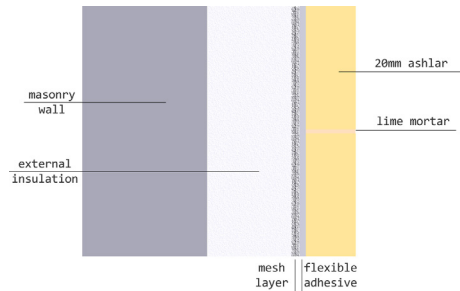
ADHESIVE + FIXINGS

1. Timber wall installation requires a stable substrate for the stone to be fitted onto. This can be best achieved by the use of a cement board on timber battens. The cement board provides the fitting surface for stone, and its spacing from the timber sheathing provides ventilation. Cement board should be screwed directly into timber battens.
2. Cement board provides the substrate on which the ashlar cladding is fitted. At this stage, fitting should proceed in the same way as on masonry wall, with or without mechanical fixings.
3. Installation with mechanical fixings requires proprietary screws that will go through cement board and penetrate into wood material, in this case timber sheathing and timber studs.
4. 12 or 15 mm sandstone is very lightweight (27 kg and 34 kg respectively), which is no heavier than standard dry dash render, therefore it is a perfect cladding material for timber frame construction.
5. Similar method of fixing applies to steel frame construction (steel studs instead of timber studs).

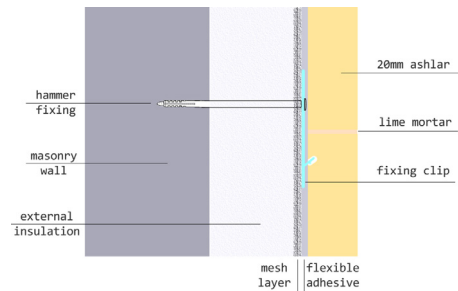
1. timber wall lined with sheathing material, such as OSB or plywood, and lined
2. breathable membrane
3. cement board on timber battens fixed to timber frame construction
4. flexible adhesive
5. 12, 15 or 20 mm thin ashlar sandstone cladding



EXTERNALLY INSULATED WALL & INSULATED CONCRETE FORMWORK (ICF) FIXING DETAILS



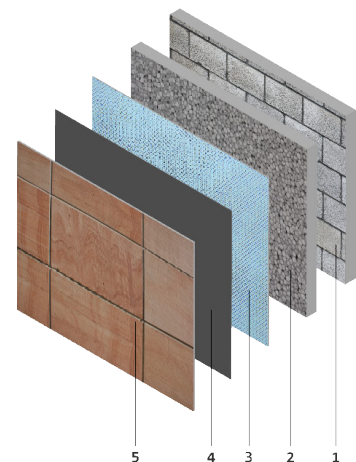
ADHESIVE



ADHESIVE + FIXINGS

1. External insulation should be fitted as per manufacturer's instructions. There are variety of insulation options available. Insulation boards are usually fixed using both contact adhesive as well as mechanical fixings. The number of fixings is determined by the wall type, thickness of insulation boards as well as the weight of cladding material.
2. Mesh layer consists of 2 layers of mesh adhesive and the mesh itself. First layer goes directly on insulation board and the mesh is embedded into this layer. Second layer is applied once the first layer has dried, typically after 24 hours.
3. Mesh layer provides the final surface on which the ashlar cladding is fitted. At this stage, fitting should proceed in the same way as on masonry wall, with or without mechanical fixings.
4. In adhesive plus fixings installation, the fixing screws should extend right through the insulation material, and penetrate 60 mm into the masonry wall.

1. masonry wall, usually solid wall construction
2. external insulation such as PIR, EPS or Neopor fixed to masonry wall, usually using adhesive and insulation anchors
3. mesh layer consisting of plastic or metal mesh glued to insulation and covered with mesh adhesive
4. flexible adhesive
5. 12, 15 or 20 mm thin ashlar sandstone cladding



ARCHITECTURAL ITEMS

QUOINS

Smooth polished quoins can be provided for natural finish at corners and window and door reveals. Solid quoin finish makes it impossible to distinguish thin ashlar cladding from standard bed ashlar walling.



LINTELS

Lintels or window heads can be provided as thin elements to cover standard concrete lintels (usually in renovation) or full thickness stone lintels can be provided (usually new-build).

SILLS

Window sills or stone steps can be supplied based on standard sizes or according to architects drawings.

Internal window sills can also be supplied.

OTHER ARCHITECTURAL ITEMS

String or plinth courses, stone bands and other architectural elements or ornamental work can also be provided.



window detail

ELEMENTS

ASHLAR SANDSTONE

12 mm ashlar weighs about 27 kg per sqm,
and 15 mm ashlar about 34 kg per sqm.

20 mm ashlar weighs about 40 kilograms per
sqm. It can be fixed using adhesive only on
walls with heights up to 2.4m with maximum
tile size of 610 x 305 mm. Above this height /
size secondary mechanical fixings are required.



ADHESIVE

Specially formulated flexible adhesive to C2TE
or C2TE S1 specification, which is both frost
and water proof, non-slip with extended open
time. Generally adhesive should be white.

MECHANICAL FIXINGS

Patented Rai-Fix fixing clip made of stainless steel , used as a secondary
mechanical fixing providing support of up to 100 kg each. Should be used 1no
per tile up to 600 x 600 mm and 2no per tile up to 900 x 900 mm. This system
offers a precise and additional, safe mechanical fixing system.

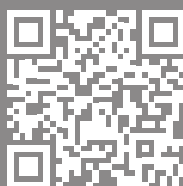


LIME MORTAR

As it is the case with ashlar walling, thin ashlar
cladding should also be pointed with lime mortar,
ideally with fine ashlar mortar.



thin sandstone ashlar catalogue



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