Guide for specifying ArcusStonecoat™ and ArcusPlaster™

The following guide is offered to assist design professionals and others involved in the specification process for ArcusStone® Decorative Coatings.

It is intended to be used in conjunction with the CSI formatted Division 9 ArcusStone Specification when developing a project spec. The category selections given for each product are necessary parts of the complete specification. Contact ArcusStone Technical Services at (415) 339-4060 ext. 204 with any questions.

Specifying ArcusStonecoat™

Color Selections:

- Standard color # _____
    (Example: PCH50 Champagne)

- Custom color to match _____
    (Example: Sherwin Williams SW5150 "Loco Lavender")

Texture Selections:

➢ Chateau
    Replication of a travertine with random pitting over approximately 30 to 40% of the surface area.

    Sandstone
    Entire finish is textured similar to coarse sand, with no smooth areas.

➢ Smooth
    Entire finish is flat and level without pitting or texture. Appropriate for countertops, cast pieces and coated EPS foam shapes.

➢ Custom
    Examples include Antique Roman / chiseled texture where the surface is slightly   pitted and burnished, then joint pattern lines cut and random "stones" struck   with angled chisel marks.

Finish Selections:

❖ Hand stoned
    Material is compacted using a granite Rubbing Stone and / or poly float. This method provides the greatest level of monochromatic, flat sheen finish.

❖ Wet Burnished
    Material is compacted using a 120g flex disc mounted on a 3000 to 7000 rpm angle grinder or sander/polisher. This method provides the highest level of color movement and mottling of the material, with areas of higher sheen or polish interspersed with areas of lower sheen or polish. NOTE: Due to the nature of this finishing process which involves finishing the material when it is still in its' initial plastic state when it is still relatively soft, it is best reserved for flat vertical and horizontal applications, not detailed shapes or profiles.

❖ Dry Burnished
    Material is hand stoned initially, then burnished / polished with Sait™ conditioning pads and detail sanders after the material has cured for a minimum of 16 to 24 hours.

Suitable for applications where varying contours are part of the application, such as bull nosing on window sills.

Joint Pattern:
    Running Bond
    Provides a pattern where all of the "stones" are of the same height and length, and where each course is staggered to provide an offset equal to one half the total length of the stone relative to the adjacent courses above and below.
    Stacked Bond
    Provides a pattern where all of the "stones" are of the same size and length, but are stacked without any offset, creating the look of a grid.
    European Bond
    Provides a pattern where the heights of the courses vary and the length of the individual stones varies, along with varying offset dimensions. Also known as a "castle pattern".
    Random Interlock
    Provides a pattern where the stones are of varying dimensions, which results in an interlocking array, with no discernable continuity or continuation of horizontal or vertical courses.

Joint Edge Profile:
    Tumbled Edge
    This is the standard edge profile for ArcusStonecoat applications. The joints are struck a few hours after application of the material, which will naturally result in a variegated or
    tumbled edge due to larger aggregate in the material tumbling out as the joint tool is pulled along through the material.
    Rolled Edge
    A rolled edge is achieved by first striking the tumbled edges, then immediately softening the edges by rounding over using a poly float or steel trowel.
    Square Edge
    Can be achieved by using dry cut diamond blades, routers and roto-zip saws to cut the joints after the material has set up and cured for at least 16 hours. Another method that can be used is to attach a grid of the desired pattern to the substrate prior to the ArcusStonecoat application, which is then removed the day after the ArcusStonecoat application.

Joint Treatment:
    Filled and Raked
    This is the standard joint treatment for ArcusStonecoat. The joints are filled with ArcusStone Textured Elastomeric Caulk or ArcusPlaster, then tooled and raked out to provide an inset joint with shadow lines.
    Filled Flush
    Installed similar to a raked joint, but fill material is struck off flush with the adjacent ArcusStonecoat, without indent or shadow lines.
    Unfilled Joint
    This treatment is achieved by removing approximately one half of the total thickness of the ArcusStonecoat in creating the joints, and brushing away any loose debris. Typically, the joints have a tumbled

edge as the joints are usually struck within a few hours of the
ArcusStonecoat application. However, if a square edge profile is
desired, the joints can be sawn the day after the ArcusStonecoat
application. In either case, the joints are not subsequently filled
with other materials such as the ArcusStone Caulk or ArcusPlaster.

Sealer Choices:
<u>Penetrating Water Repellent</u>
Provides excellent protection against excessive water gain and
guards against the emergence of efflorescence and the effects of long
term UV light exposure. The use of this type of sealer is required on
ArcusStonecoat applications for water features (fountains, etc.), wet
locations (shower surrounds), and horizontal work, including
countertops.
<u>Topcoat</u>
Provides additional protection at the surface against abrasion,
staining from numerous sources, and UV light. Available in Semi-gloss
or Matte sheen. Uses include patios, floors, countertops, and cast or
coated pieces where a higher degree of shine may be desired such as a
fireplace surround.
<u>Topcoat Plus</u>
Affords the highest degree of protection from abrasion, tire
marks, stains and UV light degradation. Suitable for industrial floor
applications, garage slabs, driveways, patios, countertops, and other
applications where a higher level of protection is desired.
Available in Semi-gloss or Matte sheen.
<u>No Sealer</u>
There are many ArcusStonecoat applications that would not require
the use of a sealer, such as exterior or interior vertical wall
surfaces. Please refer to the Sealer Section of this publication to
review the ArcusStone general requirements for the use of sealers.

Specifying ArcusPlaster™

Color Selections:
- Standard color # _____
   (Example: PFC13 French Cream)

- Custom color to match _____
   (Example: Sherwin Williams SW2000 "Millennium Madness")

Texture Selections:
➢ <u>Heavy Trowel</u>
Provides a finish with more and deeper undulations, "cat
faces", and divots. Color "movement" or mottling is the highest with
this level of texture.
<u>Medium Trowel</u>
Finish has fewer and shallower undulations, "cat faces" and
divots than the Heavy Trowel texture. Color movement / mottling is less
than the Heavy Trowel texture.
➢ <u>Light Trowel</u>

Minimal undulations with far less and much smaller "cat faces", divots, and other features. Color movement is much less, presenting a subtle cloudy appearance.

▷ <u>Custom</u>

Examples include brocade, lace, and the use of "throwing sands" that are broadcast onto the wet material, tamped in with a trowel, then sponged to give the appearance of an aged, European style plaster.

Finish Selections:

<u>Sponged</u>

Material is compacted and the features / undulations softened using a large, dampened hydrophilic sponge, covering the area in a circular motion, raising the sand, then moving on. A second, dry sponge is used to flick the sand from the surface after the material sets up awhile longer. This finish provides a subtle, cloudy movement or mottling of the color.

<u>Sponged / Floated</u>

Material is compacted and the features softened as in the Sponged Finish above, except that the second sponging is replaced with the use of a poly float to push the sand back down and create random areas that are more dense with slightly more color movement or mottling.

<u>Custom</u>

Examples include variations on the Sponged Finish such as burnishing / polishing with the Sait™ conditioning pads and detail sanders after the material has cured for a minimum of16 to 24 hours to achieve a very smooth surface for interior accent walls.

Sealer Choices:

<u>Penetrating Water Repellent</u>

Provides excellent protection against excessive water gain and guards against the emergence of efflorescence and the effects of long term UV light exposure. The use of this type of sealer is required on ArcusPlaster applications in geographic areas of high freeze/thaw cycling, extreme heat and UV light exposure (mountainous and arid regions).

<u>No Sealer</u>

There are many ArcusPlaster applications that would not require the use of a sealer, such interior ceiling and wall surfaces. Please refer to the Sealer Section of this publication to review the ArcusStone general requirements for the use of sealers.