

Stone-Like Waterfall Restoration System Instructions

1. Pressure Wash:

- a. 3000+ psi to remove open pores and loosened sealer.
- b. Help to expose minor cracking and open major cracks.
- c. Use air-hose or leaf blower to remove puddles and water in cracks
- d. Allow to dry

2. Address Substrate Cracks:

- a. While drying can address cracks
- b. Using personal protection equipment, use an angle grinder to open cracks in a "V" notch or inverted trapezoid
- c. Air hose or leaf blower to blow out loosened debris
- d. Use STONE-FAST PATCH per Specification Sheet Instructions mixing equal small amounts of Part-A and Part-B and adding 30-grit sand to create a slurry mix for patching the crack.
- e. Mixing of this is by stir stick by hand and should be done in as little as minute.
- f. The working time of 4oz A + 4oz B may be 10-15 minutes in 75F weather and having the Stone-Fast Patch pre-chilled - not frozen.
- g. While patching also be molding and smoothing the patch to keep with the contour of the rock or surface. Must wear heavy strength chemical resistant gloves in this process patching, shaping, and smoothing process.
- h. Brush off excess debris and allow to dry, drying time is typically about 1 hour.
- i. Note: You are not repairing cracks and you should not warranty such. You are doing a cosmetic mending where the crack might not return. But substrate cracks are structural. You are offering a cosmetic approach that could prove to be long-term and often does.

3. Sand, Sweep, and Pressure Blow:

- a. Upon drying you may need to lightly grind or sand the patch to be flush to substrate.
- b. You may need to use a wire brush to knock off unwanted epoxy debris that is adhering to the substrate.
- c. Sweep and blow off dust and debris for next step

4. Apply Waterproofing Membrane:

- a. STONE-HYDRO MEMBRANE should be mixed in its bucket to give an even consistency.
- b. Then it can be brushed or rolled on all surfaces that will be submerged in water or have running water.
- c. It will turn from a tan color to a burnt orange color upon drying, which can be 30 minutes to a couple hours depending on thickness of the application.

5. Prime other surfaces to be coated:

- a. STONE-BOND POLYMER can be mixed as 2 parts of the polymer to 1 part water. This mixture can be brushed or rolled over the structure in all areas that will be textured. **DO NOT PRIME OVER THE STONE-HYDRO MEMBRANE.** Priming is to help adhesion of the texture while reducing the outgassing of the substrate as it absorbs the moisture of the wet texture which will be applied.

6. Mix and apply STONE-LIKE TEXTURE:

- a. We recommend the following coats:
 - i. One coat over the Stone Hydro surfaced area and allow to dry, then do a second coat over the entire structure which would yield two coats over the areas having the most water contact when used.
 - ii. Or do two coats over the entire structure allowing the first coat to dry before applying the second coat.
- b. Mixing steps:
 - i. In a five-gallon bucket.
 - ii. Add 2 or 2.5 quarts of STONE-BOND POLYMER.
 - iii. Add 4 to 5 quarts of water.
 - iv. Add caps of Stone Color-It (3-7 caps typically) per the basic rock color of choice. This step accentuates the same color when the color is applied topically later in the "Stone Like" System process. Do not use Stone Paint-It Colors for this integral color step.
 - v. Mix with paddle or grout mixer.
 - vi. Then add one (1) bag of Paragon Texture Blend. Typically add ½ bag and mix and finish with by adding the remainder of the bag and continue to mix.

6. Mix and apply STONE-LIKE TEXTURE (cont.):

b. Mixing steps (cont.):

- vii. Blend 2-4 minutes until uniform. In hot climates use chilled water to slow the setting of Texture Blend. Keeping polymer and bags in shade helps as well.
- viii. Upon mixing you are immediately ready to use the Texture.
- ix. A 50 lb. bag yields between 60-90 square feet depending on texture thickness which should be about 1/16" and the actual substrate porosity.

c. Applying methods

- i. Pour and spread by gloved hand is a quick way to follow the contour of the existing substrate. Watch for finger marks and be sure to allow material to set up slightly and come back with a clean glove and work marks out.
- ii. Should you use a hopper gun, spray the texture using the largest or 2nd largest orifice with 7-11psi at the head will help get material onto the surface. This material can then be smooth by hand.
- iii. In your second coat, you can use a deck brush to stipple the surface which will also eliminate finger marks while also giving a rough texture feel of granite?
- iv. In your second coat, you can use a damp sponge to smooth surfaces to feel more like pond rock and limestone.
- v. In your second coat, you may do a minimal amount of hand knock down or smoothing as the splatter texture finish suits the desired finish.
- vi. Should you have a built in stone slide, it is important to use a damp sponge to create smoothness of this surface from the top, sides, and bottom lip of the slide.

d. Allow to dry thoroughly before coloring:

- i. As surface dries it will lose darkened shading and will not be colder to the touch as the other dried cement surfaces that are nearby.
- ii. Upon complete drying you are now able to do topical coloring.

7. Topical Coloring:

- a. Topical coloring is required of all Stone-Like projects.

7. Topical Coloring (cont.):

- b. The key to all coloring projects is to use several colors as they are designed to create layering and pigmentation to achieve natural stone finishes that do not look faux or painted. Stone Color-It and Stone Paint-It are used to create coloring, depth, and pigmentation expected in natural stone. These colorants can even be used to give aspects of those colors into natural rock that has been previously pressure washed. Such coloring is effectively used to bring natural rocks to compliment the coloring of the synthetic rock features.
- c. STONE COLOR-IT colors and STONE PAINT-IT colors are interchangeable as topical colorants and provide you with an extensive selection of combinations to achieve the authentic look desired.
- d. Stone Color-It is a dispersion penetrating coloring to create overall color, layering, aging, shadowing, and other effects. Follow directions for caps to water mix.
- e. Stone Paint-It is a paint-like colorant which is used to achieve speckling pigmented looks for your rock features. Follow directions for ounces to water mix ratio for these.
- f. Topical coloring can be achieved with spray bottles, pump sprayers, or paint-spraying equipment. It can also be sponged and blotted onto the surface for controlled coloring as well.
- g. If you are trying to match certain coloring or other rock features that are in proximity, we recommend using leftover Texture from this project and previous project to use as your canvass for color practice. Practice can be done on the rock feature itself on an unexposed side that is not really ever visible to your customer.
- h. Note: STONE SEAL can darken the finished color. You may intentionally desire to go lighter in your coloring. Being so, you may wish to test a non-visible patch you have colored by coating a few inches with the sealer to see how close to your desired look you have achieved. If lightening or darkening is needed, do so before sealing.
 - i. It is important to allow colors to have some amount of drying before using other colors or trying to create pigmentation. Damp surfaces will cause color run and color bleed and not hold the individual colors. Ultimately the colors turn bland and mottled.
- j. Drying is assisted by using fans.

8. Sealing:

- a. Stone Seal is designed as a penetrating sealer with UV protection commonly yielding 2-5 years of fade resistance. It is known for its ability to be applied over faded surfaces and bringing original colors back to life. As for all sealers, chemicals and wear can break them down. Recoating for surfaces like slides or at water line level may be needed. Maintaining the sealer surface should be with pH neutral cleaners and never use abrasive cleaners or sponges.
- b. Stone Seal dries to a matte-natural finish. Its solvent version will do so over a couple weeks. Its water-base version is immediate.
- c. Stone Seal can be sprayed through solvent resistant pump sprayers. Do not allow the sealer to pool or dry pooled. It is recommended that sprayed sealer should always be brushed to make sure all colored surfaces are completely covered.
- d. Two thin coats are recommended and surfaces that will be underwater or used for slides should have three thin coats. Dry time between coats can be as little as one hour. (You may wish to encourage your customer to periodically use spray or hand waxing of the slides to maintain slipperiness for greater enjoyment. It is not the role of the sealer to do this, the sealer is to protect the coloring under typical use.)
- e. Sealer should have 2-3 days dry time before putting into service. If sealer is to be chronically underwater it is recommended that it have 5-7 days cure time.

9. (Optional) Continuing Service:

- a. You may wish to offer your client a continuing service arrangement whereby you will inspect, clean, touch up, reseal on a scheduled period. Depending on the customer, the anticipated use, the previous condition of maintenance for the water feature, you may choose to have this be a year or a few years.
- b. You may predefine in the agreement the costs for the client for each and when service is scheduled your client already knows what may be incurred for materials and service costs.
- c. A rock feature is an investment just like a vehicle and the home or building itself, maintenance leads to life and enjoyment. A lack of attention by the client may result in costly repair.