Important Things To Know

**Building Codes**
Check your local, state and federal ordinances for code requirements.

**Fire Safety Information**
Panels are manufactured for exterior use only and should be installed in accordance with local, state and federal fire regulations.

**Care & Maintenance**
These panels may be installed at grade height. Consideration should be taken to safeguard against impact from equipment and flying debris. All cut edges and fasteners must be sealed with synthetic mortar to protect from UV and moisture exposure.

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**Materials & Tools**

**Recommended Tools**
- Safety Glasses
- Gloves
- Pencil
- Tape Measure
- 3" Paint Brush
- Sponge
- Bucket
- Level
- Carpenter's Square
- Utility Knife
- Caulk Gun
- Driver
- Phillips-head Bit
- 3" Phillips-head Self-tapping Screws
- 1-5/8" Phillips-head Self-tapping Screws
- Circular Saw
- Compound Miter Saw
- Jig Saw
- Table Saw
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**Typical Materials From RigidRock**

**Panels**
- Pattern 1
- Pattern 2
- Pattern 3
- Pattern 4
- Left Corner
- Right Corner
- Center Corner
- Ledger
- Synthetic Mortar

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RIGIDROCK
Installation Instructions
Commercial Application
RigidRock panels are designed to mimic the look of stone masonry. For best results maintain random patterns, even mortar lines, and staggered vertical mortar joints.

### Planning the Pattern

**RANDOM PATTERN** panels are numbered. Make sure you don’t repeat the same number panel side-by-side or directly above or below a previously installed panel.

STAGGER VERTICAL MORTAR JOINTS from row to row.

CHECK FOR LEVEL with each row.

CHECK HORIZONTAL MORTAR LINES for uniform width and spacing.

Note: As supplied by metal manufacturers, RigidRock is designed to work with J-channel, transition and trim pieces.

### Installation

**How to Start**

START LEVEL – most metal buildings are on a concrete floor or slab; check to make sure the foundation is level. If necessary, strike a chalk line.

Note: Installation on metal buildings requires reversing the M-panel.

### Setting the First Panel

**A.** ALIGN PANEL BOTTOM – on your level line.

**B.** ATTACH TOP – using 1-5/8” screws, 1/4” down, drive 3 to 4 screws evenly along the top in the ship lap.

**C.** ATTACH BOTTOM – starting 1” from bottom of panel, drive 3 to 4 screws evenly along bottom, staying within vertical mortar lines if possible. (If a mortar joint is not available, a screw may be driven through the face of the panel, and hidden later with synthetic mortar.)

FINISH ROW – attaching panels left to right, overlapping ship laps creating evenly spaced mortar joints. Repeat the process above to complete the row.

### Fitting the Last Panel

**D.** PLACE – the panel to finish row.

**E.** MARK – top and bottom where installed panel ends.

**F.** CUT – using a circular saw or table saw.

### Cutting Panels & Ledgers

These pieces are designed to cut like most conventional lumber materials. No special saws or blades are needed.

STRAIGHT CUT – Use a circular saw, jig saw or table saw.

MITER CUT – use a compound miter saw.

MORTISE – use a hand jig saw.

Note: Seal all cut edges with synthetic mortar to protect from UV and moisture exposure.
Corners
OUTSIDE CORNER
BEGIN – with a center corner piece at the bottom.
SELECT – proper corner piece to deliver random pattern as you work up.
G. ATTACH TOP – using 1-5/8” screws, drive 1 to 3 screws evenly across the ship lap on both sides and 1 to 2 screws into mortar joint on both sides.
INSIDE CORNER
H. MITER OR BUTT EDGES – of two panels, cutting as needed.
SEAL – cut edges with synthetic mortar.

Windows, Doors, Transitions and Rooflines
We recommend installing j-channel around all openings. Secure panel deep enough in j-channel to protect edge.
I. MEASURE AND CUT – like most conventional lumber materials.
J. ATTACH – through stone face as needed.
K. FINISH – seal cut edges with synthetic mortar.

Note: When cutting around outlets, spigots, openings or transitions, cut edges need to be sealed with synthetic mortar.

Ledgers (if used)
If not used we recommend using a transition as supplied by a metal building manufacturer.
L. PLACE – uncut, manufactured edges at beginning and end of row.
M. MITER – to complete outside and inside corners.
N. ATTACH – using 3” screws, toenail ledger to wall through top or face of ledger.
O. SEAL – all cut edges with synthetic mortar and match vertical tar joint width to panel.

Finishing Techniques
FINISHING FASTENER HEADS
P. COVER – with synthetic mortar.
Q. FEATHER – into mortar line or stone face using a wet, stiff brush.
R. CLEAN – unwanted mortar with damp sponge.

FINISHING CUT EDGES OF PANELS AND LEDGERS
S. SCULPT – cut edge with a utility knife to match look of panel.
T. SEAL – joints with synthetic mortar.
U. FEATHER – using a wet, stiff brush.
V. CLEAN – unwanted mortar with damp sponge.

Note: Always seal cut edges and fasteners with synthetic mortar to protect from UV and moisture exposure.
Panel Replacement

A. LOOSEN – panel and surrounding panels by locating fastener heads and backing out screws.
B. REMOVE – panel to be replaced.
C. REPLACE – with matching numbered panel and fasten all loosened panels.
D. FINISH – with synthetic mortar.

Repairing A Small Area

A. SEAL – area with synthetic mortar.
B. FEATHER – using a wet, stiff brush.
C. CLEAN – unwanted mortar with damp sponge.

Clean Up & Disposal

RigidRock is a polyurethane product and should be disposed of at a proper facility.

Terms & Vocabulary

Grade Height – is the point at which the ground intersects the foundation of the building.

Ledger – a long flat faux stone, designed to cap the top of a facing. Ledgers often serve as a transition point and a protective element to help mitigate water flow from the structure.

Manufactured Edge – this is the finished “factory” edge that has not been field cut.

Miter – or miter joint is a joint made by beveling each of two parts to be joined, usually at a 45° angle, to form a corner, usually a 90° angle.

Mortising – is to make a notch or cut to match the form of the accompanying piece or pattern.

Panel – a single sheet of exterior cladding material. Made from polyurethane, the face of the panel has a faux stone appearance with mortar lines and ship lap.

Random Pattern – the proper arrangement of panels utilizing all existing patterns without repeating the same pattern side-by-side or one on top of another.

Run – is the course or row of panels running the length of a wall or going from start point to stop point.

Ship Lap – a uniformly sized tab that runs along the top and right edge of each panel and corner. These tabs are used to help guide positioning and for fastener placement.

Stagger – the proper arrangement of each faux panel row in various zigzags and stepped fashion so that the beginning and end of each panel is offset from the row below.

Synthetic Mortar – is a highly elastic, non-structural construction finish. Formulated from 100% pure acrylic resins, this product is suitable for dispensing from a caulk gun. It was specifically developed to seal construction related areas where maximum elasticity or moisture protection is required and/or where a textured appearance is desired.