WATERTABLE

## MID-LINE BANDING

CORNICE

ENTABLATURE

## ACCENT BANDING



## STONE LEGENDS

## Accent Banding Legend



## Watertable / Banding Legend

Strictly speaking, watertable refers to bands of material at the base of a wall that are designed to weather and shed water. With today's building materials, watertable is usually decorative. Architects and designers have expanded the traditional limits to tie water table into window sills, to match or contrast with other wall coping, and even to tie into balustrade hand rail. The results can be striking.

## Ordering Watertable \& Banding

Watertable and banding are sold by the linear foot (LF). For this reason, the following steps are discussed in order to simplify the selection process. Of course, the easiest solution is to send your plans to our estimators who will provide a comprehensive estimate.

## Step 1: Selecting the Profile

Using the tables on the following pages, you will select the Profile shape that best fits your design style. We have many popular shapes to choose from and if you don't find what you like, there are more options in Chapter 9: Profiles The DNA of Stone.


Profile Example: Bastion1

Step 2: Determine Linear Foot
Using your plans or manual measurements, calculate the total linear footage of your project.



Step 3: Determine Standard Turns
Transitional turns for corners are called Copes. A standard watertable or banding unit is composed of a Cope Outside Left, a Cope Outside Right and a Straight part (see above). In most cases, the standard unit will fit your needs. Some field cutting will be required for inside corners.


Step 4: Calculate Number of Parts
The standard length $(\mathrm{Y})$ for a watertable or banding part is 36 " (or 3 linear feet). Lengths can be adusted and may require upcharges.

Now that you have all the information, you can calculated the required number of parts for your project.


## Standard Miter

The standard watertable and banding units are delivered in standard lengths ( Y ) and require some cutting in the field, primarilly for inside corners. Both straight and coped parts can be cut easily to create a mitered corner.


Unit Options
Additional options are also available to help customize your watertable and banding units. These options can help speed installation or help solve design issues where openings or corners occur.


Optional Inside Copes help speed installation and add clean transitions.


Backed Copes end the profile prior to the element for a distinct transition.


Profile shapes can die into other design elements easily, or


## STONELEGENDS

## Watertable / Banding Legend



Product Groups
Watertable
Watertable
Listed below are available catalog options as shown in this chapter. Refer to page 6 for a complete list of available TypeDescriptions, PrimaryViews and Modifiers.

| Product Groups | Type Descriptions | Primary Views |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Watertable | Modifiers |  |

## Dimension Guide

X Maximum height of the visual face (elevation)

XX On a sloped profile, the vertical portion of the profile from the slope.

Z Maximum depth of the profile $90^{\circ}$ perpendicular to the visual face (plan view).

ZZ Setting bed at the bottom of the profile to match up to a lower profile. This dimension can vary without affecting the visual face, the " $X$ " dimension, of the profile.

Werterteible, life the Becknimi (Unit ID 10224), is a!
horizonteil offiset in at Weill, sloped on top, designed to throw off wetter.

Wátertable by

## Watertable



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## Watertable

More Profile options available.
Refer to Chapter 9: Profiles -The DNA of Stone.

| Primary View |
| :--- |
| Type Description <br> Profile |



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## Watertable

Chapter 9: Profiles -The DNA of Stone contains more Profile options to choose from.

Profile
mary View


|  | X | Z | Y | XX | ZZ | P | Unit ID | Cost Factor/Lf | Weight/Lf |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bullet3 | 4" | $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 12" | - | $4{ }^{4}$ | $1{ }^{15 / 16}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10364 | 410 | 21 |
| Bullet3A | 4" | $8{ }^{15 / 16^{\prime \prime}}$ | 12 | - | $79 / 1{ }^{10}$ | $51_{2}{ }^{17}$ | 16318 | 447 | 29 |
| Bullet6 | $41_{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $6^{3 / 4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 12 | - | $51 / 4{ }^{4 \prime}$ | $1^{\prime \prime}$ | 10367 | 420 | 24 |
| Bullet2 | $4^{7} /_{8}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $61 / 2$ | 12 | - | $5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $1 / 2{ }^{1}$ | 10363 | 427 | 23 |
| Bullet1 | 5" | $912^{1}$ | 12 " | - | 8" | $4{ }^{4}$ | 10362 | 570 | 36 |
| Bullet5 | $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $712^{17}$ | 12 | - | $61 / 2^{10}$ | $41_{2}{ }^{10}$ | 10366 | 510 | 32 |
| Bullet4 | $53 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 75/8" | 12" | - | 55/8" | $25 / 8{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 10365 | 516 | 34 |

Profile


|  | X | Z | Y | XX | zz | P | Unit ID | Cost Factor/Lf | Weight/Lf |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chamfer5 | 4" | 4" | 12" | 2" | $3^{\prime \prime}$ | 3" | 10759 | 388 | 14 |
| Chamfer4 | 6 " | $5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 12 " | 4 " | $4{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $4{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 10754 | 435 | 27 |
| Chamfer4A | 6" | 4" | 12" | 4" | $3^{\prime \prime}$ | $3^{\prime \prime}$ | 10755 | 420 | 21 |
| Chamfer8 | 75/8" | $4^{3 / 4}{ }^{4}$ | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 55/8" | $3^{3 / 4}{ }^{10}$ | 33/4" | 10763 | 455 | 32 |
| Chamfer3 | 8" | 5" | 12" | $6^{\prime \prime}$ | 4" | 4" | 10750 | 480 | 36 |
| Chamfer3A | 8" | $4 "$ | 12" | $6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3" | 3" | 10752 | 465 | 28 |
| Chamfer7 | 8" | $3^{\prime \prime}$ | 12" | $6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | 10761 | 430 | 21 |
| Chamfer6 | $9{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 4" | 12" | 7" | 3" | 3" | 10760 | 480 | 32 |
| Chamfer2 | $10^{\prime \prime}$ | $5^{\prime \prime}$ | 12" | 8" | 4" | 4" | 9088 | 600 | 45 |
| Chamfer2A | 10" | $4^{1 / 4}{ }^{14}$ | 12" | 8" | $3^{1 / 4}{ }_{4}$ | $3^{1 / 4}{ }_{4}$ | 9089 | 510 | 38 |
| Chamfer1 | 12" | 5" | 12" | 10" | $4{ }^{4}$ | $4{ }^{4}$ | 10744 | 720 | 54 |
| Chamfer1A | 12" | 4" | 12" | 10" | 3" | 3 " | 10748 | 578 | 39 |
| Chamfer9 | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | 75/8" | 12 " | $10^{\prime \prime}$ | $65 / 8{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $65 / 8{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 10764 | 1008 | 71 |


| Primary View |
| :--- |
| Type Description <br> Profile |

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Based on the installed height of watertable, it can can act as
the sill for your surrounds, like the sill for your surrounds, 11794) shown here.

Watertable by
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## Watertable - Stacked by

## STONELEGENDS



## 



The Blount1 Cove (Unit ID 17114) is an excellent choice for your home. The stacked profiles add a look of support for the natural stone exterior wall.


## Watertable - Stacked



## Watertable-Suickecl by

## STONEELEGENED




Midline Banding is a horizontal or continuous member or series of moldings projecting slightly from the wall plane and encircling a building. Often used to accent floor lines or make a division in the wall.

The Flatface1 Midline Banding (Unit ID 9102) gives a simple, yet elegant example.

## Midline Banding



More Profile options available. Refer to Chapter 9: Profiles - The DNA of Stone.

Surname
Belmont
View Modifiers
Type Description Profile



Type Descin
Profile


View Modifiers Profile


## Midline Banding

Chapter 9: Profiles -The DNA of Stone contains more Profile options to choose from.



| Primary View |
| :--- |
|  <br> Type Description <br> Profile |

The Waite Midline Banding (Unit 12698) connects architectural elements together to create the illusion of a larger facade.

## Midline Banding





## Cornice and Entablature Legend



In classical architecture, an entablature is the horizontal group of members immediately above the column capitals. It is divided into three major parts: the architrave, frieze, and the cornice. In modern times, entablature has also come to mean any group of decorative elements that follows the roof line, in a position below the eaves. The term cornice has come to apply to a single element course below the eaves. Crowns are separate pieces atop window and door surrounds.


The drawings above and below show how the profiles typically step out. The deepest is on top to the thinest on the bottom. Flatface is often used in entablature to add height without conflicting with the main profiles. Keep in mind that the backs of the stones do not have to align. The difference can be mortar filled or filled with

## Cornice and Entablature Legend

Organization Guide

 material.
$P=$ Second setting bed for profiles that will interact with other profiles and exterior building materials.

## Decoration

 Architectural accents Ornately decorative Simple clegance
## Dimension Guide

$X=$ Maximum width (or height) of a visual face (elevation).
$Z=$ Maximum depth of the profile $90^{\circ}$ perpendicular to the visual face (plan view).
$Z Z=$ Setting bed to match up with main face
deeper than the main surround profile. The "ZZ" dimension of a crown must be equal to or greater than the " Z " or in some instances the " P " dimension of the main profile shape (look for the H). Some of our most popular crown profiles and sizes are listed below.


> It has been decorated with cherubs in religious reference or with grotesque figures in order to deter evil spirits. It has been used to accent floor lines or to control water runoff.

## Whatever the use or

 design, accent banding has made dramatic impacts on architecture throughout its history.Weights shown in catalog are per linear foot of material. Cost factor shown is per linear foot of straight and outside copes only.
ofsraightand outside copes only.

## Entablature \& Crown Profiles

Shown are our most popular profiles and sizes available for crown, cornice and entablature applications. Typically, an entablature consists of several profiles stacked together, see the illustrations. The profiles generally are deepest at the top and become thinner toward the bottom, so it is important that the setting beds be carefully chosen.

In addition to entablature, this section contains profiles that can be used as crowns, a separate piece atop a door or window. Crowns enhance Square Tops, Circle Tops, Paladium Flats and Eyebrows. They do not work well on Gothic Arch, Triple Circle Top, Elliptical or $360^{\circ}$ units. Crowns can be made in virtually any profile, but are usually different from and must be

## Pricing Legend

Cornice and Entablature costs are calculated by Linear Foot (Lf)

Refer to the Stone Legends Pricing
Legend, located as an insert at the back of the catalog, for more information on calculating stone costs for catalog units.

# Type Descriptions <br> Entablature <br> Corbel <br> Banding Freize <br> Product Groups <br> Cornice \& Entablature 

The cornice, like the Giencoel (Unit ID 11570 ) is at projecting shelf sulong the top of s! weill supported by breckets or the exterior trirn st the meeting of a roof and Well.

Shown here, the Glencoe1 is stacked on Justin3
(Unit ID 11696).

## Cornice / Entablature by

## STONELEGENDSS

## Cornice and Entablature

See Chapter 9: Profiles - The DNA of Stone for more Profile options.

| Primary View |
| :--- |
| Type Description <br> Profile |


| Type Description Profile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Primary View |  | View Modifiers |  | Surname <br> Justin |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | X | Z | Y | XX | zz | P | Unit ID | Cost Factor/Lf Weight/Lf |  |
|  | Justin9 | $6{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $6^{3 / 4} 4^{4}$ | 12" | $5{ }^{11 / 16^{\prime \prime}}$ | $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 11706 | 486 | 36 |
|  | Justin9A | $6 "$ | $5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 12" | $5^{11 / 11_{16}{ }^{10}}$ | $2^{3} / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $1^{3} / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 11707 | 362 | 27 |
|  | Justin13 | 6 " | 91/2" | 12" | $5^{11 / 11_{6}{ }^{\prime \prime}}$ | $71 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 61/4" | 11687 | 648 | 44 |
|  | Justin14 | $6 "$ | $61 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 12" | $61 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 11688 | 468 | 28 |
|  | Justin17 | 6 " | $4{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 12" | - | $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | - | 11680 | 363 | 19 |
|  | Justin19 | $6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $8{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 12" | $55 / 8{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 4 " | 14572 | 569 | 42 |
|  | Justin15 | $71 /{ }^{11}$ | 7" | 12" | $75 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | 4" | 5 " | 11689 | 630 | 38 |
|  | Justin4 | $8{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 8" | 12" | 75/8" | $5{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 4" | 11698 | 768 | 57 |
|  | Justin5 | 8" | 71/4" | 12" | $7{ }^{13 / 16}{ }^{16}$ | 2" | $5^{1 / 4} 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 11700 | 696 | 52 |
|  | Justin10 | $8{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 6 | 12" | $7^{11 / 166^{\prime \prime}}$ | 3" | $4{ }^{4}$ | 11683 | 576 | 43 |
|  | Justin11 | 8" | 8" | 12" | 75/8" | $5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 6 | 11684 | 768 | 57 |
|  | Justin11A | $8{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 12" | $75 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3" | $4{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 14552 | 576 | 43 |
|  | Justin12 | 8" | 18" | 12" | - | $1412_{2}{ }^{1}$ | - | 11686 | 1528 | 117 |
|  | Justin18 | 8" | $6^{3 / 4} 4^{4}$ | 12" | $\cdot$ | $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $3^{1 / 2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 11693 | 597 | 44 |
|  | Justin3 | $10^{\prime \prime}$ | $71 / 4{ }^{4}$ | 12" | $913 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | $33 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $51 / 8{ }^{10}$ | 11696 | 870 | 65 |
|  | Justin3A | 10" | $12^{3 / 8^{\prime \prime}}$ | 12" | $913 / 16{ }^{16}$ | 61/4" | 101/4" | 11697 | 1486 | 111 |
|  | Justin16 | $10^{\prime \prime}$ | $71 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 12" | $9^{11 / 11^{\prime \prime}}$ | $4{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $53 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 11691 | 900 | 54 |
|  | Justin7 | $11^{\prime \prime}$ | $6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 12" | $10^{13 / 16^{\prime \prime}}$ | $1{ }^{13 / 1610}$ | $33 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 11702 | 792 | 59 |
|  | Justin8 | $12^{\prime \prime}$ | $95 / 8{ }^{17}$ | 12" | $11^{11 / 16^{\prime \prime}}$ | $5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $4^{1 / 4} 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 11703 | 1392 | 104 |
|  | Justin2 | $12^{1 / 2}{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $71 / 4{ }^{1 /}$ | 12" | $12^{1 / 4}{ }^{4}$ | 2" | $5^{1 / 4} 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 11695 | 1088 | 81 |
|  | Justin1 | $16^{1 / 18}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 10" | 12" | $157 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $3^{\prime \prime}$ | 71/4" | 11682 | 1920 | 144 |

An enteblature, like the Stroble Enteblature (Unit ID 62), is a superstructure composed of an architrave, at central frieze, \&1 series of molding, and s! projecting comice sitop El series of columnis or pilesters.





## Cornice and Entablature



More Profile options available.

| Type Description Entablature | Primary View Corbel |  | View Modifiers Banding Freize |  | Surname <br> Stroble Entablature |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | X | Z | Y | XX | ZZ | YY | Unit ID | Cost Factor/Lf | Weight/Lf |
| Stroble Entablature | $24^{3 / 4}{ }^{4}$ | $14^{7} 8^{4 \prime}$ | 12" | - | - | - | 62 | 2850 | 130 |



A cornice, like the Ogee1 (Unit ID 11997), is a great choice for capping off your project's walls.

Shown is a connection between two standard parts, a Cope Outside Right and a Straight.

Other types of parts are also available as alternate options, upcharges apply.

## Cornice and Entablature

Type Description Profile

View Modifiers

|  | X | Z |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cordoba3 | $9{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 71/8 |
| Cordoba4 | 8" | $9{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Cordoba1 | $111 / 4^{4}$ | 9" |
| Cordoba1A | $111 / 4^{4}$ | 101/2 |
| Cordoba2 | $12^{3 / 4}{ }^{4}$ | $93 / 4$ |

## Profile

ype Description


| —— |
| :--- |

## Chimney Caps Legend



Organization Guide


Listed below are available catalog options as shown in this chapter. Refer to page 6 for a complete list of available TypeDescriptions, PrimaryViews and Modifiers.

| Product Groups | Type Descriptions | Primary Views | Modifiers |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chimney Cap | Cap Chimney | SpecialShape | Rectangular |
|  |  | SlightSlope |  |

SL - Setting Line
A Setting Line (SL) is used to identify a specific point in which to control the installation of the parts. Depending on the installation of the parts, the Setting Line can be based on several contolling factors, for example: face of wall, drips, and controlling Profile shapes.
The Setting Line (SL) on this Profile shape, left, is set to create a natural drip for waterproofing concerns for brick or stucco installations.

## Pricing Legend

Chimney Caps are calculated by Each Unit.

Refer to the Stone Legends Pricing Legend, located as an insert at the back of the catalog, for more information on calculating stone costs for catalog units.


## Dimension Guide

X Height of a unit. A control dimension.

Z Maximum depth of a unit. A control dimension.

Y Width of a unit. A control dimension.

## STONELEGENDS

## Chimney Caps

More Profile options available.
Refer to Chapter 9: Profiles - The DNA of Stone.


| Type Description Cap Chimney |  | Primary View Special Shape |  | View Modifiers |  | Surname <br> Cape Odyssey |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | X | z | $Y$ | XX | ZZ | YY | Unit ID | Cost Factor | Weight |
|  | Cape Odyssey | $44{ }^{1 / 8}{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $4558_{8}{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $62^{7} 8^{11}$ | - | $32118{ }^{1}$ | $62^{7} 8^{17}$ | 8 | 34966 | 2209 |
| Type Description Cap Chimney |  | Primary View SlightSlope |  | View Modifiers Rectangular |  | Surname Extrados |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | X | Z | Y | XX | ZZ | YY | Unit ID | Cost Factor | Weight |
|  | Extrados1 | $4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $17^{1 / 2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 22" | $3^{3 / 4}{ }^{4}$ | 15" | 191/2" | 16512 | 1617 | 121 |
|  | Extrados2 | $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 26112 ${ }^{1}$ | $53^{\prime \prime}$ | $4{ }^{4}$ | 24" | 50 " | 16513 | 6063 | 435 |

See Caps for Landscape Piers, Chapter 6, for more Extrados Caps.

| Type Description Cap Chimney |  | Primary View SlightSlope |  | View Modifiers Rectangular |  | Surname FlatfaceRise |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | X | Z | Y | XX | ZZ | YY | Unit ID | Cost Factor | Weight |
|  | FlatfaceRise5 | 7" | 35" | 761/4" | $6^{\prime \prime}$ | - | - | 16509 | 19290 | 1365 |
|  | FlatfaceRise1 | 6 " | 38" | 50 | 5" | - | - | 14287 | 10472 | 825 |
|  | FlatfaceRise2 | $6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 38" | 58 | 5" | - | - | 14286 | 12122 | 957 |
|  | FlatfaceRise4 | 7" | $401 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 88" | $6^{\prime \prime}$ | - | - | 16510 | 27640 | 1808 |
|  | FlatfaceRise3 | $7{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $43^{1 / 2}{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $88^{1 / 2}{ }^{\text {" }}$ | $6^{\prime \prime}$ | - | - | 16511 | 29683 | 1954 |

See Caps for Landscape Piers, Chapter 6, for more FlatfaceRise Caps.


