

Setting Line

Using a setting line dimension to define how the Cast Stone profiles will relate to Veneer face

S_L = Setting Line of Wall

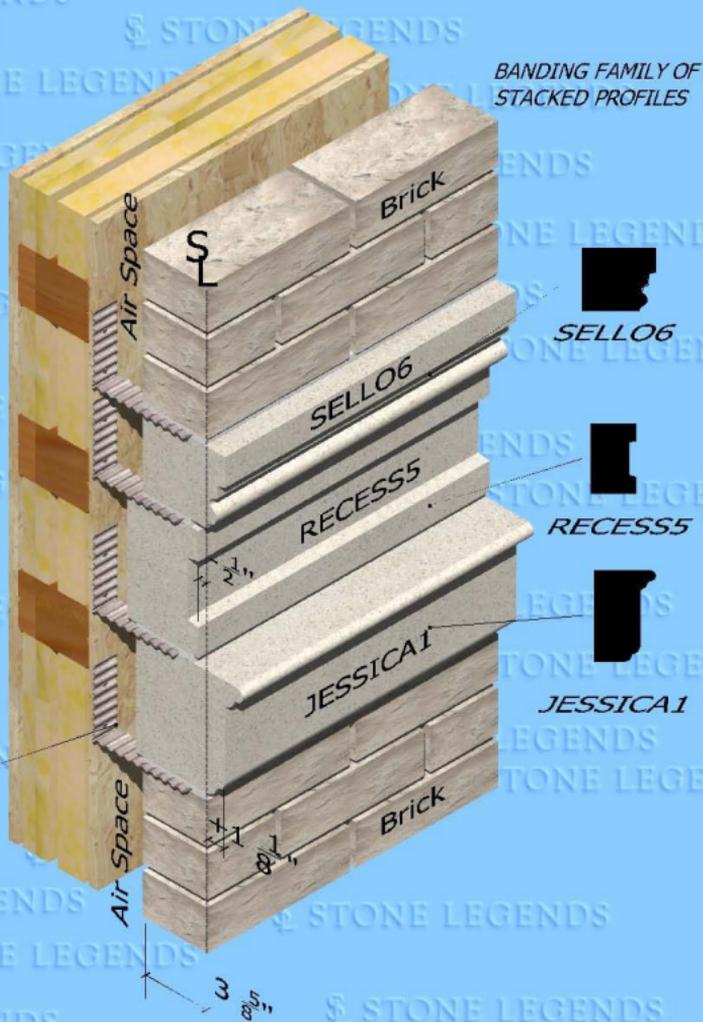
Definition of a Setting Line:

Established Face or elevation by which all other dimensions are based from.

The illustration shows the Setting Line as the face of the brick. The profiles are set IN "recessed" or OUT "protruding" based on the design.

A benchmark is generally used to establish a control elevation for horizontal Stacking.

Use **Corrugated Metal Masonry Ties** for easy bonding. They are good for light duty applications like wall veneer or banding.

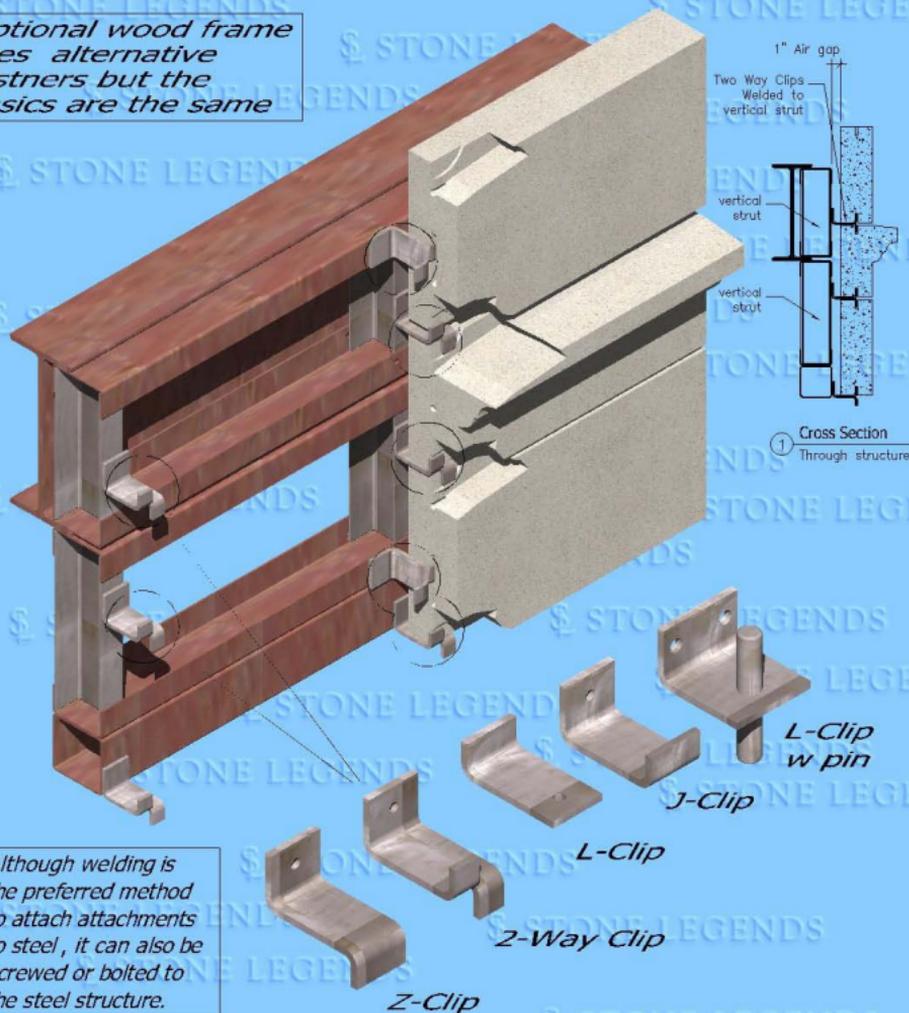


Example Banding

Banding Attachment

Attaching Banding/Entablature
to a steel structure using 2-Way Clips

Optional wood frame
uses alternative
fasteners but the
basics are the same



Although welding is
the preferred method
to attach attachments
to steel, it can also be
screwed or bolted to
the steel structure.

Example Banding

Banding Attachment

Attaching Banding/Entablature to a steel structure using Angle Iron, Round bar spacers, pins and wire

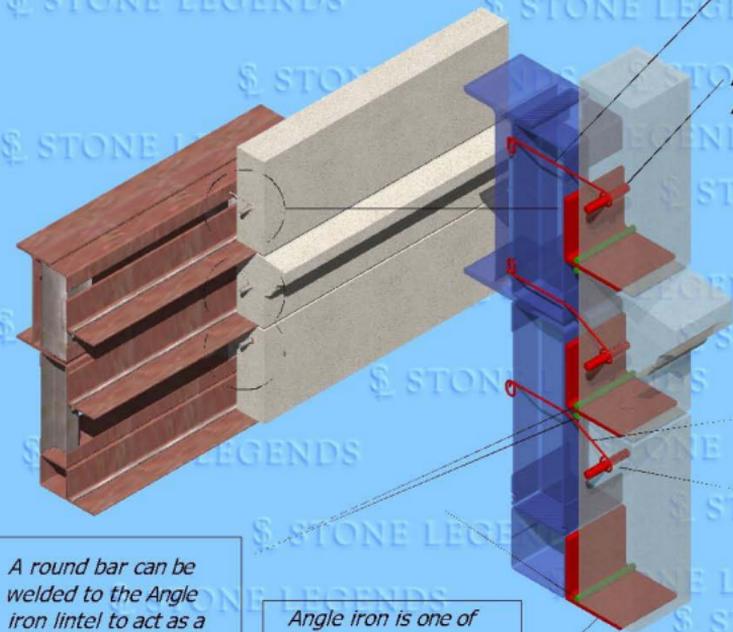
Optional wood frame uses alternative fasteners but the basics are the same

Example:
Wire

Example:
Pin

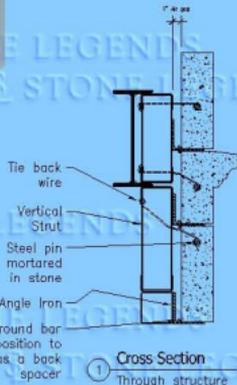
Example:
Wire

Example:
Pin



A round bar can be welded to the Angle iron lintel to act as a backstop so that the correct setting line offset can be achieved. (See explanation on **Setting Line**) Other materials such as wood blocks, plastic spacers or a dab of mortar can be used behind the stone to achieve the same result.

Angle iron is one of the most efficient lintels that can be used to carry stone. Stone can be carried on top of the lintel if the lintel can be hidden or a slot can be kerfed in the back of the stone to hide the lintel.



Example Banding