THIN VENEER COLLECTION

Champlain Stone® LTD.

Quarriers of Natural Building and Landscaping Stone

>Woodcreek Granite®
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular

>American Granite™
Veneer

>American Granite™
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular

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Champlain Stone® LTD.

Add beauty, durability, and value to your next project.

Few building materials can match the unique beauty and longevity of natural stone. Since 1982, Champlain Stone has been a trusted quarrier/supplier of distinctive high-quality granites and quartzitic sandstone. The growth of our company and evolution of our product mix have mirrored closely our ongoing involvement with the many talented and creative firms and individuals showcased in the following pages. We look forward to the challenges of the future and to continuing this tradition of innovation and collaboration.

Thin Veneer Basics

Thin veneer is the sawn facings from full bed depth cutting stock. It is sold by the square foot as flats, or linear foot as corners and does not typically require the presence of a building shelf. It can be installed over a wide range of substrates including new or existing masonry surfaces and wood framed stuctures. Thin veneer corners help to conceal the overall material depth and convey the appearance of traditional building stone. Available cuts (shapes) are the same as building stone, with slightly smaller facing areas overall.

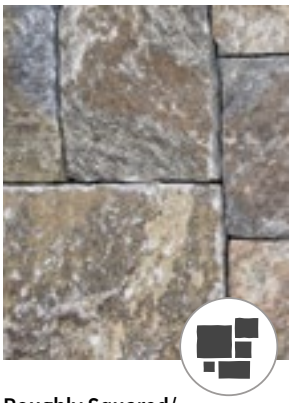
At 15 Ibs. per square foot or less, thin veneer does not typically require special building shelves or foundations and may be applied inside or out over brick, block, concrete, or wood framed surfaces.

Thin Veneer Flats *(left) are sold by the square foot and come in a variety of different colors and patterns.*

Thin Veneer Corners *(right) are sold by the linear foot (as measured along the spine - fig. A) in corresponding colors/patterns. Corners are important as they conceal the overall material depth and help to convey the look of full bed depth material.*

Available Cuts

Mosaic Veneer
Irregularly shaped quarry material that exhibits the seam face (natural face) of the stone when installed as veneer.



Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular
Stone veneer that is “snapped” on guillotines to approximate squares and rectangles. Stones do not necessarily exhibit 90˚ degree angles, though some pieces may. The seam (natural) face of the stone is displayed when installed as veneer.

Ashlar Veneer
Also produced on guillotines and basically rectangular in shape, the ashlar pattern displays the split face of the stone and exhibits striations that can be quite colorful. When installed horizontally, as is customary, it affords an overall rectilinear look.

Ledge Stone Veneer
Differentiated from standard ashlar in that it features an overall lesser facing area, lower (less variable) heights, and displays occasional seam faces.

OUR STONES

>Corinthian Granite®
Ashlar

American GRANITE™

A medium to coarse-grain, ***weathered*** granite featuring brown and earth tone surface colors with hand-split faces showing a blend of blue, burgundy, pink, green, brown, black and white. Mica flecks, along with garnet inclusions and quartz crystals, highlight a percentage of this stone.

Clockwise from top left: Mosaic Pattern, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ledge Stone, Ashlar

Corinthian GRANITE®

Cool and classic, Corinthian Granite® is an elegant, enduring, medium to coarse grain granite featuring 70% Hudson River blue with a mixture of green, black, pink, brown, burgundy, and white. A small percentage contains black speckles throughout consisting of red and black garnet inclusions and quartz crystals.

Clockwise from top left: Mosaic Pattern, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ledge Stone, Ashlar

Saratoga GRANITE™

The ideal complement to both our American and Corinthian Granites, Saratoga Granite™ blends a base color palette of Hudson River blue, deep green, burgundy, and classic white with a lesser percentage of varying weathered faces.

Clockwise from top left: Mosaic Pattern, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ledge Stone, Ashlar

South Bay QUARTZITE®

A warm and inviting quartzitic sandstone featuring advancing and receding surfaces that resemble a windswept and sandy beach. Visually smooth yet heavily textured, South Bay Quartzite® displays a range of comforting hues in a palette of tan, antique white, ice blue, amber, and brown.

Clockwise from top left: Mosaic Pattern, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ledge Stone, Ashlar

Ticonderoga GRANITE®

Colorful and hearty, Ticonderoga Granite® blends fine-grained and weathered granites within a softer, less earthen color palette that features an appealing mix of gray-blue, caramel, amber, blush, pale green, and deep shades of brown.

Clockwise from top left: Mosaic Pattern, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ledge Stone, Ashlar

1763 GRANITE®

Cozy and sound, 1763 is a hearty, weathered granite showing deep shades of earthen brown and amber. Split faces show a range of blush and blue-grays with some white swirls and striations.

Clockwise from top left: Mosaic Pattern, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ledge Stone, Ashlar

Wood Creek GRANITE®

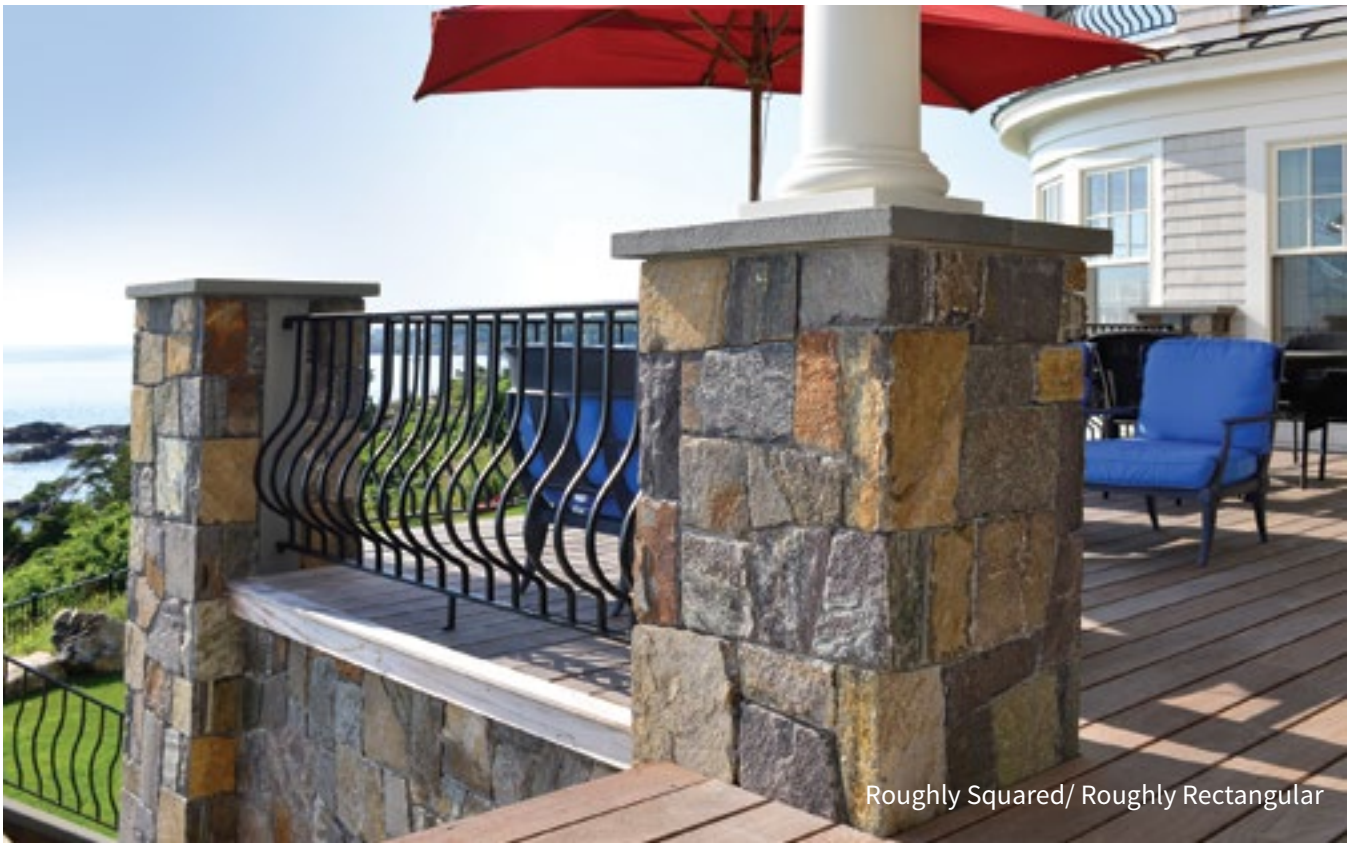
A gray-blue to dark gray granite with patterns of white swirls and striations with occasional quartz and mica inclusions and presenting characteristics of a Westchester Granite blend.

Clockwise from top left: Mosaic Pattern, Roughly Squared/Roughly Rectangular, Ledge Stone, Ashlar

THIN VENEER GALLERY

>Saratoga Granite™
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular Ashlar

Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular



Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular

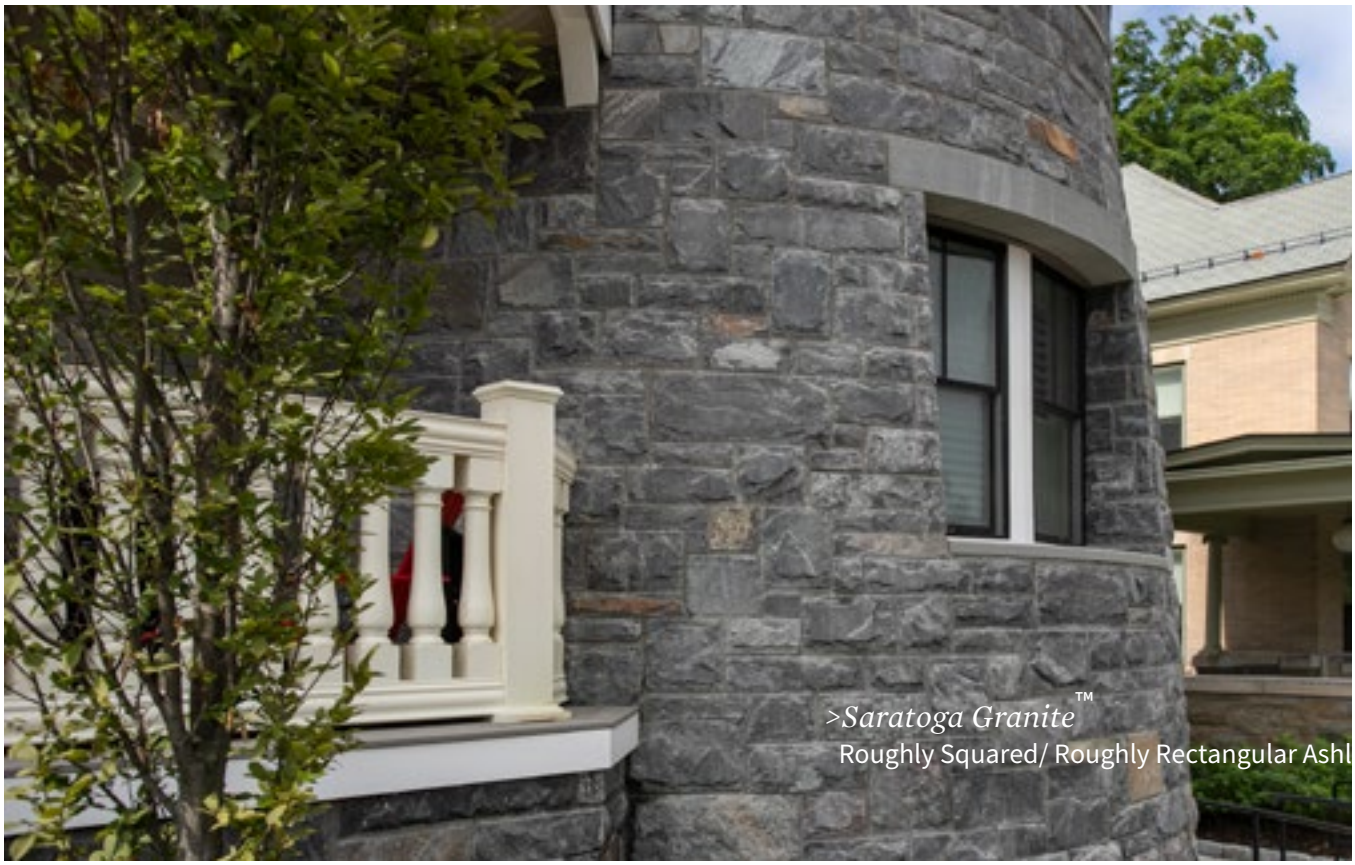
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular

Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular

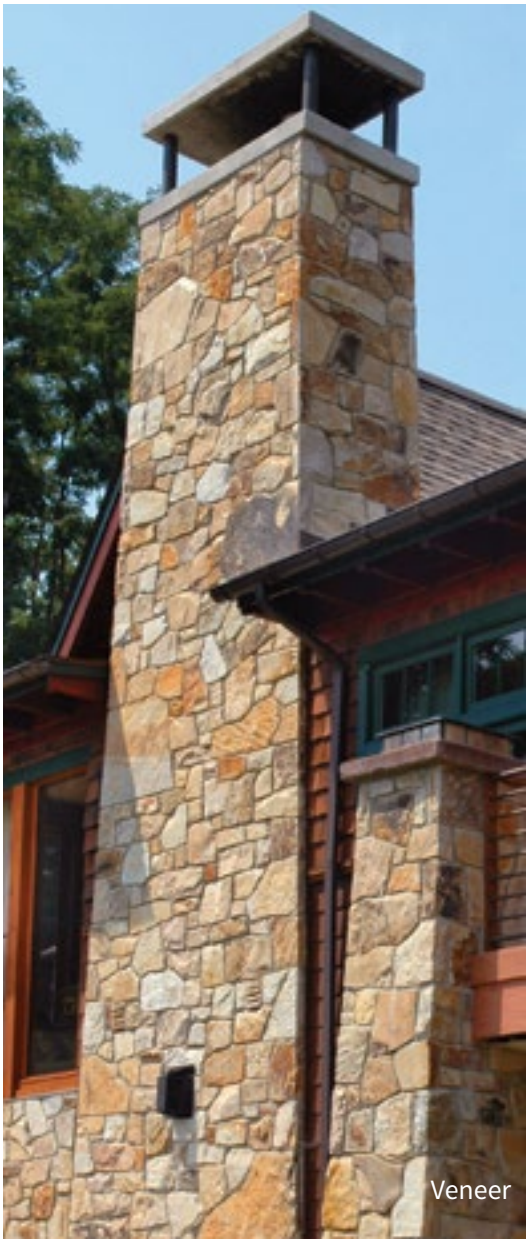
Mosaic

>Corinthian Granite®

>Wood Creek Granite®
Veneer



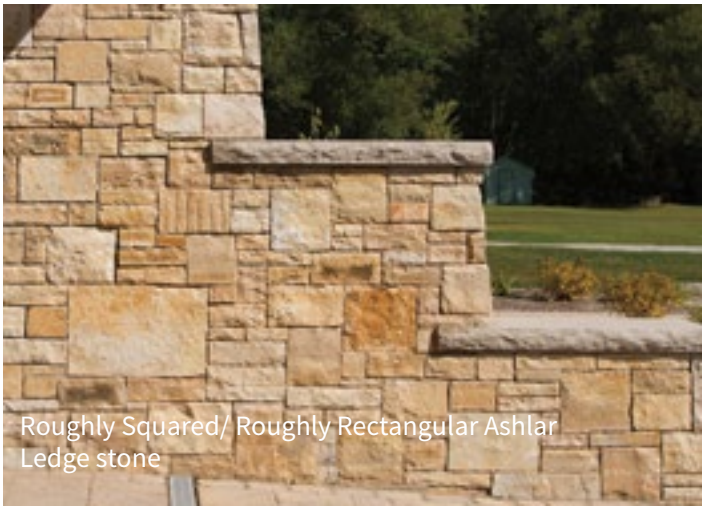
>Saratoga Granite™
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular Ashl



Veneer

Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular Ashlar

Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular



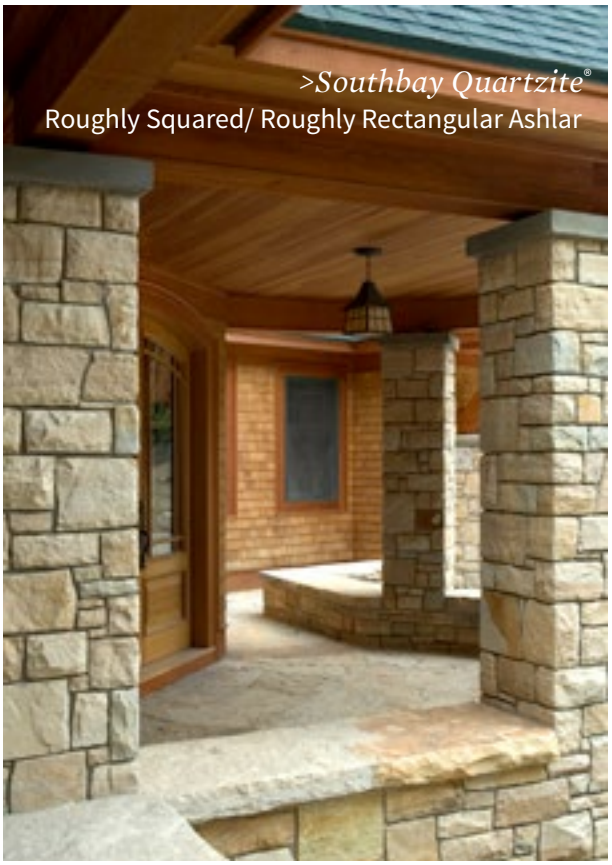
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular Ashlar
Ledge stone

>Southbay Quartzite®

>*American Granite*™
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular Ashlar

>*Custom Blend*

>American Granite™
Ashlar

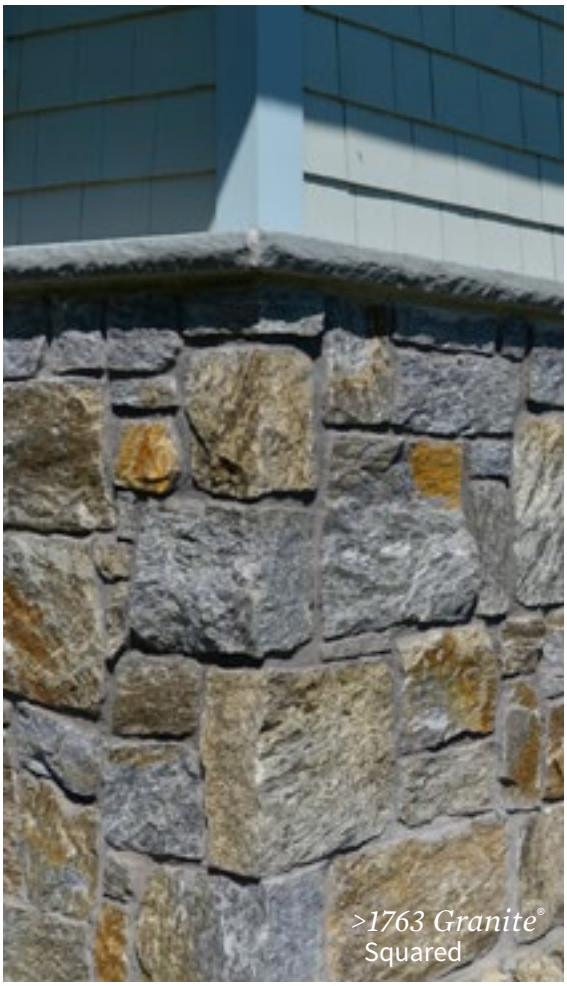


>Southbay Quartzite®
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular Ashlar

>Corinthian Granite®
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular Ashlar

>American Granite™
Ashlar

>1763 Granite®
Ashlar



>1763 Granite®
Squared

Mud Matters:

Aside from the cut and color of stone, the treatment of the "joints", or spaces between the stones, will have the greatest impact on the overall finished appearance of your installation.

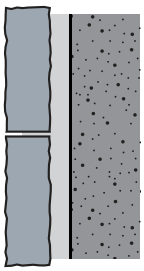
Factors to consider include joint width, joint style, and mortar color. Your Champlain Stone dealer and mason installer can provide additional insights as to what options and styles might work best in your particular situation and how each factor will impact the finished appearance, job schedule, and final cost.

JOINT WIDTH

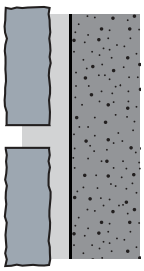
Joint width and consistency impact not only the overall finished appearance, but job schedule and cost as well. Generally speaking, a narrow joint (figure A) requires a much higher level of experience on the part of the installer to achieve the desired fit and consistency. A wider joint (figure B) is more forgiving and thus requires less time and effort "working" the stone. Image A features a very narrow (¼") joint with the mortar "raked" back to reveal the stone edges and partial depth. Image B features a wider joint (1") with mortar filling the gaps flush with the stone surface.

JOINT STYLES

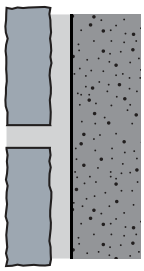
Note that naming conventions can vary by geographic region and/or masonry type (brick, block, stone, etc.)



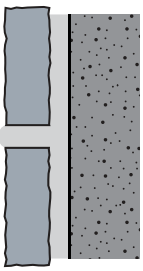
DRYSTACK



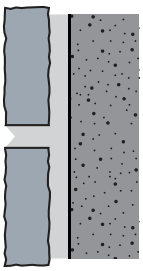
RAKED
(Recessed)



FLUSH

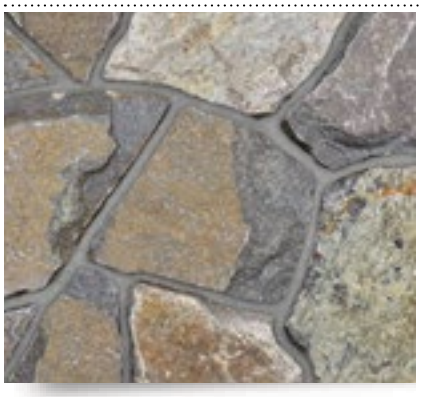


BEADED
(Rope, Grapevine, Ribbon)



V-JOINT

MORTAR COLOR



Pointing mortar can be purchased in stock colors or mixed with dye to produce a custom color or hue. The base color is typically a medium gray (left) which works well to highlight the color of the stone and blend with other design elements (siding, trim, etc.). When using dyes to produce a custom color, it's important to maintain the appropriate ratio of dye to mortar to ensure color consistency throughout the installation.

THIN VENEER

INSTALLATION

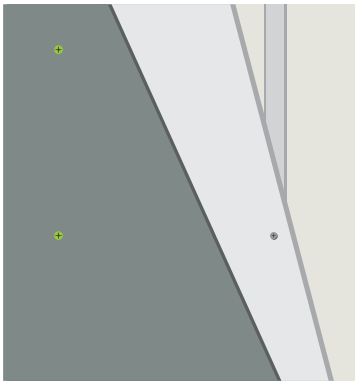
These steps are a basic overview of the materials/processes necessary to install Champlain Stone thin veneer. They do not encompass all project conditions. Be sure to check and comply with all local building codes.

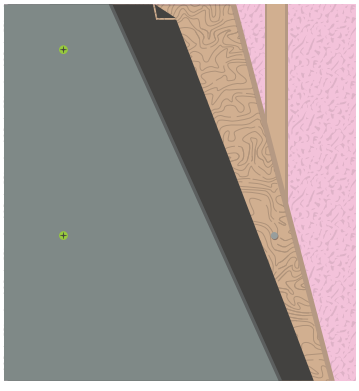
Be sure to follow all manufacturer's directions for mixing ratios and to work within the temperature ranges specified.

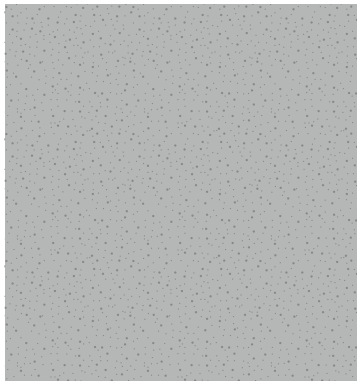
Step 1: Surface Preparation

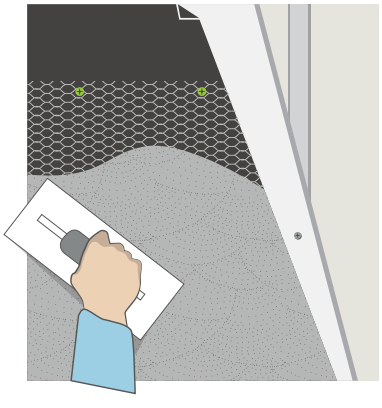
Thin veneer stone can be installed over a variety of surfaces including brick, block, concrete, and framed structures (interior and exterior), without the need for special building shelves or foundations. Cement board or lath and scratchcoat can be used to create a suitable masonry surface over framed walls or other structures. All surfaces should be stable, dry, free of debris and any bond-breaking residue, and where necessary inclusive of a moisture barrier.

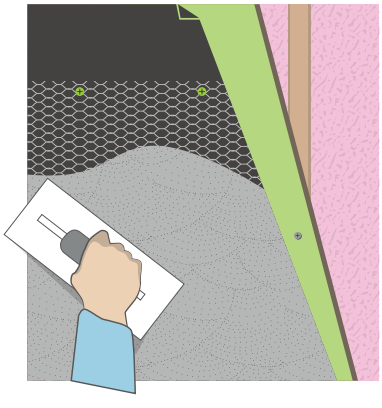
Type N or S mortar, fortified with an acrylic bonding agent, is recommended for base/scratch coats as well as setting the stones. Mortar may be shovel blended on site or purchased in a variety of ready-mix formulations (some offering performance guarantees.) Installer skill level, budget, and job size should all be considered when choosing which option is most appropriate for your application.

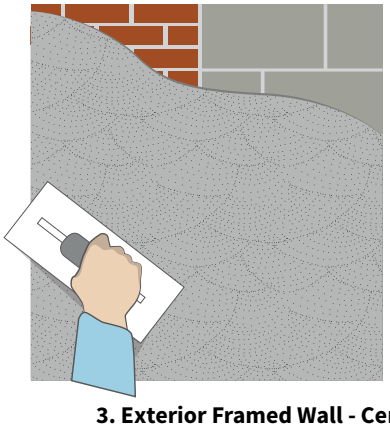












1. Interior Framed Wall - Cement Board
Cement board is applied directly over sheetrock using waferhead cement board screws anchored into wood or metal studs.

2. Interior Framed Wall - Lath & Scratchcoat
Galvanized wire lath is applied directly over sheetrock and felt vapor barrier using waferhead cement board screws anchored into wood or metal studs.

3. Exterior Framed Wall - Cement Board
Cement board is applied directly over sheathing and two layers of felt vapor barrier using waferhead cement board screws.

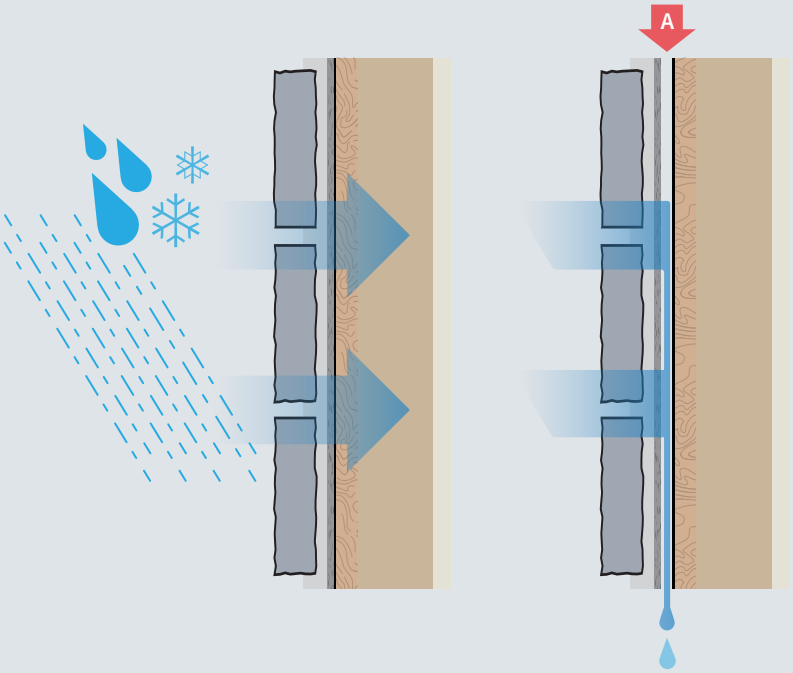
4. Exterior Framed Wall - Lath & Scratchcoat
Galvanized wire lath is applied directly over sheathing and felt vapor barrier using waferhead cement board screws anchored into wood or metal studs.

5. Poured Concrete Wall
Thin veneer stones may be set directly provided the surface is clean, clear of loose debris, and free of any bond-breaking agents (i.e. form release oil).

6. Brick or Block Wall
Thin veneer stones may be set directly or, a scratch coat of mortar may be applied first to fill in the existing joints and any surface cracks or uneven areas.

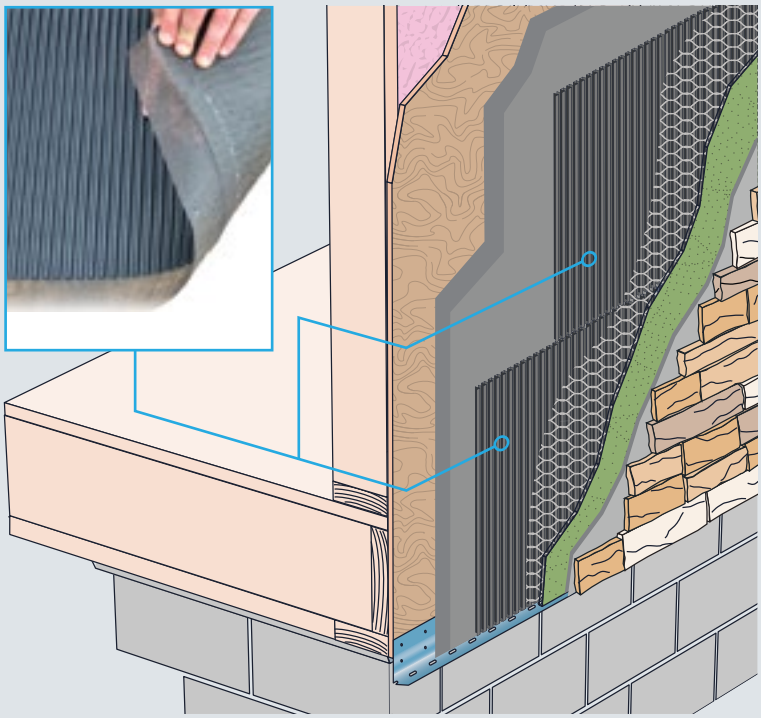
Moisture Management:

Some thin veneer applications may require additional considerations for moisture management due to climate factors or the location of the dew point within the wall structure. Wind-driven precipitation and condensation from temperature/ humidity variations can cause moisture to permeate the building envelope and accumulate within the wall cavity. This moisture can cause a variety of problems including material decay or failure, mold, and efflorescence.



Drainage planes, sometimes referred to as **cavity weep systems**, address the accumulation of moisture within the wall by establishing gaps (air channels) between the masonry component and structural wall unit through which water is directed out (figure A).

There are a variety of commercial solutions available and we encourage thoughtful research to seek out the best solution for your given application and budget. These systems typically feature a filter fabric barrier (to impede the penetration of the veneer mortar into the air gap) mated to a series of vertical channels designed to create a standoff from the sheathing and allow air and moisture to flow through. There are varying approaches to the size and structure of the channels, material construction, and overall cost. Placement within the building envelope is consistent between the lath/setting mortar and the vapor retardant layers as shown.



Step 2: Cutting & Trimming

A convenient and efficient method for trimming thin veneer is through the use of a 4" angle grinder equipped with a diamond blade (remember to always wear hearing and eye protection).

Cuts made from the back (sawn) side at 1/2 depth will allow the stone to be "snapped" with a brick hammer along the cut line leaving a natural edge on the front side.

Cuts may also be made at a slight angle from the front (natural) side and then trimmed with a mason's chipper for more precise control of the final edge/joint appearance.

Step 3: Setting the Stones

After trimming, ensure that all stones are clean of any film or debris that could impede the mortar bond. Dampen the stone back slightly, and using a margin trowel, apply a thin coat of fortified type S or N mortar to the back of the stone. Spread additional mortar around the perimeter of the stone tapered slightly inward as shown. The idea is to apply sufficient mortar to completely fill the space behind the stone while still allowing for the mortar to spread outward as the stone is set.

Working from bottom to top, press the mortar covered back of the first stone against the prepared substrate sliding the unit slightly up and then down while maintaining even pressure into the desired final position. Pare the excess mortar spreading into the joints as necessary and take care to keep the joints between the stones consistent in width and depth and staggered both vertically and horizontally. At this stage, small dowels or wooden wedges are often used to hold the stones in place as the mortar cures.

Step 4: Finishing the Joints

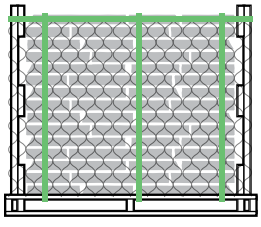
After all of the stones have been set, apply pointing mortar to the joints using a grout bag/gun or pointing trowel. Work your way through the field, forcing the mortar into the joints and any voids that may exist. Joint treatments vary by region and individual preference. Be sure to take into account the joint mortar depth required by your specific job.

If excess mortar lands on the faces of the stone during the course of installation, allow it to dry slightly and then brush or sponge off any residue. When the mortar becomes firm to thumb print hardness (30 to 60 minutes depending on climate and temperature), trowel, rake, and/or brush to the desired finish and depth. Final touch up can be achieved with a small bristle brush or whisk broom.

Material Specifications

SAWN THIN VENEER	SIZE	FACING AREA	COVERAGE	PACKAGED WEIGHT
Mosaic	Thickness ¾" ± to 1¼" ±	1/4 sq. ft. to 1¼ sq. ft.	150 sq. ft. dealer pallet 50 sq. ft. consumer pallet	2,100 to 2,600 lbs. ± 700 to 850 lbs. ±
Roughly Squared/ Roughly Rectangular	Thickness ¾" ± to 1¼"±	1/4 sq. ft. to 1¼ sq. ft.	150 sq. ft. dealer pallet 50 sq. ft. consumer pallet	2,100 to 2,600 lbs. ± 700 to 850 lbs. ±
Ashlar	Thickness ¾" ± to 1¼" ±	Height 4" ± to 12" ± Length 6" ± to 20" ±	150 sq. ft. dealer pallet 50 sq. ft. consumer pallet	2,100 to 2,600 lbs. ± 700 to 850 lbs. ±
Ledge Stone	Thickness ¾" ± to 1¼" ±, Height 3" ± to 5" ± Length 8" ± to 12" ±		150 sq. ft. dealer pallet 50 sq. ft. consumer pallet	2,100 to 2,600 lbs. ± 700 to 850 lbs. ±

Packaging

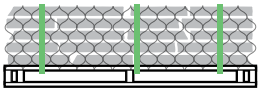


DEALER PALLET

42" x 42" x 30"

150 square feet of flats or
150 linear feet of corners

2,100 - 2,600 lbs. lbs. ±



CONSUMER PALLET

42" x 42" x 10"

50 square feet of flats or
50 linear feet of corners

700 - 850 lbs. ±

THIN VENEER

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Champlain Stone® LTD.