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Hardscapes Association**

Herndon, VA
703-713-1900
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We are the industry's trusted source for technical information about concrete masonry, manufactured stone veneer, segmental concrete pavements and segmental retaining walls.



**CONCRETE
MASONRY &
HARDSCAPES
ASSOCIATION**

Installation Guide and Detailing Options for Compliance with ASTM C1780

For Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer 6th Edition, 1st Printing

MSV Installation Guide



**CONCRETE
MASONRY &
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ASSOCIATION**

cmha.org

Installation Guide and Detailing Options for Compliance with ASTM C1780 For Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer

Sixth Edition, First Printing



13750 Sunrise Valley Drive

Herndon, VA 20171

USA

Tel: +1.703.713.1900

E-mail: info@masonryandhardscapes.org

Web: www.cmha.org

P.O. Box 1150

Uxbridge, ON L9P 1N4

Canada

The Concrete Masonry & Hardscapes Association (CMHA), is the premier trade association representing producers, suppliers, and contractors in the US and Canadian concrete masonry and hardscape industry. Formed through the unification of ICPI and NCMA, CMHA stands as the authoritative voice for segmental concrete products and systems, promoting them as the best value and preferred choice for resilient pavements, structures, and living spaces

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Disclaimer

This Guide addresses generally accepted methods and details for the installation of Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer. To the best of our knowledge, it is correct and up to date. The document, however, is designed only as a guide and it is not intended for any specific construction project. CMHA makes no express or implied warranty or guarantee of the techniques, construction methods or materials identified herein. It is understood that there are alternative means or methods that might be required and/or recommended based on project conditions, manufacturer's recommendations, or product characteristics.

This Guide is for builders, architects, designers, masons, installers and other construction professionals who can interpret the illustrations and typical applications of Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer presented. Details in this guide that address the installation and detailing of Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer and its interface with other building components are not intended as specific recommendations.

It is the responsibility of all design and construction professionals to determine the applicability and appropriate application of any detail to any specific project.

ABOUT CMHA

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Phone: 703.713.1900
www.cmha.org

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Definitions

Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer (AMSV) — lightweight, architectural, non-load-bearing product that is manufactured by wet cast blending of cementitious materials and aggregates, with or without pigments, admixtures, or other materials to simulate the appearance of natural stone and other masonry materials.

Note: CMHA recognizes there are many names used to describe Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer products. Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer is used commonly throughout the industry and by some manufacturers. In the International Building Code, Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer products are referred to as Adhered Masonry Veneer. This guide will use AMSV (Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer) when referencing the product.

Assembly Thickness — The distance from the exterior surface of the AMSV to the interior surface of the scratch coat or cement backer unit.

Backup — The interior or exterior assembly to which AMSV systems are installed.

CMU — Concrete masonry unit.

Corrosion Resistant — A material that is intrinsically resistant to degradation or physically or chemically treated to be so under expected exposure conditions. Examples include: plastic-based materials stabilized for exposure to UV light, galvanized ferrous metals, and stainless steel.

Fasteners — Corrosion resistant hardware used to secure lath, screed, and flashing materials to backup systems.

Flashing — Corrosion resistant material used to restrict the movement of water around any intersection or projection of materials in an assembly.

Lath — Corrosion resistant mesh building material fastened to the substrate to act as base for adhering mortar.

Mortar — A mixture of cementitious material, water, and aggregate, with or without the addition of admixtures or additives to alter one or more plastic or hardened properties, used to bond masonry construction materials together and fill spaces between.

Pointing Mortar — Also known as grouting mortar, mortar mixture used to fill joints and cavities in AMSV construction.

Mortar Scratch Coat — Base coat of mortar used during the installation of AMSV; cross-raked to improve bond of subsequent mortar layers.

Mortar Screen — Sheet material installed to prevent the mortar scratch coat from filling the drainage space behind an AMSV assembly containing a rainscreen system.

Mortar Setting Bed — Mortar used to adhere the AMSV to the substrate or scratch coat. This mortar is also referred to as 'Bonding Mortar.'

Water Resistive Barrier (WRB) — Material used to restrict the transmission of water to the surface behind.

References

AC191 — ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Metal Plaster Bases (Lath)

AC275 — ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Glass Fiber Lath used in Cementitious Exterior Wall Coating or Exterior Cement Plaster (Stucco)

AC308 — ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Reinforced Cementitious Sheets used as Wall and Ceiling Sheathing and Floor Underlayment (Cement Board)

ANSI Accredited Evaluation Service — (or equivalent) third-party organization that issues an evaluation report affirming a specific building product meets building code requirements.

International Code Council - Evaluation Service (ICC-ES) — An organization that performs technical evaluations on building products, components, and construction methods for building code compliance. In the case where the building code is silent or ambiguous as to a product's requirements or a specific construction method, ICC-ES may develop "Acceptance Criteria" (AC) for the product or construction method. www.icc-es.org

International Building Code — Building code that provides the minimum requirements for safety, health, and welfare of life and property from hazards of the built environment. The provisions of this code apply to the construction, alteration, addition, replacement, repair, use and occupancy of all buildings except one and two family dwellings, and single-family townhomes not more than three stories in height. www.iccsafe.org

International Residential Code — Building code that provides minimum requirements for safety, health, and welfare of life and property from hazards of the built environment. The provisions of this code apply to the construction, alteration, addition, replacement, repair, use and occupancy of detached one and two family dwellings and single-family townhomes not more than three stories in height. www.iccsafe.org

ANSI — American National Standards Institute, www.ansi.org

ANSI A118.1 — American National Standards Institute Specifications for Dry-Set Portland Cement Mortar

ANSI A118.4 — American National Standards Institute Specifications for Modified Dry-Set Cement Mortars

ANSI A118.15 — American National Standards Institute Specifications for Improved Modified Dry-Set Cement Mortar

TMS 402 — Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures. This standard is produced through the efforts of The Masonry Society (TMS). www.masonrysociety.org

TMS 602 — Specification for Masonry Structures. This standard is produced through the efforts of The Masonry Society (TMS). www.masonrysociety.org

ICRI — International Concrete Repair Institute, Technical Guideline No. 310.2. www.icri.org

ASTM International — ASTM is a developer of technical standards for products, systems, and services. www.astm.org

ASTM C270 — Standard Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry

ASTM C482 — Standard Test Method for Bond Strength of Ceramic Tile to Portland Cement Paste

ASTM C578 - Standard Specification for Rigid, Cellular Polystyrene Thermal Insulation

ASTM C847 — Standard Specification for Surface Applied Bonding Compounds for Exterior Plastering

ASTM C933 — Standard Specification for Welded Wire Lath

ASTM C979/979M — Standard Specification for Pigments for Integrally Colored Concrete

ASTM C1032 — Standard Specification for Woven Wire Plaster Base

ASTM C1059/1059M — Standard Specification for Latex Agents for Bonding Fresh to Hardened Concrete

References *continued*

ASTM C1063 — Standard Specification for Installation of Lathing and Furring to Receive Interior and Exterior Portland Cement Based Plaster

ASTM C1289 - Standard Specification for Faced Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Thermal Insulation Board

ASTM C1325 — Standard Specification for Non-Asbestos Fiber-Mat Reinforced Cementitious Backer Units

ASTM C1384 — Standard Specification for Admixtures for Masonry Mortars

ASTM C1670/C1670M — Standard Specification for Adhered Manufactured Stone Masonry Veneer Units

ASTM C1714/C1714M — Standard Specification for Preblended Dry Mortar Mix for Unit Masonry

ASTM C1780 — Standard Practice for Installation Methods for Adhered Manufactured Stone Masonry Veneer

ASTM C1788 — Standard Specification for Non Metallic Plaster Bases (Lath) Used with Portland Cement Based Plaster in Vertical Wall Applications

ASTM C1861 — Standard Specification for Lathing and Furring Accessories, and Fasteners, for Interior and Exterior Portland Cement-Based Plaster

ASTM E2556/E2556M — Standard Specification for Vapor Permeance Flexible Sheet Water-Resistive Barriers Intended for Mechanical Attachment

ASTM D226/D226M — Standard Specification for Asphalt Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Water Proofing

ASTM F1667 — Standard Specification for Driven Fasteners, Nails, Spikes, and Staples

Requirements Summary

Table 1. AMSV Installation Requirements Summary¹

Sheathing ⁵	Substrate ⁵	Water Resistant Barrier ²	Lath Type	Fasteners ³	Scratch Coat	Setting Bed Mortar
Backup: Interior Wood or Steel Stud Framing, Maximum Spacing 16 in. (406 mm)^{4,10}						
- Gypsum Wall Board - Plywood - OSB - Fiber Board	Lath & Scratch Coat	Optional ⁶	Any approved lath	Corrosion Resistant; minimum penetration ¼ inch (19 mm) into wood framing member or 3/8 in. into Steel framing member	Type N or S mortar complying with ASTM C270 or ASTM C1714; minimum nominal thickness ½ in. (13 mm)	ANSI A118.4 or A118.15
Optional when sheathing is non-structural	Cement Board	Not required	Not required	Corrosion-resistant cement board screws	Not required	ANSI A118.4 or A118.15
Backup: Exterior Wood or Steel Stud Framing; maximum spacing 16 in. (406 mm)¹⁰						
- Gypsum Wall Board - Plywood - OSB - Fiber Board	Lath & Scratch Coat	Minimum 2 layers WRB	Any approved lath ⁷	Corrosion Resistant; minimum penetration ¼ inch (19 mm) into wood framing member or 3/8 in. into Steel framing member	Type N or S mortar complying with ASTM C270 or ASTM C1714; minimum nominal thickness ½ in. (13 mm)	ANSI A118.4 or A118.15
	Cement Board	Minimum 1 layer WRB	Not required	Corrosion-resistant cement board screws	Not required	ANSI A118.4 or A118.15
Backup: Concrete or Concrete Masonry^{8,9,10}						
Not applicable	None (when surface is suitable for direct bonding)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	ANSI A118.4 or A118.15
	Lath and scratch coat (when required for bonding)	Optional ⁹	Any approved Lath ^{7,9}	Corrosion resistant concrete screws, masonry nails, or powder actuated fasteners ⁹	Type N or S mortar complying with ASTM C270 or ASTM C1714; minimum nominal thickness ½ in. (13 mm) ⁹	ANSI A118.4 or A118.15
	Cement board	Not applicable	Not applicable	Corrosion resistant concrete screws with washers	Not required	ANSI A118.4 or A118.15
Backup: Clay Masonry^{8,9,10}						
Not applicable	Lath & Scratch Coat	Optional ⁹	Any approved Lath	Corrosion resistant concrete screws, masonry nails, or powder actuated fasteners	Type N or S mortar complying with ASTM C270 or ASTM C1714; minimum nominal thickness ½ in. (13 mm)	ANSI A118.4 or A118.15
	Cement Board	Not required	Not applicable	Corrosion resistant concrete screws with washers	Not required	ANSI A118.4 or A118.15

¹ Refer to AMSV manufacturer for installation recommendations addressing conditions not listed.

² WRB complying with ASTM D226 Type I, ASTM E2556 Type I or II, or equivalent.

³ Fastener type must comply with ASTM C1861 and spacing must comply with ASTM C1063 for attachment of lath. For cement board attachment, refer to cement board manufacturer installation instructions. Refer to Tables 3 and 4 for minimum fastening requirements for direct attachment of AMSV systems over continuous insulation.

⁴ For interior applications exposed to moisture, refer to corresponding exterior wall detailing requirements.

⁵ Sheathing/substrate material shall be approved for intended application and installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

⁶ A single layer of WRB is recommended where the sheathing/substrate is moisture sensitive.

⁷ Approved lath options are listed in 'Material Requirements' section under 'Lath' in this guide.

⁸ AMSV systems cannot be installed over existing anchored masonry veneers.

⁹ When installing AMSV over concrete or concrete masonry walls where good bond cannot be achieved or the concrete or concrete masonry is unsound, install AMSV over lath.

¹⁰ Backup systems should be designed to limit out-of-plane deflections to l/360 when subjected to 42% of the components and cladding wind pressure.

Design and Construction Considerations

INTRODUCTION

This guide focuses on the installation of AMSV systems for backup assemblies addressed in the summary table. Other backup systems, such as structural insulated panels (SIPs), may require a specifically-designed system of installation for AMSVs. AMSV systems should not be installed over deteriorating or unsound backup assemblies or exterior insulation and finishing systems (EIFS).

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

This Installation Guide assumes that construction personnel have knowledge of the materials described and their knowledge and experience of proper methods of installation.

Prior to commencing activity related to the scope of this Guide, review all adjacent products and other work that precedes the installation of AMSV to ensure that proper workmanship is reflected and that there are no recognizable errors or deficiencies that may compromise the installation or performance of the AMSV.

Quality

A successful project requires the use of quality materials, proper design and detailing for the application, and a high standard of care during installation. Unfortunately, the execution of these components in the field can be subject to value-engineering resulting in materials selected based solely on price and installation techniques that focus on speed rather than quality. While the performance of AMSV systems depends upon all three of these components, field workman- ship issues tend to be the dominate source of problems when performance issues surface in the field. Installing AMSV in accordance with the recommended practices of this guide and ASTM C1780 helps to ensure AMSV systems perform as intended for decades.

Building Code Requirements

Building code requirements vary from area to area. Check with local authorities for building code requirements for your area and application. Carefully read all sections of this guide and follow the manufacturer's installation instructions before proceeding with your AMSV application. In the event the manufacturer's installation instructions conflict with the intent of statements made in this document, contact the manufacturer for additional guidance.

The information provided in this *Guide* is written primarily for applying the prescriptive option for installation of adhered manufactured stone masonry veneer in accordance with the 2022 version of TMS 402/602. That version is referenced in the 2024 International Building Code and International Residential Code. For installations under earlier versions of the IBC or IRC, refer to the 5th Edition, 6th printing of this *Guide*.

Project Site Requirements

Jobsite safety is outside of the scope of this guide, however, users should always follow proper job site safety requirements including local, state, and federal laws when installing AMSV products and systems.

Prescriptive vs. Engineered Adhered Masonry Veneer

Building code provisions for adhered masonry veneer are contained in TMS 402 (*Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures*) and TMS 602 (*Specification for Masonry Structures*). Beginning with the 2022 version of those standards, there are two primary options for design and construction - the prescriptive option and the engineered option. For the prescriptive option, TMS 402/602 provides a detailed set of requirements for materials, substrates, fastening, and more. When those details are followed, additional design is not needed. For the engineered option, there are few prescriptive requirements, instead requiring engineering of the system, but allowing a much larger range of materials and systems.

This *Guide* is written primarily for applying the prescriptive option for installation of adhered manufactured stone masonry veneer. As such, situations where the engineered option would be required are generally outside of the scope of this guide. Therefore, the following general requirements for prescriptive design and installation as required by TMS 402/602 apply for the recommendations contained within this *Guide*:

1. The assembly thickness (defined as the average distance from the exterior surface of the adhered veneer unit to the interior surface of the scratch coat or cement backer unit) shall not exceed 3 5/8 in. (92.1 mm).
2. The height above grade plane shall not exceed 60 ft (18.3 m).

Design and Construction Considerations

3. Veneer shall be installed in a vertical application.
4. Light-frame backing shall have rigid sheathing installed.
5. The weight of the assembly (including units, setting bed mortar, scratch coat, lath, cement board, and other materials attached to the backing, where present) shall not exceed a specified weight of 50 psf (2.4 kPa).

Adhered veneer applications that do not meet the list above, as well as applications that intend to use installation methods or materials outside those in this *Guide* or TMS 402/602 should consider the engineered option. Consult TMS 402/602-22 for more information on engineered design and construction.

Material Requirements

Units

AMSV units installed in accordance with this guide must meet the minimum requirements of ASTM C1670/ C1670M. This standard contains constituent material requirements, physical property requirements (such as compressive strength, freeze-thaw durability, drying shrinkage, and shear bond), as well as the following dimensional properties:

- Minimum thickness of unit: 1/4 in. (6 mm), except those parts within 0.5 in. (13 mm) of the unit perimeter;
- Average thickness of the unit: less than or equal to 2 5/8 in. (67 mm);
- Maximum face dimension of unit: 36 in. (915 mm);
- Maximum face area of the unit: 5 ft² (0.5 m²); and
- The weight per square foot of the unit shall not exceed 15 lb/ft² (73 kg/m²).

Flashing

All flashing and flashing accessories must be corrosion resistant and integrated with the WRB materials (if present). For exterior applications, flashing must be installed at all through-wall penetrations and at lower boundaries of AMSV installations. Flashing is not required for interior applications of AMSV systems not exposed to water. For interior applications that are exposed to water, treat as an exterior assembly.

In some applications, the use of self-adhering flashing, also known as flashing tape, can be used. It is recommended that applicable building codes as well as manufacturer's instructions are reviewed and followed to ensure they are permissible for the given project or application. Additionally, the manufacturer of the AMSV should be contacted prior to construction to ensure the compatibility of the two products.

Rainscreen Drainage Plane Systems

Rainscreens are optional building techniques used to improve the drainage of incidental water behind the cladding and reduce drying time. Rainscreen products (such as drainage mats or formed polymer sheeting) or construction techniques (such as strapping or furring) that create a capillary break/air space between the cladding and the water resistive barrier can be effectively incorporated into AMSV applications. Refer to the manufacturer's recommendation for rainscreen/drainage system applications with adhered manufactured stone veneer wall systems. Details of various applications utilizing rainscreen drainage plane systems can be found in Figures 35-38. Building codes may allow a single layer of a water resistive barrier when a drainage space is incorporated in the wall system (i.e. rainscreen). Based on the 2021 International Building Code, when a drainage space is required, the space/material provided must be at least 3/16 in. (4.8 mm) applied to the exterior side of the WRB. Further, the WRB used behind the drainage space must provide a water resistance equal to or greater to that provided by materials that comply with ASTM E2556 Type 2. Local jurisdictions may have different requirements for drainage space size.

Requirements for rainscreens vary by region. Verify local jurisdictional requirements regarding the use and application of rainscreens and/or drainage products.

Weep Screeds and Casing Beads

Weep screeds and casing beads must be corrosion resistant, with weep screeds having a minimum vertical attachment flange of 3.5 inches (89 mm) that terminates behind the water resistive barrier (if present). The minimum thickness of metal weep screeds and casing beads should not be less than 0.0179 inches (0.45 mm) (26 gage). For plastic weep screeds or casing beads, the minimum thickness is 0.050 inches (1.3 mm).

Lath

Multiple lath materials have been used successfully for the installation of AMSV systems, including:

- 2.5 lb/yd² (1.4 kg/m²) (or heavier) self-furring metal lath meeting ASTM C847;
- Welded wire lath complying with ASTM C933;
- 18 gauge (or heavier) woven wire lath meeting ASTM C1032; or

Material Requirements

- The lath product is consistent with the AMSV manufacturer's installation instructions and has an evaluation acceptance report from an accredited evaluation service showing compliance with ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria 275 (AC275), or equivalent, and ASTM C1788.

All lath and lath accessories must be corrosion resistant, consisting of either galvanized or stainless steel materials or consisting of materials complying with AC 275, and ASTM C1788. All lath material must be self-furred or use self-furring fasteners. Refer to Table 1 of this guide for specific lath and fastener recommendations.

Fasteners

Corrosion resistant fasteners are used to secure flashing and lath or cement board to the backup system. A variety of fasteners are available such as staples, screws, and nails, provided the heads or washers of these fasteners are large enough to not pull through the lath or cement board and the fastener is of sufficient length to penetrate into the supporting material. For specific fastener selection criteria, refer to ASTM C1861.

- Wood framing - For lath, corrosion resistant staples, corrosion resistant roofing nails, or corrosion resistant screws and washers. For cement board, corrosion resistant cement board screws as recommended by the cement board manufacturer. Fasteners must be of sufficient length to penetrate a minimum of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm) into framing members.
- Metal framing or panels - For lath, corrosion resistant staples, corrosion resistant roofing nails, or corrosion resistant screws and washers. For cement board, corrosion resistant cement board screws as recommended by the cement board manufacturer. Fasteners must be of sufficient length to penetrate a minimum of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (9.5 mm) through metal studs or panels.
- Masonry or concrete walls or panels - Corrosion resistant concrete screws or powder actuated fasteners (or cap fastener). For cement board, use 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long $\frac{3}{16}$ inch diameter concrete screws with 1- $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter 25 gage galvanized washer.

Cement Board

Cement board may be used in place of lath and scratch coat, if desired. When used, cement board must comply with ASTM C1325. They must also be evaluated for interior or exterior use in accordance with ICC-ES AC308 based on the desired applications. When using cement board, only modified mortars complying with ANSI A118.4 or ANSI A118.15 should be used as the setting bed mortar. Do not use conventional mortars (Type S or N) with cement board installations. Refer to ASTM C1780 and manufacturer recommendations for additional details on cement board installations. Refer to Figures 4a and 4b for references to the primary difference between lath and cement board applications. Other construction details illustrated in this guide are applicable to cement boards installations as well.

It is permitted to use one layer of water-resistive barrier between cement board and substrate. For exterior applications, joints in cement board should be treated per manufacturer's recommendations with modified mortars meeting ANSI A118.4 or ANSI A118.15 and 4-in. (100 mm). wide alkali-resistant fiberglass mesh tape. For interior applications, joints in cement board should be treated per manufacturer's recommendations with modified mortars meeting ANSI A118.4 or ANSI A118.15 and 2-in (50 mm). wide alkali-resistant fiberglass mesh tape.

Mortar

Mortars used for the installation of AMSV systems can be grouped into three different categories; scratch coat mortar, setting bed mortar, and pointing mortar. Depending upon the type of mortar used and whether it is batched on site or delivered premixed to the project, each mortar must meet minimum requirements as described below:

Scratch Coat Mortars – Scratch coat mortars are also referred to as rendering mortars, parging mortars, and brown coat mortars. They are applied directly to the lath or substrate to which AMSV systems are adhered. While historically the scratch coat has been intentionally roughened, when modified mortars are used, such roughening is not necessary. Recommendations for the scratch coat mortar are as follows:

- Site Mixed: Meets the requirements of ASTM C270 Type N or Type S, or ASTM C926 up to brown coat (without application of finish coat)
- Preblended: Meets the requirements of ASTM C1714 /C1714M Type N or Type S

Material Requirements

Setting Bed Mortars – After the scratch coat mortar has cured sufficiently, the setting bed mortar is used to adhere the AMSV units to the backing. The setting bed mortar is applied directly to the scratch coat or to the back of the AMSV units (back-buttering), or a combination of both application methods. Recommendations for setting bed mortars are as follows:

- Setting bed mortar should meet the requirements of ANSI 118.4 or ANSI 118.15

Pointing Mortars – Pointing mortars, also referred to as grouting mortars or mortar used to grout mortar joints, are used to fill the joints between individual AMSV units once the setting bed mortar has sufficiently cured. Not all AMSV systems incorporate mortar between the units, while others allow the distance between units to be varied to create alternative architectural finishes. Recommendations for the pointing mortar are as follows:

- Site Mixed: Meets the requirements of ASTM C270 Type N or Type S
- Preblended: Meets the requirements of ASTM C1714/C1714M Type N or Type S

It is important to note that mortars mixed with higher amounts of cement will tend to be less workable and may be prone to increased shrinkage cracking, but will provide greater bond strength. Type N mortars are generally easier to work with than Type S mortars due to the higher cement content of Type S mortars.

General Mortar Considerations

When considering mortar selections, verify the mortar can provide a minimum shear bond strength of 50 lb/ in.2 (345 kPa) when tested in accordance with ASTM C482, is consistent with the stone manufacturer's recommendations, and is suitable for installation of adhered manufactured stone veneer. Prepackaged/ preblended mortars should be mixed and installed per mortar manufacturer's instructions

In some cases additives or admixtures are added to mortars to modify one or more plastic or hardened properties of the mortar; such as workability enhancers, water repellents, or bond enhancers. When a modifier is introduced to a mortar comply with ASTM C270 or ASTM C1714, the additional requirements of ASTM C1384 must also be met. Modifiers used in the production of mortar complying with ANSI A118.4 or ANSI A118.15 are specifically designed to increase the mortar's bond strength.

As reflected in Table 2, modified mortars containing bond enhancers and mortars with higher cement contents are better suited for challenging installations or where increased bond strength is desired. Examples of these installations include exterior applications or when directly bonding to substrates such as cement board. As not all mortar admixtures are compatible or interchangeable, consult with mortar or additive manufacturers to ensure compatibility of mortar and admixture components.

Modified Mortars

There are a variety of different mortars that can be used as the setting bed in adhered veneer applications (the mortar used to attach the stone to the prepared substrate). While historically mortars used in other masonry applications have been used, it is becoming more common to utilize modified mortars for this purpose.

Modified mortars contain additives to enhance properties, most relevantly bond strength. Polymers and other additives are used in the dry mortar mix, which is then mixed on-site with water for use in adhered veneer. These mortars have different considerations for use when compared to conventional mortars to ensure success.

Modified mortars are required to comply with one of two ANSI standards:

- ANSI A118.4 – American National Standard Specifications for Modified Dry-Set Cement Mortar.
- ANSI A118.15 – American National Standard Specifications for Improved Modified Dry-Set Cement Mortar.

These specifications prescribe minimum requirements for these materials. Mortar complying with either standard can be used in adhered veneer applications. There may be some mortars that have polymers added, but do not meet the all the requirements of the ANSI standards listed above. Be sure to carefully review information on the mortar to ensure full compliance with all the requirements of ANSI A118.4 or A118.15.

There are various modifying admixtures that are on the market. These are additives that are added to conventional mortar at the jobsite to enhance properties, including bond. There is no current way for a Type S or N masonry mortar with jobsite additive additions to be compliant with ANSI A118.4 or A118.15. This Guide does not recommend using jobsite latex additions in any setting bed mortar. Use preblended, packaged modified mortars. Blending of conventional mortar with modified mortar also should not be done.

Material Requirements

This Guide prescribes several situations where modified mortar **MUST** be used:

- Installing MSV over cement board
- Non-vertical applications (such as overhangs)
- Exterior applications over 10 ft. (3 m) above finished grade (except single-family residential)

In addition to these situations, the 2022 TMS 402/602 (which is referenced in the 2024 IBC) requires the use of modified mortar when using the prescriptive design and construction provisions. This new requirement will continue to expand the required use of modified mortar into most applications in the future. Be sure to understand requirements applicable to a project based on which local code is in effect.

Modified Mortar Mixing

Modified mortars may require different mixing methods than traditional type S or N mortars, and we will discuss generic methodology for mixing modified mortars, or ANSI A118.4 and A118.15 mortars.

Always follow the manufacturer's mixing instructions, typically found on the back of the bagged product, or the Data Sheet for said mortar. All manufacturers will provide at least some basic instructions which would include water content, recommended tools and mixing methodology. In order for the modified mortar to perform as expected, be sure to follow the manufacturer's recommendations on mixing, slaking, and water content.

When working with the mortar and it starts to stiffen up, re-mix the product without adding any more water. The product will loosen up and be usable again. Most of these products have a 3 to 4 hour pot life (at 70°F (21 °C) and 50% RH). Check mortar manufacturer information for specific pot life of a given mortar. Typically, pot life will be reduced when temperatures are high – a good rule of thumb is that a 20°F (6.7 °C) increase in temperature will reduce pot life in half.

Surface Preparation

Verify that the surface to which the AMSV is to be installed is structurally sound, free of any coatings or materials that would inhibit bonding, and capable of supporting the intended AMSV system. The majority of the discussion and details in this guide focuses on the installation of AMSV systems on backup systems consisting of wood or steel framing with rigid sheathing and concrete or concrete masonry construction; however, virtually any backup system can be used when properly designed and prepared to receive AMSV systems.

When using modified mortar as the setting bed, surface preparation is generally the same as conventional mortars. The substrate may need to be less rough or uneven than for conventional mortars. If the substrate is too rough or uneven, it should be made smooth and flat using a modified mortar bed prior to the installation of a veneer. Follow mortar manufacturer's recommendations when using modified mortar to smooth the substrate.

Masonry walls, poured-in-place concrete walls, and concrete tilt up panels must be clean and sound, free of dirt, waterproofing, paint, form oil, or any other substance that could inhibit the mortar bond and must readily accept/absorb water in order to achieve good bond. The International Concrete Repair Institute, (ICRI), provides guidance for concrete surface preparation and assessment. The surfaces intended to receive AMSV units must have a rough texture to ensure good mortar bond. Refer to ICRI Technical Guideline 310.2 for additional information on concrete surface preparation, including information on Concrete Surface Profile (CSP), a standardized method to measure concrete surface roughness. A CSP equal to or greater than 2 is usually acceptable for the installation of AMSV over concrete and masonry assemblies. If necessary, cleaning may be done with power washing or mechanical methods (i.e. shot or bead blasting). If a bondable surface cannot be achieved, attach lath and scratch coat before installing AMSV. This guide does not address the installation of AMSV systems over open stud backup systems.

Modified Mortar: when installing on a masonry wall with modified mortar, if the substrate is too rough or uneven with dips and valleys greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm), it should be made smooth and flat using a modified mortar bed prior to the installation of a veneer. If the substrate is relatively flat and smooth but the joints aren't struck flush, a skim coat of a modified adhesive mortar may be all that is necessary prior to the installation of the veneers. Filling joints and gaps is important when using modified setting beds because most are intended for use at thicknesses less than conventional mortar. Excessive mortar thickness could lead to shrinkage cracking. Refer to mortar manufacturer recommendations for usage of modified mortar as a skim coat, including recommendations on curing time prior to stone installation.

However, if the wall is flat, smooth, and the joints are struck flush, a direct adhesion of the veneer is possible. It is recommended that the wall be cleaned and dampened before the application of a modified adhesive mortar.

For concrete walls with a modified mortar, it should be verified that the concrete is free of sealers or form release agents. The presence of these agents will prevent adequate bonding and may result in failure. Sealers and form release agents should be removed prior to the veneer installation via mechanical means or the use of a pressure washer (3000 to 4000 PSI). Once the contaminants have been removed, make sure to clean the dust or allow the wall to slightly dry. If the substrate is too rough or uneven with dips and valleys greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm), it should be made smooth and flat using a modified mortar bed prior to the installation of a veneer. It is typically advised to wait 24 hours for the mortar bed to cure before starting the veneer installation. If the wall imperfections are smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm), a modified adhesive mortar may be used as a skim coat. Filling gaps and imperfections is important when using modified setting beds because most are intended for use at thicknesses less than conventional mortar. Excessive mortar thickness could lead to shrinkage cracking. Refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for usage of modified mortar as a skim coat and relative to concrete surface texture for direct application.

However, if the wall is flat and smooth, a direct adhesion of the veneer is possible. It is recommended that the wall be cleaned and dampened before the application of a modified adhesive mortar.

Wall Systems with Exterior Continuous Insulation

AMSV may be installed on walls insulated with continuous insulation such as foam insulation. The presence of continuous insulation may require larger fasteners and smaller spacing than for systems without insulation. TMS 402-22 contains tables for installation of adhered veneer over both wood and steel stud framing for a variety of AMSV assembly weights and cavity widths. For AMSV, the cavity is the distance from the structural backup to the inside surface of the scratch coat or cement board. The presence of continuous insulation is one reason for larger cavity widths. See Tables 2 and 3 for requirements on fastening over continuous insulation, which are adopted from similar provisions in Chapter 26 of the International Building Code. The requirements are contained within the IBC. The allowable insulation thicknesses are based upon the fastener type, fastener spacing, cladding weight, and supporting backup system.

Surface Preparation

Table 2. Cladding Minimum Fastening Requirements for Direct Attachment of AMSV Over Insulation for Steel Framing^a

Cladding Fastener through Foam:	Cladding Fastener Type and Minimum Size ^b	Cladding Fastener Horizontal Spacing (in.)	Cladding Fastener Vertical Spacing (in.)	Maximum Thickness of Foam Sheathing ^c (in.)		
				Cladding System Weight ^d		
				11 psf	18 psf	25 psf
Steel framing (minimum penetration of steel thickness plus 3 threads)	#8 screw into 33 mil steel or thicker	16	6	2.95	2.20	1.45
	#10 screw into 33 mil steel or thicker	16	6	3.50	2.70	1.95
	#10 screw into 43 mil steel or thicker	16	6	4.00	4.00	3.60

For SI: 1 in. = 25.4 mm; 1 pound per square foot (psf) = 0.0479 kPa, 1 pound per square inch = 0.00689 MPa.

DR = design required;

^a Steel framing shall be minimum 33 ksi steel for 33 mil and 43 mil steel and 50 ksi steel for 54 mil steel or thicker.

^b Screws shall comply with the requirements of AISI S200.

^c Foam sheathing shall have a minimum compressive strength of 15 pounds per square inch in accordance with ASTM C578 or ASTM C1289.

^d Cladding System Weight includes the installed weight of the AMSV units, setting bed mortar, lath, and scratch coat.

Table 3. Cladding Minimum Fastening Requirements for Direct Attachment of AMSV over Insulation for Wood Framing

Cladding Fastener through Foam:	Cladding Fastener Type and Minimum Size ^b	Cladding Fastener Horizontal Spacing (in.)	Cladding Fastener Vertical Spacing (in.)	Maximum Thickness of Foam Sheathing ^c (in.)		
				Cladding System Weight ^d		
				11 psf	18 psf	25 psf
Wood framing (minimum 1¼ in. penetration)	0.113 in. diameter nail	16	6	1.45	0.75	DR
	0.120 in. diameter nail	16	6	1.70	0.90	0.55
	0.131 in. diameter nail	16	6	2.15	1.20	0.75
	0.162 in. diameter nail	16	6	3.55	2.05	1.40

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm; 1 pound per square foot (psf) = 0.0479 kPa

DR = design required

^a Wood framing shall be Spruce-Pine-Fir or any wood species with a specific gravity of 0.42 or greater in accordance with AFPA/NDS.

^b Nail fasteners shall comply with ASTM F1667, except nail length shall be permitted to exceed ASTM F1667 standard lengths.

^c Foam sheathing shall have a minimum compressive strength of 15 psi in accordance with ASTM C578 or ASTM C1289.

^d Cladding System Weight includes the installed weight of the AMSV units, setting bed mortar, lath, and scratch coat.

Water Resistive Barrier

Where a water resistive barrier (WRB) is required, it should be installed in two separate layers in shingle fashion, starting from the bottom of the wall. The inner layer of WRB (herein referred to as the Primary WRB) should be installed, along with flashings, to create a drainage plane. The outer layer of WRB (herein referred to as the Secondary WRB) is intended to keep the scratch coat from contacting the Primary WRB. For WRB materials complying with ASTM D226, the upper layer of the WRB should lap on top of the lower layer by a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm), and the vertical joints should be lapped a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm). Refer to the WRB manufacturer's information for lapping requirements for other WRBs. Inside and outside corners must be overlapped a minimum of 16 inches (406 mm) past the corner in both directions. The WRB should be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and be integrated with all flashing accessories, adjacent WRBs, doors, windows, penetrations, and cladding transitions.

Surface Preparation

Acceptable WRBs:

- No. 15 felt complying with ASTM D226 Type 1.
- ASTM E2556 Type I or II
- Approved equal in accordance with the building code. Other approved materials must be used and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and as detailed in compliance reports. The following is a non-exhaustive list of additional materials that may be suitable as a WRB if they include documentation of compliance with the referenced acceptance criteria:
 - Materials evaluated for compliance with ICC-ES AC38.
 - Liquid-applied materials evaluated for compliance with ICC-ES AC212 (for use as Primary WRB only)
 - Pre-coated sheathing evaluated for compliance with ICC-ES AC310 (for use as Primary WRB only)
- It is permitted to use only a primary WRB between cement board and the substrate.
- As discussed in the "Rainscreen Drainage Plane Systems", building codes may allow a single layer of a WRB to be used when a drainage space is incorporated in the wall system. Requirements for the rainscreens vary by region. Verify with the local jurisdictional requirements regarding the use an application of rainscreens. Refer to Figures 35-38 for details on such construction method.
- When transitioning to another cladding (such as that shown in Figure 8), refer to the applicable building code requirements for WRB behind that specific cladding system. Despite the number of layers required for the non-AMSV cladding, there must be two (2) layers of WRB present behind the AMSV.
- Some types of continuous insulation may be substituted for the Primary WRB provided it is installed and sealed and/or taped in accordance with the insulation manufacturer's installation instructions and approved for such applications. Continuous insulation is commonly applied on the exterior side of the framing or on the exterior side of sheathing, runs continuously, and has minimal thermal bridging. Ensure WRB(s) selected are approved for wall applications. Some WRB's intended for roofs are not appropriate for walls. For example, 15 pound felt is not the same product as No. 15 felt. For details of this practice, please refer to the continuous insulation figures shown throughout the figures section of this guide.

Lath

The installation of lath should be in accordance with ASTM C1063. Lath should be applied horizontally (perpendicular to framing, if present) per manufacturer's instructions, and should overlap a minimum of 1 in. (25 mm) at the vertical seams and a minimum of 1/2 in. (13 mm) at the horizontal seams. Vertical seams should be staggered. Lath should be wrapped around inside and outside corners a minimum of 12 in. (305 mm). Lath should be fastened every 7 in. (178 mm) vertically on each stud. The spacing of studs should not exceed 16 in. (406 mm). A similar spacing should be used on concrete or masonry wall surfaces, when used. Do not place seams at inside/outside corner framing.

TMS 402-22 contains tables for installation of adhered veneer over both wood and steel stud framing for a variety of AMSV assembly weights and cavity widths. For AMSV, the cavity is the distance from the structural backup to the inside surface of the scratch coat or cement board. Consult these tables for specific fastener size and spacing based on assembly weight and cavity width. If not installed in accordance with ASTM C1063, alternate lath installation practices should be in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Acceptable installation practices for metal lath should be evaluated in accordance with AC191 and ASTM C933.

While recommendations vary, existing codes and standards do not stipulate the orientation of the lath "cups" (keys) once installed. More important than the orientation of the lath cups is ensuring the lath is embedded within, and bonded to, the mortar scratch coat for a successful AMSV installation. Lath is considered to be embedded within the mortar scratch coat when there is a 1/4 in. (6 mm) nominal thickness of mortar between the back plane of the lath and the back plane of the scratch coat for at least one-half (50%) of the surface area of the installation.

Please refer to Figures 1 and 2 for general details on lath installation based on backing.

Cement Board

The installation of cement board should be in accordance with the cement board manufacturer's instructions. Cement board should be fastened at a spacing not greater than 8 in. (203 mm) vertically on each stud. The spacing of studs should not exceed 16 in. (406 mm). A similar spacing should be used on concrete or masonry wall surfaces, when used.

Surface Preparation

TMS 402-22 contains tables for installation of adhered veneer over both wood and steel stud framing for a variety of AMSV assembly weights and cavity widths. For AMSV, the cavity is the distance from the structural backup to the inside surface of the scratch coat or cement board. Consult these tables for specific fastener size and spacing based on assembly weight and cavity width.

The seams between cement boards must be treated per manufacturers instructions. For exterior applications, use 4 in. (100 mm) wide alkali-resistant fiberglass mesh tape. For interior applications use 2 in. (50 mm) wide alkali-resistant fiberglass mesh tape. A coat of modified mortar meeting either ANSI A118.4 or ANSI A118.15 must be used to bed the fiberglass mesh tape. The same modified mortar should be applied to corners, control joints, trims or other accessories. Feather modified mortar over fasteners to fully conceal.

Flashings/Weep Screeds/Casing Bead

All flashing and accessory detailing pieces should be corrosion resistant.

Verify that all flashing, including roofing kickout flashing, has been properly installed. Although roof flashings are not part of the wall cladding system, they are necessary for proper water management. Flashing material should extend above horizontal terminations, roofing material, and drainage planes or drainage products.

All flashing material should be integrated with water resistive barriers to mitigate water penetration into the structure. The WRB should overlap the weep screed flange.

Some applications may not require the use of flashing, weep screeds, and casing beads to prevent water penetration. In cases where there is no WRB present, a weep screed is usually not required but a weep screed or casing bead can still be used for aesthetic purposes. In cases where a drip edge is needed based on a cladding transition, then flashing is required. The use of both flashing and a weep screed simultaneously is not typically necessary.

Plan ahead with the various trades to integrate flashing and water resistive barriers to effectively shed water down and out of the wall system. This may require the preceding trade on the job to install flashing or WRBs for integration with the next trade on the job.

Movement Joints

Different elements and materials within any structure move differently in response to applied loads or because of fluctuations in temperature or moisture content.

It is important to define common types of joints and their functions as it relates to AMSV installations and this *Guide*:

- Movement Joint – A generic term for a joint that may be intended to serve in multiple functions or accommodate multiple sources of movement.
- Control Joint – A joint used to break up a large field of concrete masonry into discrete panels for the purpose of allowing shrinkage and mitigating cracking.

In determining if and where movement joints may be needed as part of an AMSV installation, consideration should be given to where differential movement is expected. Specific examples where differential movement can occur include:

- Changes in wall height and/or wall thickness
- At (or above) movement joints in foundations and backup systems
- above or below movement joints in floor and roof systems.
- Vertical and horizontal transitions to other cladding systems
- Differential support: where one portion of the MSV is supported differently than an adjacent portion.
- Backing transition: where the backing of the MSV transitions from a relatively flexible system to a relatively rigid system. One common example would be where wood frame transitions to a concrete or masonry foundation.

Openings: Consideration should be given for movement joints around openings as well. In some cases, the backup system will have movement joints to accommodate movement. In these cases, the adhered veneer should have similar movement joints as well.

Control joints: This Guide does not contain specific recommendations for spacing of control joints within the general plane of the wall. While not every MSV system needs regular control joint spacing, there may be some applications where the designer should consider control joints. When specified by the designer, control joints should be installed in accordance with the contract documents.

Surface Preparation

Joint construction: Installing movement or control joints at specified locations is important. There are several examples within this Guide on how to detail joints correctly (**see Figures 12a and 12b**). For installations with lath and scratch coat, lath shall not be continuous through control joints but shall be stopped. One piece control joint should be anchored into backup framing. When backup frame is not available lath shall be tied at each side. See ASTM C1063 for more information.

Clearances

On exterior frame walls, the building code requires that adhered masonry veneer be held a minimum of 4 in. (102 mm) above grade or a minimum of 2 in. (51 mm) above paved surfaces. This minimum can be reduced to ½ in. (13 mm) if the paved surface is a walking surface supported by the same foundation that supports the wall. See Figure 5.

Where the backing is concrete or masonry, maintain 2 in. (51 mm) clearance from grade or ½ in. (13 mm) from a paved surface provided that frost heave of adjacent surfaces is taken into consideration.

In situations where units are applied below the flashing transition and onto a concrete or masonry wall, (such as that shown in Figure 7), the adhered masonry veneer shall maintain the 2 in. (51 mm) clearance to grade. It is generally not recommended to install manufactured stone veneer in contact or below grade, contact the manufacturer for installation recommendations for such situations.

Interior Applications

Interior applications in non-wet locations (areas not exposed to water) for AMSV are similar to exterior applications with the following alternatives:

- Two layers of WRB are not necessary behind the lath and scratch coat. A single layer of WRB is recommended protect moisture sensitive materials during AMSV installation.
- Interior applications are not subjected to the same fluctuations in temperature and moisture as exterior applications. As such, the criteria for clearances used for exterior applications are typically not necessary. Nevertheless, differential movement between different materials must still be accounted for.
- Flashings, weep screeds, and casing beads are not necessary.

Installation Of Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer

Prior to commencing installation of AMSV, ensure the WRB and flashing are properly installed and integrated. Refer to the flashing details, referenced in this guide, for detailing around windows, doors, through- wall penetrations, and AMSV terminations.

After the lath is installed, apply a nominal ½ in. (13 mm) thick layer of mortar ensuring the lath is completely encapsulated with mortar. The mortar should be applied with sufficient pressure and thickness to fully embed the lath in mortar. Once the mortar is thumbprint hard, scratch (score) the surface horizontally to create the mortar scratch coat.

NOTE: When using modified mortars as the setting bed, 'scratching' of the scratch coat may not be needed. The additional bonding strength of modified adhesive mortars allows the bonding of the veneer to smooth surfaces.

There are modified mortar products that are intended to be used for the scratch coat. Note that modified mortars for scratch coat may not be suitable as modified setting bed mortar. Consult with the mortar manufacturer for application information.

Moist curing the mortar scratch coat will help reduce cracking and ensure proper hydration during curing. Before applying AMSV, the mortar scratch coat should be dampened so that the surface appears wet but free of standing water.

Before installing AMSV, lay out a minimum of 25 sq ft (2.3 m²) of AMSV units at the jobsite so there is a variety of sizes, shapes, and colors from which to choose. Mixing AMSV sizes, shapes, textures and color will allow for variety and contrast in the design to achieve the desirable finished project. Follow AMSV manufacturers recommendations regarding mixing of product to achieve desired results.

Per TMS 402/602-22, units that have a bonded surface area greater than 360 in.² (0.232 m²) must have an installation procedure approved by the design professional.

Modified Mortar Installation:

Refer to mortar manufacturer's instructions for techniques for a specific mortar product. The goal of installation is to ensure adequate transfer of setting bed mortar between the unit and the substrate, with 100% coverage to both the substrate and veneer unit. One method that has been shown to be successful is as follows:

- Use a hand trowel to apply a thin coat of the modified mortar to cover the entire back of the veneer unit.
- Spread additional mortar onto the back of the thin-coated veneer unit sufficient to completely fill the space between the veneer unit and the substrate when compressed against the substrate.
- Press the mortar covered back of the veneer against the substrate at the desired final position. Slide the unit roughly 1–1 ½ in. (25 – 40 mm) diagonally from the desired final position and back into the desired position while maintaining even pressure.
- In situations where there is not sufficient room to slide the unit, it may be necessary to apply setting bed mortar to both the unit and substrate to ensure complete coverage.

Clean excess extruded mortar with trowel and spread onto the next veneer unit to be installed.

Note: When working with a very porous substrate, use a flat trowel to skim coat the substrate and "burn" or "key" the mortar into the substrate to fill all imperfections and micropores. This will ensure coverage and improve adhesion.

In some cases, such as with larger format units or with those with flatter profiles, installation using a notched trowel may be beneficial in achieving level and plumb between units. A notched trowel application may also be useful for smaller units for speed and ease of installation. For adhered masonry veneer installation using a notched trowel, apply the mortar into the substrate and skim coat on an easily reachable area and then comb on additional mortar (trowel size is determined by substrate flatness and finished material size). Back butter all veneer units 8 x 8 inches (200 x 200 mm) or larger to provide full bedding of the veneer. Place veneer into the mortar and adjust to desired position. Make sure to move the veneer unit enough to collapse the ridges and ensure full coverage (typically 1–1 ½ inches (25-40 mm)). Clean any excess mortar between veneers or sides of stone veneer.

Periodically during installation, it is useful to remove a recently placed stone to check for complete mortar setting bed coverage and transfer to the substrate. Following verification, be sure to follow the instructions above for reinstalling the inspected stone.

Note: Prior to installation, ensure the back of veneer units are clean of dust, laitance, loose concrete crumbs and any excess film that could impede bond.

Grouting:

Grouting the joints should be completed only after there is sufficient cure time of the installed AMSV units, when mild contact with

Installation of Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer

AMSV units will not break the bond to the backup system. Grouting may be done with a grout bag, filling joints to the desired depth, ensuring that mortar is forced into all voids.

Grout should be “thumbprint hard” before tooling the joints. The curing time required before the grout is ready will vary significantly with temperature and humidity. Use a wooden raking stick or pointing tool to tool the joints to the desired depth. Extra precaution should be taken while tooling so the surface of the AMSV is not damaged. Clean off remaining grout debris on the AMSV surface with a dry, soft-bristled brush.

To prevent mortar smearing, DO NOT use a wet brush to treat uncured mortar joints.

Cold Weather Application

AMSV applications should be protected from temperatures below 40°F (4°C) during and immediately following installation. The use of anti-freeze admixtures to lower the freezing point of the mortar is not recommended. Accelerating admixtures shall comply with ASTM C1384; accelerating admixtures containing calcium chloride are not permitted. AMSV pieces containing visible frozen moisture shall not be installed.

The cold weather practices defined in TMS 602 should be followed for the installation of AMSV systems.

Additional considerations for modified mortars:

- When working in colder weather, store all bagged materials in a warm place to keep materials above freezing as using very cold products will potentially slow down curing times. Additionally, the water temperature should remain above 40°F (5°C).
- Ensure that the surface temperature is within the suggested temperature range for the product being used during the installation and cure period, typically, between 40°F (5°C) and 90°F (32°C) degrees.
- Tent and heat areas that will be subjected to the elements or freezing temperatures during installation and cure periods. The installation areas should be sheltered and heated to keep the temperature above 40°F (5°C).

Hot Weather Application

If the environmental conditions during installation exceed 90°F (32°C) additional water may be needed on the scratch coat surface and the backs of the AMSV being installed. Providing shade and/or frequent misting of the wall may be required. Consult with mortar manufacturer to determine if hot weather mortar mix options are available. The hot weather practices defined in TMS 602 should be followed for the installation of AMSV systems.

Additional considerations for modified mortars:

- When working in hotter weather, make sure to keep the mortars in a cool place, if the material itself is allowed to heat up, it could reduce pot life and working time. Acclimating the mortar in an air-conditioned space overnight will ensure the product remains cool. Additionally, pay attention to the water temperature, make sure to run the water a while when using a hose to access cooler water. Bags of ice may also be used to cool down the water if necessary.
- Dampen or wet down substrate surfaces to not only clean the area, but to lower the temperature and lower the absorption rate of the substrate. Sweep off excess water just before mortar is applied. This step will extend the working time of the installation materials.
- Due to the rapid rate of moisture loss and Portland cement dehydration at temperatures >90°F (>32°C), cover installations with polyethylene sheeting for 1-2 days to allow curing at a more normal rate.
- Low humidity also accelerates the curing process.
- Tent off or provide shade when working in direct sunlight.
- Work during cooler periods of the day (e.g. early morning).

Cleaning the Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer

Refer to AMSV manufacturer recommendations on cleaning and maintenance. Do not use harsh chemicals for cleaning, such as raw acid, or use abrasive tools such as wire brushes or power washers. The sooner that cleaning is performed after installation the better.

Installation of Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer

Start with less aggressive cleaning options and increase the aggressiveness of cleaners and cleaning activity only as necessary to achieve the desired results.

For modified mortar systems, use a cleaning product purpose-built for such mortars. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for the cleaning product chosen. It is recommended to test the cleaning product in an inconspicuous area prior to use.

Coating Adhered Manufactured Stone Veneer

Refer to the AMSV manufacturer for recommendations regarding the use of repellent, sealers, or other topically applied coatings used for water penetration resistance, graffiti resistance, or surface sealing.

Alternative Installation Methods/Materials

This guide covers common installation practices for AMSV systems. Alternative installation materials and methods not included in this guide may be introduced into the marketplace. Example: Exterior installation methods using cementitious adhesive mortars with a direct application to a substrate that may include coatings applied as loadbearing bonded water-proof membranes.

Alternative installation materials and methods along with their test methods and evaluation criteria are being developed. As a designer, contractor, or installer, you may wish to utilize these materials and/or methods in lieu of the recommended methods included in this guide. Users should verify that the alternative method(s) will meet or exceed the recommended installation practices presented in this guide.

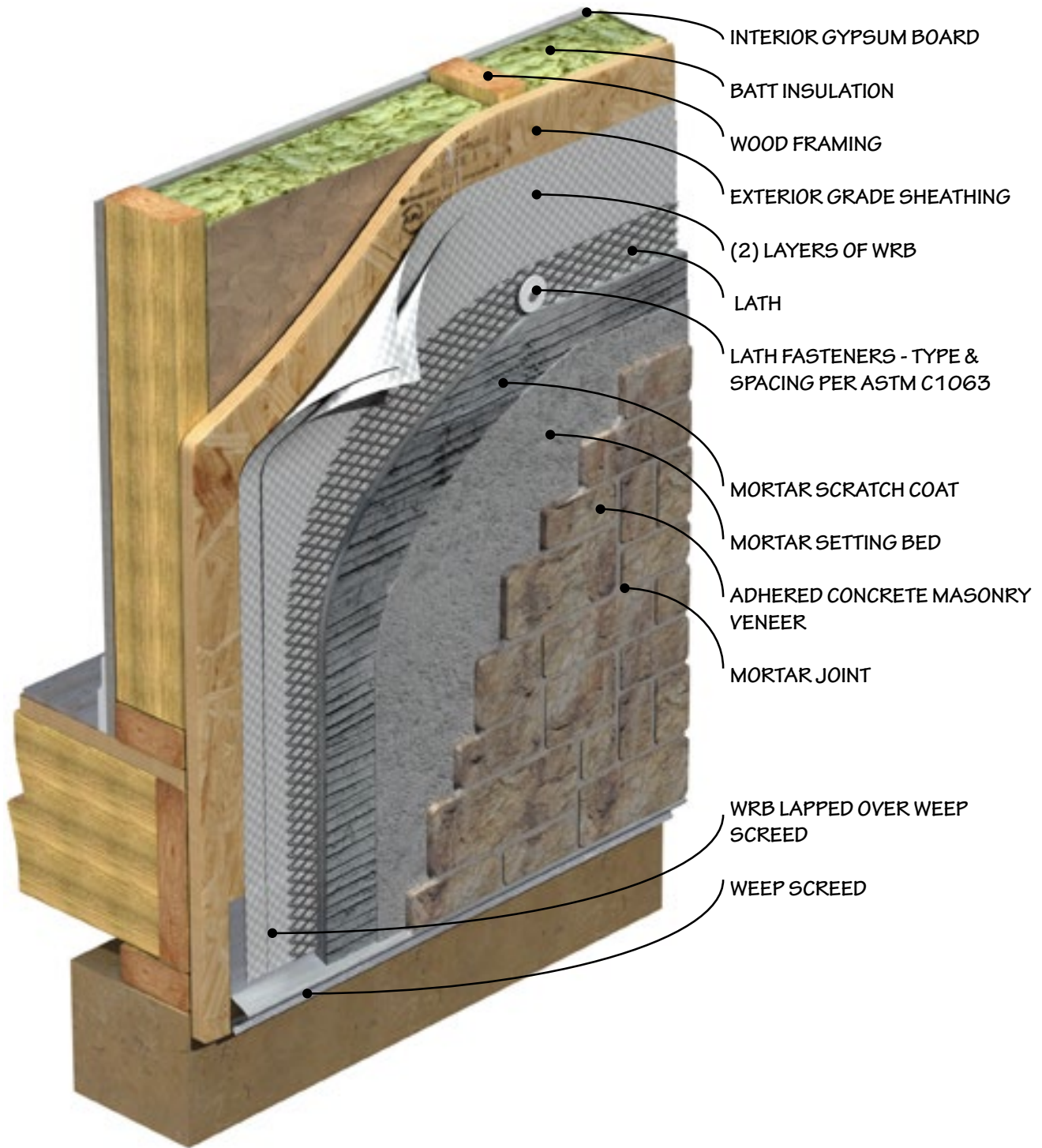
Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for additional information regarding the use of alternative installation methods or materials.

Cautions

The following precautions should be taken to ensure a successful and durable AMSV installation.

- Do not subject AMSV to direct or frequent water contact. Examples include avoiding sprinklers directly spraying on surfaces, pools, and Jacuzzis. Also, downspouts or drainage pipes should be placed so that water is not frequently moistening the AMSV units.
- Do not subject AMSV to contact with de-icing materials, salt, cleaning chemicals, pool chemicals, or other harsh chemicals. Prolonged exposure to these conditions may discolor the AMSV or result in surface damage.
- The installation of AMSV over open stud construction (no sheathing) is not covered in this Guide. Refer to recommendations from the AMSV manufacturer.
- Retaining Walls—the details in this Guide only cover installation of AMSV on retaining walls and required waterproofing for the soil side of the wall (Figure 39). Other details of construction of retaining walls, including water management behind the wall, are outside the scope of this Guide.
- Do not use AMSV on exterior stair risers (or similar situations) where exposure to de-icing chemicals, snow and ice removal tools, where standing water is likely to occur, or when appropriate clearances cannot be maintained.
- Do not use AMSV in applications with potential exposure in direct flame such as return into a fire-box of a wood or gas-burning fireplace. Exposure to elevated temperatures may lead to change in color of AMSV units, and issues with drying and cracking of mortar.

Figure 1. Installation Over Wood Framing



ANATOLIV STONE™

CASA DI SASSI

Classic Rock

CREATIVE MINES™

STONWORKS



HORIZON STONE

MOUNTAIN STONE

NITTERHOUSE
STONE

Figure 2. Installation Over Concrete Masonry Units

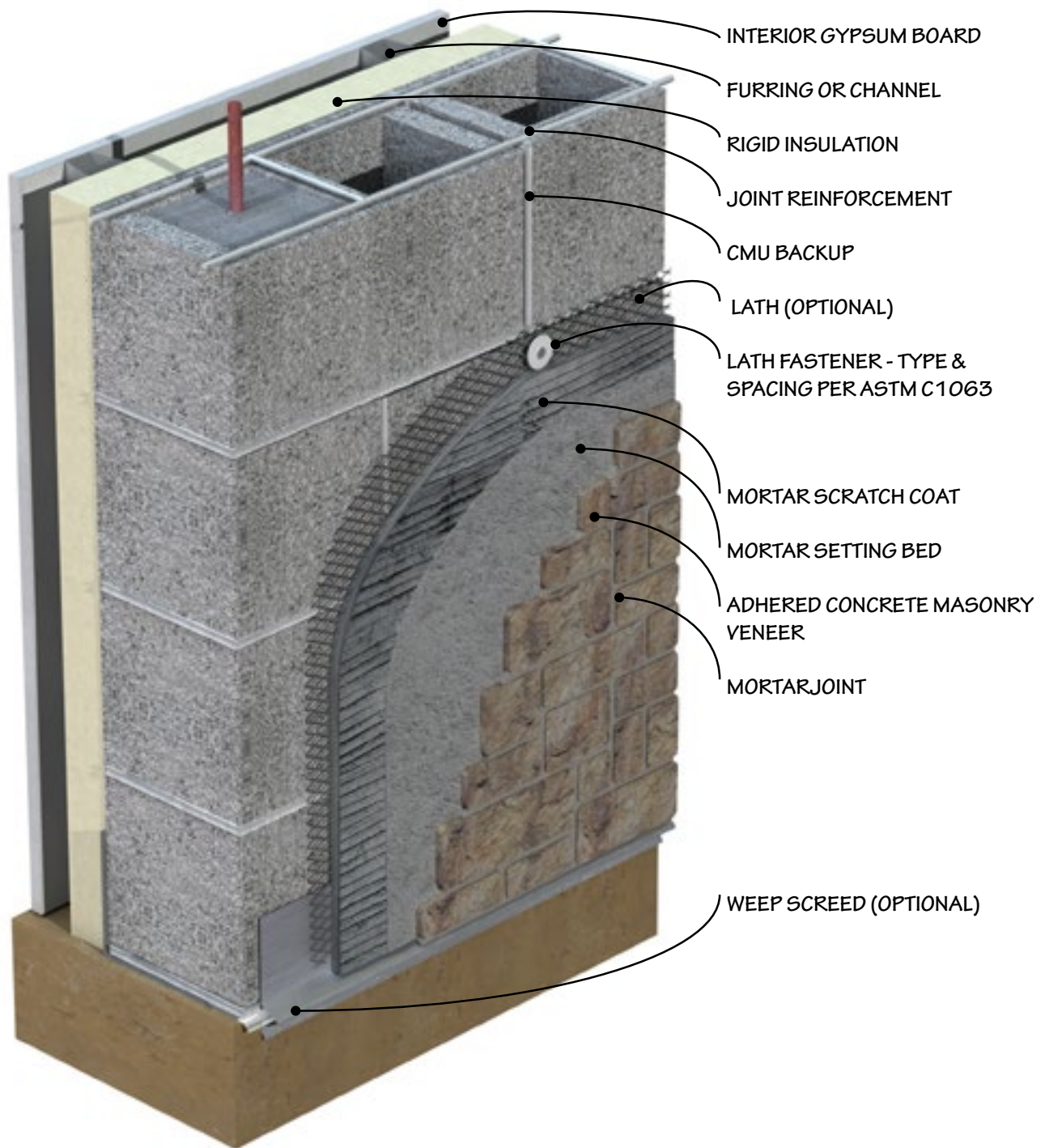


Figure 3. Wall Assembly Transition

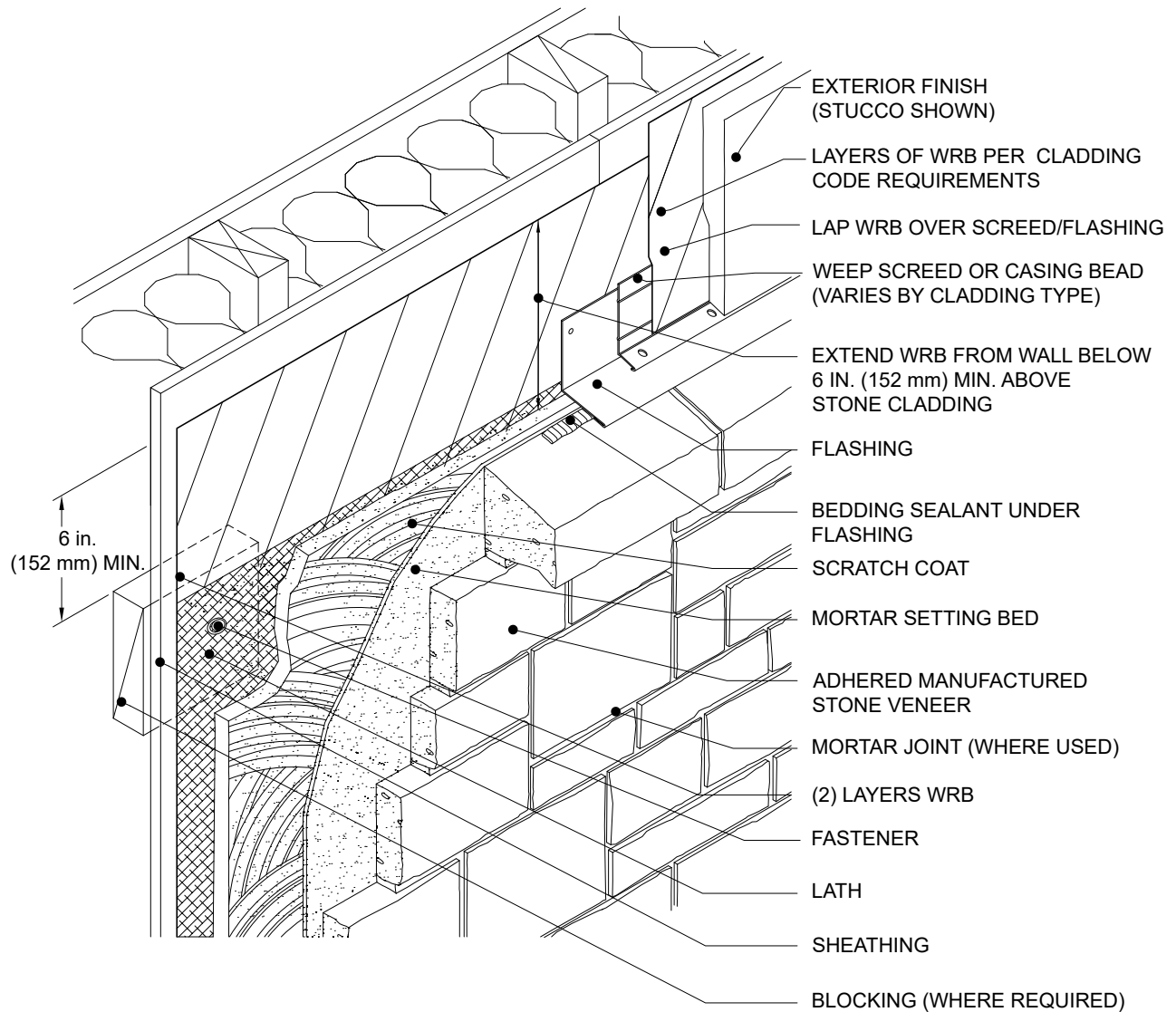
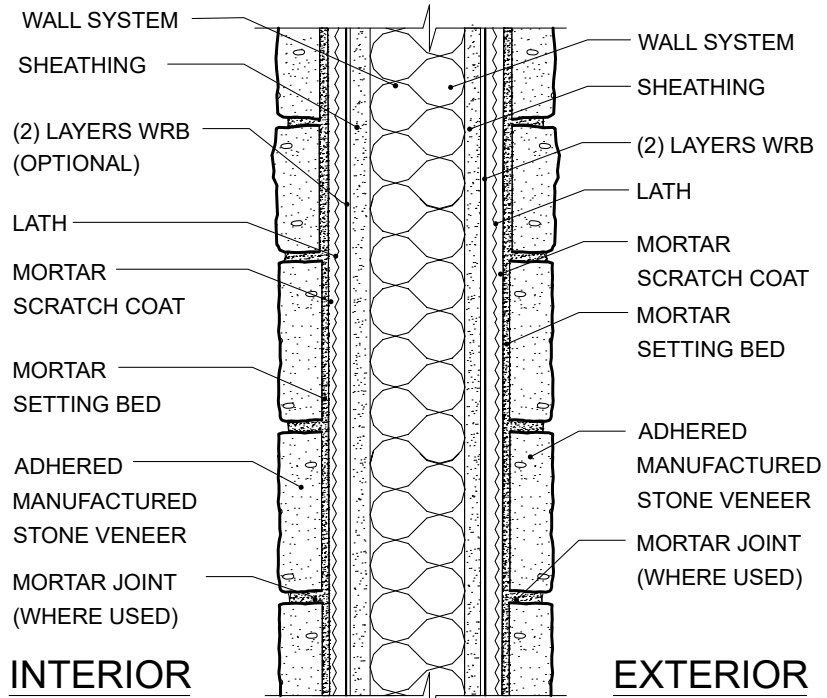


Figure 4a. Typical Frame Wall Section

USE OF LATH AND MORTAR SCRATCH COAT



USE OF CEMENT BOARD

* INTERNAL SHEATHING OPTIONAL WITH CEMENT BOARD ONLY WHEN FRAMING IS NON-STRUCTURAL

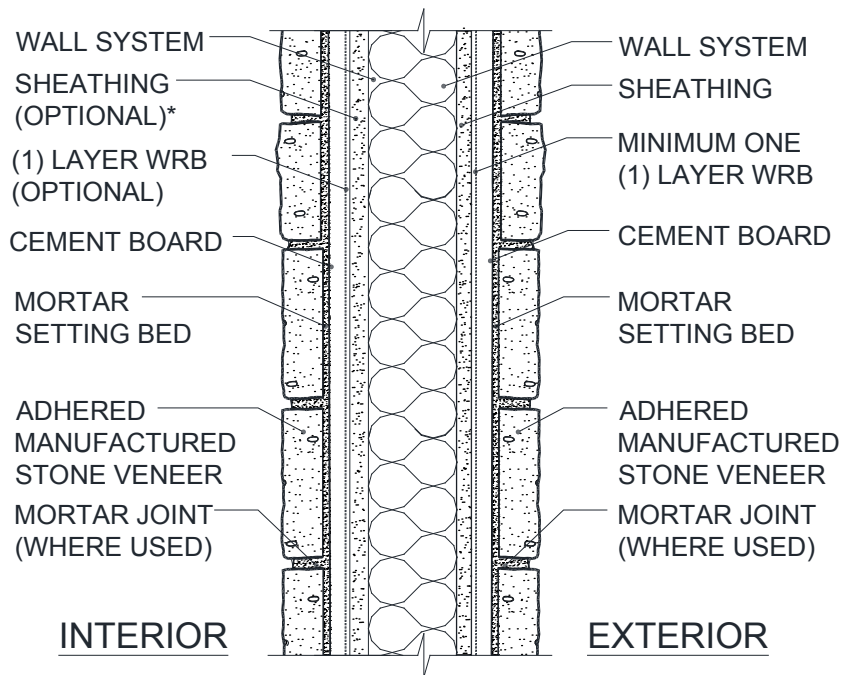


Figure 4b. Typical Wall Frame Section with Continuous Rigid Insulation

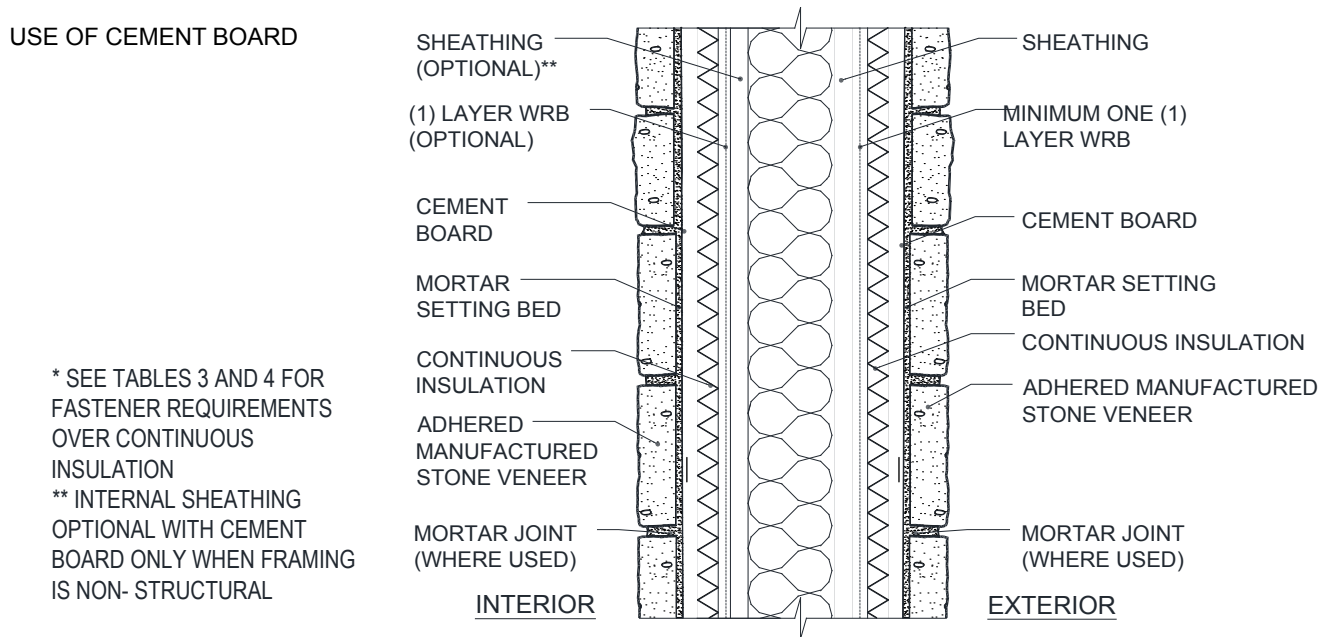
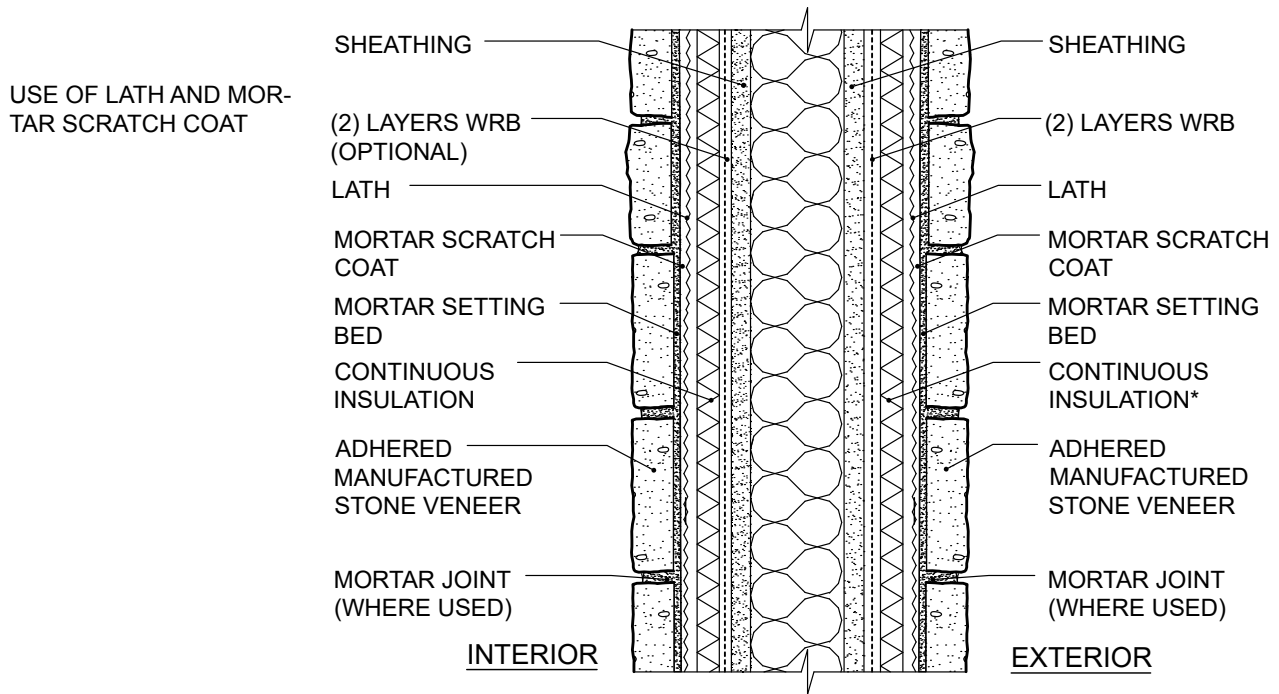


Figure 5a. Foundation Wall Base

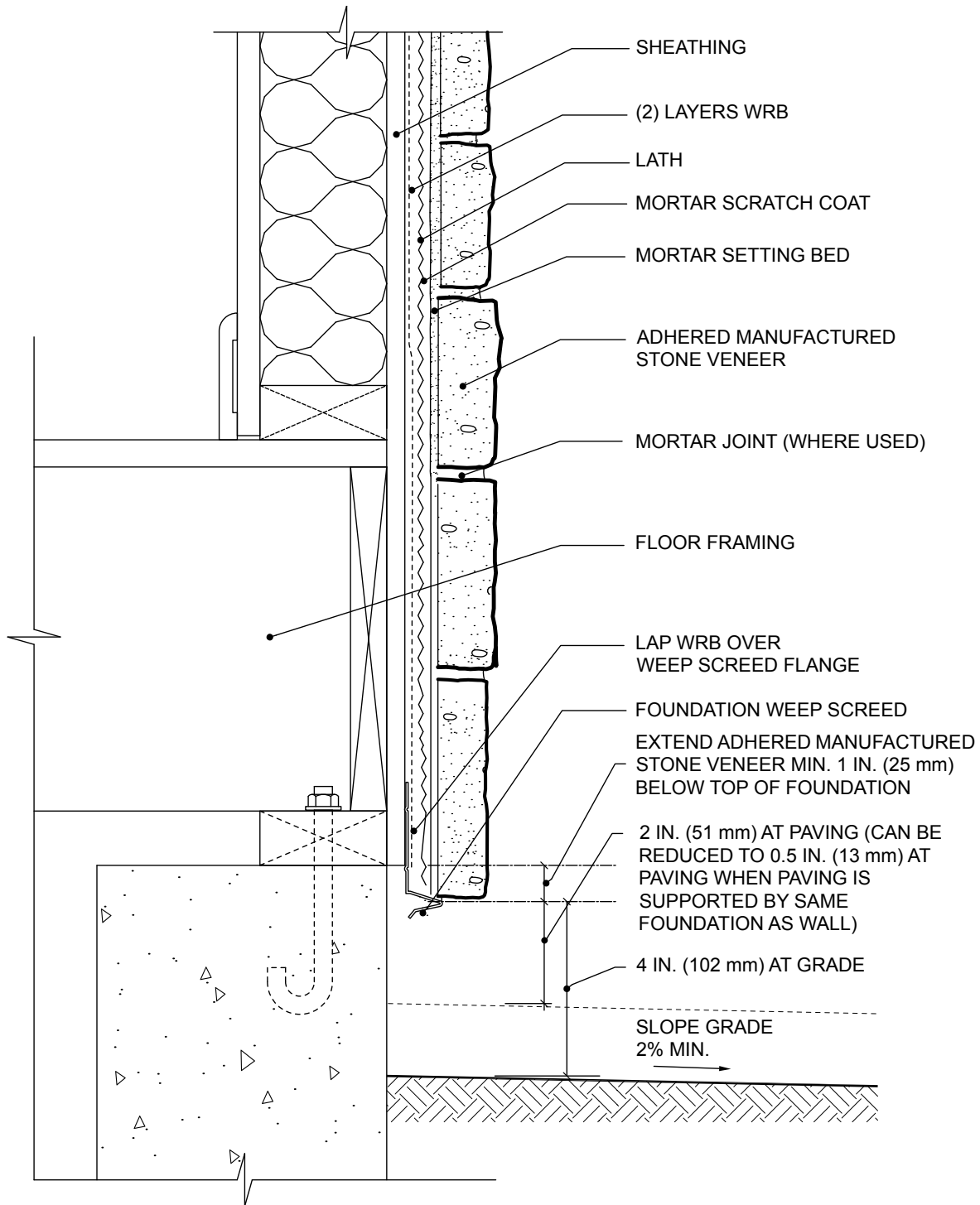
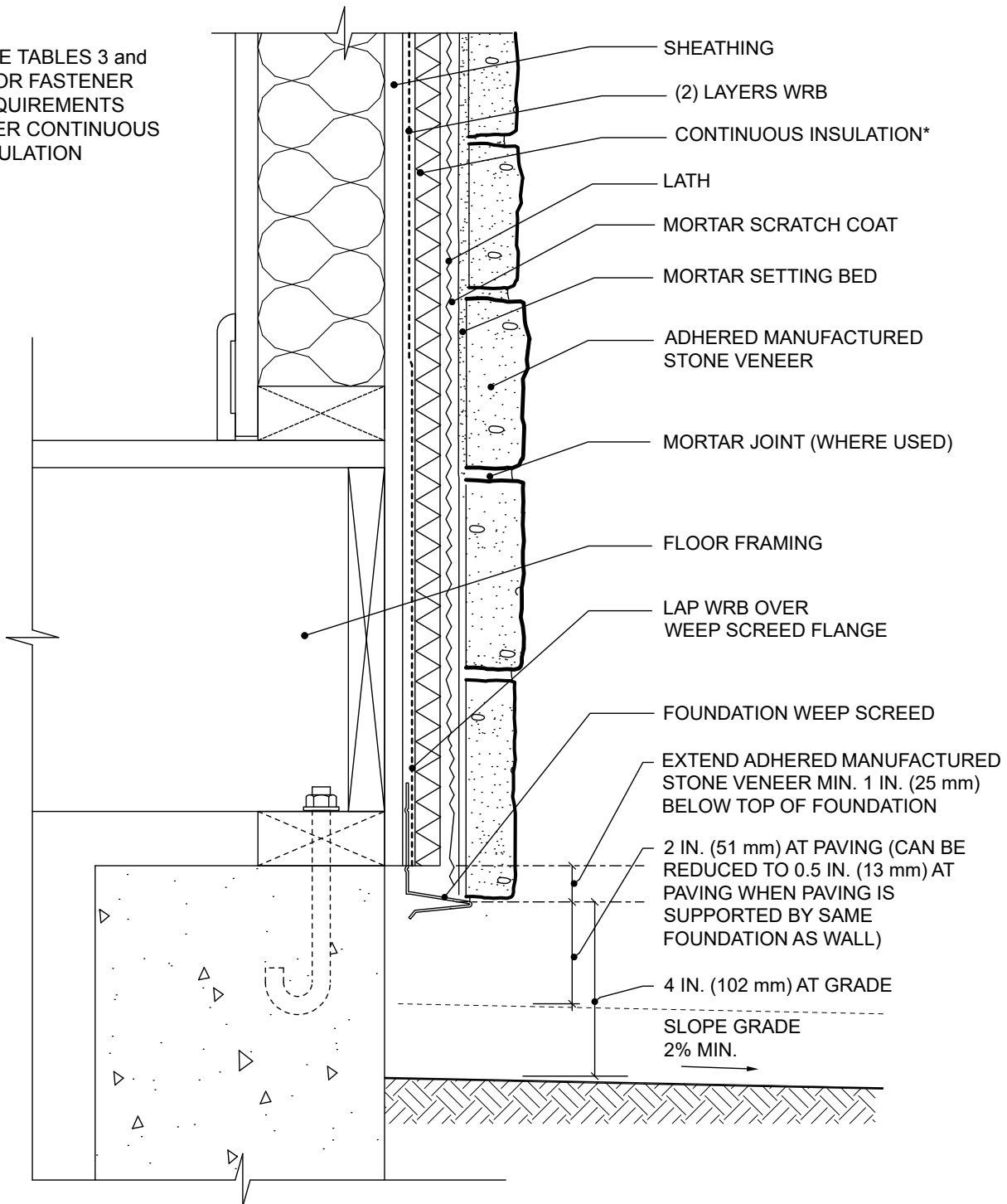


Figure 5b. Foundation Wall Base Over Continuous Rigid Insulation

*SEE TABLES 3 and 4 FOR FASTENER REQUIREMENTS OVER CONTINUOUS INSULATION



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Figure 6. Foundation Wall Base – AMSV Overlapping Foundation

NOTE 1: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 5b.

NOTE 2: REFER TO FIGURE 7 FOR AN ALTERNATIVE DETAIL FOR ACCOMMODATING DIFFERENTIAL MOVEMENT THAT MAY BE PRESENT WHEN TRANSITIONING BETWEEN FOUNDATION AND ABOVE GRADE WALLS.

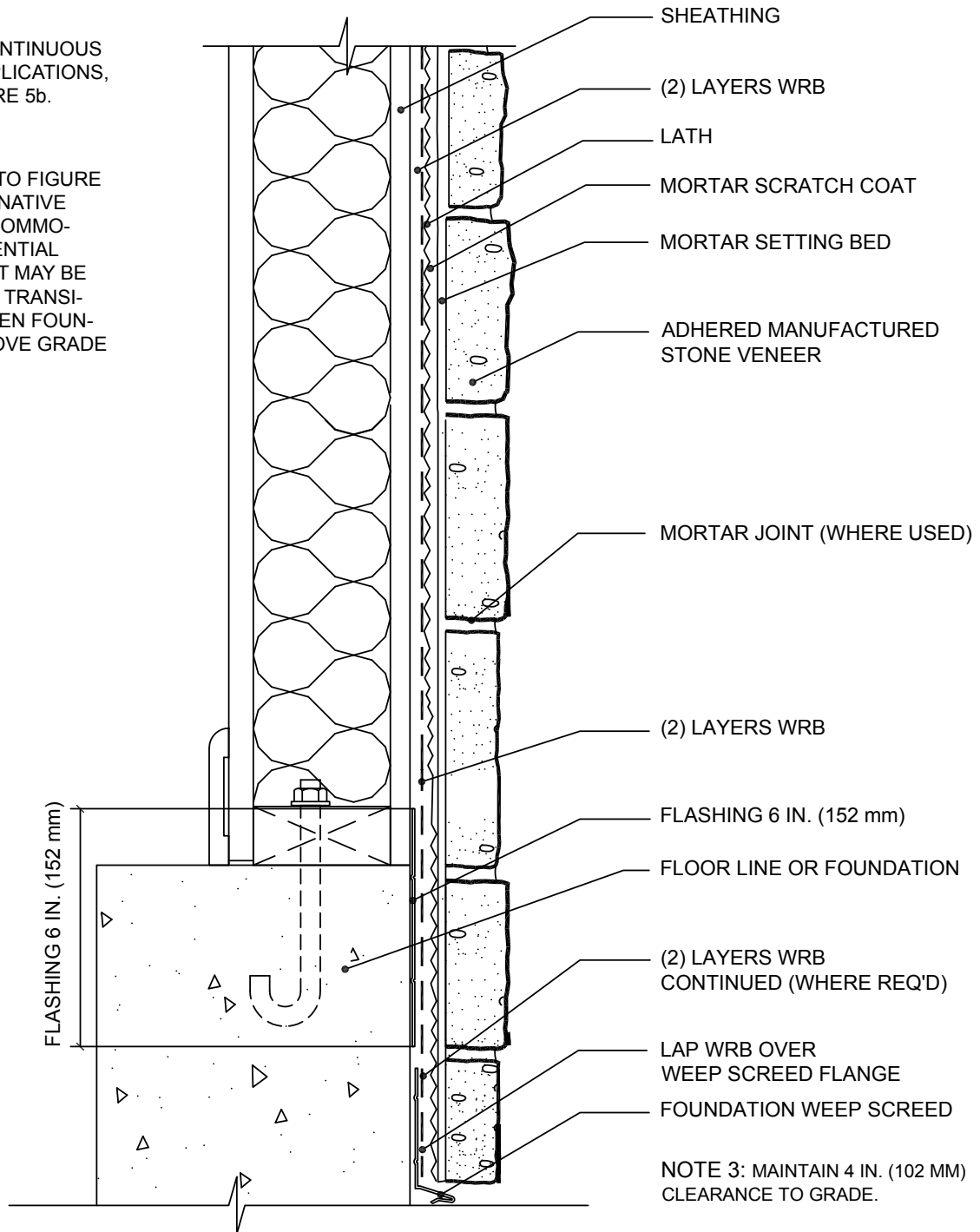
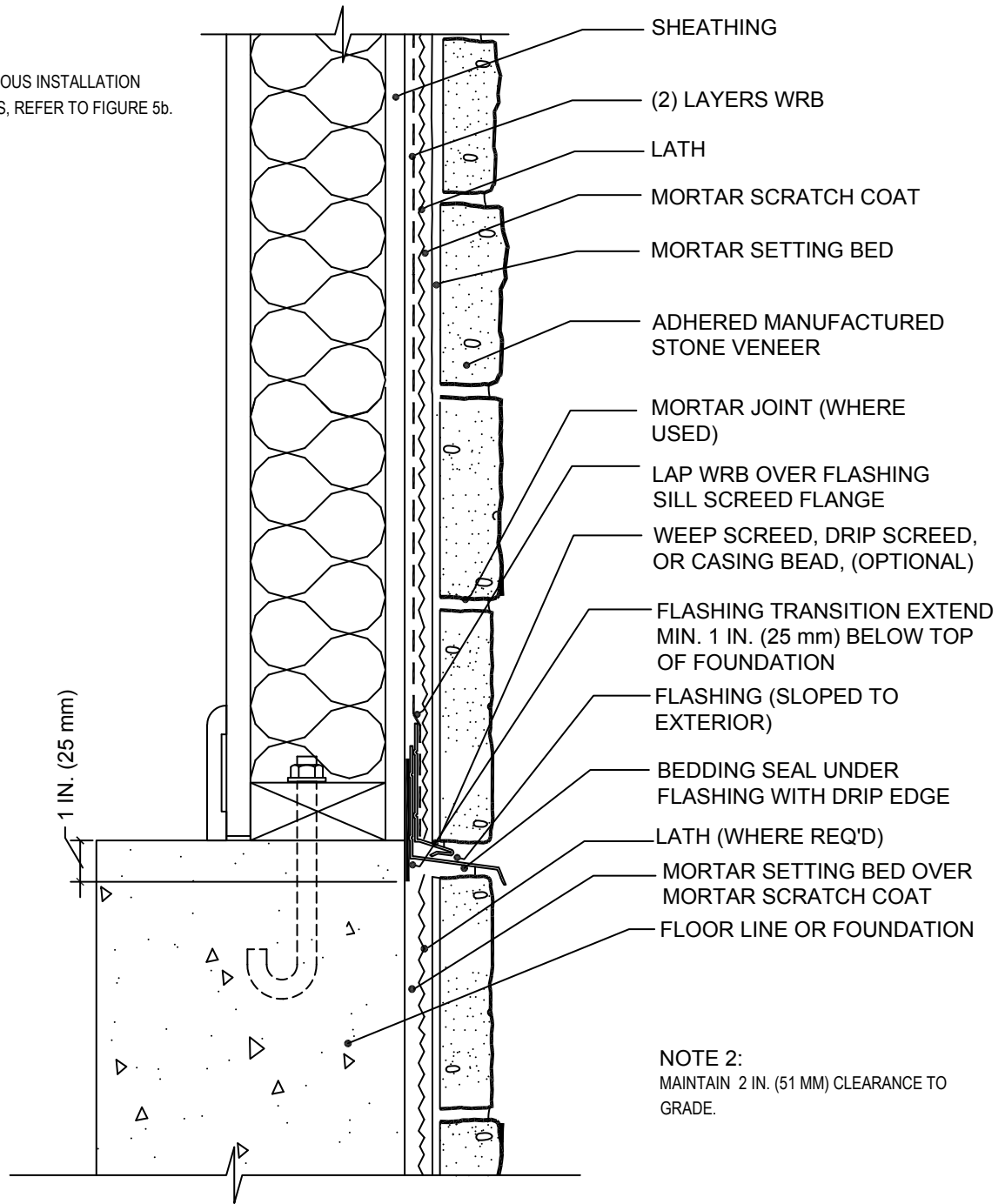


Figure 7. Foundation Wall – Transition to AMSV Continuing Down Foundation

NOTE 1:
FOR CONTINUOUS INSTALLATION
APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 5b.



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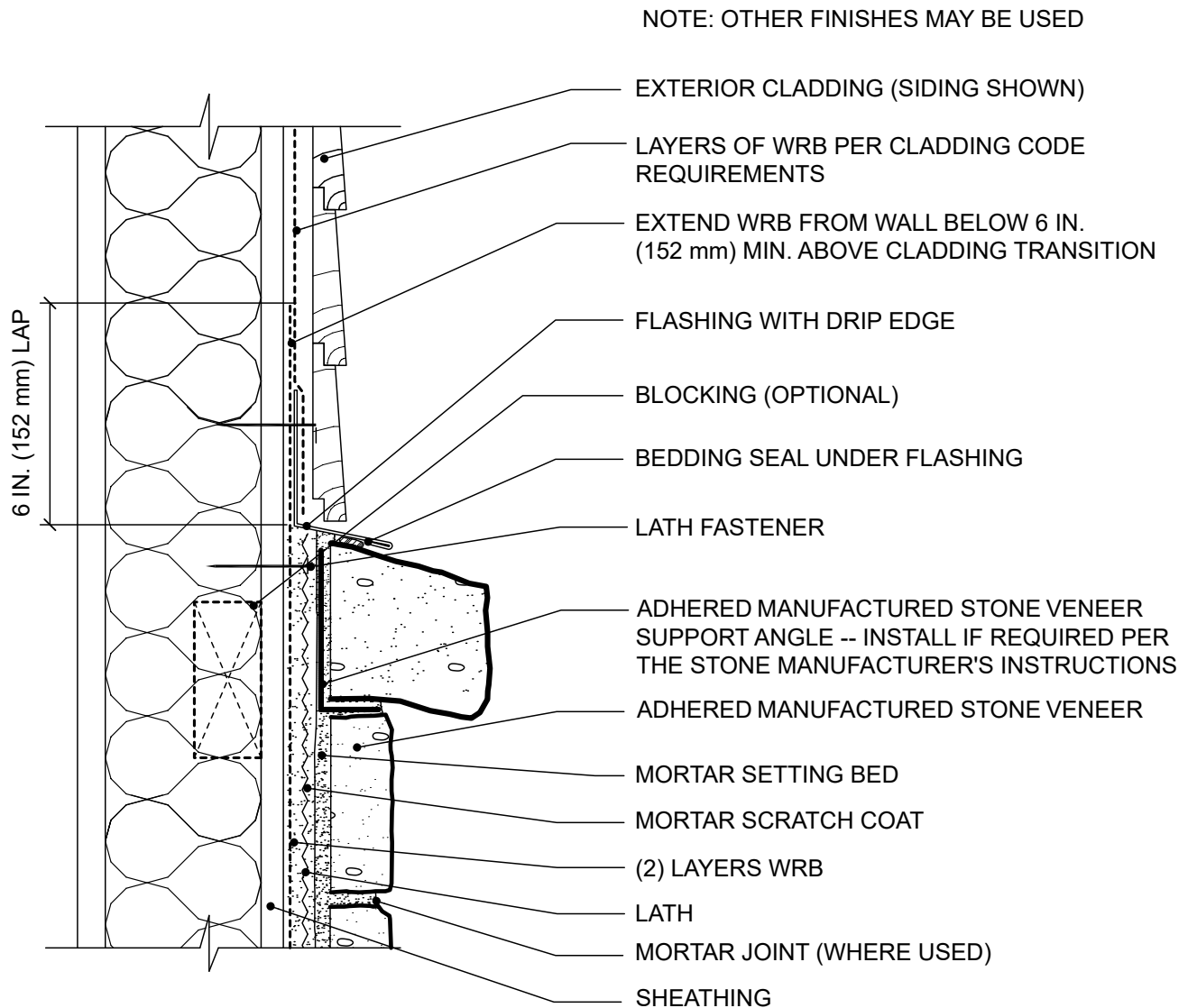


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STONE**

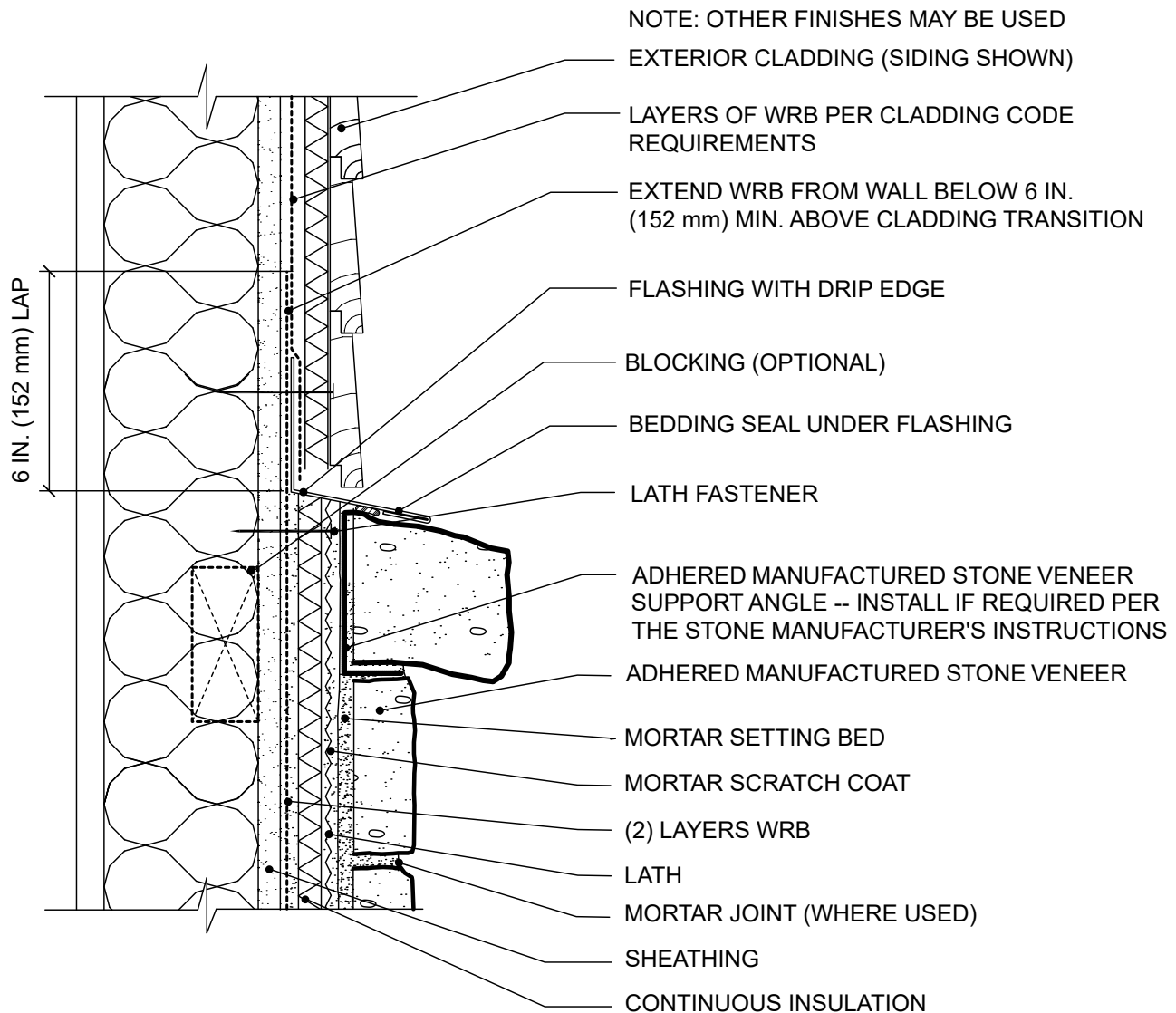
Figure 8a. Cladding Transition



Flashing should be installed prior to the adhered manufactured stone. Water resistive barrier laps over the vertical leg of flashing for positive drainage. Optional support angle shown. Verify installation requirements with adhered manufactured stone veneer manufacturer.



Figure 8b. Cladding Transition Over Continuous Rigid Insulation



Flashing should be installed prior to the adhered manufactured stone. Water resistive barrier laps over the vertical leg of flashing for positive drainage. Optional support angle shown. Verify installation requirements with adhered manufactured stone veneer manufacturer.



Figure 9a. Outside Corner

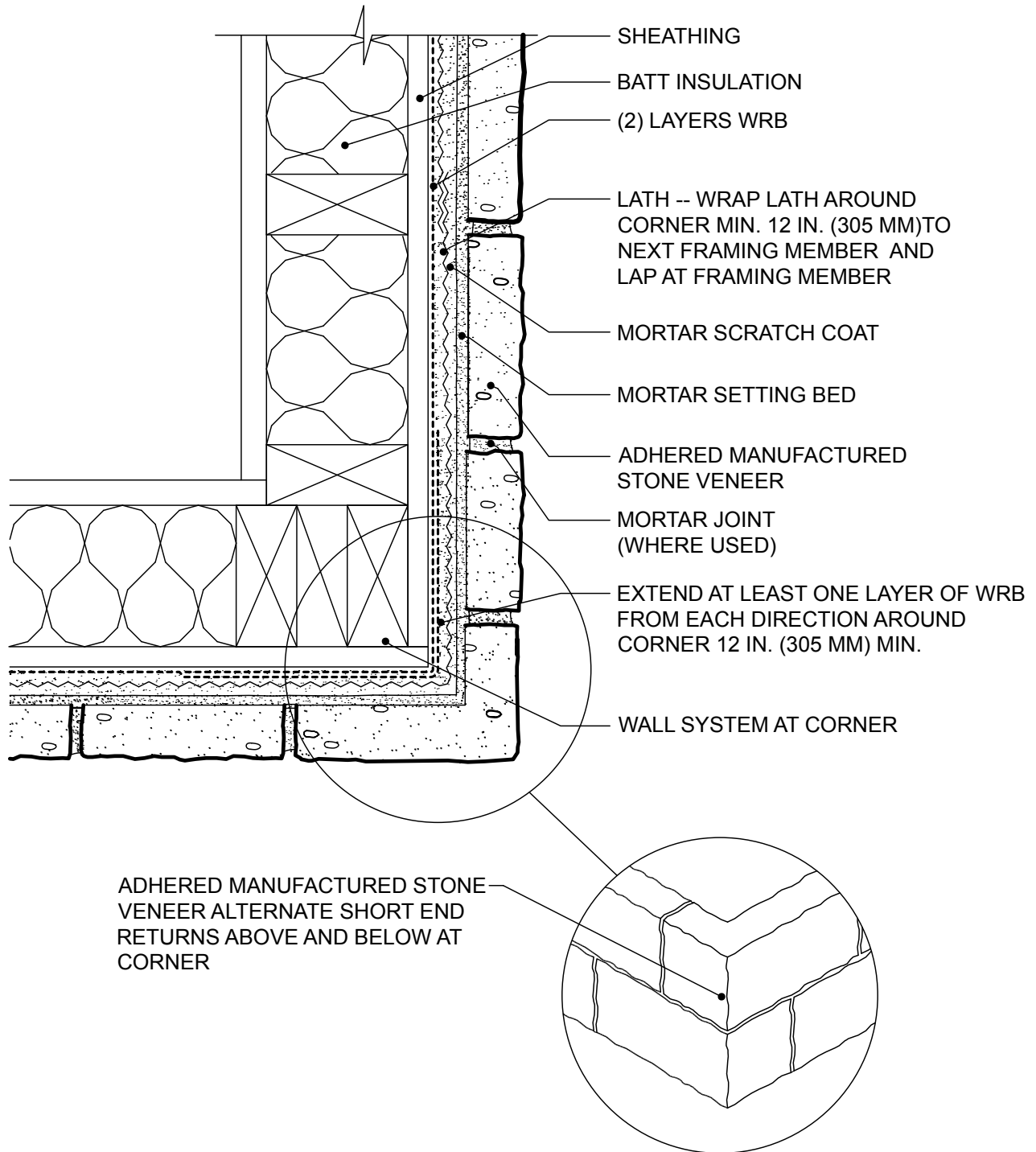


Figure 9b. Outside Corner Over Continuous Insulation

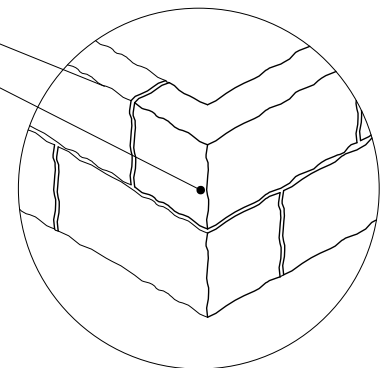
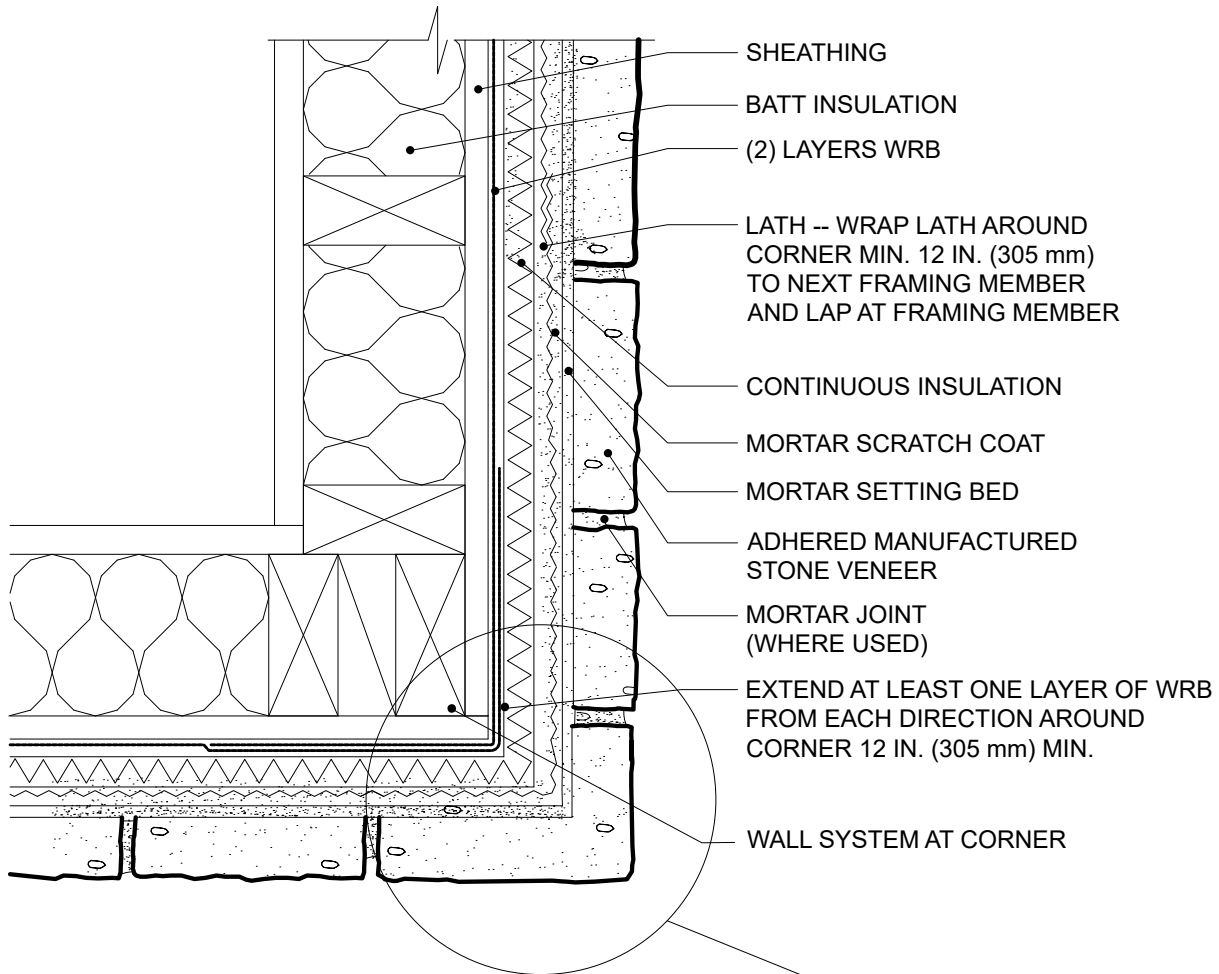


Figure 10a. Inside Corner

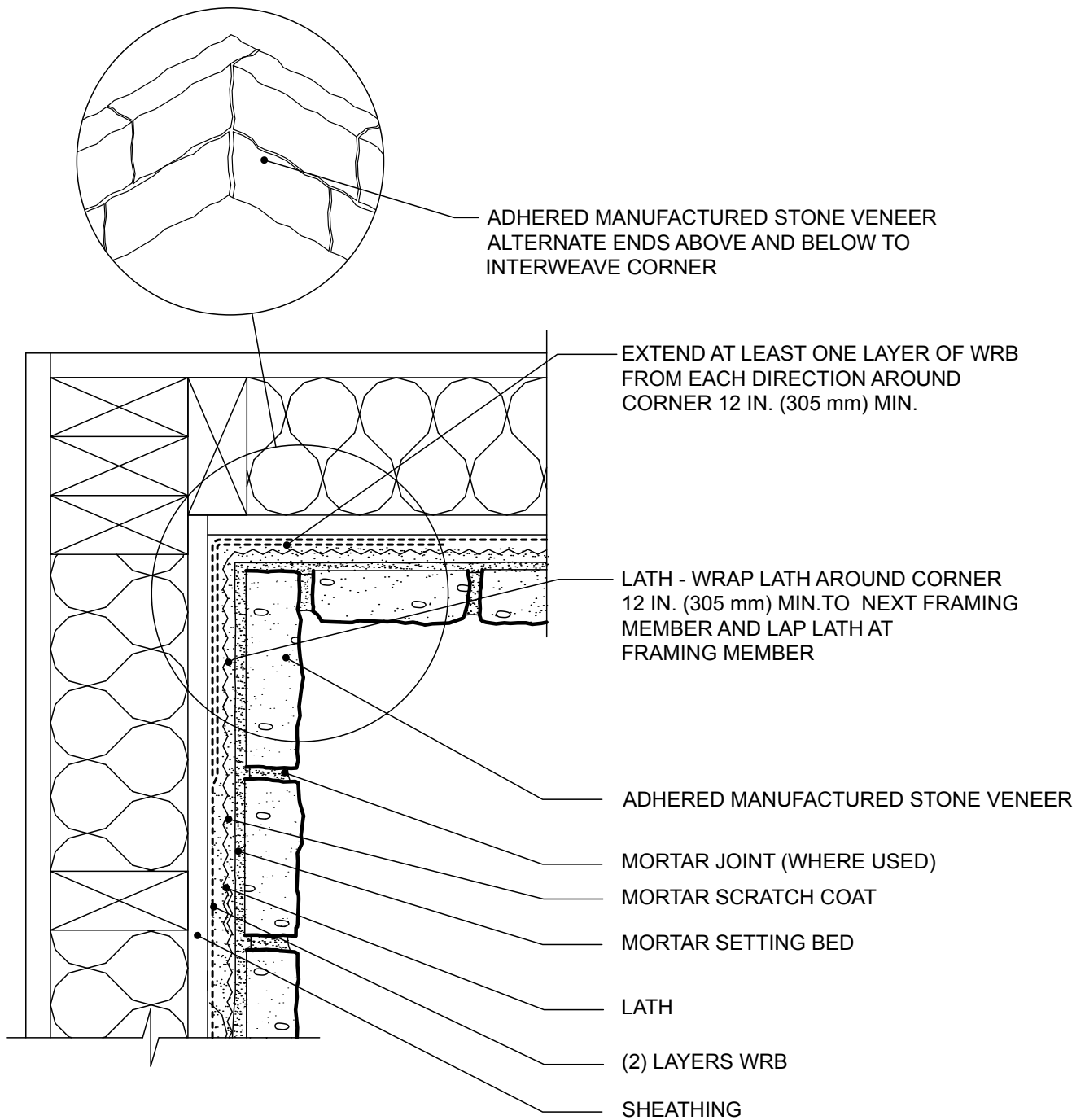


Figure 10b. Inside Corner Over Continuous Insulation

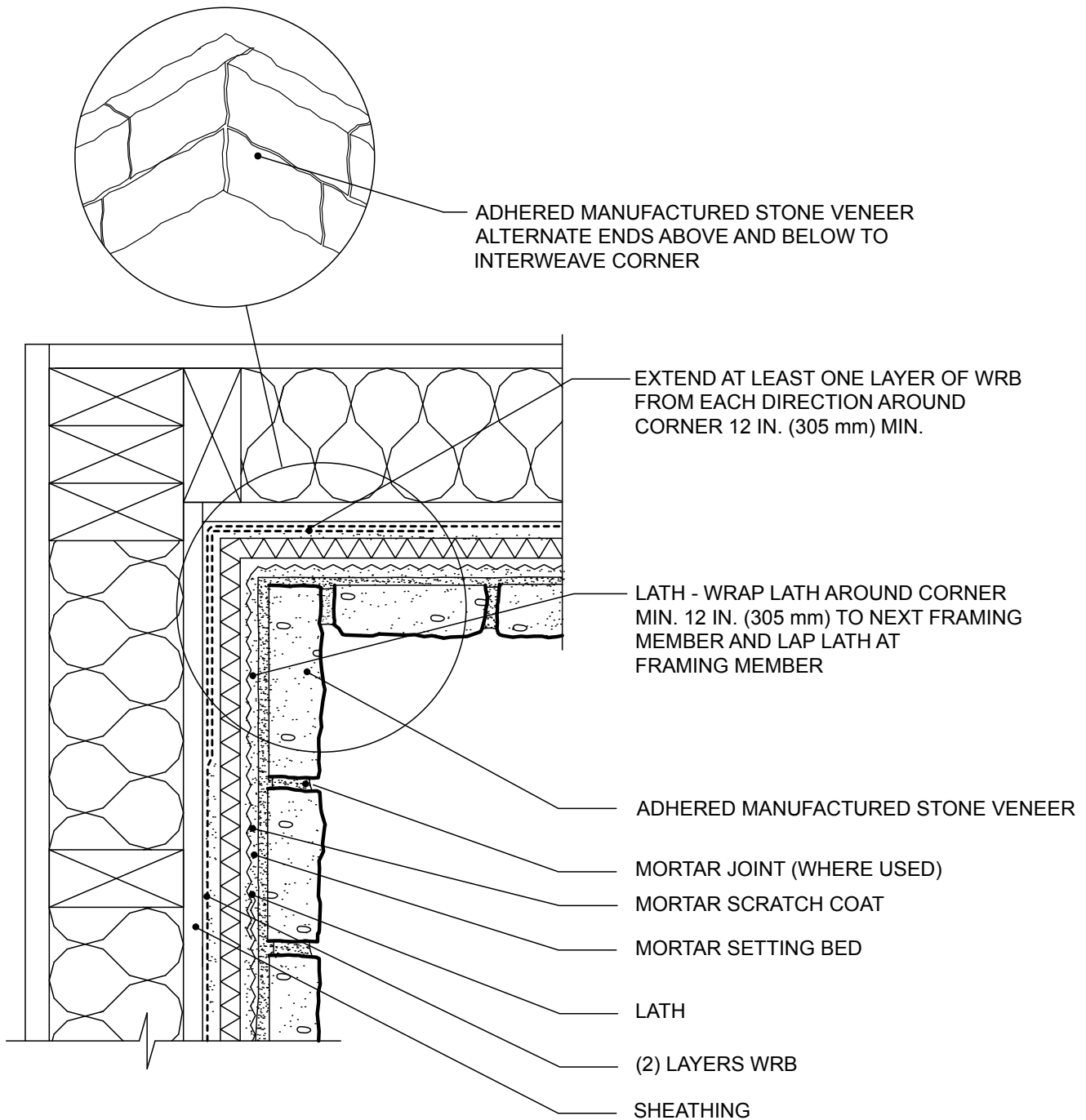


Figure 11a. Horizontal Transition

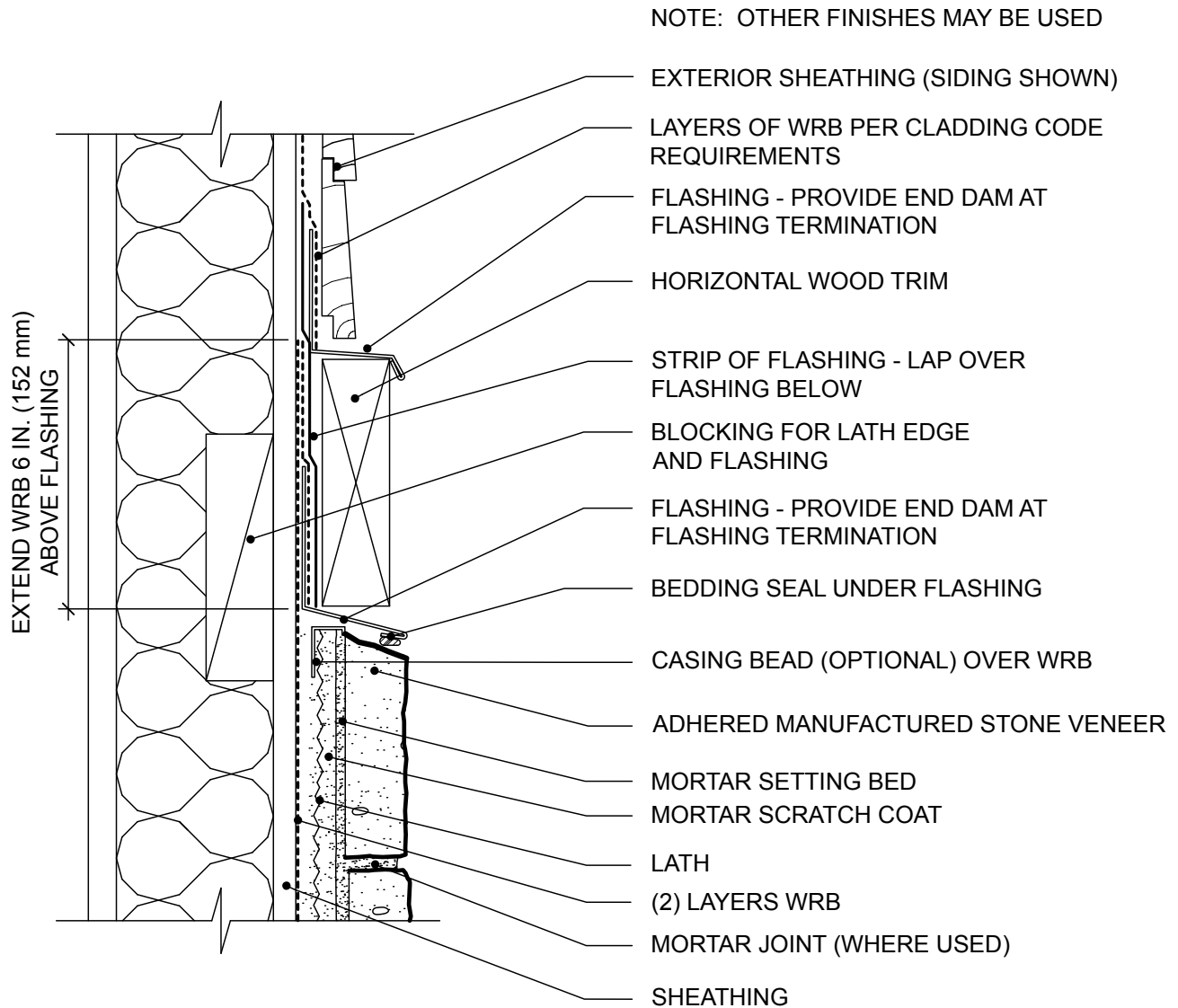


Figure 11b. Horizontal Transition Over Continuous Insulation

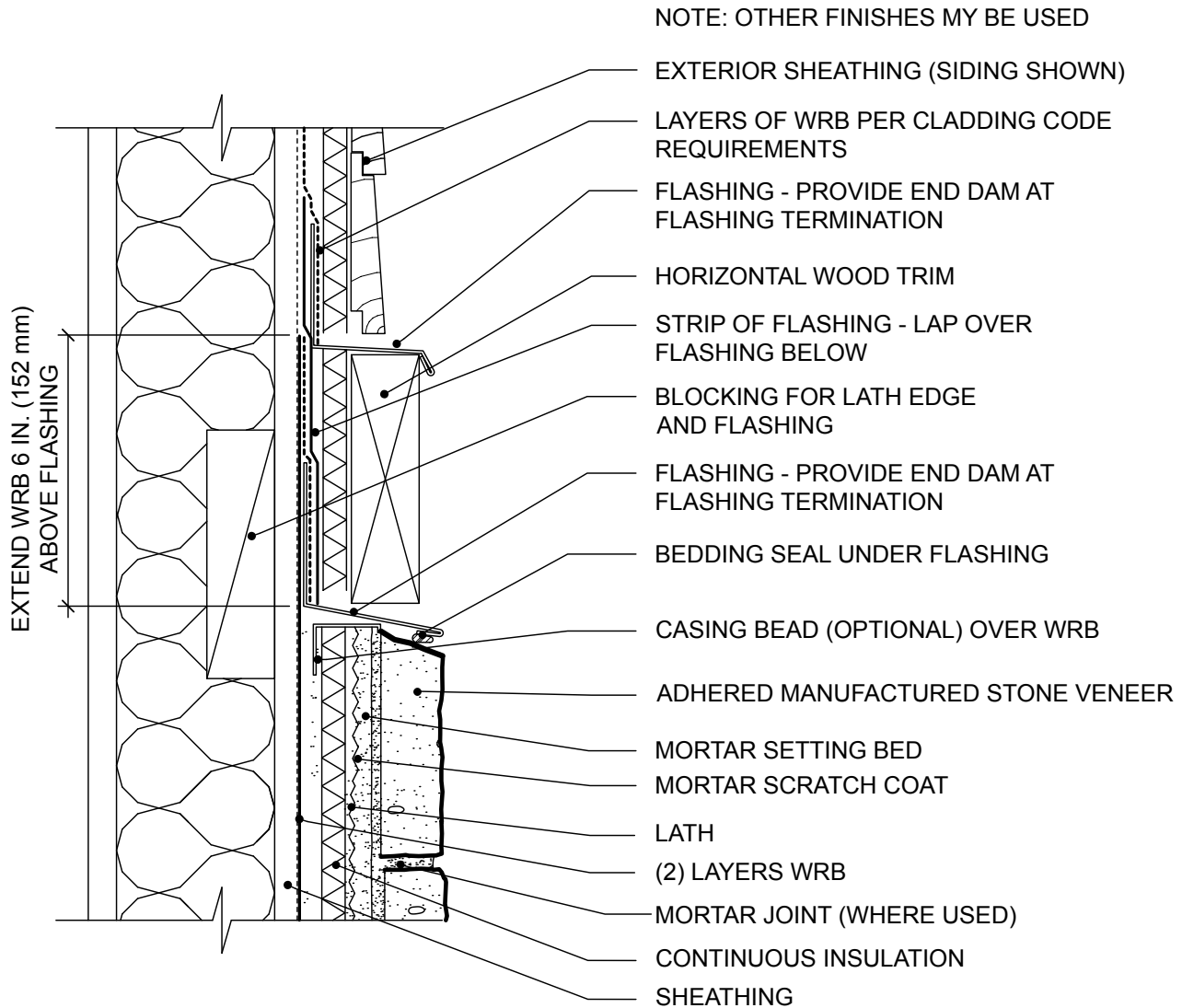


Figure 12a. Vertical Transition

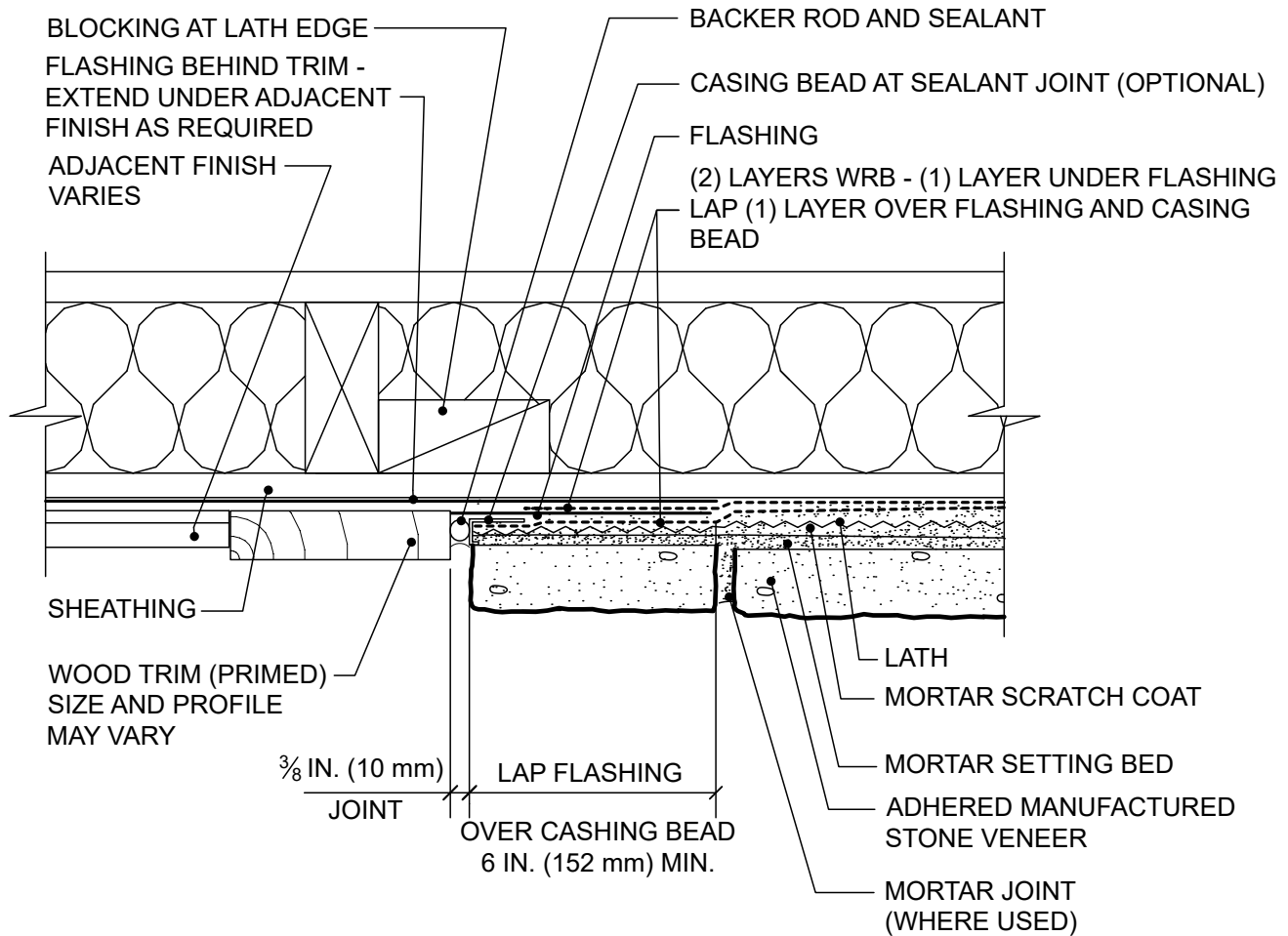


Figure 12b. Vertical Transition Over Continuous Insulation

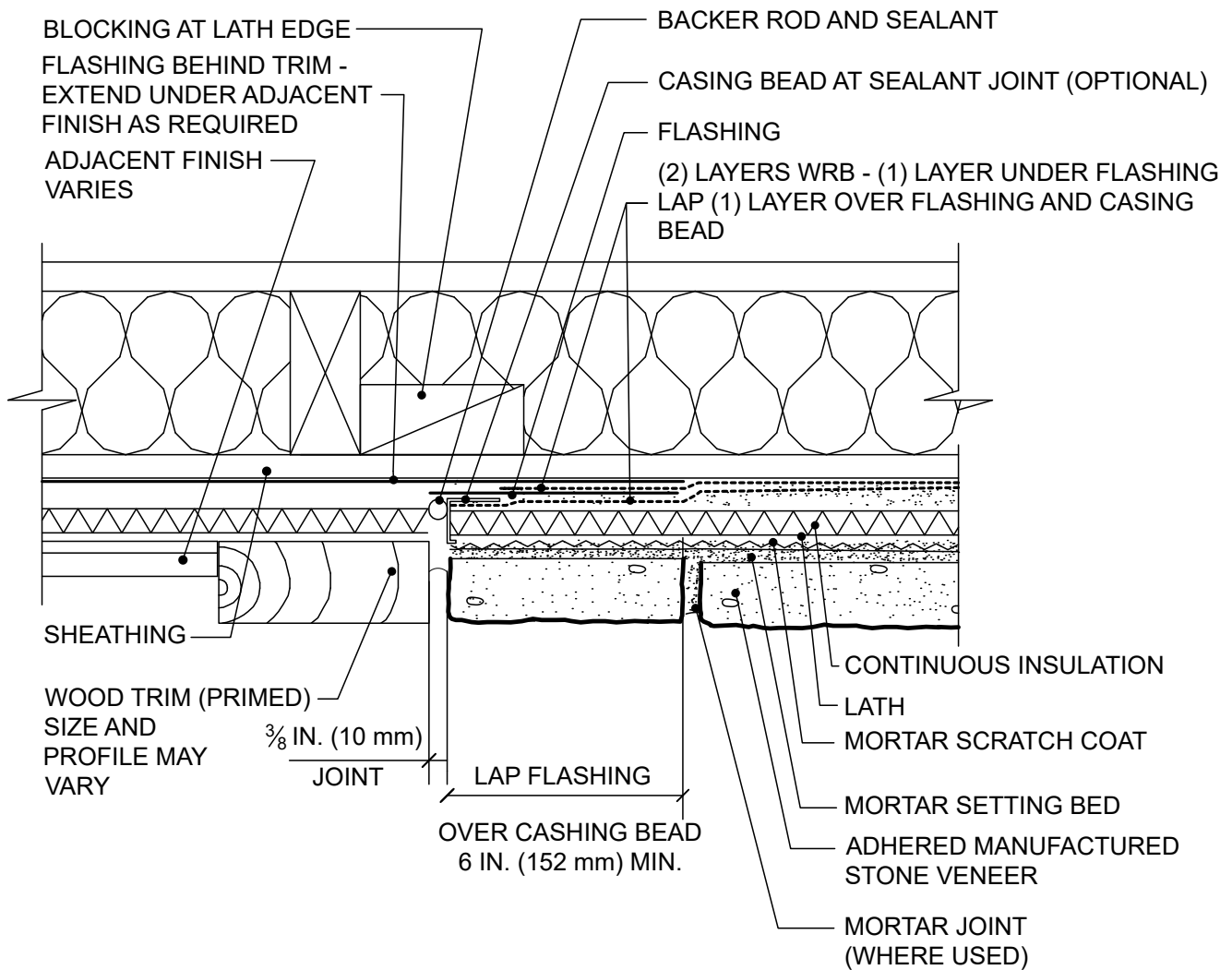
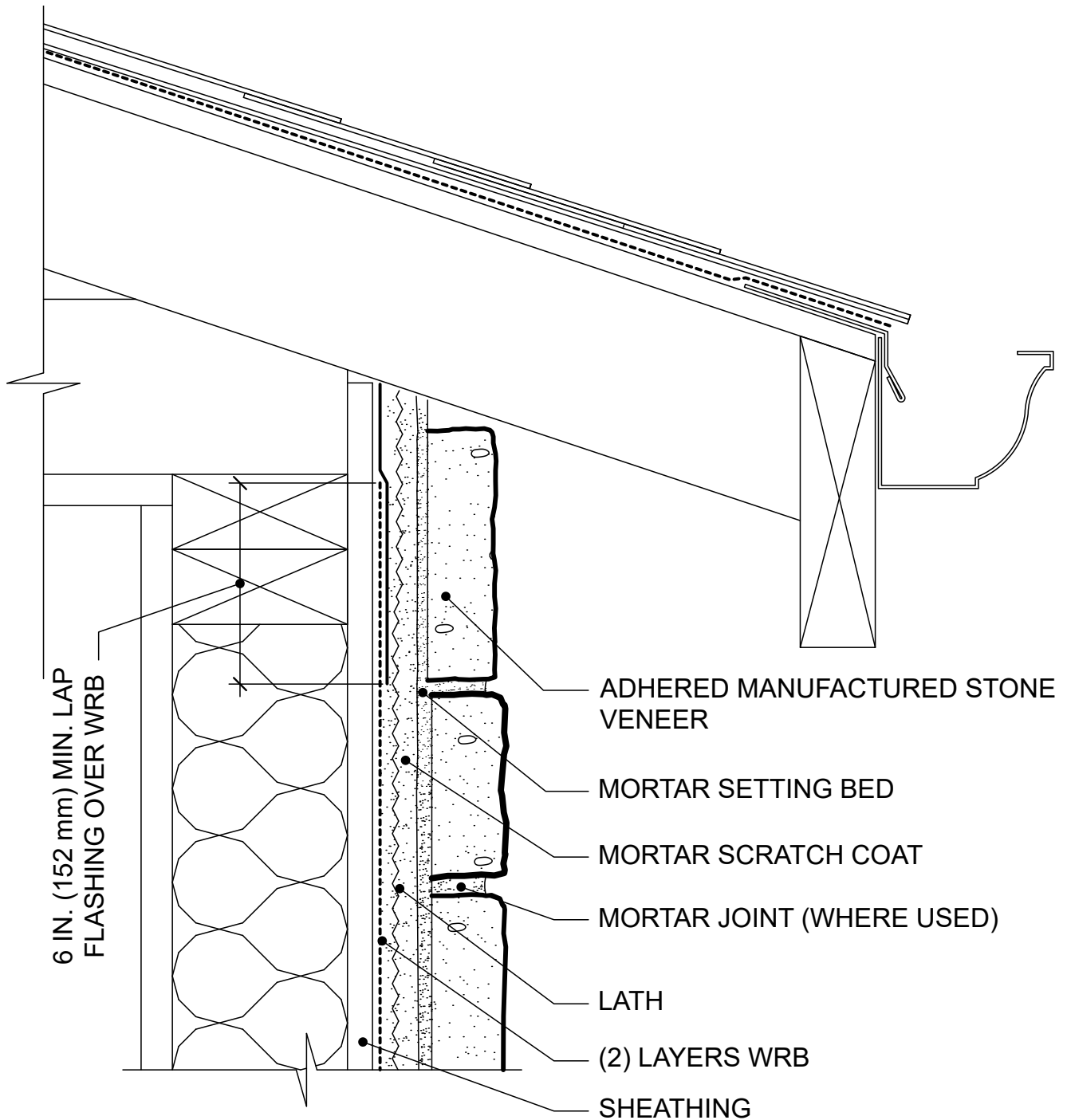


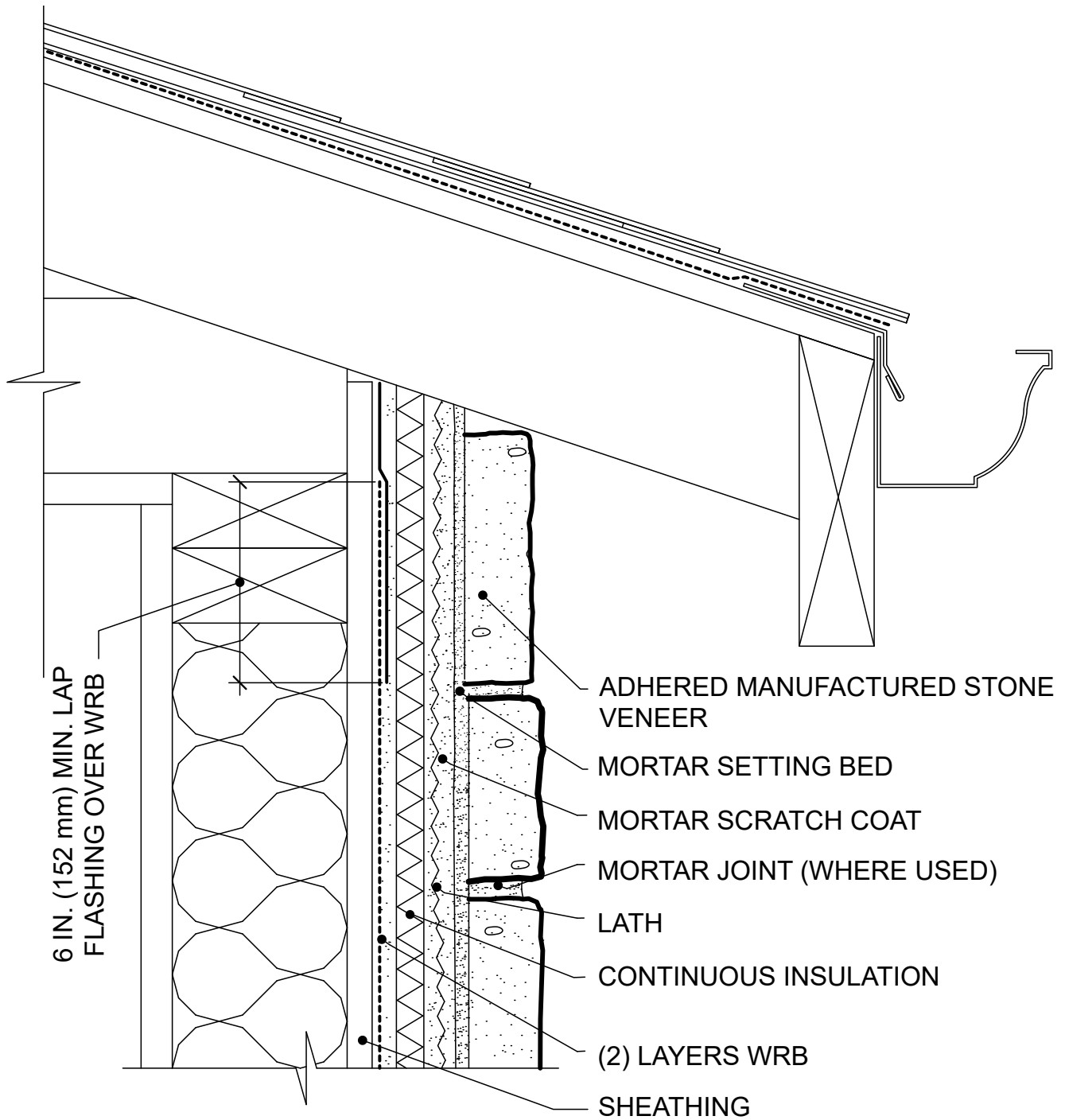
Figure 13a. Open Eave - Overhang



Water resistive barrier should be in place prior to soffit installation followed by adhered manufactured stone veneer.



Figure 13b. Open Eave - Overhang Over Continuous Insulation

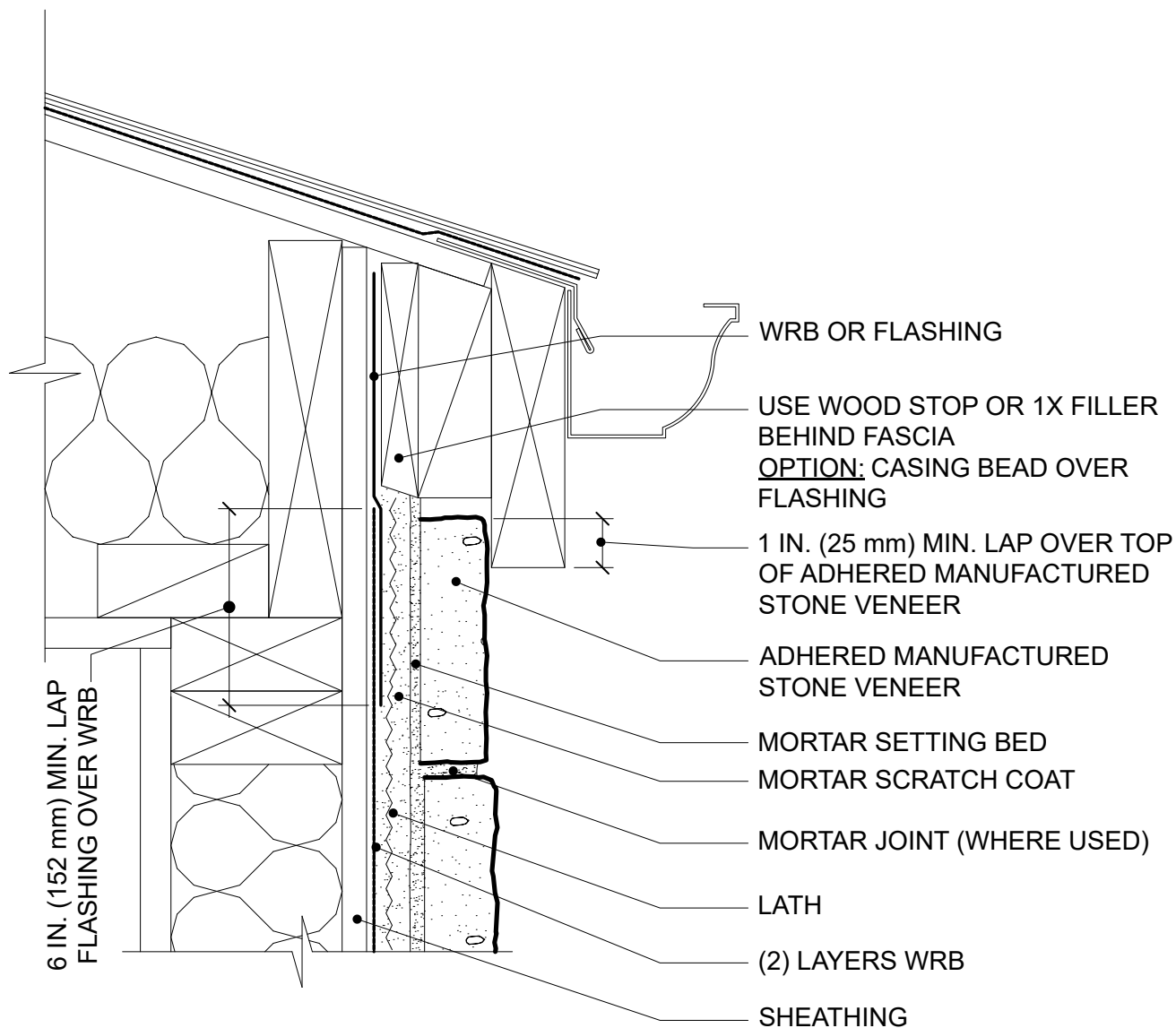


Water resistive barrier should be in place prior to soffit installation followed by adhered manufactured stone veneer.



Figure 14. Open Eave - Flush

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 13b.



Water resistive barrier should be in place prior to soffit installation followed by adhered manufactured stone veneer.



Figure 15. Rake - Overhang

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS
INSULATION APPLICATIONS,
REFER TO FIGURE 13b.

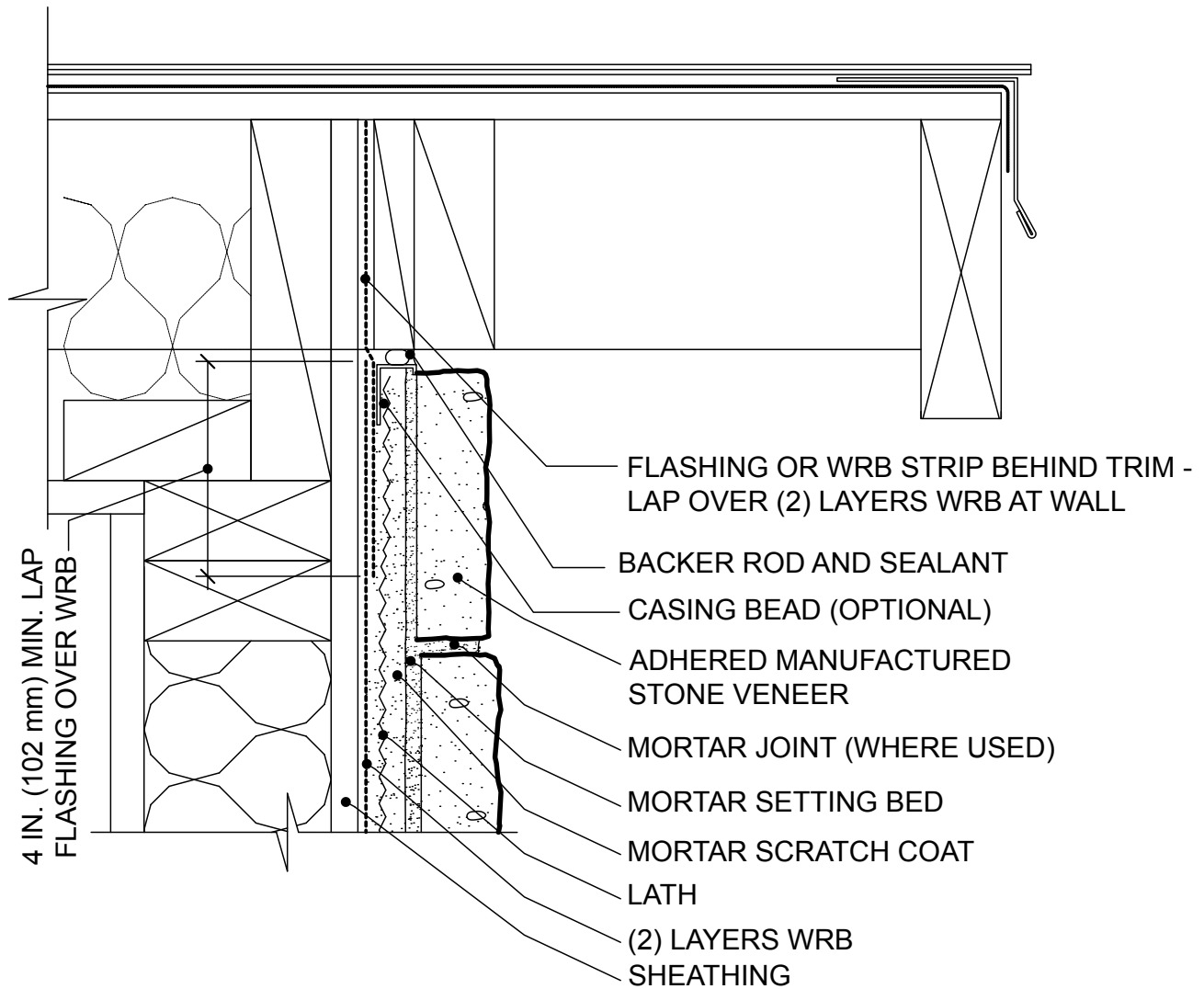


Figure 16. Rake - Flush

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 13b.

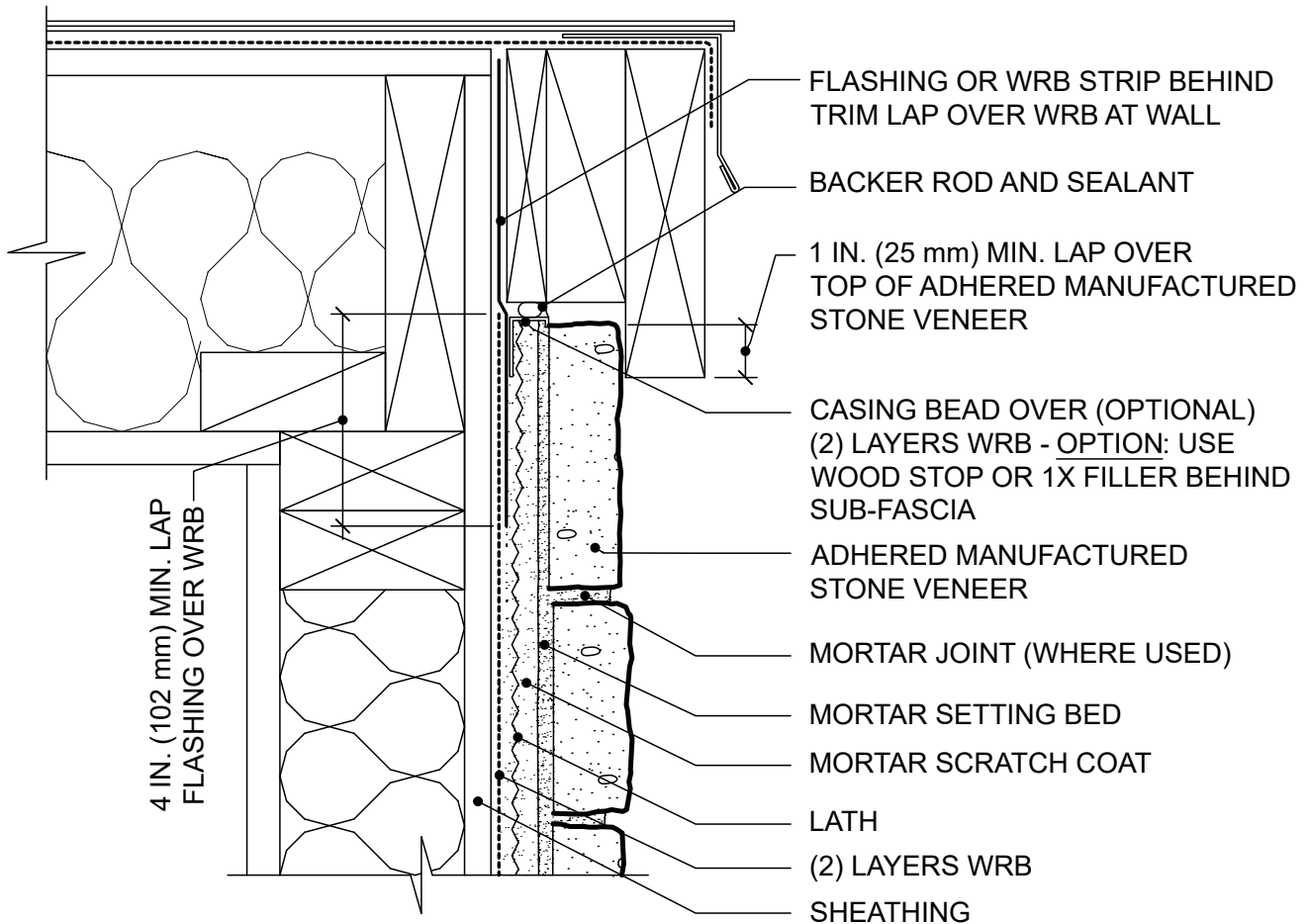
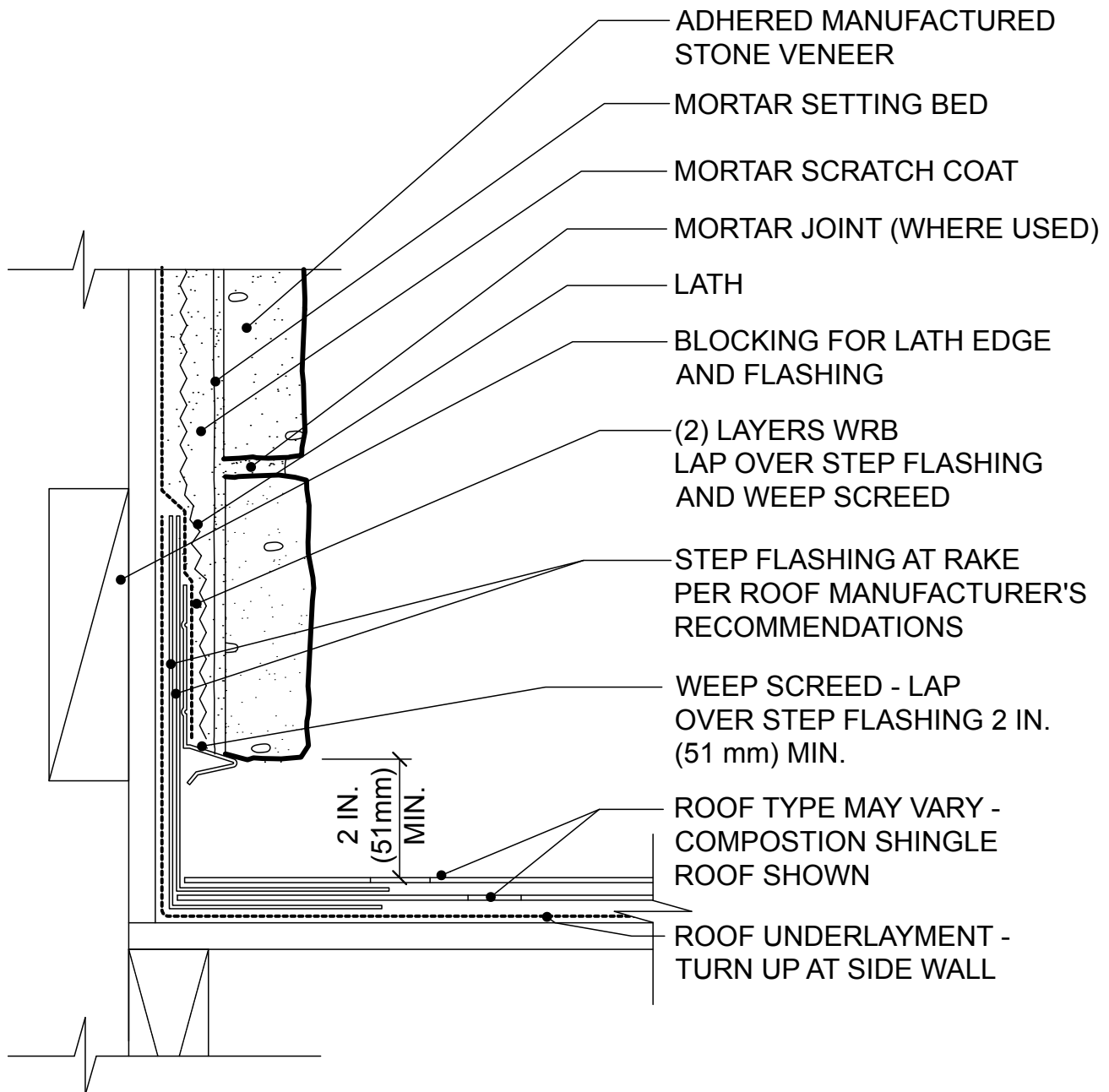


Figure 17a. Side Wall – Composition Shingles



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Figure 17b. Side Wall – Composition Shingles Over Continuous Insulation

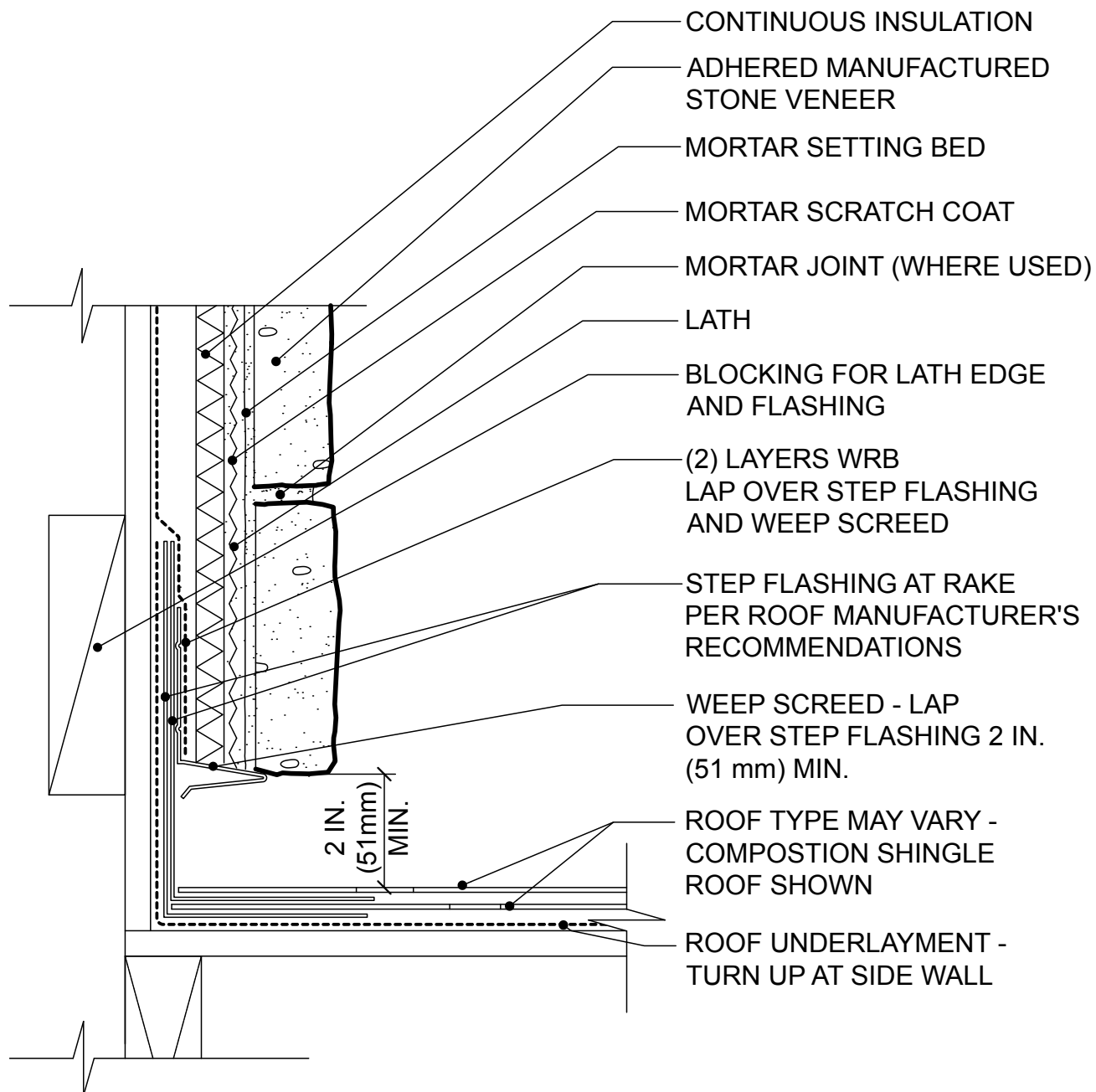
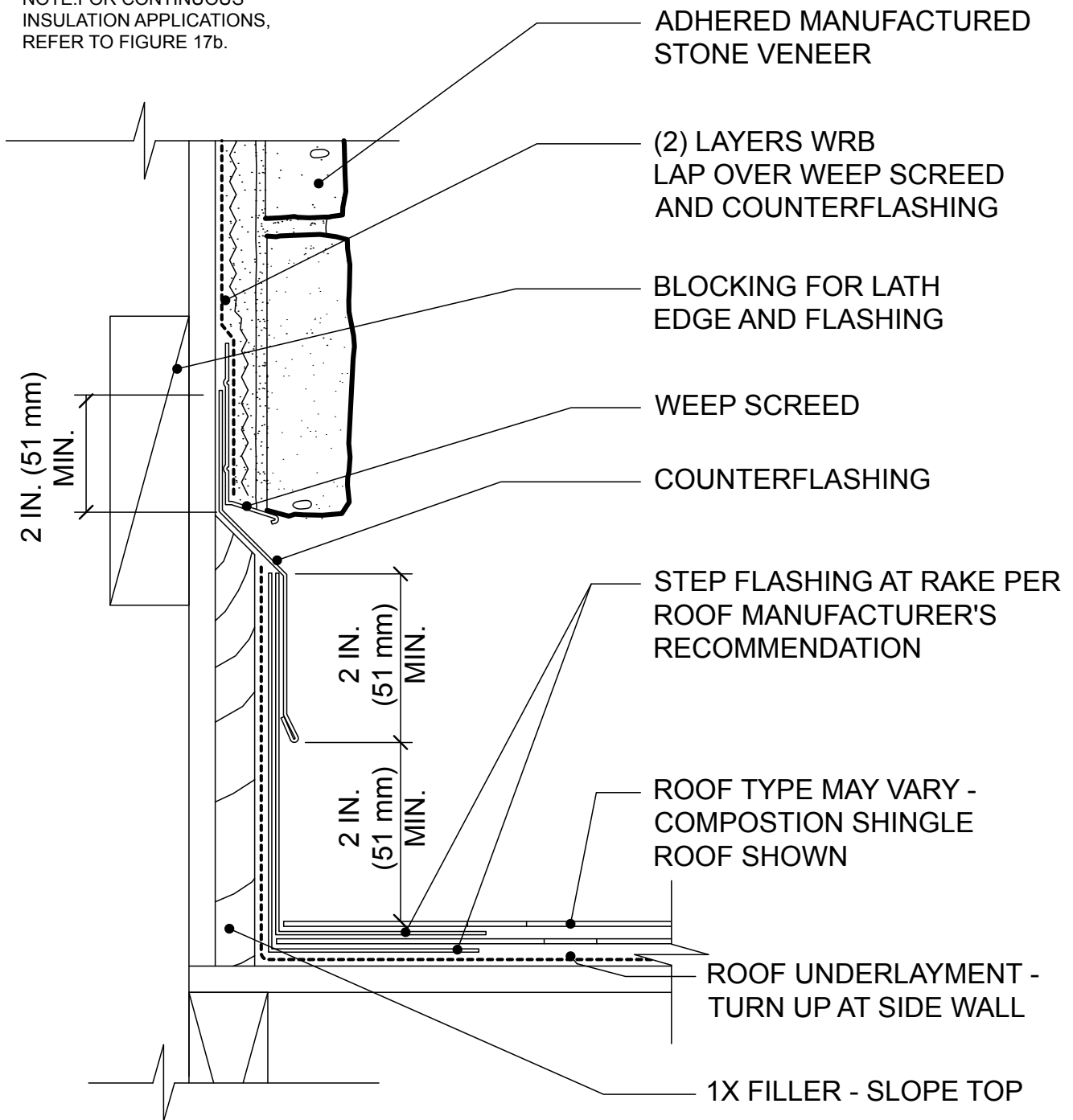


Figure 18. Side Wall – Composition Shingles Curbing

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 17b.



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Figure 19. Side Wall – Tile Roofing

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 17b.

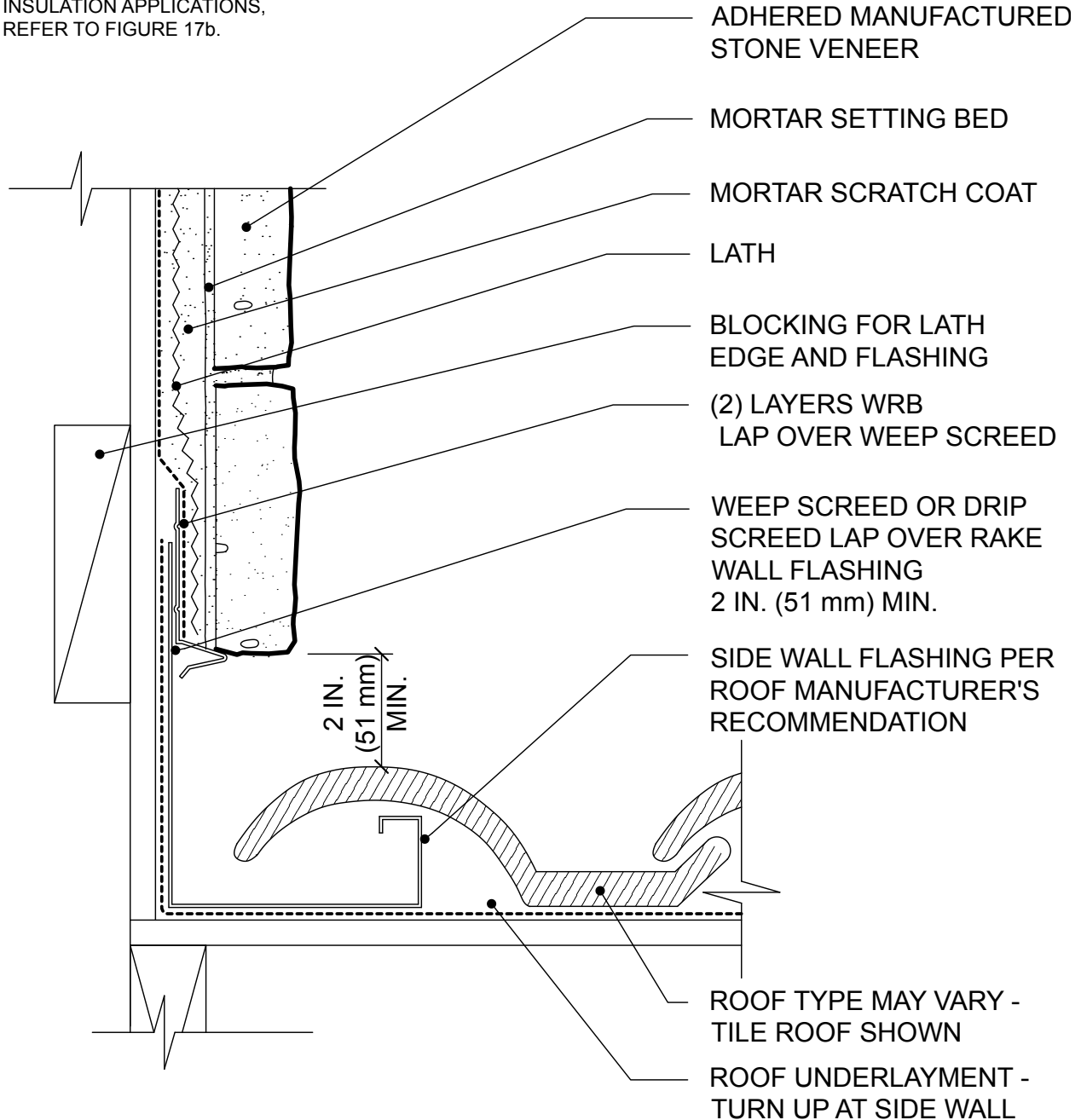


Figure 20. Side Wall – Tile Roofing Curbing

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 17b.

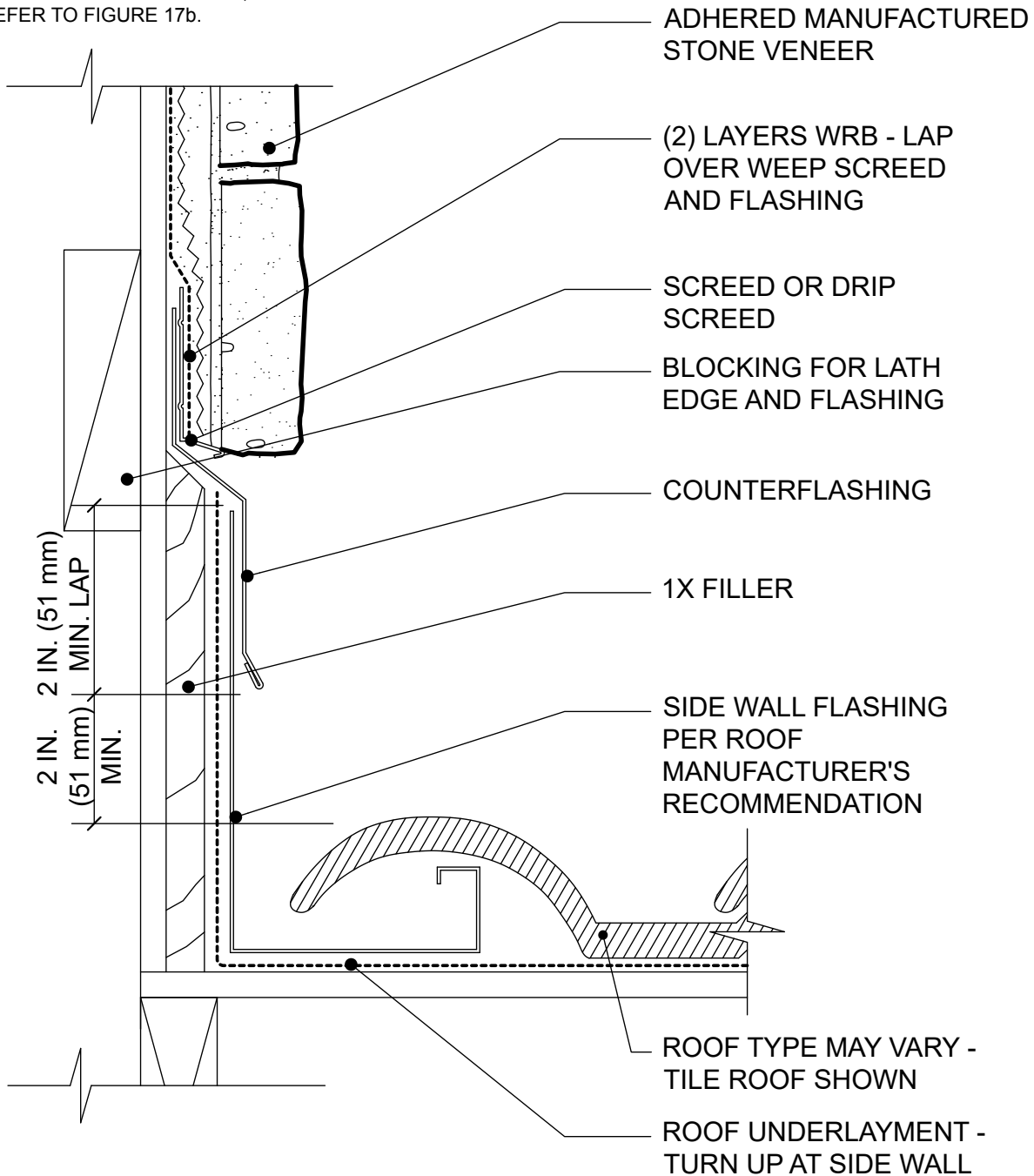
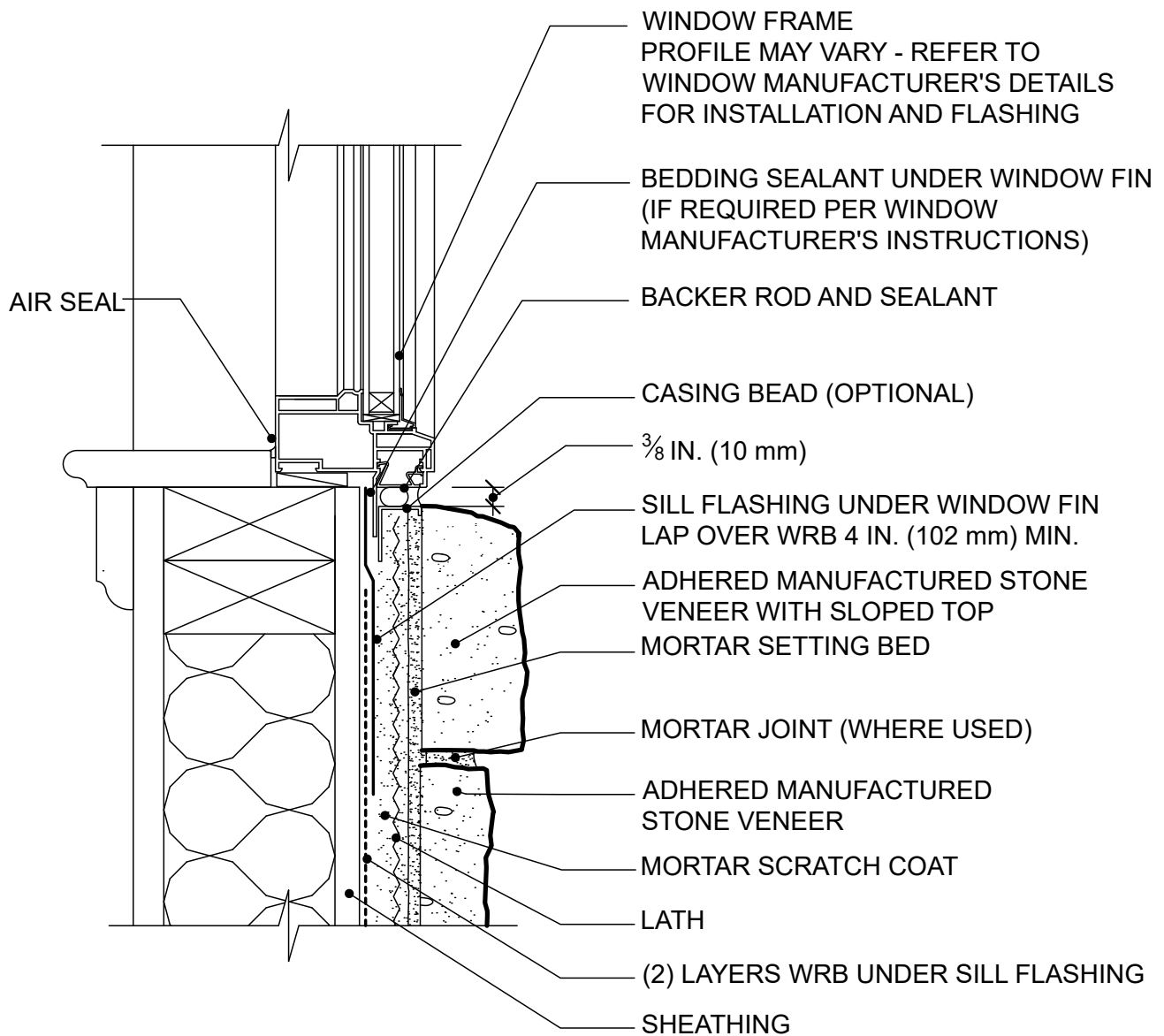


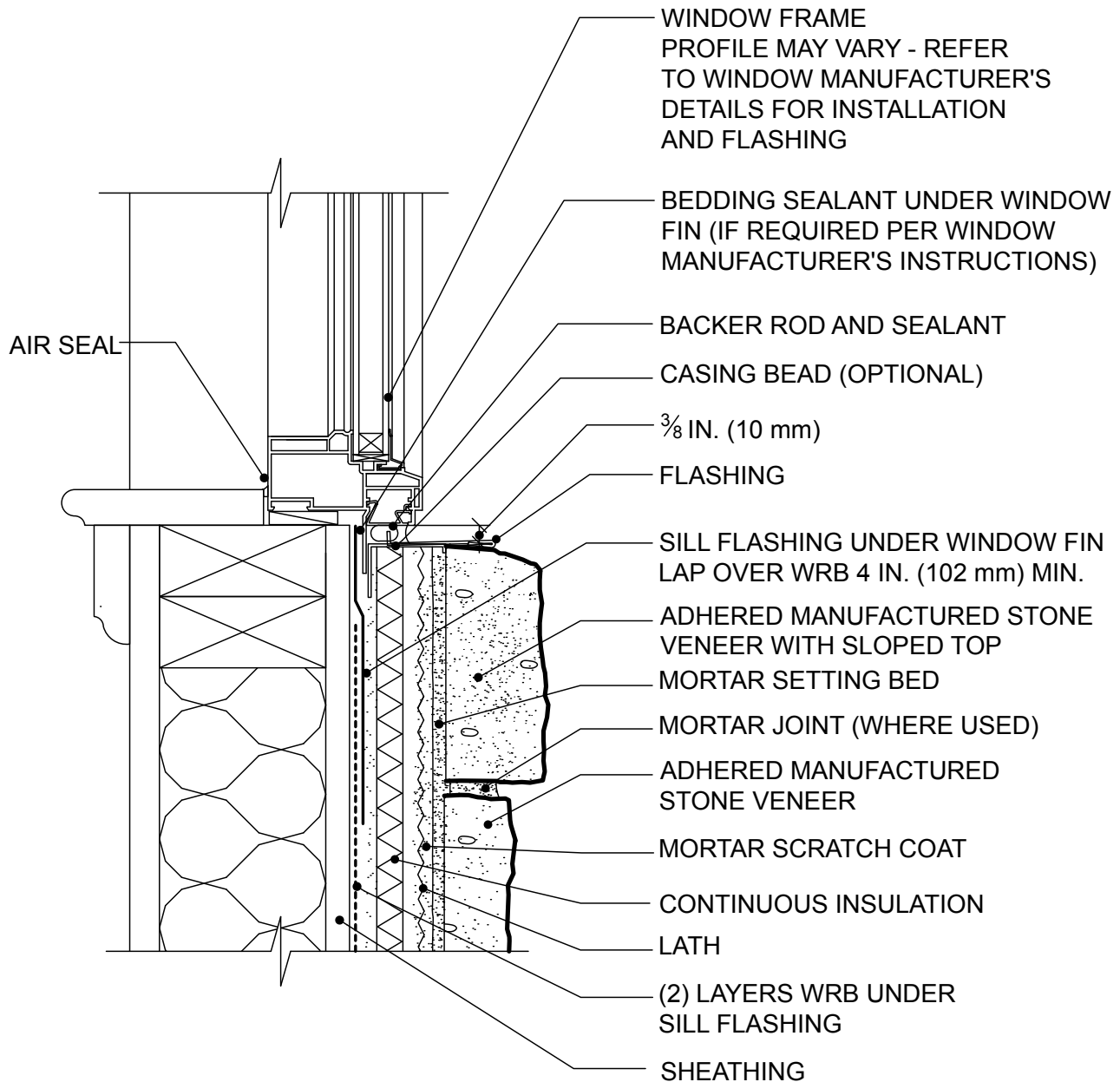
Figure 21a. Window Sill



Rough openings must be properly flashed prior to window installation. Tuck water resistive barrier under flashing at sill. Sill flashing should drain to the exterior of the primary WRB or to exterior of adhered manufactured stone veneer.



Figure 21b. Window Sill Over Continuous Insulation

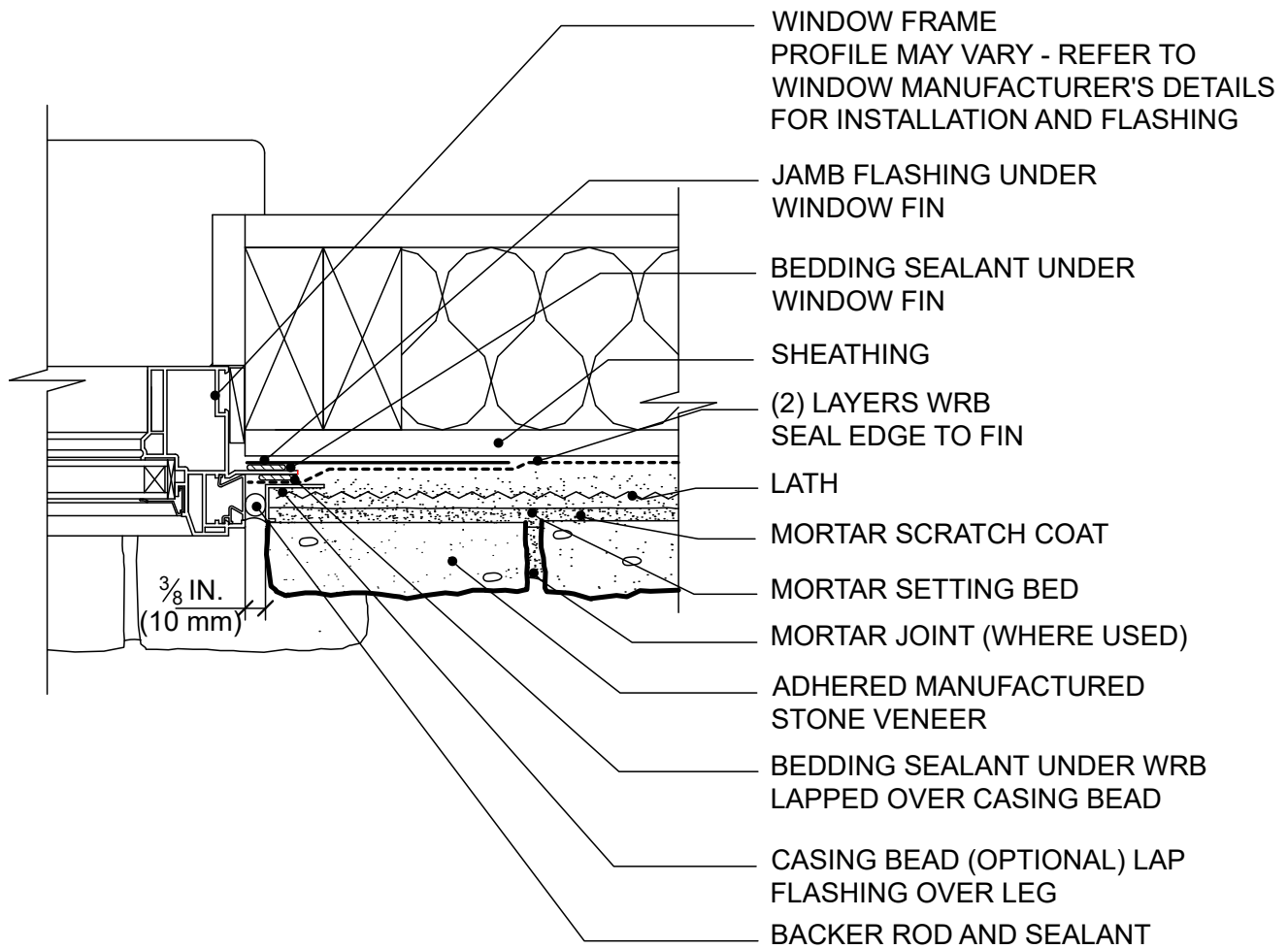


Rough openings must be properly flashed prior to window installation. Tuck water resistive barrier under flashing at sill. Sill flashing should drain to the exterior of the primary WRB or to exterior of adhered manufactured stone veneer.



Figure 22. Window Jamb

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS
INSULATION APPLICATIONS,
REFER TO FIGURE 21b.

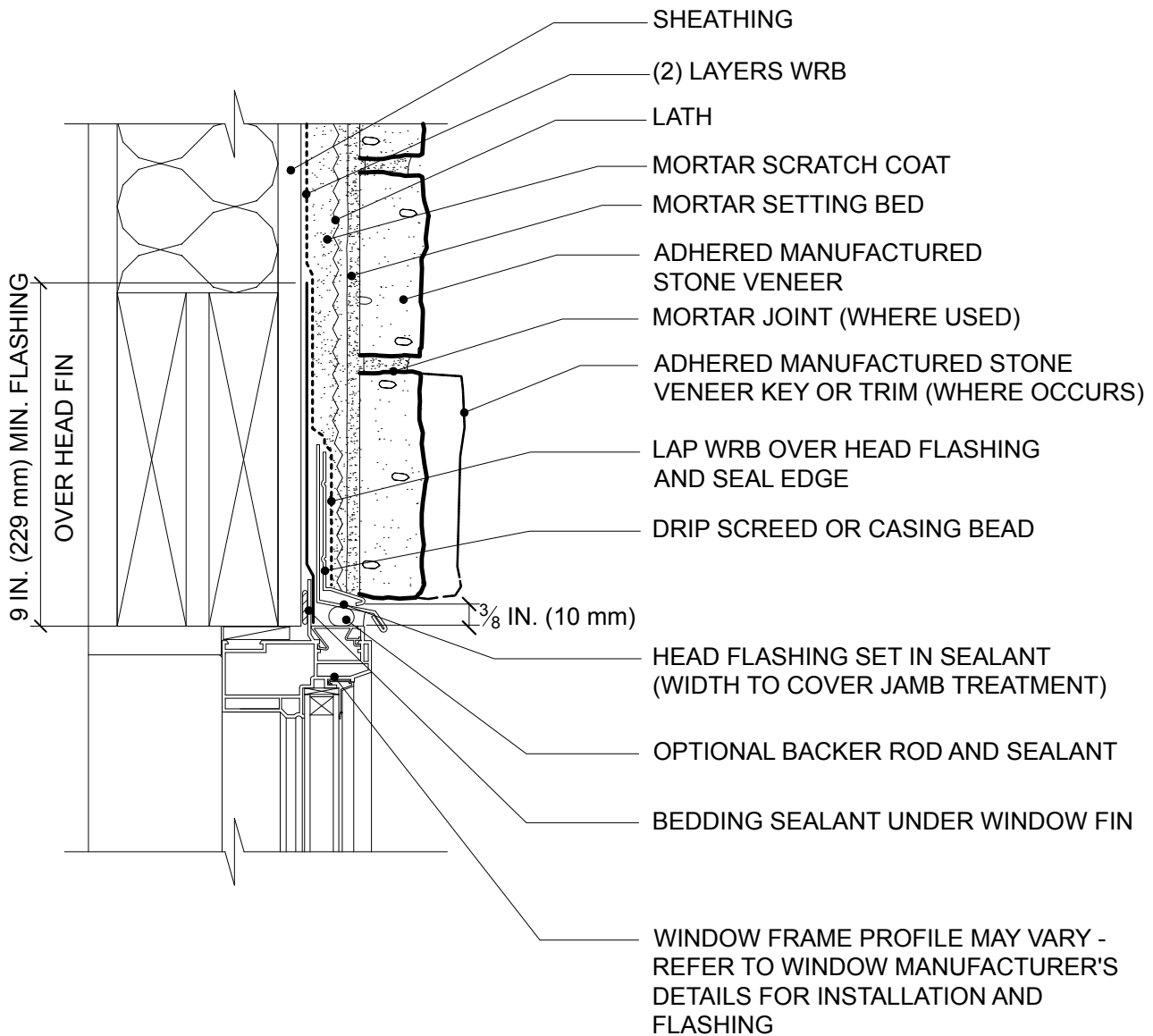


Rough openings must be properly flashed prior to window installation. Backer rod and sealant between the window frame and the adhered manufactured stone veneer allows for movement between the dissimilar materials.



Figure 23. Window Head

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 21b.



Flashing and WRB installed shingle fashion may be complimented with self-adhered flashing (SAF) to seal WRB to window frame.



Figure 24. Kick-Out Flashing

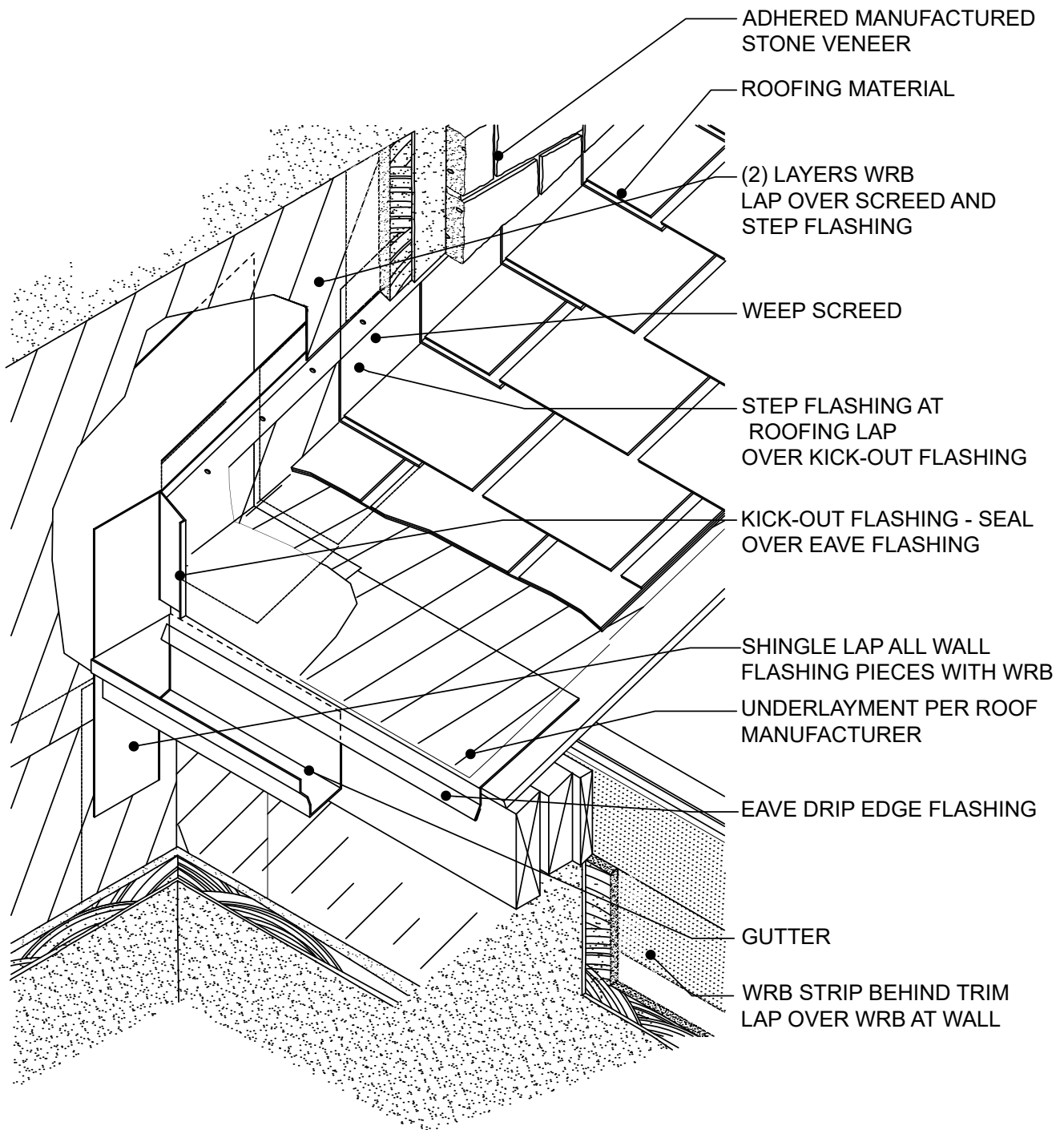


Figure 25. Cricket

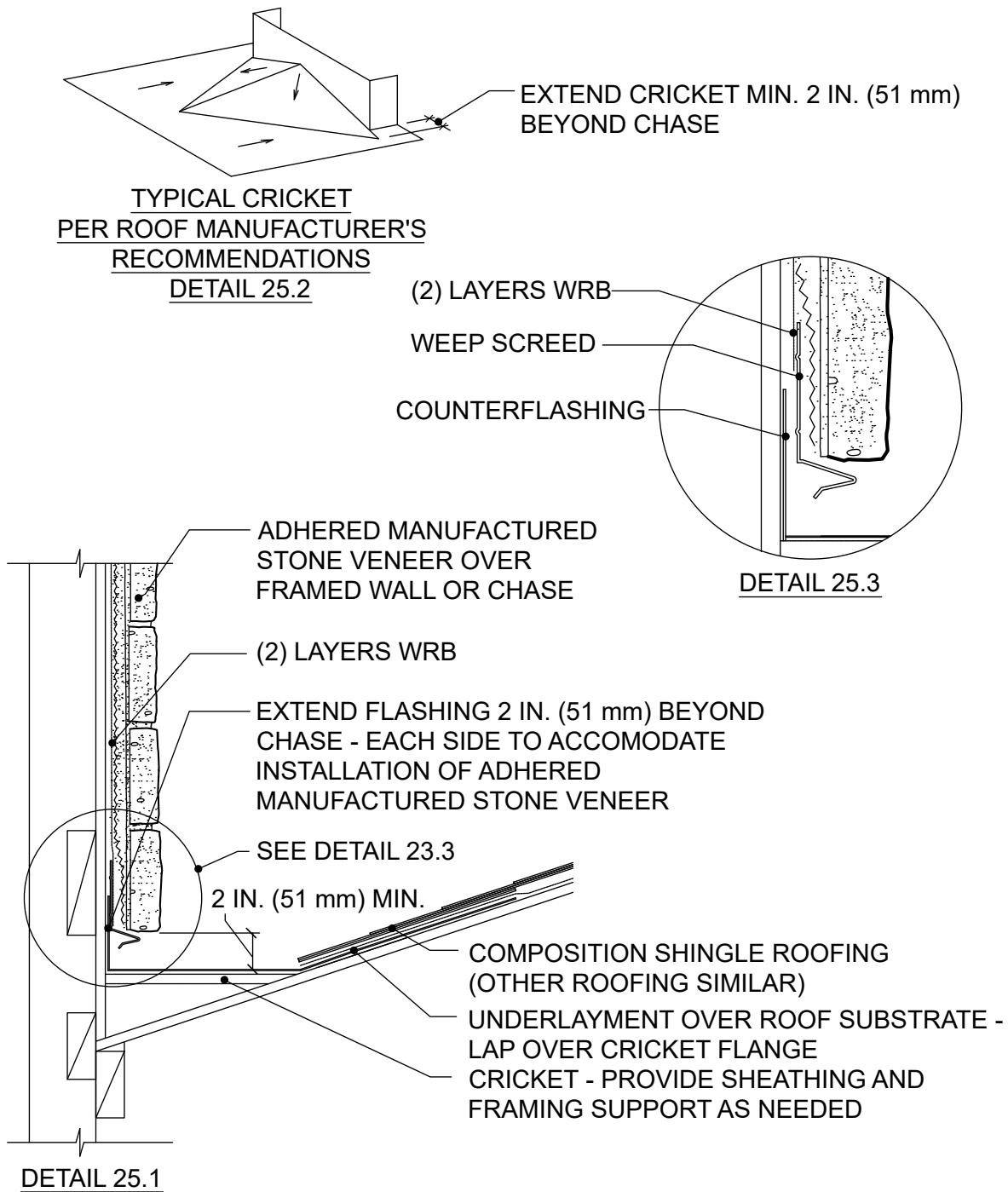


Figure 26. Chimney Chase

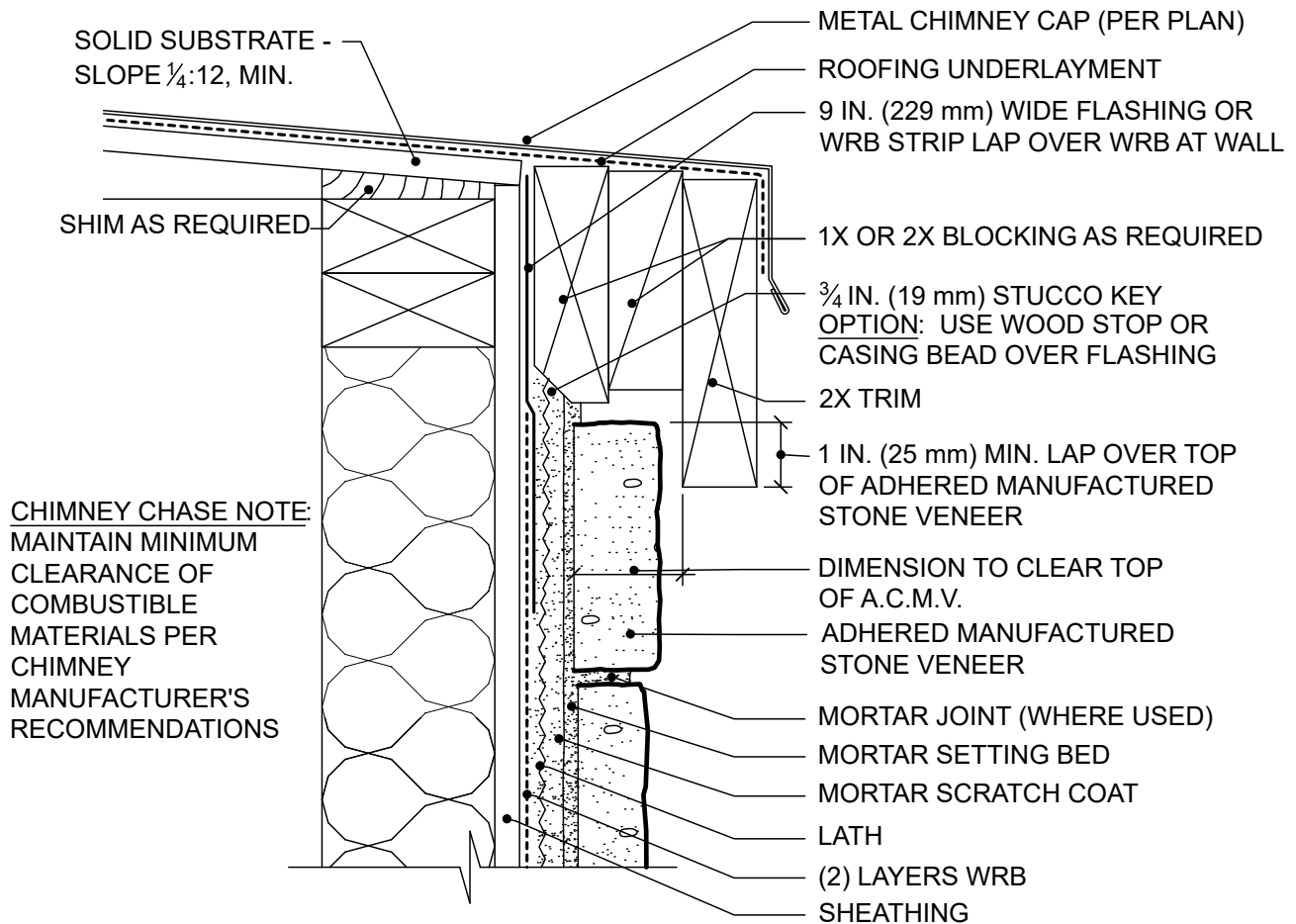
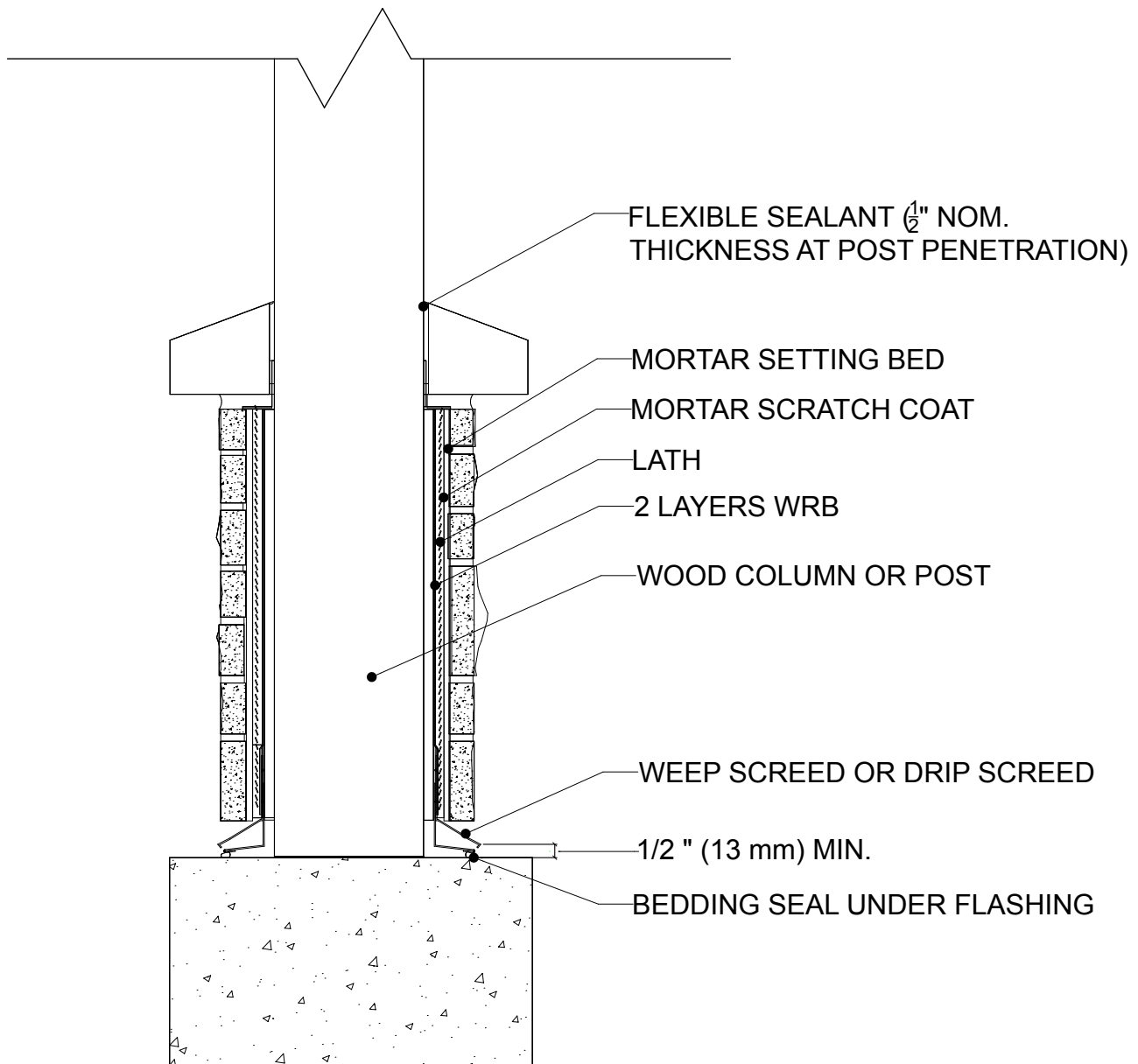


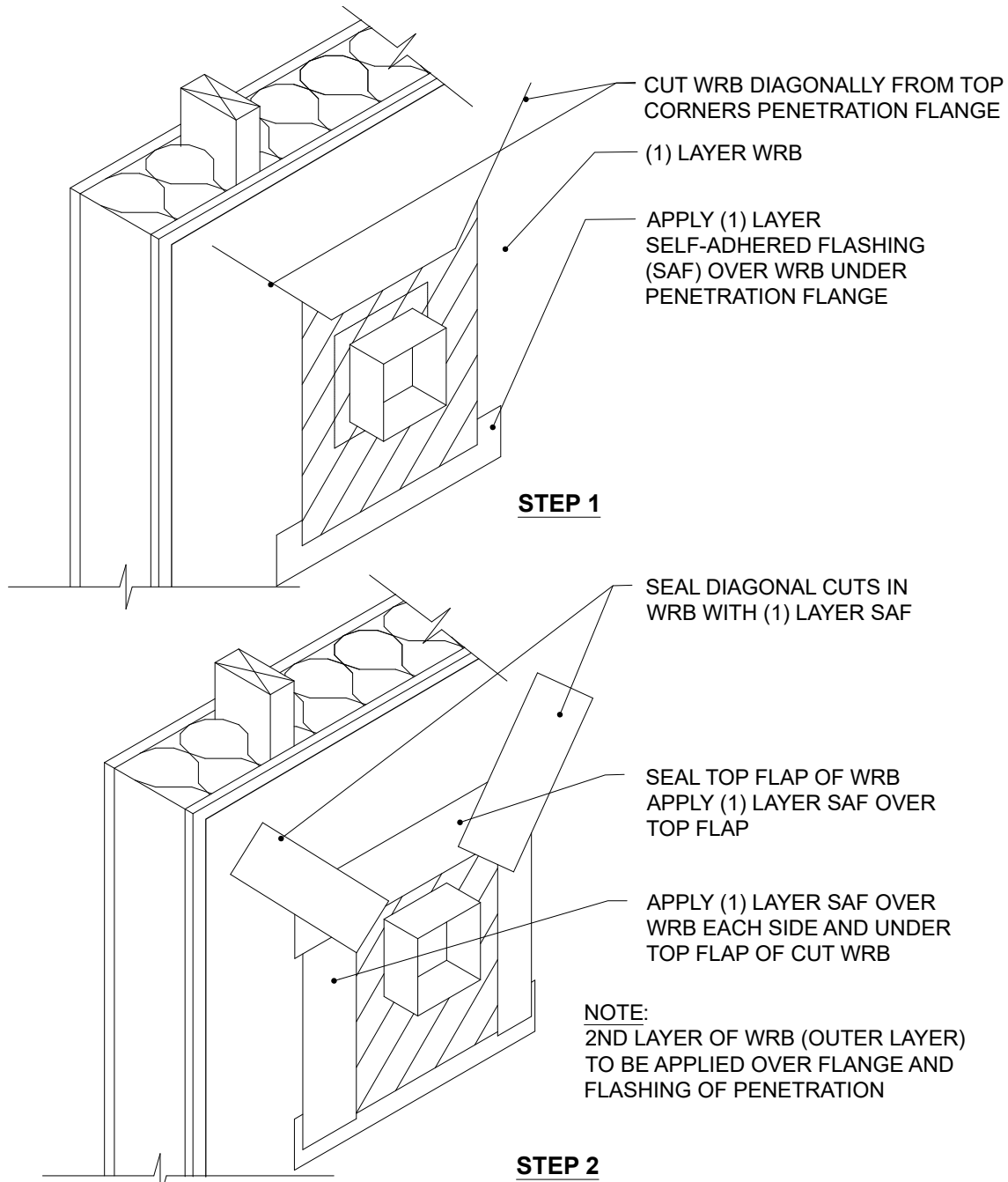
Figure 27. Wood Column with Penetration Through Cap



A minimum one half inch (13 mm) clearance should be maintained at all sides of the base. All column materials to be exterior grade. Do not extend flashing past edge of AMSV for safety reasons.



Figure 28. Penetration, Flanged



Penetration with flanges can be incorporated into the wall system by applying WRB in a watershed fashion and sealing cuts in the WRB with self-adhered flashing. Drawing illustrates installation with housewrap WRB. Installation with building paper WRB would be similar but instead of 45 degree cuts, fit last piece of WRB on top of flanges and tuck under WRB course above penetration.



Figure 29. Penetration Non-Flanged, with Building Paper WRB

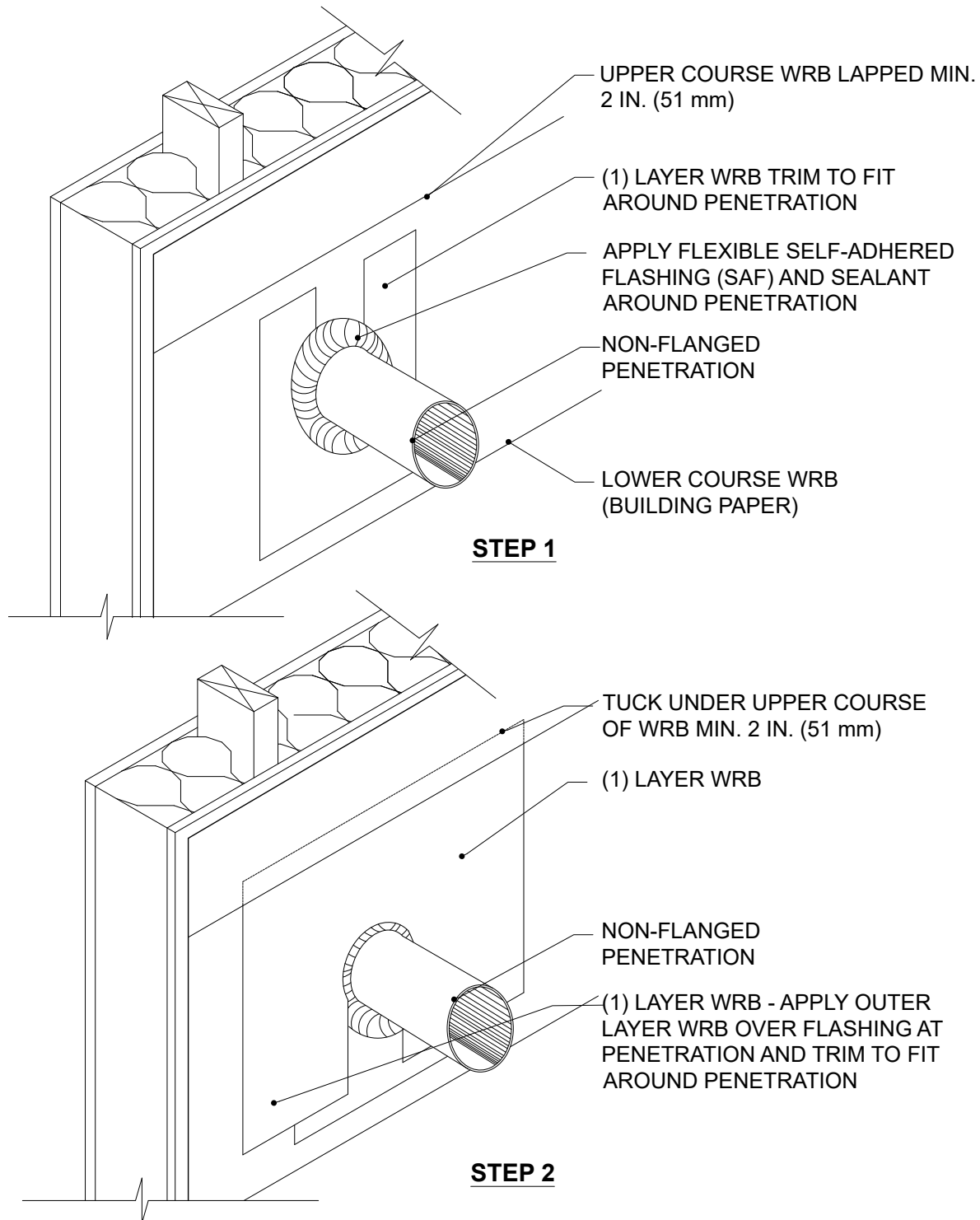


Figure 30. Penetration Non-Flanged, with Housewrap WRB

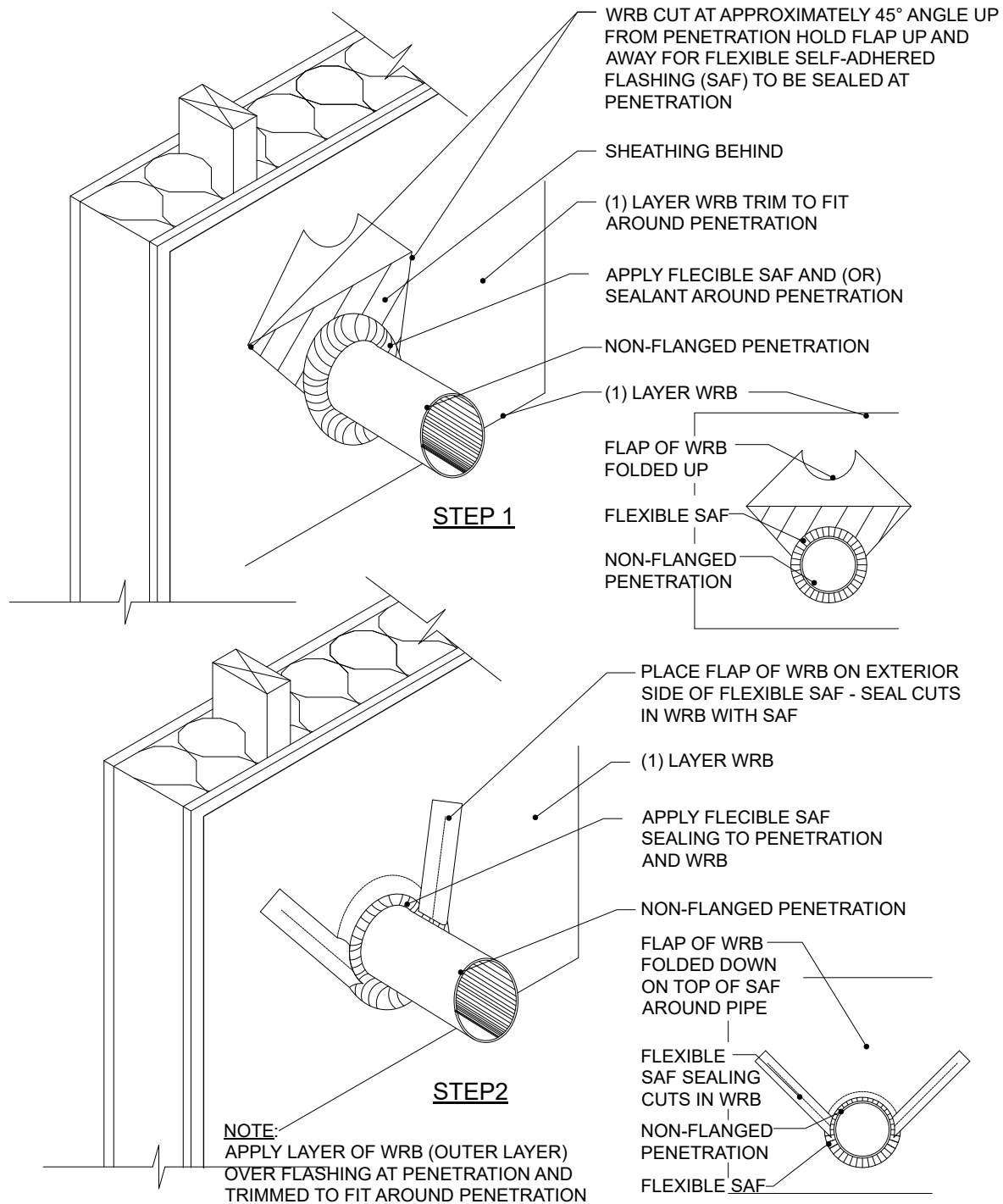
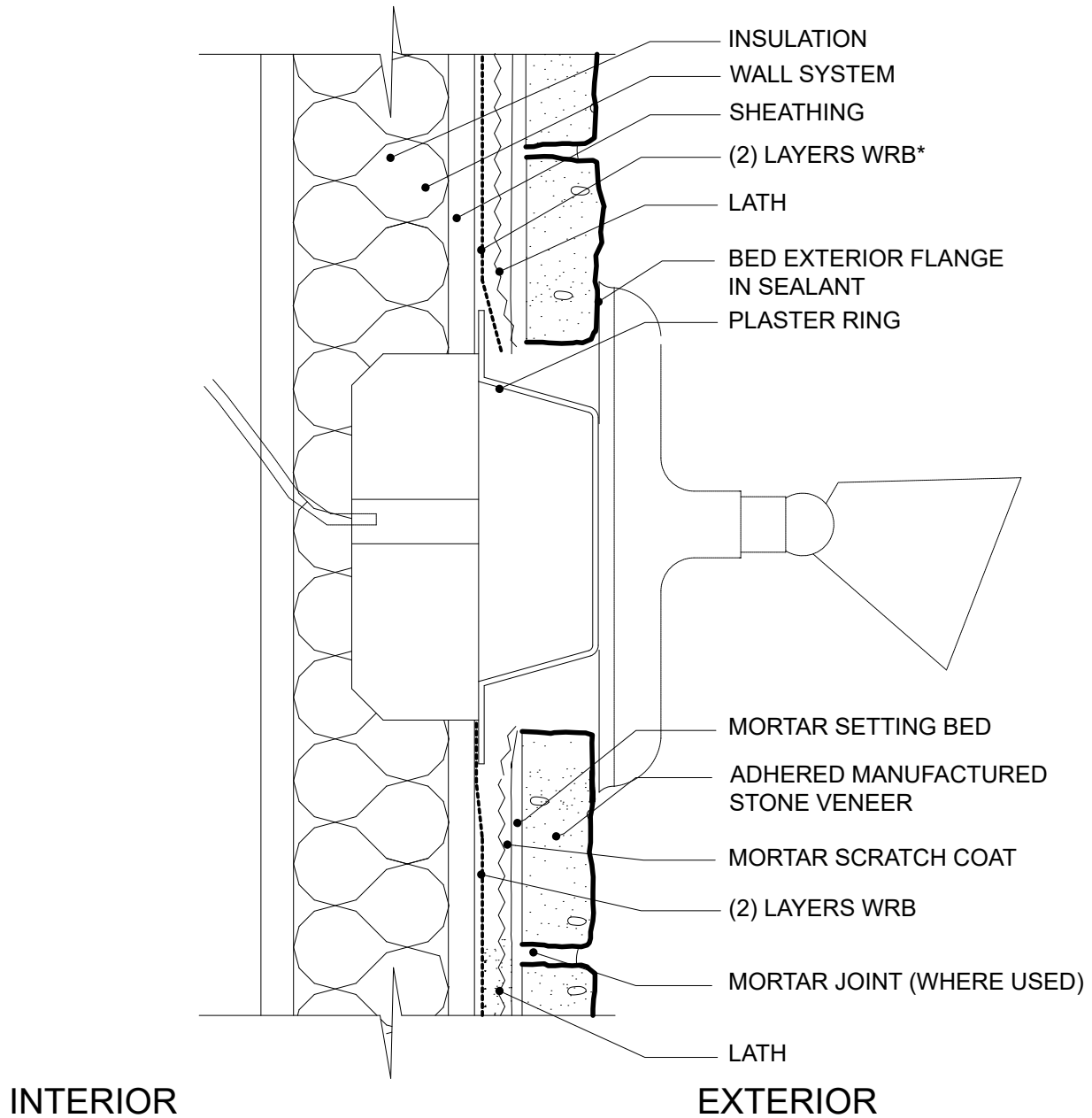


Figure 31. Penetration, Fixture



*SEE FIGURES 29, 30, AND 31 FOR FLASHING OPTIONS.

Plaster rings should be affixed over the service box to bring the face of the box flush with the adhered manufactured stone veneer. Bed the exterior flange in sealant. Water resistive barrier should be installed snugly around the plaster ring flange.



Figure 32. Penetration, Dryer Vent

NOTE: SEAL AROUND
ANNULAR SPACE OF
PENETRATION.

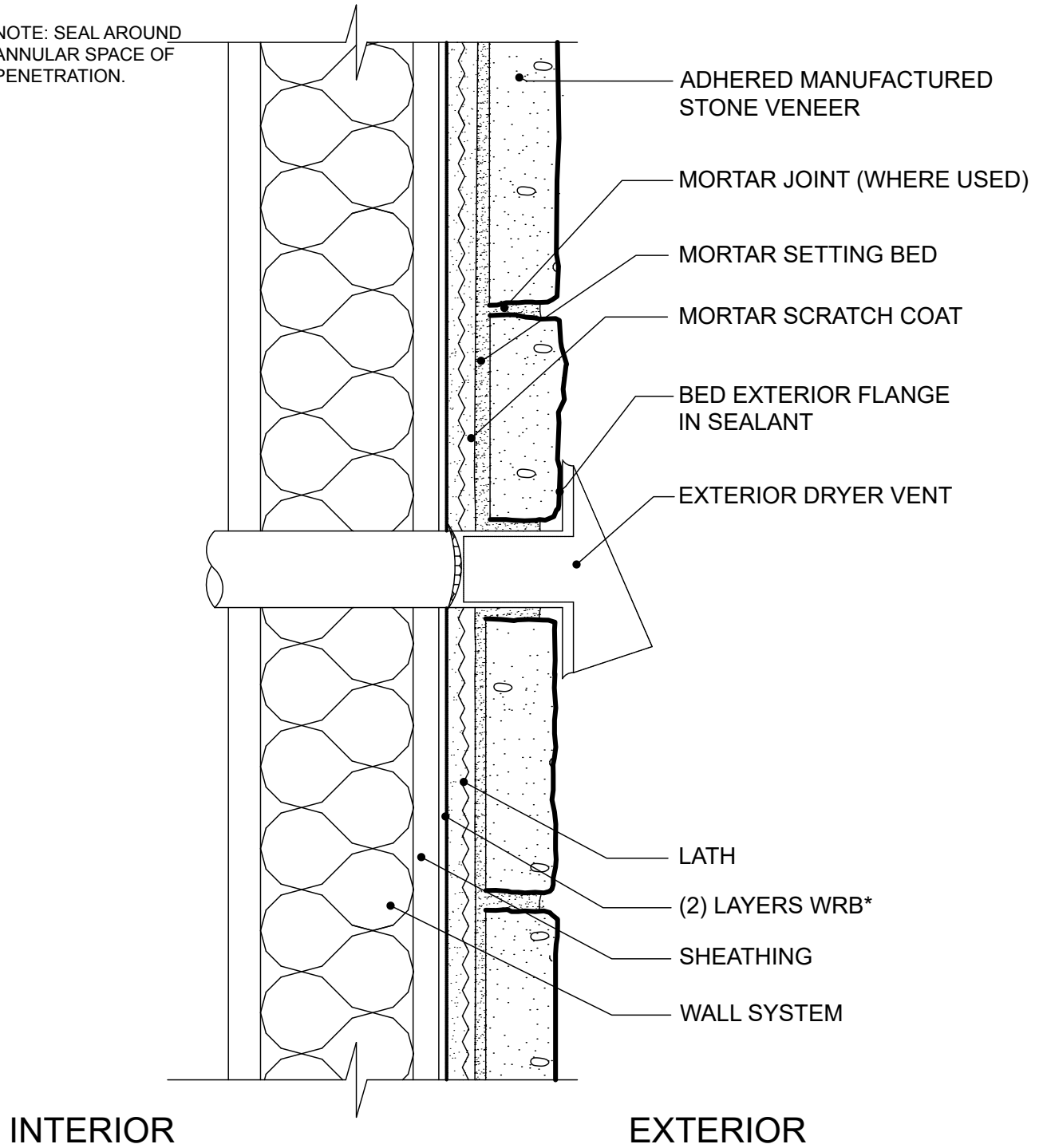


Figure 33. Deck Termination

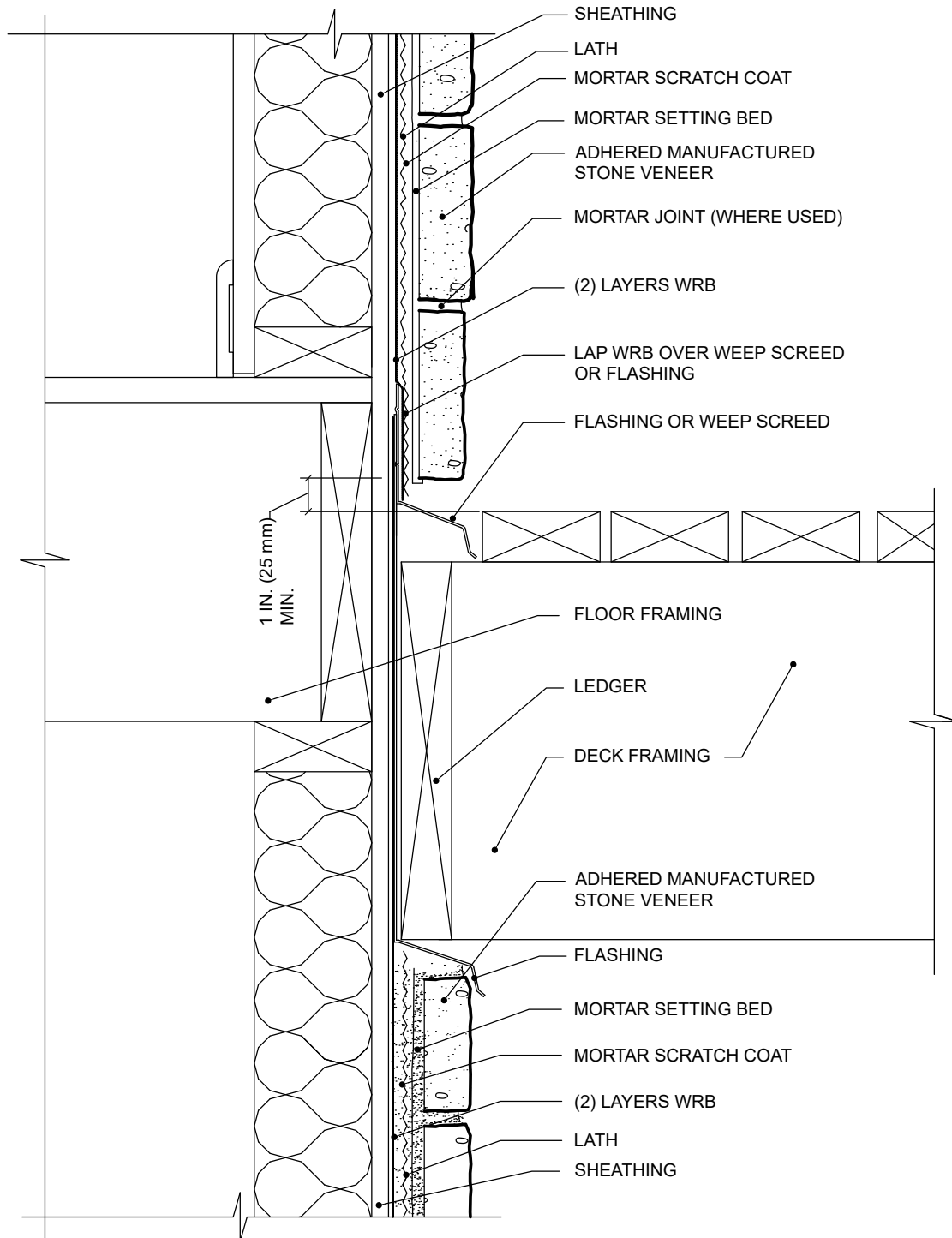


Figure 34. Wall Cap

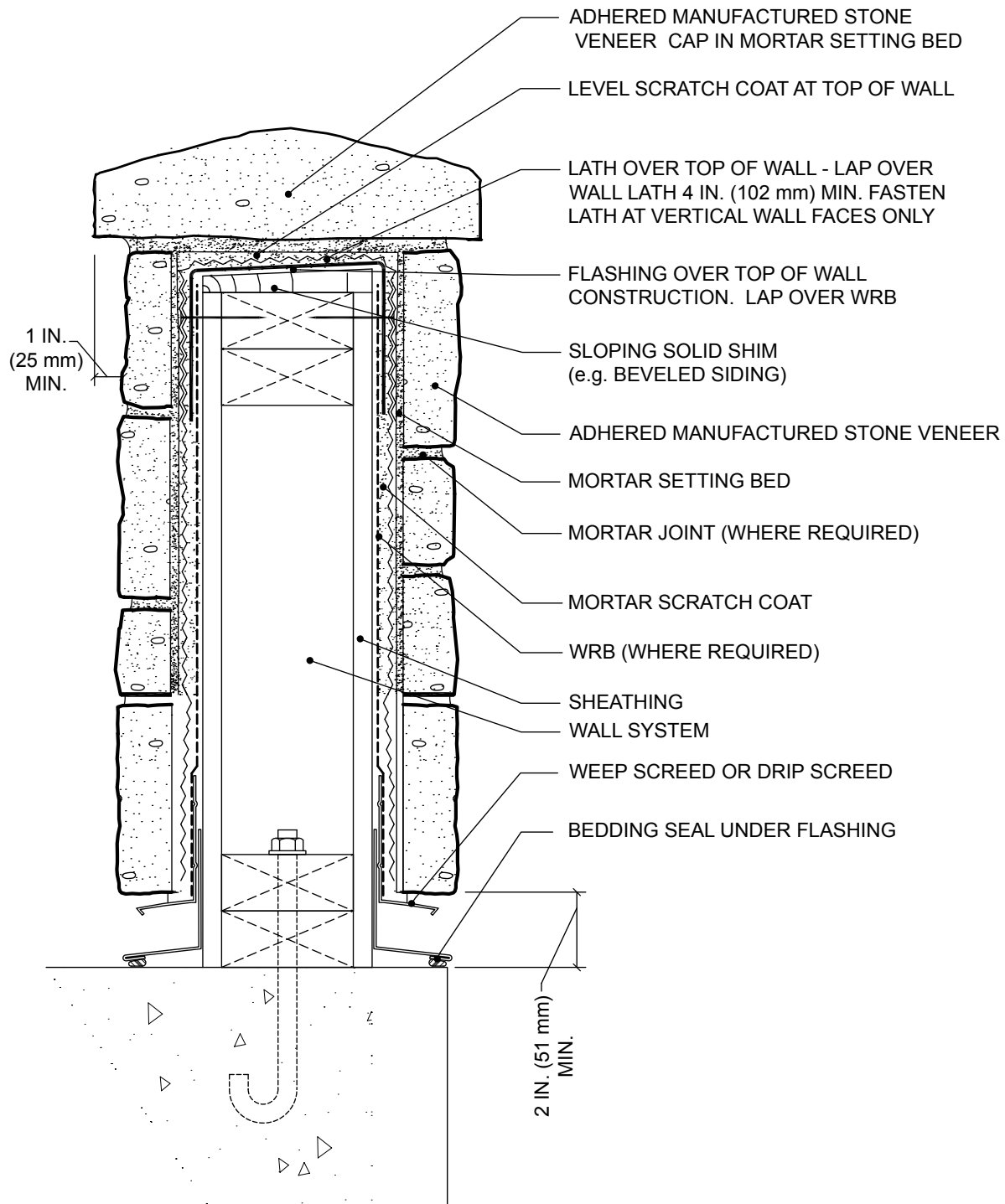
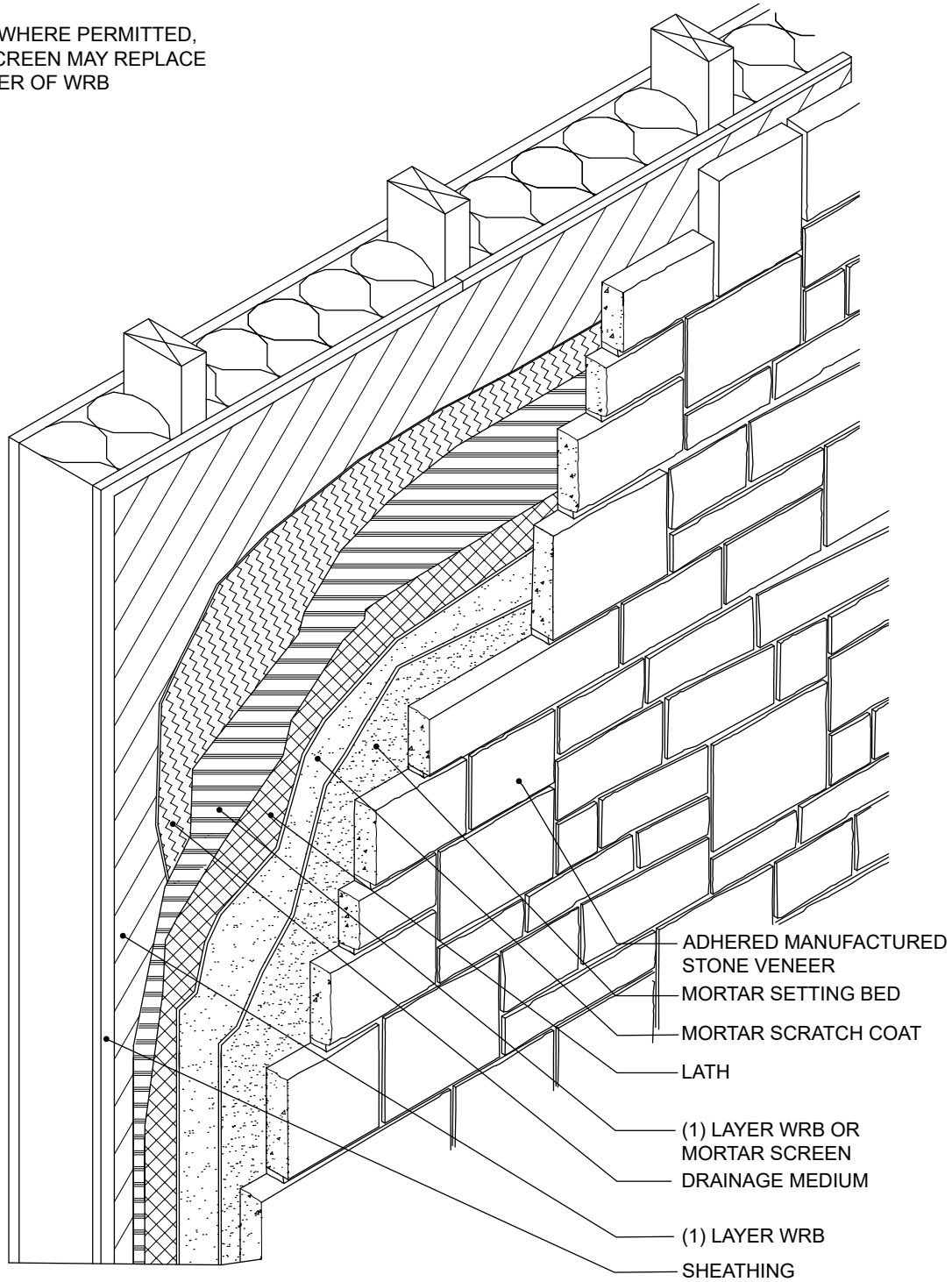


Figure 35. Wall Assembly – Rainscreen System – Membrane System

NOTE: WHERE PERMITTED,
RAINSCREEN MAY REPLACE
(1) LAYER OF WRB



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Figure 36. Wall Assembly – Rainscreen System – Strapped

NOTE: WHERE PERMITTED,
RAINSCREEN MAY REPLACE
(1) LAYER OF WRB

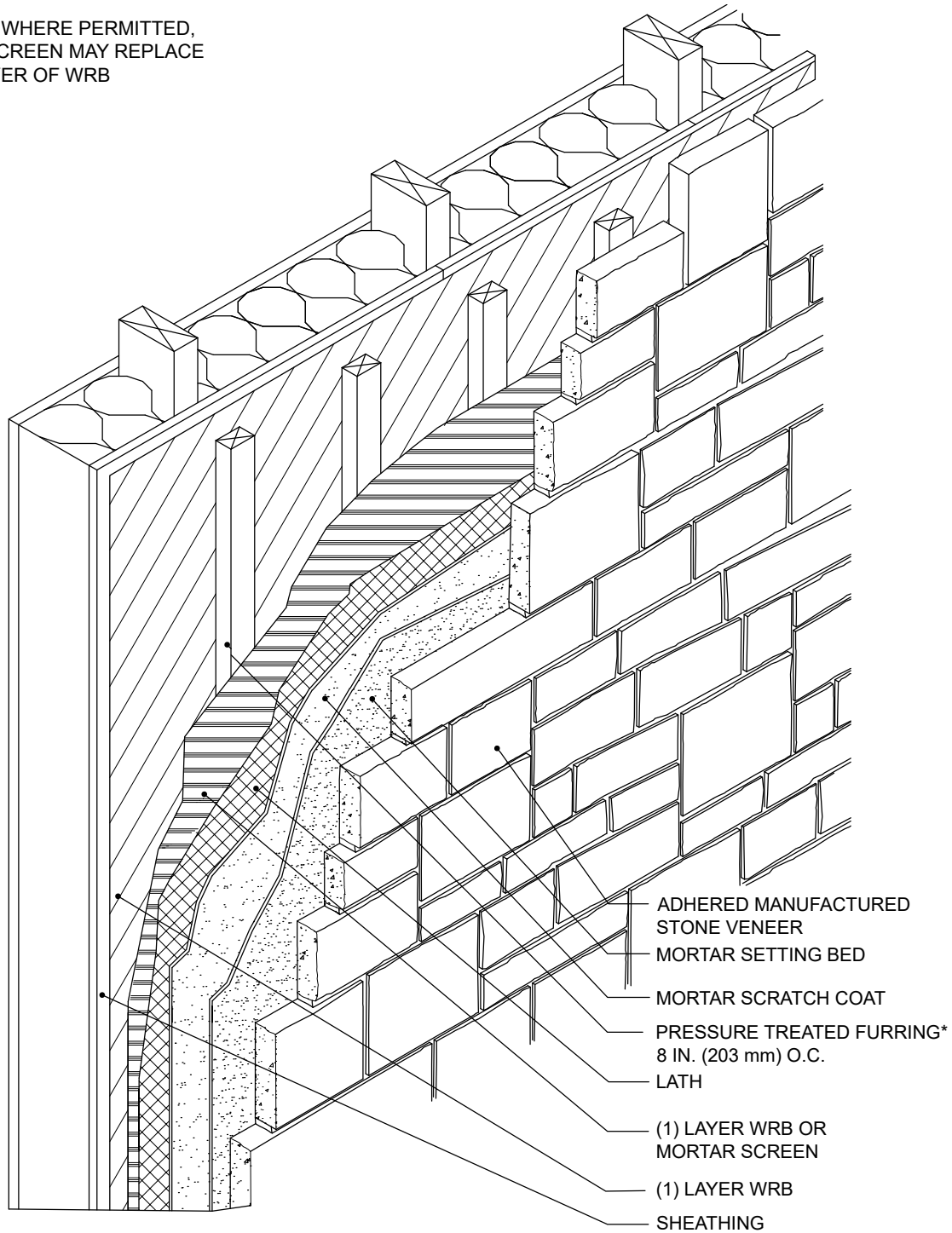


Figure 37. Foundation Wall Base – Rainscreen System

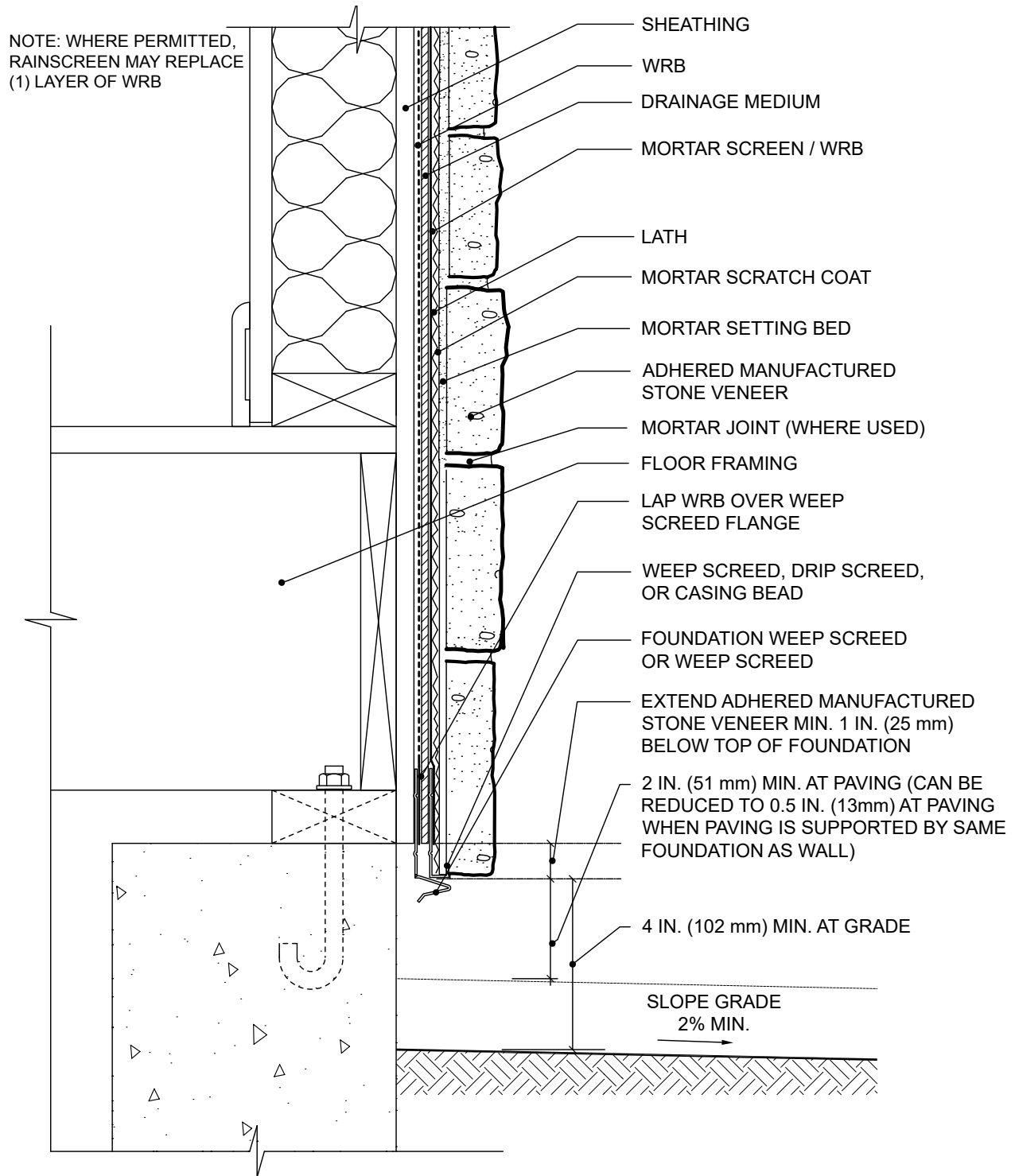


Figure 38. Typical Wall Section – Rainscreen System

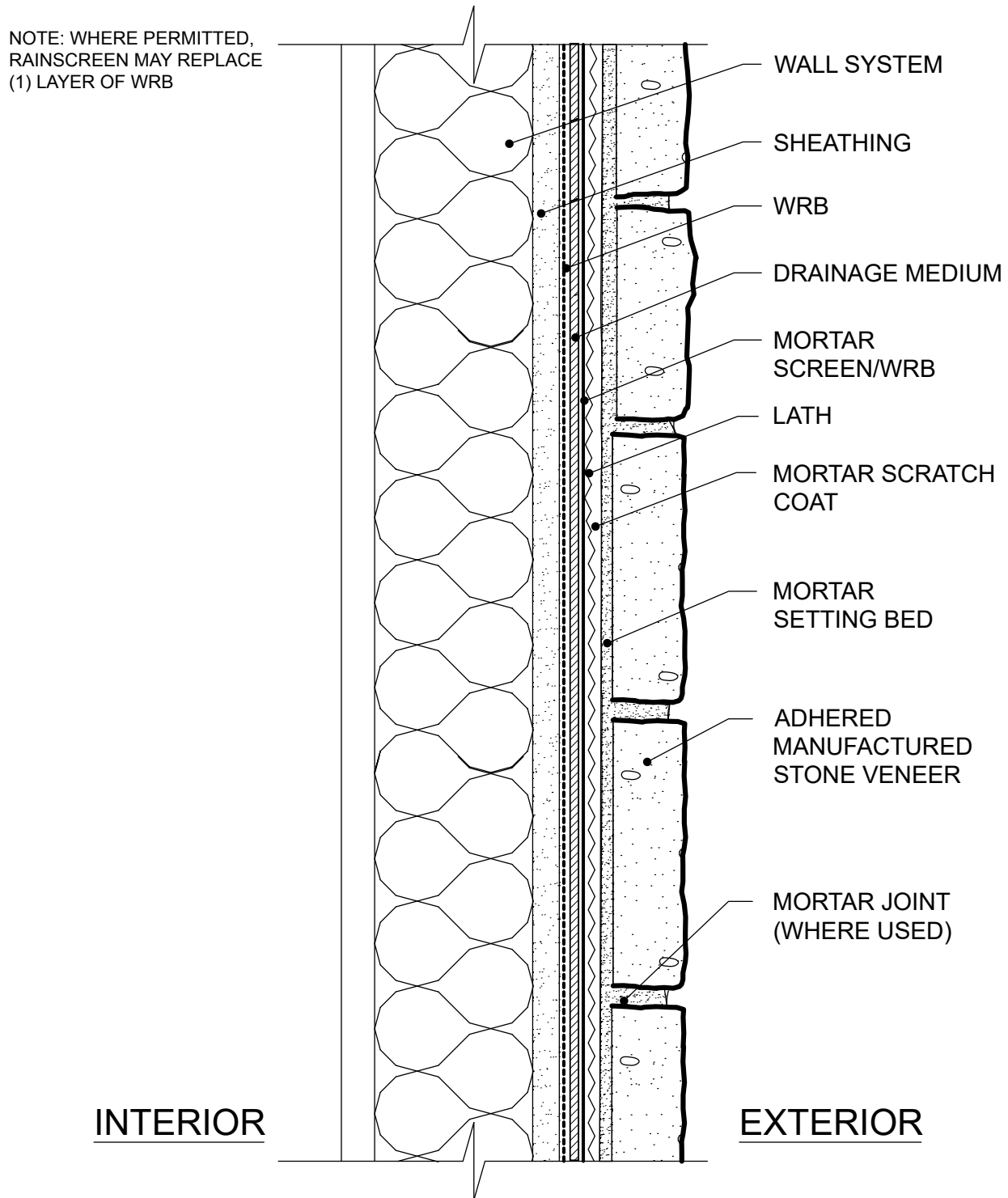
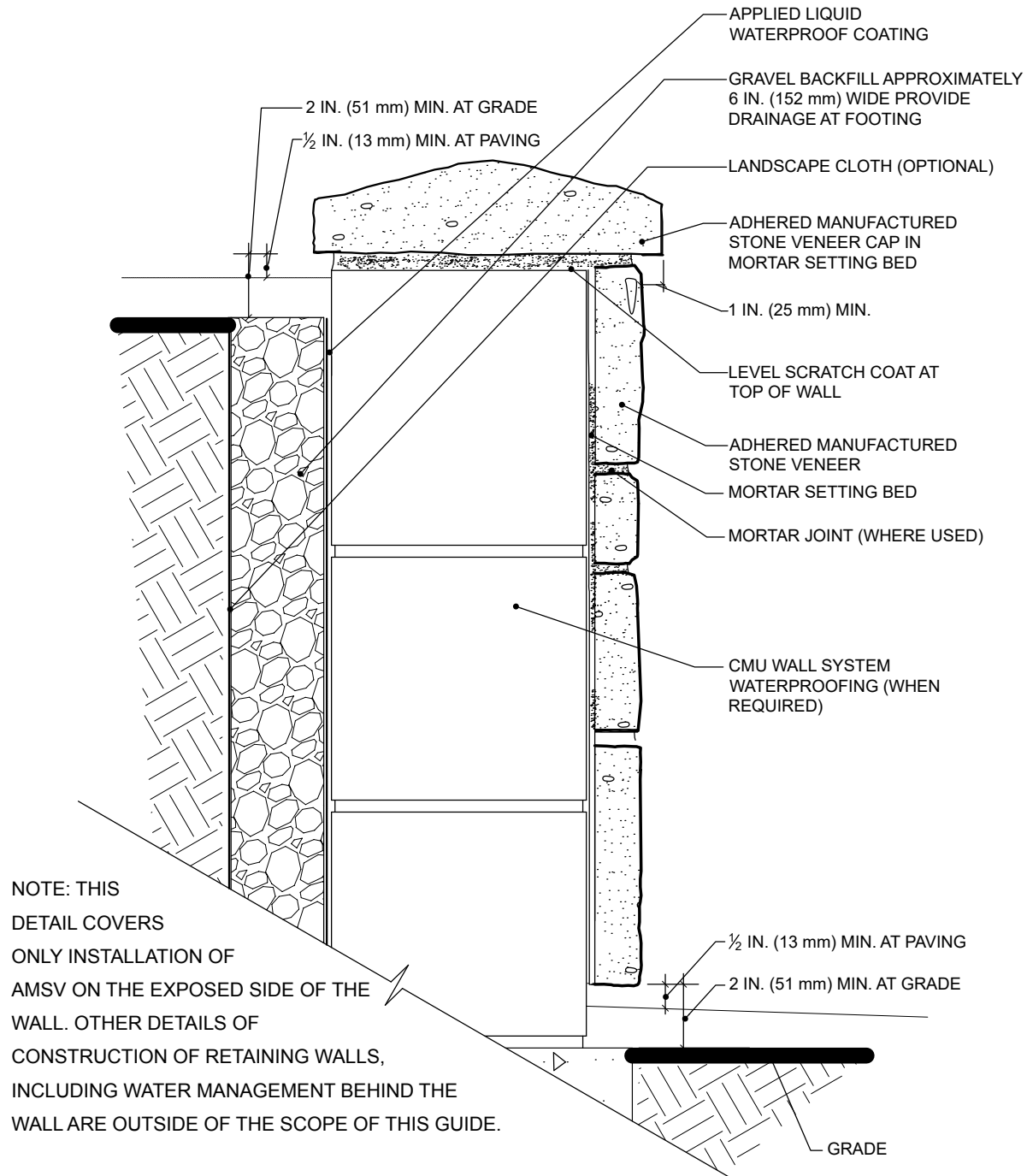


Figure 39. Retaining Wall (CMU)



SECTION VIEW



Figure 40. Stone Wrap Under Straight Overhang

IF INSIDE CORNER IS NOT COVERED BY ROOF, PERFORM SAME DETAIL AS THE FRONT

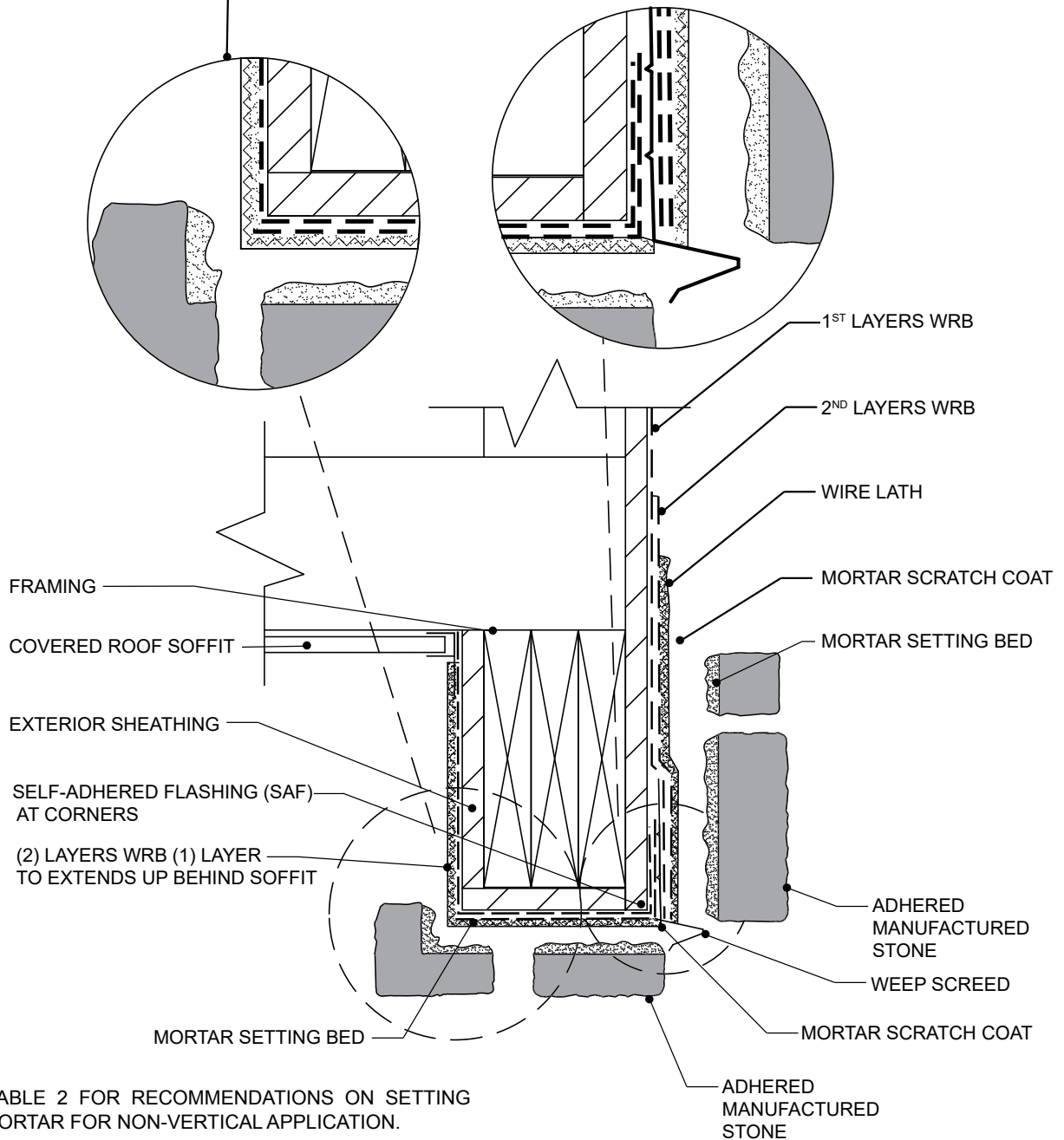
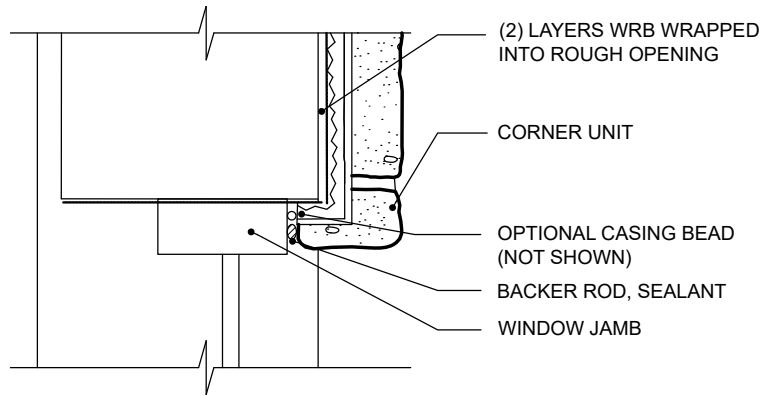


Figure 41a. Forward Mounted Commercial Window



JAMB DETAIL

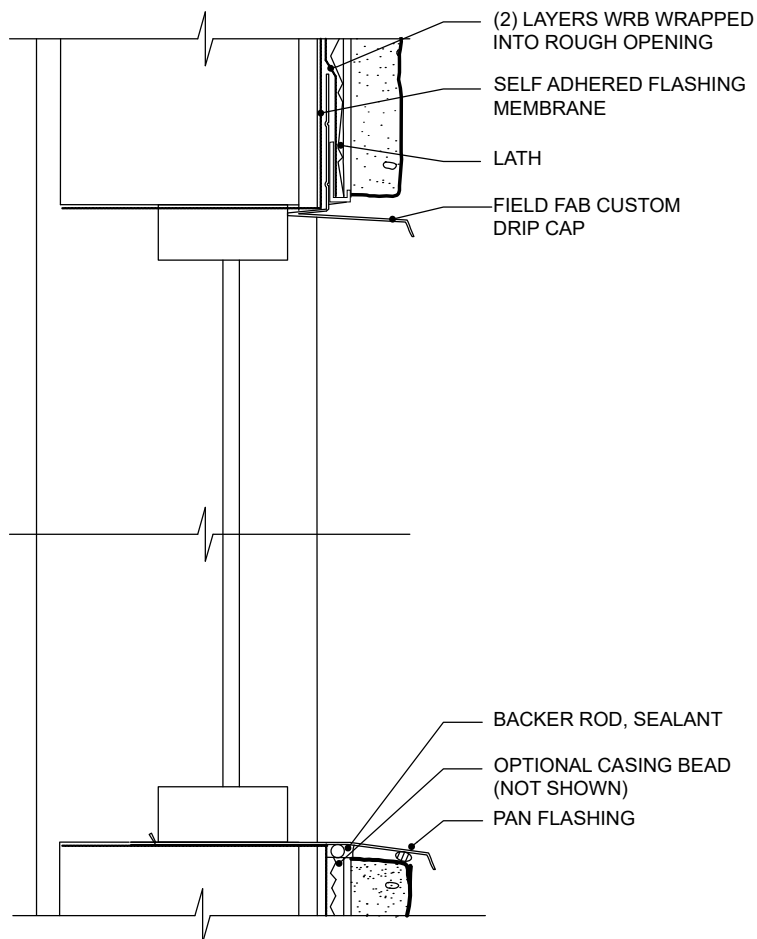
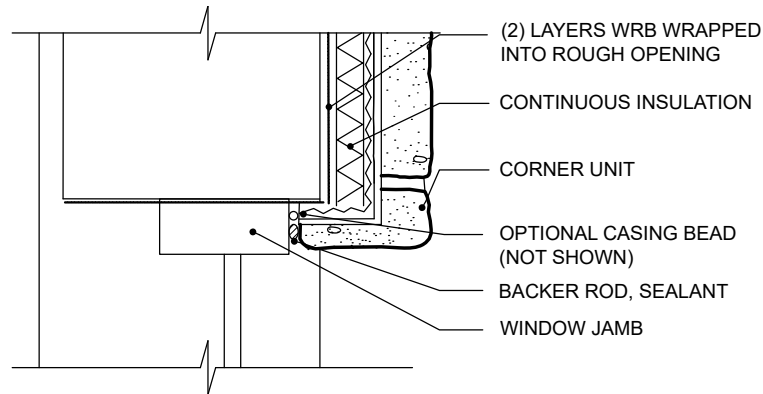


Figure 41b. Forward Mounted Commercial Window Over Continuous Insulation



JAMB DETAIL

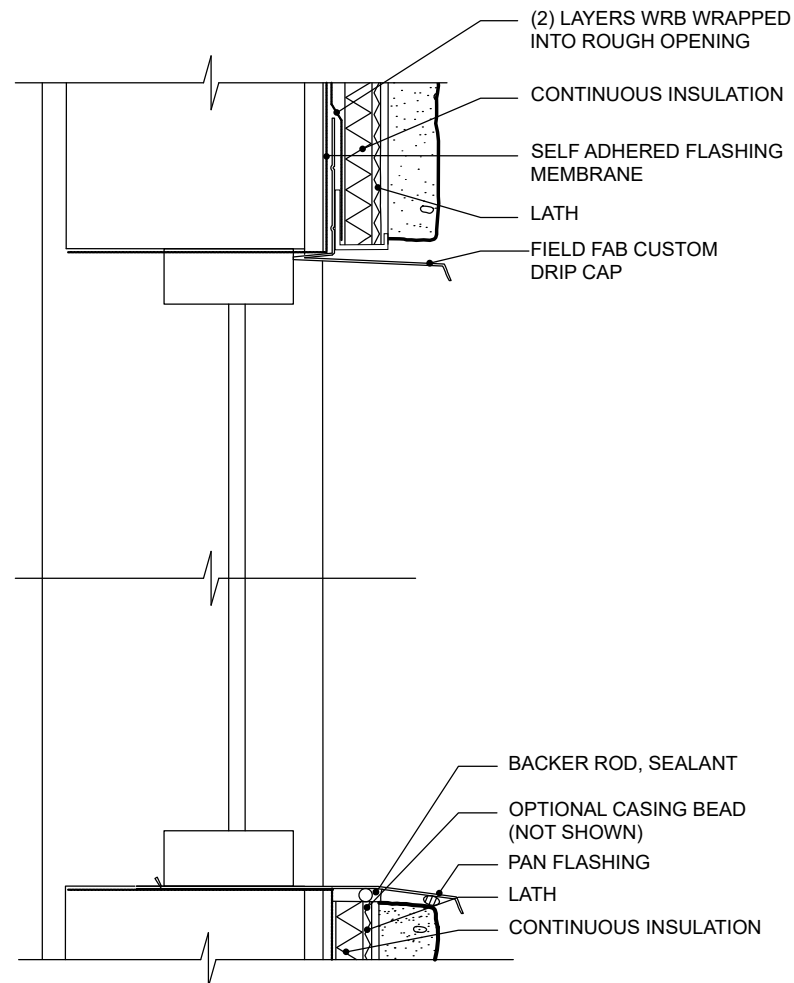
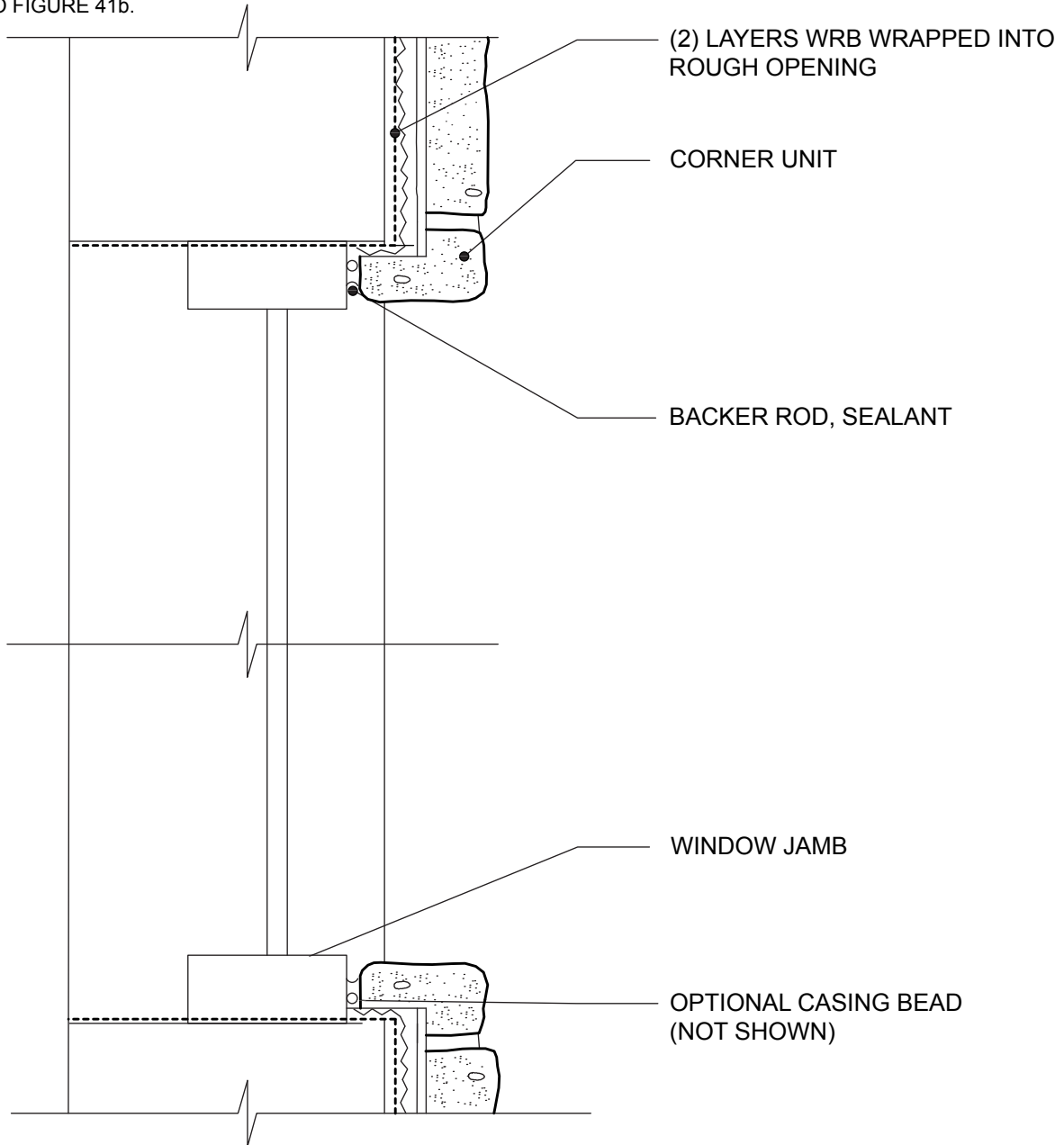


Figure 42. Forward Mounted Commercial Window — Top View

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 41b.



SECTION VIEW



Figure 43. Commercial Storefront Window — Top View

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 41b.

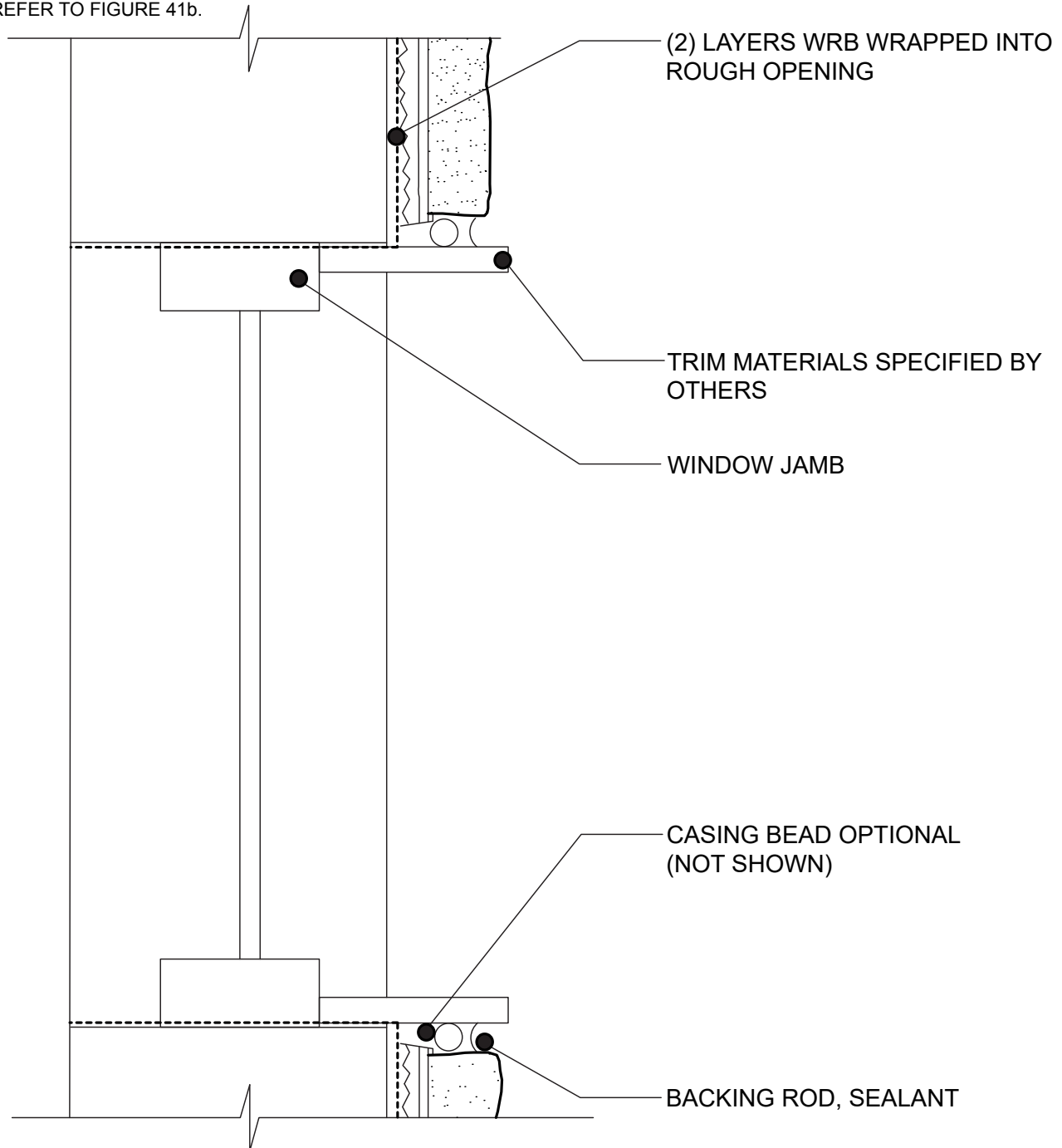
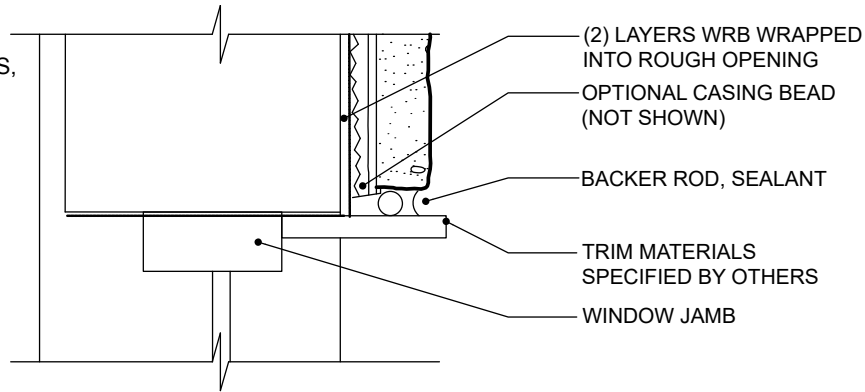


Figure 44. Commercial Storefront Window

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 41b.



JAMB DETAIL

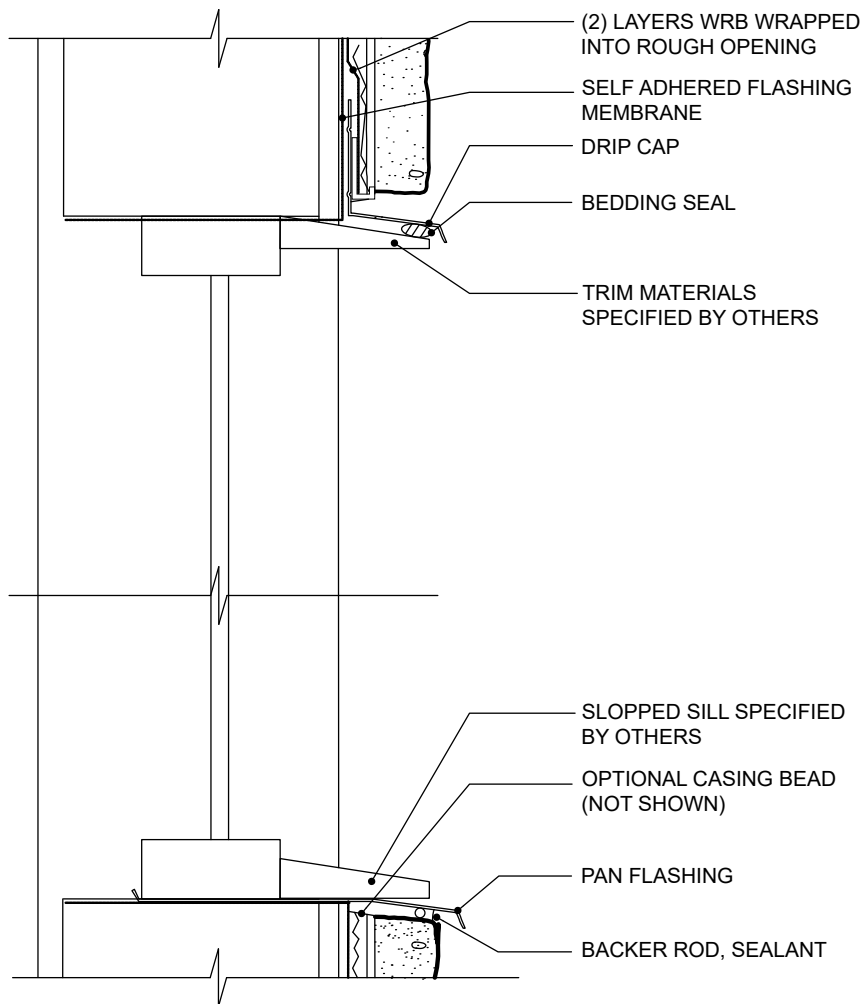
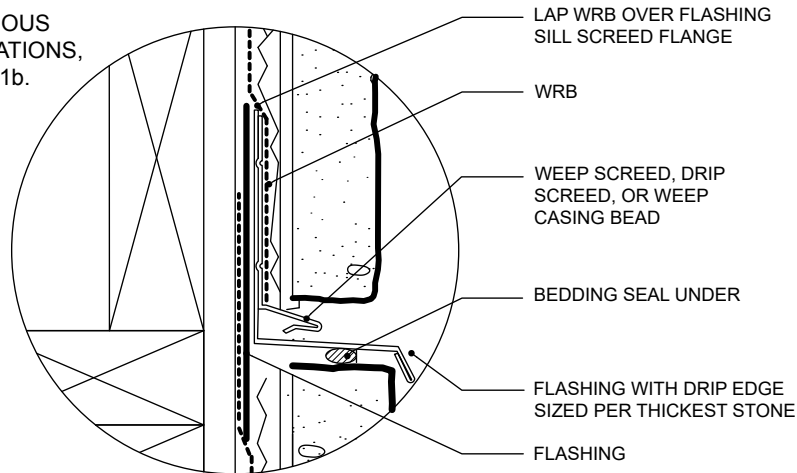


Figure 45. Wall—Section Multi-Floor Joint Detail

NOTE: FOR CONTINUOUS INSULATION APPLICATIONS, REFER TO FIGURE 41b.



DETAIL

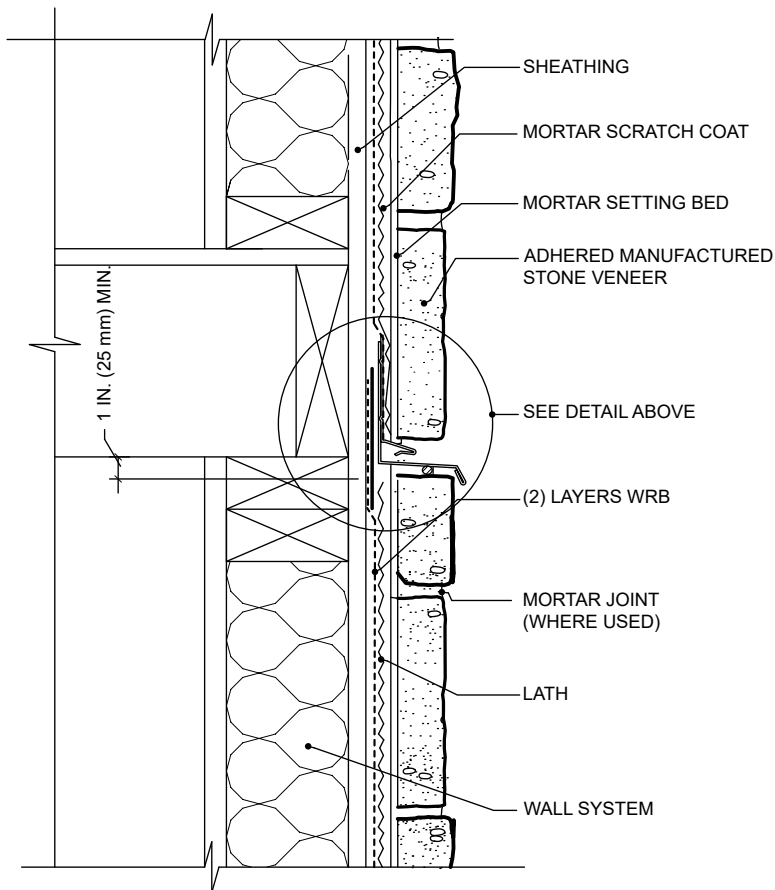


Figure 46a. Wall—Section CMU

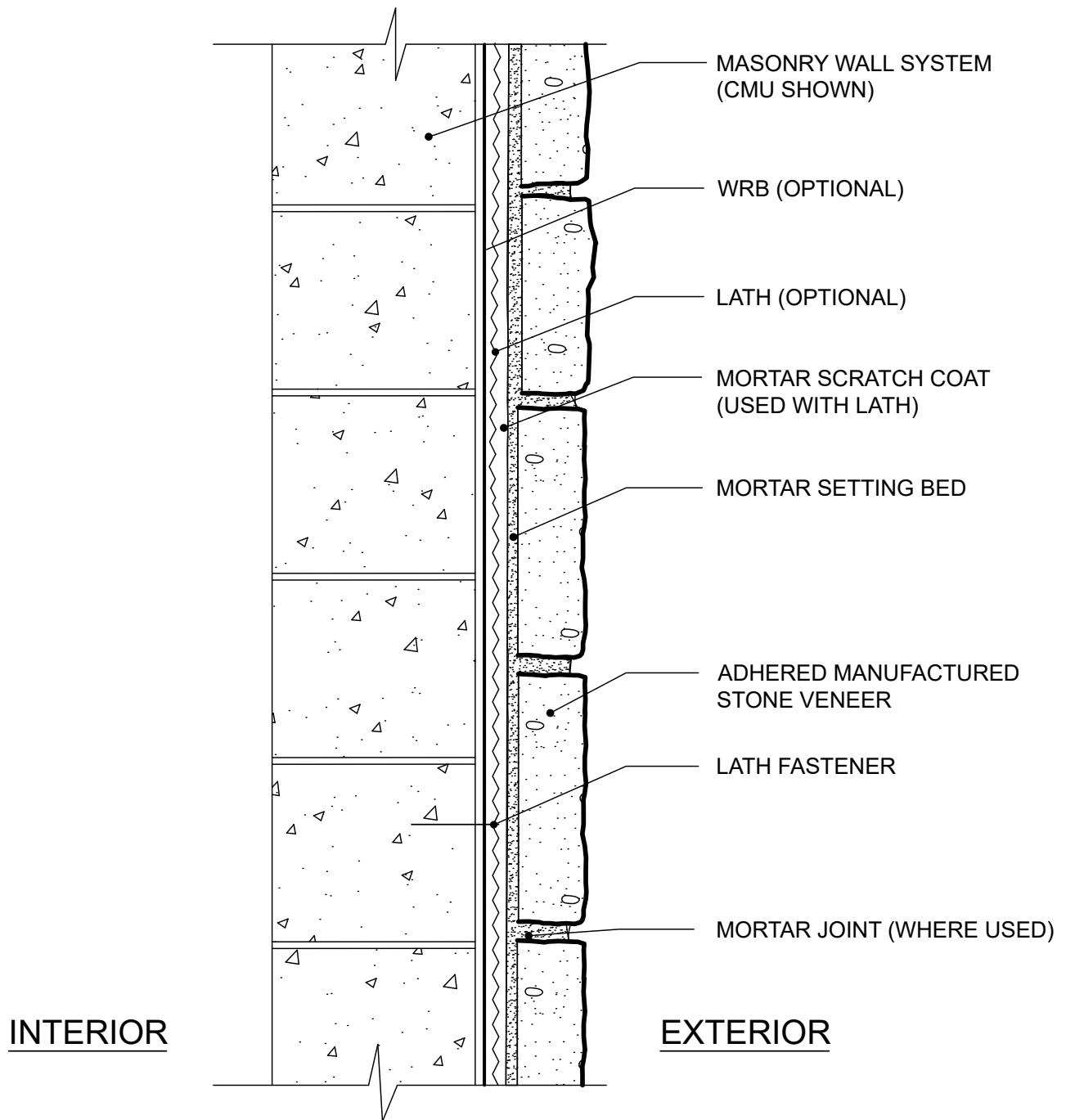


Figure 46b. Wall—Section Over Continuous Rigid Insulation

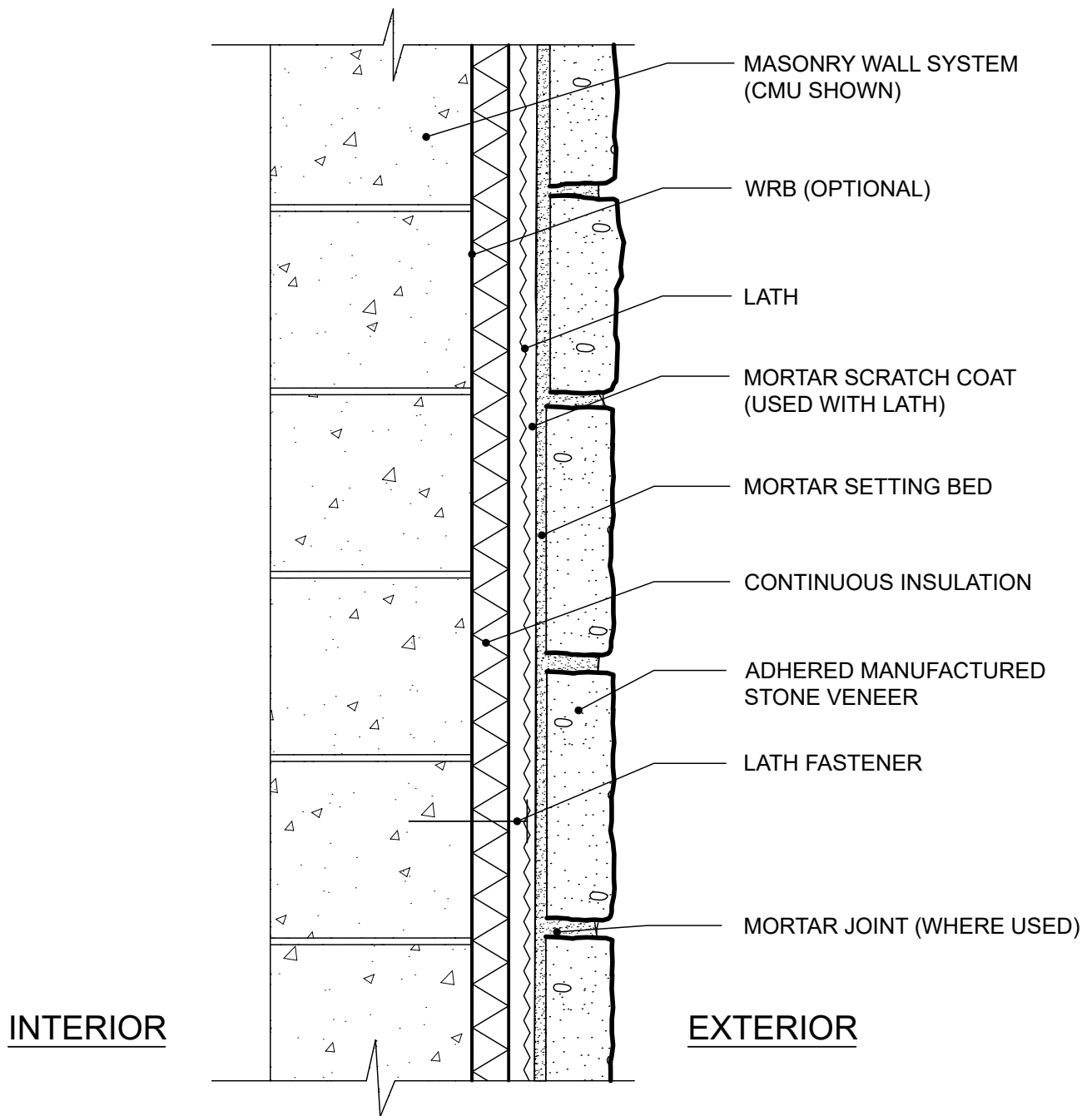
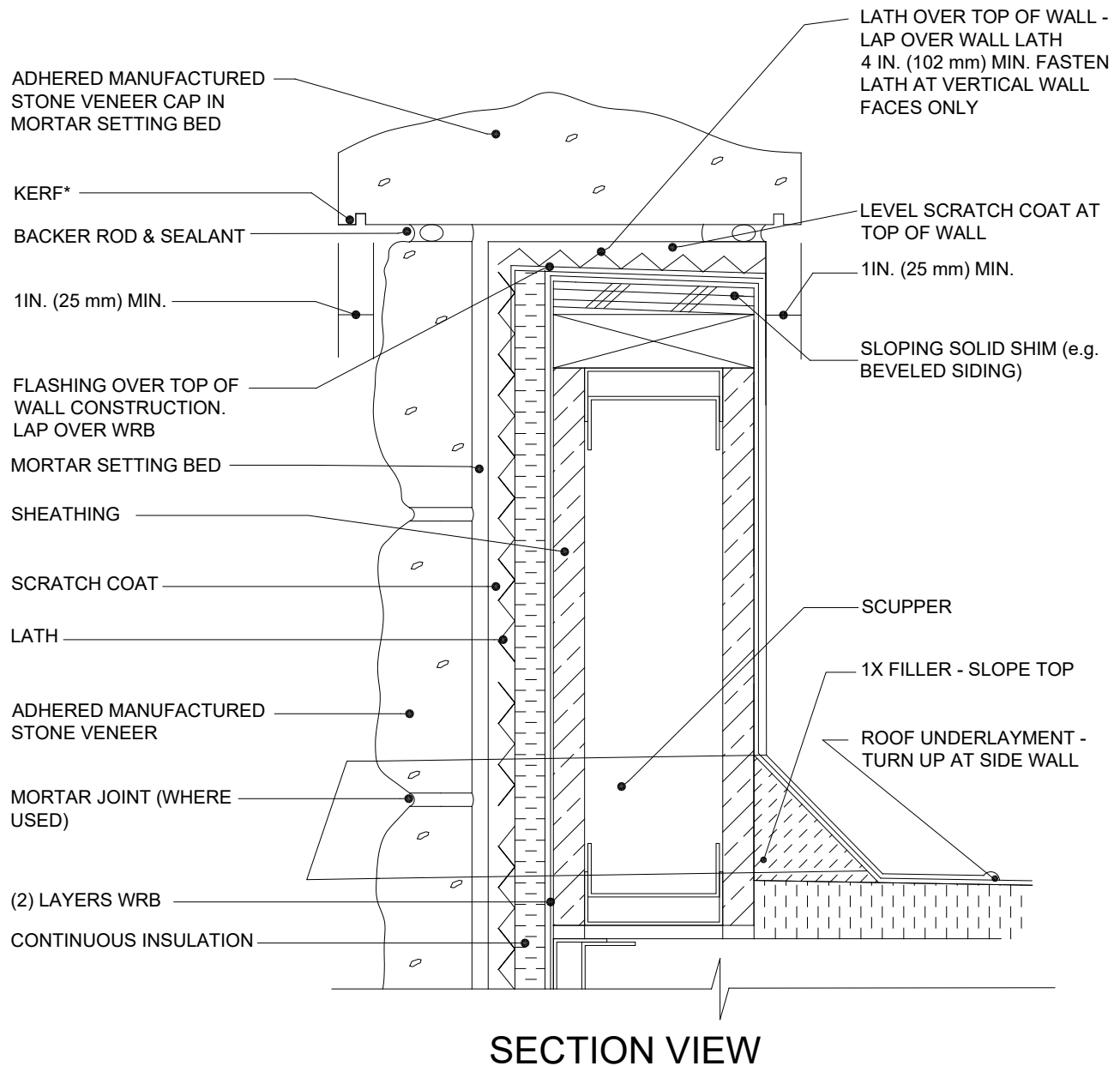


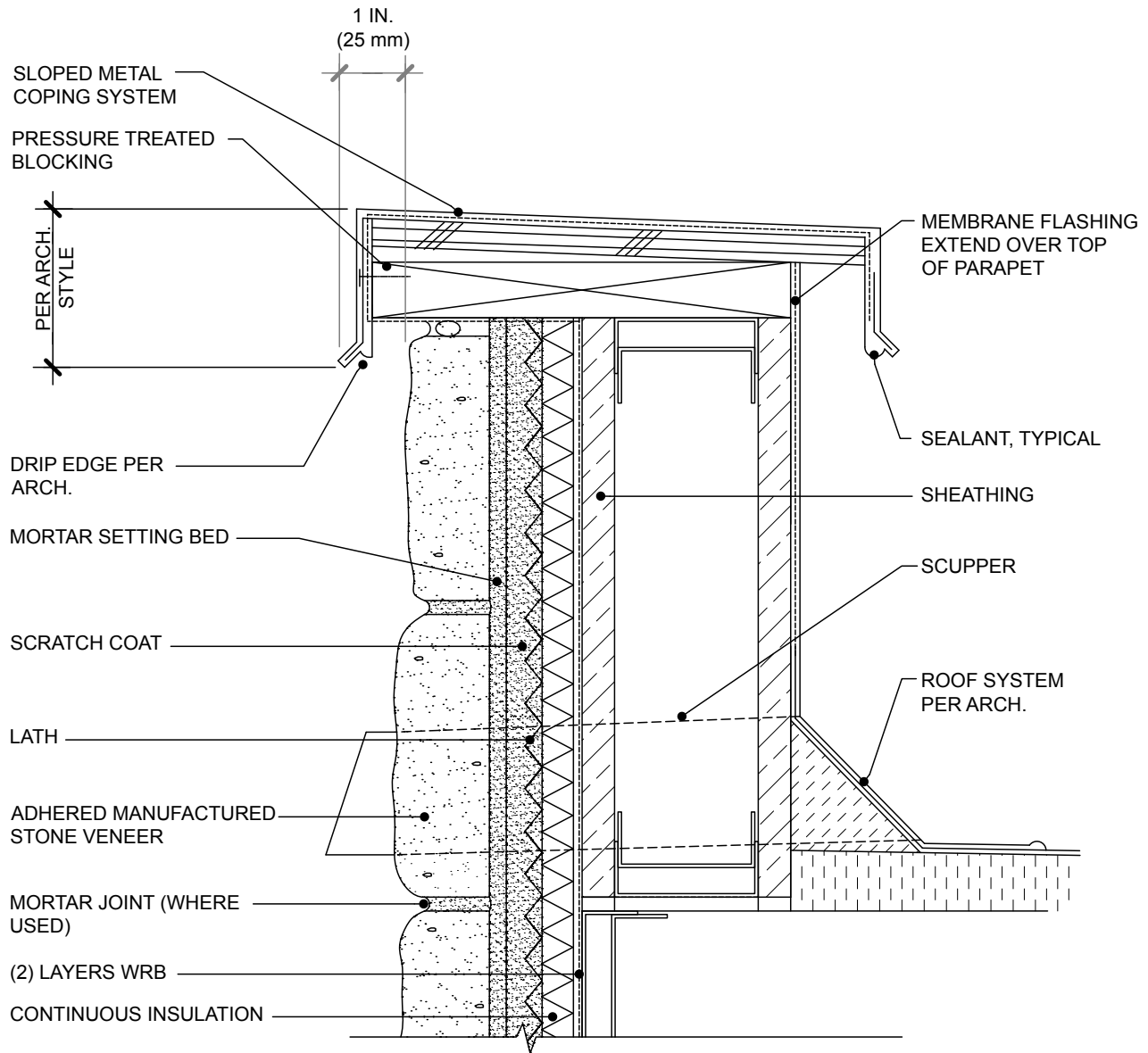
Figure 47. Wall-Section Parapet with Stone Cap



*Kerfs are typically not a molded feature of manufactured stone units, but instead are field-cut features where desired.



Figure 48. Wall-Section Parapet with Steel Cap



[illegible]

[illegible]

CMHA Manufactured Stone Veneer Associate Members



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<https://www.ardexamericas.com/>



LATICRETE
<https://laticrete.com>



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