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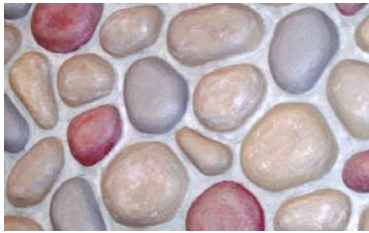
Supplemental Installation Instructions For #328, #439, #440, #454, #460 and #477 Stone Form Liner Patterns



We are pleased to announce the availability of the #328 Dry Stack Random Stone, #439 Sierra Drystack Stone, #440 River Rock, #454 Spring Creek Stone, #460 Ashlar Cut Stone and the #477 Meramec Drystack Stone patterns in the lower-use rigid plastic liner grades. This allows you to cast any of these unique patterns into any concrete wall using the most economical grade, regardless of job site conditions.



Please note that the #328, #439, #440, #454, #460 (see note #2 below for special instructions) and #477 patterns have special features that result in a finished concrete wall that looks as though it was built using individual stones. This gives the end product a more natural looking appearance. With this in mind, the above patterns do require some special care and attention when being installed in comparison to other plastic form liner patterns that are offered.



Please refer to the installation guide for Architectural Form Liners for complete information addressing the care and use of your Form Liners. In addition to those detailed instructions, the following directions provide additional information to improve the performance of the #328, #439, #440, #454, #460 and #477 form liner:



1. The #328, #439, #440, #454 and #477 patterns are “pattern-matched” from left to right and top to bottom. In other words, when two form liners are butted side-to-side or top to bottom, the stones at the perimeter of the form liner appear as though they run continuously through the form liner joint between adjacent form liners. This eliminates the feature of having a long, continuous grout line around an entire form liner perimeter, common with many stone patterns. That long, continuous grout line draws attention to form liner joints, effectively creating a “grid” pattern around each individual form liner, and creating an unnatural looking stone layout. The #328, #439, #440, #454 and #477 patterns eliminate that unsightly “grid” feature. With this in mind, ALL #328, #439, #440, #454 and #477 liners must be fastened to the forms in the same orientation (i.e. one liner cannot be mounted to the form right-side-up and then the next liner in sequence be mounted to the form upside-down). This keeps those “pattern-matched” perimeter stones continuous through all form liner joints. These joints are difficult to see in the finished wall, which can be very difficult (if not impossible) to achieve with most plastic form liners.



There is not necessarily a designated “top” or “bottom” to the #328, #439, #440, #454 and #477 form liners, but they must always be used in the same orientation in which the first form liner is fastened to the forms.

2. The #460 pattern is unique in that it has only (2) matching stones on each of the four sides. This is different than the other “pattern” matched profiles that have all of the stones around the perimeter matching. This feature provides a more random look to the finished surface as the panels are allowed to be rotated 180 degrees and still maintain the match points on the (2) perimeter stones on each of the four sides. With the #460 only the grout lines at the (2) stones on each of the four sides will need to be supported from sheet to sheet as the grout lines will be away from the form. The entire perimeter will also need supported as is typical for the non-pattern matched patterns.
3. In order to keep the “pattern-match” feature continuous at all form liner joints, it is important that the form liner NOT be cut/trimmed on an edge where another liner will butt up to it. This will distort the pattern and the location where the next abutting liner is intended to butt up to the previous liner. This may result in grout lines that do not match up at form liner joints. Stone textures may also appear inconsistent through the improperly cut form liner joint.
4. It is imperative to seal all form liner joints with an appropriate caulk or sealant. It is also important to seal any form liner penetrations, such as form ties or weephole pipes, in order to prevent concrete bleeding. Essentially, any location where concrete may bleed shall be sealed. This procedure is recommended with any plastic form liner pattern, but worth mentioning again.
5. If the form liner is held short of the top of the form or not ran entirely to the bottom of the form, it is necessary to use a closure strip at the top or bottom of the limits of the form liner. The closure strip must be at least 1” deep (for the #454), 1 1/8” deep (for the #477), 1 ½” deep (for the #328, #439 and #460) and 2” deep (for the #440) to prevent concrete bleeding between the form liner and form. It is also highly suggested to seal the joint between the form liner and closure strip to prevent concrete bleeding. This procedure is recommended with any form liner pattern, but worth mentioning again.
6. It is highly suggested to use a large diameter backer rod to bridge between the grout lines located at form liner joints. This backer rod will help seal the joint as well as provide additional support for the grout lines at the perimeter of the liner, which are essentially not in contact with the form face. This can also help line up the grout lines on adjacent liners.

Following the above steps, along with the instructions provided in the installation guide for architectural form liners, should result in an extraordinary looking decorative concrete wall!

Should you require additional technical support, please contact us for assistance.



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