castle COMPOSITES

Sandstone Coping Stones – Laying Guide

This guide outlines best practice for the correct preparation and installation of natural sandstone coping stones. Correct installation is essential to ensure long-term durability, adhesion, and resistance to moisture ingress.

1. Materials & Tools Required

- **SBR or polymer-based slurry primer (mandatory)**
- Cement (CEM I or equivalent)
- Sharp sand
- Spirit level
- Rubber mallet
- Trowel and pointing tools
- Soft brush and clean sponge
- PPE (gloves, eye protection)

2. Substrate Preparation

1. Ensure the wall or structure receiving the coping stones is:
    - Structurally sound
    - Level and plumb
    - Free from dust, loose material, oil, or debris
2. If the substrate is highly absorbent, lightly dampen it prior to laying (do not leave standing water).
3. Confirm adequate falls are designed into the coping layout to shed water away from the wall face.

3. Mortar Bed Preparation

- Use a **strong but workable mortar mix**, typically:
    - **4:1 sharp sand to cement** (by volume)
- Mix to a firm, cohesive consistency that will fully support the coping stones without excessive slump.

Note: Do not use overly wet or weak mortar, as this can reduce bond strength and increase the risk of staining.

4. Mandatory Use of Primer

All sandstone coping stones MUST be primed before installation.

Why Primer Is Essential

Natural sandstone is dense and can be slow to bond with traditional mortar alone. A slurry primer:

- Promotes adhesion between stone and mortar
- Reduces the risk of de-bonding and rocking
- Improves long-term durability

Primer Application

1. Use an **SBR or polymer-modified slurry primer**. **We keep both in stock.**
2. Apply the primer to the **entire underside** of each coping stone using a brush or roller.
3. Ensure full, even coverage, paying particular attention to edges.
4. **Lay the coping stone while the primer is still wet/tacky** – do not allow it to dry out.

Failure to use a primer may result in loss of adhesion and is not considered best practice.

5. Laying the Coping Stones

1. Spread a full mortar bed onto the prepared substrate.
2. Place the primed coping stone onto the mortar bed.
3. Tap gently into position using a rubber mallet.
4. Check:
    - Level across the width
    - Consistent fall
    - Correct alignment and joint width
5. Ensure **full mortar contact** beneath the stone – avoid spot bedding.

6. Jointing

- Leave consistent joints (typically 5–12mm unless specified otherwise).
- Once the mortar has firmed up, point the joints to a neat finish.
- Avoid smearing mortar onto the stone surface or you will risk staining the coping stones.

7. Cleaning & Finishing

- Clean off excess mortar while still green using a soft brush or damp sponge.
- Do not use acidic or aggressive cleaners.
- Protect newly laid coping stones from rain, frost, and rapid drying for at least **24–48 hours**.

8. Curing & Aftercare

- Allow mortar to cure naturally.
- Avoid heavy loading or disturbance during the curing period.
- Once fully cured, optional sealers may be applied if required. Please contact us for recommendations

Summary – Key Points

- Always prepare a clean, stable substrate
- Use a full mortar bed – never spot bed
- Primer is mandatory and must be applied to the underside of every coping stone prior to laying
- Lay stones while primer is still wet
- Maintain correct falls and neat joints

Following this guide will help ensure a strong, durable, and professional installation of sandstone coping stones.