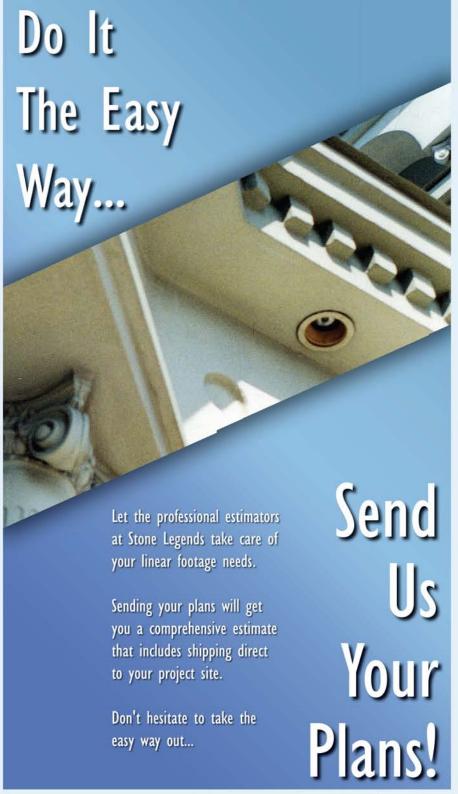
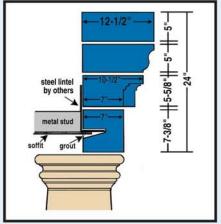
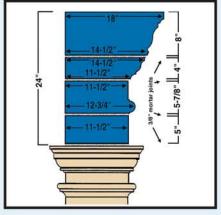
Cornice and Entablature Legend



In classical architecture, an entablature is the horizontal group of members immediately above the column capitals. It is divided into three major parts: the architrave, frieze, and the cornice. In modern times, entablature has also come to mean any group of decorative elements that follows the roof line, in a position below the eaves. The term cornice has come to apply to a single element course below the eaves. Crowns are separate pieces atop window and door surrounds.



The drawings above and below show how the profiles typically step out. The deepest is on top to the thinest on the bottom. Flatface is often used in entablature to add height without conflicting with the main profiles. Keep in mind that the backs of the stones do not have to align. The difference can be mortar filled or filled with framing.



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Cornice and Entablature Legend

Organization Guide



Listed below are available catalog options as shown in this chapter. Refer to page 6 for a complete list of available TypeDescriptions, PrimaryViews and Modifiers.

Product Groups Type Descriptions Primary Views Modifiers

Cornice & Entablature Entablature Corbel Banding Freize

Entablature & Crown Profiles

Shown are our most popular profiles and sizes available for crown, cornice and entablature applications. Typically, an entablature consists of several profiles stacked together, see the illustrations. The profiles generally are deepest at the top and become thinner toward the bottom, so it is important that the setting beds be carefully chosen.

In addition to entablature, this section contains profiles that can be used as crowns, a separate piece atop a door or window. Crowns enhance Square Tops, Circle Tops, Paladium Flats and Eyebrows. They do not work well on Gothic Arch, Triple Circle Top, Elliptical or 360° units. Crowns can be made in virtually any profile, but are usually different from and must be deeper than

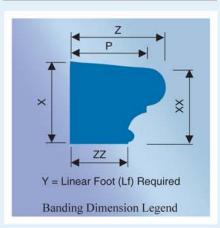
Pricing Legend

Cornice and Entablature costs are calculated by Linear Foot (Lf).

Refer to the Stone Legends Pricing Legend, located as an insert at the back of the catalog, for more information on calculating stone costs for catalog units.

Weights shown in catalog are per linear foot of material. Cost factor shown is per linear foot of straight and outside copes only.

the main surround profile. The "ZZ" dimension of a crown must be equal to or greater than the "Z" or in some instances the "P" dimension of the main profile shape (look for the H). Some of our most popular crown profiles and sizes are listed below.



Dimension Guide

- X = Maximum width (or height) of a visual face (elevation).
- Z = Maximum depth of the profile 90° perpendicular to the visual face (plan view).
- ZZ= Setting bed to match up with main face material.
- P = Second setting bed for profiles that will interact with other profiles and exterior building materials



Decoration
Architectural accents
Ornately decorative
Simple elegance

It has been decorated with cherubs in religious reference or with grotesque figures in order to deter evil spirits. It has been used to accent floor lines or to control water runoff.

Whatever the use or design, accent banding has made dramatic impacts on architecture throughout its history.

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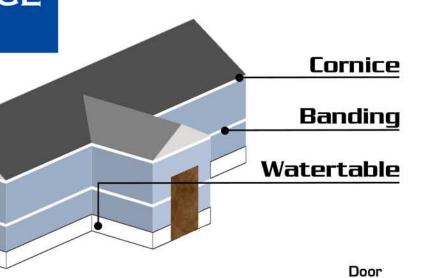


How our Products are put Together

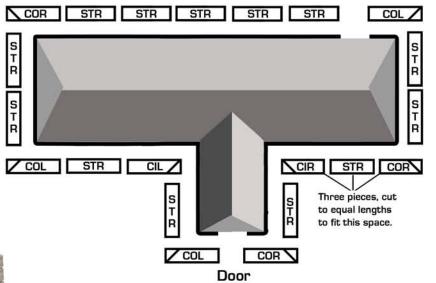
Basic Package

Banding

Assembly Illustrations



Banding is a decorative strip that usually runs either along the bottom of a home (watertable) or between the roof and ground (midline banding). It can also run along the roof line (cornice).



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COL

COR



Cope Outside Left

Cope Outside Right

The image to the left illustrates a wide banding, using three different profiles, stacked one on top of the other, all members of a preselected family that works well together. It also illustrates how profiles may be installed recessed or protruding from the setting line for further custom touches with any profiles.

Entablature

This page deal with the most important aspects regarding the **ordering & definition** of Entablature. It deals with Primary View, Modifiers, and Major Dimensions Things to consider and profiles.



What to specify when ordering Entablature

- Select the Entablature Profile(s)
- (If more than one profile) Determine Stacking Order
- Verify Profiles are compatible based on the setting line (refer to Interface drawings)
- Calculate the linear footage of the installation
- Determine the number of each standard part required for installation (Cope Outside Left, Cope Outside Right, Straight)
- Verify the Unit Size
- Calculate quantities of each standard part
- Select stone color
- Continue for optional Inside Corners Options Checklist
- Use Generic or Unit Sheets for Entablature
- Field Mitering? Determine whether to field miter inside corners or install cast inside corners.
- Some Masons may charge you more per cut than what we would charge to just make the part the way you need it.
- The major difference is cast joints look tighter and better than even the most skilled of MasonÆs mitered cuts.
- You also place the risk of mistakes and damaged joints that can degrade life span of the product.
- Inside Corners: Determine the number of inside corners required for installation (if applicable Cope Inside Left, Cope Inside Right)

Things to consider

- Have you decided to field miter the inside corners or to install cast inside corners? (Cope Inside Left, Cope Inside Right)
- Have you decided to order standard sized parts for cut in the field or to order pre-sized parts for installation?
- Have you looked at adding panels to your wall facing as an additional enhancing product?