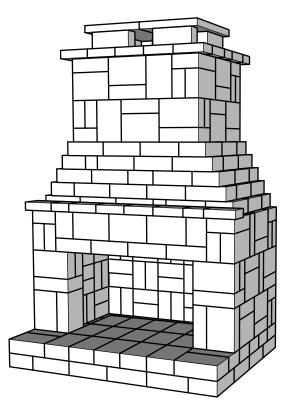


Dakota Stone™

Step by step instructions for assembling FPW-6440 on a prepared surface/base.

All sizes in this document are approximate.



This set of instructions assumes you are building on a level grade on a level foundation.

When constructing your project, be sure to keep all blocks level, square, and plumb. Use a four foot level and check often. Starting on a level foundation is key. When gluing blocks together,

)akota StoneTM

Materials Needed:

288 Dakota Stone™ (4x8x12)

24 6x9 Ledge Rock (8.8 sf)

2 Caps 24" x 18"

54 Firebrick (4.5 x 9)

1 46" Angle Iron

12+ Tubes Adhesive

Tools Needed:

Dead Blow Hammer

Caulk Gun

4 Foot Level

Torpedo Level

Square

2 ladders (6' min.)

Masonry saw

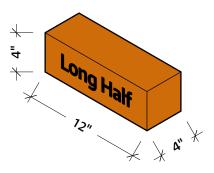
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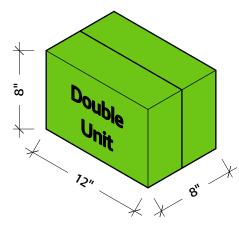
Square Foot Unit

The "Square Foot Unit." consists of three block as shown. By rotating this unit (SFU) we are able to build quickly and easily while keeping bond lines broken up. These will always be shown in a tan color.

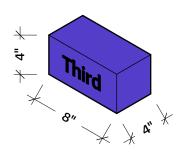


Long Halves are simply made by cutting a block along its center on the longest axis.

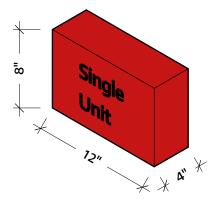
Unit Size Color Key



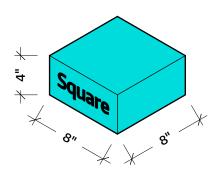
Sometimes SFUs are broken up or can't be used. The Double Unit is the next preferred unit. Double Units are grouped for strength and speed in construction. They are always represented in green.



Cutting four inches off the short end of a Dakota Stone will get you a Third block (and a Square one).



The Single Unit is the basis for all the construction, of course. When used in a single or non-standard configuration, you will see Dakota Stone™ depicted in red.



Cutting four inches off the short end of a Dakota Stone will get you a Square block (and a Third one).

When constructing your project, be sure to keep all blocks level, square, and plumb. Use a four foot level and check often. Starting on a level foundation is key. When gluing blocks together has a starting and the starting to use to set the starting to the starting the starting to use to set the starting to use to set the starting to use to set the starting the start

Dakota StoneTM

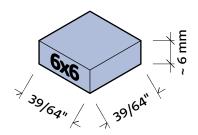
BUILD WITH DAKOTA

FPW-6440

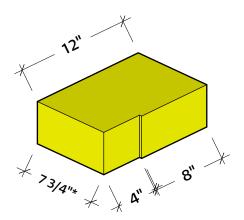
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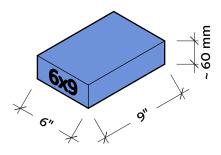
Unit Size Color Key



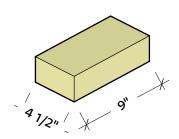
6" x 6" Ledge Rock paver. Just cut a 6x9 to size. Always shown in light blue.



Lintel Block. You will need to cut four (4) of these precisely. * The depth of the cut should match the thickness of your angle iron.



6" x 9" Ledge Rock paver. Great to use as a small cap. Always shown in medium blue.



Fire brick. These hard refractory brick are very dense. Use them to line your firebox. You will need to cut a few to fit.

When constructing your project, be sure to kee all blocks level, square, and plumb. Use a four foot level and check often. Starting on a level foundation is key. When gluing blocks together be sure not to use too much adhesive – this will

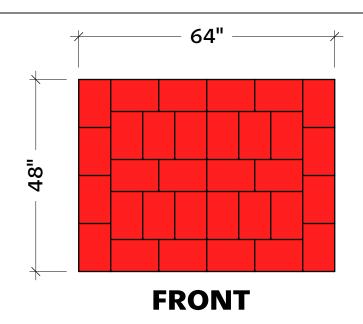
Dakota StoneTM

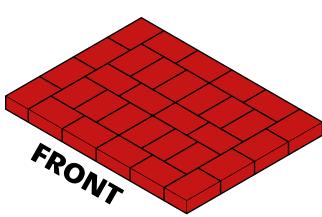
BUILD WITH DAKOTA

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This is your foundation block. One cannot over emphasize the importance of properly installing this layer. Be sure to take the time to ensure it is "perfectly" square and level. Any imperfections here will continue to show up over and over as you build this kit.



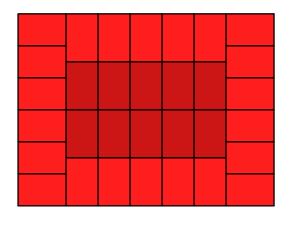


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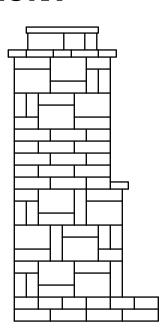
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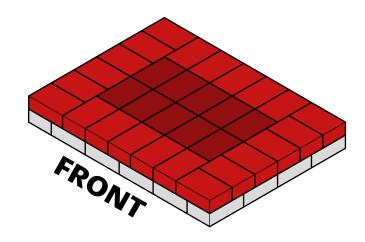
Consider not gluing these central block of the fire box floor (depicted by the darker shaded block). They will be much easier to flip over or replace if needed down the road.



FRONT

The entire back of the fire-place is flush. There are no setbacks. Be sure to keep your fireplace plumb as you build. Use your 4' level and check often.





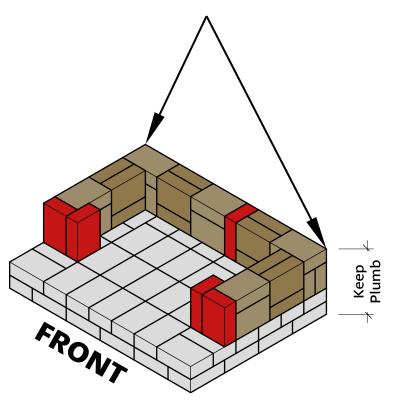
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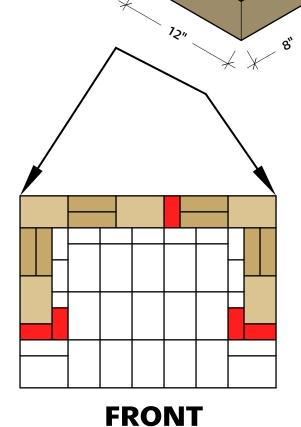
J plumb. Use a four Starting on a level Juing blocks together,

dhesive – this will small bead is ideal

The entire back of the fireplace is flush. There are no set-backs. This should aid in keeping your fireplace plumb as you build.



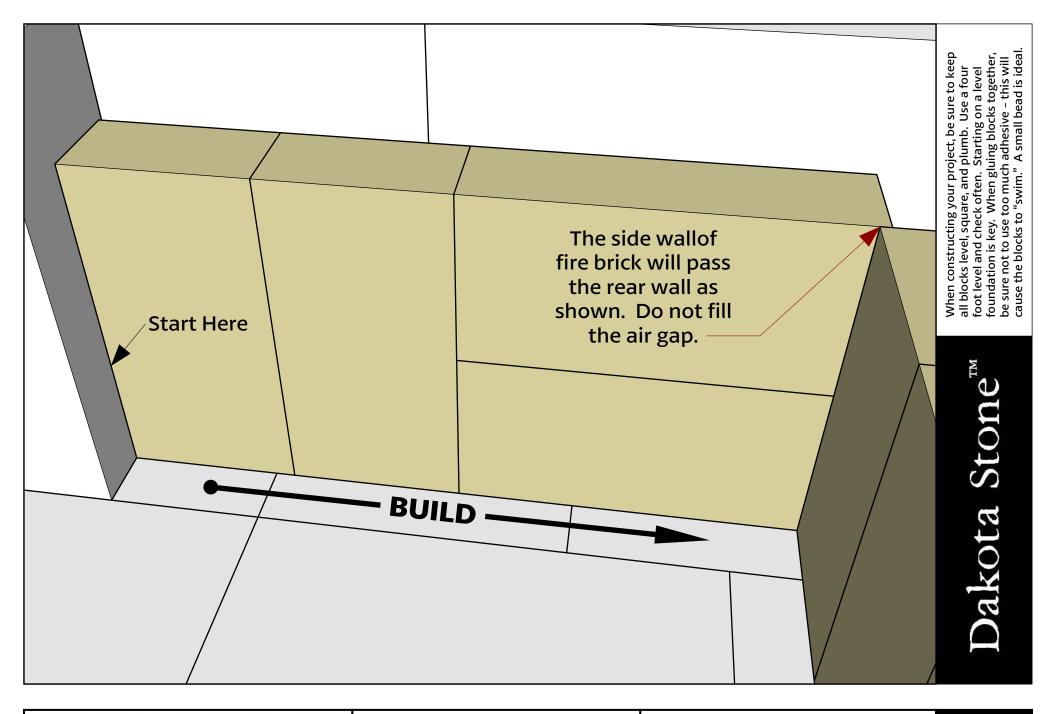
Any time you see a block with just the wide top showing, fret not, it is a Square Foot Unit (SFU). The unit is just turned where the that is the only block you see.



12"

BUILD WITH DAKOTA

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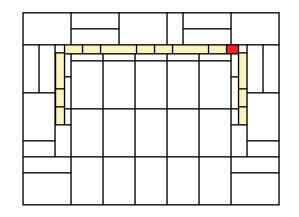


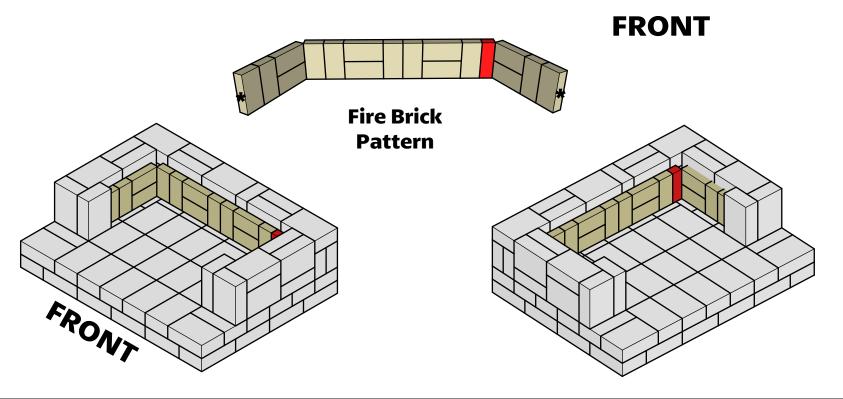
BUILD WITH DAKOTA FPW-6440

Wide Fireplace

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Always build the side walls of your fire box first. Start where the brick are denoted with an asterisk (*). Abut the fire brick to the front blocks and work toward the rear wall. Then lay the back wall. The side walls will pass the face of the back wall. Do not fill the air gap in the corner. Only glue the back of the fire brick to the block behind them. Do not glue the fire brick to each other. Follow this procedure for the entire fire box.

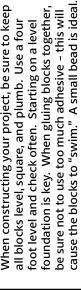


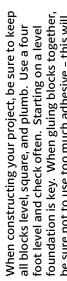


BUILD WITH DAKOTA

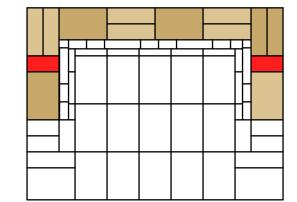
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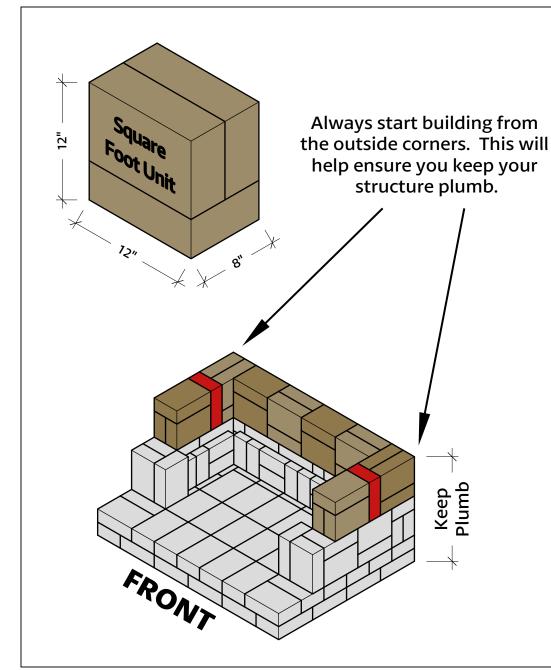






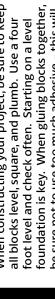
FRONT

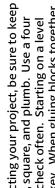
The entire back of the fireplace is flush. There are no set-backs. This should aid in keeping your fireplace plumb as you build.



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Lintel Block with notches. Remember to chip the edges of the block with a hammer to give it an "aged" look. You only need to do this on the side opposite the notch. This will be the 8x4" side that is visible on the outside.

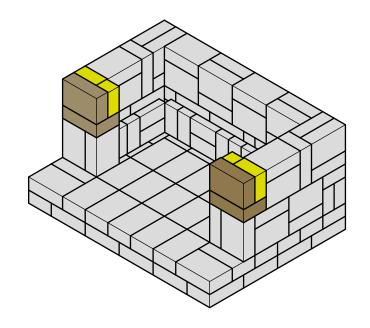


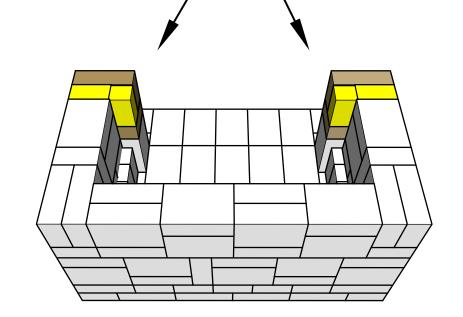




chip

this side





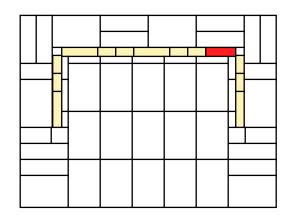
Lintel Block with notches. Be

certain to face the notch cuts inward toward the fire box.

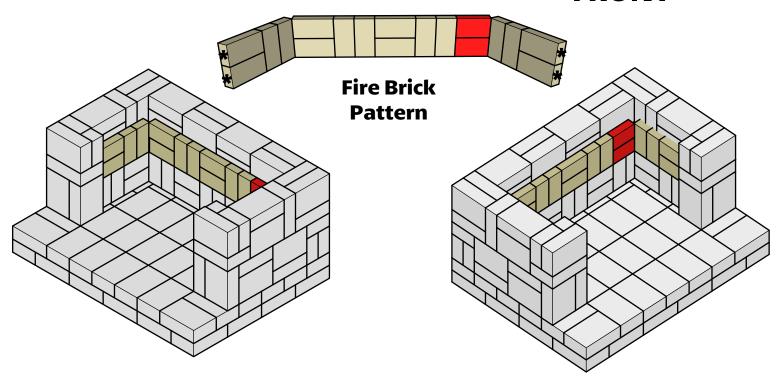
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FRONT



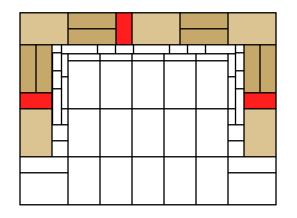
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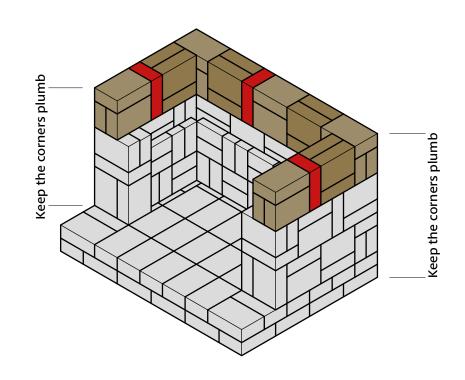
When constructing your project, be sure to keep all blocks level, square, and plumb. Use a four foot level and check often. Starting on a level foundation is key. When gluing blocks together,

Jakota Stone^{rm}

Always start building from the outside corners. This will help ensure you keep your structure plumb.



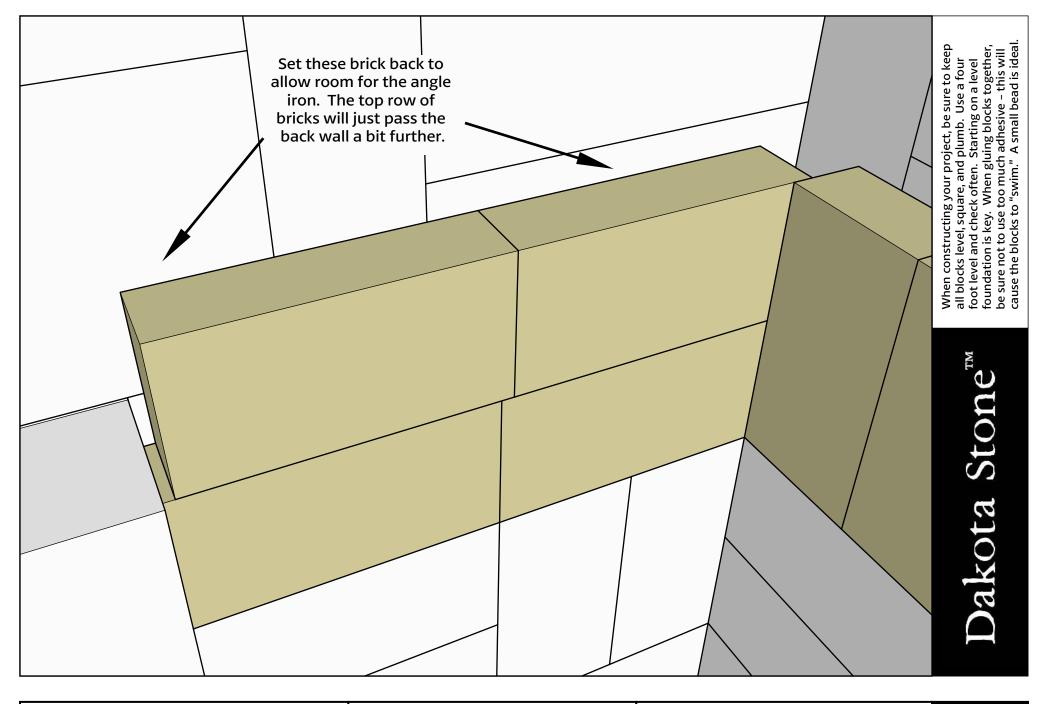
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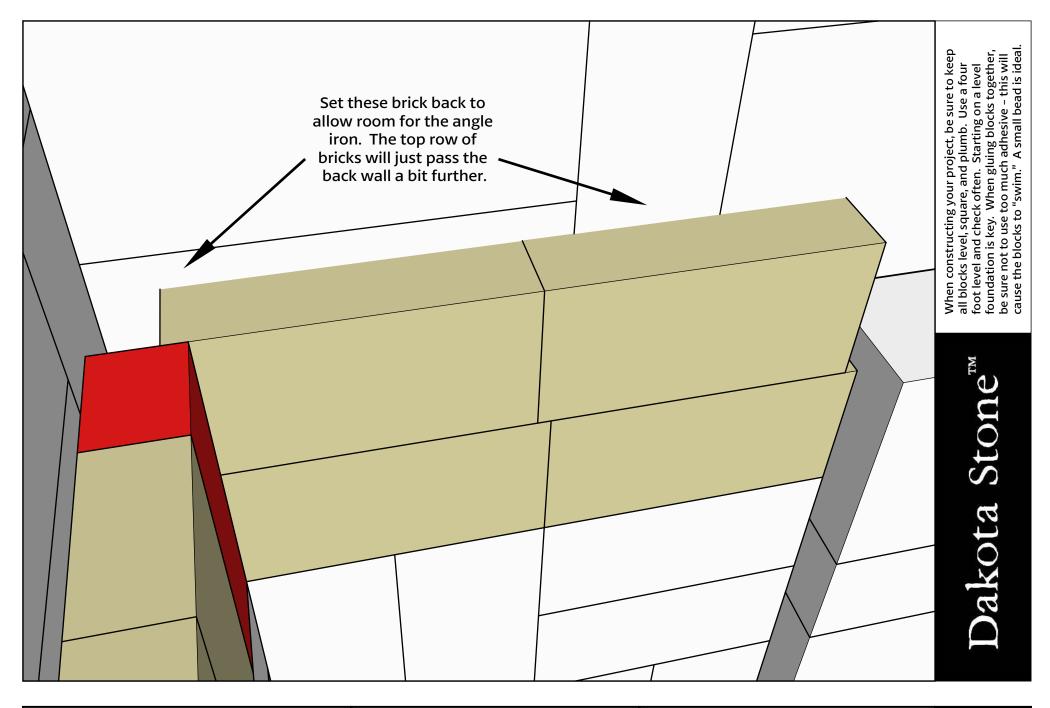
The entire back of the fireplace is flush. There are no set-backs. This should aid in keeping your fireplace plumb as you build.

BUILD WITH DAKOTA

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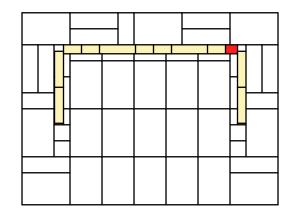


BUILD WITH DAKOTA **FPW-6440**

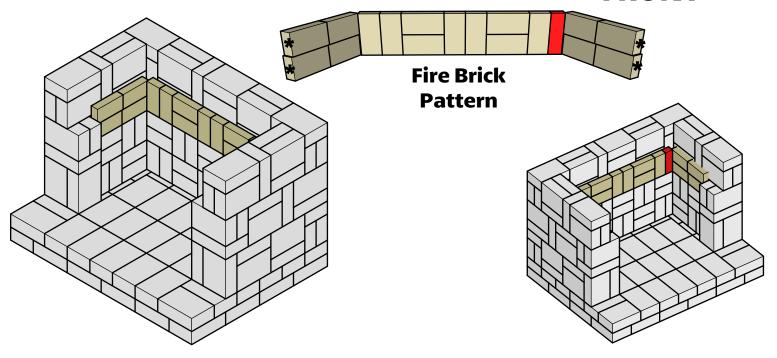
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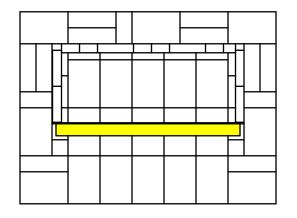


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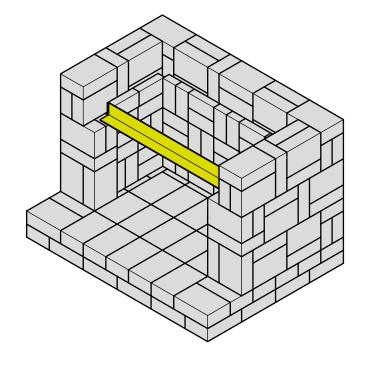


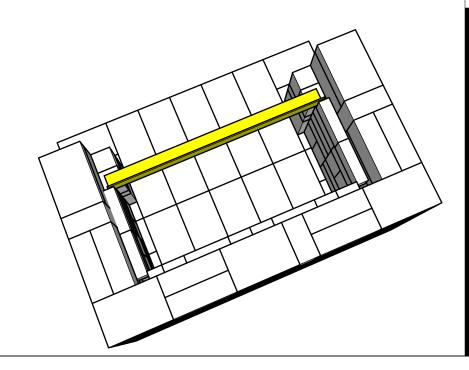
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Place the angle iron such that the top of the angle leg is flush with the top of the lintel blocks. You may need to use coins as shims or add sand under the angle iron to make it flush. Be sure to roughly center the iron to the fire box opening. There will be extra room to allow for the angle iron to expand.



FRONT



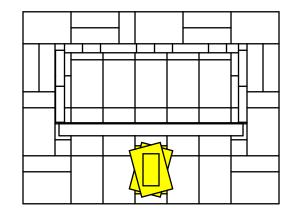


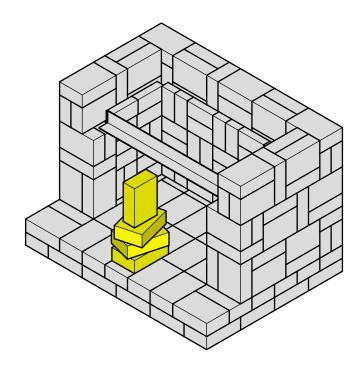
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all blocks level, square, and plumb. Use a four foot level and check often. Starting on a level foundation is key. When gluing blocks together, be sure not to use too much adhesive – this will cause the blocks to "swim." A small bead is ideal.

You will need to set up TEMPORARY support blocks before proceeding to the next step.

DO NOT GLUE THESE SUPPORT BLOCKS!





BUILD WITH DAKOTA

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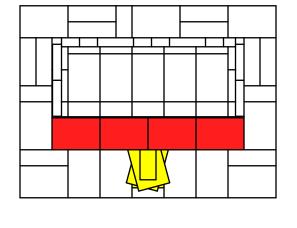
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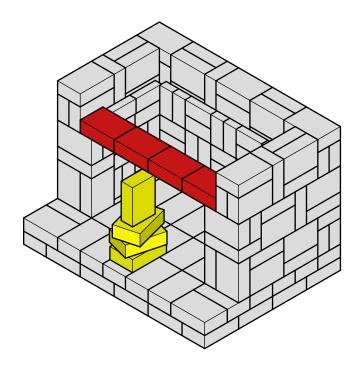
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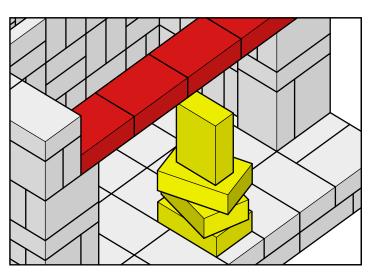
Dakota StoneTM

Be sure to just catch the corner of the support block. It will be easier to remove later.

DO NOT GLUE THESE SUPPORT BLOCKS!







Be sure to just catch the edge of the support block. It will be easier to remove later.

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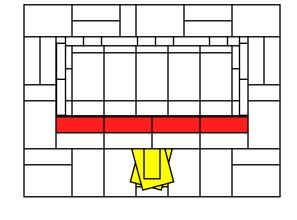
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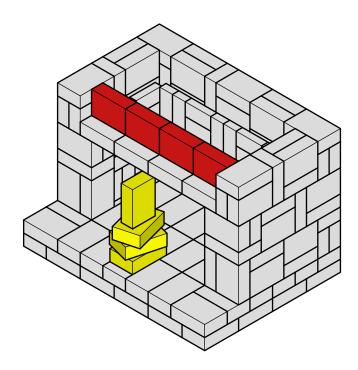
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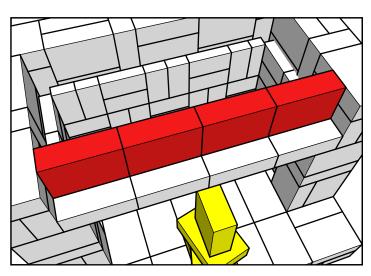
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Be sure to just catch the corner of the support block. It will be easier to remove later.

DO NOT GLUE THESE SUPPORT BLOCKS!







Pice the blocks flush to the back side of the blocks beneath.

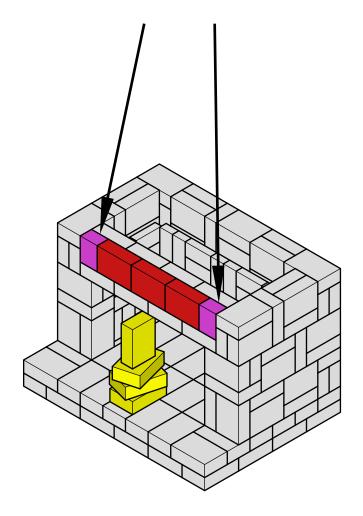
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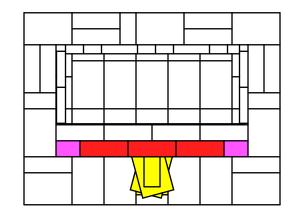
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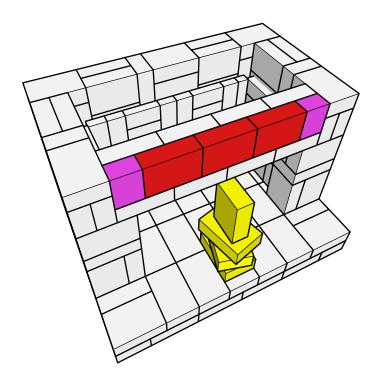
all blocks level, square, and plumb. Use a four foot level and check often. Starting on a level foundation is key. When gluing blocks together, be sure not to use too much adhesive – this will cause the blocks to "swim." A small bead is ideal.

6x8x4 Half Block

Just cut a block in half. Note, they are not the square block. These are true half block. Be sure you "age" the cuts with a hammer.





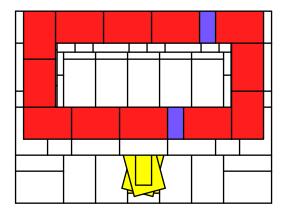


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★ These block tend to want to rock back into the opening. Stack block to hold them into place until you place the next course.

Now is a good time to take a break (lunch).

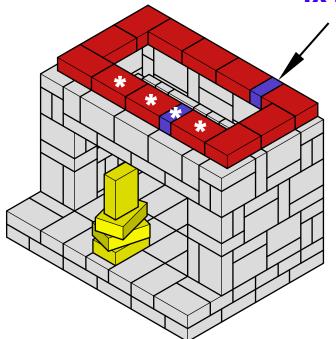
This will allow the glue to set-up.

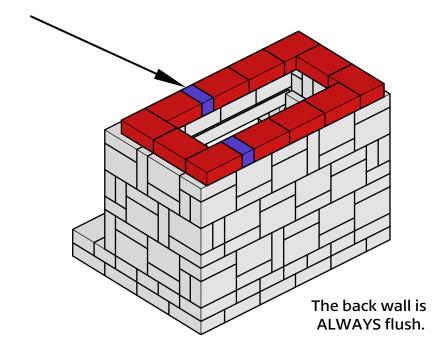


Keep the back wall of the fireplace flush. Rack the block in approximately 2" from each side.

When constructing your project, be sure to keep all blocks level, square, and plumb. Use a four foot level and check often. Starting on a level foundation is key. When gluing blocks together, be sure not to use too much adhesive – this will

4x4x8 Third Block



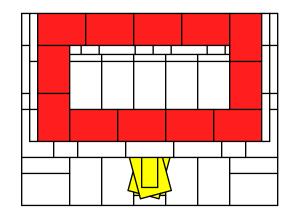


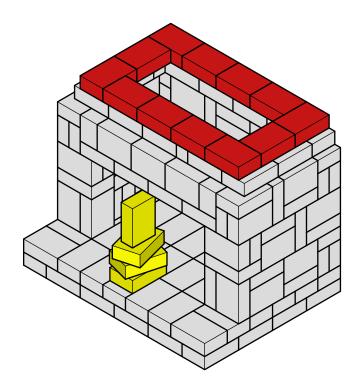
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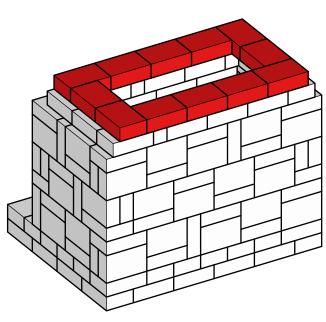
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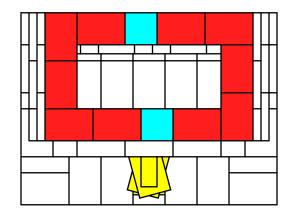




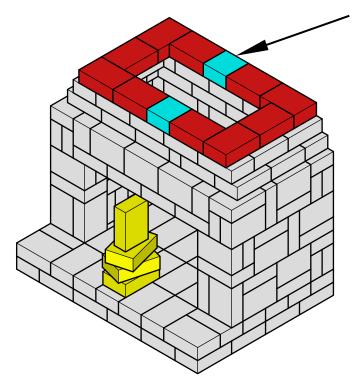


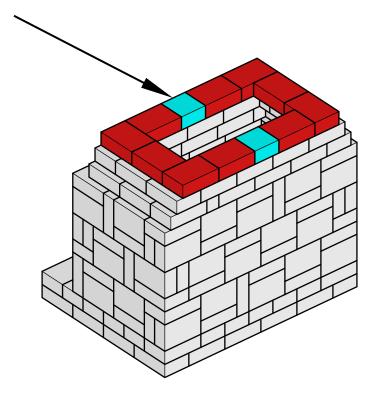
all blocks level, square, and plumb. I foot level and check often. Starting foot level most skey. When gluing begins and to use too much adhesive

Keep the back wall of the fireplace flush. Rack the block in approximately 2" from each side.



8x8x4 Square Block



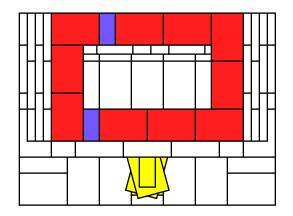


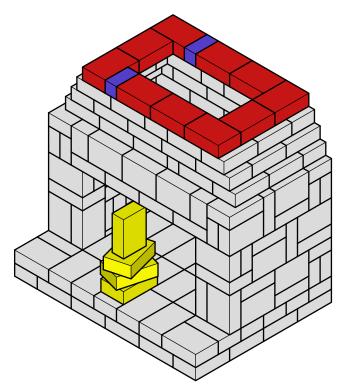
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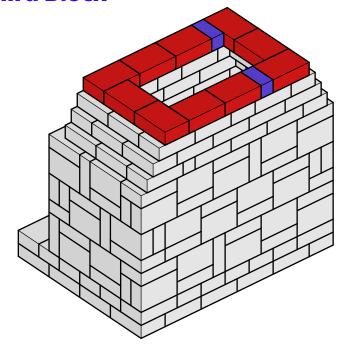
Starting on a level

Keep the back wall of the fireplace flush. Rack the block in approximately 2" from each side.





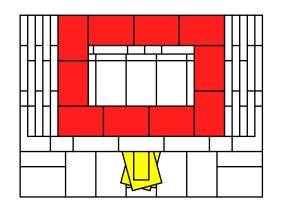
4x4x8 Third Block

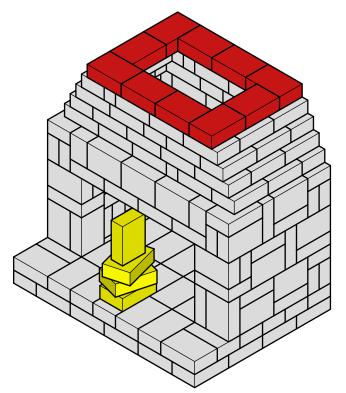


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Starting on a level uing blocks together

Keep the back wall of the fireplace flush. Rack the block in approximately 2" from each side.





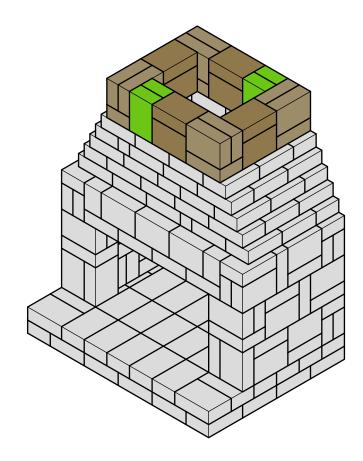
4x4x8 Third Block

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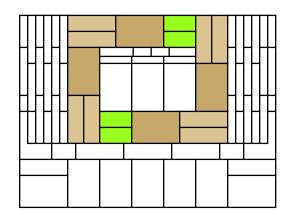
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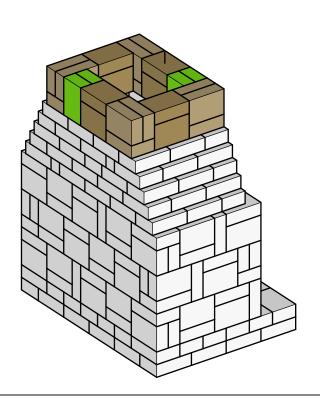
all blocks level, square, and plumb. Use a four foot level and check often. Starting on a level foundation is key. When gluing blocks together, be sure not to use too much adhesive – this will cause the blocks to "swim." A small bead is ideal

Keep the back wall of the fireplace flush. Rack the block in approximately 2" from each side.



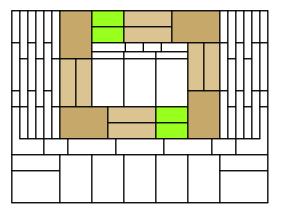
Remove your support blocks from step 12.

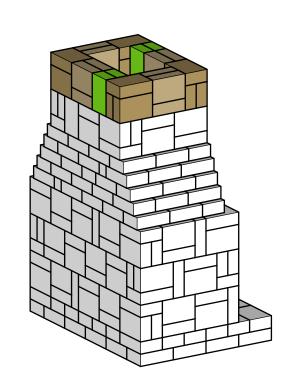


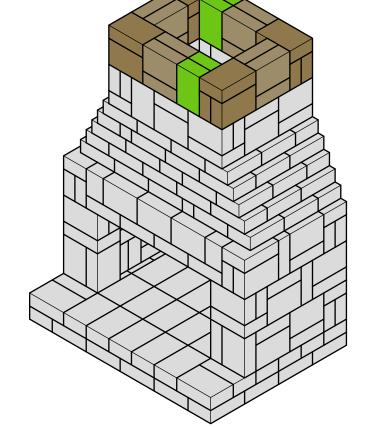


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When constructing your project, be sure to keep all blocks level, square, and plumb. Use a four foot level and check often. Starting on a level foundation is key. When gluing blocks together, be sure not to use too much adhesive – this will cause the blocks to "swim." A small bead is ideal.





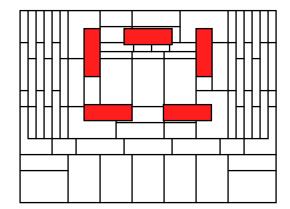


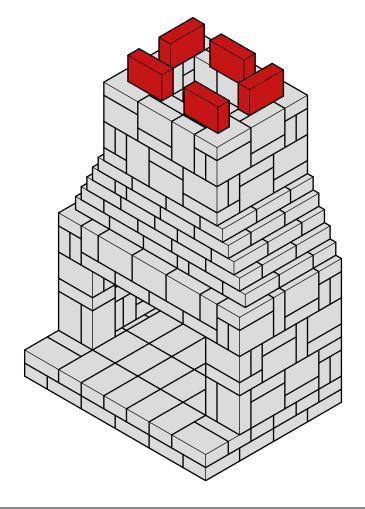
Remove your support blocks from step 12.

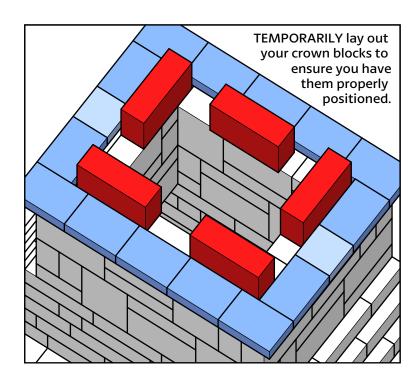
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Before gluing the top four blocks in place, TEMPORARILY lay out your crown blocks (blue shades) to ensure you have them properly positioned. **DO NOT GLUE THE CROWN BLOCKS AT THIS TIME.** Only glue the four cap support blocks (depicted in red). You want to pull your support block in about 1/2" to allow extra room when squaring your cap later.



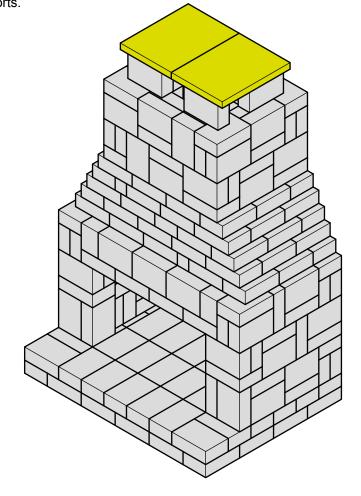




When constructing your project, be sure to keep all blocks level, square, and plumb. Use a four foot level and check often. Starting on a level foundation is key. When gluing blocks together, be sure not to use too much adhesive – this will

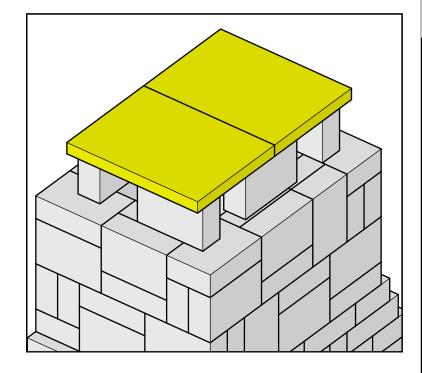
Dakota StoneTM

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After the adhesive is set, place the two cap blocks up-side-down on the top of your five blocks. Since the stones will be viewed from the ground looking up, the decorative side of the cap should be facing the ground. You may need to add some sand or coins to keep the caps from rocking on the block.

Placing the caps is the hardest part of the entire build. Use ladders and/or scaffolding. You can use the ledges created by the racked block as a "strairway" to move the block up until the final heave.



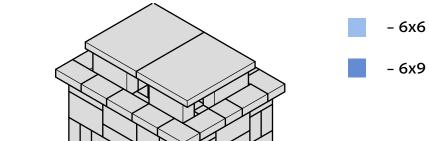
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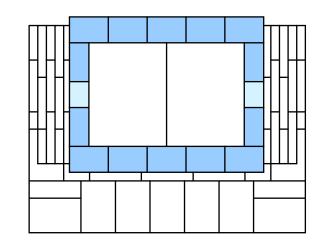
Dakota Stone^{rm}

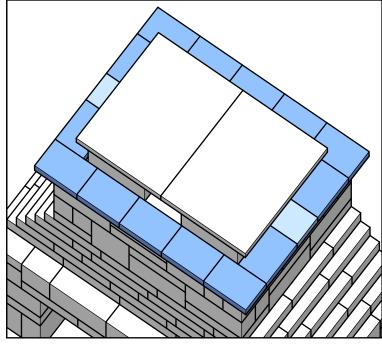
BUILD WITH DAKOTA

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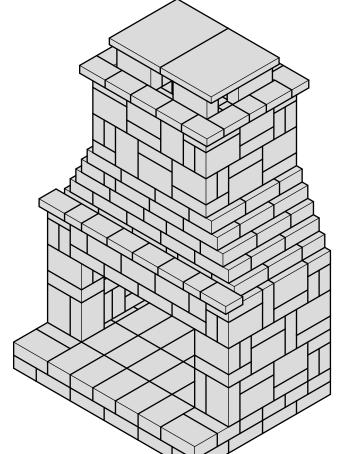
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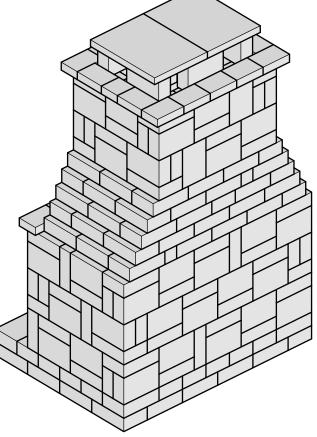




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Allow the fireplace to cure for 72 hours before building your first fire. Then follow the 30/60/90 rule. Build a fire that will put itself out in 30 minutes. After it cools, build one that extinguishes itself in sixty minutes. Finally, build a 90 min-ute fire. Congratulations! Your fireplace is ready for use.



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