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Inspect stone cladding kerf, dowel, undercut anchors

Inspect stone cladding kerf, dowel, or undercut anchor connections using an interactive checklist—commentable and export as PDF/Excel—for compliant inspections.

Project:
Date:
Filled by:

Pre-Installation Documentation

1	Verify approved shop drawings and anchor data sheets match delivered products; confirm revision/date. Acceptance: drawings and submittals align with product codes. Evidence: photos of labels, recorded revision numbers, reviewer signature.
2	Confirm material certificates for A4/316 stainless steel anchors/brackets per submittals. Acceptance: certificates complete with heat numbers and grades. Evidence: upload certificates and photos of packaging labels.
3	Check installer qualifications and tool calibration certificates (torque wrench, pull tester) valid within 6 months. Acceptance: in-date calibrations and training records. Evidence: attach certificates and tool ID photos.
4	Review approved mock-up/test results for undercut anchors per project test plan. Acceptance: meets required loads without damage. Evidence: attach test report, highlight proof-load values (kN).

Substrate and Layout

5	Survey substrate plane with laser; record flatness and plumb. Acceptance: within drawing tolerances (record maximum deviation, mm). Evidence: survey screenshots and log with grid references.
6	Verify embedment zone thickness at fix locations using cover meter or core sample. Acceptance: not less than required embedment depth (mm). Evidence: measurement log, photos with scale.
7	Set out anchor grid using laser and calibrated tape per setting-out drawings. Acceptance: position tolerance ± 3 mm; diagonals consistent. Evidence: marked grid photos and offset records.
8	Confirm minimum edge distances and spacing for anchors per manufacturer data. Acceptance: no dimension below specified minimum (mm). Evidence: tape measurements and checklist entries per location.

Undercut Anchor Installation

9	Drill pilot hole to specified diameter/depth using stop collar and dust extraction. Acceptance: diameter per data sheet (± 0.5 mm), depth (± 2 mm). Evidence: depth-gauge photo and bit size record.
10	Clean hole using brush–blow–vacuum sequence twice; borescope inspect. Acceptance: clean bore, no slurry/dust. Evidence: borescope photo and cleaning cycle tick-off.
11	Form undercut with approved cutter and guide. Acceptance: full circumferential undercut verified by manufacturer gauge. Evidence: gauge fit photo and batch/bit wear record.
12	Install undercut anchor with calibrated torque wrench. Acceptance: installation torque within specified range (record Nm). Evidence: torque log with tool ID and installer initials.
13	Verify corrosion grade and markings on anchors/brackets (e.g., A4/316). Acceptance: correct grade, undamaged finish. Evidence: close-up photos of markings and packaging.

Stone Panel Preparation

14	Measure stone thickness at each anchor location with calipers. Acceptance: not less than specified minimum (mm). Evidence: measurement log and caliper display photos.
15	Drill undercut holes in stone using drill press or guided rig/template. Acceptance: hole position ± 0.5 mm; perpendicularity $\leq 1^\circ$. Evidence: template setup photo and perpendicularity check log.
16	Confirm hole edge distances to stone edges/corners per manufacturer limits. Acceptance: not less than specified (mm). Evidence: measurements with steel rule and recorded values.
17	Dry-fit anchor/hanger hardware to stone; check flush seating and no play. Acceptance: full contact, no wobble or gaps. Evidence: detail photos and installer confirmation.

Installation and Alignment

18	Install rails/brackets plumb and level using laser. Acceptance: deviation ≤ 2 mm over 2 m. Evidence: laser photos and measured deviations recorded.
19	Hang stone panel; verify stand-off/cavity depth per drawings. Acceptance: within ± 2 mm. Evidence: feeler gauge/tape readings and location-tagged photos.
20	Set joint width and alignment with spacers/shims. Acceptance: joint width per drawings (± 2 mm); continuous lines. Evidence: close-up photos and spacer sizes recorded.
21	Tighten anti-lift/retaining components to specification. Acceptance: torque within range (record Nm) and positive locking. Evidence: torque log and hardware lot numbers.
22	Install isolation pads/shims to avoid point loading and galvanic contact. Acceptance: correct material and thickness; full bearing. Evidence: photos before closure and material reference.

Testing and Handover

23	Conduct on-site proof-load tests on sample anchors with calibrated tester per approved plan. Acceptance: required load (kN) achieved without damage/slip. Evidence: test reports with serials and locations.
24	Compile as-built records: panel IDs, anchor types/locations, torque logs, photos. Acceptance: complete, signed dossier. Evidence: exported PDF/Excel with QR authentication and digital signatures.

Comments:

Filled by:

Signature:

Introduction	How to use this checklist
<p>Inspect stone cladding kerf, dowel, or undercut anchor connections to prevent panel detachment, cracking, and moisture ingress while assuring durable façade performance. This checklist specifically covers undercut anchor connections for ventilated stone cladding, touching related terms such as façade anchorage and mechanical fixing but excluding kerf and dowel procedures from the step list. You'll verify substrates, hole geometry, anchor installation torque, panel alignment, and joint control, all while capturing calibrated readings, lot numbers, and photographic evidence. By structuring acceptance criteria around manufacturer data and per approved project specifications and authority requirements, the process reduces rework, protects stone integrity, and secures traceability for audits and warranties. Use the interactive mode to tick items, add comments with photos, and instantly export results as PDF/Excel with embedded QR for authenticity.</p>	<p>1. Preparation: Gather approved drawings, anchor data sheets, mock-up reports, and calibration certificates. Prepare laser, torque wrench, pull tester, borescope, gauges, PPE, and photo-capable device. 2. Set up the work area: confirm access, lighting, and safe platforms. Tag inspection zones and ensure panels, anchors, and tools are clearly labeled for traceability. 3. Start interactive mode: open the checklist, select location/elevation, and enable tick and comment features. Attach photos and measurements to each item as you progress. 4. Record evidence: input measured dimensions, torque (Nm), loads (kN), lot numbers, and tool IDs. Use standardized notes for nonconformities and assign actions. 5. Resolve comments: collaborate with installers and QC to address findings. Reinspect closed items and capture before/after photos for the record. 6. Export: generate a commentable PDF/Excel report with embedded QR authentication, including photos, signatures, and timestamps for client and authority submissions. 7. Sign-Off: obtain digital signatures from the inspector, contractor, and client. Archive the final dossier in the project CDE with version control.</p>