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Inspect stone cladding movement joints and backer rod installation

Inspect stone cladding movement joints and backer rod installation with an interactive checklist; commentable workflow; export as PDF/Excel. Ensure correct joint geometry and adhesion.

Project:

Date:

Filled by:

Pre-Inspection & Approvals

1	Confirm latest approved shop drawings, joint schedule, and sealant details are issued-for-construction; verify revisions on title blocks match transmittals. Evidence: copy numbers logged, supervisor sign-off, and photos of marked-up elevations.
2	Verify submittal approvals for sealant, backer rod, and primer per approved project specifications and authority requirements; record manufacturer, batch/lot numbers, and expiry dates. Evidence: photos of labels and entries in materials log.
3	Check access equipment and protection plans: scaffold tags green, anchor tie-offs inspected, exclusion zones established. Evidence: daily access checklist, photos of barriers/signage, and supervisor signature.

Joint Geometry & Substrate Condition

4	Measure joint width against design at 2 m intervals and at corners using calipers/feeler gauges. Acceptance: within ± 2 mm or $\pm 15\%$ of design, whichever is smaller. Evidence: recorded readings and location-tagged photos.
5	Inspect stone arrises for chips, spalls, or fractures that could compromise sealing. Acceptance: defects repaired/replaced before sealant work. Evidence: close-up photos before/after and NCR/closure if applicable.
6	Verify joint flanks are clean, dry, and dust-free: brush, vacuum, oil-free compressed air, and solvent wipe compatible with stone. Acceptance: white cloth test shows no residue. Evidence: photo of cloth and cleaned joint.
7	Confirm no rigid bridges in the joint (mortar squeeze-out, shims, debris). Acceptance: joint gap unobstructed full depth. Evidence: probe check and photos after removal.
8	Ensure strategy prevents three-sided adhesion: use backer rod or bond-breaker tape on the third surface where required. Acceptance: visible continuous separator. Evidence: in-progress photos showing placement.

Backer Rod Materials & Installation

9	Confirm backer rod type matches submittal (non-absorptive, compatible, non-gassing). Acceptance: product matches data sheet; no chemical incompatibility with sealant or stone. Evidence: label photos and datasheet reference.
10	Verify backer rod diameter is 25–50% larger than joint width for snug compression. Method: measure joint width and rod diameter with calipers. Evidence: recorded pair measurements every 2 m and photos.
11	Install rod with blunt roller or plastic tool; avoid punctures/tears. Acceptance: rod skin intact, no nicks. Evidence: close-up photos and supervisor checkmark.
12	Set backer rod depth to achieve sealant depth $\approx 0.5 \times$ joint width, maximum 12 mm unless specified otherwise. Method: depth gauge/probe. Evidence: three depth readings per 10 m run with locations.
13	Ensure continuity: rods tightly butted at splices, no gaps; corner transitions mitered or preformed. Acceptance: splice gaps ≤ 2 mm. Evidence: photos at corners/terminations.

Primer & Sealant Preparation

14	Check ambient and substrate conditions: surface temperature 5–35°C (per datasheet), RH and wind within manufacturer limits. Evidence: thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer readings logged with time.
15	Confirm primer requirement via datasheet and apply uniformly to joint flanks with brush/dauber; allow specified flash-off time. Acceptance: coverage within $\pm 10\%$ of stated rate. Evidence: application photos and batch log.
16	Perform field adhesion checks on sample joints after cure window. Acceptance: cohesive failure in sealant with firm adhesion to stone; no peeling at edges. Evidence: test photos and result notes.
17	Mask stone edges neatly; remove tape immediately after tooling, before skinning. Acceptance: crisp, straight edges without feathering. Evidence: before/after photos.

Sealant Application & Finishing

18	Verify sealant cartridges/sausages are within expiry and conditioned to 18–25°C. Acceptance: packaging intact; batch numbers recorded. Evidence: photos of batch labels and log entries.
19	Extrude sealant in a continuous pass with correct nozzle size; backfill from bottom up to prevent voids. Acceptance: full contact with both flanks, no air pockets. Evidence: in-progress photos.
20	Tool to an hourglass, slightly concave profile using compatible tooling fluid. Acceptance: uniform width, depth ratio maintained, smooth surface, no pinholes/ridges. Evidence: caliper depth spot checks and close-up photos.
21	Protect fresh sealant from rain, dust, and impact using barriers and signage for the stated cure period. Acceptance: protection in place until full cure. Evidence: dated photos and daily log.

QA Records & Handover

22	Create as-built joint map noting inspected lengths, corners, and special details. Evidence: annotated elevation drawings uploaded to the QA system.
23	Compile photo record: minimum one photo every 10 m, plus all corners/terminations and material labels. Evidence: gallery uploaded with timestamps and location tags.
24	Finalize digital sign-off with installer and inspector signatures; close nonconformances and attach reinspection photos. Evidence: completed report exported and QR-authenticated per project procedures.

Comments:

Filled by:

Signature:

Introduction	How to use this checklist
Inspect stone cladding movement joints and backer rod installation to prevent leaks, cracking, and premature facade failures. This checklist focuses on expansion joints in stone cladding, backer rod selection, and sealant joint geometry to ensure two-sided adhesion and long-term performance. You will verify substrate readiness, joint width continuity, compressible filler placement, bond breaker strategies, primer use, and finishing. The scope is limited to inspection of stone cladding facade movement joints—no structural anchorage design, no glazing interfaces, and no non-movement control joints. By enforcing correct backer rod oversizing, depth control, and hourglass sealant profiles, you reduce water ingress, staining, loss of adhesion, and brittle failures. Results include consistent tolerances, traceable material records, and photo evidence ready for closeout. Use this interactive checklist to tick items, attach comments, and export as PDF/Excel; authenticate sign-off with a QR code for audit trails.	1. Preparation: gather drawings, joint schedule, datasheets, sealant/backer rod labels, calipers, depth gauge, hygrometer, thermometer, PPE, and clean rags. Confirm access, protection, and safe working conditions. 2. Open the checklist, select the elevation/zone, and set project metadata: date, weather, inspector, installer, batch numbers, and targeted joint widths per design. 3. Using the Interactive Checklist: tick each item as verified, attach location-tagged photos, and record measurements. Add comment threads for issues, assign actions, and set deadlines. 4. Escalate nonconformances: flag items, reference drawings, and link corrective actions. Reinspect the same locations and close with new photos and notes. 5. Export: generate an audit-ready report. Use export as PDF/Excel for submittals, including photos, signatures, and material logs. 6. Sign-Off: capture digital signatures from the installer, inspector, and client representative. Confirm acceptance criteria are met per approved project specifications and authority requirements. 7. Archive: secure the final report with a QR code for authentication. Distribute to stakeholders and store with as-built drawings.