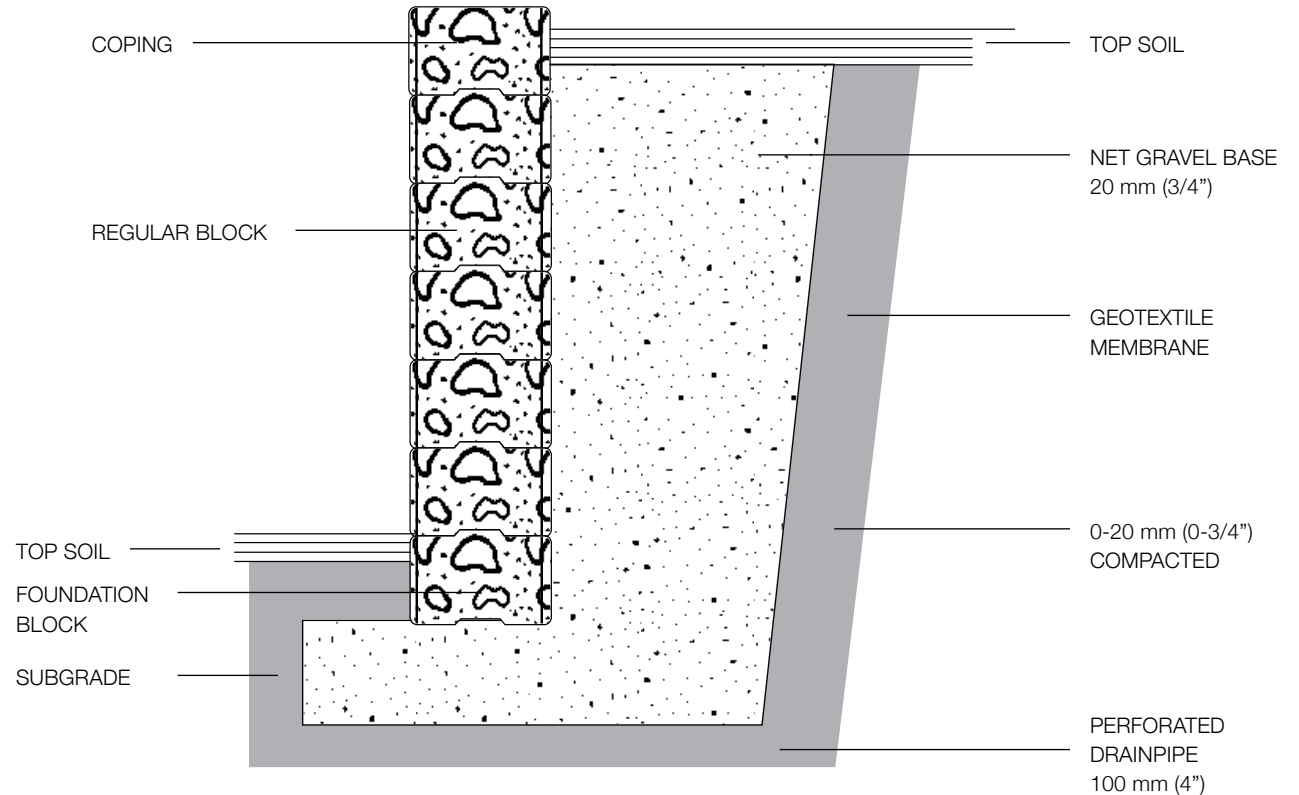


Retaining Wall Installation

EVERYTHING YOU NEED
TO KNOW ABOUT PROPER
APPLICATION METHODS



RAISING THE WALL

Dig a trench 300 mm (12") deep by 600 mm (24") wide. Level and compact base soil. Lay a geotextile membrane across the bottom of the trench and run it up the slope in order to keep the materials from becoming contaminated and to prevent blockage in the draining system.

Fill bottom of trench with roughly 150 mm (6") of 0-20 mm (0-3/4") crushed stone. Level and compact. At the back of the trench, run a 100 mm (4") perforated drainpipe along the soil to evacuate any accumulating water. It is important that the drain be connected to an existing drainage system, or at the very least, that it draw the water out away from the wall.

Securely install the foundation blocks and level. Top with your starter row of retaining blocks. Apply the second row of blocks, making sure to overlap the joints and to use half-blocks at the ends. When space is required between blocks, add a second layer of geotextile membrane right behind the blocks to help hold the net gravel fill that will be poured between the existing slope and the concrete blocks.

Every two rows, fill the space behind the wall with 20 mm (3/4") of net gravel. Level and lightly compact. Repeat until the final row of blocks, then fold the geotextile membrane toward the wall and wrap over the net gravel fill.

For a superior finish, install coping blocks, then level the soil behind the wall. For safety purposes, it is recommended that you glue the coping blocks onto the last row of retaining blocks with Westcon Pro-loc.

ASSESSING THE WORK

STONE DENSITY

20 mm (3/4") net gravel fill	4/1000
0-20 mm (0-3/4") stone	5/1000

CALCULATING COVERAGE

Length (feet) x width (feet) x thickness (inches) x stone density (see table). Example: 12 ft. x 2 ft. x 12".

Calculation with 20 mm (3/4") net gravel fill:
12 ft. x 2 ft. x 12" x 4/1000 = 1.15 tons.