

BRISA[®] FREESTANDING WALL INSTALLATION

Brisa Freestanding Wall Systems can be used for walls up to 3 feet high, including buried course, but excluding the cap.



A. PREPARE BASE LEVELING PAD

Excavate a trench for the leveling pad to the lines and grades shown on the

approved plans. The trench should be a minimum of 24 inches wide and 10 inches deep. Should the grade along the wall change elevation, step the trench up in equal block height increments so as to match the change of grade. Always start at the lowest point and work upwards.

Place a 3/4-inch minus crushed aggregate into the excavated trench; assure aggregate depth is at least 6 inches, and extends beyond the front and back of the block by a minimum of 6 inches.

After placing the aggregate into the excavated trench, level the material and compact to 95% standard proctor.



B. BASE COURSE

Place a level string line along the length of a wall and to the back top edge of the desired location of the blocks. Assure that the string is level and at the desired height of the first course of blocks.

Begin stacking the blocks at the lowest point in the wall, work upwards by placing the Torpedo[™] base block with the hand-holds down to ensure proper contact with the leveling pad.

As the blocks are placed, use a small level to assure that the blocks are level front to back and side to side. Utilize a 4-foot level to assure that a group of blocks are level side to side.



C. STACK AND FILL

Build the next course and glue to the base blocks. Work from the appropriate side of the pattern as you face the wall. Use 1/2-inch-diameter of glue 3 inches apart in the front half of the block.

Build a separate wall on each side of the base unit. Maintain a consistent gap of roughly 1 inch between the parallel walls. Continue to build one layer of the pattern on each side of the wall, maintaining a uniform distance between the two walls. Check horizontal and vertical levels of each wall. Periodically check the distance between the wall faces to ensure consistent spacing.

Gaps will vary on curves. Flip blocks over on curves as needed. This reduces the need to cut blocks. Sweep all debris from the top course. Lay out all the caps onto the wall before gluing. Confirm the blocks are dry, then place a bead of masonry/concrete construction adhesive onto the top course of block, at the front and back of the block and along the entire length of the wall. Place the caps onto the adhesive and into the desired position.