

TYPICAL RETAINING WALL INSTALLATION

The installation instructions and illustrations shown are a basic overview of wall installation methods. Because installation methods vary per product, please refer to the Basalite® product specific installation guide, the NCMA-SRW installation guide, NCMA.org or contact us at basalite.com.

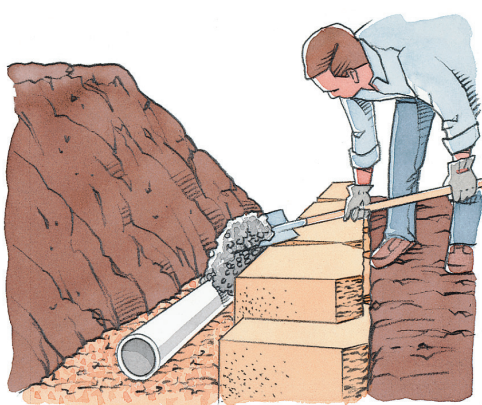


A. PREPARE BASE LEVELING PAD

Excavate for the leveling pad. The trench should be at least 12 inches wider than the block you are installing and 6 inches deeper than the height of the block.

Use a compactible base material of 3/4-inch minus (with fines) for the leveling pad. The pad must extend at least 6 inches in front of and behind the first course of block, and be at least 6 inches deep after compaction. If the planned grade along the wall front will change elevation, the leveling pad may be stepped up in 6-inch increments to match the grade change.

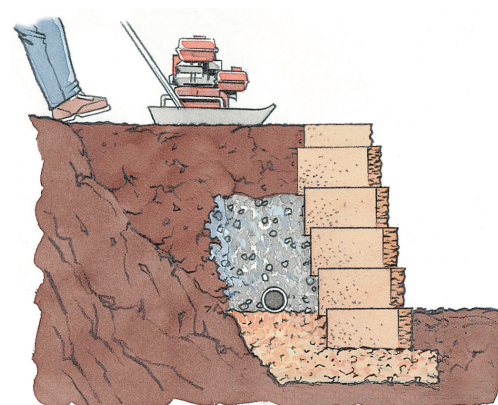
Start at the lowest level and work upward whenever possible. Compact the aggregate and make sure it's level front to back and side to side. Mist lightly with water before compaction.



B. BASE COURSE

Begin laying block at the lowest elevation of the wall. Place the first block level, front to back and side to side; lay subsequent blocks in the same manner, flush against each other. Make sure they are in full contact with the leveling pad. If the wall is on an incline, don't slope the blocks; step them up so they remain consistently level.

For multiple-piece products, use the largest unit, for the base course. Complete the base course before proceeding to the second course. A drainage pipe should be placed at the rear base of first course.



C. STACK AND FILL

Place the second course of blocks on top of the base course. Remember to keep the wall on bond by placing units in a staggered relationship to the course beneath. Pull each block forward as far as possible to ensure the correct setback.

Backfill with drainage aggregate directly behind the block, adding 6 inches at a time, followed by proper compaction. Add soil fill behind the aggregate. Compact before the next course is laid.

With the top units dry and clean, stack the caps on top of the final row and use a masonry construction adhesive such as Hardscape Zone adhesive.

*Bayfield® and Brisa® Retaining Wall Systems can be used for gravity walls up to 3 feet high, including buried course, but excluding the cap. Taller walls can be built with the Retaining Wall System using geosynthetic reinforcement when designed by a qualified engineer. Height assumes level backfill and clean, compacted sand or gravel and no surcharge. Bayfield and Brisa Free-standing Wall Systems can be used for walls up to 3 feet high, including buried course, but excluding the cap.

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.