

RETAINING WALL SYSTEMS



1. Stake out/remove sod



2. Add and compact base



3. Level base



4. Lay and level blocks

1. Begin by staking out the wall you are building. For curved sections, use a garden hose to lay out the wall line. Dig a trench along this line. The width of the trench should be 14 inches. If you are going to use one, two or three courses of block, make the trench 4 inches deep, enough to bury half of the first course. If you are going to use four courses of block, make the trench 8 inches deep.
2. Prepare the base by firmly compacting the soil in the bottom of the trench and placing 2 inches of paver base in the bottom of the trench. For walls over 24 inches in total wall height, a minimum of 4 inches of compacted paver base must be used for leveling the base.
3. Check the surface level in both directions with a carpenter's level.
4. Use hammer and chisel to remove the rear lips from all blocks used for the base course. Use string to align the back edges of the first course. Position the wall units side by side on the prepared base and check level in both directions with a carpenter's level. Continue assembling additional courses by placing units in a staggered relationship to the course beneath (running bond), pulling each unit forward until the rear lip is securely in contact with the units below.
5. Place filter fabric directly behind the wall extending from the bottom of the

base course to the middle top course. Backfill each course with drainage aggregate and extend 6 inches behind the wall. Compact. Organic soil or clay-type soil is not recommended for backfill material.

6. To split a block, use a hammer and chisel to score the block on all sides. Pound the chisel on the score line until the block splits. To build a 90-degree corner, you will need to use a circular saw with a masonry blade. Cut a 45-degree angle on two blocks. Cut from a front corner to the back of the block. Glue pieces together (with construction glue) so two block faces form the finished outside corner. Read and understand the operating manual before using a saw.
7. For capping inside and outside curves, trim caps to follow the curve of the wall. Place a cap at the beginning of the curve. Skip a space and place the next cap in the third position. Rest a cap on the top of the original two, aligning its face with the face of the wall. Mark the bottom of the cap along the edges as shown. Use a circular saw with a masonry blade to cut the marked cap. Place the cap. On a 90-degree corner wall, the caps need to be saw-cut to achieve a 45-degree mitered corner.
8. Use an exterior concrete construction adhesive to secure the caps.

Always wear eye protection when splitting blocks.



5. Add drainage aggregate



6. Split blocks



7. Mark and cut cap



8. Glue cap

Tools and Materials Needed



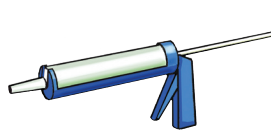
Gloves



Safety Glasses



Hammer



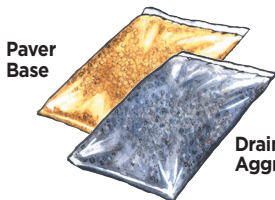
Adhesive



Chisel

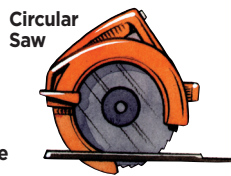


Level



Paver Base

Drainage Aggregate



Circular Saw



Filter Fabric



Stakes



String



Shovel



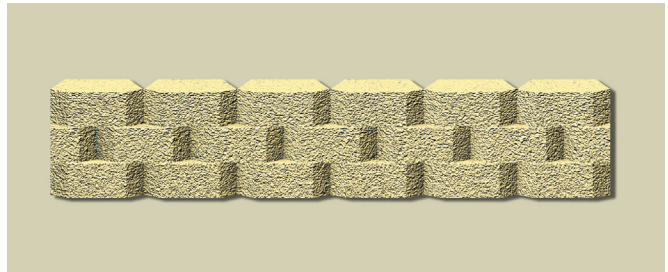
Tamper

Running Bond

SINGLE-PIECE SYSTEM INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

STRAIGHT WALL

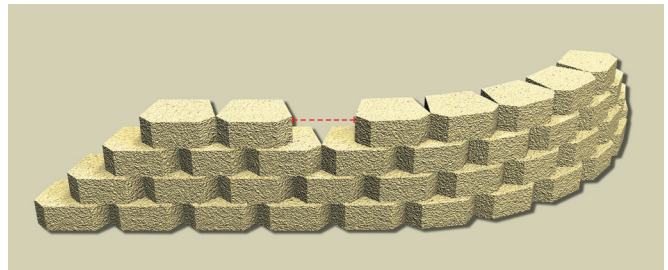
Proper installation of an Anchor™ retaining wall requires that running bond be maintained. Running bond occurs when the blocks are centered over the vertical joints of the previous course. This adds to wall stability and makes your wall system aesthetically beautiful.



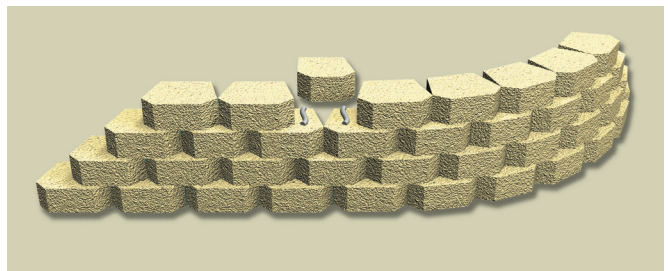
OUTSIDE CURVED WALL

Any wall that is not perfectly straight will eventually run off bond. When this happens, skip a block position and place the next block into the next place where it is back on bond. Measure the remaining gap and cut or split* a block to fit.

Tip: It may be possible to run the off-bond block into the soil bank to avoid cutting of partial units.



Once the partial unit is in place, glue with a concrete adhesive. Partial units should not be less than 5 inches long and should not be placed directly on top of each other. If the gap is larger than the length of one block, divide the measurement by two and put two partial units in place.



**To split a block, use a hydraulic splitter or split manually by using a hammer and chisel to score the block on all sides. Pound the chisel on the same line until the block splits. If partial unit sides are not exposed, use a circular cut-off saw with a masonry blade to achieve a tighter fit.*

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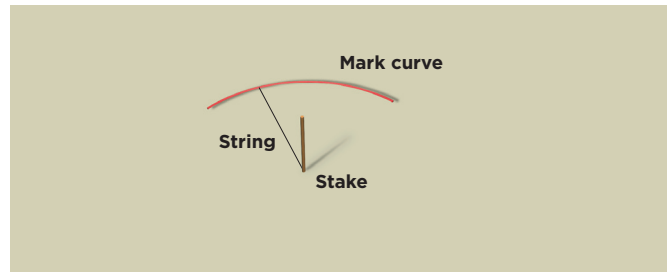
Anchor Wall Systems, Inc., 5959 Baker Road, Suite 390, Minnetonka, MN 55345.
A&B0925 72.3518.1 08/12 4023

Curves—Inside

SINGLE-PIECE SYSTEM INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

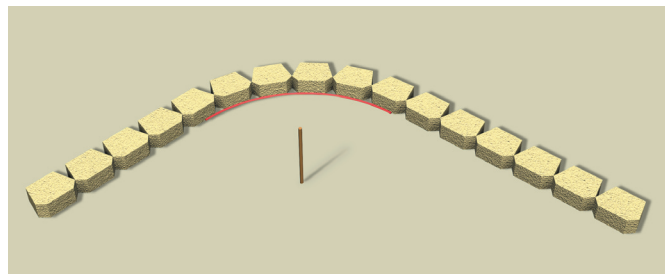
CALCULATE THE RADIUS

Check the wall plan to determine the radius of the base course. This will be the smallest radius in the wall and must not be less than the minimum for the block system used.



BASE COURSE

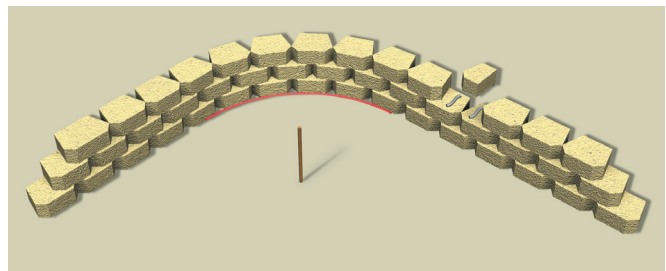
Begin by driving a stake into the ground at the desired center of the curve. Attach a string and rotate it in a circle around the stake to mark the radius in the soil. Align each block face with the curve and ensure level placement from side to side and front to back.



Inside curves have varying minimum inside radii. Check the Product Information of the product you are using. When calculating the radius of the top course, add the setback in inches for each course used. See Product Information of the product you are using for setback.

ADDITIONAL COURSES

For each course, the lip of each block must be in contact with the back of the units below to ensure structural stability. The setback of the block will cause the radius of each course to gradually increase and eventually affect the running bond of the wall. To maintain proper running bond, use split units* as needed. Once a unit is cut to size, glue in place with a concrete adhesive.



**To split a block, use a hydraulic splitter or split manually by using a hammer and chisel to score the block on all sides. Pound the chisel on the same line until the block splits. If partial unit sides are not exposed, use a circular cut-off saw with a masonry blade to achieve a tighter fit.*

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Capping a Wall

SINGLE-PIECE SYSTEM INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

STRAIGHT WALL

Trapezoidal caps must be laid alternately short and long faces for a straight line. Rectangular caps should have the finished side out. Always start capping from the lowest elevation.

OUTSIDE CURVES

Lay out the cap units side by side and cut at least every other cap to produce a uniform look. Start with the long side of the cap facing out and adjust to the radius.

INSIDE CURVES

Lay cap units side by side with the short side facing out. In most circumstances, making two cuts on one cap and then not cutting the cap on either side produces the most pleasing look.

CORNERS

On a 90° corner wall, the corner caps need to be saw-cut to achieve a 45° mitered corner.

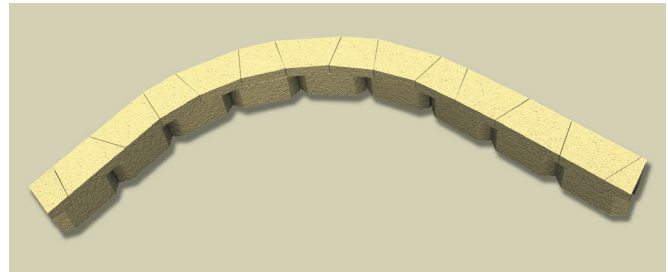
STEPPING UP CAPS

If a wall elevation changes, caps can be stacked where the wall steps up. Begin laying caps at the lowest elevation change and work your way back toward the previous step up. Split* a cap unit to create a rough face on the exposed side. Place the half unit directly on top of the capped portion of the wall with all three split faces exposed. Rectangular caps with one finished side should be saw-cut to fit and a manufactured side exposed.

FINISHING

After layout is complete and caps are saw-cut or split to size, carefully glue with a concrete adhesive.

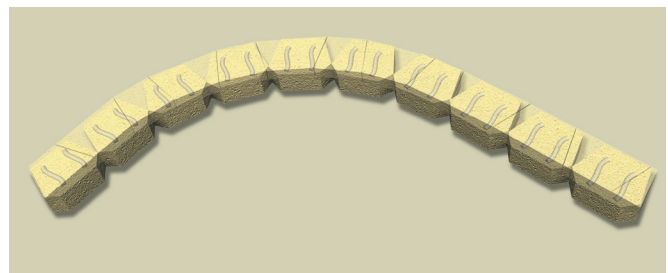
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Two cuts on every other cap on curved walls.



Glue each cap.



Capping an outside curve.

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SOLUTIONS WE SUPPLY

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Stabilization Fabrics

Geogrids

- Road Grids
- Wall Grids
- Slope Stabilization

Specialty Fabrics

Composite Geomembranes

- GCLs, PVC, HDPE, LLDPE, EPDM, Granular Bentonite

SEDIMENT CONTROL

Inlet Protection

- Grated Inlet, Curb Inlet, Area Inlet Protection

Ditch Checks

- Triangle Silt Dike
- GeoRidge

Perimeter Protection

- High and Low-Porosity Silt Fence, Straw Wattles, Silt Socks
- Safety Fence

Flocculants & Water Treatment

- Polymer-Based & Natural Flocculants

Sediment Basin Skimmers

Dewatering Bags

Trackout Control

- FODS
- Rumble Grates

Turbidity Curtains

EROSION CONTROL

Basic Hydraulically Applied Mulches

- Wood
- Paper
- Blends
- Straw

High-Performance Hydraulically Applied Products

- BFM
- FGM
- Additives & Tackifiers

Temporary Erosion Control Blankets

- Coir & Jute Mat/Nettings
- Short-Term ECBs
- Extended-Term ECBs

Permanent Erosion Control Blankets

- Turf Reinforcement Mats
- HP-TRMs
- Anchor Reinforced Vegetation System

Structural BMPs

- Transition Mats
- Geoweb Cellular Confinement
- Composite Vegetated Armor System
- Flex MSE Vegetated Wall System
- Articulated Concrete Block
- Gabions
- Grout-Filled Geotextile Mats

Vegetation Establishment

- Native Seed & Turf Seed
- Fertilizers
- Organic Soil Additives
- Stratavault Soil Cells

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Water Quality

- Inlet Filter Boxes
- Pre-Treatment Chamber
- Nutrient Separating Baffle Boxes
- High-Flow Biofiltration Media
- Hydrodynamic Separators
- Stratavault

Water Quantity

- Modular Underground Storage Systems
- Chamber Detention Systems

Drainage

- HDPE Swale Liner
- Pipe & Fittings
- Drainage Composites
- Strip Drain

Inlet Structures

- PVC
- Drain Basins, In-Line Drains
- Landscape

Permeable Pavers

- Permeable Articulating Concrete Block
- Grass Pavers
- Gravel Pavers
- Concrete Pavers

SPECIALTY

Natural & Synthetic Coir Fiber Logs

Vegetated Reinforced Soil Slopes

Soil Anchors

Root Barrier System

AquaBlok

Muscle Wall

We are full line distributors of construction materials for all project types. Contact us for assistance with a project. From specification and development to installation and completion, we're here to help with all of your site solution needs.

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