LIFETIME TRANSFERABLE LIMITED WARRANTY

Oldcastle® Architectural, Inc. ("Belgard") is proud to inform you that all of our interlocking concrete paver and retaining walls ("Products") meet and/or exceed the requirements of ASTM C-936 and ASTM C-1372. Belgard® guarantees its Products against these standards for the lifetime of the Product defined by ICPI. This guarantee does not apply to splitting, chipping or other breakage that could be caused by impact, abrasion or overloading. This warranty is transferable. The original proof of purchase is required. This warranty is only valid if the material is installed under the guidelines of the ICPI (www.ICPI.org), The NCMA (www.NCMA.org) or the Belgard Installation Guideline Manual. Improper installation voids this warranty. It is recommended that the job be installed by a Belgard Authorized Contractor who guarantees their workmanship for a minimum of 3 years from the date of install. For warranty service, contact Belgard at 1-877-BELGARD. A service representative will investigate your claim within 10 business days. If the Belgard product fails to meet the specifications, Belgard will replace the defective product at no charge. Color matching cannot be guaranteed. Belgard will not be responsible for any replacement labor, consequential damages or incidental damages. THIS WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, AND YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION OR EXCLUSION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

For specific information regarding warranty coverage and exclusions in regards to the Elements and Porcelain Paver products, please visit: Belgard.com/Warranty

ABOUT US

At Belgard®, we take our role as industry leaders seriously. Our rigorous research and development program is centered on innovation and quality. We never take it for granted that our products are the best in the business and constantly strive to improve and take the industry to the next level. Our overarching goal is to continue to find new and exciting ways to create beautiful outdoor spaces while maintaining incredibly high standards for product quality and performance.

Since 1995, our locally made and nationally backed products have transformed thousands of residential and commercial properties across North America. With more shapes, styles and textures than any other brand, Belgard’s Outdoor Living paving and wall products aren’t just functional, they infuse outdoor spaces with distinctive atmosphere and style.

Every day, our network of Belgard Authorized Dealers and Contractors helps customers realize their outdoor dreams. And every year, we strive to improve our product and service offerings by dedicating more than 20,000 hours to research and development. By staying ahead of design trends, we are able to provide design-forward products that homeowners envision for their backyard spaces.

All of our outdoor products—when installed by a Belgard Authorized Contractor—are covered by a transferable lifetime limited warranty. That’s just part of our commitment to lasting outdoor beauty.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PAVERS & SLABS
- 8 Paver Installation Guide
- 16 Pavers & Slabs
- 56 Permeable Paver Installation Guide
- 62 Permeable Pavers
- 74 Porcelain Paver Installation
- 80 Porcelain Pavers

## WALLS
- 86 Segmental Retaining Wall Installation
- 88 Allan Block Installation Guide
- 111 Diamond 9D Estimating Charts
- 116 Tandem Wall System Installation Guide

## COPING, EDGERS & STEPS 132

## FIRE FEATURES 142

## BASIC INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS 164
MAKE YOUR DREAMS A REALITY

with Belgard Preferred Payment

With the Belgard Preferred Payment program, you can complete your outdoor project in just a few weeks, instead of phasing it out over several months or years.

Available only through Belgard Authorized Contractors or Dealers, Preferred Payment offers same-as-cash financing that allows you to start your project immediately.

There are often construction economies that can be achieved by doing the entire project at once, **which could save you both money and time.**

Plus, you get to start enjoying your dream outdoor living space much sooner!

TO LEARN MORE, VISIT BELGARD.COM/BPP

**BENEFITS OF BELGARD FINANCING INCLUDE:**

- No payments or interest on approved credit
- Quick, easy and safe toll-free loan-by-phone application process
- No paperwork
- A credit decision in about 10 minutes
- No application fees, no closing costs and no prepayment penalties
DREAMS ON DEMAND

Step into your dream backyard before construction begins
with Belgard Design Studio

Belgard is your resource for outdoor living inspiration, planning and installation. From charming walkways and welcoming patios to gourmet outdoor kitchens – the possibilities are endless. Let us help you visualize a new outdoor space using virtual reality.

REVIEW SAMPLE CONTENT, THEN REQUEST A FREE CUSTOM DESIGN FOR YOUR HOME!
VISIT BELGARD.COM/VR
PAVERS & SLABS
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PAVER INSTALLATION GUIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Paver Laying Guides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Paving System Installation Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Peak Performance from Concrete Pavers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Paver Estimating Formula</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more indepth information see page 164

## PAVERS & SLABS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Belgian Cobble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Cambridge Cobble®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Catalina Grana®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Dublin Cobble®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Holland Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Lafitt® Paver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Lafitt® Grana Slab</td>
</tr>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Lafitt® Rustic Slab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mega-Arbel® Patio Slab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Mega-Bergerac®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Mega-Stone™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Melville™ Plank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
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PAVER LAYING GUIDE

TYPICAL COMPONENTS OF INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVEMENT

PAVER & BEDDING LAYER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Tolerance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paver Joint Width</td>
<td>⅛-in to max. ¼-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paver Surface Flatness</td>
<td>±⅛-in 10-ft (non cum.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lippage at Catch Basins/Drains</td>
<td>⅛-in to ⅛-in (non ADA)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Lippage between individual pavers maximum ⅛-in for pedestrian access routes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>ICPI Recommendation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paver aspect ratio (l/t)</td>
<td>max. 4:1 for pedestrian &amp; driveways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(length divided by thickness)</td>
<td>max. 3:1 for street/parking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint fill depth</td>
<td>max. ⅝-in measured from top of pavement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond lines¹</td>
<td>±⅔-in max. over 50-ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope for drainage</td>
<td>min. 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut pavers²</td>
<td>No less than ⅝-in for vehicular application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No less than ⅛-in for all other applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paver laying pattern²</td>
<td>Acceptable for application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum paver thickness</td>
<td>3¼-in for street/parking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2¼-in for pedestrian &amp; driveways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedding layer thickness</td>
<td>1-in nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint sand gradation</td>
<td>ASTM C144 or C33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSA A23.1 FA1 or CSA A179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedding sand gradation</td>
<td>ASTM C33 or CSA A23.1 FA1</td>
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BASE AND SUBBASE LAYER

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Tolerance</th>
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<tr>
<td>Top of base surface variation</td>
<td>± ⅛-in over 10-ft (non cum.)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>ICPI Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base thickness variation³</td>
<td>+ ⅛-in to -⅛-in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compaction</td>
<td>min. 98% standard Proctor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over-excavation (dense graded bases)</td>
<td>greater of 6-in or equal to base thickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geotextile</td>
<td>as needed</td>
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Minimum base thickness

- Sidewalks, patios, pedestrian: 4-in
- Residential driveways: 6-in
- Parking lot/residential street: 8-in

Edge Restraint/Curb Edge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Tolerance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Movement</td>
<td>Firmly in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper Restraint</td>
<td>Acceptable for application</td>
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</table>

NOTES:

¹This guide does not apply to permeable interlocking concrete pavements or tumbled pavers.
²Bond lines: Unless it is deemed that the pavement is not adequately restrained at the edges the bond line tolerance is considered cosmetic.
³Paving layer pattern: ICPI recommends herringbone laying pattern for all vehicular applications.
⁴Base thickness variation: An example of an acceptable variation is 7½ in. to 8¾-in for an 8-in required total base thickness. The excavated cut should have the same slope and contouring as the final surface profile.
⁵Minimum base thickness: These are for well drained soils. Increase thickness in colder climates or weak soils.
⁶The contractor should have the discretion on cuts no less than ⅛ paver size. Sometimes it is not possible to adjust the cuts to less than ⅛ paver size without adjusting laying pattern, and sometimes it is not possible to adjust laying pattern with certain shapes.
TOLERANCE MEASUREMENT GUIDANCE

Joint widths are measured with a ruler from inside edge of paver to inside edge paver between adjacent pavers.

Lippage is measured from the top of a paver to the top of the adjacent paver.

Paver surface flatness and top of base surface variation are measured with a straight edge for simple slopes and with a transit for complex contours.

GUIDE REFERENCES

Specification and design references
- ASCE 58–10 Structural Design of Interlocking Concrete Pavements for Municipal Streets and Roadways
- ICPI Tech Spec 4–Structural Design of Interlocking Concrete Pavement for Roads and Parking Lots
- ICPI Tech Spec 9–Guide Specification for the Construction of Interlocking Concrete Pavement

Pavement system references
- ASTM C936 Standard Specification for Solid Interlocking Concrete Paving Units
- CSA A231.2 Precast Concrete Pavers
- ICPI Tech Spec 1–Glossary of Terms for Segmental Concrete Pavement
- ICPI Tech Spec 2–Construction of Interlocking Concrete Pavements
- ICPI Tech Spec 4–Structural Design of Interlocking Concrete Pavement for Roads and Parking Lots
- ICPI Tech Spec 5–Cleaning, Sealing and Joint Sand Stabilization of Interlocking Concrete Pavement

Bedding and joint sand references
- ASTM C33 Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
- CSA A23.1 Concrete Materials and Methods of Construction
- ASTM C144 Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar
- CSA A179 Mortar and Grout for Unit Masonry
- ICPI Tech Spec 17–Bedding Sand Selection for Interlocking Concrete Pavements in Vehicular Applications

Base, subbase and subgrade layer references
- ASTM D 2940 Standard Specification for Graded Aggregate Material For Bases or Subbases for Highways or Airports
- ICPI Tech Spec 2–Construction of Interlocking Concrete Pavements
- ASTM D698 Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort

Edge restraint references
- ICPI Tech Spec 3–Edge Restraints for Interlocking Concrete Pavements
PAVING SYSTEMS INSTALLATION GUIDE

INSTALL THE EDGE RESTRAINTS

Place edge restraint on one or two sides of the area to be paved to create a square area. If installing a circle or curve, edging can be installed after pavers are placed. Anchor the edging with fasteners, approximately one fastener every 12 inches (follow instructions per edge restraint manufacturers). Before compacting pavers into the sand bed, all edging should be installed. The edging goes on the base, not on top of the sand. Remove excess sand from the edge of the paved area before installing the edging.

INSTALL THE BEDDING SAND

Place at least two pipes of 1-inch outside diameter directly on the base. Place them 6 to 8 feet apart and parallel to each other. Spread the sand between the pipes. Use a shovel and rake to smooth it out. The sand should be moist but not wet or saturated.

Use a straight piece of wood (an 8-foot 2 x 4) to screed the sand smooth.

Pull the wood across the pipes several times until the area of sand is perfectly smooth. Remove the pipes and fill the voids with sand. Level these areas with a trowel. Don’t walk on or disturb the screeded and leveled sand.

PLACE THE CONCRETE PAVERS

Start in the corner, if you have one in your design, and check to see that it is a 90-degree corner. Place a border course around the entire edge, then place the pavers in the desired pattern. See pattern and border on pages 105-114 for reference.

Continue to screed bedding sand and place pavers on the sand while maintaining consistent joint widths. String lines will help keep pavers straight.

Cut pavers as needed to fill in at the edges next to the border course. Use a diamond blade to cut the pavers.

HELPFUL HINT FOR RINN™ AND TEXTURGARD™ PAVERS

Helpful hint for Rinn™ and Texturgard™ pavers for optimal aesthetics leave joint space between cut pavers.

INSTALL REMAINING EDGE RESTRAINTS

Installing edge restraints after pavers have been installed allows for adjustments in size of paved area to help reduce pavers needing to be cut. Based on the shape and pattern we are using our 10- x 20-foot area may come to just under or over without having to cut pavers. When installing remainder of edging remember to remove sand from edge of pavers so edging sits on the base.
HELPFUL HINT FOR PAVER PROTECTION

Manufacturers of plate compactors recommend the use of mats or membranes between the compactor and pavers to protect the pavers from surface damage. Most plate compactor manufacturers sell accessories for this purpose.

Pavers with profiled tops, non-tumbled pavers and Rinn™ and Texturgard™ paver surfaces are more susceptible to damage from plate compactors. We recommend that you always protect the pavers with any of the following materials between the paver and the plate compactor.

- Cardboard
- Thin carpeting
- Luan plywood
- Urethane rubber mat

COMPACT THE PAVERS USING A PLATE COMPACTOR

Make at least two passes over all pavers, starting at the outside of the pavement, working around the edges toward the inside. Then compact back and forth like mowing grass. Remove and replace any pavers that crack from the compaction equipment. Adjust joints so they are consistent. A large screwdriver is effective for aligning paver joints.

SPREAD DRY JOINT SAND OVER THE SURFACE

Sweep some sand into the joints, then vibrate and compact it into the joints, sweeping and compacting as you go. Filling the joints with sand will take several passes with the plate compactor. After compaction, the sand in the joints might settle, especially after rainstorms. Apply extra sand to fill these joints as needed.

NOTE: Many recommend using polymeric jointing sand to fill the joints between pavers, which helps to stabilize the sand in the joints and control ants and weeds. Belgard® carries Techniseal® products such as HP NextGel Jointing sand. Make sure to follow all manufacturer recommendations in using and applying these products.
Quality concrete pavers create a surface that can last for generations when placed on a well-prepared base. They need practically no maintenance when installed to ICPI guidelines. This guide will help you get the most value from your concrete paver installation.

**JOINT SAND**

During the course of normal use, the sand-filled joints receive dust from traffic on the pavement. This dust settles into the top of the joints, helping to hold the sand in place. Installations exposed to driving winds or runoff, however, may lose some joint sand that can be simply replenished with dry sand. Stabilized sand can be used instead of mason sand to reduce joint sand loss. Sealers can also help hold the sand in the joints. These are applied over the entire paver surface as a liquid and allowed to soak and cure in the joints. Ask your concrete paver manufacturer or distributor about these products and their application.

**PREVENTING WEEDS AND ANTS**

Weeds can germinate between pavers from windblown seeds lodged in the joints. They don’t grow from the bedding sand, base or soil. Weeds can be removed by hand or with herbicides. Take care in using herbicides to not damage adjacent vegetated areas. Use biodegradable products that won’t damage other vegetation or pollute water supplies when washed from the pavement surface. Besides stabilizing the joint sand, sealers can prevent seeds from germinating and discourage ants from entering.

**SNOW AND ICE REMOVAL**

Concrete pavers offer outstanding freeze-thaw resistance. They can resist damage from de-icing salts better than most pavement surfaces. Snow and ice are removed with shovels or plows like any other pavement. Electric or liquid snow-melting systems work well under concrete pavers, eliminating plowing and reducing slip hazards.

**EFFLORESCENCE**

Efflorescence is a white haze that may appear on the surface of pavers sometime after installation. It forms as a result of a natural chemical reaction that occurs when the lime or water soluble calcium oxide, produced by the cement contained in the pavers, reacts with water. When the water enters the microscopic capillaries in the pavers, calcium hydroxide is formed. The calcium hydroxide rises to the surface of the paver, reacts with the carbon dioxide in the air, and forms a white haze of calcium carbonate when the moisture evaporates from the surface. The appearance of efflorescence stops when there isn’t any more calcium hydroxide available to move to the surface. This process sometimes can take several months.

Efflorescence does not damage pavers. However, it can be unappealing. The white haze may give the impression that the paver color is fading but this is not the case. Efflorescence may occur randomly or be concentrated in certain areas. Dark colored pavers show efflorescence more than lighter-colored ones. If efflorescence does occur, it can be removed with cleaners specially made for concrete pavers. Careless or improper cleaning can result in damage and discoloration to the concrete paver surfaces. Contact your Belgard sales representative for further information on efflorescence cleaners.

**COLOR AND WEAR**

Color in concrete pavers is achieved by adding pigment to the concrete mix during production. The cement in the concrete mix holds the pigments in place. They are very stable, showing little change in their properties over time. As the paver wears from traffic or weather, the cement and pigment particles gradually erode causing a color change over time. Like all pavements, concrete pavers receive dirt from foot or tire traffic which also changes the surface color. One way to moderate the rate of color change is by cleaning and sealing the surface of the concrete pavers. Besides enhancing their color, sealers can prevent dirt from lodging in the surface.
SETTLEMENT AND UTILITY REPAIRS

Settlement is often caused by inadequate soil or base compaction. Other factors can be water in the base or soil, too thick a layer of bedding sand, or washed out bedding and joint sand. Loose or inadequate edge restraints cause pavers to move apart and can also contribute to settlement. If the base or soil has settled and is stable, remove the pavers and bedding sand, place and compact additional base material to the correct level, then add bedding sand. The removed pavers can then be reinstated with no wasted paving materials or unsightly patches. Concrete pavers can be removed for access to underground utilities, and reinstated after repairs. When utility repairs are complete, fill the trench with base material and compact it. Remove about 18 in. (0.5 m) of pavers on either side of the opening, level the bedding sand and replenish as necessary. Reinstall the pavers, compact, fill the joints with sand and compact the surface again, filling joints as needed.

REMOVING OIL STAINS

Concrete pavers aren’t damaged by oil leaking from cars, but the stains can be difficult to remove. Stains should be treated as soon as possible since the longer they remain on the surface, the deeper they penetrate making removal harder. Wipe excess oil from the surface as soon as possible and apply liquid detergent. Allow it to soak for several minutes. Then scrub and wash the pavers with hot water. Several treatments may be necessary for particularly stubborn stains. Cleaners specially made for removing oil stains from concrete pavers are available and yield good results. In some cases, it may be simpler to replace the stained pavers with new ones. Cleaning and sealing concrete pavers early in their life can make removing stains easier since sealers prevent stains from soaking into the surface.
PAVER ESTIMATING FORMULA

AGGREGATE BASE ESTIMATING FORMULA
For this example we are using a 10' x 15' Rectangular patio with a 6" base.

1. Calculate the square footage of the job.
2. Divide the square footage by 200.
   (1 ton of lose aggregate covers 200 SqFt at 1" thick)
3. Multiply by the thickness of the base in inches.
4. Multiply by 1.25 to account for the compaction.
5. This gives you the number of tons of aggregate needed.

BEDDING SAND ESTIMATING FORMULA
For this example we are using a 10' x 15' Rectangular patio with a 6" base.

1. Calculate the square footage of the job.
2. Divide the square footage by 200.
   (1 ton of lose aggregate covers 200 SqFt at 1" thick)
3. Multiply by the thickness of the base in inches.
4. Multiply by 1.25 to account for the compaction.
5. This gives you the number of tons of bedding sand needed.

SOLDIER COURSE ESTIMATING FORMULA
For this example we are using a 10' x 15' Rectangular patio with Holland Stone for the Soldier course.

1. Add up the linear footage of the job.
2. Multiply the linear footage by 12 to convert to inches.
3. Divide by the width of the paving stone being used for the soldier course to get the number of stones needed.
4. Multiply the number of stones by the SqFt/Unit.
5. This gives you the amount of square footage needed.

SAILOR COURSE ESTIMATING FORMULA
For this example we are using a 10' x 15' Rectangular patio with Holland Stone for the Sailor course.

1. Add up the linear footage of the job.
2. Multiply the linear footage by 12 to convert to inches.
3. Divide by the width of the paving stone being used for the sailor course to get the number of stones needed.
4. Multiply the number of stones by the SqFt/Unit.
5. This gives you the amount of square footage needed.
**SHAPES & SIZES**

Multi-Piece | 60mm

Variable x 2¾

**PALLER INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>SQFT/ PALLET</th>
<th>SQFT/ LAYER</th>
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<th>UNITS/ PALLET</th>
<th>UNITS/ LAYER</th>
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<th>LNFT PALLET (SAILOR)</th>
<th>UNITS/ SQFT</th>
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**COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS**

Product Suggestions:
- Holland Stone
- Cambridge 6x9
- Dublin Cobble 6x9
- Princeton 6x9

Example of Soldier Course:

```
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
```

Product Suggestions:
- Dublin Cobble 3-Piece
- Lafitt Paver 3-Piece
- Urbana Stone 3-Piece

Example of Sailor Course:

```
[ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ]
```

**LAYING PATTERN**

Belgian Cobble is packaged with multiple sized paving stones on one pallet to aid in the ease of ordering and installation by the contractor. Pulling from multiple pallets will ensure full use of all the different sized pieces and even tonal distribution across the project.
### CAMBRIDGE COBBLE®

#### SHAPES & SIZES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3-Piece</th>
<th>60mm</th>
<th>Rectangle</th>
<th>60mm</th>
<th>Rectangle</th>
<th>40mm</th>
<th>Square</th>
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<td>6 x 6 x 2¾</td>
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<td>6 x 9 x 2¾</td>
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#### PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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<th>WEIGHT/ UNIT LBS</th>
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| **RECTANGLE | 60MM** |
| 6 x 9 x 2¾ | 112.5 | 11.25 | 10 | 300 | 30 | 150 | 225 | 2.66 | 0.375 | 297 | 2970 |

| **RECTANGLE | 40MM** |
| 6 x 9 x 1½ | 181 | - | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2896 |

| **SQUARE | 40MM** |
| 6 x 6 x 1½ | 192 | - | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3072 |
NOTES:
AutoCAD® hatch pattern files can be downloaded from belgard.com for use in architectural drawings.
Some patterns may not necessarily reflect the percentages of stone sizes within a particular pallet. In some cases you may have extras in one or more of the sizes. This must be accounted for in your planning and design.

Percentages are based on area by paver. For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
CAMBRIDGE COBBLE®
3-PIECE Pattern A

17% 6 x 3 x 2\% 
33% 6 x 6 x 2\% 
50% 6 x 9 x 2\% 

Percentages are based on area by paver.
For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.

NOTES:
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NOTES:
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Percentages are based on area by paver.
For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
Catalina Grana®

Shapes & Sizes

3-Piece | 60mm

6 x 12 x 2¾  9 x 12 x 2¾  12 x 12 x 2¾

Pallet Information / Estimating Chart

<table>
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Complementary Border Options

Product Suggestions:
- Holland Stone
- Dublin 6x9
- Cambridge 6x9
- Princeton 6x9

Example of Soldier Course:

Example of Sailor Course:

Product Suggestions:
- Holland Stone
- Lafitt 3-Piece
NOTES:
AutoCAD® hatch pattern files can be downloaded from belgard.com for use in architectural drawings.

Some patterns may not necessarily reflect the percentages of stone sizes within a particular pallet. In some cases you may have extras in one or more of the sizes. This must be accounted for in your planning and design.

CATALINA GRANA®
3-PIECE Running Bond Pattern

17% 6 x 3 x 2 3/8
33% 6 x 6 x 2 3/8
50% 6 x 9 x 2 3/8

Percentages are based on area by paver.
For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
### SHAPES & SIZES

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NOTES:
AutoCAD® hatch pattern files can be downloaded from belgard.com for use in architectural drawings.

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HOLLAND STONE

SHAPES & SIZES

Holland Stone | 60mm

4 x 8 x 2 3/8

PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

<table>
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<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>SQFT/PALLET</th>
<th>SQFT/LAYER</th>
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COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS

Product Suggestions:
Holland Stone
Dublin 6x9
Cambridge 6x9
Princeton 6x9

Example of Soldier Course:

Product Suggestions:
Holland Stone
Cambridge Cobble 3-Piece
Lafitt 3-Piece

Example of Sailor Course:

A NOTE ABOUT VEHICULAR USE

Interlocking pavers can be used for a variety of different vehicular applications. Appropriate shape and thickness is based on project-specific conditions including type of loading, base design, and subgrade conditions. It is recommended that you consult a Belgard representative in your area before specifying products for vehicular applications.
NOTES:
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Some patterns may not necessarily reflect the percentages of stone sizes within a particular pallet. In some cases you may have extras in one or more of the sizes. This must be accounted for in your planning and design.

HOLLAND STONE
Running Bond Pattern

100% 4 x 8 x 2 3/8

Percentages are based on area by paver.
For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
NOTES:
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HOLLAND STONE
Herringbone Pattern

100% 4 x 8 x 2 3/8

Percentages are based on area by paver.
For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
NOTES:
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Percentages are based on area by paver. For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
LAFITT® PAVER  

SHAPES & SIZES

3-Piece | 60mm

![Images of 3-piece Lafitt Paver](image1)

- 3½ x 7 x 2¾
- 7 x 7 x 2¾
- 7 x 10½ x 2¾

PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS

- **Product Suggestions:**
  - Princeton 6x9
  - Dublin 6x9

- **Example of Soldier Course:**
  ![Soldier Course Example](image2)

- **Product Suggestions:**
  - Lafitt Paver 3-Piece

- **Example of Sailor Course:**
  ![Sailor Course Example](image3)
NOTES:
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Percentages are based on area by paver.
For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
LAFITT® PAVER
3-PIECE Basket Weave

17% 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 7 x 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)
33% 7 x 7 x 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)
50% 7 x 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)

Percentages are based on area by paver.
For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.

NOTES:
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Percentages are based on area by paver.
For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
LAFIT® GRANA SLAB

SHAPES & SIZES

3-Piece | 50MM

14¾ x 7¾ x 2
14¾ x 14¾ x 2
14¾ x 22¾ x 2

PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS

Product Suggestions:
Holland Stone

Example of Soldier Course:

Product Suggestions:
Holland Stone
Catalina Grana 3-Piece
Lafitt 3-Piece

Example of Sailor Course:
**LAFITT® RUSTIC SLAB**

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**SHAPES & SIZES**

3-Piece Modular | 50MM

- 14¼ x 7¼ x 2
- 14¼ x 14½ x 2
- 14¼ x 22¾ x 2

**PALLETS INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART**

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<td>-</td>
<td>233.33</td>
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</table>

**COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS**

Product Suggestions:
- Holland Stone
- Princeton 6x9

Example of Soldier Course:

```
[ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ]
```

Product Suggestions:
- Holland Stone
- Lafitt Paver 3-Piece

Example of Sailor Course:

```
[ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ]
```

BELGARD.COM | 877-235-4273 37
NOTES:
AutoCAD® hatch pattern files can be downloaded from belgard.com for use in architectural drawings.

Some patterns may not necessarily reflect the percentages of stone sizes within a particular pallet. In some cases you may have extras in one or more of the sizes. This must be accounted for in your planning and design.

LAFITT® GRANA SLAB & LAFITT® RUSTIC SLAB

3-PIECE Pattern

17% 14 7/8 x 7 3/8 x 2 3/8
33% 14 7/8 x 14 7/8 x 2 3/8
50% 14 7/8 x 22 5/16 x 2 3/8

Percentages are based on area by paver.
For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
NOTES:
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**LAFITT® GRANA SLAB & LAFITT® RUSTIC SLAB**

3-PIECE Running Bond

17% 14¾ x 7¾ x 2¾  
50% 14¾ x 22¾ x 2¾  
33% 14¾ x 14¾ x 2¾  

Percentages are based on area by paver. For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
NOTES:
AutoCAD® hatch pattern files can be downloaded from belgard.com for use in architectural drawings.
Some patterns may not necessarily reflect the percentages of stone sizes within a particular pallet. In some cases you may have extras in one or more of the sizes. This must be accounted for in your planning and design.

LAFITT® GRANA SLAB & LAFITT® RUSTIC SLAB

3-PIECE Basketweave

17% 14\(\frac{7}{8}\) x 7\(\frac{3}{8}\) x 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) 50% 14\(\frac{7}{8}\) x 22\(\frac{5}{16}\) x 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)
33% 14\(\frac{7}{8}\) x 14\(\frac{7}{8}\) x 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)

Percentages are based on area by paver. For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
MEGA-ARBEL®
PATIO SLAB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEDESTRIAN</th>
<th>LIGHT/REGULAR TRAFFIC</th>
<th>HEAVY TRAFFIC</th>
<th>PERMEABLE</th>
<th>ADA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SHAPES & SIZES

Patio Slab | 60mm

15½ x 21 x 2½

PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>SQFT/PLATFORM</th>
<th>SQFT/LAYER</th>
<th>LAYER/PALLET</th>
<th>UNITS/LAYER</th>
<th>LNTFT PALLET (SOLDIER)</th>
<th>LNTFT PALLET (SAILOR)</th>
<th>UNITS/SQFT</th>
<th>LBS/UNIT</th>
<th>LBS/LAYER</th>
<th>LBS/PALLET</th>
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<td>15½ x 21 x 2½</td>
<td>104.4</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.440</td>
<td>243.75</td>
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COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS

Product Suggestions:
Princeton 6x9

Example of Soldier Course:

```
   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   |  
```

Product Suggestions:
Urbana Stone 3-Piece
Lafitt 3-Piece

Example of Sailor Course:

```
   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   │   |  
```
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MEGA-ARBEL®
Cloverleaf Pattern

100% 15 3/8 x 21 x 2 3/8

Percentages are based on area by paver. For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
**PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>SQFT/PALLET</th>
<th>SQFT/LAYER</th>
<th>LAYER/PALLET</th>
<th>UNITS/PALLET</th>
<th>UNITS/LAYER</th>
<th>LNFT PALLET (SOLDIER)</th>
<th>LNFT PALLET (SAILOR)</th>
<th>UNITS/SQFT</th>
<th>WEIGHT/UNIT LBS</th>
<th>WEIGHT/LAYER LBS</th>
<th>WEIGHT/PALLET LBS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4¾ x 9½ x 3¾</td>
<td>13.95</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17.81</td>
<td>35.63</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>0.310</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>9½ x 9½ x 3¾</td>
<td>33.48</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42.75</td>
<td>42.75</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>0.620</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>9½ x 14¼ x 3¾</td>
<td>50.22</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42.75</td>
<td>65.25</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.930</td>
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<td>78.38</td>
<td>125.81</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>3420</td>
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</table>

**SHAPES & SIZES**

3-Piece | 80MM

- 4¾ x 9½ x 3¾
- 9½ x 9½ x 3¾
- 9½ x 14¼ x 3¾

**COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS**

**Product Suggestions:**
- Mega-Stone

**Example of Soldier Course:**

**Product Suggestions:**
- Mega-Stone
- Mega-Lafitt 3-Piece

**Example of Sailor Course:**
NOTES:
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MEGA-BERGERAC®
3-PIECE Running Bond

17%  4 3/4 x 9 1/2 x 3 1/8
33%  9 1/2 x 9 1/2 x 3 1/8
50%  9 1/2 x 14 1/4 x 3 1/8

Percentages are based on area by paver. For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>33%</td>
<td>9½ x 9½ x 3⅛</td>
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<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>9½ x 14⅛ x 3⅛</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Percentages are based on area by paver. For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
### MEGA-BERGERAC®

#### 3-PIECE Pattern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>33%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>9(\frac{1}{2}) x 14(\frac{3}{16}) x 3(\frac{1}{8})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages are based on area by paver.

For more pattern options visit [Belgard.com/products/pavers.](http://Belgard.com/products/pavers.)

---

**NOTES:**

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# MEGA-STONE™

**SHAPES & SIZES**

Mega-Stone | 80mm

4¾ x 9½ x 3¼

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEDESTRIAN</th>
<th>LIGHT/REGULAR TRAFFIC</th>
<th>HEAVY TRAFFIC</th>
<th>PERMEABLE</th>
<th>ADA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
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## PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>SQFT/ PALLET</th>
<th>SQFT/ LAYER</th>
<th>LAYER/ PALLET</th>
<th>UNITS/ PALLET</th>
<th>UNITS/ LAYER</th>
<th>LNFT PALLET (SOLDIER)</th>
<th>LNFT PALLET (SAILOR)</th>
<th>UNITS/ SQFT</th>
<th>WEIGHT/ UNIT LBS</th>
<th>WEIGHT/ LAYER LBS</th>
<th>WEIGHT/ PALLET LBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>98</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>249.38</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>.310</td>
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<td>3357</td>
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</table>

## COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS

**Product Suggestions:**
- Holland Stone 60mm
- Mega-Stone

**Example of Soldier Course:**

```
  |   |
```

**Product Suggestions:**
- Mega-Stone
- Mega Lafitt 3-Piece

**Example of Sailor Course:**

```
  |   |
```

BELGARD.COM | 877-235-4273
NOTES:
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MEGA-STONE™
Herringbone Pattern

100% 4 3/4 x 9 1/2 x 3 1/8

Percentages are based on area by paver.
For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
NEW!

MELVILLE™ PLANK

**SHAPES & SIZES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3-Piece Small - 5”</th>
<th>80mm</th>
<th>3-Piece Large - 7½”</th>
<th>80mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 x 11 11/16 x 3/8</td>
<td>5 x 15 1/8 x 3/8</td>
<td>7½ x 11 11/16 x 3/8</td>
<td>7½ x 15 1/8 x 3/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 19 11/16 x 3/8</td>
<td>7½ x 19 11/16 x 3/8</td>
<td>7½ x 19 11/16 x 3/8</td>
<td>7½ x 19 11/16 x 3/8</td>
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**PALLETS INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART**

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<th>LNFT Pallet (Sailor)</th>
<th>UNITS/SQFT</th>
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<th>WEIGHT/LAYER LBS</th>
<th>WEIGHT/PALLET LBS</th>
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<tr>
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<td>80MM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 11 11/16 x 3/8</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.531</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>MELVILLE PLANK 3-PIECE LARGE - 7½”</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7½ x 11 11/16 x 3/8</td>
<td>19.232</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>7½ x 15 1/8 x 3/8</td>
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<td>356.25</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS**

Product Suggestions:
- Mega-Stone

Example of Soldier Course:

Product Suggestions:
- Mega-Stone

Example of Sailor Course:
**MELVILLE™ PLANK**

3-Piece Small Running Bond

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5 x 11 13/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33%</td>
<td>5 x 15 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>5 x 19 11/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages are based on area by paver. For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
# MELVILLE™ PLANK

3-Piece Large Running Bond

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>7 x 11(\frac{3}{16})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33%</td>
<td>7 x 15(\frac{3}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>7 x 19(\frac{1}{16})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Percentages are based on area by paver.

For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
### SHAPES & SIZES

- **3-Piece | 60MM**
  - 4 x 6 x 2½
  - 6 x 6 x 2½
  - 6 x 9 x 2½

- **Rectangle | 60MM**
  - 6 x 9 x 2½

### PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>SQFT/Pallet</th>
<th>SQFT/Layer</th>
<th>Pallet/Layer</th>
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| **Rectangle | 60MM** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 x 9 x 2½ | 120 | 15 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 368.75 | 2950 |

### COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS

- **Product Suggestions:**
  - Dublin Cobble 6 x 9
  - Holland Stone

- **Example of Soldier Course:**

- **Product Suggestions:**
  - Dublin Cobble 6 x 9
  - Lafitt 3-Piece
  - Holland Stone

- **Example of Sailor Course:**

---

BELGARD.COM | 877-235-4273
NOTES:
AutoCAD® hatch pattern files can be downloaded from belgard.com for use in architectural drawings.

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PRINCETON
3-PIECE Pattern A

10% 4 x 6 x 2 3/8
14% 6 x 6 x 2 3/8
35% 6 x 9 x 2 3/8

Percentages are based on area by paver.

For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
PERMEABLE PAVERS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PERMEABLE PAVER INSTALLATION GUIDE

58  Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavement Installation Guide
For more indepth information see page 164

PERMEABLE PAVERS

62  Aqua-Bric® Type 1
65  Aqualine™ Series
67  Turfstone™
69  Urbana™ Stone
SITE EVALUATION

When evaluating a site, the following characteristics should be considered:
- Runoff from contributing at-grade impervious areas does not exceed five times the area of the PICP receiving the runoff.
- The estimated depth from the bottom of the pavement base, for full or partial exfiltrations systems, to the seasonal high level of the water table is greater than 2 feet (0.6 m). Greater depths may be required to obtain additional filtering of pollutants through the soil.
- PICP is down slope from building foundations and the foundations have piped drainage at the footers. Waterproofing such as an impermeable liner is recommended on basement walls against PICP.
- The slope of the permeable pavement surface is at least 1 percent and no greater than 12 percent.
- At least 100 feet (30 m) should be maintained between PICP and water supply wells. (Local jurisdictions may provide additional guidance or regulations.)

BASIC PICP SYSTEMS

PICP can be built with full, partial or no exfiltration of the open-graded stone base into the soil subgrade.

Full Exfiltration

Full exfiltration directs water through the base/subbase and exfiltrates it to the soil subgrade. This is the most common application over high infiltration soils such as gravels and sands. Overflows are managed via perimeter drains to swales, bioretention areas, or storm sewer inlets.

Partial Exfiltration

Partial exfiltration relies on drainage of the base/subbase into the subgrade soil and drainage pipes to direct excess water to a rain garden or storm sewer. This controls the amount of time the subgrade is saturated. This design is common to lower infiltration rate soils such as silts and clays.

Perforated drain pipes are typically raised some inches (cm) above the soil subgrade to allow some water capture and infiltration into the soil subgrade below them. When the water level rises to the pipes it drains away through them.

No Exfiltration

This is required when the soil has very low permeability or low strength, or there are other site limitations. The assembly performs like a detention pond with an outlet.

CONSTRUCTION OVERVIEW

Excavate to the proper depth as required based on engineered design. ICPI minimum would be 2 inches No. 8 bedding courses, 4 inches No. 57 base and a minimum of 6 inches No. 2 subbase. If equipment needs to traverse the bottom of the excavation, tracked vehicles can reduce the risk of soil compaction.

Compacted soil can be remedied by scarifying to increase its infiltration. This is done by back-dragging loader bucket teeth across the soil prior to placing the aggregate subbase. This loose layer will receive subbase or base aggregate compacted into it to reduce the risk of surface settlement.

Additional resources and technical specifications online at www.icpi.org.

Source: ICPI Tech Spec, issue number 18
INSTALL GEOTEXTILES, IMPERMEABLE LINERS AND DRAIN PIPES IF REQUIRED IN THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Geotextiles are used in some permeable pavement applications per the design engineer. If there are no concrete curbs and soil is restraining the sides of the base/subbase at its perimeter, then geotextile should be applied to prevent lateral migration of soil into the base/subbase aggregates. Geotextile is applied vertically against the soil with at least 1 foot (0.3 m) extending horizontally under the subbase and resting on the soil subgrade. A minimum 1-foot (0.3 m) overlap is recommended in stronger subgrade soils and 2-feet (0.6 m) overlap on poor-draining weaker soils (CBR<5%).

Drain pipes are installed according to plans and specifications and should be rigid PVC. Designs should have curb cut-outs or drain pipes from the PICP entering swales or storm sewer catch basins to handle overflow conditions.

Place and compact the aggregate subbase

Subbase material should be spread in minimum 6-inch (150 mm) lifts. Compaction is typically done with a 10 ton (9 T) steel vibratory roller or a 13,500 lbf (60 kN) plate compactor. Greater lift thicknesses are normal (e.g., 12 inch or 0.3 m) when using either of these compactors. When using a roller, the first two passes are in vibratory mode and the last two are in static mode. Compaction is completed when no visible movement can be seen in the base when rolled by the compactor.

INSTALL CURBS OR OTHER EDGE RESTRAINTS

For pedestrian areas and residential driveways, an edge restraint option is using compacted, dense-graded berms around PICP perimeter with plastic or metal edging fastened to their surface. The dense-graded base is a foundation for metal or plastic edging secured with steel spikes. These edge restraints are installed on the dense-graded berms in a manner identical to those on interlocking concrete pavement driveways. The edge restraint contains some of the bedding layer such that at least the bottom half of the pavers is also contained by the edging.
Place and compact the aggregate base

The ASTM No. 57 base layer is spread and compacted as one 4-inch (100 mm) lift. Like the subbase aggregate, the initial passes with the roller can be with vibration to consolidate the base material or a plate compactor also can be used to compact the No. 57 base layer. Surface tolerance of the compacted No. 57 stone shall be ± ¼-inch (19 mm) over a 10 feet (3 m) straightedge.

Place and screed the bedding layer

When subbase and base lifts are compacted the surface should then be topped with a 1½- to 2-inch (50 mm) thick layer of No. 8 crushed stone bedding. This layer is screeded and leveled over the No. 57 base. Metal rails are placed on the compacted No. 57 layer and are used to guide screeding elevations. The surface tolerance of the screeded No. 8 bedding material should be ± ¼-inch over 10 feet (±10 mm over 3 m). Install the pavers manually or with mechanical installation equipment.

Geotextiles are used in some permeable pavement applications per the design engineer. If there are no concrete curbs and soil is restraining the sides of the base/subbase at its perimeter, then geotextile should be applied to prevent lateral migration of soil into the base/subbase aggregates. Geotextile is applied vertically against the soil with at least 1 foot (0.3 m) extending horizontally under the subbase and resting on the soil subgrade. A minimum 1-foot (0.3 m) overlap is recommended in stronger subgrade soils and 2-feet (0.6 m) overlap on poor-draining weaker soils (CBR<5%).

Drain pipes are installed according to plans and specifications and should be rigid PVC. Designs should have curb cutouts or drain pipes from the PICP entering swales or storm sewer catch basins to handle overflow conditions.

Place and compact the aggregate subbase

Subbase material should be spread in minimum 6-inch (150 mm) lifts. Compaction is typically done with a 10 ton (9 T) steel vibratory roller or a 13,500 lbf (60 kN) plate compactor. Greater lift thicknesses are normal (e.g., 12 inch or 0.3 m) when using either of these compactors. When using a roller, the first two passes are in vibratory mode and the last two are in static mode. Compaction is completed when no visible movement can be seen in the base when rolled by the compactor.

After screeding the bedding material, the pavers are placed on this layer. Paver installation can be by hand or with mechanical equipment. Border courses consisting of mostly whole (uncut) pavers are typically used against curbs at PICP edges and at transitions to other pavement surfaces. Paving units abutting border courses should be cut to fill spaces prior to compaction. Cuts should provide gaps around the entire perimeter of the stone that are consistent with the typical joint size — this will allow for proper interlock between units and prevent direct paver-on-paver contact. Cut units should be no smaller than one-third of a whole unit if subject to vehicular traffic.

PICP paver compaction shows that pavers need to be set about ¾-inch (19 mm) above their final elevation before compaction and ¾-inch (10 mm) after compaction to account for downward movement.
Fill the paver joints and sweep the surface clean
The paver joints are filled with ASTM No. 8, 9 or 89 stone. Depending on the PICP area, spreading and sweeping can be done with shovels and brooms, or larger areas with machines, sweeping into the paver joints with powered brooms or sweepers. Once the joints are full (within ¼-inch or 6 mm of the paver surface), the surface must be swept clean prior to compaction as loose stones on the surface can mar the pavers when in contact with a plate compactor.

Compact the pavers
After the PICP surface is swept clean, compact it with a plate compactor. Make a minimum of two passes with the second pass in a perpendicular direction from the first pass. The plate compactor should exert a minimum 5,000 lbf (22 kN) at 75-90 Hz.

Top up joints with joint filling stone as needed and sweep the surface clean
Compaction can cause some settlement of the aggregates inside the joints. If the aggregates are more than ¼-inch (6 mm) from the paver surface, they should be topped up to this level with additional aggregates.
# AQUA-BRIC® TYPE I

## Shapes & Sizes

Aqua-Bric | 80mm

5 x 10 x 3½

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## Pallet Information / Estimating Chart

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## Complementary Border Options

Example of Soldier Course:

Example of Sailor Course:

Product Suggestions:
Mega Stone
NOTES:
AutoCAD® hatch pattern files can be downloaded from belgard.com for use in architectural drawings.

Some patterns may not necessarily reflect the percentages of stone sizes within a particular pallet. In some cases you may have extras in one or more of the sizes. This must be accounted for in your planning and design.

Percentages are based on area by paver. For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
## AQUALINE™ SERIES

### SHAPES & SIZES

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### PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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| 4½ x 9 | 80MM | |
|--------|------| |
| 4½ x 9 x 3½ | 90 | 11.25 | 8 | 320 | 120 | 240 | 40 | 3.55 | .281 | 401.25 | 3210 |

### COMPLIMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS

**Product Suggestions:**
Aqualine 4½ x 9

**Example of Soldier Course:**

![Soldier Course Example](image)

**Example of Sailor Course:**

![Sailor Course Example](image)
NOTES:
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AQUALINE™ SERIES
3-PIECE Box Pattern

14% 4½ x 4½ x 3⅛
29% 4½ x 9 x 3⅛
57% 9 x 9 x 3⅛

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For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
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Percentages are based on area by paver. For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
### SHAPES & SIZES

**Turfstone**

`15\frac{3}{4} x 23\frac{5}{8} x 3\frac{1}{8}`

### PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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**NOTES:**

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For more pattern options visit Belgard.com/products/pavers.
### SHAPES & SIZES

**3-Piece | 60mm | Rockwood**
- 3¼" x 7½" x 2½"
- 7¾" x 7¾" x 2½"
- 7¾" x 11⅜" x 2½"

**4-Piece | 60mm | Clarksville**
- 3¼" x 7½" x 2½"
- 7¾" x 7¾" x 2½"
- 7¾" x 11⅜" x 2½"
- 11⅛" x 11⅛" x 2½"

### PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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### COMPLEMENTARY BORDER OPTIONS

**Product Suggestions:**
- Dublin Cobble 6 x 9
- Holland Stone
- Princeton 6x9

**Example of Soldier Course:**

![Example of Soldier Course](image)

**Product Suggestions:**
- Holland Stone
- Lafitt Paver
- Urbana Stone

**Example of Sailor Course:**

![Example of Sailor Course](image)
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PORCELAIN PAVERS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PORCELAIN PAVER INSTALLATION GUIDE

76  Porcelain Paver Advantages
76  Specialty Tools for Porcelain Paver Install
77  Cleaning and Maintenance Instructions
77  Porcelain Paver Installation

PORCELAIN PAVERS

80  Noon
81  Turin
82  Verona
PORCELAIN PAVERS

Belgard Porcelain Pavers are formed by pressing, followed by vitrification: this process involves the total fusion into a single material made from natural raw materials (sand, quartz, feldspars, kaolin, clays and inorganic pigments) which, fired at temperatures above 1226.67º C (2240º F), are transformed into a product with exceptional hardness, ultra-low absorption rate and unmatchable mechanical characteristics. Belgard porcelain pavers are eco-compatible and ecolabel-certified. Each unit is 20mm (0.7874") standard thickness or ¾” nominal thickness and is durable enough to withstand use in exterior applications.

PORCELAIN PAVERS ADVANTAGES:
• **Freeze thaw resistant**—They are 100% frost-free and their properties remain unaltered at temperatures ranging from -51.1° to +60° C (-60° F to +140°F).
• **Color durability**—Color is fused by vitrification, becomes an integral part of the porcelain surface and is not affected by elements.
• **Easy installation**—Perfect fit and for fast installs.
• **Low absorption rate**—Spills, salt and other materials will not seep into pours.
• **Easy to clean**—Household cleaners can be used to wipe down spills and dirt; can even be pressure washed with a low pressure washing device* (see pressure washing warning below).*
• **Stylish**—Matches what homeowners are currently doing inside the home.
• **Durable**—High breakage loads of up to 3,587 lbs (1,627 kg) per foot based on ASTM-C648.
• **Resistant**—High compressive strength and ultra-low absorption rate creates a dense surface that resists mold, moss, dirt and other staining.
• **Skid-resistant**—Structured paver top textures create slip resistant surfaces for safety; perfect for around pools/spas or in wet climates.
• **Modular Design**—Superior accuracy in dimensional sizing and linear sides, the slabs allow for perfectly executed installations with tight and accurate lines.
• **Light weight**—16.8 kg (37 lbs) for the 24”x24” paver permit for easy installation, removal and serviceability and even reusability (Excluding adhered installations).
• Available in colors that have an SRI that qualifies for a LEED certification. The SRI on some units ranges between 60-80. To receive LEED credit, the SRI must be at least 29.
• **Impermeable**—Deicing salt and other deicing materials can be used without concern of damage.

*S It is important that all pressure washing of your porcelain pavers be done with a low pressure washer with a maximum of 1600 psi and nothing more powerful. When pressure washing your installation, care should be taken to prevent damage to the grout (adhesive and grout installations) and some re-sanding will be necessary when power washing an installation with sand or polymeric sand joints.

SPECIALTY TOOLS FOR PORCELAIN PAVER CONSTRUCTION:
• **Wet cut tile saw** equipped with a diamond blade manufactured for wet cutting porcelain.
  The saw should be designed to safely cut a 24 inch length porcelain paver.
• A paver clamp for easy handling, which can be used to both install and remove pavers.
• The use of gloves is highly recommended while handling and installing porcelain slabs.
• Appropriate notched trowels and grout float tools for cementitious adhesive and grout installation. The appropriate tool selection would be based on the adhesive and grout manufacturer’s recommendation.
• **Pallets of porcelain pavers** are manufactured and shipped with a Heavy Duty plastic protective pallet cover and the individual porcelain pavers are packaged in protective card board boxes. To prevent damage to your pavers, do not remove the protective card board boxes until you are ready to install them.
• **Caution:** Removing pavers from their protective packaging and handling multiple loose stones together creates the possibility for chipping.

Once the Heavy Duty plastic pallet covers have been removed from the pallet, the unused boxed pavers should be protected from the elements to insure the integrity of the protective cardboard boxes.
CLEANING & MAINTENANCE FOR PORCELAIN PRODUCTS

Post-laying cleaning is obligatory after on site works. Inadequate or late removal of the grouting used on the joints can leave marks difficult to remove and create, on the flooring, a cement film able to absorb all types of dirt, thus giving the impression that it is the material that has become dirty.

It is indispensable to dissolve and remove these residues completely using buffered acids diluted in water (follow the instructions on the packs of the products used), which must then be removed completely and quickly, rinsing the floor with plenty of water to avoid residues or drops on the floor which could damage the tiles.

Allow the product to act on the wet floor, without letting it dry and rubbing it with colorless rags. Next, rinse it thoroughly with water to ensure that the floor is free of detergent residues. If necessary, repeat the operation.

We suggest performing a preliminary wash on a sample surface of a few square meters; if the test is successful, extend clearing over the entire surface. When you have done the above wash, carry out a basic or alkaline wash using degreasing detergents. This is because acid can leave grease on the floor, which could contribute to retaining dirt.

PORCELAIN PAVER INSTALLATION

Each of the following option details will include specific information relative to the selected installation. Base thicknesses vary between different geographical and climatic locations and the contractor will be installing typical base thicknesses for paving installations in their location.

Installing porcelain pavers requires the bedding course sand to be pre-compacted and then struck off with a screed to the required thickness as shown in the detail drawings. The porcelain pavers are not compacted and therefore the sand layer beneath them requires pre-compaction. Do not compact dry sand, but insure the sand has a 5 to 6% moisture content so that it will compact cohesively and allow for a smooth strike off finish.

INSTALLATION INFORMATION THAT MUST BE FOLLOWED:

- NEVER compact porcelain pavers with a plate compactor.
- ALWAYS pre-compact and strike off your sand leveling course before installing your porcelain pavers in sand set installations.
- Porcelain pavers should only be wet cut with a tile saw equipped with a wet cut porcelain blade.
- NEVER install porcelain pavers without the required 4mm spacing between them.

The porcelain pavers should never be installed with a porcelain to porcelain contact. Plastic 4mm spacers (shown at right) should be used on Sand Set and Permeable installations. The photo on the left illustrates the spacer installed in a perspective to support and space 4 paver corners and the photo on the right illustrates the installed spacer snapped apart (as designed) to form Space T that supports 2 paver corners. This versatility will permit your porcelain pavers to be installed in a stack bond pattern, a running bond patterns as well as a flush installation against another structure.

- For a 100 sf. project, approximately 34 spacers are needed; this allows for overages if needed.
**SAND SET OVER COMPACTED ROAD BASE INSTALLATION (PEDESTRIAN FOOT TRAFFIC)**

**INSTALLATION NOTES:**
- Follow the detailed drawing above
- Base material is to be over based 6 to 8 inches beyond the edge of the pavement.
- Precompact the sand bedding course and screed to 1-in thickness with smooth surface
- The required edge restraint system is a low profile edge restraint with a vertical height of 1½-in as shown in the drawing.
- Insure that pavement is constructed with a 1½ to 2% slope that it is pitched away from any building.
- Insure the plastic 4mm spacers are installed at all corners of the installed pavers.

Belgard porcelain pavers can also be installed as a permeable system. Replace sand with 2 inch thick bedding course or ¾ inch crushed open grade aggregate. Replace ¾ minus base with ¾ crushed open grade aggregate.

**SAND SET OVER CONCRETE OVERLAY INSTALLATION (PEDESTRIAN FOOT TRAFFIC)**

**INSTALLATION NOTES:**
- The required edge restraint system is a low profile edge restraint with a vertical height of 1½ inches as shown in the drawing.
- Precompact the sand bedding course and screed to 1-in thickness with smooth surface
- Mechanically anchor edge restraint into the concrete base.
- Insure geotextile is installed directly on top of the concrete to contain the bedding sand.
- Insure that pavement is constructed with a 1½ to 2 percent slope and that it is pitched away from any building.
- Insure the plastic 4mm spacers are installed at all corners of the installed pavers.
CEMENTITIOUS ADHESIVE OVERLAY, CONCRETE BASE INSTALLATION (LIGHT VEHICULAR TRAFFIC)

INSTALLATION NOTES:
• Insure that pavement is constructed with a 2% slope and that it is pitched away from any building.
• For Cementitious adhesive and grout installation, refer to the manufacturer’s technical instructions and specifically as they relate to outdoor installations.
• For concrete foundation slabs that are not large enough to require contraction / control joints, a minimum 4mm (1/8” to 3/16”) grout joint is acceptable, but for larger concrete foundation slabs that do require contraction / control joints, the joint width should be a 3/8”. It is absolutely imperative that all contraction / control joints be located in the joint line of installed porcelain pavers and not beneath a paver.
• Caution: If a Porcelain Paver is installed over a control joint, the paver will reflectively crack along the contraction / control joint beneath it.

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SHAPES & SIZES

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WALLS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

WALL INSTALLATION GUIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Segmental Retaining Wall Types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Allan Block Installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Wall Estimation for 6” Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Castlemanor Installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Diamond 9D Estimating Charts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Tandem Wall System Installation</td>
</tr>
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For more indepth information see page 164

WALLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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SEGMENTAL RETAINING WALL TYPES

Segmental retaining walls typically fall into one of three categories.

GRAVITY RETAINING WALL

The first category — a gravity wall — is a retaining wall that does not use soil reinforcement. A gravity wall has height limitations specific to each product. An advantage of this type of retaining wall is that it requires a smaller work area behind the wall. A gravity wall relies on the weight and setback of the block to resist the soil forces being exerted on the wall.

GEOSYNTHETIC-REINFORCED RETAINING WALL

The second category is a geosynthetic-reinforced wall, which needs to be designed by a qualified engineer. There are (theoretically) no height limitations with reinforced retaining walls, and they are used in larger applications. It requires more work area behind the structure.

The block of soil is stabilized by introducing reinforcement layers into the soil mass behind the facing units. The larger the stabilized soil mass, the more soil can be retained or held back. The geogrid in the soil extends past the theoretical failure plane and serves to create a large, rectangular mass of block and soil, restraining the retained soil.

ANCHORPLEX® SYSTEM

The third category is the Anchorplex system, which offers a unique, nonconventional solution to problematic wall construction sites. It is a retaining wall built with Anchor™ products and structural backfill specified by Anchor Wall Systems, and backed by engineering support tools developed by Anchor.

Use of the Anchorplex system completely eliminates the need for the construction of a mechanically stabilized earth zone behind the wall facing and requires substantially less excavation than is usually necessary in geosynthetic-reinforced wall construction.

Contact Anchor Wall Systems at 1-877-295-5415 for more information about designing and building with the Anchorplex system.
OTHER SEGMENTAL WALL APPLICATIONS

INDEPENDENT TERRACED WALLS

For each wall to be independent of others, they must be built using a 2:1 ratio. The upper wall must be built a distance away from the lower wall of at least twice the height of the lower wall. In addition, the upper wall must also be equal to or less than the height of the lower wall. Exceptions to this general rule include weak soil conditions or where slopes exist above, below or between wall locations. For example, if the lower terrace is 4 feet tall, the distance between the terraces must be at least 8 feet and the upper wall must not be higher than 4 feet.

Proper drainage is vital to maintaining stable, long-lasting terraced walls. A drainpipe must be installed so that the water is directed around or under the lower wall. Never place the drainpipe outlet for the upper wall above or behind the lower wall.

DEPENDENT TERRACED WALLS

When the distance between the lower and upper walls is less than twice the height of the lower wall, the walls become structurally dependent on each other. In this situation, it is important to take global stability into account, incorporating additional reinforcement — and longer layers — into the wall plan. In addition, structurally dependent walls require even more excavation, backfill and time. So plan ahead and be sure to check the wall plan for specific requirements. For structurally dependent walls, consult with a qualified engineer.
## AB COLLECTION®

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### SHAPES & SIZES

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# AB EUROPA® COLLECTION

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ESTIMATING AND DESIGNING WITH ALLAN BLOCK

Estimate and design your Allan Block project with the free available tools and apps available on allanblock.com. Enter the projects details and receive a material printout that includes everything to build the project entered. Use your smart phone or tablet to quickly estimate your retaining wall project with design and estimate apps available from the Apple App Store or Google play. Receive a detailed presentation showing the different retaining wall collections that you can choose from for your project. Also included are detailed cross section drawings and complete material estimate information you can bring to your local supplier that is provided.

RETAINING WALL INSTALLATION

BASE PREPARATION

- To start your layout, place stakes to represent the location of the front of the wall. Using a string line or paint, mark out the entire length. A garden hose is an excellent tool to use when laying out curved walls.
- Excavate the area by removing all surface vegetation and organic materials from the area. These cannot be used as backfill material.
- If reinforcement is needed excavate behind the wall to accommodate the design length of the geogrid. Refer to your approved plans for exact length.
- Starting at the lowest point, dig a base trench the length of the wall.
- Dig a base trench 24 in. (600 mm) wide the length of the wall.** The depth of the trench will be 6 in. (150 mm) plus an additional 1 in. (25 mm) for each 1 ft. (300 mm) of wall height for the amount of buried block that is needed.**
- Compact the base trench making a minimum of two passes with a walk behind plate compactor.
- Foundation soils at the bottom of the base trench must be firm and solid. If the soils are made up of heavy clay or wet soils, or the areas have been previously excavated, remove this material and replace with a granular material, compacting in 8 in. (200 mm) lifts or less.
- ** For walls under 4 ft. (1.2 m) dig the base trench 18 in. wide (460 mm) and 4 in. deep (100 mm) plus additional to account for the amount of buried block needed.

BASE MATERIAL

- A drain pipe is required for any reinforced wall, gravity walls over 4 ft. (1.2 m) tall or sites with poor drainage. Place the drain pipe at the lowest possible point toward the back of the trench and vent to daylight every 50 ft. (15 m). See approved plans for location and specifications.
- Place a minimum of 6 in. (150 mm) of wall rock in the base trench and rake smooth.
- Compact the wall rock making a minimum of two passes with a plate compactor.
- Check the entire length for level, and adjust as needed.
INSTALL BASE COURSE
- Begin the base course at the lowest wall elevation.
- Place all blocks with the raised front lip facing up and forward on the base material in the center of the base trench.
- Check and adjust each block for level and alignment as it is installed. Check the blocks for level frequently from side-to-side and front-to-back. Verify the proper position of all the AB blocks by examining a string line across the back of the blocks or by sighting down the back of the raised front lip.
- Make minor adjustments by tapping the AB blocks with a dead blow hammer or by placing up to 0.5 in. (13 mm) of coarse sand under the blocks.
- Irregularities in the base course become larger as the wall stacks up. Careful attention to a straight and level base course will ensure a quality finished wall.

BACKFILLING AND COMPACTION
- Fill in the area in front of the blocks with on-site soils. This will keep the base course blocks from shifting while filling and compacting.
- Fill the hollow cores of the base course and 12 in. (300 mm) behind the block with wall rock to the height of the block.
- Use infill or approved on-site soils to backfill behind the wall rock in lifts of no more than 8 in. (200 mm).
- Use a plate compactor to consolidate the wall rock directly behind the block then compact in a path parallel to the wall, working from the back of the block to the back of the excavated area with a minimum of 2 passes.
- Check the base course for level and adjust as necessary.
- Every course after the first course requires compaction starting on the block.

ADDITIONAL COURSES
- Remove all excess material from the top surface of all blocks. This can be done when installing the next course of block, by sliding the block into place.
- Stack the next course of blocks so that the vertical seams are offset from the blocks below by at least 1/4 the length of the block.
- Check each block for level and alignment and make adjustments as needed.
- Fill the hollow cores and 12 in. (300 mm) behind the block with wall rock to the height of the block.
- Use infill or approved on-site soils to backfill behind the wall rock in lifts of no more than 8 in. (200 mm).
- From the 2nd course and above use a plate compactor to compact directly on the blocks as well as the area behind the blocks. Compact in lifts of 8 in. (200 mm) or less.
- Repeating these steps, complete the wall to the desired height. On the last course, fill behind the blocks with organic soils in place of infill or approved on-site soils. This will assist in any plantings above the wall and also to direct water from running behind the blocks.
INSTALL REINFORCEMENT

• Once the base course is complete, begin installing the first layer of AB Reinforcement Grid. When using the AB or AB Europa Collection, begin by placing the edge of the geogrid against the back of the raised front lip and rolling it out along the wall. Refer to your approved plans for exact size and location.

• Stack the next course of blocks so that the vertical seams are offset from the blocks below by at least 1/4 the length of the block.

• Sight down the wall line to check for alignment. Blocks may be adjusted slightly to form straight lines or smooth flowing curves.

• Pull on the back of the geogrid to remove any slack. If necessary, stake it in place. Never drive or compact directly on the geogrid. This will cause damage to the geogrid.

BACKFILLING AND COMPACTION

• Install wall rock in the block cores and 12 in. (300 mm) behind the block. Use infill or approved on-site soils to backfill behind the wall rock to the height of the block.

• The wall rock and infill soils behind the wall must be properly compacted using a plate compactor. Compact in lifts of 8 in. (200 mm) or less, this time starting on the block and working in a path that runs parallel to the block and towards the back of the excavated area. Always make a minimum of two passes with a plate compactor. Compaction should be continued to achieve solid, movement-free soil.

• Remove all excess material from the top surface of all blocks. This prepares a clean, smooth surface for placement of the next course.

• Additional Courses

• Continue installing your next courses of block using the steps shown above. Per your approved plans, install geogrid on every other course of the wall.

• Using these steps complete the wall to the desired height. On the last course, fill behind the blocks with organic soils in place of infill or approved on-site soils. This will assist in any plantings above the wall and also to direct water from running behind the blocks.
For complete pattern wall installation see allanblock.com. Pattern wall installation using the same process as shown with a few tips and tricks to account for the multiple block shapes.

• **The base course should always use a full course of full-sized blocks.** This will speed the leveling and installation of the first course.
• Check your approved plans if geogrid is required, follow directions shown above.
• Stack the first course of the 2 course pattern on top of the geogrid and/or the base course.
• Check blocks for level, and make adjustments as needed. Remove slack, stake grid in place.
• Install the wall rock in the block cores and 12 in. (300 mm) behind the blocks to the height of the first course of the pattern.
• Compact inside the block cores using a shovel handle. Check blocks for level.
• Use infill or approved on-site soils to backfill behind the wall rock in 8 in. (200 mm) lifts or less. Check blocks for level.
• Compact the wall rock and infill materials behind the block in 8 in. (200 mm) lifts or less in the same process as shown above.
• Install the remainder of the 2 course pattern following the same instructions as above. When pattern section completed, level and adjust as needed.
• Backfill with infill soils and wall rock and compact. At pattern completion, run the plate compactor on top of the block to compact the wall rock in the block cores, as shown above.
• Install the next pattern section in the same process offset from the pattern below.

See allanblock.com for full details and pattern options.
REINFORCEMENT CHART

Match your wall to the conditions below to find which width and the number of layers of AB Reinforcement Grid you will need. To determine the number of rolls needed, multiply the length of your wall (in feet) by the number of layers needed, and then divide by 50 (the length of a roll of AB Reinforcement Grid). Typically most soils will be considered clay, for sandy conditions outlined in the table the soil must be a clean, granular material.

TABLE AB GRID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition Above Wall</th>
<th>Wall Height**</th>
<th>AB Stones of the AB Collection Only</th>
<th>AB Collection (exclude AB Stones)</th>
<th>AB Europa Collection</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>SANDY SOIL</td>
<td>CLAY SOIL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of Layers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6 FT</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>6 FT</td>
<td>4</td>
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The Table AB Grid is based on clay soil having an internal friction angle of 27° (Ref) or better and a sandy soil having an internal friction angle of 32° (Ref) or better. Soil reinforcement increases the strength of the wall by creating a reinforced mass of soil behind the blocks. The weight of the reinforced soil mass combines with the blocks for a heavier, stronger wall. Table AB Grid is for estimating geogrid quantities only. For walls in the surcharge loading category above, on the last (top) layer of geogrid, it is typical to lengthen this grid by an additional 2 ft. To achieve these longer grid lengths, the Allan Block reinforcing grid must be installed perpendicular to the wall (rolled out from the front of the block to the back of the excavated area).

* The surcharge loading category above assumes a solid surface such as concrete, asphalt or pavers having a suitable supporting subgrade.
CURVES & CORNERS

When placing geogrid along curving walls, the geogrid should follow the back of the lip. Simply slit the geogrid with a utility knife and either feather out or overlap to follow the curve.

BUILDING CURVES

Curved and serpentine walls are simple to build. Allan Block’s patented design allows for easy installation of both inside and outside curves. Most curves can be built with no cutting involved.

Try to maintain an offset of the vertical seams by at least ¼ of the block length from the courses below for both inside and outside curves. Cutting a block in half or using the half width blocks – AB Jumbo Junior from the AB Collection or AB Palermo from the AB Europa Collection, will assist in creating a proper offset.

Before constructing your wall, layout the design using a garden hose or paint. Measure the radius of each curve and refer to the radius chart. Select blocks that will fit your design or adjust your design to fit the blocks you have selected. As a rule, gentle sweeping curves produce more aesthetically pleasing walls.

INSIDE CURVES

• To build a flowing inside curve, keep the front of the blocks tight together and fan out the blocks keeping the space consistent between the backs of the blocks.

OUTSIDE CURVES

• To build smooth outside curves, remove one or both of the “wings” from the back of the blocks and tighten the radius of the curve. To obtain a clean break, hit the back of the wings with a hammer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT(S)</th>
<th>SETBACK</th>
<th>WALL HEIGHT</th>
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<tr>
<td>AB Stones</td>
<td>12°</td>
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<td>AB Classic</td>
<td>6°</td>
<td>4-FT 3-IN</td>
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<td>AB Dover</td>
<td>6°</td>
<td>5-FT 1-IN</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB Barcelona</td>
<td>6°</td>
<td>3-FT 5-IN</td>
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</table>

Use this chart to find the minimum recommended radius at base of the wall.

All radius lengths, dimensions and setbacks are approximate.
CORNERS WITH THE AB OR AB EUROPA COLLECTION
Whenever possible we recommend using curves instead of corners for a smooth flowing look to your landscape.

INSIDE CORNERS
Standard blocks are easily modified to build inside corners. You will need a concrete saw with a masonry blade to make the necessary cuts (a good chisel will work too).
- Using your saw or chisel, remove the raised lip from one block, and 1/3 from the left side of another. Set them in place at the beginning of the base course.
- Locate the adjoining wall so that the raised lip on the modified block is lined up with the raised lips on the opposite wall. Finish installing the entire base course in both directions.
- Modify two more blocks, this time remove the raised lip from one block, and the right third from another. Use these blocks to start the second course.
- Continue the process to the top of the wall, alternating as you go.
- Cut caps at 45 degree angles to complete the inside corner and give the wall a custom finished look.

OUTSIDE CORNERS
AB Corner Blocks are all you need to make an outside corner. Always build your walls by starting at the corners and working out. AB Corner Blocks are manufactured with a 12° setback. With some minor adjustments, the blocks can work with any setback.
- Set the first corner block in place and install the two perpendicular base courses. Level, backfill and compact.
- Place an alternating corner block on the second course and set the entire second course of block in both directions. Level, backfill and compact again.
- Repeat as often as needed to the top of the wall.
- Cut caps at 45 degree angles to complete the outside corner and give the wall a custom finished look.

MODIFYING CORNERS
AB Corner Blocks are manufactured to be used with AB Stones, a 12 degree setback wall. With some adjustments they can be modified to work with AB Classic walls (6 degree setback) and AB Vertical walls (3 degree setback). Some manufacturers make these adjustments, check with your local representative for availability.

ADJUSTMENT FOR 6° SETBACK
- Increase the depth of the notch by 0.5-in for a total depth of 1.625-in

ADJUSTMENT FOR 3° SETBACK
- Increase the depth of the notch by 0.5-in for a total depth of 1.625-in
ALLAN BLOCK WALL SYSTEMS OFFER A VARIETY OF OPTIONS FOR STAIRWAYS.

Stairs can be designed with flowing curves or straight lines. Curved sidewalls create a softer, natural look. Straight sidewalls and corners offer a crisp, traditional style; however they require AB Corner Blocks and take more time and custom cutting to build.

BREAK UP LONG SETS OF STEPS WITH LANDINGS.

INCLUDE SWITCHBACKS TO LET YOU MEANDER UP THE HILL.

DROP IN A TURN AND A LANDING TO BREAK THE STAIR LINE

TACKLE YOUR SLOPE

Match your stairway design to the natural grade of your slope. With Allan Block, you get an 8-in rise and a 12-in run.*

On steep slopes, keep the blocks tight together.

On gentle slopes, add pavers or other materials to increase the depth of the tread and length of the run.

Landings can soften a long stairway and provide an easy way to tie sets of steps together.

HOW MANY STEPS?

To find the number of steps needed, measure the total rise of your slope in inches and divide by 8-in - the approximate height of a block.

ALWAYS CHECK LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS BEFORE BUILDING ANY TYPE OF STAIR APPLICATION.

The steps shown here are general guidelines for building stairways. By understanding the basic installation elements, stairways can be easily incorporated into the wall installation.

SALT FOR ICE REMOVAL

In northern climates the use of salt on stair tread materials made of concrete is NOT recommended as the salt will cause the block to deteriorate. Use sand instead.

DRAIN PIPE

If drain pipe is being used on your project, continue it behind the stairs at the lowest point of elevation. Do not interrupt the drain pipe at stair locations.
TAKE TIME TO BUILD IN QUALITY

Building stairs and steps requires careful planning, flexibility on the job site and an eye for detail. Be sure to allow adequate time for layout and building of stairs.

DETERMINE STAIR RISER LOCATIONS

Once the number of steps has been determined and the type of stair tread has been selected, excavate the stair location based on the rise and run.

• Mark the center of the stairway where the base stair riser will be placed. In this example the first stair riser is the continuation of the base course of the wall that the stairs are being built into.

• Each stair riser will need a minimum of 6 in. (150 mm) of base material under it that extends a minimum of 6 in. (150 mm) behind the AB block.

• Make adjustment as needed so that the finished height of the first riser is not more than 8-in high with stair tread material and final grading in place.

EXCAVATE THE BASE TRENCH AND STAIR LOCATION

• From the base stair riser location mark the remainder of the stair risers and remove the soil to meet the base material requirements. If more soil was removed than necessary during excavation, replace it with wall rock during the building process. Any excavated soils that are replaced will need to be properly compacted. If organic or wet soils are present in the base trench they must be removed and replaced with granular material.

• After the stair location has been excavated, you will prepare your base and base course just like any other wall.

• Compact the base trench making a minimum of two passes with a plate compactor.

• If a drain pipe is required in your project, continue the placement of the pipe in the trench for the base course.

• Place a minimum of 6-in of wall rock in the base trench and rake smooth.

• Compact the wall rock making a minimum of two passes with a plate compactor.

• Check for level, and adjust as needed.

INSTALL THE BASE COURSE

• Place the blocks with the raised front lip facing up and near the front of the trench.

• Check each block for level from side-to-side and front-to-back. Verify the proper position of the base course by examining a string line across the back of the blocks. Make adjustments as necessary.

• Fill in the area in front of the blocks with on-site soils. This will keep the base course blocks from shifting while filling and compacting.

• Fill the hollow cores and at least 12 in. (300 mm) behind the blocks or more to accommodate the next stair riser with wall rock.

• Use infill or approved on-site soils to fill in any additional areas behind the wall rock. The stair tread area must be level with the top of the base course of blocks.

• Use a plate compactor to compact the wall rock starting directly behind the block and working in a path parallel to the wall, working from the back of the block, over the stair tread area, to the back of the excavated area. Always compact in 8-in lifts or less.
INSTALL FIRST STAIR RISER

- Measure the distance for the placement of the first stair riser making sure that the blocks are parallel with the base course in front. Place the blocks on top of the compacted stair tread area making sure to allow for 6-in of wall rock behind the blocks.
- To ensure the blocks will be level with the corresponding wall, place a block on the wall as a reference point and level from that block to the blocks being used for the stair treads.
- Level and adjust as necessary.
- To curve the wall out from the stair location, break the wings off the backs of the blocks and place them tight together, following the layout on your approved plans.

BACKFILL AND COMPACT

- Fill in the area in front of the first stair riser with a small amount of wall rock. This will keep the blocks from shifting while filling and compacting.
- Fill the hollow cores and at least 12-in behind the blocks or enough to accommodate the next stair riser with wall rock.
- Then compact and level the wall rock as previously done.

ADDITIONAL STEPS

- Repeat these steps for each stair riser.
- Once all the steps are in place, install the selected stair tread material to finish your stairway.

STAIR TREAD OPTIONS

- Allan Blocks patented front lip provides a built-in edging that works well with AB Capstones, pavers, and poured concrete.
- When using a rigid dimension tread material such as AB Capstones or pavers, carefully plan the stair dimensions to reduce the amount of cutting required. Ensure stair treads are secured in place with a high strength flexible masonry adhesive for safe use.

1. HOW MANY WALL UNITS ARE NEEDED?

Determine the square footage of the total wall, including the buried base course. Wall square footage (SF) = length (L) x height (H).

Block: SF x 1.39 = _______ # units
     x .67 Retaining (using of each size)

2. HOW MANY CAP UNITS WILL I NEED?

Convert wall length (L) to inches: L x 12 = _____ L in inches (LI). Cap factor (CF) = cap front inches + cap back inches / 2. (Additional caps will be needed for elevation changes and curves, factor 10%).

LI ÷ CF = _______ caps.

3. HOW MUCH GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCEMENT STRUCTURAL BACKFILL DO I NEED?

Choose the appropriate estimating chart based on your project conditions. For curved walls add 10%. See page(s) XXX for charts.
WALLS

ESTIMATION INFORMATION FOR 6” PRODUCTS

For project material estimating, use the formulas listed in each step.

1. WALL UNIT ESTIMATING
Determine the square footage of the total wall, including buried base course. Wall square footage (SF) = length (L) x height (H).

Straight Face: SF x 1.39 = # units
Retaining (using of each size) x .67
Freestanding (using of each size) x .71

3-way: SF x 1.49 = # units

2. CAP ESTIMATING
Convert wall length (L) to inches: L x 12 = L in inches (LI). Cap factor (CF) = cap front inches + cap back inches ÷ 2. (Additional caps will be needed for elevation changes and curves.)

LI ÷ CF = # caps

3. LEVELING PAD AGGREGATE ESTIMATING
Leveling pad aggregate is a compactible base material of 3/4-inch minus (with fines). The leveling pad extends at least 6 inches in front of and behind the wall units and is at least 6 inches deep after compaction. Wall length in feet (L) ÷ 27 x 1.1 = cubic yards (CY).

CY x 1.6 = tons

4. DRAINAGE AGGREGATE ESTIMATING
Drainage aggregate is clear, 1-inch crushed stone (with no fines).

The drainage column extends 12 inches behind the wall units. Wall length (L) x total wall height (H) = square feet (SF) ÷ 27 x 1.1 = cubic yards (CY).

CY x 1.6 = tons

5. GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCEMENT ESTIMATING
Choose the appropriate estimating chart based on your project conditions.

For curved walls add 10% to quantities.
## SHAPES & SIZES

**Freestanding**

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**Retaining**

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**Corner/Column**

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## PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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SHAPES & SIZES

**Wall Units**
- 6 x 6/4 x 10
- 6 x 12/10 x 10
- 6 x 16/14 x 10

**Pins**
- 6" L x 3/8" D approx. 3.5 pins per sq. ft.

**Cap**
- 3 x 10 x 12

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**PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART**

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# CASTLEMANOR® RUSTIC

**RESIDENTIAL** | **COMMERCIAL** | **STEPS** | **COLUMNS** | **FIRE PITS** | **KITCHEN** | **FREESTANDING WALL** | **RETAINING WALL**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓

## SHAPES & SIZES

**Wall Units**
- 6 x 6/4 x 10
- 6 x 12/10 x 10
- 6 x 16/14 x 10

**Pins**
- 6” L x 3/8” D approx. 3.5 pins per sq. ft.

**Cap**
- 3 x 10 x 12

## PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
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<th>SOFT/LAYER</th>
<th>LAYER/PALLET</th>
<th>UNITS/PALLET</th>
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| CAP |
| 3 x 10 x 12 | 59.76 | - | 6 | 72 | 12 | - | - | 1.2 | - | 347 | 2083 |

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BASE COURSE

• This is the most important step in the installation process.
• Begin laying block at the lowest elevation of the wall, whenever possible.
• Place first block with the wide side to the front and level, front to back and side to side; lay subsequent blocks in the same manner. When using the center pin channel, units should be pitched back \( \frac{1}{16} \)-inch for each foot of wall height.
• Align string line with the center channel to check for proper alignment. See Diagram 1.
• Place the blocks side by side, with wide side to the front and make sure the blocks are in full contact with the leveling pad. Level front to back and side to side. See Diagram 2.
• If the wall is on an incline, don’t slope the blocks. Step them up so they remain consistently level.
• Place soil in front of the base course and compact. Base course should be buried. Continue to fill and compact after each course is laid.
• Clean any debris off the top of the blocks.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEXT COURSE AND PIN PLACEMENT

• For a battered wall, place the next course of blocks and align the pin hole with the battered channel of the block on the course below. See Diagram 3.
• For a vertical wall, place the next course of blocks and align with the vertical channel of the block on the below course.
• Insert pins into the pin core of the block. See Diagram 4.
• Maintain running bond with the course below.
• Place 12 inches (minimum) of backfill aggregate behind the wall units and fill voids between the wall units. Place backfill soil and compact. Only lightweight hand operated compaction equipment is allowed within 3 feet from the back of the wall.
• Clean any debris off the top of the blocks before placement of the next course.

DRAINAGE DESIGN (PER DESIGN)

• Each project is unique. The grades on the site will determine at what level to install the drainpipe. Place the drainpipe (4-inch perforated piping) so water drains down and away from the wall into a storm drain, or daylight just above grade.
• Fill in the area behind the blocks with clean drainage aggregate, at least 1 foot from the wall. You may need to place and backfill several courses to achieve the proper drainage level. See Diagram 5.
• The outlet pipes should be spaced not more than every 50 feet and at low points of the wall. In order for the drainage aggregate to function properly, it must keep clear of regular soil fill.
REINFORCED BACKFILL PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION (PER PLAN)

- Place reinforced backfill in 6 to 8 inch loose lifts and compact to the densities specified on the approved wall constructions plans.
- Only hand operated compaction equipment is allowed within 3 feet from the back of the wall.
- If the compaction equipment is too small to achieve the required compaction, thinner lifts should be used.
- Install each subsequent course in a similar manner. Repeat procedure to the extent of the wall height.

REINFORCEMENT PLACEMENT (PER PLAN)

- Refer to the approved wall construction plans for the reinforcement type, strength, and placement location. Measure and cut the reinforcement to the lengths shown on the plans.
- Ensure the reinforced backfill is placed and compacted flush with the top of the units and is graded reasonably flat prior to reinforcement placement. Clean any debris off the top layer of blocks prior to reinforcement placement.
- The reinforcement has a primary strength direction, which must be laid perpendicular to the wall face.
- Place the reinforcement within 1 inch of the front of the units. See Diagram 6.
- Apply the next course of blocks to secure the reinforcement in place. Insert pins through the pin core. Pull the reinforcement hand taut and place staples, stakes, or fill at the back of the reinforcement tension during placement of drainage aggregate and reinforced backfill.
- Place a minimum of 6 inches of reinforced backfill prior to operating equipment above the reinforcement. Avoid sudden braking or turning on fill placed over the reinforcement.

FINISH GRADE AND SURFACE DRAINAGE

- Protect the wall with a finished grade at the top and bottom. To ensure proper water drainage away from the wall, use 6 inches of soil with low permeability and seed or plant to stabilize the surface.
- Consult the wall design engineer if water may be directed behind the wall. If needed, create a swale to divert water away from the wall. This will minimize water seeping into the soil and drainage aggregate behind the wall.

SITE CLEANING AND RESTORATION

- Brush off the wall and pick up any debris left from the construction process. Notify the job superintendent in writing of the completion and that it is ready for final inspection and acceptance.
- Planting vegetation in front and on top of the wall will help reduce the chance of erosion.
- Following these best practices for construction will ensure the success of your retaining wall system. These instructions are meant as general guidelines. Site-specific conditions may warrant additional installation requirements.
LAYING PATTERN GUIDE FOR MULTI HEIGHT RETAINING WALLS

WHEN TO USE A PATTERN
You can install the multipiece retaining wall system in a random pattern using any combination of units. Just avoid vertical lines that span more than 1 foot in height. If you are building a wall without geosynthetic reinforcement, use a pattern for inspiration or follow the pattern exactly. Pleasing random patterns can be built using an equal number of 6- and 3-inch high blocks or using an equal square footage of blocks in each size. These patterns are based on using an equal number of blocks of each size in each height.

When building a wall that includes geosynthetic reinforcement, using a pattern at the appropriate spacing eliminates the need to cut the geogrid. When using a pattern, begin at one edge laying the blocks as indicated. Install at least one repeat of the pattern to establish the pattern before proceeding to the next course.

SEQUENT™ PANEL INSTALLATION PATTERN
9-inch by 5-foot 8-inch Installation Pattern. This 9-inch high by 34-inch long installation pattern uses an equal number of units of each face size to make the panel. This installation pattern is one of many possible options. Others can be used for different appearances.

STEPPING UP THE BASE

LOWEST POINT
Walls built on a sloping grade require a stepped base. Begin excavation at the lowest point and dig a level trench into the slope until it is deep enough to accommodate the base material and one entire block.

STEP-UP
At this point, step up the height of one block and begin a new section of base trench. Continue to step-up as needed to top of slope. Always bury at least one full unit at each step.
BASE COURSE
Once the pad is compact and level, begin placing the units. Center the units on the pad and alternate the short and long faces. The ends of the units should be in contact. Level the blocks front to back and side to side. Lay subsequent blocks in the same manner. The base course must be buried below grade and should be included when calculating total wall height. See Diagram 7.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEXT COURSE AND PIN PLACEMENT
• Clean any debris off the top of the blocks
• Place the next course of blocks and align the pin core with the vertical channel of the block on the course below and maintain running bond.
• Insert pins through the pin cores. See Diagram 8.
• Repeat this process to complete the wall. Glue top two courses and caps in place with a concrete adhesive.

STRUCTURAL DESIGN ELEMENTS
Structural design elements must be used if a freestanding wall is more than 10 feet long. Structural design elements include:
• Curves
• 90-Degree Corners
• Columns

ENDING A WALL WITHOUT A COLUMN
To end a wall without a column, split the unit down the center using the split line as a guide. Alternate courses as shown until the desired height of wall is reached. Cut wall units to maintain running bond. Glue all corner pieces with a concrete adhesive. See Diagram 9.
COLUMNS
When used with a freestanding wall, a column increases wall stability. The column leveling pad should extend 6 inches beyond each column edge and be at least 6 inches deep after compaction. To build a column, place the first column unit and level front to back and side to side. Place the second perpendicular to the first. Use a square as a guide. Place the third and fourth units in a similar fashion. Make sure all units are level with each other.

Alternate the position of the column units on each course and continue placing units in this manner. Glue every course. Continue building until you've reached the desired height. Cap the column with a cap unit of your choice and glue in place.

Frequently, a 90° turn is made at a column. To build this column, cut one column unit per course. Stack column units in a rotating pattern for each course. Glue each course of column units with a concrete adhesive.
### CREEKSIDE WALL

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Columns</th>
<th>Fire Pits</th>
<th>Kitchen</th>
<th>Freestanding Wall</th>
<th>Retaining Wall</th>
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<td>✓</td>
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### SHAPES & SIZES

#### Creekside Wall Units
- 6 x 10 x 10
- 6 x 12 x 10
- 6 x 18 x 10

#### Mini Unit
- 4 x 10½ / 7 x 8

#### Cap
- 3 x 11½ / 7½ x 12½

#### Column
- 6 x 6 x 16

---

### CLARKSVILLE PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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<th>WEIGHT/PALLET LBS</th>
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# Diamond 9D

## Shapes & Sizes

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<th>Columns</th>
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## Pallet Information / Estimating Chart

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# Estimating Chart for Geosynthetic Reinforcement

**Diamond 9D® Retaining Walls**

**No Slopes / No Surcharges**

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<th>CLAY AND SILT SOIL</th>
<th>SILTY/CLAYEY SAND SOIL</th>
<th>CLEAN SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL</th>
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| \( \phi = 26^\circ \)  
\( \gamma = 120 \text{ pc} (19 \text{ kN/m}^2) \) | \( \phi = 36^\circ \)  
\( \gamma = 120 \text{ pc} (19 \text{ kN/m}^2) \) | \( \phi = 34^\circ \)  
\( \gamma = 120 \text{ pc} (19 \text{ kN/m}^2) \) |

**Total Height:**
- **1'-0" (300 mm)**
- **2'-0" (600 mm)**
- **3'-0" (900 mm)**
- **4'-0" (1200 mm)**
- **5'-0" (1500 mm)**

- **NO REINFORCEMENT REQUIRED**
### Estimating Chart for Geosynthetic Reinforcement

**Diamond 9D® Retaining Walls**

**100 PSF Surcharge**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Clay and Silty Soil</th>
<th>Silty/Clayey Sand Soil</th>
<th>Clean Sand and Gravel Soil</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \theta = 26^\circ ) ( \gamma = 120 \text{pcf} (19 \text{kN/m}^3) )</td>
<td>( \theta = 30^\circ ) ( \gamma = 120 \text{pcf} (19 \text{kN/m}^3) )</td>
<td>( \theta = 34^\circ ) ( \gamma = 120 \text{pcf} (19 \text{kN/m}^3) )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Height:**
- 1'-0" (300 mm)
- 2'-0" (600 mm)
- 3'-0" (900 mm)
- 4'-0" (1200 mm)
- 5'-0" (1500 mm)
- 6'-0" (1800 mm)

**100 PSF (2 kPa) Surcharge:**

- **No Reinforcement Required**

---

**105 PSF (3 kPa) Surcharge:**

- **No Reinforcement Required**

---

**109 PSF (5 kPa) Surcharge:**

- **No Reinforcement Required**

---

**Total Height:**
- 1'-0" (300 mm)
- 2'-0" (600 mm)
- 3'-0" (900 mm)
- 4'-0" (1200 mm)
- 5'-0" (1500 mm)
- 6'-0" (1800 mm)
### Estimating Chart for Geosynthetic Reinforcement

#### Diamond 9D® Retaining Walls

#### 3:1 Crest Slope

<table>
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<td>Silty/Clayey Sand Soil</td>
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<td>5'0&quot; (1500)</td>
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*Note: The chart provides estimates for the use of geosynthetic reinforcement for retaining walls with a 3:1 crest slope. The minimum depth of reinforcement and the height of the wall are given for different soil types.*
## Shapes & Sizes

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## Pallet Information / Estimating Chart

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<th>Units/Layer</th>
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TANDEM® WALL SYSTEM

SHAPES & SIZES

*Ashlar Tandem™ Unit 1
7 x 13 1/2 x 2 3/8

*Ashlar Tandem™ Unit 2
7 x 15 1/4 x 2 3/8

*Ashlar Tandem™ Unit 3
7 x 18 1/4 x 2 3/8

* Ashlar Units 1, 2, & 3 come mixed on one pallet.

Tandem Modular Grid
Ashlar Tandem™ Veneer Units
Modular Grid Vertical or Horizontal Application 8.31 sqft per grid
Connector 50 per bag

Tandem Column Kit
Includes 2 Steel Cages, 2 Bags of clips, & veneer units to make two columns

Ashlar Tandem™ Veneer Units
Column Grid Height 42”
Connector Lafitt Tandem Column Cap 24 x 24 x 3 1/2
(Sold Separately)

PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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ASHLAR TANDEM 3-PIECE

TANDEM CAP UNIT

15 X 24 X 3 3/4

- - - 16 2 - - - 145 290 2320

U START BASE BLOCK

3 1/2 X 18 1/2 X 12

- 1.375 - 56 - 11 77 - 7 730 2870
RETAINING WALL INSTALLATION BEST PRACTICES

STAKE OUT THE WALL
• A surveyor shall locate the proposed base of wall location. Verify the wall location with the project supervisor.

LEVELING PAD
• Excavate for the leveling pad to the lines and grades shown on the approved plans and excavate enough soil behind the wall for geosynthetic reinforcement material, if needed.
• The trench should be approximately 24 inches wide. See Diagram 1.
• Create a leveling pad of compacted base materials that extends a minimum of 6 inches in front of and 6 inches behind the base units. This leveling pad should be at least 6 inches deep after compaction. See Diagram 2.

BASE COURSE
• Install the U Start Base Block with the hand holds down. Place the blocks so the outside curve of one block fits into the curve of the block next to it. Blocks should touch.
• Level blocks front to back and side to side with a dead-blow hammer. See Diagram 3.
• The base course and 2 inches of the wall will be buried.

SYSTEM ASSEMBLY
• Assemble a retaining wall unit by applying the veneer unit to the modular blocks.
• Each modular block has a vertical tenon and each veneer has multiple mortises. The veneer units are joined to the modular blocks by simply sliding the tenon into the mortise to form a retaining wall block.
• Assembly of the retaining wall units always requires the use of two modular blocks for every veneer unit. See Diagram 4.
CONSTRUCTION OF 1ST WALL COURSE

- Clean any debris off the top of the U Start base course unit.
- Place the assembled retaining wall unit on top of the U Start Base Block making sure that the first course of wall is centered on the base block.
- For best results, refer to the laying patterns on page 5.
- Check to make sure units are level front to back and side to side on each course.
- Fill cores and voids with ¾-inch free draining aggregate prior to laying the next course of block. See Diagram 5.
- After filling the cores of the units add additional free draining aggregate behind the units extending at least 12 inches behind the blocks. Compact aggregate after each course of block is laid.

CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSEQUENT COURSES AND UNIVERSAL CLIP PLACEMENT

- Clean any debris off the top of the 1st course of wall units.
- Assemble and place the next course of wall units, maintaining a running bond.
- Insert a universal connector in each modular unit with the knuckle towards the soil. Push the connector down until it extends below the bottom of the block to create a 3/8” setback. You need one connector per modular unit.
- Push the retaining unit forward until it locks in place. See Diagram 6.
- Level unit front to back and side to side with a dead-blow hammer.
- Fill cores and voids with ¾-inch free draining aggregate prior to laying the next course of block.
- Backfill with ¾-inch free draining aggregate directly behind the block, adding 6 inches at a time followed by proper compaction. Only lightweight hand operated compaction equipment is allowed within 3 feet from the back of the wall.
- Continue each course until the project is complete.
RETAINING WALL INSTALLATION BEST PRACTICES

STEPPING UP THE BASE
- Walls built on a sloping grade require a stepped base.
- Begin excavation at the lowest point and dig a level trench into the slope until it is deep enough to accommodate the base material and one entire block.
- At this point, step up the height of one block and begin a new section of base trench. Continue to step-up as needed to top of slope. Always bury at least one full unit at each step. See Diagram 7.

DRAINAGE (PER PLAN)
- Each project is unique. The grades on the site will determine at what level to install the drainpipe. Place the drainpipe (4-inch perforated piping) so water drains down and away from the wall into a storm drain, or daylight just above grade. See Diagram 8.
- Fill in the area behind the blocks with clean drainage aggregate, at least 1 foot from the wall. You may need to place and backfill several courses to achieve the proper drainage level.
- The outlet pipes should be spaced not more than every 50 feet and at low points of the wall. In order for the drainage aggregate to function properly, it must keep clear of regular soil fill.

REINFORCED BACKFILL PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION (PER PLAN)
- Place reinforced backfill in 6 to 8 inch loose lifts and compact to the densities specified on the approved wall constructions plans. See Diagram 9.
- Only hand operated compaction equipment is allowed within 3 feet of the back of the wall.
- If the compaction equipment is too small to achieve the required compaction, thinner lifts should be used.
- Install each subsequent course in a similar manner. Repeat procedure to the extent of the wall height.
GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCEMENT PLACEMENT (PER PLAN)
BATTERED WALL INSTALLATION ONLY

• Refer to the approved wall construction plans for the reinforcement type, strength, and placement location. Measure and cut the reinforcement to the lengths shown on the plans.
• Ensure the reinforced backfill is placed and compacted flush with the top of the units and is graded reasonably flat prior to reinforcement placement. Clean any debris off the top layer of blocks prior to reinforcement placement.
• The reinforcement has a primary strength direction, which must be laid perpendicular to the wall face.
• Place the reinforcement within 1 inch of the front of the units. See Diagram 9.
• Apply the next course of blocks to secure the reinforcement in place. Insert Universal Connector into one of the mortise on the back of the modular block to create the proper setback. Pull the reinforcement hand taut and place staples, stakes, or fill at the back of the reinforcement to keep tension during placement of drainage aggregate and reinforced backfill.
• Place a minimum of 6 inches of reinforced backfill prior to operating equipment above the reinforcement. Avoid sudden braking or turning on fill placed over the reinforcement.

FINISH GRADE AND SURFACE DRAINAGE

• Protect the wall with a finished grade at the top and bottom. To ensure proper water drainage away from the wall, use 6 inches of soil with low permeability and seed or plant to stabilize the surface. See Diagram 10.
• Consult the wall design engineer if water may be directed behind the wall. If needed, create a swale to divert water away from the wall. This will minimize water seeping into the soil and drainage aggregate behind the wall.

SITE CLEANING AND RESTORATION

• Brush off the wall and pick up any debris left from the construction process. Notify the job superintendent in writing of the completion and that it is ready for final inspection and acceptance.
• Planting vegetation in front and on top of the wall will help reduce the chance of erosion.
• Following these best practices for construction will ensure the success of your retaining wall system. These instructions are meant as general guidelines. Site-specific conditions may warrant additional installation requirements.
• Oldcastle® recommends you consult a professional engineer to design walls over 4 feet high, and have compaction tested by a qualified geotechnical engineer.
CAPPING A WALL

CAPPING WALL
Always start capping from the lowest elevation. Once caps are aligned, caps should be glued in place using a concrete adhesive.

CURVES
Lay out the cap units side by side with the same face facing out. If there’s a need to adjust for project’s radius, make cuts at least every other cap as needed for the most pleasing aesthetic.

90-DEGREE CORNERS
Saw-cut two caps to achieve a 45-degree mitered corner. See Diagram 11.

STEPPING THE CAP
Saw-cut caps to size depending on ending sized block. Allow at least a 2 inch overhang of the cap on each end. Keep cut end facing inward toward wall.
STEPS

• Steps can be constructed by creating layers of step landings
• The base landing is created by connecting multiple modular block together
• The size of the landing varies based on the number of risers to be constructed
• Once the Modular Blocks are laid, the veneer to be used as the riser are joined to the modular block by sliding the tenon into the mortise. If you want to have veneer on the side, use the Universal Clips to attached the veneer to the modular block.
• A second course of steps are constructed above the first course and glued with a concrete adhesive.
• Construction continues until desired number of risers is reached
• Cap the risers with a cap of choice
• Clean stone must be installed behind the structural units. It is also recommended to install clean stone in the empty spaces of the modular block.

TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION: FILL SCENARIO
OUTSIDE CURVES & INSIDE CURVES

CURVES
• Building a 6 foot radius curved wall is possible by using full and partial modular block.
• To achieve a tighter radius only use the small and medium veneers.
• To create a partial Modular Block, split the block at the break line using a dead blow hammer. See illustration to the right.
• The minimum radius of an outside curved wall is 6 feet; 8 feet (Lamina).
• Note: the Lamina veneer is not recommended for curved retaining walls.

GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCEMENT PLACEMENT - 1ST COURSE

GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCEMENT PLACEMENT - 2ND COURSE
INSIDE 90-DEGREE CORNERS

CORNERS

• The veneer units are reversible to form inside or outside corners
• Corner veneers have finished end. See pallet layout below.
• The corner unit is formed by applying the veneer to the Modular Block using the Universal Connector. See Diagram 12.
• The position of the corner unit is alternated 90° from course to course
• Once corner units are in position, glue with a concrete adhesive
• Additional Modular Blocks can be installed to reinforce the corner

TOP VIEW OF PALLET LAYOUT.
Corner units identified in orange triangle

GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCEMENT PLACEMENT

Fill area inside backing units with free-draining aggregate
Overlap veneer

Inside 90-Degree Corner

Reinforcement H/4 beyond corner at the specified reinforcement elevations
OUTSIDE 90-DEGREE CORNERS

CORNERS
• The veneer units are reversible to form inside or outside corners
• Corner veneers have a finished end and a unfinished end.
  See pallet layout below.
• The corner unit is formed by applying the veneer to the Modular Block using the Universal Connector.
• The position of the corner unit is alternated 90⁰ from course to course
• Once corner units are in position, glue with a concrete adhesive.
• Additional Modular Blocks can be installed to reinforce the corner.
  See Diagram 13.

TOP VIEW OF PALLET LAYOUT.
Corner units identified in orange triangle

NOTE: In the "cross-over area" of the reinforcement, one of the layers of reinforcement should be lowered or raised one course to allow placement of the reinforcement strength direction properly oriented. The reinforcement should not extend into the segmental retaining wall units on the return leg of the 90-degree corner.
MULTI STACK WALLS AND TERRACED WALLS

MULTI STACK WALL

The maximum gravity wall height for a retaining wall constructed with the Tandem Modular Block is 3 feet. The flexibility of the Tandem Modular Block allows you to connect the blocks to increase the depth of the retaining wall unit which allows a wall to be constructed higher than 3 feet without the need for geosynthetic reinforcement. Connect the blocks by sliding the vertical tenon into the mortise at the back of the modular block. See Diagram 14, 15 & 16.

Diagram 14—2 deep. Maximum height of 4 feet

Diagram 15—3 deep. Maximum height of 5½ feet

Diagram 16—3 deep, 2 deep & 1 deep. Maximum height of 4½ feet

DEPENDENT TERRACED WALLS

When the distance between the lower wall and the upper wall is less than twice the height of the lower wall, the walls become structurally dependent on each other. In this situation, it is important to take global stability into account, incorporating geogrid – and longer layers – into the wall plan. In addition, structurally dependent walls require even more excavation, backfill and time. Be sure to check the wall plan for specific requirements. For structurally dependent walls, consult with a qualified engineer.
FREESTANDING WALL INSTALLATION BEST PRACTICES

STAKE OUT THE WALL
- A surveyor shall locate the proposed base of wall location. Verify the wall location with the project supervisor.

LEVELING PAD
- Excavate for the leveling pad to the lines and grades shown on the approved plans and excavate enough soil behind the wall for geosynthetic reinforcement material, if needed.
- The trench should be approximately 24 inches wide. See Diagram 17.
- Create a leveling pad of compacted base materials that extends a minimum of 6 inches in front of and 6 inches behind the base units. This leveling pad should be at least 6 inches deep after compaction. See Diagram 18.

BASE COURSE
- Install the U Start Base Block with the hand holds down. Place the blocks so the outside curve of one block fits into the curve of the block next to it. Blocks should touch.
- Level blocks front to back and side to side with a dead-blow hammer. See Diagram 19.
- The base course and 2 inches of the wall will be buried.

SYSTEM ASSEMBLY
- Assemble a freestanding wall unit by applying the veneer units to both sides of the modular blocks. See Diagram 20.
- Each modular block has a vertical tenon and each veneer has multiple mortises. The veneer units are joined to the modular blocks by simply sliding the tenon into the mortise to form a retaining wall block.
- Assembly of the freestanding wall units always requires the use of two modular blocks for every veneer unit.
COURSE CONSTRUCTION & ENDING A WALL WITH & WITHOUT A COLUMN

CONSTRUCTION OF WALL COURSES
To continue with additional courses, assemble units in the same manner as the previous step. Place the assembled units on the course below ensuring that the veneer units are staggered over the bond below. Glue each modular unit to the course below. See Diagram 21.

ENDING A WALL WITHOUT A COLUMN
When finishing a wall end without a column build the wall to the desired length. Install the veneers on one side of the modular units flush to the end. Install the veneer on the other side extending past the modular unit by the thickness of one veneer. Make sure the exposed end of the veneer is the natural edge and not the manufactured edge. Line up and mark a unit to be cut to finish the end of the wall. See illustration below. Make sure to cut off the manufactured edge leaving the natural edge exposed. Install this cut unit inserting two universal connectors into the grooves in both the modular unit and the veneer. See Diagram 22.

ENDING A WALL WITH A COLUMN
To end a free-standing wall with a column, start by constructing the first course of the column. Using four Modular units, interlock them with the tongue and groove See Diagram 24 on the next page. Add four large veneer units to this assembly utilizing to universal connectors for each veneer. Start building the wall flush to, and centered on the assembled column units. Add the veneer units to the wall and build to length. See Diagram 25. Add the second course of column in a similar fashion rotating the bond at the corners. Continue with the second course of wall. Continue in this fashion until you reach the desired height of column and wall.
COLUMNS

To build a column you start by excavating 12 inches below grade and installing an aggregate leveling pad 6 inches thick after compaction and extends at least 6 inches on each side beyond the column dimension. Install 4 U-Start base blocks on the aggregate pad leveling front to back and side to side. Using four Modular units, create your first course of column by interlocking the tongue and groove system together forming an approximate 16-inch by 16-inch square formation. See Diagram 24. Attach a large veneer to each side of your column using 2 universal connectors on each veneer. Make sure the one end of the veneer that protrudes beyond the edge has the natural edge exposed and not the manufactured edge. Using 4 more Modular units build the second course in the same manner using Structurebond between the course to secure them in place. Attach 4 veneers to this course making sure to stagger the bonds at the corners and ensure that all exposed ends are the natural ends and not the manufactured ends. See Diagram 25. Continue to build your column to the desired height.
90-DEGREE CORNER AT COLUMN

To build a 90 degree corner at a column start by constructing the first course of the column. Using four Modular units, interlock them with the tongue and groove. See Diagram 24 on previous page. Add four large veneer units to this assembly utilizing two universal connectors for each veneer. Start building one of the walls flush to, and centered on the assembled column units. Add the veneer units to the wall and build to length. Build the second wall flush to and centered on the column perpendicular to the first wall. Add the veneers this wall and build to length. Add the second course of column in a similar fashion rotating the bond at the corners. Continue with the second course on each of the two walls. Continue in this fashion until you reach the desired height of column and walls.
## 3-Piece

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COPING, EDGERS & STEPS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACCESSORIES

134  Anglia Edger®
135  Belgian Edger
136  Coventina™ Coping
137  Eastwood Coping
128  Esplanade Cap
129  Landings™ Step Unit
130  Melville™ Curb
### Shapes & Sizes

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### BELGIAN EDGER

**Shapes & Sizes**

**Edger**

- **Size:** 8 x 8 x 4

### Pallet Information / Estimating Chart

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### SHAPES & SIZES

Coventina | 60mm

14 x 23½ x 2¾

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### SHAPES & SIZES

Eastwood Coping

![Eastwood Coping](image)

6 x 12 x 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)

### PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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### SHAPES & SIZES

**Cap Unit**

25 x 25 x 2 3/8

### PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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LANDINGS™ STEP UNIT

SHAPES & SIZES

Step Unit

6 x 48 x 18

PALLEI INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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**SHAPES & SIZES**

Curb

4 x 24 x 6½

**PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART**

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**MELVILLE CURB**
FIRE FEATURES
TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIRE FEATURES

144  Beaufort™ Series
147  Bordeaux™ Series
151  Brighton™ Series
153  Bristol™ Series
157  Creekside Fire Pit Kit
158  Flagstone Fire Pit Kit
159  Weston Stone™ Fire Pit Kit
BEAUFORT™ SERIES
ELEMENTS™

FIREPLACE
Rough Dimensions:
2’ 7”D x 4’ 3”W x 7’ 8”H

WOOD BOXES
Rough Dimensions:
2’ 1 ¼”D x 3’ 3”W x 3’ 1”H
BRICK OVEN
Rough Dimensions:
3’ 6”D x 4’ 5”W x 7’ 5”H

BEAUFORT WOOD BOX FOOTPRINT
Bordeaux Wood Box Footprint
LINEAR FIREPIT
Rough Dimensions:
2’ 11”D x 7’ 4”W x 5’ 4”H

GRILL ISLAND
Rough Dimensions:
2’ 6”D x 5’ 11”W x 3’ 5”H
BORDEAUX™ SERIES
ELEMENTS™

FIREPLACE
Rough Dimensions:
2’ 7”D x 4’ 3”W x 7’ 8”H

WOOD BOXES
Rough Dimensions:
2’ 1 ¼”D x 3’ 3”W x 3’ 1”H
**FIREPLACE**

*70300791*

Bordeaux Builder Wood Fireplace  
Colors: Lamina Sienna/  
Cordova Stone Buff Base + Top  

*13070014*

Bordeaux Builder Wood Fireplace  
Colors: Lamina Solid Shelby Blend/  
Cordova Midnight  
Base + Top  

*Approximate Weight:*

Bottom Unit-2850 lbs.  
Top Unit-1320 lbs.  

*Rough Dimensions:*

2’ 7”D x 4’ 3”W x 8’H  

36” wood burning fireplace can be converted to a vented gas unit on-site.

**WOOD BOXES**

*13140001*

Bordeaux Wood Boxes (Pair)  
Colors: Lamina Sienna/  
Cordova Stone Buff  

*13140020*

Bordeaux Wood Boxes (Pair)  
Colors: Lamina Sienna/  
Cordova Stone Midnight  

*13140505*

Bordeaux Wood Boxes (Pair)  
Colors: Lamina Solid Shelby Blend/  
Cordova Stone Midnight  

*Approximate Weight:*

3070 lbs.  

*Rough Dimensions:*

2’ 1 ¼”D x 3’ 3”W x 3’ 1”H
BRICK OVEN
13000012
Bordeaux Brick Oven
Colors: Lamina Sienna/
Cordova Stone Buff Base
+ Top
13000014
Bordeaux Brick Oven
Colors: Lamina Sienna/
Cordova Stone Midnight Base
+ Top
13000817
Bordeaux Brick Oven
Colors: Solid Shelby/
Cordova Stone Midnight Base + Top
Approximate Weight:
5252 lbs.
Rough Dimensions:
3’ 6”D x 4’ 5”W x 7’ 5”H

GRILL ISLAND
Bordeaux Grill Island
Colors: Lamina Sienna/
Cordova Stone Buff
+ Stainless
Bordeaux Grill Island
Colors: Lamina Sienna/
Cordova Stone Midnight
+ Stainless
Bordeaux Grill Island
Colors: Lamina Solid Shelby Blend/
Cordova Stone Midnight
+ Stainless
Approximate Weight:
3055 lbs.
Rough Dimensions:
2’ 6”D x 5’ 11”W x 3’ 5”H

GRILL ISLAND INCLUDES
• Napoleon 5-Burner Grill
• Porcelanized Cast Iron Cooking Grids
• JETFIRE Ignition
• Rear Infrared Rotisserie Burner
• 760 sq. in. of cooking surface
• Up to 66,000 BTU
• Napoleon Stainless Steel Double Doors
* Hoses not included, recommend ed hard-piped installation.
BORDEAUX XL
Rough Dimensions:
2' 7"D x 5' 9"W x 7' 8"H

WOOD BOXES
Rough Dimensions:
2' 3"D x 3' 7"W x 3' 1/4"H

LINEAR FIREPIT
Rough Dimensions:
2' 11"D x 7' 4"W x 5' 4"H
BRIGHTON™ SERIES
ELEMENTS™

FIREPLACE
Rough Dimensions:
3’ 4”D x 4’ 4”W x 8’ 4”H

WOOD BOXES
Rough Dimensions:
2’ 4”D x 2’ 8”W x 2’ 11”H

WOOD BOXES
70300046
Brighton Wood Boxes (Pair)
Colors: Weston Gascony Tan/Urbana Ashbury Haze

70580291
Brighton Wood Boxes (Pair)
Colors: Weston Cotswold Mist/Urbana Brookstone Slate

Approximate Weight Per Pair:
3200 lbs.
Rough Dimensions:
2’ 4”D x 2’ 8”W x 2’ 11”H
**FIREPLACE**

70580007
Brighton Fireplace
Colors: Weston Gascony Tan/Urbana Ashbury Haze
Base + Top

70580378
Brighton Fireplace
Colors: Weston Cotswold Mist/Urbana Brookstone
Slate Base + Top

**Approximate Weight:**
Bottom Unit-4605 lbs.
Top Unit-1230 lbs.

**Rough Dimensions:**
3’ 4”D x 4’ 4”W x 8’ 4”H

36” wood burning fireplace can be converted to a vented gas unit on-site.
BRISTOL™ SERIES
ELEMENTS™

FIREPLACE
Rough Dimensions:
3’D x 5’W x 9’ 3”H

WOOD BOXES
Rough Dimensions:
2’ 4”D x 3’W x 3’ 3”H

ARCHED HEARTH
Rough Dimensions:
2’D x 5’W x 11”H

WOOD BOXES
70580334
Bristol Wood Boxes (Pair)
Colors: Weston Gascony Tan/ Urbana Ashbury Haze

70580534
Bristol Wood Boxes (Pair)
Colors: Weston Cotswold Mist/ Urbana Brookstone Slate

Approximate Weight Per Pair:
3950 lbs.

Rough Dimensions:
2’ 4”D x 3’W x 3’ 3”H
FIREPLACE
70580261
Bristol Fireplace
Colors: Weston Gascony Tan/
  Arbel Ashbury Haze Base + Top
70580312
Bristol Fireplace
Colors: Weston Cotswold Mist/
  Arbel Brookstone Slate Base + Top

Approximate Weight:
Bottom Unit-4095 lbs.
Top Unit-3200 lbs.

Rough Dimensions:
3’D x 5’W x 9’ 6”H

36” wood burning fireplace can be converted to a vented gas unit on-site.
BRICK OVEN
70583280
Bristol Brick Oven
Colors: Weston Gascony Tan/
        Urbana Ashbury Haze
        Base + Top
70580205
Bristol Brick Oven
Colors: Weston Cotswold Mist/
        Urbana Brookstone Slate
        Base + Top
Approximate Weight:
Bottom Unit-3125 lbs.
Top Unit-3800 lbs.
Rough Dimensions:
4’D x 4’W x 8’ 5”H

ARCHED HEARTH
70580262
Bristol Arched Hearth
Colors: Weston Gascony Tan/
        Arbel Ashbury Haze
70580309
Bristol Arched Hearth
Colors: Weston Cotswold Mist/
        Arbel Brookstone Slate
Approximate Weight:
1180 lbs.
Rough Dimensions:
2’D x 5’W x 11”H
GRILL ISLAND
Bristol Grill Island
Colors: Weston Gascony Tan/
        Arbel Ashbury Haze +
        Stainless
Bristol Grill Island
Colors: Weston Cotswold Mist/
        Arbel Brookstone Slate +
        Stainless
Approximate Weight:
3945 lbs.
Rough Dimensions:
3’D x 6’ 4”W x 4’ 4”H

GRILL ISLAND INCLUDES
• Napoleon 5 Burner Grill
• Stainless Steel Cooking Grids
• i-Glow Backlit Control Knobs
• Rear Infrared Rotisserie Burner
• 760 sq. in. of cooking surface
• Up to 66,000 BTU
• Requires 110v outlet
• Napoleon Stainless Steel Double Doors
* Hoses not included, recommended hard-piped installation.
CREEKSTONE FIRE PIT

RESIDENTIAL | COMMERCIAL | STEPS | COLUMNS | FIRE PITS | KITCHEN
---|---|---|---|---|---
✓ | | | | | 

SHAPES & SIZES

Creekside Mini

4 x 10 1/4 / 7 x 8

Round Fire Pit:
Outside Diameter is 48"
Inside Diameter is 32"
Stacks up to 16" high
Metal ring sold separately.

CLARKSVILLE PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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CREEKSTONE FIRE PIT KIT
## FLAGSTONE FIRE PIT KIT

### SHAPES & SIZES

*Fire Pit Kit*

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<th>4 x 11 / 8 x 6</th>
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*Round Fire Pit:*

- **Outside Diameter** is 43”
- **Inside Diameter** is 30”
- Stacks up to 3 rows high

*Metal ring insert included with a bag of sand*

### PALLET INFORMATION / ESTIMATING CHART

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<th>SQFT/LAYER</th>
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</table>
### SHAPES & SIZES

**Fire Pit Kit**

Square Fire Pit:
- Inside Dimension 40”
- Outside Dimension 55”
- 6” Tall
- Kit includes insert, grate & 48 units

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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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FIRE PIT KITS INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Always use in accordance with all applicable local and state fire codes
- Failure to follow these instructions could result in a hazardous fire causing property damage or physical injury
- Caution: For outdoor use only
- Use the fire ring on stone, dirt or sand surfaces
- For adult use only — do not allow children to use the fire ring
- Do not use on lawns, wooden decks, concrete or asphalt
- Do not use fire ring indoors or under a patio roof
- Do not use in windy conditions
- Do not leave fire unattended at any time
- Do not use under tree branches, trellis, or overhangs of any kind, including covered porches
- Do not use flammable liquids such as gasoline, alcohol, diesel fuel, kerosene, or charcoal lighter fluid to light or relight fires as this may also cause paint to flake off fire ring
- Care should be taken to make sure all combustible material is far enough away from the fire ring not to ignite it
- Avoid using softwoods such as pine or cedar because they are likely to throw sparks — hardwoods are recommended
- Keep children and pets away from the fire ring while it is in use
- Exercise the same precautions you would with any open fire
- Do not wear flammable or loose clothing when tending an open fire
- Avoid touching surfaces as they will be extremely hot
- Assure the fire is completely extinguished before leaving fire ring
- Any modifications to this appliance may be dangerous and are not permitted

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS NEEDED

- Tamper
- Level
- 2 Bags of Leveling Sand
- 2 Tubes of Concrete Adhesive
- Caulk Gun
- 3 Bags of Gravel or Lava Rock
- Shovel
- Optional Marking Paint or Chalk
Remove all sod, roots and dirt to a depth of 2 inches inside the circle. Place wall blocks on top of paver base, firmly touching each block creating a circle. Make sure each block is leveled front to back and side to side and even with adjacent blocks. Level the soil with a tamper and remove high spots as best possible. Tip: Use a level to check.

Add 1½”-2” of paver base (sand) and level. Moisten with water to aid compaction then use a tamper to pack the entire area firm. Add 1/2”-1” more of paver base and level again. Place wall blocks on top of paver base, firmly touching each block creating a circle. Make sure each block is leveled front to back and side to side and even with adjacent blocks. For the second layer of blocks, center the middle of each block over the joint made between the sides of the two blocks underneath it. Place blocks firmly together and level as before.

Attach the two layers of blocks together using concrete adhesive. Remove one top block and lay two liberal beads of adhesive near the center of the block. Place block back and press down firmly. Repeat for all 2nd layer blocks. Lay the third layer the same way you laid the second. The third layer joints should line up with the first layer joints. Adhere the blocks with concrete adhesive as you did in step 7. After all blocks are set, install the fire pit insert. The insert’s top lip should rest on the inside edge of the fire pit blocks.
BASIC INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PAVERS & SLABS
- 164  Interlocking Concrete Pavement
- 169  Tools, Supplies & Equipment
- 170  Constructing the ICP
- 178  Estimating Materials
- 184  Edge Restraints
- 187  Appendix A

## PERMEABLE PAVERS
- 188  Stormwater Filtration
- 189  Controlling Runoff

## WALLS
- 190  Basic Installation
- 197  Abutting an Existing Structure
- 198  Outside Curves
- 199  Inside Curves
- 200  Outside 90-Degree Corners
- 201  Inside 90-Degree Corners
- 204  Anchorplex System Construction Guide
Interlocking concrete pavements (ICP) are flexible pavements designed to spread loads imposed on a small area of the pavement surface through a base layer (or series of layers or sub-bases) to a large enough area of the soil subgrade so that the soil subgrade can support the load without rutting.

A 1,000 lb. wheel with a footprint of 40-SQIN exerts a load on the pavement surface of 3,600 lbs./SQFT. With proper design and construction, a flexible pavement can expand the footprint to 8-SQFT on the soil subgrade, thus reducing the load on the subgrade to only 125 lbs./SQFT. In a flexible pavement, the pavement surface and base have the ability to move slightly or flex under load then recover when the load is removed.

The unique aspect of interlocking concrete pavements is that the pavers interlock to help spread the imposed loads. There are three kinds of interlock: vertical, rotational and horizontal.

In summary, the contractor achieves vertical, rotational and horizontal interlock by the interaction of these factors:

**JOINT WIDTHS** - consistent joint widths of approximately ¼-in

**JOINT SAND** - properly selected joint sand

**PAVER THICKNESS** - 60mm (2¾-in) for pedestrian and some residential driveways

80mm (3¼-in) for heavy and industrial vehicle applications

**EDGE RESTRAINT** - non-moving fixed edge restraint

**LAYING PATTERN** - minimize length of uninterrupted joint lines in all directions. The most commonly used pattern is Herringbone.

See product pages for other acceptable pattern options.

**PAVER SHAPE** - shapes which allow Herringbone type laying patterns and which geometrically interlock on two or more sides with each other

**CROWN** - slight crown in pavement cross section
OTHER PAVEMENT SYSTEMS

Other flexible pavement systems include asphalt (bituminous) pavements. These pavements are designed and function in a similar manner to ICP. Stamped asphalt is in this category.

Rigid pavements are designed to bridge or span soft areas in the soil subgrade. Rigid pavements include poured-in-place Portland cement concrete, regular poured concrete, exposed aggregate concrete, stamped or imprinted concrete and decorative pavements mortared or adhered to a concrete surface or a bituminous layer overlying concrete.

COMPARISON OF PAVEMENT SYSTEMS

Interlocking Concrete Pavements:
- Flex without cracking.
- Do not require expansion joints.
- Resistant to spilled fuel and oil.
- Resistant to freeze/thaw damage.
- Resistant to de-icing compounds.
- Virtually unlimited combination of solid and blended colors, shapes and laying patterns.
- May be used immediately upon completion of installation.
- May be disassembled to repair subgrade or underground services then reinstalled with no unsightly patch.
- Skid and slip resistant surface.
- Cooler surface.
- Easy to work to grade transitions.
- Long design life.
- Low life cycle costs.
- Virtually maintenance free.

Asphalt:
- Flexible, but more apt to crack than ICP.
- Cracks from evaporation of essential oils.
- Dissolved by spilled fuels or oil.
- Limited colors.
- Patches and repairs obvious.
- Relatively short design life.
- Must be sealed on a regular basis.
- Loses strength with increase in temperature.
- Installation requires special equipment.

Poured-in-Place Concrete:
- Cracks from load flexing and from thermal expansion and contraction.
- Difficult to effectively repair and repairs are obvious.
- Less resistant to de-icing compounds than ICP.
- Design life longer than asphalt, less than ICP.
- Must cure before use.
- Subject to environment during curing.
- Needs expansion joints.
- Stamped concrete typically colored only on the top.

COMPONENTS OF THE ICP SYSTEM

Other flexible pavement systems include asphalt (bituminous) pavements. These pavements are designed and function in a similar manner to ICP. Stamped asphalt is in this category.

Rigid pavements are designed to bridge or span soft areas in the soil subgrade. Rigid pavements include poured-in-place Portland cement concrete, regular poured concrete, exposed aggregate concrete, stamped or imprinted concrete and decorative pavements mortared or adhered to a concrete surface or a bituminous layer overlying concrete.

The eight components of the ICP system are:

SUBGRADE
The in-place soil on which the pavement will be constructed. The characteristics of the subgrade soil have a major effect on the design and performance of the pavement and can also impact construction time and cost. The gradation, or distribution of the various size particles making up the subgrade soil, greatly influences the ability of the subgrade to support loads. Soils range from coarse grained sands to silts and clays which contain the smallest particles. The smaller the particle size, the less strength the subgrade will have. Clay soils are, in general, the weakest. The three most common methods used to rate or classify soils are discussed in Appendix A.

A simple way to quickly classify soils in the field is by visual appearance and feel. If coarse grains can be seen and the soil feels gritty when rubbed between the fingers, then it is a sandy soil. If the grains cannot be seen with the naked eye and it feels smooth, then it is a silt or clay. Don’t be fooled by the apparent solidity of clay soils, they shift under loads.
A primary factor in the performance of soil under pavement is its ability to hold water. The higher the water holding ability, the worse the soil generally performs as a foundation for pavement. Some easy ways for the contractor to make a quick field identification are described below.

**Patty Test - Evaluating the water holding capacity of a soil:**
- Mix the soil with enough water to make a putty-like consistency.
- Form the sample into a patty, let it dry completely.
- The greater the effort required to break the patty with fingers, the greater the plasticity, or ability to hold water. In other words, the more water the soil can hold, the less suitable it is under pavement.
- High dry-strength is a characteristic of clays. Silts and silty sands will break easily.

**Shake Test - The dilatancy test, or a test for reaction to shaking:**
- Mix a tablespoon (15 ml.) of water with the soil sample in the hand. The sample should be soft but not sticky.
- Shake or jolt the sample in a closed palm of the hand a few times.
- If water comes to the surface, the soil is fine sand.
- If none or a little comes to the surface, it is silt or clay.
- If squeezing the fingers causes the moisture to disappear, the soil is sandy.
- If moisture does not readily disappear, then the soil is silty.
- If moisture does not disappear at all, the soil is clay.

**Snake Test - Evaluating the thread toughness for clay content:**
- A small sample of soil is moistened to the point where it is soft but not muddy or sticky.
- It is rolled into a thread or “snake” between the hands.
- The longer the thread, and the more it can be rolled without breaking, the higher the clay content.
- The subgrade must be compacted to at least 95 percent of Standard Proctor Density before the base is installed.

**GEO TEXTILE**
Sometimes called filter cloth or soil separation fabric. A layer of woven or non-woven fabric placed between the subgrade and base to prevent the two layers from mixing under repetitive traffic loading. A Geotextile should be used if the subgrade is clay or is poorly drained and apt to stay wet for extended periods. A greater amount of base does not substitute for a Geotextile fabric in poor soil conditions. Check with your Authorized Belgard Distributor for the proper Geotextile.

**SUB- BASE**
A compacted layer or layers of specified material placed on the subgrade to support the base. Sub-bases are used primarily in heavy duty pavements or in areas with poor subgrade material.

**BASE**
A layer of specified material of a designed thickness placed on the subgrade (or sub-base) to support the pavement surface. In an ICP, the most common base material is a compacted layer of Dense Graded Aggregate (DGA). Do not use stone dust or screenings.

The chart at right serves as a guideline for base construction for driveways, patios, walks and pool decks. In very cold winter climates, or in soils that retain excess water, thickness may be increased by two to six inches.

Check with your Authorized Belgard Distributor for the proper DGA for your area.

**EDGE RESTRAINT**
A specially designed edging, curb, building or other stationary object that contains the bedding sand and pavers so they do not spread and lose interlock. There are many plastic, aluminum and steel edge restraints specifically designed for use with unit pavers.
In addition to the specially designed edge restraints, properly installed troweled concrete, poured-in-place concrete structures and treated timbers may be used. Troweled concrete is especially applicable in areas of sandy soil which does not allow spiked edge restraints to stay in place. **Check with your Authorized Belgard Distributor for a list of products available.**

**SAND SETTING BED**

A layer of coarse, clean sand loose screeded to a thickness of one (1) inch over the base layer for bedding the pavers. When the pavers are compacted into the sand bedding layer, some sand enters the joints between the pavers from the bottom and begins the process of vertical interlock. The sand layer also allows the compaction process to achieve a smooth pavement surface, compensating for any minor differences in paver thickness. Do not compact the sand setting bed before setting pavers.

The bedding sand may be natural or man made but should conform to the requirements of ASTM C33. Do not use mason sand, stone dust or screenings. The gradation of ASTM C33 is included in Appendix A.

**INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVERS**

A concrete paver unit meeting requirements of ASTM C936-96, a copy of which is included in Appendix A. The pavers “shall be capable of being lifted and placed with one hand, and shall have an exposed face (top surface) area less than or equal to 100.75 sq. in. The aspect ratio (that is, overall length divided by thickness) shall be equal to or less than 4. A 12 in. x 12 in. paver does not qualify because it has a top surface area greater than 100.75 sq. in.

Other requirements of concrete pavers are:
- Average compressive strength not less than 8,000 lbs. per sq. in.
- Resistance to freezing and thawing. Less than 5 percent absorption
- Dimensional tolerance

These requirements of ASTM C936 insure a uniform durable paver unit.

Concrete pavers are manufactured in two thicknesses. Pavers 2¾ in. (60mm.) thick are used for pedestrian applications such as walkways, patios, plazas and pool decks. They may also be used in residential driveways. Pavers 3½ in. (80mm.) thick are used in vehicular traffic and heavy duty applications.

**JOINT SAND**

The sand used to fill the joint spaces between pavers to achieve vertical interlock. This sand must be clean, sharp, durable and well graded. Generally, it is best to use the same washed concrete sand (ASTM C33) used for the bedding layer as the joint sand. This is especially important in vehicular trafficked ICP. The sand should be spread, allowed to dry, then swept into the joints. The process can be accelerated if after the initial sweeping, a plate compactor is run over the pavement while the sweeping is continued. Finer sand conforming to ASTM C144 specifications may be used in pedestrian and residential driveway applications. Bagged “all-purpose” sand may be used in pedestrian ICP but masonry sand, box or play sand as well as stone dust or screenings should not be used. The recommended gradation for the joint sand may be found in Appendix A.

Be sure the joints are filled with sand. In some cases it may be necessary to re-sand the job in two to three weeks.
**SUMMARY:**

The components of an ICP are:

- Subgrade
- Geotextile (if needed)
- Sub-Base (if needed)
- Base
- Bedding Sand
- Edge Restraint
- Interlocking Concrete Pavers
- Joint Sand

Detailed information on the materials used is contained in Appendix A.

**NOTES**
TOOLS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Most of the tools, supplies and equipment needed to install ICP are common to contractors involved in residential site work. The heavier and more expensive equipment may be easily rented if the work volume justifies the purchase. Some tools have been designed especially to facilitate the installation of ICP and are available through your Authorized Belgard Distributor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>QTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Folding 6 ft. ruler</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 ft. Level</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>16 ft. Tapes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Torpedo Level</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100 ft. Tape</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Line Level</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Steel or Aluminum Carpenter Square</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mason Trowel - Rectangular</td>
<td>wood 2x4’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Claw Hammer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mason Trowel - Pointed</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mason Hammer</td>
<td>(a couple of 4 ft. pieces are handy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mason Wood Float</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 lb. Maul</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 in. Brickset (Mason Chisel)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 lb. Sledge Hammer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pair Metal Snips</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rubber or Deadblow Hammer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some special tools designed specifically for the ICP industry are:
• Paver Cart - to transport full straps of pavers
• Paver Extractor - to remove installed pavers
• Dead Blow Rubber Hammer - to help adjust pavers
• Paver Scribe - to mark pavers for cutting
• Paver Adjuster - to move installed pavers to straighten lines

Personal Safety and Comfort Supplies:
• Eye Protection                          • Knee Pads
• Ear Protection (muffs or plugs)        • Back Support
• Dust Mask (disposable)                 • Finger Tape (can use duct tape)
• Steel Toed Shoes                       • First Aid Kit
• Gloves                                 • Water Cooler

Expendable Supplies:
• Mason String Line                      • Chalk for Chalk Line
• Chalk for Chalk Line                   • Marking Crayon (keel)
• Flagging Tape                          • 2 ft. Wood Stakes
• 2 ft. Wood Stakes                      • Diamond Saw Blades
• Fuel & Oil                             • Spray Marking Paint

Equipment:
Installation equipment may be owned or rented. The most common equipment needed is:
• Builders level or transit level with tripod and rod. Laser levels are excellent.
• Vibratory plate compactor rated minimum 5000 ft. lbs.
• Masonry saw
• Table saw, wet or dry, or a hand held cut-off saw. Either should be gasoline powered. A hand held cut-off saw is the most flexible and productive.

Heavy Equipment:
• Skid-Steer Loader capable of lifting 5000 lbs. - equipped with interchangeable bucket, forks and rotary broom
• Vibratory Roller - used for subgrade and base compaction on larger jobs
• Jumping Jack Compactor - for compacting trenches
• Backhoe - for excavation (especially demolition)
• Dump Truck - to haul excavated materials and to deliver material to job site
CONSTRUCTING THE ICP

UTILITY LOCATION

Before beginning any phase of the construction process, make sure that all underground utilities, services and structures have been located and clearly marked on the ground surface in all areas involved in the construction process including access lanes. In many areas, a single number such as Miss Utilities may be called.

Items to be located are:

- Electrical
- Sanitary sewer
- Gas
- Septic tank
- Water supply
- Telephone
- Storm sewer
- Cable TV
- Drainfield
- Irrigation piping

Double check; there may be other items particular to the job site.

SITE ACCESS

Before any demolition, delivery or construction equipment is allowed on site, make sure that there are no hazardous conditions such as overhead electric lines in the way. Plan all activities so that no damage will occur to existing pavements, structures, trees, shrubbery, gardens or other site amenities.

LAYOUT

Identify the area to be excavated and mark it on the ground with spray paint. Make sure the area to be excavated is at least 12 in. wider on all outside edges than the size of the pavement.

Place grade stakes with string lines just outside the area to be excavated, making sure that the excavation is at least 12 in. wider than the edge of pavement. Mark the elevations on the stakes so that the depth of excavation can be checked as it progresses. Use nylon mason’s line and set it at the finished elevation of the pavement. Measure all excavations and base thickness from these lines. Set the initial elevations and check them at the beginning of each day with a builders level. The stakes can be moved at night by mischievous persons.

String lines set at final or finished elevations should be sloped. All lines (and final elevations of the pavement) should slope away from the house or building. The minimum recommended slope is 1.5 percent or a drop of $\frac{3}{16}$ in. for every foot of pavement. Many pavements are sloped at 2 percent or $\frac{1}{4}$ in. per every foot of pavement as this will better facilitate drainage. The maximum slope for comfortable walking is 7 degrees or about 12 percent. A builders level should be used to establish elevations using marks on stakes set around the area to be paved.
EXCAVATION / SUBGRADE

Make sure that the area to be excavated is at least 12 in. wider than the limits of the ICP. This provides a firm base to support the edge of the pavement and the edge restraint.

Make sure that the depth to be excavated is measured from finished pavement surface elevations and is marked on all grade stakes. The bottom of excavations, below finished pavement elevation, should equal the total thickness of the designed base, sand bed (after paver installation and compaction) and the paver being used.

Try not to disturb the subgrade below the planned excavation depth. Over excavation is costly and can cause future problems.

When all excavation is completed, compact the subgrade with a vibratory plate compactor. Make sure that compaction is thorough, uniform and complete. If soft spots are encountered, they should be removed and backfilled with the material to be used for the base. If the subgrade is too wet to compact, allow it to dry or try adding a few inches of dry base material before compacting.

BASE

EXCAVATION CHART

Remove existing sod and soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAVERS</th>
<th>WELL DRAINED AREA/ UNDISTURBED SOIL</th>
<th>POORLY DRAINED AREA/ DISTURBED SOIL</th>
<th>PAVER THICKNESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Granular base</td>
<td>Bedding course</td>
<td>Granular base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Traffic, Patios, Walkways, Pool Decks</td>
<td>4” (100 MM)</td>
<td>1” (25 MM)</td>
<td>6” (150 MM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicular Traffic Residential Driveways</td>
<td>8” (200 MM)</td>
<td>1” (25 MM)</td>
<td>12” (300 MM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total excavation = Granular base + bedding course + paver thickness - ½” (13 mm) for an uncompacted bedding thickness

The recommended DGA base material (see Appendix A) should be spread in layers of uniform thickness then compacted. The thickness of the layer depends on the method of compaction and the planned use of the pavement. While compaction of the subgrade and base layers is key to the performance of any pavement, it is absolutely essential to pavements trafficked by vehicles. The 4 in. 6 in. base for patios, walkways and pool decks may be placed in two or three layers and compacted with a vibratory plate compactor of 5,000 ft. lbs. of force or greater. The 6 in. - 8 in. base for driveways may be placed in two lifts of 3 in. - 4 in. if a vibratory roller is used.
Place and compact the base material as recommended, making sure to keep the material lightly dampened. If free water appears on the base surface during compaction, the material is too wet and should be allowed to dry (or add a layer of dryer base material) before continuing compaction.

Be sure to thoroughly compact along edges, in corners and around structures. These are the most difficult areas to treat and the most apt to cause future settlement problems.

Do not use frozen base material and do not place base material over a frozen subgrade.

Be sure that the outside limits are at least 12 in. wider than the outside limits of the pavement.

When proper compaction of DGA has been achieved, the surface should be smooth, leave no areas into which the bedding sand can migrate. It may be necessary to fill any such areas with a finer material then recompact. The finished base surface should be flat (no more than 3/8 in. plus or minus variation under a 10 ft. straight edge) and uniformly true to grade.

Summary:
- Base must be 12 in. wider than pavement on all sides.
- Use proper base material.
- Do not place frozen base material.
- Do not place base material over frozen subgrade.
- Place and fully compact base in layers.

**EDGE RESTRAINT**

Edge restraints must be installed on that part of the pavement edge which is not restrained by an existing structure such as a building, concrete curb or concrete slab.

Edge restraints are typically placed before installing the bedding sand and pavers. Some edge restraints can be installed after placement of the pavers and before compaction. Troweled concrete edge restraint is installed after the pavers have been placed.

A detailed description of the various types of edge restraints is contained in Appendix A. Consult your Authorized Belgard Distributor for the edge restraint(s) recommended for your area. Also refer to ICPI Tech Spec 3 “Edge Restraints for Interlocking Concrete Pavements”.

Be sure that any area where bedding or joint sand can escape through or under the edge restraint is lined with a strip of Geotextile. Loss of sand will cause eventual settlement of the pavers.

Back fill outside of edge restraint as soon as possible to prevent sand from escaping under the edge restraint.

**SAND SETTING BED**

Loose screed the washed concrete sand (see Appendix A) to an uniform thickness of 1 in. over the compacted base course. In no case should the sand be greater than 1½ in. thick.

If the edge restraint has already been installed, the screed board may be notched to ride on the edge restraint on one or both ends. The notch should be cut to allow for the screeding of a 1 in. thick sand layer.

If the edge restraint cannot be used to carry the screed board, screed rails must be used. Screed rails may be wood, plastic or iron pipe or square steel tubing. The rails should be sized to allow for a 1 in. thick sand bed. For example, a ¾ in. iron pipe (¾ in. is the inside pipe diameter) has an outside diameter of approximately 1 in.

Place the screed rails parallel to each other and close enough together to enable the screed board to be pulled along the rails without falling off. Set the top of the rails to the desired elevation below grade lines and stabilize by hand packing sand along both sides of the rail.

Place the washed concrete sand between the screed rails and rough screed with a shovel, steel rake or lute. Excess sand makes the screed board difficult to pull. Place screed board on the rails and draw forward leaving a smooth surface. Fill in and rescreed any open streaks.

When a screed rail is no longer needed, it should be carefully removed and the void filled with sand and hand floated. Do not compact the sand setting bed before laying pavers.
PAVERS

In most ICP projects, the pavers, regardless of paver shape, are laid in patterns where two sets of joints run perpendicular to each other. Radii or curves are cut into the pavement after the field pavers have been laid but not compacted. Straight joint lines not only make the finished pavement look clean and sharp but make installation much easier. If pavers shaped to geometrically interlock with each other are not laid in straight lines, they will not fit together.

To keep joint lines straight, parallel string lines or chalk lines snapped on the sand setting bed should be used. The lines should be spaced five to ten feet apart with the spacing equal to the laying modulus of the paver shape being installed. This can be determined by laying a course of pavers in the proper pattern with 1/8 in. joints and measuring the distance between at the desired line separation distance.

Procedure:
- Snap a string line on the screeded sand in the center of the area(s) to be placed.
- The line should be perpendicular to the laying face.
- Place pavers in the given laying pattern on both sides of the line.
- If additional lines are snapped, they should be parallel to each other. Check this by measuring the distances at the opposite ends of each line. They should be equal.
- If they are not parallel, they can be erased and snapped again. Parallel chalk lines snapped in bedding sand or string lines pulled above sand and pavers

Parallel string lines are also used to pave around openings in the pavement such as manholes or swimming pools.

Procedure:
- Pull perpendicular string or snap chalk lines on all four sides of the opening.
- Lay pavers on one side, then the other.
- Count the courses needed to surround the openings on each side. They should be equal in number on both sides.
- Then fill around the remaining side of the opening.
- Cut pavers to fit and fill against the edge restraint around the opening.

Plan your installation to begin along a straight line and preferably in a corner which is easily accessible. Make absolutely certain that the beginning corner is a true 90° degree angle. If the intersection of 2 sides is not a true 90° degree angle, you must establish a 90° degree starting point.
A quick way to establish a line perpendicular to an edge (no corner walls) is with the following procedure:

- Measure and mark the length of the edge, or line, from which paving will begin. The line can be 10-20 ft. (3-7m.) long. This line is where an edge restraint will be placed, or where one is already placed.
- Mark exactly the halfway point on the line that was just measured. In other words, divide the line in half.
- Take one tape measure and extend it from the other end of the line at an angle toward the center. Be sure the tape extends past the middle of the line by a foot or two (0.2m.-0.6m.).
- Take a second tape measure and extend it from the other end of the line at an angle toward the center.
- Overlap one tape on the other and match the length of both tapes. The same marked dimensions on each tape should be touching each other.
- Snap a line from the point where the two tape measures cross to the center of the line.
- This line is perpendicular to the line from which paving will begin.
STARTING LAYING PATTERNS

Starting the first few rows of the pavement requires attention to the order of placing the pavers. The proper order for beginning herringbone patterns with a rectangular paver is illustrated below. The installation begins at a 90° degree corner.

When placing the pavers, it is important to maintain consistent joint spacing of 1/16 in. to 3/16 in. Consistent joint width of approximately 1/8 in. will spread loads (vertical interlock) better than wider joints. Consistent joint spacing will result in a neat and orderly appearance of the finished pavement.

The 1/16 in. spacer ribs molded into the sides of pavers are to ensure a minimal joint and that at least some sand can enter the joints between pavers. They are not intended to be the spacing mechanism. The best way to maintain joint consistency during paving is by the ‘click and drop’ method.

Click and Drop Procedure:
• While holding a paver, the bottom 1/4 in. to 1/2 in. should “click” firmly against the top portion of the side of the pavers already placed.
• Do not hit the previously placed pavers so hard that they move.
• Release grip, dropping the paver an inch or so directly downward. A slight pressure with fingers will ensure that the paver does not move away from those already placed.

CUTTING PAVERS

Pavers may be cut with any one of three basic pieces of equipment. They are:
• Mechanical or guillotine splitter
• Masonry saw
• Hand held cut-off saw

Mechanical or guillotine cutters are relatively inexpensive to buy but produce the least desirable results. Masonry saws may be either gasoline engine or electric motor driven. They may be hand held or mounted on a stand. Hand held cut-off saws are the most convenient and produce the best overall combination of quality and productivity.
EDGE PAVERS AND PAVER CUTTING

Especially manufactured edge units are available for some paver shapes. Check with your Authorized Belgard Dealer for availability of these units.

In most cases, pavers along the pavement edges will need to be cut. The four types of cutting equipment generally available are:

- **Mechanical cutter or guillotine splitter.** This equipment cuts pavers between two steel blades through hydraulic or mechanical pressure. The cutting process is quick but the cut edge tends to be rough. The equipment is relatively inexpensive.

- **Gasoline or electric powered saws mounted on a stand.** These saws are generally set up to be run wet but can be run with a dry diamond blade. Very accurate cuts can be made but in most cases the pavers must be marked, brought to the saw, cut, then returned to the edge and installed. The process is labor intensive. Gasoline powered saws may be mounted on a coxet to facilitate the process.

- **Walk behind diamond saw.** Powered in most cases by a gasoline engine, the units roll on wheels while cutting. They are usually set up to run wet but can use a dry diamond blade. The advantage is that the pavers may be cut in place. The quality of cut is excellent but the saws are awkward to maneuver.

- **Gasoline powered cut-off or quick saws.** These hand held saws are similar to chain saws with the diamond saw blade replacing the chain. While some cut-off saws can be run wet, most are used with dry blades. These units provide good output and, in the hands of an experienced operator, excellent quality of cut. Cut-off saws have become the most used equipment for cutting pavers.

**Tips**

Diamond saw blades come in wet or dry versions. Dry blades may be run wet but wet blades should never be run dry. Use of water with either type blade extends blade life.

Care must be taken to make sure that the slurry (mixture of water and cutting dust) from wet saws or dust from dry saws is washed off installed pavers immediately before it dries. Surrounding structures, vegetation and automobiles should be protected from the dust. Cut-off saws with dust collection capability have recently become available. Check with your Authorized Belgard Dealer for the proper cutting equipment.

**Cutting Procedure**

Mark lines to be cut with lumber pencil or crayon, chalk, welders soapstone or water-base liquid market Do not use a marker which will not eventually come off. It is best to use a color which is easily visible against the color of the paver. Curved lines may be marked by using a garden hose as a guide.

The pavement will perform best if the size of cut units left in the pavement is as large as possible. Thin pieces tend to break or displace with time and use. In most cases, the pattern may be adjusted at or near the edge to allow for larger cut pieces. A border or header course of whole pavers between the field pavers and the edge restraint tends to keep the cut field pavers in place better than the edge restraint alone. The border pavers also add a neat finished appearance to the pavement.

Cut and place all edger pieces before compacting the pavers and applying joint sand.

**Summary:**

- Use proper hand, eye, ear and respiratory protection equipment.
- Mark lines to be cut.
- Maximize size of cut pieces to remain in pavement.
- Make clean neat cuts.
- Make all cuts before compacting pavement.
- Clean all cut residue from pavement immediately.
- Use paver border or header course as often as possible.
PAVEMENT COMPACTION AND JOINT SANDING

Compaction of the ICP evens the tops of the pavers and begins the process of vertical interlock by forcing some of the bedding into the joints from the bottom.

On small jobs, compaction should take place after all pavers, including cut edges, are in place. On jobs lasting more than one day, all pavers placed should be compacted and the joints filled at the end of the workday. Do not compact or fill joints within 3 ft. of any unrestrained or incomplete edge. Do not spread joint sand before initial compaction of pavement.

Using a gasoline powered vibratory plate compactor with a minimum compaction force of 5000 ft. lbs. for 3-1/8 in. pavers, follow this procedure:

Compacting Procedure
• Start on one edge of the pavement and compact the perimeter.
• Compact in overlapping rows on the rest of pavement.
• Compact the pavement again but in the opposite direction. All pavers will need to be exposed to at least two passes of the compactor.
• Do not compact within 3 ft. of an unrestrained edge or the pavers will creep out.
• The operator looks for broken pavers just behind the plate compactor and marks them while compacting. The broken pavers are removed with a paver extractor and replaced with whole units.

JOINT SANDING

After compaction of pavement and replacement and recomposition of replacement pavers, spread the joint sand. Refer to Section 2, Joint Sand for recommended sands. Dry sand works best, so if the sand is damp, allow it to dry. Sweep the dry sand into the joints. If necessary, dry bagged sand conforming to ASTM C144 may be used (see Appendix A). Do not use mason sand, play sand or sandbox sand. After the initial sweeping, the filling of the joints can be expedited by alternating sweeping and passes of the vibratory plate compactor. Continue until all joints are filled. It is a good idea to reinspect a job two to three weeks after completion at which time it may be necessary to re-sweep sand into the joints.

Figure 3 Right

Compaction sequence working from the perimeter to the center of the pavement. All pavers should have two passes of the plate vibrator over them prior to filling the joints. After the joints are filled with sand, follow the same compaction sequence from the perimeter to the center.

(Appendix A). Do not use mason sand, play sand or sandbox sand. After the initial sweeping, the filling of the joints can be expedited by alternating sweeping and passes of the vibratory plate compactor. Continue until all joints are filled. It is a good idea to reinspect a job two to three weeks after completion at which time it may be necessary to re-sweep sand into the joints.

Summary:
• Compact pavement after pavers are installed and before joint sand is spread.
• Replace broken pavers while compacting and before applying joint sand.
• Spread and dry joint sand.
• Sweep joint sand into joints and fill by alternating sweeping and vibrating.
• Check job in 2-3 weeks and re-sand if necessary.  
• Sweep off excess sand. On some commercial jobs, excess sand may be left on the pavement to help ensure joints are filled.

COMPLETION OF PROJECT

When the installation has been completed, clean up the site. Some pavers of each shape and color used may be left with owner for possible future replacement. Store these pavers neatly where the owner directs. Walk the job with the owner and address any problems immediately. Review maintenance procedures with the owner and leave information regarding care and maintenance with him/her.

ESTIMATING MATERIALS

EXCAVATION

Calculate the area to be excavated. Remember to include the 12 in. outside the area to be paved. If an electronic digitizer is not available, break the area down into geometric shapes (squares, rectangles, triangles or circles), calculate the area of each, then add all together to arrive at total area in square feet.

Calculate volume of soil to be excavated by multiplying the total area in square feet by the depth to be excavated in feet. This will give the total cubic feet of soil to be excavated. In most residential projects, the depth to be excavated is uniform or easily averaged over the area to be paved. If the pavement is to be cut into a hill slope or will be built partially over an area to be filled, be sure to consider these conditions in your estimate. In the first case, more material will need to be excavated and disposed of. Some or all of that material may possibly be used as fill.

When soil is excavated it expands in volume. This expansion is called “swell” and ranges from 30 percent for clay to 15 percent for sand with “average” soil expanding about 25 percent. If the average soil expands 25 percent then the volume after excavation, or loose volume, is 125 percent greater than the volume of the soil in place. Thus, if the calculated in place volume of the soil to be excavated is 100 cubic yards, the volume to be hauled is approximately 125 cu. yds. (100 x 1.25).

Since the volume of soil increases when excavated, the weight per unit of volume must decrease. The average soil weighs approximately 3250 lbs. (1.625 tons) per cubic yard in place and approximately 2600 lbs. (1.3 tons) per cu. yds. after excavation. Thus, the 125 cu. yds. to be hauled in the last example would weigh 162.5 tons (125 x 1.3).

Knowing the volume and weight of soil to be excavated, hauled and disposed of is absolutely necessary to accurately estimate time and cost. More detailed information is contained in Appendix A-Materials.

BASE

Calculate the base material by multiplying the area excavated in square feet by the design depth of the base in feet after compaction. Divide the result by 27 to obtain the cubic yards of base material needed in the compacted state.

Since the base material will usually be purchased by the ton, the volume needed after compaction must be converted from cubic yards to tons. This conversion can be made accurately if the bulk density of the base material is known. If the bulk density is not known, multiply the calculated volume needed by 1.6 to get tons needed.

EDGE RESTRAINT

The lineal feet of edge restraint required is simply the total feet of pavement edge which must be restrained by the specified edge restraint system. In many cases, both straight and curved restraints must be installed. Total quantities of each should be estimated.

If the edge restraint to be used requires stakes or spikes, this quantity must also be estimated. Space stakes or spikes as recommended by the manufacturer of the edge restraint system used. This information may be obtained from your Authorized Belgard Dealer.

BEDDING SAND

The quantity of bedding sand will vary with the thickness of the loose screeded sand bed, 1 in. to 1½ in., and with the moisture content of the sand being delivered. A good rule of thumb, however, is to order 1/2 ton of ASTM C33, washed concrete sand for every 100 sq. ft. of installed pavement. This should suffice for both the bedding and joint filling.
PAVERS

In simple straightforward projects requiring no cutting loss, the quantity of pavers to be ordered is equal to the area of the pavement, plus a 2 percent cull factor rounded up to the next highest package unit. In some cases it may be possible to order pavers in straps or section quantities while in others it may be necessary to order full cubes.

An additional quantity must be added for portions of pavers lost on edges which must be cut. A good rule of thumb is to add 30 sq. ft. of pavers for each 100 linear ft. of cut edge.

Edge pavers must be calculated separately for each paver shape. This information is available in the Product Guide available from your Authorized Belgard Dealer. Remember, edge pavers are only available for a limited number of paver shapes and may only be used on straight edges parallel to the laying pattern.

Border pavers, such as a header course, must be calculated based on the paver shape being used and the border pattern to be installed. In the common soldier course border using a 4 in. x 8 in. rectangular paver, 3 pavers are needed per 1 ft. of border or 0.67 sq. ft. of 4 in. x 8 in. pavers. The ordered quantity would be 0.67 x the lineal feet of border plus 2 percent rounded up to the next package unit.

If bands are to be inset into the paver field, it is usually best to lay the entire field then saw cut and remove field pavers to install the band pavers. In this case, do not deduct the quantity of band pavers from the gross field pavers required.

JOINT SAND

If the same sand used to fill the joints is used for the sand setting bed, the quantity will be included in the bedding sand estimate.

In non-vehicular residential projects, such as patios, dry bagged sand may be used. Use an all purpose or construction sand. Do not use play sand or sandbox sand. All purpose sand is generally packaged in 60 lb. bags. Use the table below to estimate quantity needed:

| Paver Description                                      | Lbs./100 sq. ft.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 cm. (2½ in.) pavers w/ ⅛ in. joint</td>
<td>200 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 cm. (3½ in.) pavers w/ ⅛ in. joint</td>
<td>265 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 cm. (2½ in.) pavers w/ rounded corners</td>
<td>300 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 cm. (3½ in.) pavers w/ rounded corners</td>
<td>400 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOINT SAND

If the sand used for the sand setting bed is not used for filling the joints, the sand used should meet the gradation requirements of ASTM C144.

ASTM C144 - Gradation of Joint Sand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sieve Size</th>
<th>Percent Passing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8</td>
<td>95-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 16</td>
<td>70-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 30</td>
<td>40-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 50</td>
<td>20-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 100</td>
<td>10-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 200</td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE:
• Do not use sandbox or play sand.
• Do not use stone dust.
• Do not use Mason sand.

EDGE RESTRAINTS

Restraints hold the pavers tightly together, enabling consistent interlock of the units across the entire pavement. They prevent pavers from spreading due to horizontal forces from tires and minor settlement. Edge restraints are designed to remain stationary while receiving occasional impacts from tires.

When a compacted aggregate base supports the paver and bedding sand, the base should extend beyond the restraint. The rule of thumb is that the base should extend beyond the restraint the same dimension as the thickness of the base material. For example, if the base is 6 in. thick, then it should extend at least 6 in. beyond the outside edge of the restraints. This contributes stability to the restraint and pavement edge especially in soils subject to heaving. Soil backfield is never a suitable edge restraint and should never be installed on top of the bedding sand.

If there is a possibility of sand loss from beneath the pavers, or between the joints of the edge restraint, Geotextile (filter cloth) is recommended to prevent its migration. A 12 in. (0.3m.) wide strip can be applied along the base and turned up along the sides of the restraints. Filter cloth generally is not required across the entire surface of the base, nor should it be placed on top of the bedding sand.

There are two general types of edge restraints. Those made elsewhere and installed at the site include precast concrete, plastic, cut stone, aluminum, steel and timber. Restraints formed on-site are made of poured-in-place concrete.

Full depth precast concrete or cut stone edging generally extends the depth of the base material. They can be compacted soil (not subject to heaving), compacted aggregate or concrete backfield. The preferred method of installation with vehicular pavements is for the curb to rest on the compacted aggregate road base.

Partial depth precast concrete edge restraints may be used for residential and light duty commercial applications. These precast units are anchored on a compacted aggregate base with steel spikes. The spikes are typically ¾ in. diameter. Depending on the design, the top on the concrete edge can be hidden or exposed.

Aluminum and steel edging should be selected to provide a smooth vertical surface against the pavers. L-shaped edging provides additional stability. Stakes fastened to the edging should be below the pavers or on the outside of the restraints. Steel should be painted or galvanized so that rust does not stain the pavers. Spikes to secure steel and aluminum edging should extend well into the base course. Consult manufacturer’s literature for recommended spacing of the spikes. Aluminum and steel edgings are manufactured in different thickness. The thickest edging is recommended when pavers are subjected to vehicular traffic.

Timber should only be used to restrain residential patios and walks. It should be treated to resist insects and rot. A nominal 6 in. x 6 in. minimum dimension will restrain the bedding sand and 2¼ in. thick pavers. Smaller dimensioned lumber will likely warp. Stakes should be placed on the outside of the lumber, or below the pavers if placed on the inside. The stakes should extend into the base.

Plastic edging installs quickly and will not rust or rot. Plastic edging should be specifically designed for use with pavers. It can be used with light duty residential, commercial or on some heavy duty, industrial applications, depending on the design. It should be firmly anchored into the compacted aggregate base course with steel spikes. Consult the manufacturer’s literature for the recommended spacing of the spikes. Edging for planting beds and lower gardens is not an acceptable restraint for interlocking concrete pavements.

Elevations should be set accurately for restraints that rest on the base. For example, 2¼ in. thick pavers with 1¼ in. of bedding sand would have a base elevation set 3 in. below that of the finish elevation of the pavers. This allows ¼ in. settlement from compaction and ¼ in. for minor settling over time.

Restraints formed on-site, poured-in-place concrete curbs, or combination curb and gutters required by municipalities make suitable restraints for pavers. Exposed concrete edges should have a ½ in. radius edge to reduce the likelihood of chipping. As with precast, the side of the curbs should extend well below the sand bedding course.
Troweled concrete from a bag mix, or batched on-site, can be applied without forms against edge pavers and on the compacted base. If the top of the concrete edge is recessed and slopes away from the pavers, grass can grow next to them. The depth below the surface of the pavers must be sufficient to prevent the concrete from becoming a heat sink that dries the grass and topsoil. This edge restraint is suitable for pavers subjected to pedestrian traffic and for residential driveways. Troweled edges should be at least 6 in. wide. Steel reinforcing such as DuraWall should be placed in the concrete to increase service life.

Troweled concrete curbs are not recommended in freezing climates as they may crack and be an on-going maintenance problem. The second letter describes a secondary soil type, the gradation or the ability of the soil to retain water.

**Gradation (variation in particle sizes)**

W = well-graded (high variation - good for pavements)

P = poorly graded (low variation - not good for pavements)
THE 15 USCS SOIL GROUPS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE SUITABILITY FOR USE AS A SUBGRADE FOR A PAVEMENT SYSTEM ARE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>SOIL DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SUBGRADE</th>
<th>SUITABILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GW</td>
<td>Well-graded gravels and gravel sand mixtures, little or no fines</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>Poorly graded gravels and gravel sand mixtures, little or no fines</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM</td>
<td>Silty gravels, gravel-silt-clay mixtures</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC</td>
<td>Clay gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Well-graded sand and gravely sands, little or no fines</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>Poorly graded sands and gravely sands, little or no fines</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Clay sands, sand-silt mixtures</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ML</td>
<td>Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayish fine sands</td>
<td>X (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, silty clays, lean clays</td>
<td>X (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sands or silts, plastic silts</td>
<td>X (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>Inorganic clays or high plasticity fat clays</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH</td>
<td>Organic clays of medium to high plasticity</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>Peat</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BASE MATERIAL

The specification for aggregate base materials for use under flexible asphalt pavement are suitable for use as base material under ICP. If no municipal, county or state specifications are available, use material meeting the specifications of ASTM D 2940 as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sieve Size</th>
<th>Percent Passing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 in</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ in</td>
<td>95-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¾ in</td>
<td>70-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⅝ in</td>
<td>50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>35-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 30</td>
<td>12-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 200</td>
<td>0-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The material meeting this specification is suitable for bases more than 4 in. thick. For bases less than 4 in. thick, the material should have 100 percent passing the 1½ in. sieve and 95-100 percent passing the ¾ in. sieve. In either case, the material passing the No. 200 sieve must not be greater than 10 percent.

SAND SETTING BED

The setting bed materials must be a coarse, sharp, washed sand. It may be a processed natural sand or a man made sand. It must meet the gradation specifications of ASTM C33. The most common term for the proper sand is "Washed Concrete Sand".

ASTM C33 - Gradation to Bedding Sand.

NOTE:
1. Do not use stone dust or unwashed screenings.
2. Do not use mason or bank sand.

NOTES
PLASTIC EDGE RESTRAINT

- Plastic edge restraint
- Stake
- Concrete pavers
- Bedding sand
- Compacted aggregate base
- Compacted soil subgrade

TIMBER EDGE RESTRAINT

- Timber edge restraint
- Stake
- Concrete pavers
- Bedding sand
- Compacted aggregate base
- Compacted soil subgrade

ALUMINIUM AND STEEL EDGING

- Edge restraint
- Stake
- Concrete pavers
- Bedding sand
- Compacted aggregate base
- Compacted soil subgrade

TROWELED CONCRETE AND “SUBMERGED CURB” EDGES

- Troweled concrete
- Concrete pavers
- Bedding sand
- Compacted aggregate base
- Compacted soil subgrade
- NOTE: Reinforcing steel is recommended in troweled concrete

POURED-IN-PLACE CONCRETE CURBS

- Curb
- Concrete pavers
- Bedding sand
- Compacted aggregate base
- Compacted soil subgrade
**PARTIAL DEPTH PRECAST CONCRETE EDGE**

- Partial depth precast concrete (hidden)
- Stake
- Concrete pavers
- Bedding sand
- Compacted aggregate base
- Compacted soil subgrade

**PRECAST CONCRETE/CUT STONE**

- Precast concrete or cut stone
- Concrete pavers
- Bedding sand
- Compacted aggregate base
- Compacted soil subgrade
- Compacted aggregate or concrete backfill

**UTILITY MANHOLE**

- Cover
- String course around collar
- Rebar
- Cover
- Concrete collar min. 6' (150 mm.)
- ¼' (7 mm.) below pavers
- Rebar
- Filter fabric
- Concrete pavers
- Bedding sand
- Compacted aggregate base
- Filter fabric
- Compacted soil
CROSSWALK IN EXISTING ASPHALT PAVEMENT

Existing asphalt pavement (min 4” (200 mm. thick)
Saw cut pavement
Seal joint
Filter fabric
Concrete pavers
Bedding sand
Compacted aggregate base
Compacted soil subgrade

CROSSWALK WITH CONCRETE BASE

Existing pavement – saw cut
Concrete curb min. 8” (200 mm.) wide
Filter cloth over drain hole
Concrete pavers
Bedding sand
Concrete base
Compacted aggregate base 2” (50 mm.) dia. drain
Hole filled with open graded aggregate
Compacted soil subgrade

CONCRETE BEAM

Curb
Concrete beam min. 8” (200 mm.) wide
Adjacent street
Street in pavers

JOINT SAND

If the sand used for the sand setting bed is not used for filling the joints, the sand used should meet the gradation requirements of ASTM C144.

ASTM C144 - Gradation of Joint Sand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sieve Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>No. 100</td>
<td>10-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 200</td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Do not use sandbox or play sand. Do not use stone dust. Do not use Mason sand.
MATERIALS

GENERAL
Gradation of subgrade soil, base material and bedding and joint sands is an important property of these materials. The size and distribution of their particle sizes greatly influence their performance under interlocking concrete pavements and therefore the performance of the pavement. Gradation is determined by placing a known weight of dry material in the uppermost of a stack of sieves or screens. Each sieve going down the stack has smaller openings than the one above it with the bottom unit a pan to catch the finest particles. After the sieves are shaken for a specified amount of time, the material retained on each sieve is weighed and the percentage of material passing each sieve is calculated. There are standardized ASTM tests for determining the gradations of soils, base materials, bedding and joint sands.

SUBGRADE SOILS
Subgrade soils range in particle size from coarse grained sands to fine grained silts and the finest grained clays.
Most soils are a combination of the three particle size categories. In general, the soils containing a high percentage of clay particles are less suitable for good subgrade support of a pavement.
Of the several systems used to classify soils with respect to their ability to support a pavement system, the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) used by the Army Corps of Engineers is probably the easiest to use. This system is also described as ASTM D 2487, Standard Classification of Soils for engineering purposes. In this system, soils are separated into 15 groups which are each designated by a two letter code.

The first letter describes the predominate soil type:
G = gravels or gravelly soils
S = sand or sandy soils
M = silt - non-plastic (non putty-like when wet), or very slightly plastic, and having little or no strength when air dry
C = clay - plastic (putty-like when wet), and having considerable strength when wet.
Pt = peat - vegetation in various stages of decomposition usually black or dark brown in color
PRESERVING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

STORMWATER FILTRATION

The US Geological Survey reports that half of the drinking water in America comes from groundwater reserves, while the other half comes from lakes and rivers. Both of these sources are adversely impacted when impervious surfaces like buildings, parking lots and roads prevent rain from infiltrating back into the ground. Groundwater reserves are not being recharged and shallow groundwater flow systems, which maintain the base flow conditions between rainfall events in lakes and rivers, are reduced.

PERMEABLE INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVEMENTS (PICP)

Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavements (PICP) are fundamentally large scale infiltration reservoirs with a drivable surface course over top. The open graded base and subbase aggregates have approximately 32% and 40% open space respectively, providing for temporary water storage. Being the same aggregates used for railway tracks, they are more than capable of supporting vehicular loads.

With FULL INFILTRATION systems, which are used on soils with high infiltration rates (Type A and B soils), it is expected that any precipitation that falls will drain almost as quickly as it is introduced; any excess rain can accumulate in the subbase for the short term.

With PARTIAL INFILTRATION systems, which are used on Type C and some D soils, the amount of excess rain that accumulates in the base/subbase is regulated by the elevation of the outlet control for the underdrain, which is set to only store as much water as can drain in 1 to 2 days post rainfall event.

It is a common misconception that a high soil infiltration rate is required for an infiltration system to work. The majority of 95th percentile design storms in the US range from one to two inches total precipitation. Even at infiltration rates as low as 0.05”/hour, it would only take 40 hours for full 2” of rain to drain out of the aggregate base/subbase storage zone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXTURE CLASS</th>
<th>MINIMUM FILTRATION RATE (F) INCH PER HOUR</th>
<th>HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUPING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAND</td>
<td>8.27</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAMY SAND</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANDY LOAM</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAM</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILT LOAM</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANDY CLAY LOAM</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY LOAM</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILTY CLAY LOAM</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANDY CLAY</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILTY CLAY</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTROLLING RUNOFF

The goal of PICP is to mimic, if not improve upon a site’s predevelopment hydrology by detaining as much stormwater as possible in the base/subbase, so that it can infiltrate back into the ground. PICP is considered a Low Impact Development (LID) Best Management Practice (BMP) for stormwater management. As a distributive infiltration practice, PICP conserves space by providing a functional pavement and Stormwater Control Measure in one system. Various methods are used to model the site hydrology and calculate runoff flow rates and volumes. Depending on the hydrology model used, a curve number or a runoff coefficient is needed to represent the PICP site condition.

CURVE NUMBER FOR PICP SYSTEM

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) method characterizes site runoff based on hydrologic soil type, land cover and amount of rainfall using a parameter known as a curve number (CN). Curve Numbers predict direct runoff from rainfall excess, and can range between 30 to 100, with lower numbers indicating lower runoff potential. Caution should be applied when using CNs for permeable pavement. Results can underestimate runoff in small watersheds (under 5 acres) for small storm events (below the 2-year storm), so for these cases, calculations should be verified by another method. Sample CNs per USDA Technical Release-55 are listed on this page. However, traditional hydrologic modelling requires CN modifications to properly model permeable pavement to account for reservoir storage. CNs for PICP systems can range anywhere between 45 for A soils to between 70-80 for D soils.

SURFACE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT FOR PICP SYSTEMS

A common question that is asked is “What is the runoff coefficient (C) of the PICP system? C represent the percentage of rainfall that becomes runoff based on the surface type and is used in the Rational Method to determine peak flow rates. It is overly simplistic and does not account for rainfall intensity, duration, or reservoir drainage. A C value of between 0.25 and 0.40 depending on subgrade permeability is appropriate for PICP systems when using the Rational Method.

CREDIT FOR PERVIOUS SURFACE

Correctly designed, installed, and maintained, PICP systems have surface infiltration rates higher than that of almost any natural soil, and several times greater than the maximum possible rainfall intensity. This is why a PICP surface should be given complete credit for “100% perviousness,” as would a meadow or forest.

WATER VOLUME CONTROL

PICPs can detain or retain water quality volume through storage in the aggregate base and subbase. Most design storm requirements are easily controlled in the underground reservoir created until the subgrade soils infiltrate the water or until underdrains release the volume at a controlled rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COVER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>CURVE NUMBER FOR HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOODS</td>
<td>30-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASTURE</td>
<td>39-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW CROPS</td>
<td>61-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWN, PARKS</td>
<td>39-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCIAL &amp; BUSINESS</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRIAL</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAVED ROADS &amp; PARKING LOTS</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOFS</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USDA Technical Release 55
SEGMENTAL RETAINING WALL TYPES

Segmental retaining walls typically fall into one of three categories.

GRAVITY RETAINING WALL

The first category — a gravity wall — is a retaining wall that does not use soil reinforcement. A gravity wall has height limitations specific to each product. An advantage of this type of retaining wall is that it requires a smaller work area behind the wall. A gravity wall relies on the weight and setback of the block to resist the soil forces being exerted on the wall.

GEOSYNTHETIC-REINFORCED RETAINING WALL

The second category is a geosynthetic-reinforced wall, which needs to be designed by a qualified engineer. There are (theoretically) no height limitations with reinforced retaining walls, and they are used in larger applications. It requires more work area behind the structure.

The block of soil is stabilized by introducing reinforcement layers into the soil mass behind the facing units. The larger the stabilized soil mass, the more soil can be retained or held back. The geogrid in the soil extends past the theoretical failure plane and serves to create a large, rectangular mass of block and soil, restraining the retained soil.

ANCHORPLEX® SYSTEM

The third category is the Anchorplex system, which offers a unique, nonconventional solution to problematic wall construction sites. It is a retaining wall built with Anchor™ products and structural backfill specified by Anchor Wall Systems, and backed by engineering support tools developed by Anchor.

Use of the Anchorplex system completely eliminates the need for the construction of a mechanically stabilized earth zone behind the wall facing and requires substantially less excavation than is usually necessary in geosynthetic-reinforced wall construction.

Contact Anchor Wall Systems at 1-877-295-5415 for more information about designing and building with the Anchorplex system.
BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Advance planning and careful layout at the job site help ensure a successful retaining and freestanding wall project.

- Review the site plan to confirm lot lines, wall location, length and elevations.
- Understand on-site soils. Ideal soils are sand and gravel. For walls built in clay or poor soils, work with a local engineer to confirm the wall design and the required soil reinforcement. Black or organic soils should not be used as backfill.
- Confirm the location of underground utilities. Call 811.
- Seek all necessary building permits.
- Prepare a drawing of the site with the wall location, lengths and elevations.
- Plan drainage to avoid erosion or buildup of water behind the wall. Consider where the water will drain through the wall, where downspouts will expel and whether there’s an underground sprinkler. For walls greater than three feet in height, a perforated drainpipe is recommended at the base of the aggregate to quickly remove large amounts of water.
- Check the block delivered to ensure it is the correct product and color. Check the geosynthetic reinforcement to confirm that it’s the strength and weight specified in the engineering plans.
- Be sure to use the right tools. Hand tools include a shovel, 4-foot level, dead-blow hammer, 2- or 3-pound hammer, chisel, hand tamper, hydraulic splitter and string line. Power tools may include a circular saw with a diamond blade and a plate compactor.
- Always wear protective eyewear.

For additional wall installation references go to Belgard.com.
STAKE OUT THE WALL
• Have a surveyor stake out the wall’s placement. Verify the locations with the project supervisor.

EXCAVATION
• Excavate for the leveling pad according to the lines and grades shown on the approved plans and excavate enough soil behind the wall for the geosynthetic reinforcement material, if needed.
• The trench for the leveling pad should be at least 12 inches wider than the block you are installing and 6 inches deeper than the height of the block. See Diagram 1.

LEVELING PAD
• An aggregate leveling pad is made of compactable base material of 3/4-inch minus (with fines).
• 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.
  See Diagram 2.

BASE COURSE
• This is the most important step in the installation process. Bury the base course of block.
• Begin laying block at the lowest elevation of the wall. Remove the rear lip (if applicable) of the block by hitting from the back so that it will lie flat on the leveling pad. See Diagram 3.
• Place first block and level, front to back and side to side; lay subsequent blocks in the same manner.
• Place the blocks side by side, flush against each other, and 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.
• Use string line along the back edge of block to check for proper alignment.
• For multipiece products, use the largest unit, 18 inches wide, for the base course.
• Fill cores (if applicable) and voids between blocks with 3/4-inch free-draining aggregate prior to laying the next course of block. Clean any debris off the top of the blocks. See Diagram 4.
CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSEQUENT COURSES

- Clean any debris off the top of the blocks.
- Place the second course of blocks on top of the base course. Maintain running bond. Pull each block forward as far as possible to ensure the correct setback. See Diagram 5.
- Fill cores (if applicable) and voids between blocks with 1-inch free-draining aggregate prior to laying the next course of block. Clean any debris off the top of the blocks.
- For best results, use a filter fabric, which should be placed directly behind the wall extending from the bottom of the base course to the middle of the top course. This will minimize material coming through the rough-hewn face texture of these products. We recommend a non-woven, 4- to 6-ounce fabric.
- Backfill with 3/4-inch free-draining aggregate directly behind the block, adding 6 inches at a time followed by proper compaction.
- Add retained soil behind the aggregate. Compact before the next course is laid.
- Don’t drive heavy equipment near the wall. Self-propelled compaction equipment should not be used within 4 feet of the wall.
- Keep the wall bond by placing units in a staggered relationship to the course beneath.
- You may need partial units to stay on bond. A saw with a diamond blade is recommended for cutting partial units. Use safety glasses and other protective equipment when cutting.

DRAINAGE DESIGN

- Each project is unique. The grades on your site will determine at what level to install the drainpipe.
- Place the drainpipe as low as possible behind the wall so water drains down and away from the wall into a storm drain or to an area lower than the wall. See Diagram 6.
- Fill in the area behind the blocks with 3/4-inch free-draining aggregate, at least 12 inches from the wall.
- You may need to place and backfill several courses to achieve the proper drainage level. See Diagrams 7 and 8.
- Cover the drainpipe with a geotextile sock which acts as a filter. The drainpipe outlets should be spaced not more than every 50 feet and at low points of the wall. In order for the drainage aggregate to function properly, it must keep clear of regular soil fill. See below diagram of daylight drainage system.
STEPPING UP THE BASE AT LOWEST POINT
Walls built on a sloping grade require a stepped base. Begin excavation at the lowest point and dig a level trench into the slope until it is deep enough to accommodate the base material and height of one entire block.

STEP-UP
At this point, step up the height of one block and begin a new section of base trench. Continue to step up as needed to top of slope. Always bury at least one full unit at each step.

STEPPING UP THE BASE USING THE U START BASE BLOCK
Walls built on a sloping grade require a stepped base. Begin excavation at the lowest point and dig a level trench, 24 inches wide, into the slope until it is deep enough to accommodate the base material and one entire base block. See Diagram 9.
XL™ CAP

STRAIGHT WALL

The XL™ cap must be laid alternately, short and long faces for a straight line. Always start capping from the lowest elevation. Once caps are aligned, caps should be glued in place using a concrete adhesive.

CURVES

Lay out the cap units side by side with the same face facing out (long faces for outside curves; short face to inside curves). If there’s a need to adjust for project’s radius, make cuts at least every other cap as needed for the most pleasing aesthetic.

- Minimum radius with XL™ cap: 2 feet 2 inches

90-DEGREE CORNERS

Saw-cut two caps to achieve a 45-degree mitered corner.

STEPPING UP CAPS WITH XL™ CAP

If the wall elevation changes, caps can be stacked where the wall steps up. Begin laying caps at the lowest elevation change and work your way toward the next step up. Split* a cap unit to fit. Place the split unit directly on top of the capped portion of the wall with all three split faces exposed.

FINISHING WITH XL™ CAP

After layout is complete and caps are saw-cut or split to size, carefully place concrete adhesive on wall top course and then place caps.
GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCEMENT (IF REQUIRED)
• Geosynthetic reinforcement is recommended for walls taller than the gravity height of each product, or walls situated in poor soils, supporting a driveway, etc. Consult an engineer for design assistance.
• Check the wall construction plan for which courses will need geosynthetic reinforcement.
• Clean any debris off the top layer of blocks.
• Measure and cut the geosynthetic reinforcement to the design length in the plans.
• The geosynthetic reinforcement has a design strength direction, which must be laid perpendicular to the wall.
• Place the front edge of the geosynthetic reinforcement on top of the block, making sure it’s within 1 inch of the face of the block. Correct placement ensures that you maximize the connection strength and keep the batter consistent.
• Apply the next course of blocks to secure it in place.
• A minimum of 6 inches of backfill is required prior to operating vehicles on the geosynthetic reinforcement. Avoid sudden turning or braking.

COMPACATION
• Place the backfill soil behind the drainage aggregate and compact with a hand-operated compactor.
• Make sure the aggregate is level with or slightly below the top of the course.
• Place soil in front of the base course and compact. The base course should be buried.
• Continue to fill and compact.

FINISH GRADE AND SURFACE DRAINAGE
• Protect the wall with a finished grade at the top and bottom.
• To ensure proper water drainage away from the wall, use 6 inches of soil with low permeability. This will minimize water seeping into the soil and drainage aggregate behind the wall. See Drainage Swales.

SITE CLEANING AND RESTORATION
• Brush off the wall and pick up any debris left from the construction process.
• Notify the job superintendent in writing of the project’s completion and that it is ready for final inspection and acceptance.
• Planting vegetation in front and on top of the wall will help reduce the chance of erosion.
• Following the best practices for construction will ensure the successful installation of Anchor™ products.

DRAINAGE SWALES
• Design and performance of most retaining walls are based on keeping the reinforced zone relatively dry. Appropriate drainage swales to help control water should be designed into the wall construction plan.
ABUTTING AN EXISTING STRUCTURE

FIRST COURSE
Begin with the first block next to the wall and place the first course. Place filter fabric behind the first two units and extend it 2 feet along the existing structure.

SECOND COURSE
Build second course with standard installation techniques. A split unit is shown but may not be necessary in every installation. Extend filter fabric to the top edge of the final course. See Diagram 10. A rubber membrane may be placed between the units and a non-concrete wall to prevent moisture damage to the structure.

Note: 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 saw with a diamond blade to achieve a tighter fit.

NOTES
OUTSIDE CURVES

CALCULATE THE RADIUS

When building an outside curve, begin by determining the desired radius of the top course. This will be the smallest radius in the wall and must not be less than the minimum radius for the wall system used.

To determine the approximate base course radius:

1) Add ¼-inch to the setback of the block used. Multiply that by the number of courses in the finished wall.
2) Add desired radius length of the top course to the result of step 1. This number equals the approximate radius length of the base course.
3) To determine the radius for the front edge of the trench, add 6 inches to the approximate radius length of the base course.

Example: Setback of the Highland Stone® product is 1 ½ inch. The wall is 8 courses high. The desired radius of the wall measured to the front of the block on the top course is 6 feet.

1) Setback multiplied by number of courses
   \[1 1/8" + 1/4" = 1 1/8" \times 8 \text{ courses} = 11"

2) Desired radius plus setback
   \[6' + 11" = 6'11"\]

3) Front of trench
   \[6'11" + 6" = 7'5"

TIP: Subtract the depth of the block if you prefer to mark the curve from the back of the block.

LAY OUT THE TRENCH

Drive a stake into the ground at the desired radius point of the curve. Attach a string and rotate it in an arc at the desired length to mark the curve in the soil. Dig the trench.

BASE COURSE

Using the existing radius point stake and string, mark the base course curve on the leveling pad. Align the front of the block with the marked curve and ensure level placement from side to side and front to back.

ADDITIONAL COURSES

On each course, some of the rear 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 partial units as needed. Once a split or cut unit is cut to size, glue in place with a concrete adhesive.
INSIDE CURVES

CALCULATE THE RADIUS
Check the wall plan to determine the radius of the top course. This will be the biggest radius in the wall and you will need it to determine the radius at the base course, which will be the smallest radius of the wall and must not be less than the minimum for the block system used.

A QUICK WAY TO DETERMINE THE BASE COURSE RADIUS:
1) Add ¼-inch to the setback of the block used. Multiply that by the number of courses in the finished wall.
2) Subtract the result of step 1 from the radius of the top course. This number equals the approximate radius length of the base course.
3) To determine the radius for the front edge of the trench, subtract 6 inches from the approximate radius length of the base course.

Example: The setback of the Highland Stone® product is 1⅛ inches. The wall is 8 courses high. The desired radius of the wall measured to the front of the block on the top course is 10 feet.

1) Setback multiplied by number of courses
   \[ \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \times 8 \text{ courses} = 11" \]
2) Desired radius minus setback
   \[ 10' - 11" = 9'1" \]
3) Front of trench
   \[ 9'1" - 6" = 8'7" \]

TIP: Add the depth of the block if you prefer to mark the curve from the back of the block.

LAY OUT THE TRENCH
Drive a stake into the ground at the desired radius point of the curve. Attach a string and rotate it in an arc at the desired length to mark the curve in the soil. Dig the trench.

BASE COURSE
Using existing radius point stake and string, mark the base course curve on the leveling pad. Align the front of the block with the marked curve and ensure level placement from side to side and front to back.

ADDITIONAL COURSES
On each course, some of the lips of each block must be in contact with the back of the units below to ensure structural stability. If not, use construction adhesive to adhere blocks together. To maintain proper running bond, use partial units as needed. Once a split unit is cut to size, glue in place with a concrete adhesive.
OUTSIDE 90-DEGREE CORNERS
FOR SYSTEMS WITHOUT A CORNER UNIT

BASE COURSE
To build an outside 90-degree corner, begin by splitting a unit in half. Place this unit with both split faces out at the corner. Remove the rear lip so that the block lies flat. Then lay the rest of the base course working from the corner block out.

ADDITIONAL COURSES
Begin the next course with the other half of the split unit faced in the opposite direction at the corner. Place the second and third blocks on either side of the corner unit. Once the corner unit is in position, glue block in place with a concrete adhesive. Continue to alternate the corner unit orientation with each course and always use a concrete adhesive on the corner units. Use cut or split units as necessary to maintain running bond.

FOR SYSTEMS WITH A CORNER UNIT
90-degree corners are built by alternating corner/column units so the long side is on different sides of the wall. Build the pattern from the corner unit when possible. Install corner units level from front to back. Depending on the wall layout, there may be a need to go off the pattern and randomly place wall blocks near the corner. Set back corner units to reflect the batter of the wall block units and glue from bottom to top.

NOTE: 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 saw with a diamond blade to achieve a tighter fit.
INSIDE 90-DEGREE CORNERS

BASE COURSE
To create an inside 90-degree corner, begin by placing a block at the corner. Then lay a second block perpendicular to the first and continue laying out the rest of the base course working from the corner out. Make sure to construct the base course according to standard site prep and installation procedures.

ADDITIONAL COURSES
On the second course, place all blocks on bond along one side of the corner. Once the second course of one wall is established, begin the second course of the adjacent wall. Split units or units of varying sizes may be required on this wall to maintain running bond. Continue to alternate the corner unit orientation with each course and always use a concrete adhesive on the corner units.

NOTE: 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 saw with a diamond blade to achieve a tighter fit.
**STEPS IN A CURVED WALL**

These drawings show Highland Stone®, Diamond® and Diamond Stone Cut® step units. Caps or pavers can be used for treads. Check local building codes for any tread depth standards.

**BASE COURSE**

Thoroughly compact the leveling pad. Lay out the base course according to the wall design. Place step units first, working from the center to each side. Remember, it is very important to backfill and compact behind and along the sides of each course of step units.

**FIRST STEP COURSE**

Place the first course of step units directly on top of the base course so there is no setback. Stagger them from the previous course and glue in place.

**SECOND STEP COURSE**

Add the second course of steps, staggering them from the previous course to maintain running bond. Overlap the lower course by a minimum 2 inches and glue to lower course. Place and compact base material prior to installing next course.

**NEXT WALL COURSE**

Place a block near the second course of steps, maintaining running bond with the base course. Measure and cut a block to fit the space remaining between the step unit and the next course of the wall. Place the unit in the wall, making sure that both vertical edges fit tight against both the step and standard unit. Remove the rear lip on the blocks when necessary, and angle the blocks flush with the face of the previous course. Glue in place with a concrete adhesive. Repeat these steps until the wall is finished.

**ADDITIONAL COURSES**

Beginning in the center, add the third course of steps, lining up the units with the first course. Overlap a minimum 2 inches and glue in place. Repeat until the steps are finished.

**DRAINAGE TIP:** Drainpipe can be placed behind the lowest step units at grade or behind each wall adjacent to the steps.
**STEPS IN A 90-DEGREE WALL**

These drawings show Highland Stone®, Diamond® and Diamond Stone Cut® step units. Caps or pavers can be used for treads. Check local building codes for any tread depth standards.

**BASE COURSE**

Thoroughly compact the leveling pad. Lay out the base course according to the wall design. Place step units first, working from the center to each side. Remember, it is very important to backfill and compact behind and along the sides of each course of step units.

**FIRST STEP COURSE**

Place the first course of step units directly on top of the base course so there is no setback. Stagger them from the previous course and glue in place.

**SECOND STEP COURSE**

Add the second course of steps, staggering them from the previous course to maintain running bond. Overlap the lower course by a minimum 2 inches and glue to lower course. Place and compact base material prior to installing next course.

**SECOND WALL COURSE**

Build the second course of the wall. Corner units are used at the end of steps tied into wall and glued in place. Alternate long and short direction of corner unit every other row.

**THIRD STEP COURSE**

Beginning in the center, add the third course of steps, lining up the units with the first course. Overlap the lower course by 2 inches and glue to lower course.

**ADDITIONAL COURSES**

Build the third course of the wall. Repeat these steps until the wall is finished.
**ANCHORPLEX® SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION GUIDE**

**HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE**

Use this information to gain a general understanding of the basics of building retaining walls with the Anchorplex system. Do not use this in lieu of construction drawings provided by a qualified engineer. Contact Anchor Wall Systems at 1-877-295-5415 for more information about designing and building with the Anchorplex system.

**ABOUT THE ANCHORPLEX® SYSTEM**

The Anchorplex system is a retaining wall built with Anchor products and self-compacting structural backfill, also known as “no-fines” concrete, which is a highly-porous mixture of clean stone, cement and water. The mixing ratios (by weight) of aggregate to cementitious material should be between 6:1 and 7:1. The mixing rate (by weight) of water to cementitious material should be no more than 1:2. The resulting material, upon curing, should have at least 25 percent voids and should exhibit a minimum compressive strength (f′c) of 1,500 psi.

**RETAINING WALL CONSTRUCTION**

Setting out the wall and excavation is no different for an Anchorplex system construction than for conventional construction, except that the amount of excavation will probably differ. Construction of the leveling pad, base course, subsequent courses and drainage is no different for an Anchorplex system construction than for conventional construction.

**INSTALLATION OF STRUCTURAL BACKFILL**

After completion of the leveling pad, base course, drainpipe installation and stacking block 2 feet above grade, the first lift of structural backfill that meets Anchor Wall Systems’ specifications can be installed. Do not exceed 2 feet vertical stacking of block before placing a lift of structural backfill.

The structural backfill can be placed directly from delivery vehicle or with skid-type loader or other equipment. It should be placed behind the blocks and worked into all voids and cores of the blocks (if applicable). When properly formulated, the structural backfill will not leak through the face of the wall.

After installation of the first lift of structural backfill, install additional courses and repeat the process. Place additional lifts every 8 to 24 inches depending on site conditions and project scale. Subsequent pours can be made as soon as the structural backfill in the previous lift has set — usually within 2 to 3 hours.

**INSTALLATION OF FILTER FABRIC**

Place a layer of filter fabric over the structural backfill and up the back of the top course and the cap. Then fill behind the top course and cap with low-permeability soil.

**CAPPING & FINISHING**

Follow standard practice when capping the wall. Protect the wall with a finish grade at the top and bottom.
LAYING PATTERN GUIDE FOR MULTI-PIECE WALLS

USING A PATTERN FOR SINGLE-HEIGHT RETAINING WALLS

When using a pattern, begin at one edge, laying the units as indicated. Install at least one repeat of the pattern to establish the pattern before proceeding to the next course. Stagger the patterns as shown to avoid vertical bonds.

One set of 6-inch-high retaining wall blocks consists of 2 large units, 1 medium unit and 1 small unit, and is 2 square feet.

6” Multipiece wall system, 18-inch by 4-foot pattern = 6 sq. ft.

WHEN TO USE A PATTERN FOR FREESTANDING WALLS

One set of 6-inch-high blocks consists of 2 large units, 1 medium unit and 1 small unit, and is 1 square foot of two sided wall.

Note: These freestanding wall installation patterns show only one side of the freestanding wall. The same number of blocks wall when using Belair Wall 2.0 and Brisa freestanding wall systems. Freestanding wall installation patterns are measured in length by height of one side of the wall, and are expressed in square feet. Sets of blocks required include the number of blocks needed to build both sides of the wall.

ENDING A WALL WITH WALL ENDS

Start pattern next to a wall end unit if the wall does not end with a column. Every other wall end is cut in half. Glue all pieces in place using concrete adhesive.
COLUMN CONSTRUCTION

6" Minimum Compacted Granular-Base Leveling Pad

Walls built on a sloping grade require a stepped base. Begin excavation at the lowest point and dig a level trench into the slope until it is deep enough to accommodate the base material and height of one entire block.

STEP-UP

At this point, step up the height of one block and begin a new section of base trench. Continue to step up as needed to top of slope. Always bury at least one full unit at each step.
TRAPEZOID DOUBLE-SIDED CAP
The double-sided cap has a right-angle side and an offset-angle side. The caps can be used in any of four directions since there is no specific top or bottom.

STRAIGHT WALL
The cap must be laid alternately, narrow (N) and wide (W) faces, for a straight line. Always start capping from the lowest elevation.

CURVES
Lay out the cap units side by side with same face facing out (wide faces for outside curves; narrow faces for inside curves). Occasional cutting of some pieces may be necessary.
Minimum radius: 7’6”

STEPPING UP CAPS WITH CAP ENDS
If a wall elevation changes, caps can be stacked where the wall steps up. Begin laying caps at the lowest elevation and work your way toward the next step-up. Cut a cap unit to fit. Place the cut unit directly on top of the capped portion of the wall with the cut side hidden from view. If not using a Cap End, place the trapezoid double-sided cap so that the side with the arrow is hidden.

90-DEGREE CORNERS WITH CAP END
Using a Cap End unit

FINISH WITH A CAP END
Do not cut the cap end, cut an interior cap if needed.

NOTE: 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 saw with a diamond blade to achieve a tighter fit.
STEP CONSTRUCTION

When constructing steps, you must consider whether it is a fill or a cut-grade situation. Construction is similar, but varies in the amount of dummy units required.

A fill step will have a base course of dummy units in the entire footprint of the steps. For each additional step, add dummy units behind the facing units for stability. There are two methods for creating the step facing. Use sets of either 6-inch-high or 3-inch-high units. A cut-grade set of steps will use one layer of dummy blocks under each step, effectively stepping up the grade.

All applications will require some sort of tread to cover the facing units.

USING FILL SCENARIO

USING CUT SCENARIO

RETAINING WALL SQUARE FIRE PIT CONSTRUCTION

Inside of fire pit must be lined with a heat-resistant material.

Affix all units with construction-grade adhesive.

These blocks are not fireproof and could start to crack under extreme heat. These blocks are intended for landscape applications and are not fire-rated. Over time the blocks may crack. A possible solution is to use heavy fire-rated bricks or a steel liner on the interior of an above or below ground fire ring/pit with the blocks outside the perimeter. Again, the heat may adversely affect landscape products, even with an interior heat-resistant barrier in place.