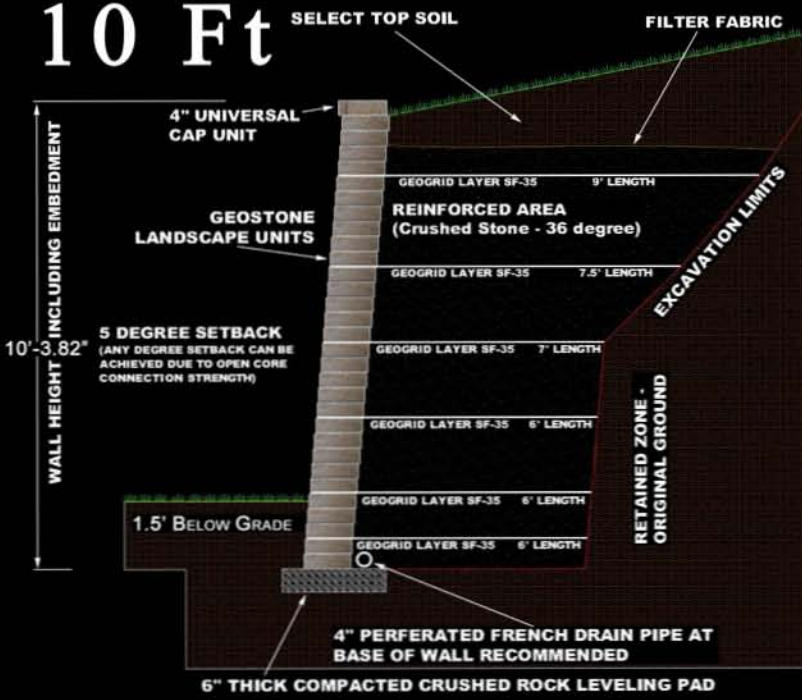
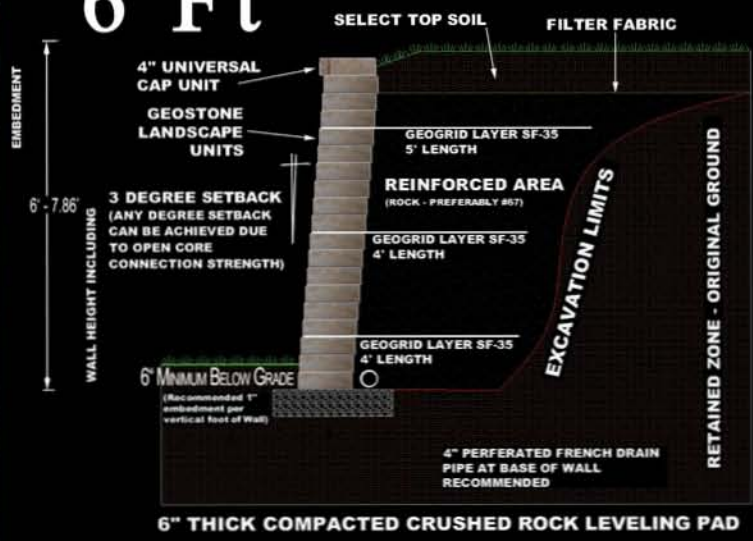


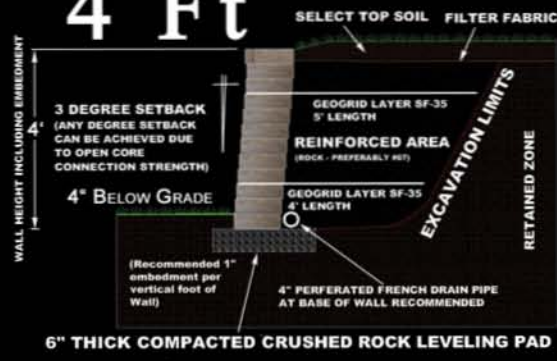
10 Ft



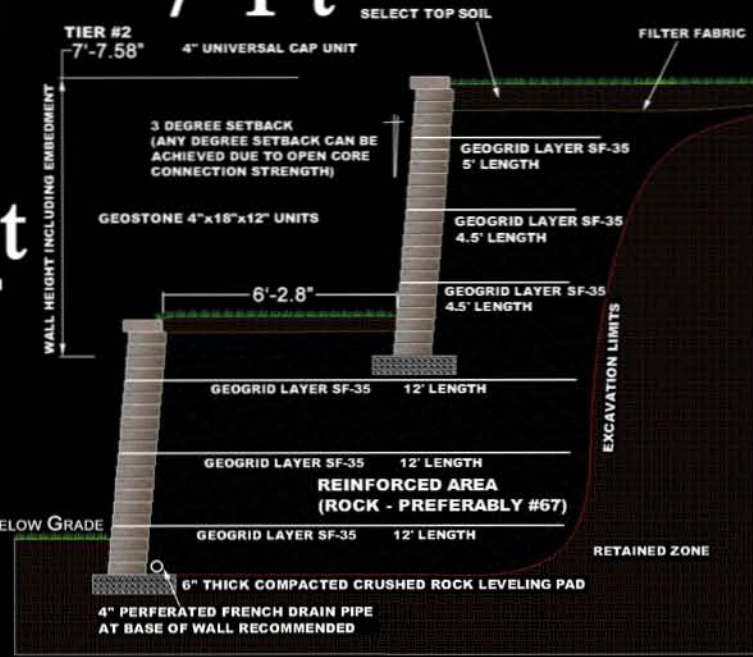
6 Ft



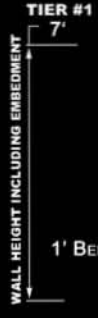
4 Ft



7 Ft

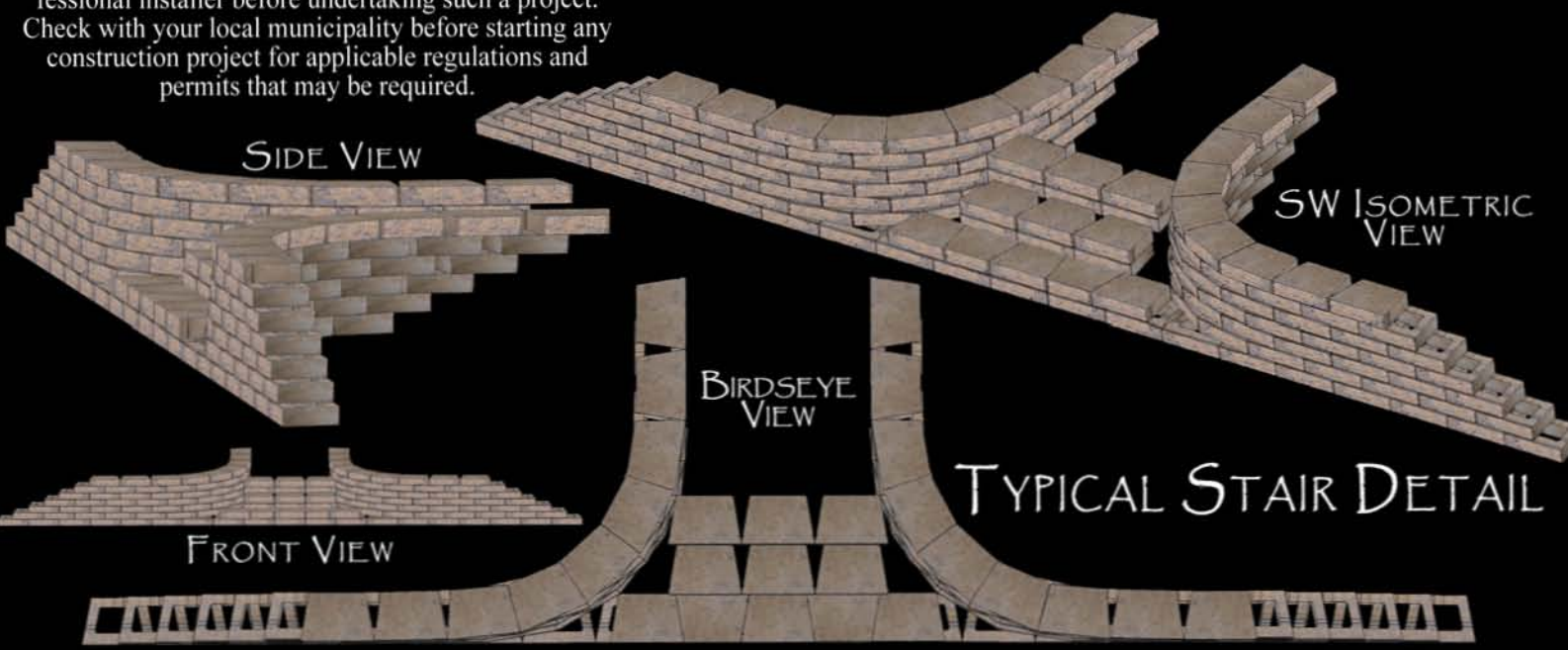


7 Ft



GEOSTONE RETAINING WALL SYSTEMS®

NOTE: The wall designs on this page are examples of typical GeoStone installations. Not all walls require the same techniques. GeoStone recommends consulting with an Authorized GeoStone representative or professional installer before undertaking such a project. Check with your local municipality before starting any construction project for applicable regulations and permits that may be required.



GEOSTONE LANDSCAPE



Diggs Corner
 This process is typically used by the professional installer. A GeoStone block is sawed at points "A" and then split with a paver splitter at point "B". The use of glue or mortar will help secure the bond. This method allows for just about any degree of outside corner and is unique to the GeoStone system.

Miter Corner
 This process is typically used by the professional installer. A GeoStone block is sawed at a 45 degree angle and joined at points marked "A". The remaining ends of block will need to be sawed at points marked "B" so that the block will fit. Bagged Cement can be poured into the corner as an added measure of strength. The Diggs Corner can be used with the standard block but would require an 8" Block Splitter.



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THE GEOSTONE LANDSCAPE BLOCK IS THE RESULT OF THE NEED TO FILL THE GAP BETWEEN EXPENSIVE, YET LESS POWERFUL AESTHETIC RETAINING / LANDSCAPE WALL SYSTEMS AND THE BIG INDUSTRIAL / COMMERCIAL RETAINING WALL SYSTEMS. THESE SYSTEMS HAVE THEIR PLACE AND ARE IDEAL FOR LARGE COMMERCIAL WALLS BUT THE GEOSTONE LANDSCAPE PROVIDES AN AFFORDABLE OPTION FOR THE MORE UPGRADE DEVELOPMENTS SUCH AS RESIDENTIAL AND OFFICE PARKS. GEOSTONE LANDSCAPE BLOCK PROVIDES A MORE DELICATE APPEARANCE WITH ALL THE POWER OF A COMMERCIAL SEGMENTAL RETAINING WALL SYSTEM AND IS BY FAR THE MOST INSTALLER FRIENDLY BLOCK ON THE MARKET. ITS LIGHT WEIGHT (36 LBS) MAKES IT EASY FOR ANYONE TO CREATE A BEAUTIFUL ADDITION THAT WILL CONTINUE TO RAISE A PROPERTY'S VALUE FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATION

NOTE: The following is an example of a typical GeoStone installation. Not all walls require the same techniques. GeoStone recommends consulting with an Authorized GeoStone representative or professional installer before undertaking such a project. Check with your local municipality before starting any construction project for applicable regulations and permits that may be required.



1. Dig a two foot wide foundation trench 6 to 12 inches deep removing soft surface top soils.



2. Rock foundation & leveling pad. Crushed rock is placed 2 to 4 inches deep in trench and leveled.



3. Foundation and leveling pad is completed with a mechanical plate tamp or hand tamp.



4. Base course of GeoStone Landscape blocks are placed upon compacted level rock foundation.



5. Blocks are aligned as desired. If wall is straight, use a string line.



6. Finish leveling. Using a 2 foot carpenter's level and a rubber mallet, level each block front to back and side to side level with the adjoining block.



7. Additional courses of GeoStone Landscape blocks are placed upon the base course in running bond. Be consistent in setting the batter (set back) in each course.



8. When 2 to 4 courses of block have been placed in your wall and properly aligned you will fill the core of the blocks and two feet behind the wall with #67 crushed stone.



9. Sweep the rock from the top courses of block. Place additional courses of block on the wall repeating the construction process until the desired wall height is achieved.



10. Adding a curve can be achieved easily due to the shape of the block and its not being hindered by lips or pins.



11. Stepping Up is a method used to follow a slope up hill. The base course runs into the ground as shown while the course above continues on. Make sure to level each footing block in the step up procedure.



12. A finishing touch to your wall is a cap block that can be applied with outdoor construction glue.



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The GeoStone system is a professional module and is a very powerful wall when installed correctly. Certain situations can impact a wall and should be taken into consideration in its initial design. Situations include but are not limited to: Significant slopes in front of or behind wall, structures or loading otherwise known as surcharge, poor drainage, and / or poor soil conditions. For more information and installation techniques visit us at: www.geostone.com



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F U N C T I O N A L

E S T H E T I C S

COMMERCIAL INSTALLATION

NOTE: The following is an example of a typical GeoStone installation. Not all walls require the same techniques. GeoStone recommends consulting with an Authorized GeoStone representative or professional installer before undertaking such a project. Check with your local municipality before starting any construction project for applicable regulations and permits that may be required.



Begin by digging a two foot wide trench. Excavate all loose soils and native rock until hard original ground is reached. The footing will be supporting the entire weight of the wall.



The footing depth will vary based on the the height of the wall. Rule of thumb is 1 inch of embedded block per vertical foot of wall height is required. Place four to six inches of crushed rock (#78 or #8910) in the footing and level for the wall foundation.



As preparation of the footing continues, remove all large rocks and use a vibrating plate tamp to achieve proper compaction. Get footing as smooth, level, and compacted as possible.



Run a string line for straight walls. This will help in the alignment of the first course. Use a cement trowel to smooth out base prior to setting first block.



When laying the first course, level the block front to back and side to side with a two foot carpenter's level. It is very important that the first course be level and placed on a compacted footing.



It is always a good idea to shoot grades from time to time to ensure your wall is maintaining the correct level.



Align and batter each course prior to core filling with rock. Batter means setting each course back 1/4 - 1/2 inch behind the course below as seen in the picture above. On straight walls, use a stringline. In curves, visually align the wall to achieve the desired appearance.



It is recommended that the cores of the block be filled with a #67 or #78 stone no less frequently than every three courses. This same stone is recommended for the backfill as well.



After core filling the block, use a rod to drive down into the cores to assure a thorough core fill. Backfill should be level to top course of block.



Compacting the backfill is very important. This provides additional resistance to pressures exerted on the wall and prevents settlement. Repeat this process after each backfill.



Sweep all rock and gravel from the tops of the blocks before laying down next course or geogrids. Any variance in height caused by rocks between courses will cause unsightly gaps. Backfill area should encompass entire proposed grid length area.



Next lay out the geogrids. Their length will depend on the wall height. Rule of thumb is no less than 75% of wall height (no shorter than 4') and no less frequent than every 2 vertical feet.



After laying out the grids, place another course of block down on top of the grids, align, then core fill and backfill. It is important that the grids be stretched tight prior to placing rock fill.



This process is repeated until the desired wall height is reached. The final course is the cap block glued down with outdoor construction adhesive.



LOCATION - INVERNESS / HOOVER, AL

COLOR - AUTUMNBLEND