

#### **G12-8** (8" x 18" x 12")

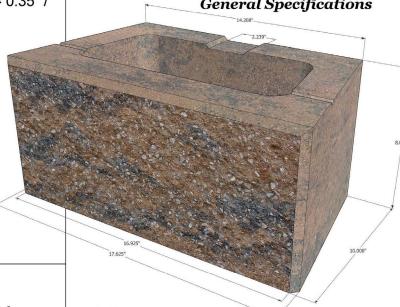
- 1. Each block = 1 sq ft wall face
- wall: 100' L x 5' H (500 sq ft) = 500 blocks
- 2. Each core = 0.31 cubic ft of core fill
- 3. Setback (batter)
  - -Bevel top of split face = 0.35" / course or 2.5°
  - First Groove = 1"
  - Second Groove = 2"
- 4. Radius = 4.5'
- 5. Weight = 72 lbs



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**General Specifications** 

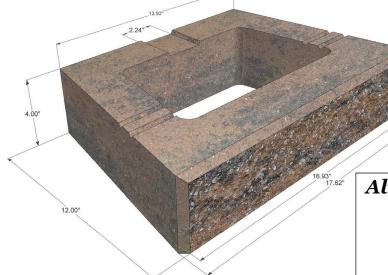


#### **G12-4** (4" x 18" x 12")

- 1. Each block = 1/2 sq ft wall face
- wall: 100' L x 5' H (500 sq ft) = 1000 blocks
- 2. Each core = 0.16 cubic ft of core fill
- 3. Setback (batter)
  - -Bevel top of split face = 0.35" / course or 5°
    - First Groove = 1"
    - Second Groove = 2"
- 4. Radius = 4.5'
- 5. Weight = 36 lbs

#### **G10** (8" x 18" x 10")

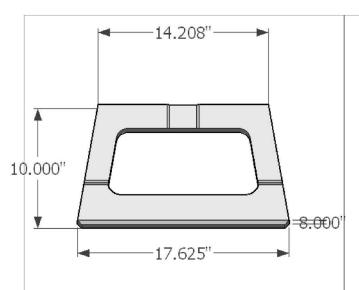
- 1. Each block = 1 sq ft wall face
  - wall: 100' L x 5' H (500 sq ft) = 500 blocks
- 2. Each core = 0.3 cubic ft of core fill
- 3. Setback (batter)
  - -Bevel top of split face = 0.35" / course or 2.5°
    - First Groove = 1"
- 4. Radius = 4.5'
- 5. Weight = 55 lbs

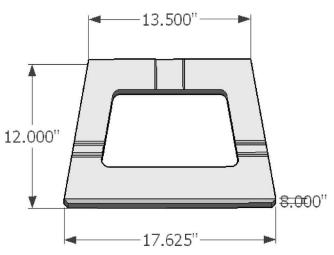


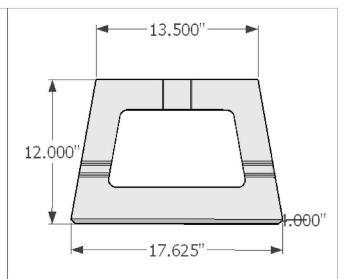
#### Alignment

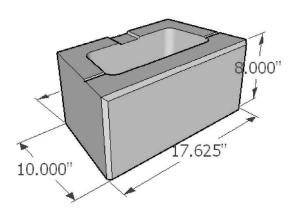


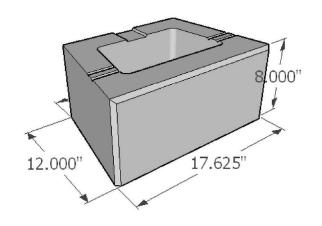


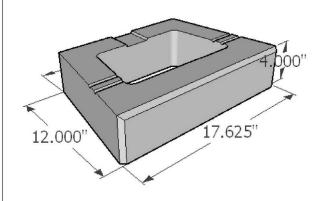












G10 - 8"h x 17.625"w x 10"d

G12:8 - 8"h x 17.625"w x 12"d

G12:4 - 4"h x 17.625"w x 12"d



## REINFORCED RETAINING WALL

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 placed on a compacted footing and leveled before preceding.



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 string line. 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.

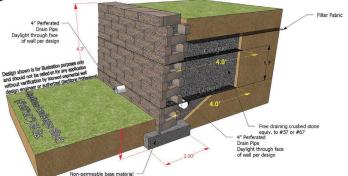


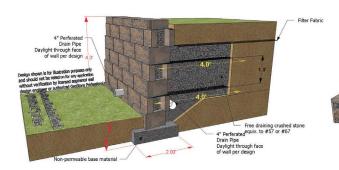
This process is repeated until the desired wall height is reached. The final course is the cap block glued down with outdoor construction adhesive.





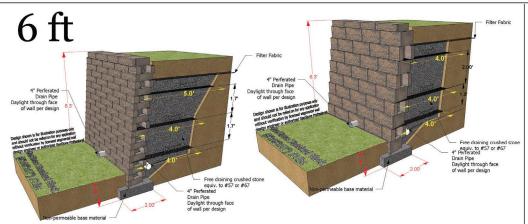
Note: Walls shown here are designed with all-rock backfill. Site soils can be used in the reinforced zone under the right circumstances using the correct installation procedures. Please check with your wall designer or professional modular wall installer prior to using site soils.

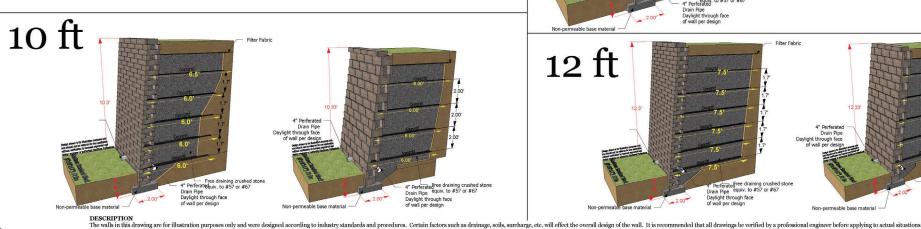


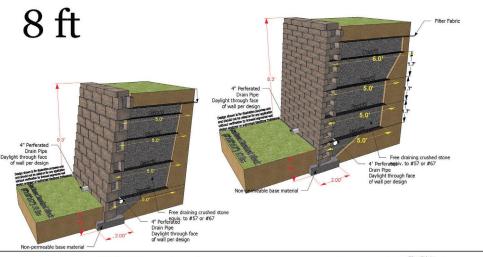


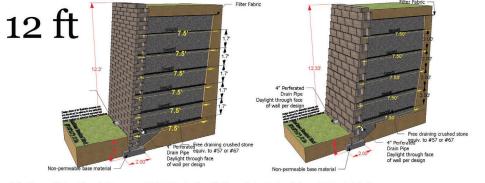


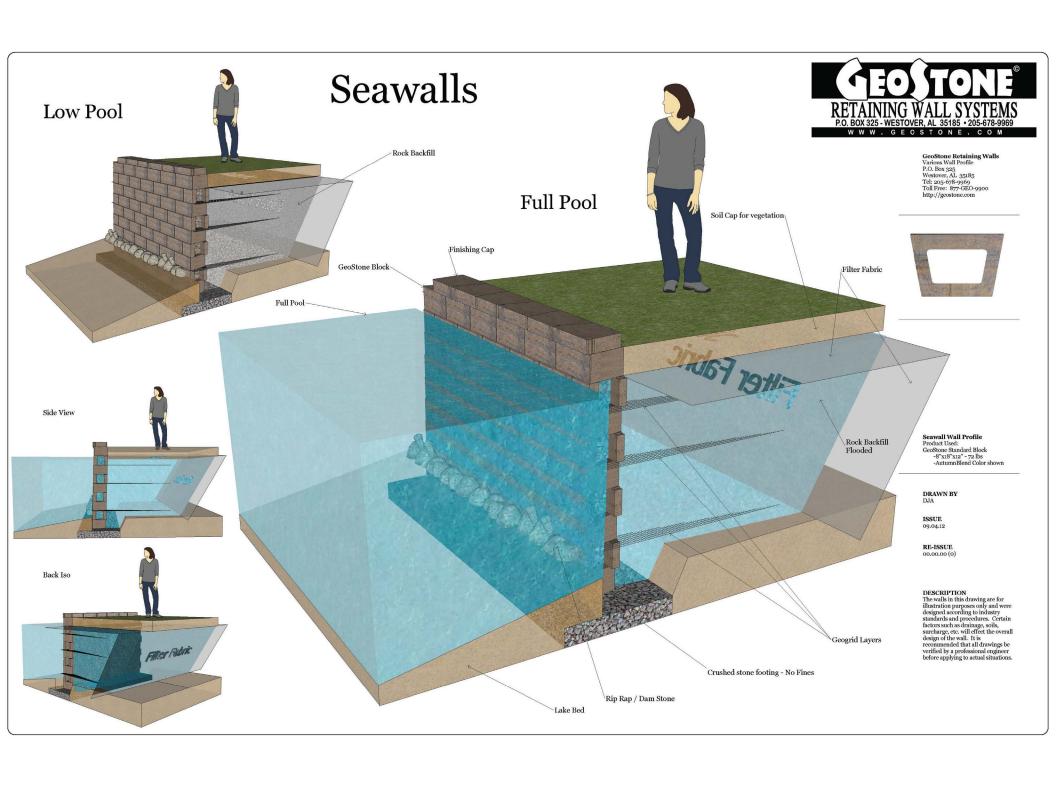


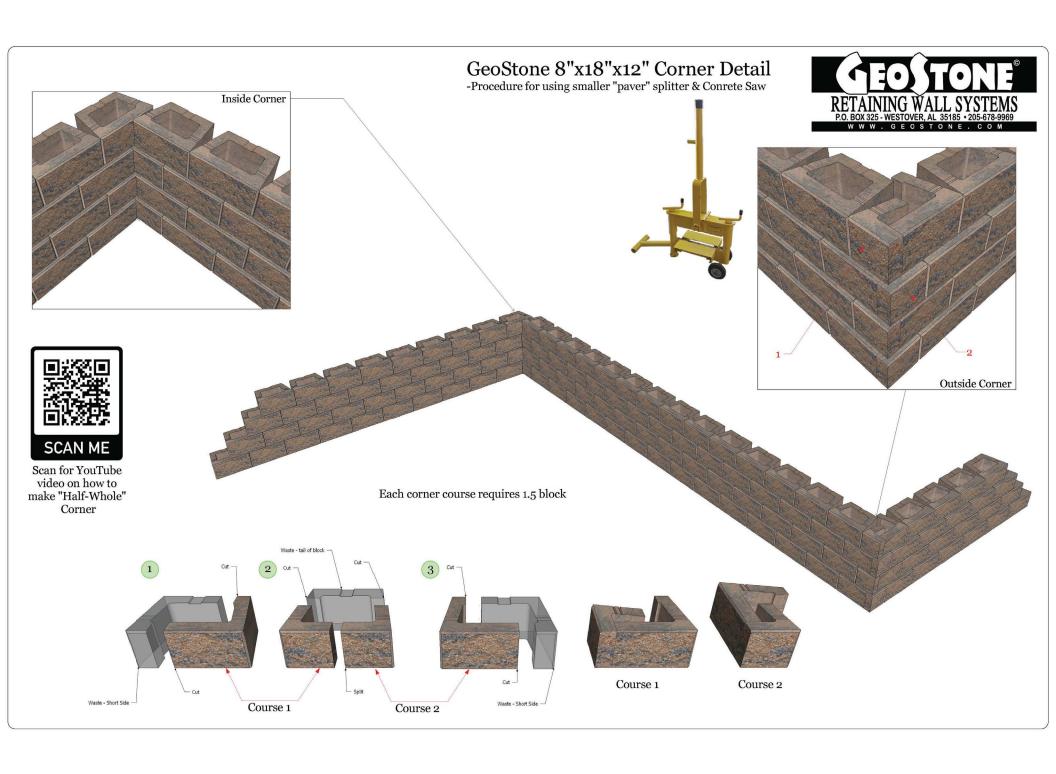


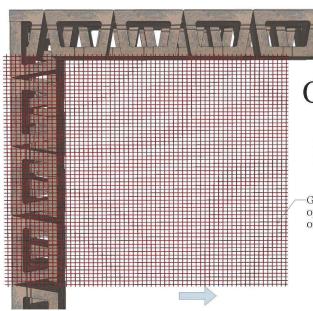










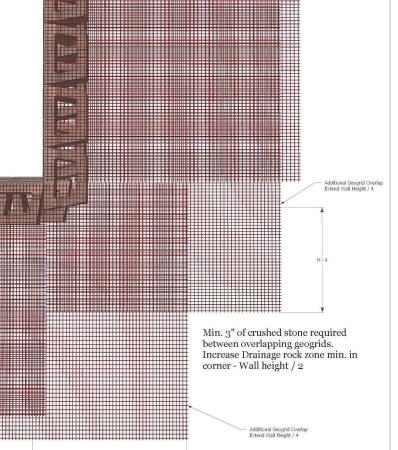


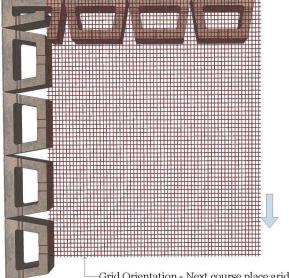
## Outside 90° Corner

Min. 3" of crushed stone required between overlapping geogrids. Increase Drainage rock zone min. in corner - Wall height / 2

 Grid Orientation - Next course place grid to run in opposite direction. Make sure strength orientation of grid is correctly placed with Uni-axial grids.

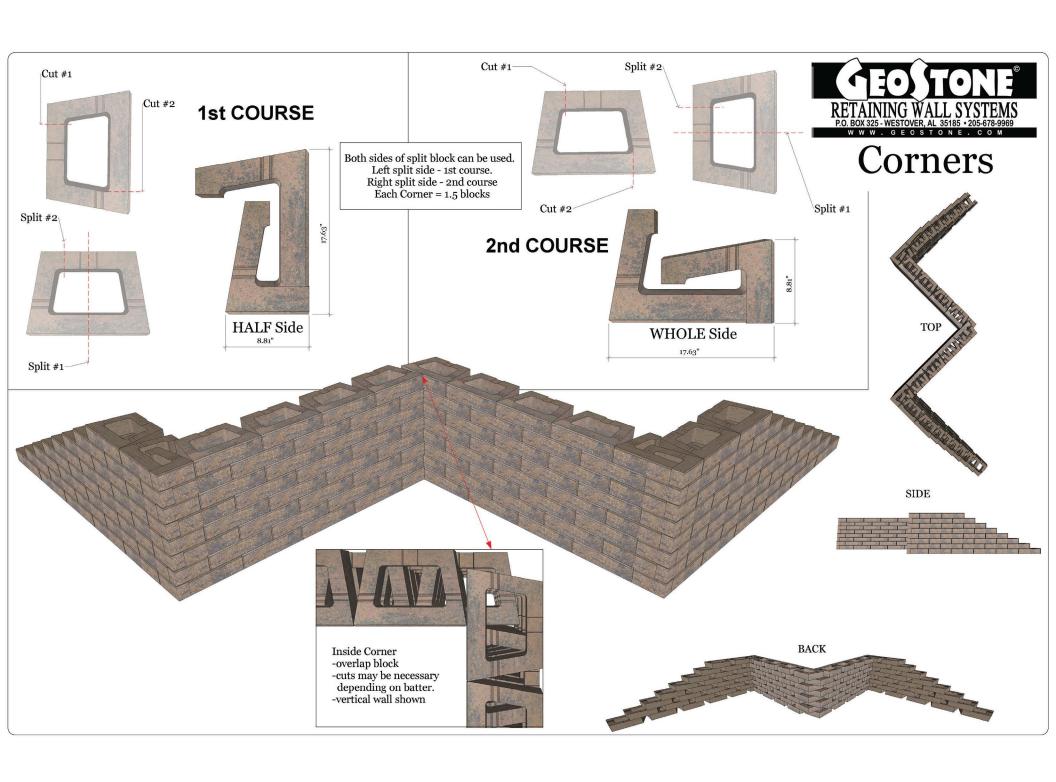




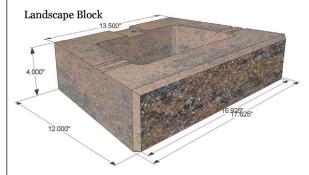


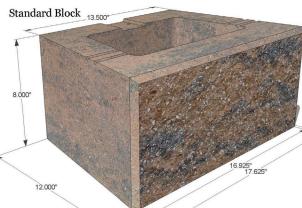
-Grid Orientation - Next course place grid to run in opposite direction. Make sure strength orientation of grid is correctly placed with Uni-axial grids.

Inside 90° Corner





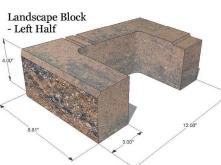


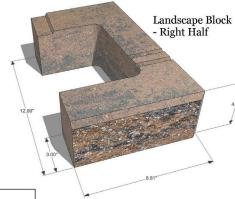




The GeoStone Retaining Wall System's open core design allows for maximum flexibility in all sorts of applications. The latest testiment to this is a multiple piece pattern procedure. By cutting the 4" block in half, a random configuration can be created that utilyzes both the 8" & 4" blocks. This configuration will break the horizontal lines in the wall. This is a very simple technique that can add so much to the look of your project.



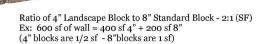




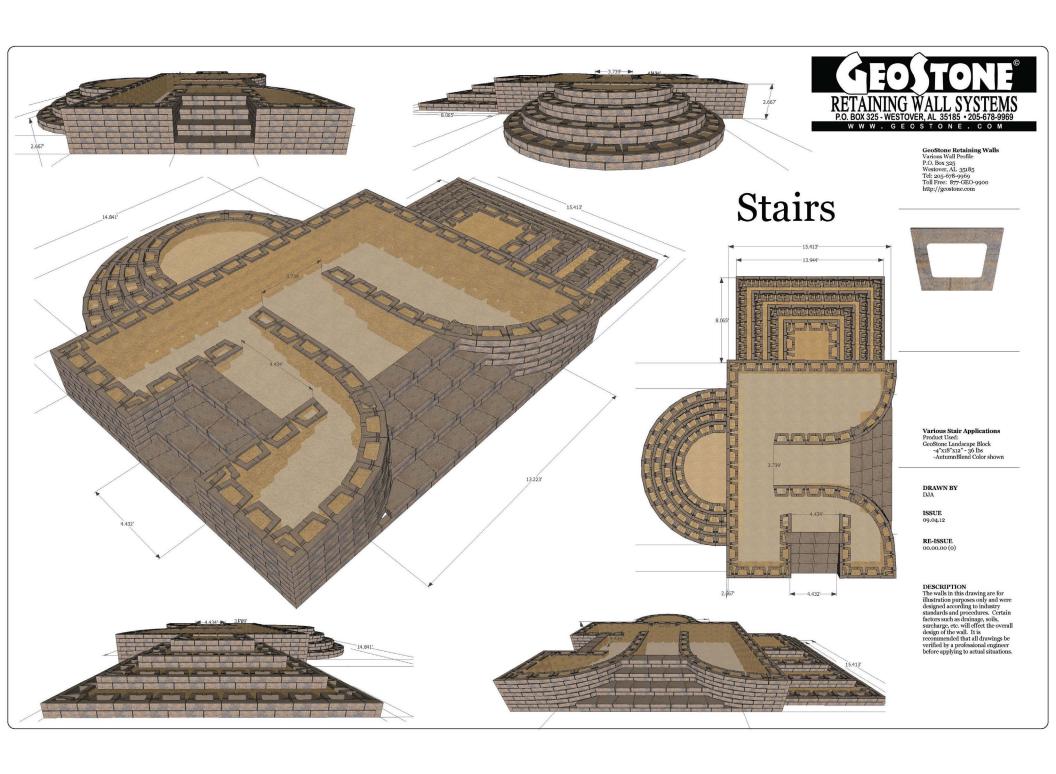


Want to know more? Scan me to go to the "How To" video online

Minimum radius can vary depending on configurations







### Top View

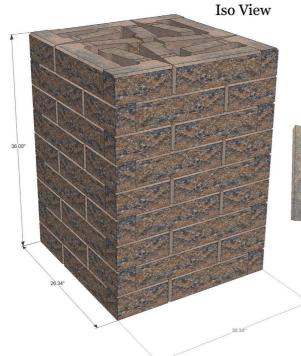
## GeoStone Column

- $\bullet~$  Half / Whole Outside Corner  $\,4x$
- 6 GeoStone blocks per course

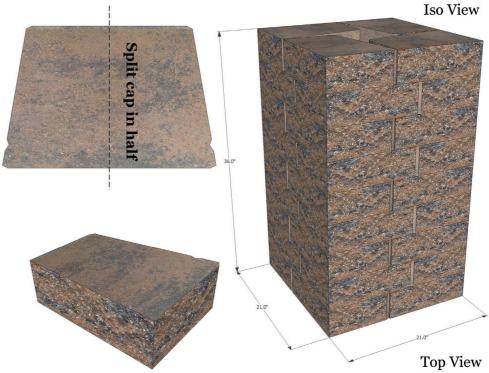










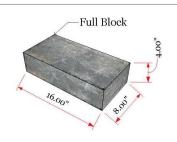


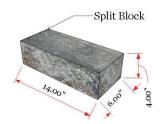
# Cap Column • Split Universal Cap in Half

- 2 Cap blocks per course
- Usually most cost effective method
- Only works with caps split on front and back.



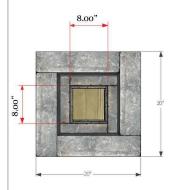
## Rumble Wall Columns

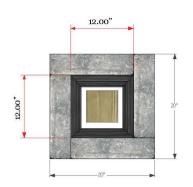


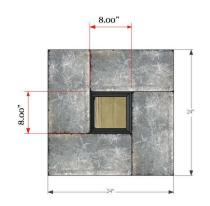


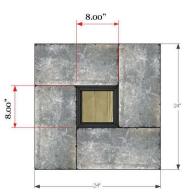


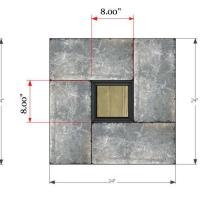
**Bottom View** 









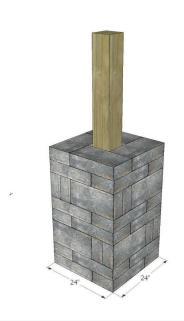


Isometric View

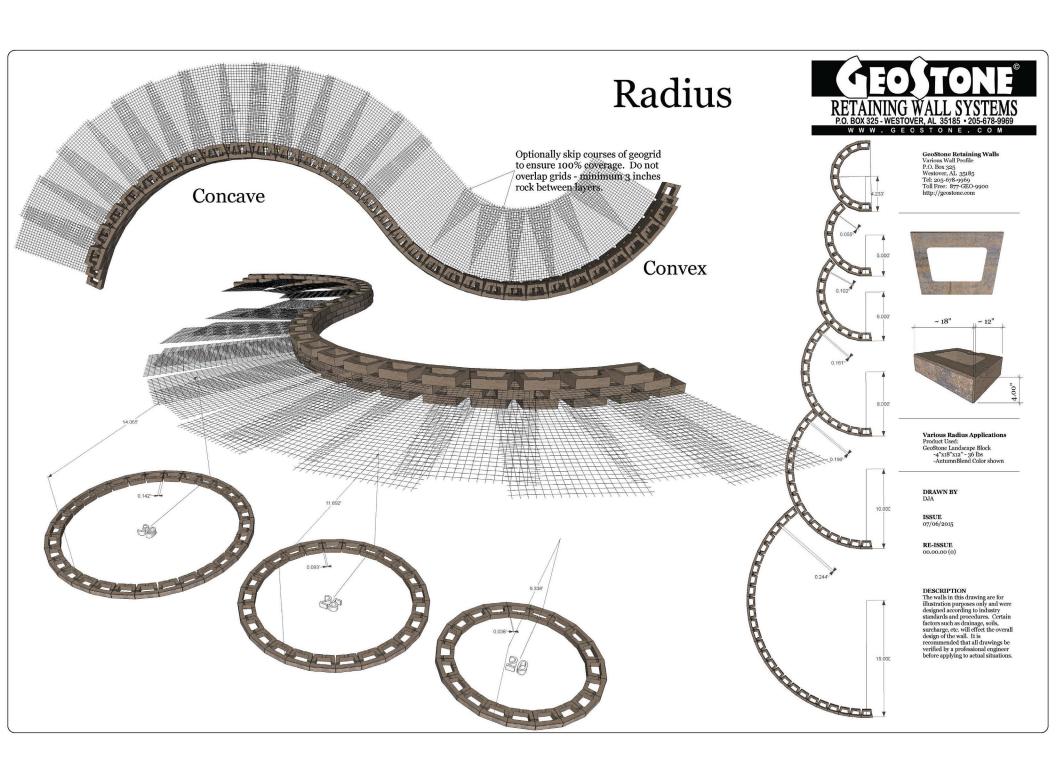


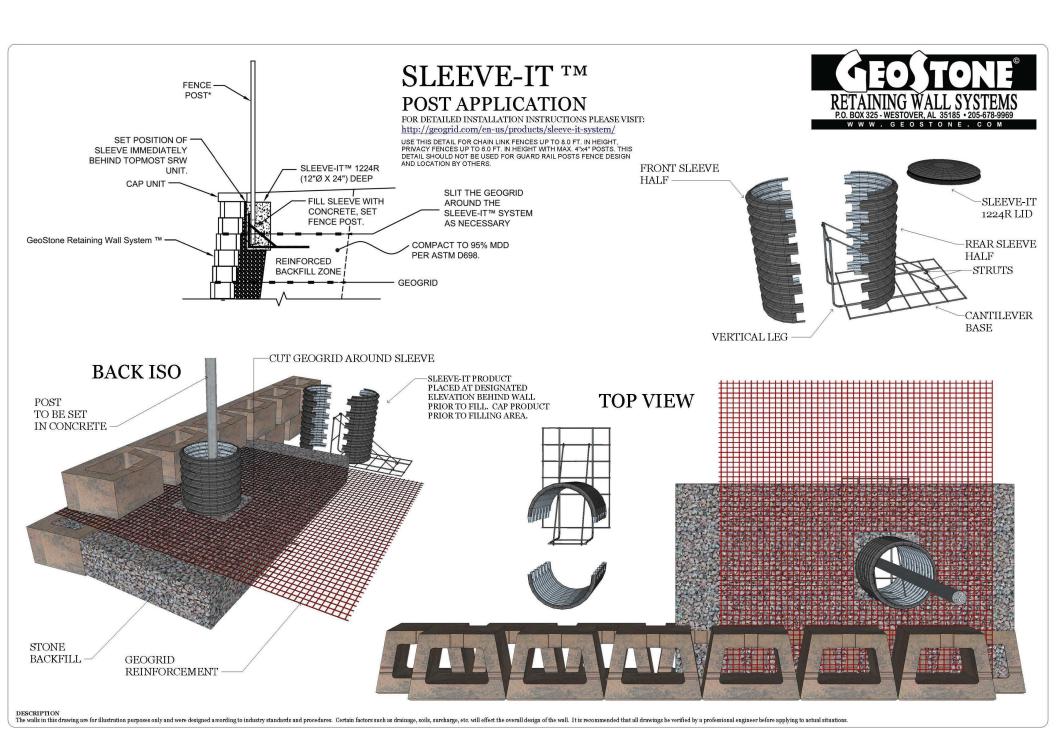


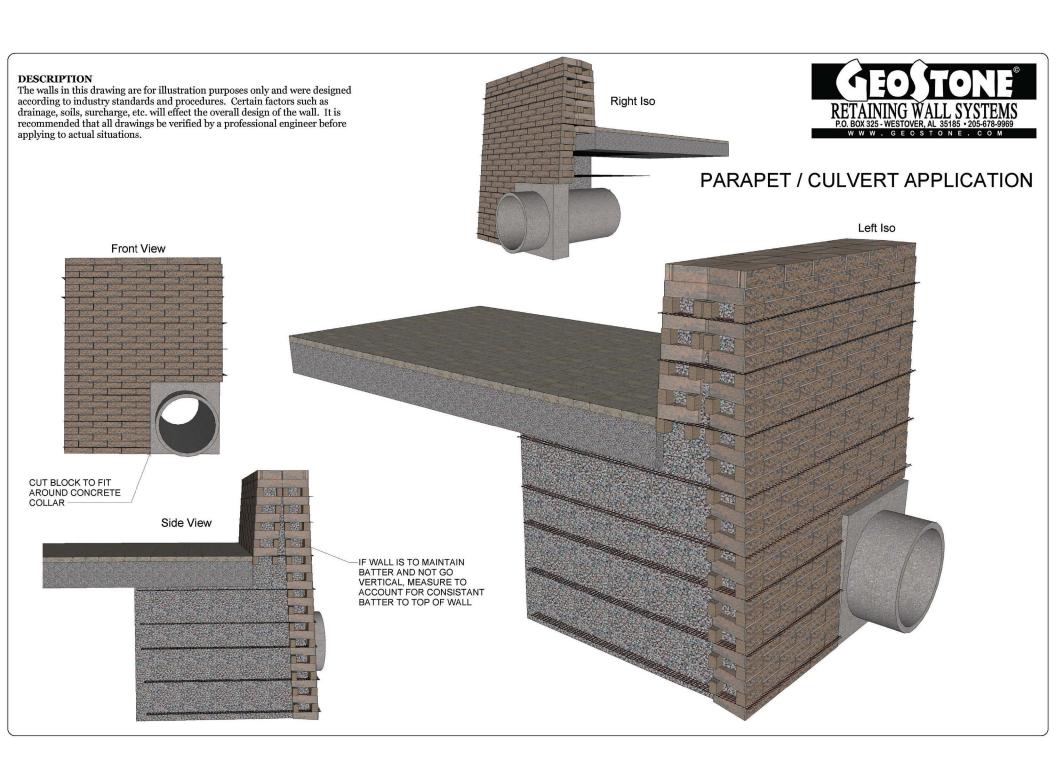












## **RAFT FOOTING**



