

Retaining wall systems

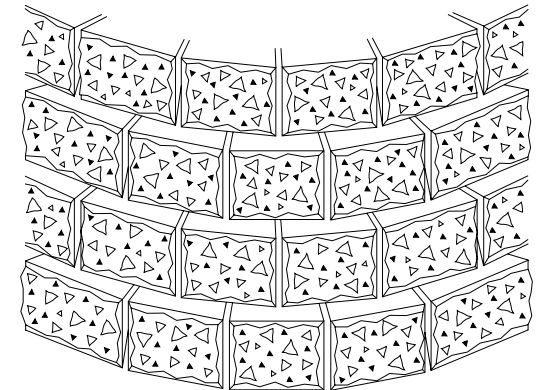
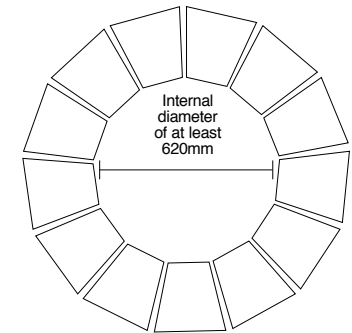
Stone Hedge

Installation



How to assemble a Stone Hedge wall.

1. Clear and level area along which Stone Hedge is to be laid. Depth to which you should excavate depends on number of courses you intend constructing your Stone Hedge wall. Should your wall be from 1 to 3 courses then excavate to a depth of 85mm. This allows for a 20-25mm leveling bed of washed concrete sand and for half of first course to be buried below surface level. Should your wall be 4 or more courses high then excavate to a depth of 145mm. This allows for a 20-25mm leveling bed of washed concrete sand and for the first course to be completely buried below surface level. Ensure that sand base is compacted and level.
2. Commence wall by laying Stone Hedge units. It is important that level of base course is checked. In some instances it may be advisable to remove locking mechanism of base course units.
3. Backfill each completed course before proceeding to next course. Weed mat or shade cloth may be used at back of wall to retard staining.
4. Construct wall by laying Stone Hedge units in a stretcher bond pattern.
5. Where applicable wall may be completed by using a course of Stone Hedge Cap units.
6. Final course may be glued in place by using a masonry adhesive.
7. **BEST Stone Hedge walls should not exceed a height of 600mm.**



How to assemble a Stone Wall retaining wall*

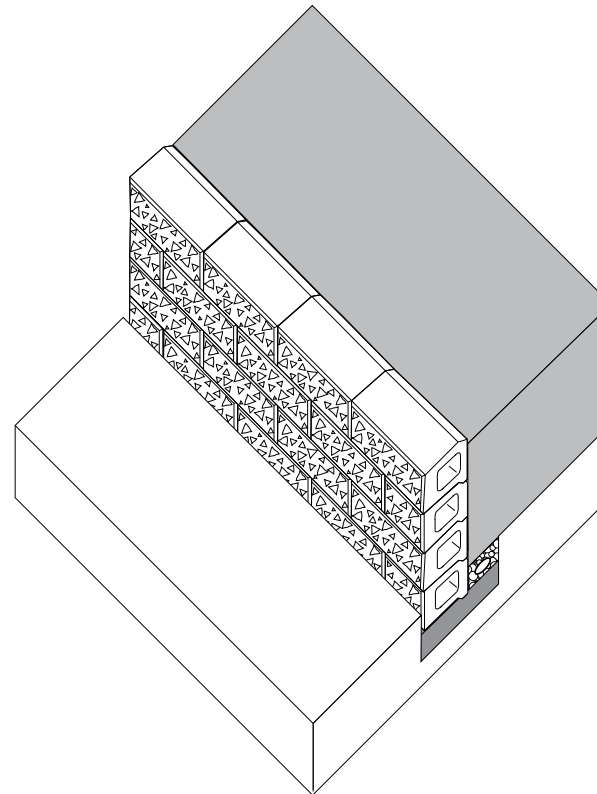
1. Clear and level area along which Stone Wall is to be laid. Excavate to a depth of 130mm. This allows for a 25-30mm leveling bed of washed concrete sand and for half of first course to be buried below surface level. Ensure that sand base is compacted and level.
2. Commence wall by laying Stone Wall units side by side, using a string line along the back of the unit. It is important that level of base course is checked. In some instances it may be advisable to remove locking mechanism of base course units.
3. Lay an agricultural drainpipe behind the first course of Stone Wall blocks.
4. Use free-draining gravel (at least 10mm in size) to cover the pipe.
5. Backfill each completed course before proceeding to next course. Weed mat or shade cloth may be used at back of wall to retard staining.

6. Construct wall by laying Stone Wall units in a stretcher bond pattern.

7. Final course may be glued in place by using a masonry adhesive.

8. **BEST Stone Wall retaining walls should not exceed a height of 600mm.**

* BEST recommend that any wall should be designed per industry specifications by a certified engineer.



Retaining wall systems

Stone Max

Installation



How to assemble a Stone Max wall.

Before you start

- We recommend you get a qualified engineer to draw up your retaining wall plans. That way, you will be assured they comply with all the relevant regulations
- **If you intend to work to your own plans, contact your local council to find out what these regulations are for height and construction**

Assembly

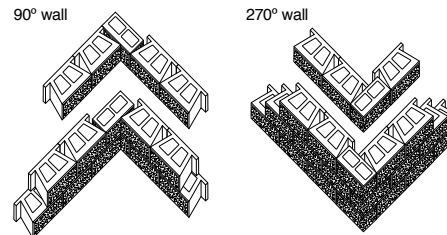
1. Mark a line exactly where you want the base of your retaining wall to be.
2. Excavate a trench along this line about 200 mm deep and 350 mm wide. (see figure 1)
3. Lay a sub-base of compacted quarry rubble 100 mm thick in the bottom of the trench.
4. Over the rubble, lay 10 mm of washed concrete sand and make sure this is smooth and level. If this base is prepared properly, your first course of Stone Max blocks will be buried to approximately half their depth below ground level. (see figure 2)
5. Set up a string line along the trench as a guide to keep your base course of Stone Max blocks in line.

6. Start at one end placing your Stone Max blocks side by side on the washed concrete sand. The lip at the rear of each block should face down. Use a spirit level to ensure the blocks are true.
7. Lay an agricultural drainpipe behind this first course of Stone Max blocks.
8. Use free-draining gravel (at least 10 mm in size) to cover the pipe, fill the cavity of the blocks and to pack between them. (see figure 3)
9. Now backfill behind the gravel using either sand or the existing site's soil, so long as it does not have a high clay-content. Always backfill each completed course before proceeding to the next one. Weed mat or shade cloth is advisable at back of wall to retard staining. (see figure 4)
10. Brush the top of the laid blocks to clean away any soil and gravel and ensure a good, level contact with the next course.
11. With each course of Stone Max blocks, you need to make sure the vertical joints never align with the previous course. (This would weaken the integrity of the construction.) So lay your next course offset half a block from the end to form a stretcher bond pattern. (see figure 4)
12. Fill the block cavities, between them and behind them with gravel up to the second course height. Then backfill behind the gravel using sand or existing site soil.

13. Continue to construct your wall in this way (as per steps 10 to 12) until you reach your desired wall height.
14. Finally, complete your wall with bullnose caps. Glue the caps in place with masonry adhesive to make sure they do not move. (see figure 5)

Constructing corners

You can construct corners that are either indented 90° or extended 270° by using Stone Max Corner Blocks.



Curved walls

To achieve curves that bow outwards, you will need to remove the 'wings' of the Stone Max blocks.

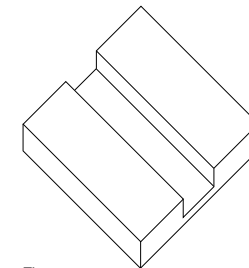
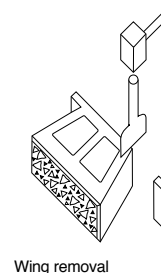


Figure 1

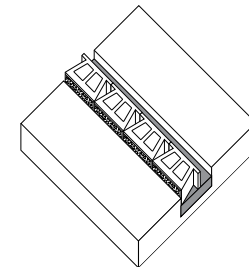


Figure 2

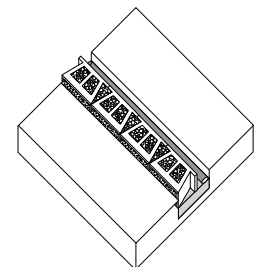


Figure 3

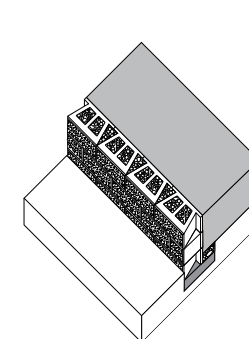


Figure 4

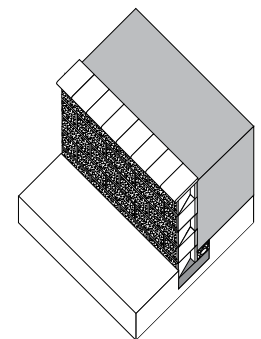


Figure 5