

Building a Classic 6™ Wall



Tools and Materials You Will Need

Base Material 3/4" aggregate with fine
Drainage Rock 3/4" to 1" clean aggregate
Hammer and Chisel For splitting units
Masonry Saw For cutting units
String Line Use to align units
Level To insure first course is level, front-to-back and side-to-side

Shovel Excavation
Tamper Compaction
Super-Stik™ Adhesive ... To secure split and cut units
Rubber Mallet For leveling block
Gloves Protective hand-wear for positioning block
Safety Glasses Protective eye-wear when splitting block

Rockwood Tip: Fines are the smaller sand-like particles of aggregate that make compaction possible.

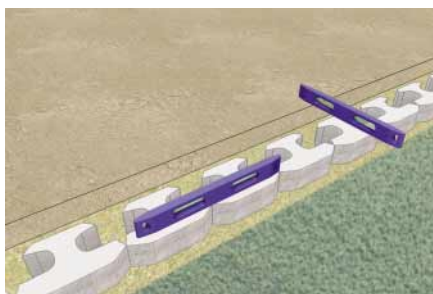
Getting Started



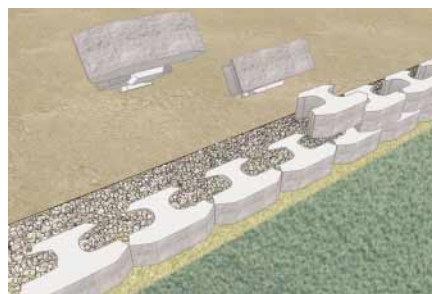
Rockwood Tip: A rubber mallet may be used to level and align the blocks.



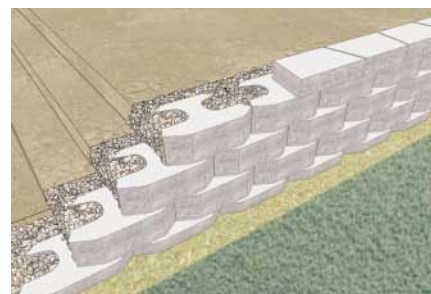
Step 1 - Dig the Foundation
 Excavate a trench that is 12" deep and 24" wide to accommodate a 6" depth of base material and the base course. Compact the base material and level with a tamper.



Step 2 - Install the First Course
 Set and level each unit of the base course front-to-back, side-to-side across three-blocks. Align the base course units with a string line behind the tail of the blocks.



Step 3 - Add More Courses
 When building successive courses, center the first block on the two blocks directly below it. Using crushed drainage rock, backfill 12" behind each course and between the blocks. Compact the backfill as each course is installed.



Step 4 - Finish the Installation
 Position the Universal Caps and adhere in place with Super-Stik™.

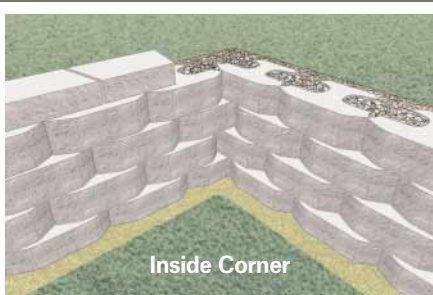


Rockwood Tip: Inside corners with multiple courses have an accumulated setback that will require "wedge" block to fill the gaps.

90° Corners



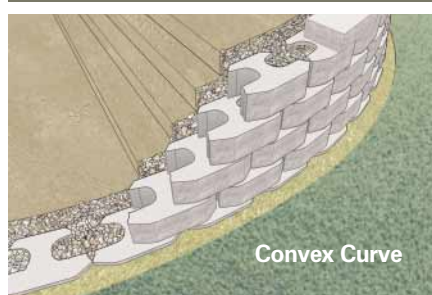
Outside Corner



Inside Corner

Add More Courses
 For an outside corner, begin installation from the corner out. Alternate the direction of the Corner Units for each succeeding course. For an inside corner, position a block so part of it is exposed and the other part recedes in the wall. Alternate the direction of the block for each succeeding course. Cut Universal Caps at the corner and adhere in place with Super-Stik.

Radius Curves



Convex Curve



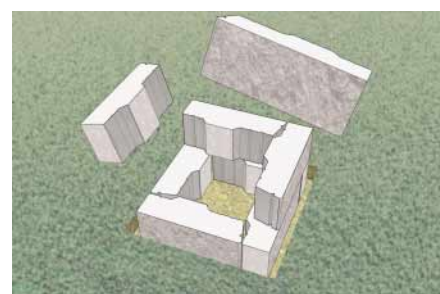
Concave Curve

Maintain a Running Bond on a Convex or Concave Radius Curve
 When building multiple courses on a radius curve, begin installation with a block in the middle of the curve, that is centered on two blocks directly below it. Build the wall from the center block out, in both directions. Cut and adhere Universal Caps to follow the contour of the wall.

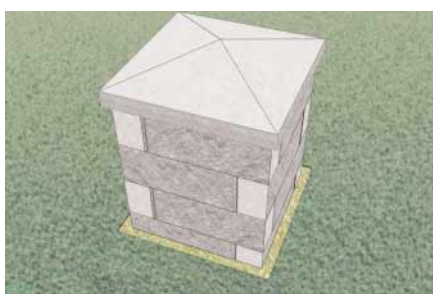


Rockwood Tip: Universal Caps may also be used to cap a Classic 6 Pillar.

Pillars

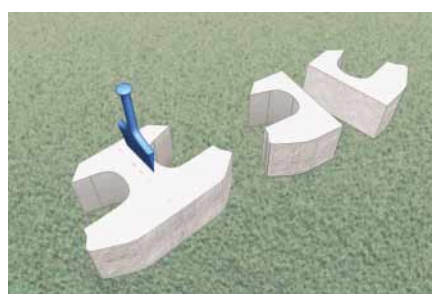


Add More Courses
 Lay four pillar units to create the foundation. Alternate the direction of the blocks as each succeeding course is built.

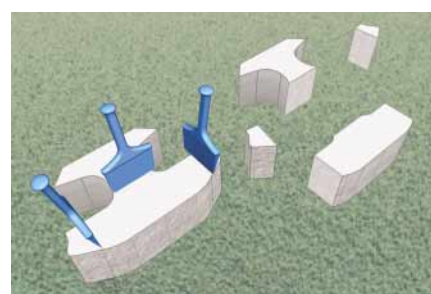


Finish the Installation - Coping Caps
 Position the coping cap so it is centered on the pillar. Adhere in place with Super-Stik.

Creating Half and Corner / Pillar Units



Half-Unit
 Mark a score line on the middle of the block and split the unit on both top and bottom sides, as shown.

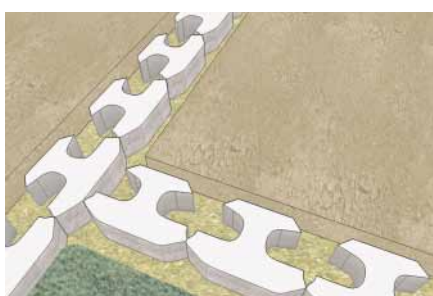


Corner / Pillar Unit
 Mark score lines on both splitting grooves and directly behind the head of the block. Split the unit on both top and bottom sides, as shown. To create a Pillar Unit, split on only one of the two grooves.



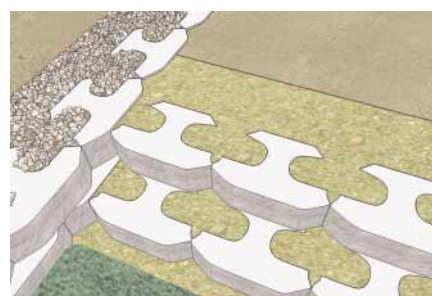
Rockwood Tip: When using Rockwood's proprietary Step Tread, no caps are necessary! Step Tread available in select markets.

Stair Steps

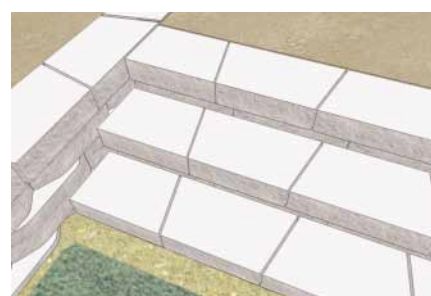


Install the First Course
 Lay out the base course. The step riser should be built independently between two sidewalls.

Rockwood Tip: The sidewalls abutting the step riser should be built as vertical walls with no setback.



Add More Courses
 Elevate the trench for each succeeding step riser. The blocks should for each succeeding step riser need to overlap the previous course by 2". Adhere in place with Super-Stik.



Finish the Installation
 Cut the Universal Caps with a masonry saw so they fit the width of each step riser. Adhere Universal Cap units in place with Super-Stik.



Tiered Walls



Independent Wall Spacing: The 2:1 Ratio
 As a rule of thumb, maintain a 2:1 ratio when building a tiered wall. If the height of the first wall is 4', the distance back to the second wall needs to be equal to or

greater than 8'. If surcharge loading, global stability and/or poor soil conditions are present, consult an engineer in regard to the wall design.

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