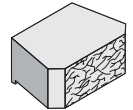


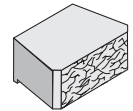
# 8 easy steps to Linkwall retaining walls



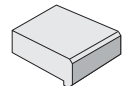
**BORDERSTONE**



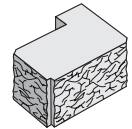
**BALMORAL**



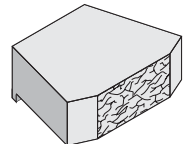
**KENSINGTON**



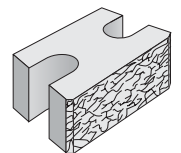
**CAPPER**



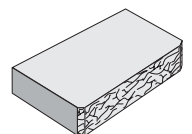
**CORNER BLOCK**



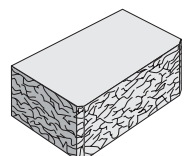
**CUT DIAMOND**



**VERTICA**



**VERTICA CAPPER**

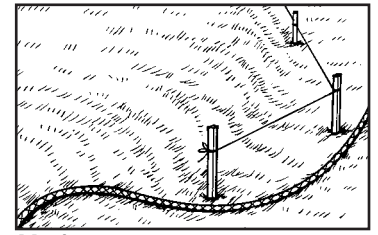
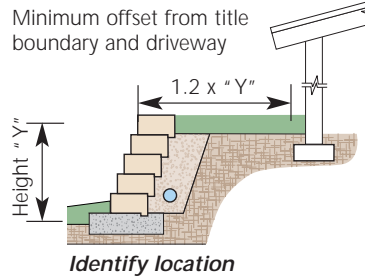


**VERTICA CORNER BLOCK**

The Linkwall system is an ideal solution for retaining wall projects large or small, as well as garden edging, raised garden beds and low garden seating. The following installation procedures will provide you with general instructions to plan, build and finish your landscaping project. For further information, see our Linkwall Technical Specifications or speak to one of our representatives.

1

**Mark out:** Begin project by identifying the location of your wall and staking out and marking the wall or border with a stringline. A garden hose can be used to lay out curved areas.



2

**Estimate materials:** Measure the desired height and length of the wall or border. Calculate the block quantities you will need using the appropriate chart below.

CALCULATE NUMBER OF BORDERSTONE BLOCKS REQUIRED						
	Length of edging (metres)					
# blocks high	1m	2m	4m	6m	8m	10m
1 course	5	10	19	28	38	47
2 courses	10	20	38	56	76	94
3 courses	15	30	57	84	114	141
4 courses	20	40	76	112	152	188

CALCULATE NUMBER OF CUT DIAMOND/VERTICA BLOCKS REQUIRED	
Length x Height	= Face Area
Face Area x Blocks per m <sup>2</sup>	= Total Blocks Required
Product	Blocks per m <sup>2</sup>
Cut Diamond	15
Vertica	11

CALCULATE NUMBER OF BALMORAL/KENSINGTON BLOCKS REQUIRED						
	Length of wall (metres)					
#blocks high	2m	4m	6m	8m	10m	12m
1 courses	7	14	21	28	34	41
2 courses	14	28	42	56	68	82
3 courses	21	42	63	84	102	123
4 courses	28	56	84	112	136	164
5 courses	35	70	105	140	170	205
6 courses	42	84	126	168	204	246

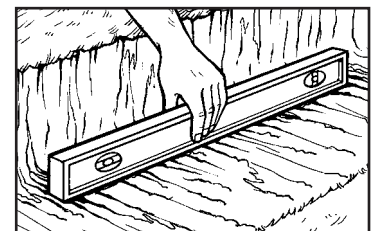
**Example:**

Wall is 16m long, 1.2 m high, using Cut Diamond:  
 $16 \times 1.2 = 19.2\text{m}^2$  (face area)  
 $19.2 \times 15 = 288$  blocks (say 295 total blocks needed)

3

**Excavate:** Ensure in the early stages that underground services will not be affected. Dig a trench along the marked-out line to the width and depth shown in the table below. Level bottom of trench and compact.

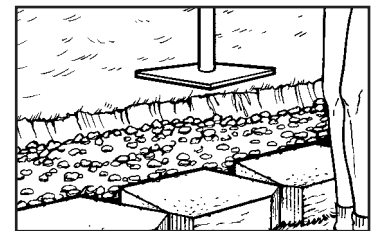
EXCAVATION AND FOOTING TABLE		
Product	Excavation	Footing (crushed rock)
Borderstone	250mm wide x 100mm deep	75mm deep
Kensington/Balmoral	450mm wide x 200mm deep	150mm deep
Cut Diamond/Vertica	600mm wide x 200mm deep	150mm deep



4

**Footing:** Fill the trench with fine crushed rock to the required depth as indicated above and compact. To determine how much fill is required, measure the length, depth and width of footing (all in metres).

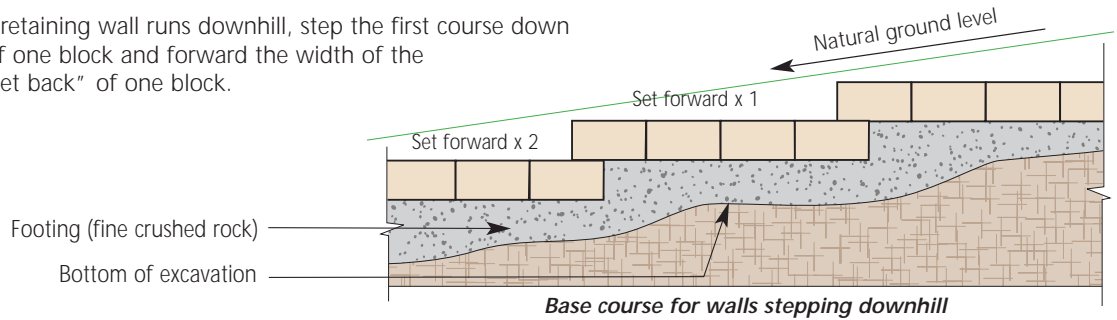
CALCULATION-VOLUME
Length x Depth x Width = Volume
<b>Example:</b> Footing is 6 m long, 300mm wide, 75mm deep. $6 \times 0.300 \times 0.075 = 0.135 \text{ m}^3$ (say 0.15 m <sup>3</sup> of crushed rock required).



5

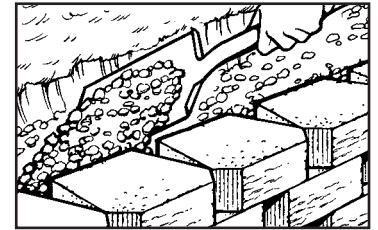
**First course:** Position the blocks side by side on the prepared base and level in both directions using a carpenter's level. Ensure each block is bedded down firmly into the crushed rock and is aligned with the stringline.

**Note:** If the retaining wall runs downhill, step the first course down the height of one block and forward the width of the rear lip or "set back" of one block.



6

**Drainage:** For walls above 300mm high lay an agricultural drain behind the wall and back fill with an open gravel. Place approximately 50mm depth of open gravel (screenings) behind the base course and place a 65 to 100mm diameter agricultural drain (stiff PVC [white] with slots, available in 6m lengths, or flexible PVC [black] with perforations, available in 10 to 20m rolls), on top of the screenings. Make sure the drain has a slight slope toward where you want it to connect with your main drain.

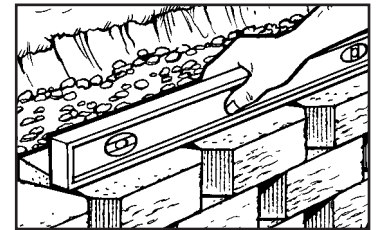
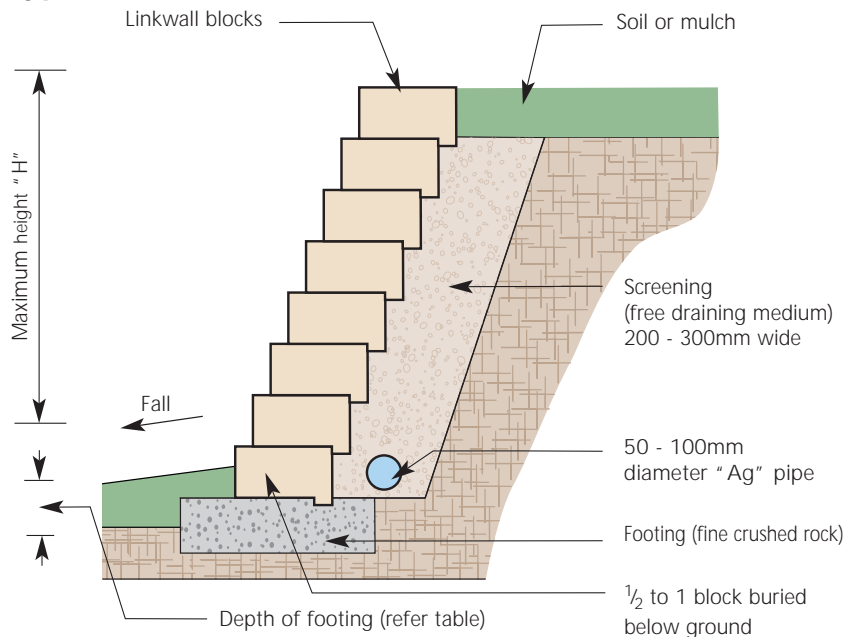


Back fill with screenings

7

**Lay the wall:** Continue assembling additional courses by placing units in a staggered relationship to the courses beneath (running bond), pulling each unit forward until secure, one course at a time. Pull blocks forward gently to ensure rear lip is sitting tight. Back fill each course with crushed rock and compact as you go. (Borderstone can be back filled with soil. Organic soil or clay type soil is NOT recommended for back fill material with other Linkwall units.)

**Typical wall section**



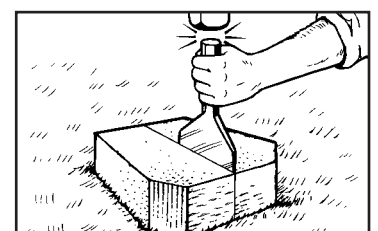
Ensure each course remains level

**TIP:** Prior to each course, ensure top of previous layer is swept clean. When placing subsequent courses, make sure the joint is offset half a block from the joint below. When installing curved walls, the joint will move slightly off centre, use a split block to regain a running bond.

8

**Finishing & Capping;** Linkwall capping blocks are available if a decorative finish is preferred. Partial blocks can also be used to finish your wall. When laying the final two courses it is good practice to use a masonry adhesive to secure the wall. Screenings are not placed behind the final course; use topsoil instead for planting purposes. A filter can be placed over screenings to avoid topsoil washing down.

**TIP:** To split a block, use a hammer and bolster to score the block on all sides. Pound the bolster on the score line until the block splits. If the block does not split easily, you may need to use a circular cut-off saw with a masonry blade. Read and understand the operating manual before using a saw. Always use eye protection when splitting blocks.



Splitting a block

**Note:** See colour variation note on reverse side