

Installation Guide

- Single-unit, smooth surface w/dramatic beveled edges
- Matching corner/pillar block pallet
- Partial cores with channel/anchor bar design
- Builds vertical, linear or radius walls
- Cap with Contemporary Wall Cap



Basic Installation Guidelines for Olympic Wall

ROCKWOOD[®]
RETAINING WALLS
A better way.[™]



CONTEMPORARY CAP

- 24 W x 12 D x 2.5" H
- Bevel top and sides
- In Buff, Cascade and Onyx colors



**OLYMPIC CORNER/PILLER AND
FREESTANDING WALL BLOCK**

- 12 W x 10 D x 6" H
- Beveled on 11 sides
- Available by pallet in Beechwood, Cascade, and Onyx colors

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RETAINING WALLS
A better way.[™]



OLYMPIC RETAINING WALL BLOCK

- Single-unit, trapezoidal design with deep bevels top, bottom and sides
- Matching corner/pillar, freestanding wall block
- Builds (straight or 10' - 4" radius) vertical retaining walls
- Available by pallet in Beechwood, Cascade, and Onyx colors



Block	Dimensions	Face Area	Unit Weight	Units/Pallet	Pallet
Olympic Retaining Wall	17.37 x 10 x 6" H	0.72 sq. ft.	67 lbs.	48 (34.5 sq. ft.)	3,266 lbs.
Seatwall/ Corner/Pillar	12 x 10 x 6" H	0.50 sq. ft.	52 lbs.	48 (24 sq. ft.)	2,546 lbs.
Contemporary Cap	24 W x 12 x 2.5" H	2 ln. ft.	50 lbs.	48 (96 ln. ft.)	2,450 lbs.

Planning Guide

CRITICAL VS. NON-CRITICAL WALLS

There is a significant difference in the planning and construction of retaining walls depending on their purpose. Typically walls under 4' in height are referred to as "non-critical" wall structures. Depending on the local, state and municipality requirements, walls under 4' in height may not require special review or permitting. Walls taller than 4' or any wall with a surcharge loading behind it (ie. sidewalk, driveway, building structure) should be evaluated by a qualified engineer.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN



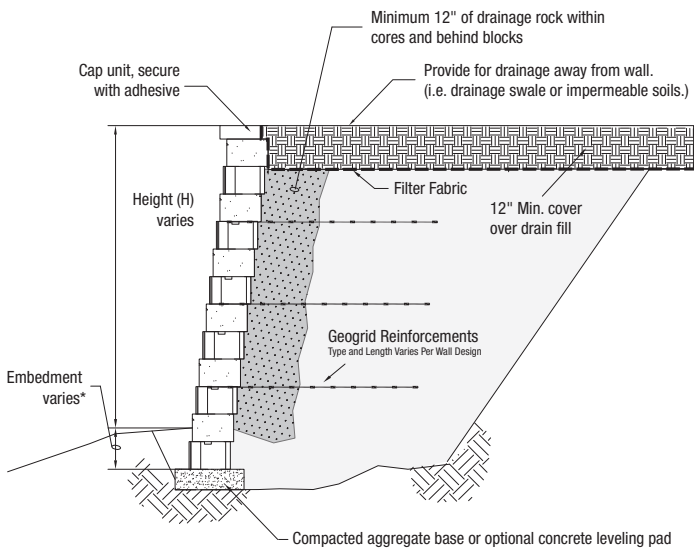
Zoning and Permits

Before you plan your project, learn about the necessary zoning requirements and rules for excavating and building in your area. No matter how small your project, be sure you obtain the necessary permits before you start construction.

Know What's Below!

Whether you are planning to do it yourself or hire a professional, smart digging means calling 811 before each job. Homeowners often make risky assumptions about whether or not they should get their utility lines marked, but every digging job requires a call – even small projects like planting trees and shrubs.

TYPICAL RETAINING WALL CROSS-SECTION



*Minimum 6" embedment or 10% of wall height. Embedment increases with increased wall heights, sloping fills in front and behind wall or poor foundation soils. Contact professional geotechnical engineer for guidance.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

Use the following methods to estimate the amount of base material, drainage rock, and adhesive you will need for your project.

1. Base Material Needed

A typical trench is 2' wide and 14" deep to bury a full course of 8" block. Your base material must be a minimum of 6" in height.

$$\frac{\text{Wall Length (ft)}}{\text{Base Height (ft)}} \times \frac{\text{Base Width (ft)}}{\text{Base Height (ft)}} \div 27 = \frac{\text{Cubic Yards}^*}{\text{Cubic Yards}^*}$$

*Add 10% for inconsistencies in the trench and compaction.

2. Drainage Rock Needed

You need enough drainage rock to fill 1' behind the tail of the block and to fill any cores.

$$\frac{\text{Sq. ft. of wall}}{\text{Cubic Yards}} \times 1.60 \div 27 = \frac{\text{Cubic Yards}}{\text{Cubic Yards}}$$

3. Adhesive Needed

The amount of glue required depends on type of block and construction. Use the guide below to estimate the amount of adhesive required.

Tube	Item#	Tubes/Case	Pallets
10.5 oz.	1140001	12	108 cases
29 oz.	1140002	12	44 cases

Approximate length of bead by bead diameter:

Tube	1/8" Dia.	1/4" Dia.	3/8" Dia.
10.5 oz.	129 ft.	32 ft.	14 ft.
29 oz.	355 ft.	89 ft.	39 ft.

Professionals depend on Super-Stik™ adhesive for its superior strength, time-tested performance and versatility. Super-Stik is the ideal solution for segmental retaining walls, pavers, stone and masonry. You can even apply it to damp surfaces!

Especially formulated for:

- Use on damp or frozen surfaces
- Superior strength and stability
- Works well in extreme temperatures
- Waterproof bond



Basic Retaining Wall Installation

GETTING STARTED

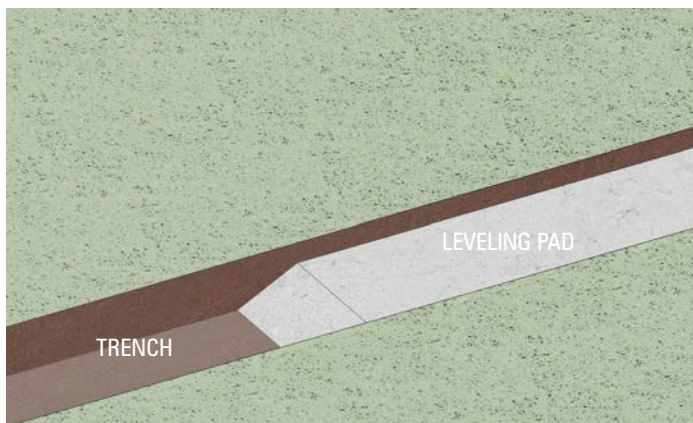
Step 1 - Base Course Preparation

Begin at a point of the wall's lowest elevation. Excavate a level trench that is a minimum of 12" below finished grade and at least 20" in width. This will allow for 6" of compacted stone base material, and 6" of buried block. As a rule of thumb, for every 10" of wall height, 1" of block should be buried with at least a minimum of 6 inches of wall buried. Step the trench up or down with respect to adjacent grade.

After excavating the native soil and prior to adding base material, remove loose material from the trench and compact.

Step 2 - Leveling Pad Installation

Place and compact a minimum of 6" base material to 95% Standard Proctor. Verify that the base is level with a transit or hand level. Be aware that the base material (commonly referred to as road base or base aggregate) will vary from region to region.



Step 3 - Base Course Installation

Use a string-line along a manufactured edge of the block to assist with alignment. The blocks should be in full contact with the base material and rest firmly on the pad and be centered on the leveling pad. Level each block, side-to-side, front-to-back and across three full blocks with a hand level. A rubber mallet may be used to level and align the blocks.

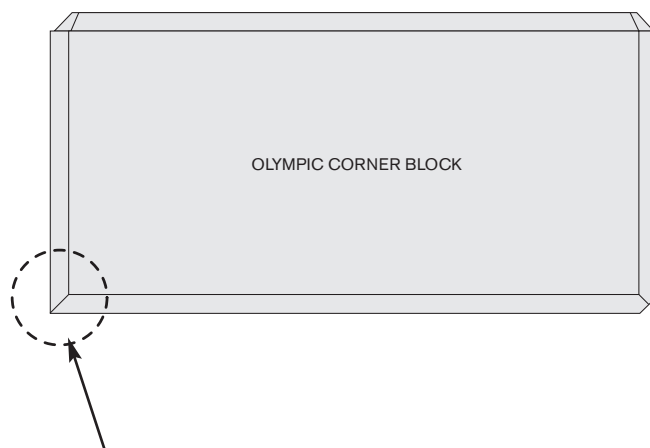
Step 4 - Unit Drainage Fill

Place 3/4 to 1" clean fill (crushed rock) within the cores and a minimum of 12" behind the blocks. This creates a drainage zone and Stone Columns that help to unify and maximize the performance of the wall. Note: Unit drain fill volume for Olympic Wall, including the 1' drainage zone behind the block is 1.35 cu ft. per square foot of wall face.

Step 5 - Successive Course Installation

Prior to adding successive courses, the top of each block needs to be clean and free of foreign material. Place the next course of blocks to maintain the desired bond, adjusting for level as needed. Place core and drainage fill as in Step 4. Place the backfill material behind the drainage rock in maximum of 8" lifts and compact to 95% Standard Proctor. Repeat this process for each successive course.

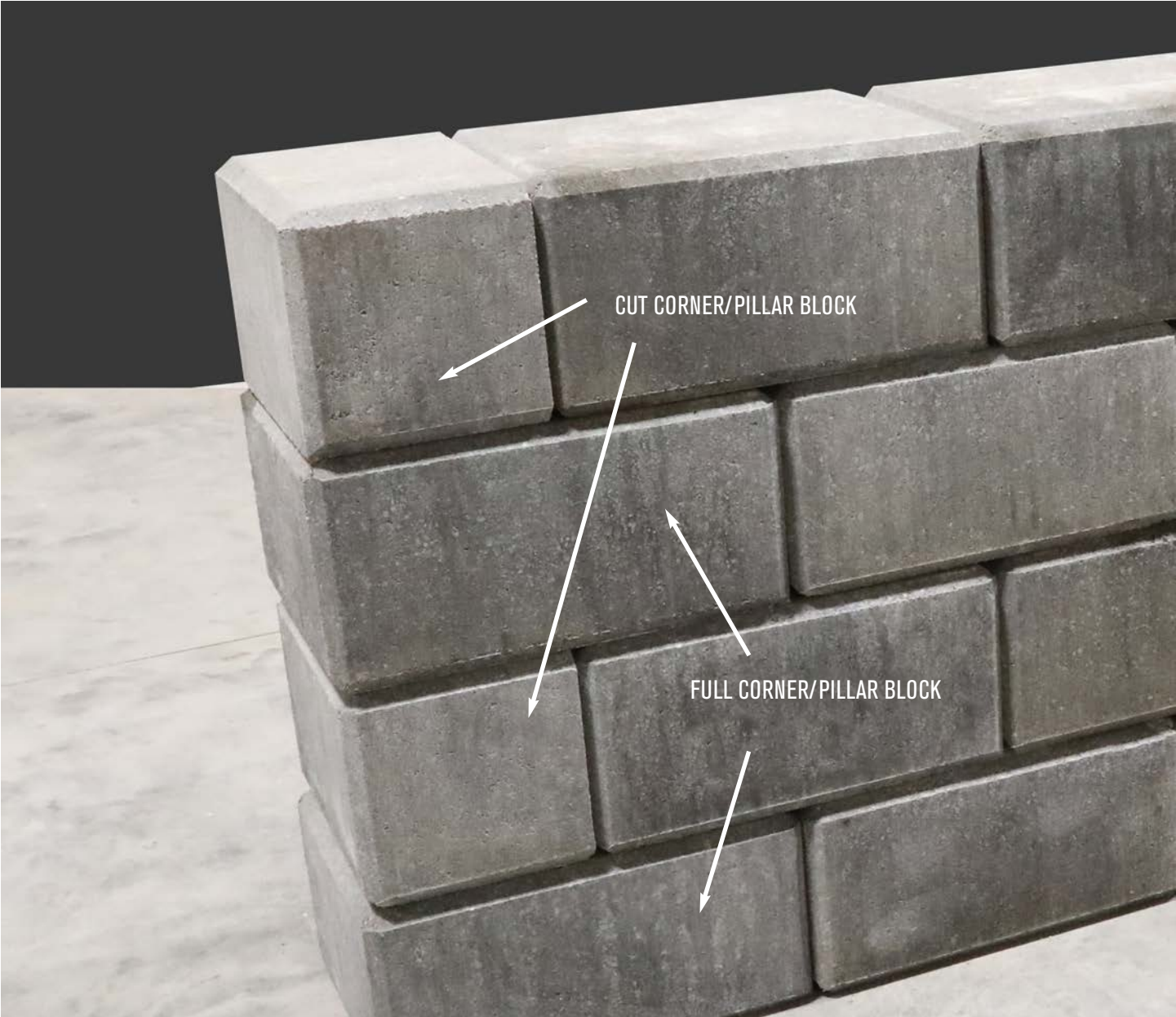
Large compaction and construction equipment should be kept a minimum of 3' from the back of the wall. This 3' area should be compacted with a vibrating plate compactor.



IMPORTANT: Olympic corner/pillar blocks have one non-beveled bottom edge. Install blocks so this side is NOT exposed in freestanding wall, pillar and corner construction.

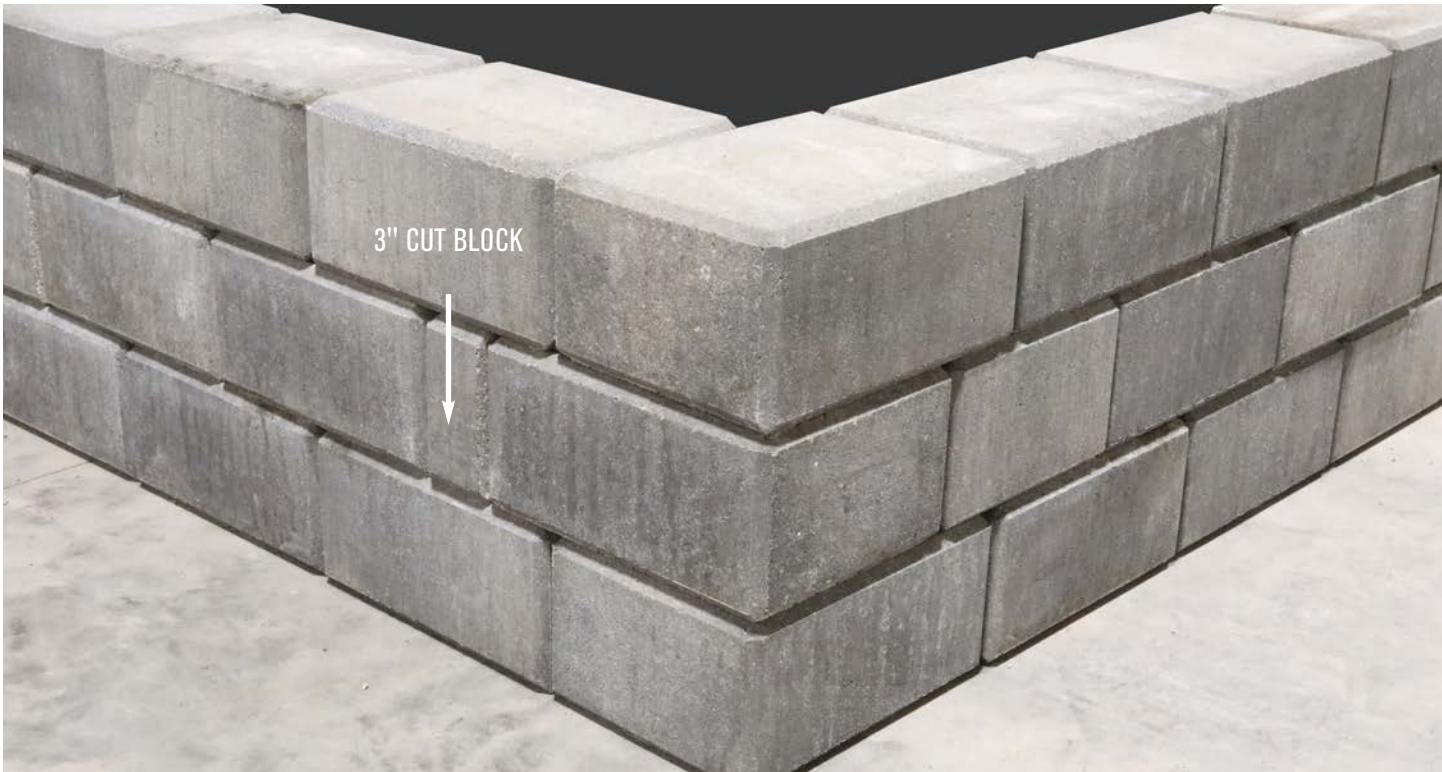
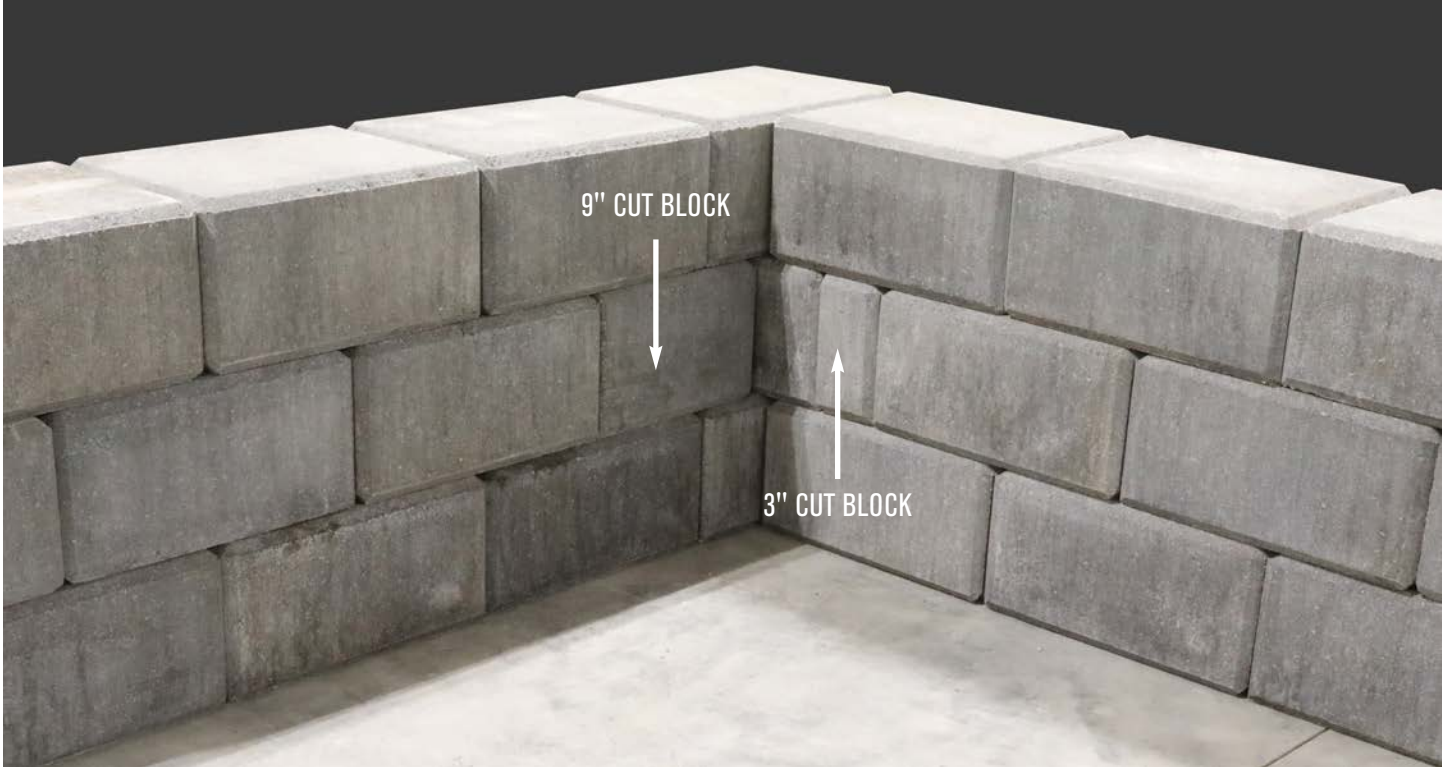
Freestanding Wall (no pillar)

- Full corner/pillar blocks
- Cut corner/pillar blocks



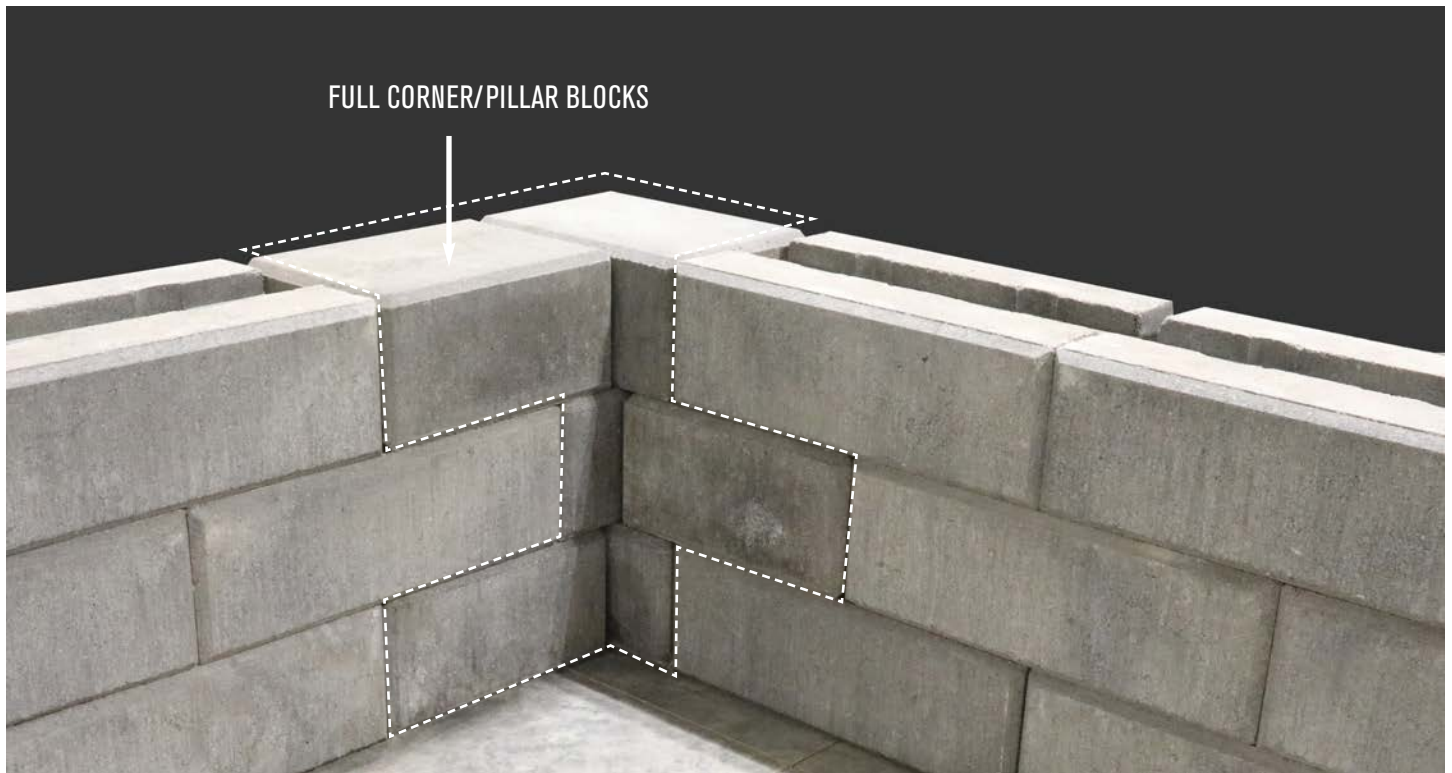
Freestanding Wall 90° Corner (Running Bond)

- Full corner/pillar blocks
- Cut wall blocks



Retaining Wall 90° Corner (Running Bond)

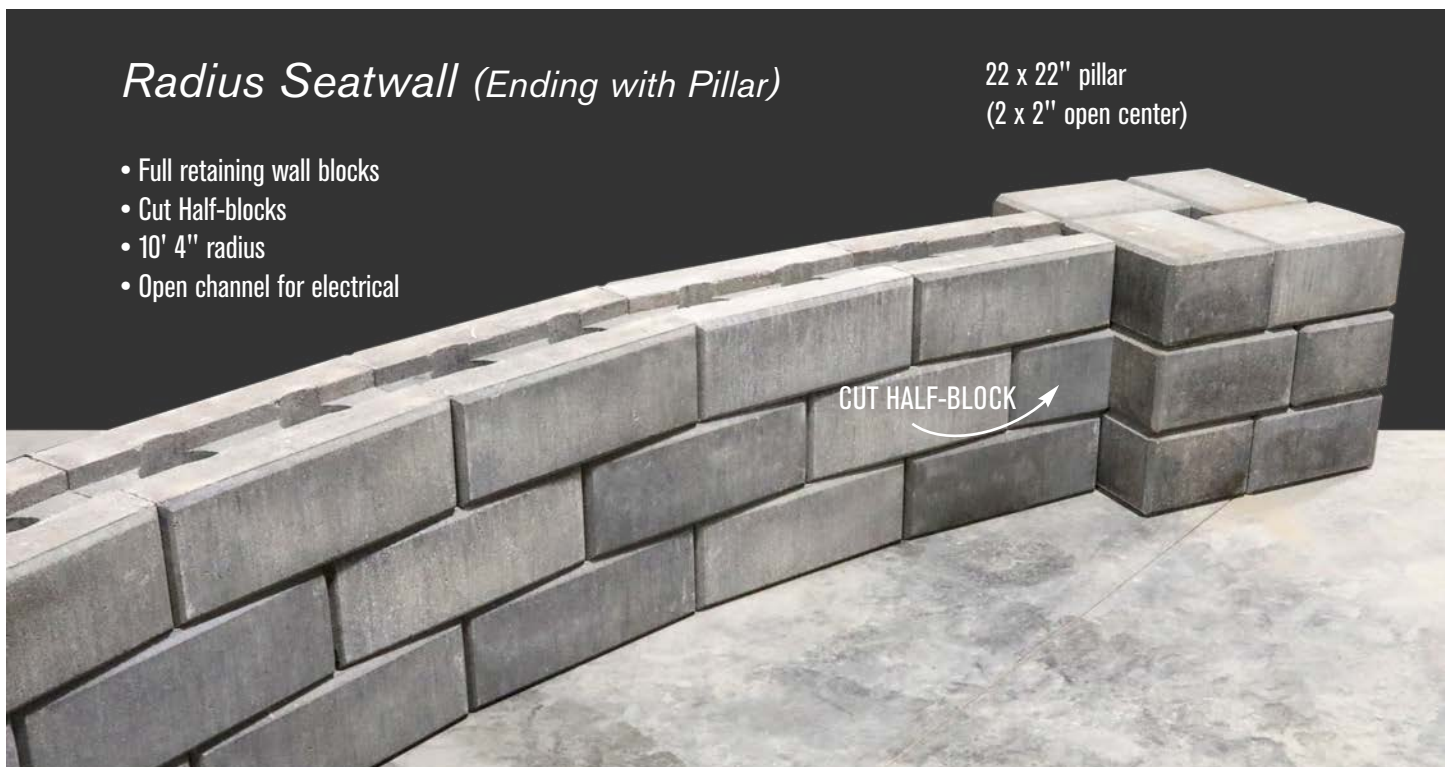
- Full retaining wall blocks
- Full corner/pillar block



Radius Seatwall (Ending with Pillar)

- Full retaining wall blocks
- Cut Half-blocks
- 10' 4" radius
- Open channel for electrical

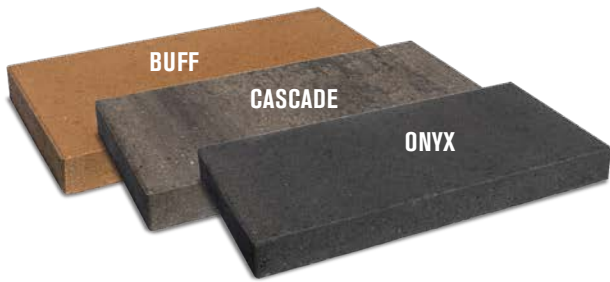
22 x 22" pillar
(2 x 2" open center)



Freestanding Wall 90° Corner (1/3rd Bond)

- Full corner/pillar blocks





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