The simple advantages of a Rockwood Retaining Wall

Fast... Located on the underside of each Rockwood® unit, the 4" x 4" Anchor Bar creates a mechanical connection with the highest shear resistance in the industry. Plus, Rockwood's fewer pieces, pinless design and lower weight per square foot reduces construction time, labor costs and freight charges.

Simple... "One Unit" construction is a vital element of Rockwood's superior design. Each Rockwood unit can be made into a 90° corner block or a half block by simply removing a portion of the unit. The half blocks are used to step down a wall, while the corner blocks lock into position on 90° corners. No special units are required; no special inventories are needed; no shortages occur on the jobsite!

Strong... In addition to the Anchor Bar, Rockwood provides a second connection to geosynthetic grids. Upon assembly, Rockwood units automatically create 4" x 5" vertical "stone columns". When layered with grid, the gravel filled stone columns provide a multi-point interlock, resulting in a more uniform block-to-grid mechanical connection.

Versatile... Variable setbacks, sharp radius turns, "One Unit" construction, and complete interchangeability are all features of the Rockwood retaining wall. The ability to mix various sizes and colors within a wall enhances your imagination without sacrificing structural integrity. Plus, the Anchor Bar allows you to build at any setback you desire - from 0° to 7°, providing the only "true" vertical setback in the industry.

Appearance
Dependability
Efficiency
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Rockwood provides a complete line of units and accessories, including drainage rock and caps. From farm silos to retaining walls to concrete siding, Rockwood is an industry expert in mortarless construction.

Experience a History

Rockwood is a third generation family business, with a foundation in mortarless concrete manufacturing and construction experience dating back to 1914. From farm silos to retaining walls to concrete siding, Rockwood is an industry expert in mortarless construction.
Building a Classic 6 Wall

Getting Started

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
Lay four pillar units to create the base course. The step riser should be built as vertical blocks. The step riser width should be divisible by the width of the Classic 6 unit, which is 18”.

Step 3 - Add More Courses
When building successive courses, center the first block on the two blocks directly below it. Use 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™.

Tools and Materials You Will Need

- Base Material: 3/4” aggregate with fine sand
- Drainage Rock: 3/4” to 1” clean aggregate
- Hammer and Chisel: For splitting units
- Masonry Saw: For cutting units
- String Line: To align units
- Level: To ensure 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.

Radius Curves

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.

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. To create a Pillar Unit, split on only one of the two grooves.

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.

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.

90° Corners

Outside 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 that 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.

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

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