

# RB Wall

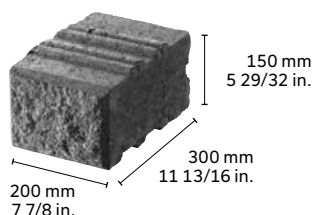
## DESCRIPTION

RB wall comes complete with corner units and several capping options for straight walls.

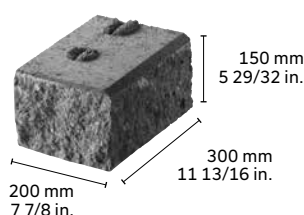
**TIPS:** Build vertical walls by knocking off the back half of each of the two ribs on top of the block using a hammer and chisel.

## UNITS

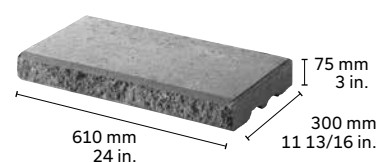
### STANDARD UNIT



### CORNER UNIT

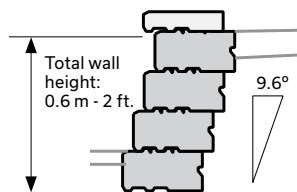


### 24 IN. CAPPING UNIT



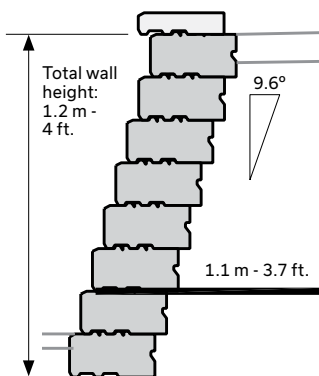
## CROSS-SECTION

### 2 FOOT WALL HEIGHT



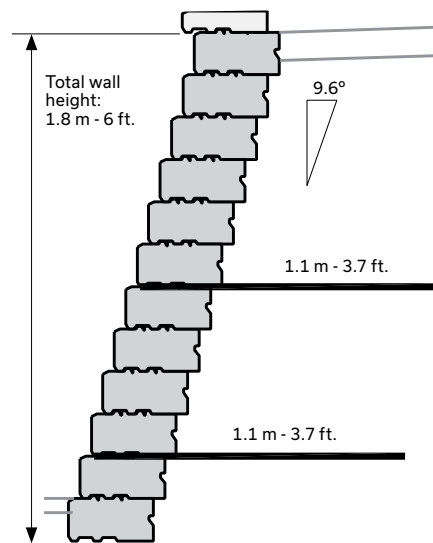
GRAVITY

### 4 FOOT WALL HEIGHT



GRID

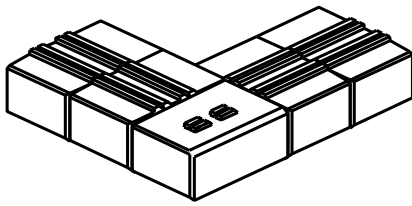
### 6 FOOT WALL HEIGHT



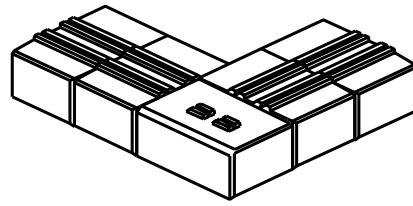
GRID

**NOTES:** 1 - Sample designs based on 2.4 kPa (50 psf) pedestrian surcharge. Use as preliminary design only when actual soil and surcharge conditions are conservatively represented by the standard engineering. In all cases, designs should be reviewed by a geotechnical engineer to ensure applicability to site. 2 - Designs consider free draining sand and gravel backfill material compacted to 95% SPMD to a minimum depth of 375 mm - 15 in. behind the wall or to full extent of geogrid reinforcement, whichever is greater. Backfill materials to have less than 8% passing through the # 200 sieve. 3 - Designs consider 19 mm - 0 to 3/4 in. well graded, crushed angular granular materials for a minimum depth of 200 mm - 8 in. under the wall compacted to 98% SPMD. Material to have less than 8% passing through the # 200 sieve. 4 - Designs consider minimum bearing capacity in subgrade soil below wall of 150 kPa (3000 psf). 5 - Different batter configurations, surcharge conditions or wall heights require different design configurations. 6 - No provision has been made for overall global stability of the designs. 7 - Minimum 100 mm - 4 in. of product must be buried in all situations. Design may require more depending on soil conditions or toe slope. 8 - Grid lengths are measured from front face of wall. 9 - Geogrid used in designs is Miragrid 2XT or 3XT. 10 - Designs for wall heights, batters and surcharges not represented on these pages can be attained from Permacon. 11 - Refer to standard engineering drawings for further details. 12 - Total wall height for Permacon RB Wall does not include capping unit. 13 - Sample designs are not designed for handrail, guard or fence loading. In these cases, design modifications will be required. 14 - Poor soil conditions and excessive moisture will require drainage and design modifications.

**CORNER - SINGLE DEPTH**



ROW A



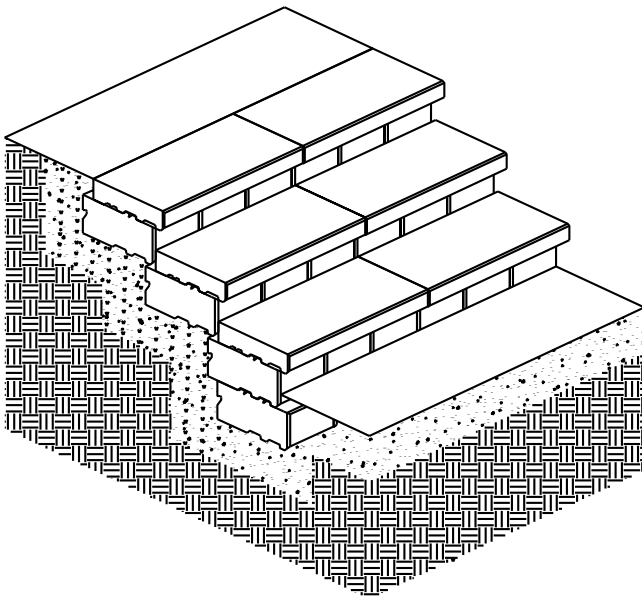
ROW B

**STEPS**

Risers are built using RB standard units with 24 in. capping unit as treads.

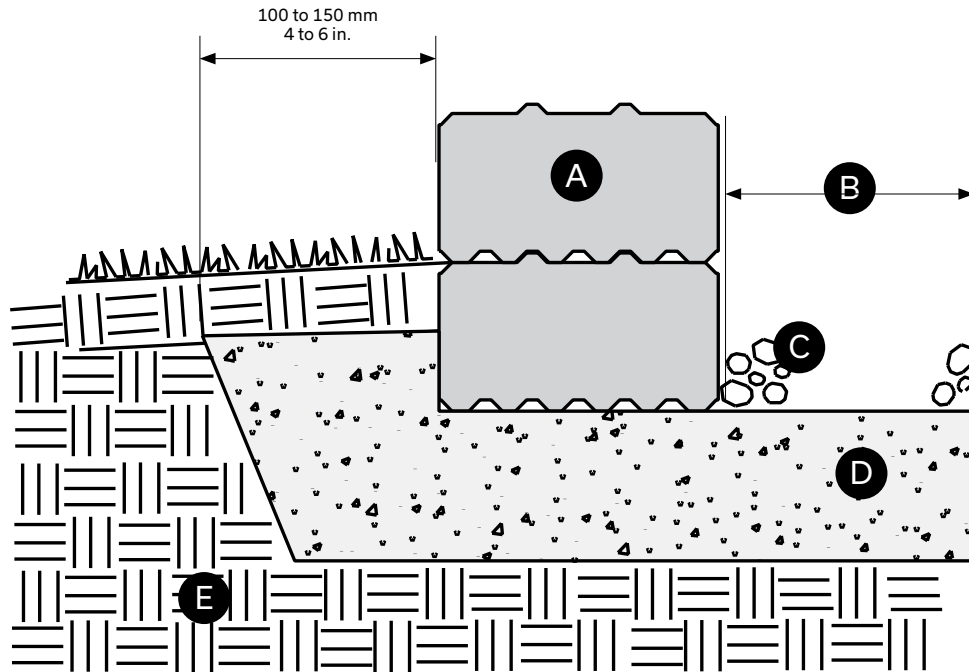
**TO CALCULATE PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS:**

Standard units = step width x 1.5 x # of risers + step width x 1.5  
Capping units = step width ÷ by capping width x 1.5 x # of risers



# Wall Installation Guidelines

## TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION - GRANDE, WALLSTONE AND RB WALL



- A Retaining wall system manufactured by Permacon
- B Equal to depth of backfill: depth varies
- C Compacted granular backfill: depth varies
- D Compacted aggregate base: thickness varies (minimum 200 mm - 8 in.)
- E Compacted soil subgrade

# WALL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

## GENERAL INFORMATION - GRANDE, WALLSTONE AND RB WALL

These installation guidelines apply to garden and decorative walls built with any Permacon retaining wall system. For large structural or retaining walls, walls that exceed the maximum recommended height or walls in areas of poor drainage of soil conditions, please contact your Permacon sales representative for more specific installation requirements.

### DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

When planning a garden or retaining wall, you should ask yourself several questions to ensure your finished installation will look good and last a lifetime.

- > How high will the wall be? Height of the wall should always include a minimum of one buried base course in addition to the height above ground. Different wall systems have different height capabilities. Be sure not to exceed the maximum recommended height for the wall product you choose.
- > Will the wall be straight, curved or both? Permacon Grande and Wallstone walls can create circles, soft flowing curves, straight linear designs or any of these in combination. Measure the curved and straight sections of the wall separately to make estimating easier.
- > What is the purpose of the wall? Some wall products are suitable for large retaining wall projects while others are ideal for small garden walls or planters.
- > Will the height of the wall vary? If the property has a slope, the wall height may vary accordingly. To make estimating easier, break the wall up into sections of equal height, always maintaining one buried base course.
- > Will the wall be terraced? If so, the front of the upper wall must be at least 1.5 times the height of the lower wall behind the back of the base course of the lower wall.
- > What setback do you need? Some Permacon wall products are capable of achieving vertical walls and other products have an automatic setback. Vertical walls typically can't go as high as setback walls without geogrid reinforcement. In addition, setback walls may require less product. When planning and measuring, keep in mind that a single setback moves the top of the wall back 25 mm (1") per course from the front of the base course.

Walls that exceed the maximum recommended height, walls in areas of poor drainage and walls with extra loading at the top may require special engineering. Please contact Permacon for more information if your wall falls into one of these categories.

### EXCAVATION & BASE PREPARATION

Set an excavation line using a chalk or string line. To create an accurate radius, drive a stake into the ground at the desired center of your project. Attach a string to the stake equal in length to the desired inside radius. Rotate the string to indicate the location of the back of the first course. Once laid out, excavate a trench equal to the depth of gravel material plus the height of one unit, or to firm soil. The trench should be approximately 100 to 150 mm - 4 to 6 in. wider than the wall block you have chosen.

After excavation, spread the base material uniformly throughout the trench with a hard toothed rake in layers of no more than 100 mm - 4in. Use the vibrating or hand tamper to compact the entire area evenly. Continue spreading and compacting base material until the desired depth is achieved and the surface has no low or high areas.

Place screed rails at the desired grade of the underside of the first course of wall. Level the screed rails with a 4 foot level or transit level. Place granular base material between the rails and screed level with a straight edge, such as a 2 x 4 timber. Compact this area with a hand tamper. After compacting, place more granular base material between the rails and screed level. This is the level surface for laying the wall base pieces.

### BASE COURSE & WALL CONSTRUCTION

Start placing the base course on top of the compacted base, beginning at the lowest point of the wall. Check alignment and leveling as you proceed. Continue with additional courses, adding and compacting backfill material behind the wall after every second course. To ensure adequate interlock between courses, we recommend a minimum joint overlap of 1/4 bond.

To ensure proper color distribution, take pieces from several bundles at a time, removing them in stacks rather than by layer.

TIP: Check the levelness of the wall every 2-3 courses by putting a string line along the length of the wall.