



# TEXTURED EASY LOCK BLOCK INSTALLATION GUIDE

**1800 191 131**  
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# TEXTURED EASY LOCK BLOCK

The Textured Easy Lock Block retaining wall system is the premium retaining wall product for near vertical and very high retaining walls. Its natural rock face finish and colours, and purpose made corner and capping units ensure a beautifully finished landscape solution.

## Features include:

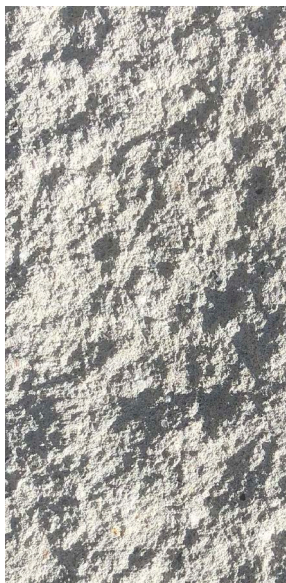
- Near Vertical Walls
- Do it Yourself
- No Concrete Footings Required
- Wide range of natural colours
- 90° Corners, Steps, Straight or Curved Walls

## Block Sizes (w x h x d)

Standard Unit	390 x 200 x 225mm
Full Corner Block	340 x 200 x 145mm
Small Capping Block	200 x 60 x 225mm

## Colour range\*

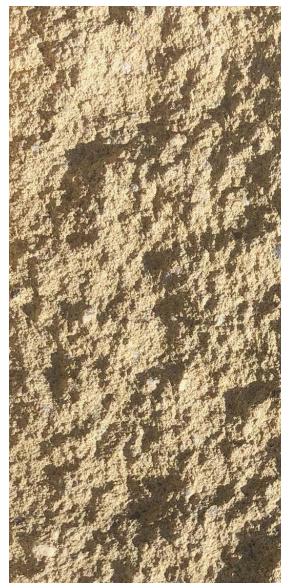
Opal White



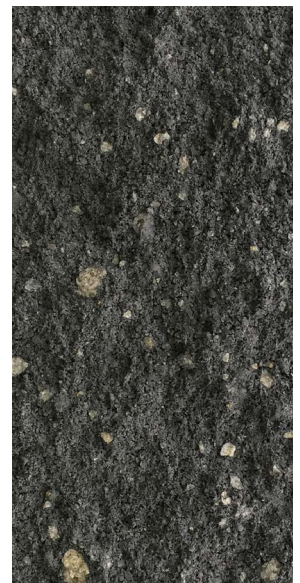
Yellow Rock



Appin Stone



Charcoal



\*Colours are an indication only and may differ



Textured Easy Lock Block



# TEXTURED EASY LOCK BLOCK

Wall Block



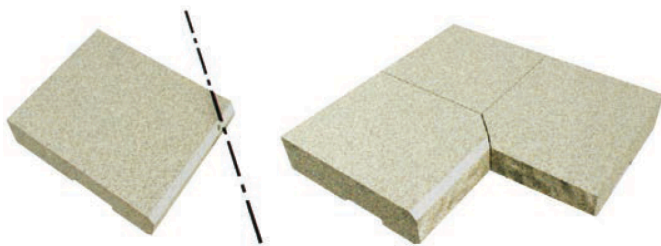
Cap



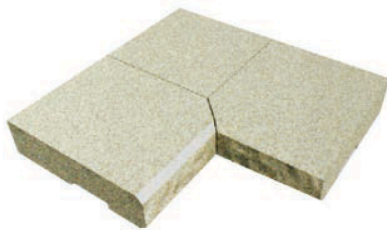
Full Corner



Internal Corner Caps - Cutting Detail

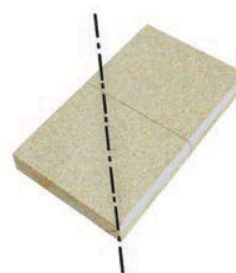


Cut Line



Finished Corner

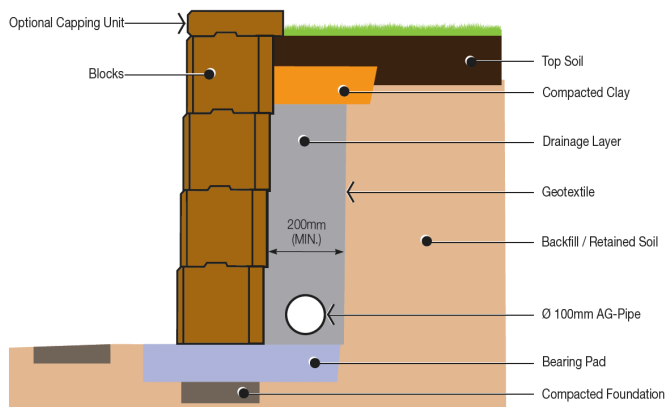
External Corner Caps - Cutting Detail



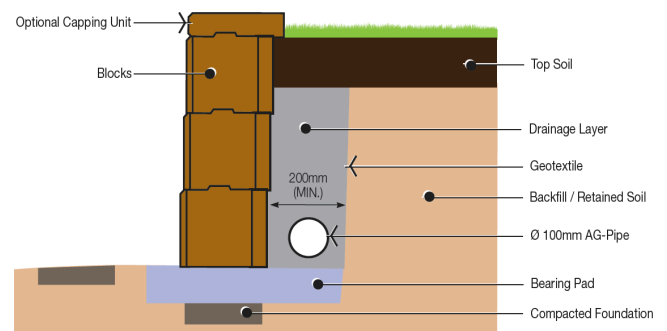
Cut Line



Finished Corner



**Curved and Serpentine Gravity Retaining Walls up to 860mm High**



**Straight Gravity Retaining Walls up to 660mm High**

# TIPS & TRICKS ON INSTALLATION

## Corners

Textured Easy Lock Block corners are built by fixing the purpose made corner blocks alternately to each course using adhesive. Allowances should be made for a 10mm step back per course.

Lugs must be removed from the blocks to ensure that the corner block fits evenly.

A maximum height of one metre is recommended when using corner blocks.

Curved corners is the preferred method of corner construction.



First Course



Additional Courses



Capping

## Curves

Curves and serpentine walls are easy to construct and the best guide is to lay out a garden hose and follow the profile. Be conscious that the length of courses will vary for a concave or convex wall. With fewer blocks per lineal metre of a convex, and more blocks per lineal metre when the wall is concave. For convex curved walls knock the back fin off the block with a hammer. For concave walls simply position blocks. The minimum radius for the top course of the half blocks is 650mm and blocks is 1300mm. Adjust lower courses allowing for 10mm step back.

Always keep the front of the blocks tightly together.



First Course



Additional Courses



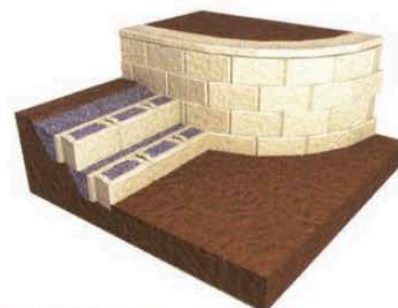
Capping

## Steps

Steps must be built according to the local building code, so always check with your local building authority for the minimum requirements before commencing.



Prepare Surface



Install blocks



Capping

# TIPS & TRICKS ON INSTALLATION

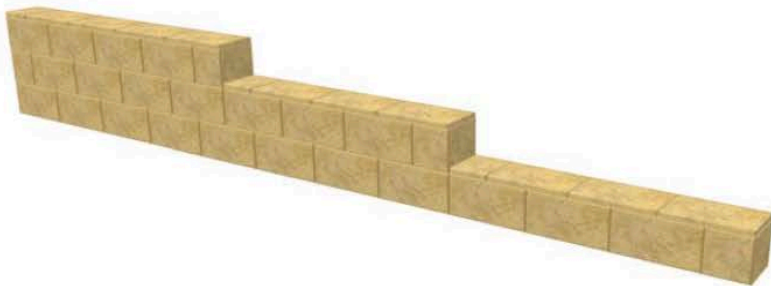
## Wall Step Downs

Stepping down a wall can be easily achieved by using half corners and half caps.

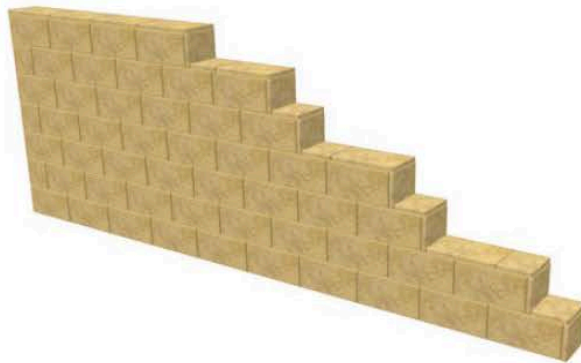
All corners, half corners and caps must be fixed with tiling cement.



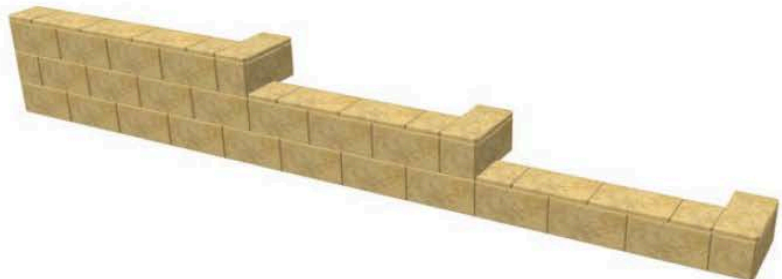
Stepping down using half corner



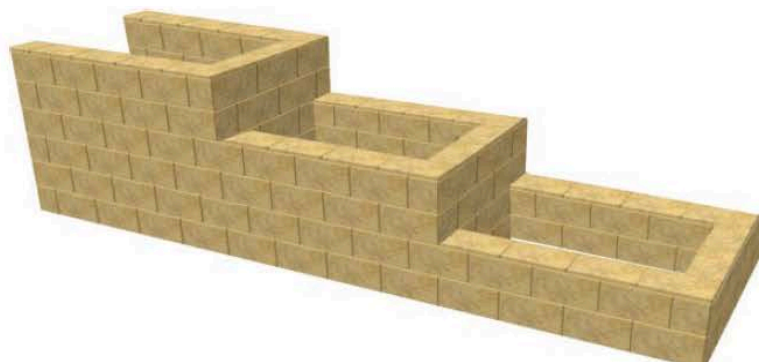
Stepping down using a half caps



Stepping down and returns



Stepping down planter box



# TIPS & TRICKS ON INSTALLATION USING NO FINES CONCRETE

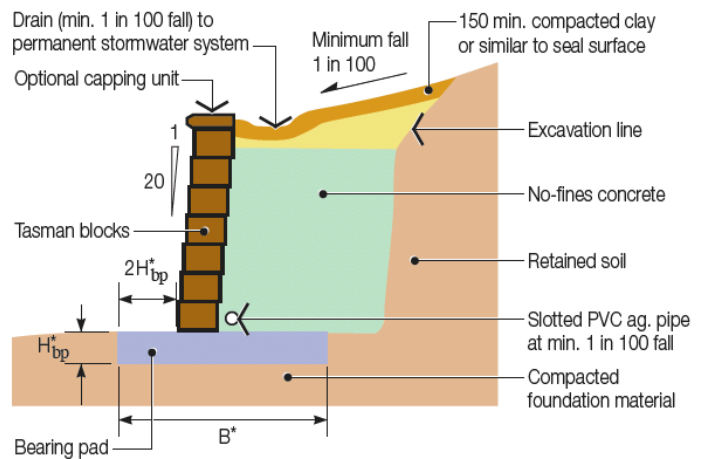
## Step 1: Check Compliance

Check with your local council to ensure all local Building Codes are complied with.

## Step 2: For walls up to 3m high

Engage a qualified civil engineer with a comprehensive working knowledge of soil mechanics and structural analysis and design. The design should comply with AS 4678 "Earth retaining structures" (A detailed engineering software design and specification disc is available from Australian Paving Centre).

Walls over 3m high must be designed by a qualified and experienced civil or structural engineer with a comprehensive working knowledge of soil mechanics and structural analysis and design, using the design software available. It may be a council requirement to have the retaining wall certified and supervised by a civil or structural engineer.



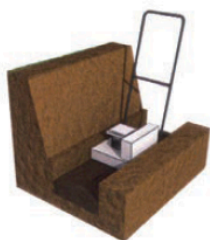
## Specifications of No-fines Concrete infill

No-fines concrete shall be free-draining, allowing water to pass readily through it to the drainage system.

No-fines concrete shall have a bulk density not less than  $1800\text{kg/m}^3$  and an aggregate to GP cement ratio not greater than 6:1 (by volume).

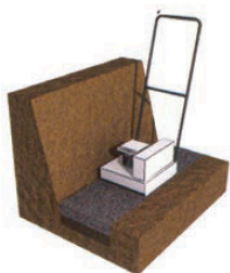
# TIPS & TRICKS ON INSTALLATION

## Step 3 Foundation



The foundation material shall be compacted by several passes of a mechanical plate vibrator. Where there are significant variations of foundation material or compaction soft spots, or where there is ponding of ground water, the material shall be removed, replaced and compacted in layers as per engineer's advice. Trenches shall be dewatered and cleaned prior to construction, such that no softened or loosened material remains.

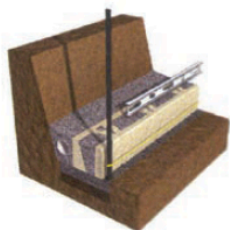
## Step 4 Bearing Pad



The facing shall be built on a bearing pad, as per engineers advice, consisting of one of the following options:

- Compacted crushed rock, well-graded and of low plasticity (without clay content), compacted by a plate vibrator;
- Cement-stabilized crushed rock, with an additional 5% by mass of GP Portland cement thoroughly mixed, moistened and compacted by a plate vibrator; or
- Lean-mix concrete with a compressive strength of not less than 15 MPa.

## Step 5 Drainage, Backfill and the First Course



Place 100 mm diameter PVC agricultural pipe with sock behind the wall, with a 1 in 100 fall.

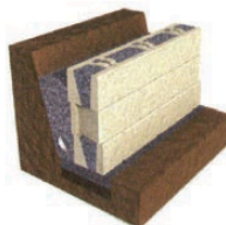
The agricultural pipe should be connected to a PVC stormwater pipe and brought through the front of the wall at intervals not exceeding 30m. It should be connected to a PVC

stormwater system at the lower end of each run, where practical, and must drain positively away from the base of the retaining wall.

Backfill behind the course of blocks to a width of not less than 300mm using no-fines concrete. Ensure each block is also well filled with no-fines concrete. Back fill behind the drainage layer with the specified backfill in a maximum of 200mm layers.

Compaction rate of 95% must be achieved (use only hand operated plate compactors close to the wall). Soft or wet clay must not be used to backfill. The use of a level and string line is recommended to ensure the first course is laid correctly.

## Step 6 Laying Additional Courses

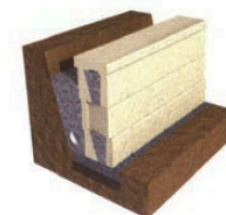


Lay the next course and subsequent courses to a string line following the procedures outlined previously i.e. Clean any debris from the top of the block wall to ensure the next block sits perfectly. Backfill behind the course of blocks to a width of not less than 300mm using no-fines concrete. Ensure each block is also well filled with no-fines concrete.

Back fill behind the drainage layer with the specified backfill in a maximum of 200mm layers.

Compaction rate of 95% must be achieved (use only hand operated plate compactors close to the wall). Soft or wet clay must not be used to backfill.

## Step 7 Capping



The capping block shall be fixed with tiling cement.

## Step 8 Surface Drainage



The whole of the disturbed fill surface should be sealed by at least 150mm of compacted clay and properly drained. Alternative means such as bentonite layers or PVC membranes may be employed, provided they do not introduce potential slip planes into the surface material.