

quarry stone

retaining wall installation guide



Congratulations on purchasing one of the finest retaining wall systems available. Easy to install, Quarry Stone retaining walls were created with the do-it-yourself landscaper in mind. This wall system produces an attractive wall with tumbled, natural looking surfaces on all sides.

Step-by-Step Installation

The directions in this guide are for the installation of a typical barkman Quarry Stone retaining wall measuring 2' in height and under. Use the wall diagrams shown here when you plan your design. Ask your dealer for further information.

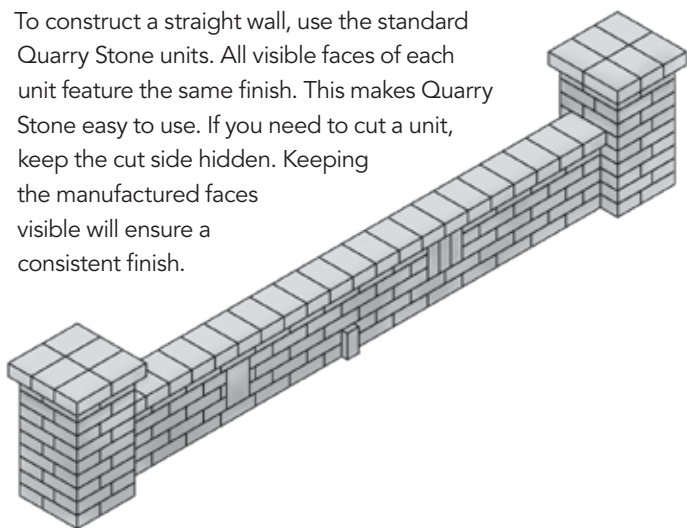
Equipment Needed

- Standard carpenter's level, gloves, rubber mallet, rake, shovels, wheelbarrow, broom, 2 to 3 lb. hammer, chisel and safety glasses
- Wooden stakes or metal pegs
- Hand tamper
- Concrete saw with a diamond blade (available at rental stores)

construction details

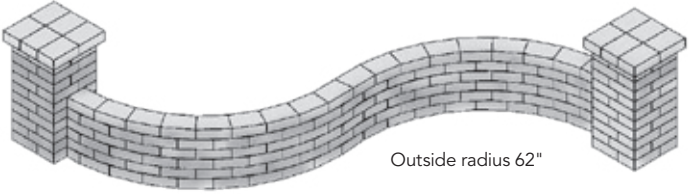
Straight Wall

To construct a straight wall, use the standard Quarry Stone units. All visible faces of each unit feature the same finish. This makes Quarry Stone easy to use. If you need to cut a unit, keep the cut side hidden. Keeping the manufactured faces visible will ensure a consistent finish.



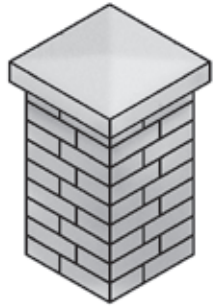
Curved Wall

Tapered units used in combination with standard units will enable you to construct a curved wall, such as the example pictured here.



Pillars

Use standard units to construct a pillar. For additional strength, it is recommended to use masonry glue for each layer. (Note: Standard units may be used to construct a pillar cap, as shown in the examples above. Alternatively, a pillar may be topped with a pre-fabricated pillar cap as shown on right.)



estimating

Units Needed

$$\text{length (in feet)} \times \left(\frac{\text{height (in inches)}}{4} \right) = \text{number of units}$$

First, determine the length and height of your planter wall. Then, to determine the number of pieces required for a solid wall, multiply the length of the wall by 1. This will give you the number of pieces required per layer (each layer is 4" high.) Next, multiply by the number of layers you wish to have and you will be able to determine the number of pieces you will require. When coping units are placed using the 12" width, you will need 1½ units per foot.

barkmanhardscapes.com

Barkman Concrete Limited

Steinbach Office
152 Brandt Street
Steinbach, MB R5G 0R2
T (204) 326 3445 or
1 800 461 2278
F (204) 326 5915
steinbach@barkmanconcrete.com

Winnipeg Office
909 Gateway Road
Winnipeg, MB R2K 3L1
T (204) 667 3310 or
1 800 342 2879
F (204) 663 4854
winnipeg@barkmanconcrete.com

Vancouver Office
2104 – 290 Newport Drive
Port Moody, BC V3H 5N2
T (778) 689 7670
F (604) 949 0321
vancouver@barkmanconcrete.com

Calgary Office
813A McCool St Box 1136
Crossfield, AB T0M 0S0
T (403) 803 0849
F (403) 285 1107
calgary@barkmanconcrete.com

Minnesota Office
3535 Bluff Drive
Jordan, MN 55352-8302
T (800) 461 2278
F (204) 326 5915
steinbach@barkmanconcrete.com

Caution: Before any digging, always consult your local utility companies for the location and depth of pipes, cables and conduits. Dry sawing or grinding of concrete products may result in the release of respirable crystalline quartz. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline quartz may cause delayed (chronic) lung injury (silicosis). The use of a NIOSH-approved respirator and tight fitting goggles is recommended when sawing or grinding operations are in progress.

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1

Plan

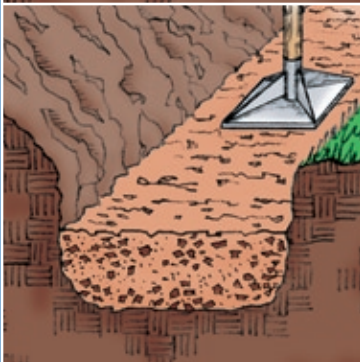
Mark a line on the ground where the front of the wall will be. Measure lengths and heights of each section and use these to calculate (using the estimating formula) the number and type of stones required. Important: Before digging, contact utilities to determine if it is safe to excavate.



2

Excavate

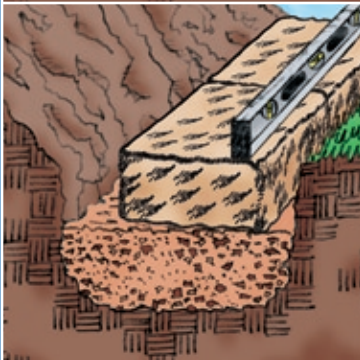
Remove soil to create a trench 8" deep and 16" wide. Shape slope to allow for 6" of drainage material behind the wall.



3

Prepare Base

Place filter cloth under the base and up the exposed face of the excavation. Compact base soil and ensure native soil is stable. Fill trench with well graded $\frac{3}{4}$ " down granular fill and compact to a depth of 2" below ground level.



4

First Course

Position a level string line to mark the location of the first course. Place the first course of units on the prepared base, ensuring each unit is level front to back and side to side. Remember that the bottom row should be approximately 2" below grade.



5

Stack Units

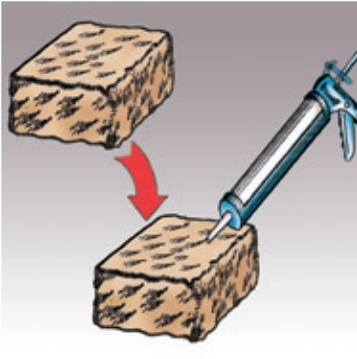
Sweep the first course clean. Place next course on top with the center of each block above the joint between two blocks on the lower course. Repeat for each course.



6

Backfill

Fill behind the wall with $\frac{3}{4}$ " free draining rock. Note: It is recommended to separate draining rock from fill with filter cloth. Place soil in front of the wall to ensure that the base course is completely buried. Stack more units and backfill until the desired height is achieved.



7

Secure Coping

On the last course of wall units place a line of adhesive on the top surface. Place the Coping unit on top and apply pressure to secure.



8

Finish Grading

After backfilling to about 6" below the top of the wall, pull the filter cloth towards wall. Backfill the remaining area with top soil. Remember to slope the soil above and below the wall to ensure water will flow away, and not accumulate near the wall. Finish off by pulling the filter cloth towards the wall and place 6" of soil on top.