

Retaining Walls - Parkwall® / Parkwall® Classic

With PARKWALL®, it is surprisingly easy to construct a sturdy retaining wall that features a natural quarried stone appearance.

PARKWALL® Classic presents the same features of PARKWALL®, but with a natural aged appearance that adds elegance to any project.

The innovative interlock system allows for a multitude of facing options, while the optional back split off allows for double sided split face walls. Coming in both straight and tapered shapes, PARKWALL® and PARKWALL® Classic offer the flexibility of straight or curved design.

DIMENSIONS



STANDARD UNITS

Length: 200 mm (7.87")
 Height: 150 mm (5.9")
 Depth: 295 mm (11.61")



TAPER UNITS

Length: 200 mm (7.87") at front, 175 mm (6.89") at back
 Height: 150 mm (5.9")
 Depth: 295 mm (11.61")

COLOURS

Stock colours include: Autumn Range, Blackwood Range, Granite, Laurentian Range, Robinson Range, Sandstone Range, Timmins Range.

ORDER INFORMATION

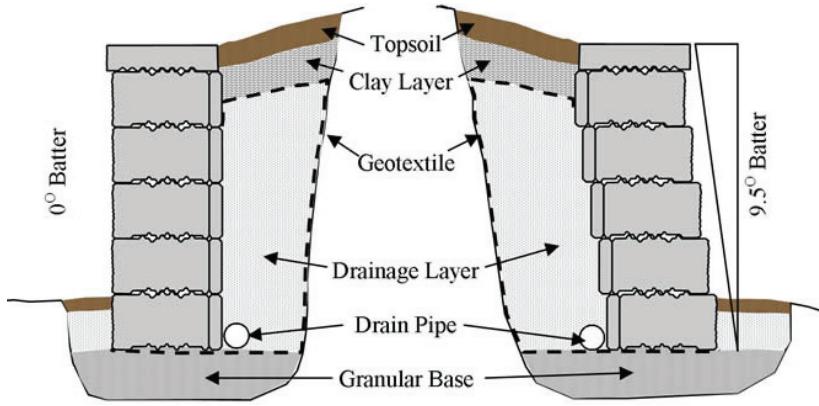
- Standard and Taper units are sold individually.
- For delivery, part cubes will be shrink wrapped.
- Details are provided in the following table.

	Standard Unit	Taper Unit
Sq.Ft. per Bundle	19.3	19.3
Stones per Sq.Ft.	3.1	3.1
Stones per Bundle	60	60
Ln.Ft. per Bundle	39.35	39.35
Weight per Bundle	2580 lb / 1173 kg	2460 lb / 1119 kg

GENERAL DETAILS - RETAINING WALL

The maximum exposed (above grade) height for a gravity wall with standard 9.5 degree batter is 975 mm (38.4"). This includes a 75 mm (2.95") cap and 6 exposed courses, and requires one additional burried course. With geogrid, the maximum wall height is increased to 3.375 metres (11.1 ft).

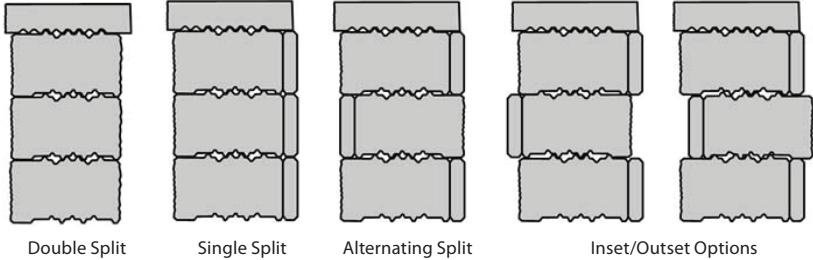
The maximum exposed (above grade) height for a gravity wall with no batter is 675 mm (26.6"). This includes a 75 mm (2.95") cap and 4 exposed courses, and requires one additional burried course. With geogrid, the maximum wall height is increased to 2.175 metres (7.1 ft).



The minimum radius for curves (without cutting) is 2.4 metres (8 ft).

GENERAL DETAILS - FREE STANDING WALL

The innovative interlock system allows for a multitude of facing options, while the optional back split off allows for double sided split face walls.

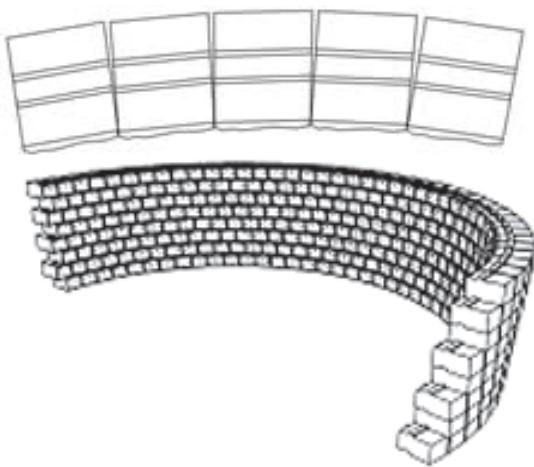


ESTIMATING QUANTITIES

Exposed Wall Height	Wall Length					
	10'	15'	20'	30'	40'	50'
Buried Course	15	23	30	45	60	75
6" - 1 course	30	46	60	90	120	150
12" - 2 courses	45	69	90	135	180	225
18" - 3 courses	60	92	120	180	240	300
24" - 4 courses	75	115	150	225	300	375
30" - 5 courses	90	138	180	270	360	450
36" - 6 courses	105	161	210	315	420	525

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Inside Curves



Standard units are typically used to construct inside curves. The front faces of the units are placed tightly together while small spaces are left between the back of the units.

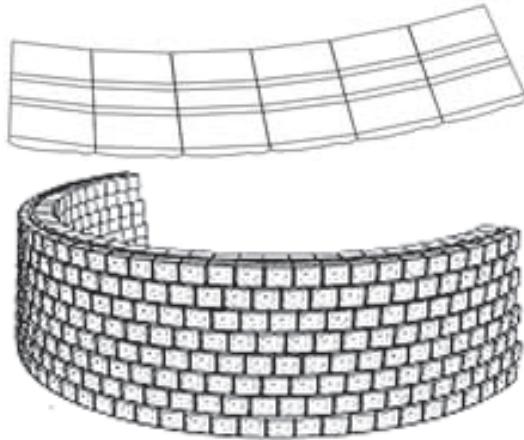
The minimum inside radius is 2.4 m (8 ft). Smaller inside radii would require cutting.

The minimum radii would occur at the bottom row. The radius will increase 25mm (1") for each course added due to the wall's natural batter.

With curves, the joints begin to line up because of the natural batter- a cut (half) unit can be used to re-establish the running bond.

Note: although above drawing shows Pisa Light, same principles apply to Parkwall.

Outside Curves



Taper units are used to construct outside curves. For smooth flowing curves, place all units tapered on the left side on one course, and all units tapered on the right side on the next course.

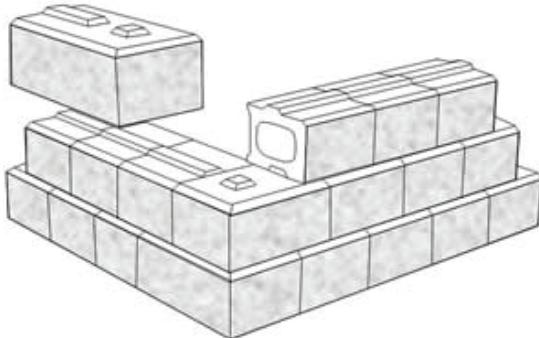
The minimum outside radius is 2.4 m (8 ft). Smaller outside radii would require cutting.

Because the radius decreases with each course, the minimum radius would occur at the top row. The radius of the bottom row needs to be adjusted 25mm (1") for each additional row constructed.

When laying all but the top row (if at the minimum radii), the front faces are placed tightly together while small spaces are left between the back of the units. The top row would then be placed flush from front to back of the unit.

Note: although above drawing shows Pisa Light, same principles apply to Parkwall.

Outside Corners



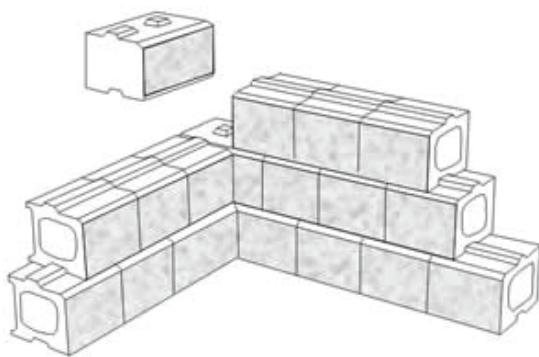
1st Course– Position corner unit so both rough faces will be exposed in the final construction.

2nd Course– Place a corner unit that faces the other direction on the next course to interlock the corner.

3rd Course– repeat 1st course. Continue pattern until desired height is achieved.

Note: although above drawing shows Pisa Light, same principles apply to Parkwall.

Inside Corners



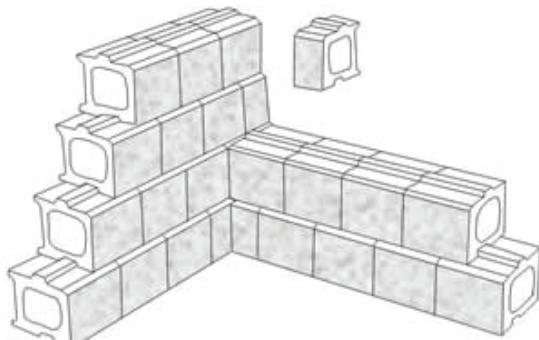
Corner Unit Method

Place first Corner unit so small face will be hidden behind the final construction.

Place a corner unit from the other direction on the next course to interlock the corners.

Repeat the first course. Continue pattern until desired height is achieved.

Note: although above drawing shows Pisa Light, same principles apply to Parkwall.



Half Unit Method

Complete three or four courses on one side of the corner.

End the wall using half units on every other course. Each course should extend 25mm (1") beyond the first course to match batter of adjacent wall.

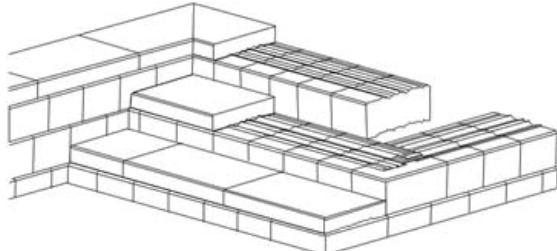
Place units along the second wall using half units on alternate courses.

Note: although above drawing shows Pisa Light, same principles apply to Parkwall.

Steps

When constructing steps, Parkwall Standard and/or Taper units are used for the risers and side walls, while 12" Caps or Wedge Caps are used for the treads. Standard Units are recommended in lieu of backfill below risers.

Perpendicular

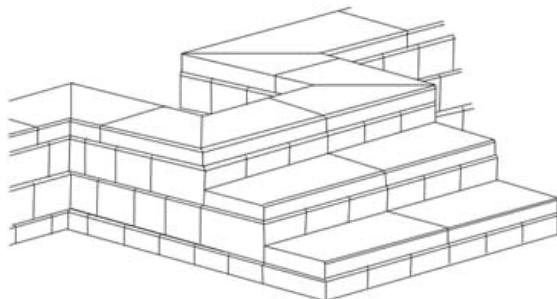


This is simply a series of inside and outside corners, with the cross wall (riser) being stepped back 300m (12") per course.

For each course, construct the inside and outside corners (see above), and then place the necessary Standard Units (or backfill) behind the riser to support the units that will be placed above. Position the coping and secure with adhesive.

The next course is placed with the front face of the riser units touching the back of the coping stone on the lower step. Some trimming of the tongues on the outside corner will be necessary.

Outside Steps

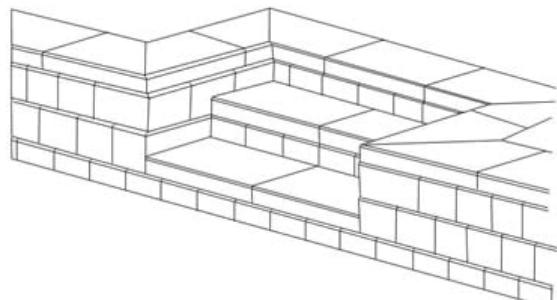


First, assemble two outside corners and two inside corners for the bottom course. At the outside corners, chop part of the top groove off the corner units and position/secure the coping. Fill in the step with Standard Units (or backfill).

Place the next riser in contact with the back of the coping unit for the previous riser. Some chopping will be necessary on the corner units.

To construct vertical side walls against the setback retaining wall, remember to adjust the layout of the inside (back) corners to account for the difference in wall slopes.

Inset Steps



First, assemble the two outside corners and sidewalls, with a distance of one riser length in between. For vertical side walls, see the above instructions.

Place the first riser and associated Standard Units on the same foundation elevation as the side walls. Position and secure the coping.

The next course is placed with the front face of the riser units touching the back of the coping stone on the lower step.