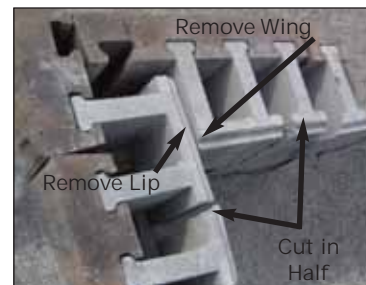


Building with Corners

Built - In Outside Corner

- Use an AB Fieldstone Corner Unit with 90 degree surface textured side face. Flip the facing unit over to change direction.
- Cut part of the lip off one anchoring unit so that it fits into the course below.
- Knock the wing of one anchoring unit. (See the How-To sheet on modifying an AB Fieldstone anchoring unit for more details).
- Use anchoring units to span the first two facing units in each direction. Use half of an anchoring unit in the next slot to get pattern back to each facing unit having its own anchoring unit.
- Align the lip and notch of anchoring units in each direction to determine placement of second wall course.
- Cut caps at 45 degree angles to complete the outside corner and give the wall a custom finished look.



AB Fieldstone Corner Unit



Inside Corner

- Alternate blocks from each side to overlap onto blocks below. Be sure to go deep enough so that there is sufficient surface area for the next block course to be placed. 824 facing units are ideal for this task, but 812 facing units are acceptable.
- Remove lip from anchoring unit on second course, where anchoring unit sits on facing unit block below.
- Cut caps at 45 degree angles to complete the inside corner and give the wall a custom finished look.



Building with Curves

Inside Curves

- Place facing units in a flowing curve.
- Set anchoring units in place with the back of anchoring units fanned out to form the curve.
- Removing the wings from some of the anchoring units can be done to create a tighter fit. (optional)



Outside Curves

- Place the facing units to form a flowing curve.
- Remove one or both of the wings from the anchoring units to achieve an outside curve. Then set the anchoring units in place.
- To determine the minimum radius for the base course of an outside curve, see the AB Fieldstone Radius Chart



Modifying an Anchoring Unit

Removing the Wing

- To build smooth outside curves, remove one or both of the “wings” from the back of the blocks and tighten the radius of the curve. Break wings off by tapping on the back wing to obtain a clean break.



Splitting in Half

- When working with corners, split an anchoring unit in half to tie a corner together. Split the block by using a hammer and chisel to make a break down the center of the block.



Modifying the Lip

- On some projects you will need to modify the lip of the block to get a more secure fit. Use a hammer and chisel and tap along the lip to remove the lip.



Building Tips and Techniques

Step-Downs/Finishing Walls

- Use corner block with 90 degree textured side face.
- Use a flexible masonry caulking sealant to secure the corner units in place.
- Use half of an anchoring unit with lip cut off to anchor the corner unit (See the How-To sheet on modifying an AB Fieldstone anchoring unit for more details).
- Place anchoring unit on first block to span to next block. Use half an anchoring unit in the next slot to get pattern back to each facing unit having its own anchoring unit.



Filter Fabric Above Top Block/ Below Cap


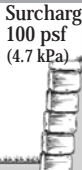

Filter fabric is used on top of the top course of blocks and below the caps to cover the back of the anchoring units. This will allow plantable soil to be placed flush against the cap unit.

- Cut a 15 inch strip of filter fabric to be placed along the top course of blocks.
- Place filter fabric along the top of the anchoring units on the top course of wall. Position so that the fabric starts at the back of the facing unit and goes over the anchoring unit and down along the back of the anchoring unit.
- Be sure to leave the top surface of the facing unit exposed so that the cap sealant can be placed on the facing unit. Put a small bead of sealant along the sides of the caps as well.
- **HELPFUL HINT:**
To help hold the filter fabric in place while backfilling, place a spot of caulking sealant between the fabric and the anchoring unit.



Technical Information

Maximum Wall Heights - AB Gravity Walls

Condition above retaining wall	Soil Type	Friction Angle	Short Anchoring Unit	Long Anchoring Unit
 Level	Clay	27°	3 ft 8 in. 1.1 m	6 ft 4 in. 1.9 m
	Silty Sand	32°	5.0 ft 1.5 m	9.0 ft 2.7 m
	Sand/Gravel	36°	5 ft 8 in. 1.7 m	9 ft 8 in. 3.0 m
 Surcharge 100 psf (4.7 kPa)	Clay	27°	2 ft 4 in. 0.7 m	4 ft 4 in. 1.3 m
	Silty Sand	32°	3 ft 8 in. 1.1 m	7.0 ft 2.1 m
	Sand/Gravel	36°	4 ft 4 in. 1.3 m	7 ft 8 in. 2.3 m
 Slope 3:1	Clay	27°	3.0 ft 0.9 m	5.0 ft 1.5 m
	Silty Sand	32°	4 ft 4 in. 1.3 m	7 ft 8 in. 2.3 m
	Sand/Gravel	36°	5.0 ft 1.5 m	9.0 ft 2.7 m

"Final designs for construction purposes must be performed by a local registered Professional Engineer, using the actual conditions of the proposed site."

Estimating Blocks For Your AB Fieldstone Project



To determine the proper amount of materials for your project, use the AB Fieldstone Estimating Tool. Visit allanblock.com to download this **FREE** tool.

Radius Chart for Outside Curves for AB Fieldstone 812 Unit

WALL HEIGHT	Minimum Radius at Base Course	Anchoring Unit Size
4 ft (1.2 m)	6 ft 7 in. (2.0 m)	Short
6 ft (1.8 m)	7.0 ft (2.1 m)	Short
8 ft (2.4 m)	7 ft 5 in. (2.3 m)	Short
10 ft (3.0 m)	7 ft 10 in. (2.4 m)	Short

The 824 units are to be used in straight walls or gradual curves only. In tight curve transitions, use 812 units only.

Soil Reinforcement Chart for AB Fieldstone with Short Anchoring Unit*

Condition above wall	Wall Height	CLAY SOIL		SANDY SOIL	
		No. of Layers	Width (W)	No. of Layers	Width (W)
 Level Above Wall	4 ft (1.2 m)	2	3 ft	0	0
	5 ft (1.5 m)	3	3 ft	3	3 ft
	6 ft (1.8 m)	4	4 ft	4	4 ft
 Slope 3:1 or Surcharge 100 psf Above Wall	3 ft (0.9 m)	2	3 ft	0	0
	4 ft (1.2 m)	2	3 ft	2	3 ft
	5 ft (1.5 m)	3	4 ft	3	3 ft
	6 ft (1.8 m)	4	4 ft	4	4 ft

*Chart uses the short (S) anchoring unit. For more information on using the long (L) anchoring unit, visit allanblock.com.

Chart is based on using AB Reinforcement Grid. Soil reinforcement increases the strength of the wall by creating a reinforced mass of soil behind the blocks. The weight of the reinforced soil mass combines with the blocks for a heavier, stronger wall.

The charts provided are for conceptual design and estimating purposes. Determination of the suitability of each chart is the sole responsibility of the user. Final designs for construction purposes must be performed by a registered Professional Engineer, using the actual conditions of the proposed site.