

Anchor Highland Stone Free Standing Wall Installation Instructions*

Excavate down and create a leveling pad of compacted base material that extends a minimum of 6" behind the block. This leveling pad should also be a minimum of 6" deep. Once the pad is level and compact, begin placing the units. The base course must be buried below grade and should be included when calculating total wall height.

To build the wall, use trapezoidal-shaped blocks. The long side should be placed in alternating directions (back and front) to form a straight wall. To turn a radius, units can be placed facing the same direction or saw-cut if needed.

Units can be placed in any order to form an aesthetically pleasing pattern. The simplest pattern is one that incorporates large, medium and small pieces. Units should be fitted tightly against one another. This differs from retaining walls that have gapping in the back.

After setting the first course, sweep it clean to remove any debris before setting the second course on top of it. Remember to keep the wall on bond by placing units in a staggered relationship to the course beneath.

Repeat this process to complete the wall. When finishing, glue the top two courses and cap into place with a concrete bonding material. For added strength, use glue on all courses.

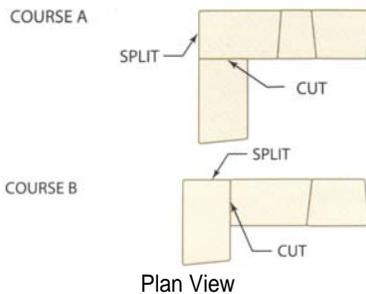
DESIGN ELEMENTS:

Ending a Wall

Split two large units into appropriate-sized pieces. Do not use pieces smaller than 6". If needed, cut the second-to-last piece down and make the last piece the appropriate size. Smaller pieces should be glued into place with an appropriate concrete bonding material. After splitting the corner piece, use a hammer and chisel to create a rounded appearance.

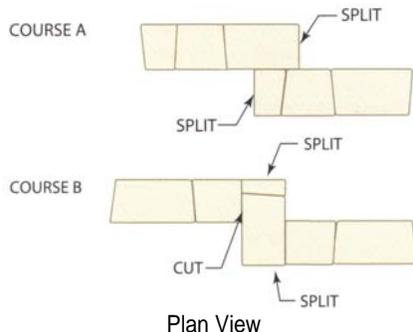
90° Corners

Use 90° corners for a more formal appearance. To create one, cut and make a third side to a unit by splitting it to the appropriate dimensions. Use only large units to allow connecting units to be on bond. Alternate the direction the units face with each course. See the diagram below:



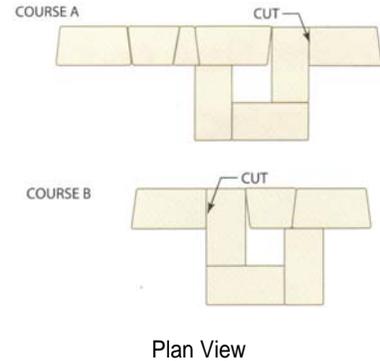
Jog

Jogs are used to break up straight lines and add stability to the wall. See diagram below:



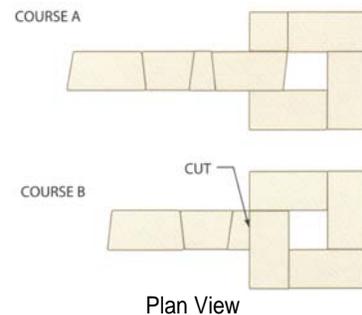
Pilaster

Add stability and a touch of elegance to a wall. By definition, a pilaster is located on one side of a wall. To build pilasters, stack column units in a rotating pattern for each course. See diagram below:



Column

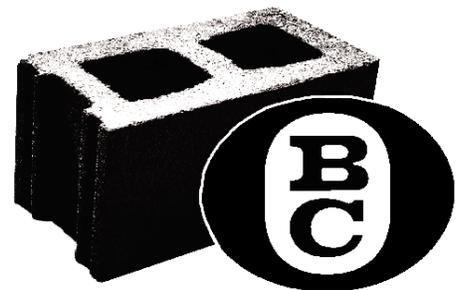
Add a dignified look and increased stability to a wall. Columns are also a great way to incorporate lighting. Columns can be located in the middle or at the end of a wall. To build columns, cut one column unit in half and stack column units in a rotating pattern for each course. Two column unit halves are needed every four courses. See diagram below:



Curved Walls

Add stability and natural flow to walls. While units can turn some radiuses, it may be necessary to make cuts using an appropriate concrete saw. As a general rule, the smaller the units, the larger the radius. Use approximately the same number of units for each course. The approximate minimum radius the system can turn without cutting is 4', measured to the outside face of the wall and using a variety of different-sized pieces.

***SAFETY NOTE:** Always use appropriate equipment, including safety glasses or goggles, when splitting, cutting or hammering units.



Oneonta Block Company

6459 State Highway 23, Oneonta, NY
607-432-6641