

NEW

arazzo™ 4"

Retaining Walls

New to the market are arazzo™ retaining walls, offering pleasing aesthetics and easy installation. The system's patented rear lip saves time and effort during installation. To add the look of craftsmanship to your landscape, the new arazzo face style has several unique blocks, giving your wall a distinctive look. Premium blended colors enhance the hand-hewn look.



PAVESTONE®
Improving Your Landscape™

arazzo™ 4" Retaining Walls

The new arazzo™ system is the choice for a unique look in retaining wall construction. The integral rear-lip technology speeds installation, eliminates guesswork and reduces labor costs with a quick, uniform setback.

With the arazzo 4" system, you can build gravity walls up to 2 feet high. For a unique, attractive retaining wall with enduring performance, the arazzo retaining wall system is the perfect choice.



Product Information – arazzo Face Style



	Wall Unit	Cap Unit
Approximate Dimensions*	4" x 12" x 7"	2" x 12" x 8"
Approximate Weight	22 lbs.	14 lbs.
Coverage	.33 sq. ft.	1 linear ft.
Setback	3/4"	
Batter	10.6°	
Minimum Inside Radius	4'	
Minimum Outside Radius	2.5'	



No pins. No mortar. No misalignments. Our patented rear-lip technology makes installation quick, efficient and accurate. Anchor – the original rear-lip product!

*Approximate Dimensions. Actual dimensions and weight may vary from these approximate dimensions due to variations in manufacturing processes. Specifications may change without notice. See your Anchor representative for details, color options, block dimensions and additional information.

Estimating Formulas

For larger project material estimating, use the formulas listed in each step.

1

WALL UNIT ESTIMATING

Determine the square footage of the total wall, including buried course. The formula to determine wall square footage (SF) is length (L) x height (H). To determine number of units, multiply SF x 3.

$$\text{SF} \times 3 = \# \text{ units}$$

2

CAP UNIT ESTIMATING

The arazzo™ cap is 12 inches long. For straight walls, buy the same number of caps as the wall length in feet plus one.

For curved walls, multiply the length of the wall in feet by 1.1.

For tree rings, use the following to determine the number of cap units needed: 4-foot diameter = 13 caps; 6-foot diameter = 21 caps; 8-foot diameter = 24 caps; 10-foot diameter = 38 caps.

STRAIGHT WALL

$$\text{LF} + 1$$

CURVED WALL

$$\text{LF} \times 1.1$$

TREE RINGS

$$4' \text{ diameter} = 13 \text{ caps}$$

$$6' \text{ diameter} = 21 \text{ caps}$$

$$8' \text{ diameter} = 24 \text{ caps}$$

$$10' \text{ diameter} = 38 \text{ caps}$$

3

BASE MATERIAL ESTIMATING

Base material can be paver base or an equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch minus (with fines) aggregate. Determine the cubic feet of base material needed for a 2-inch-deep base that is 16 inches wide. Multiply the length of the wall in feet by .22. One cubic foot of base material is about 110 lbs. For a 4-inch-deep base, multiply the length of the wall by .44. (To verify depth of base, see page 4, step 1.)

2" of base material

$$\text{L} \times .22 = \text{CF} \times 110 = \text{pounds}$$

4" of base material

$$\text{L} \times .44 = \text{CF} \times 110 = \text{pounds}$$

4

DRAINAGE AGGREGATE ESTIMATING

Calculate the cubic feet of drainage aggregate needed for 12 inches of material behind the wall. Multiply wall length (L) x wall height (H) x 1 to get cubic feet. Multiply that by 1.1 to get the drainage aggregate total in cubic feet. One cubic foot (CF) of aggregate = 110 lbs. To determine cubic yards (CY), divide CF by 27. For tons, multiply CY by 1.6.

$$\text{L} \times \text{W} \times 1 = \text{CF} \times 1.1 \text{ CF} = \text{aggregate needed}$$

$$\text{CF aggregate} \div 27 = \text{CY}$$

$$\text{CY} \times 1.6 = \text{tons}$$



Quick Start

WALL BLOCK ESTIMATING CHART

WALL HEIGHT (above grade)	WALL LENGTH					
	5'	10'	15'	20'	25'	30'
6" (2 Courses)	11	21	31	42	52	62
10" (3 Courses)	16	31	47	63	78	93
12" (4 Courses)	21	42	62	83	104	124
16" (5 Courses)	26	52	78	104	129	155
20" (6 Courses)	31	63	93	124	155	186

If the section is one, two or three courses high, bury one-half of the first course for any size wall. If the section is four courses or higher, the full first course must be buried. Given heights assume no slope below or above the wall, no surcharge loads and a compacted backfill zone.

ESTIMATING EXAMPLES

Total wall is 20 feet long and 3 feet high.
The wall is straight.

1

WALL UNIT ESTIMATING

$$20' \text{ L} \times 3' \text{ H} = 60 \text{ SF} \times 3 = 180 \text{ units}$$

2

CAP UNIT ESTIMATING

$$20' \text{ L} + 1 = 21 \text{ cap units.}$$

3

BASE MATERIAL ESTIMATING

$$20' \text{ L} \times .44 = 8.8 \text{ cu. ft. or } 968 \text{ lbs.}$$

4

DRAINAGE AGGREGATE ESTIMATING

$$20' \text{ L} \times 3' \text{ H} \times 1 = 60 \text{ CF or } 6,600 \text{ lbs.}$$

arazzo™ Installation Instructions*



1. Stake Out/Remove Sod

Begin by staking out the wall. For curved sections, use a garden hose to lay out the wall line. Dig a trench along this line. The width of the trench should be twice the depth (front to back) of the block used. If block is 8 inches deep, make trench 16 inches wide. When using one, two or three courses of block, make the trench deep enough to bury half of the first course plus 2 inches of compacted base material. When using four or five courses of block, make the trench deep enough to bury the full first course plus 2 inches of base material. When using six or more courses of block, bury the full first course plus 4 inches of base material.



2. Add Base Material

Remove loose soil and firmly compact the soil in the bottom of the trench with the tamper. Then place base material in the bottom of the trench. Base material can be paver base or an equivalent to 3/4 inch minus (with fines) aggregate. Use the appropriate amount of base material for the number of courses you are building.



3. Level and Compact Base

Add a 2-inch layer of base material, rake out and firmly compact with tamper. Level the surface from front to back and side to side. Check with a carpenter's level, checking level every few feet. The more level the base material, the easier it is to level the block. Add another 2 inches of base if needed.



4. Lay and Level Block

Use a hammer and chisel to remove the rear lips from all blocks used for the base course. Use string to align the back edges of the first course. Position the wall units side by side on the prepared base so that front edges touch. Level block in both directions. Check individual units as installed and check units with each other as you install wall. Begin next course by laying a block with the rear lip down and pulling it forward until the lip is securely in contact with the units below. Assemble additional courses by placing units in a staggered relationship to the course beneath (running bond).



5. Add Drainage Aggregate

Fill behind each course with drainage aggregate (such as 3/4 inch free draining) that extends 6 inches behind the wall. Compact aggregate with tamper. Organic soil or clay-type soil is not recommended for backfill material.



6. Cut Block

To make all blocks fit, you may need to cut wall blocks. Use a circular saw with a masonry blade to cut blocks and caps from the top. Read and understand the operating manual before using a saw. To build a 90 degree corner with the arazzo™ retaining wall units, you will need to use a circular saw with a masonry blade. Cut a 45 degree angle on two blocks. Cut from the front corner to the back of the block. Glue pieces together with construction adhesive so two block faces form the finished outside corner.



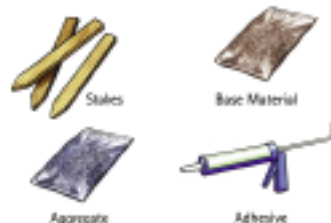
7. Mark and Cut Caps

For capping curves, trim caps to follow the wall radius. Place a cap at the beginning of the curve. Skip a space and place the next cap in the third position. Rest a cap on the top of the original two, aligning its face with the face of the wall. Mark the bottom of the cap along the edges. Use a circular saw with a masonry blade to cut the marked cap. Place the cap. On a 90 degree corner wall, the caps need to be saw-cut to achieve a 45 degree mitered corner. At the end of the wall, cut the cap so the manufactured edge is exposed and the cut edge is against the next cap.

8. Glue Cap

Use an exterior concrete construction adhesive to secure the caps.

MATERIALS NEEDED

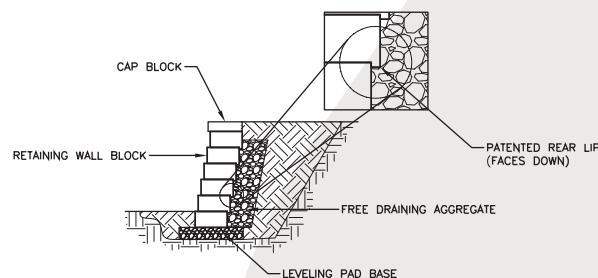


TOOLS NEEDED



Not all tools are required for all projects.
Some tools are available to rent.

Construction Detail



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