

HOW-TO BUILD

RETAINING WALL



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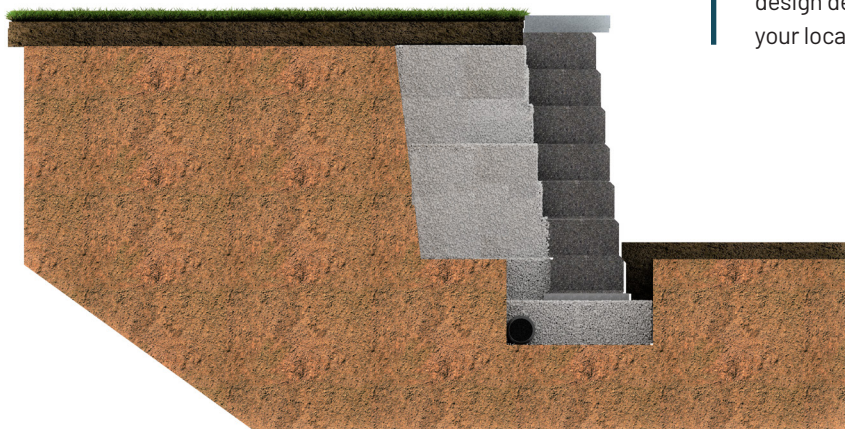
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Retaining walls are a critical part of many landscaping projects and must be constructed properly. When planning, you must take into account:

- The height of the wall
- The slope of the area above the wall
- Any loads that are on top of the wall
- Water drainage patterns
- Overall stability of the surrounding area



Ensure that the product you choose is suited to the wall you plan to build. If you are unsure about product selection, required setback or any other design detail, consult an engineer or reach out to your local Unilock Territory Manager.

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Tools and Equipment



Tape Measure



6ft. (1.8m) Level



8" Torpedo level



Rake



Shovel



Grade Stakes



Fluorescent String Line



Laser U-Level or Level



1" Screed pipes



Marking Paint



Dead-blow mallet



Hand Tamper



Masonry Saw



Wheelbarrow



Aluminum Screeding Bar



Skid Steer



Mini Excavator



Vibratory Compactor

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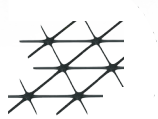
Construction Supplies



Unilock wall systems



Unilock coping



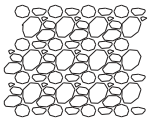
Unilock DriveGrid™



Filter Fabric



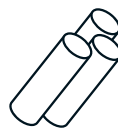
Concrete Adhesive



Base and backfill gravel



12" spikes



4" Perforated Drainage pipe
(solid or corrugated)

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Before Starting

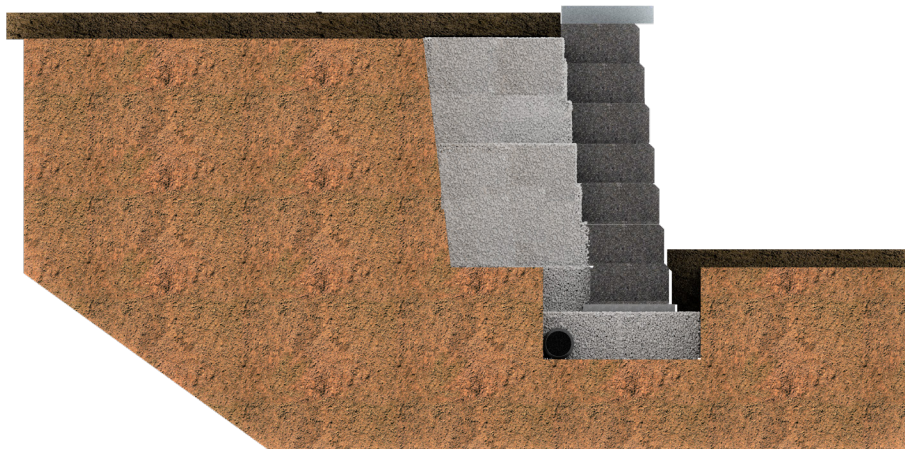
A well thought-out design combined with proper planning will ensure the project proceeds smoothly and helps ensure a quality installation.

Pre-ordering materials early will help your project go smoothly.

IMPORTANT: For the personal safety of everyone on site, be sure to have all underground utilities located and clearly marked prior to excavation.

CHECKLIST

- Secure a Building Permit if required by local area
- Order Unilock wall products
- Order bulk materials (base material, bedding material)
- Order accessories (DriveGrid, drainage pipe, etc.)
- Arrange a utilities "locate" before excavation
- Check with local municipality for any required permits
- Inspect site to identify possible challenges or obstacles
- Establish jobsite layout and progression



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Excavation

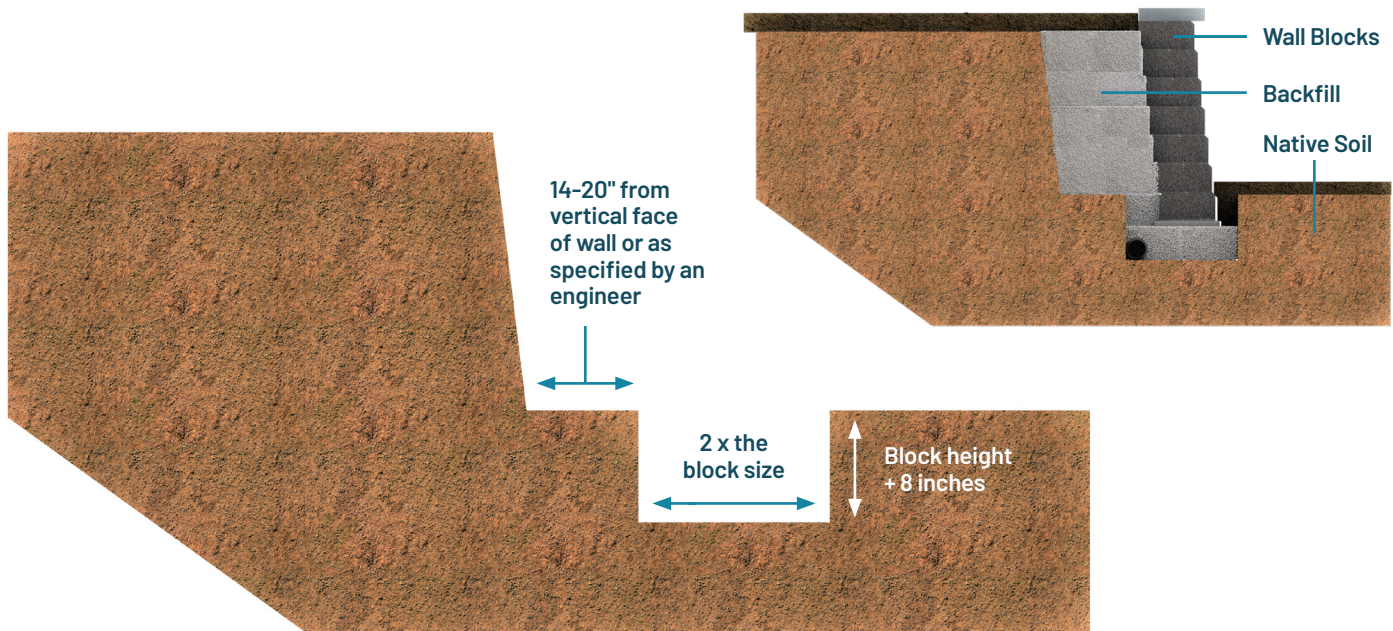
STEP 01

Excavate native soil to a minimum of 14" away from the vertical face of the wall. This area will be later filled with gravel which is called the "drainage layer". Without this layer the wall will fail. Always follow product-specific instructions and consult with a professional engineer for walls over 36".

If your project requires geogrid reinforcement, excavate enough earth to accommodate the geogrid and additional gravel that is required. Most retaining walls slope back to provide additional strength. This is called a 'batter'. Take this into consideration when excavating and remove native soil following the same angle.

STEP 02

Further excavate a trench in the location where you plan to build your wall. The trench should be eight inches deeper than the height of one wall block, and twice as wide.



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Preparing the Base

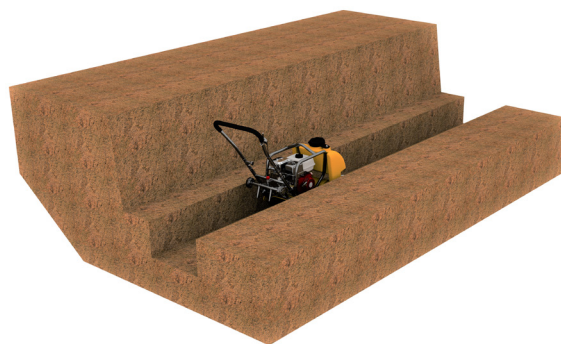
Retaining Walls are extremely heavy, so it is important to provide as much stability as possible to prevent settlement.

STEP 01

Always build on stable subsoil. More excavation may be required if the native soils are soft or there is deep topsoil. Keep excavating the trench until you reach a stable subsoil.

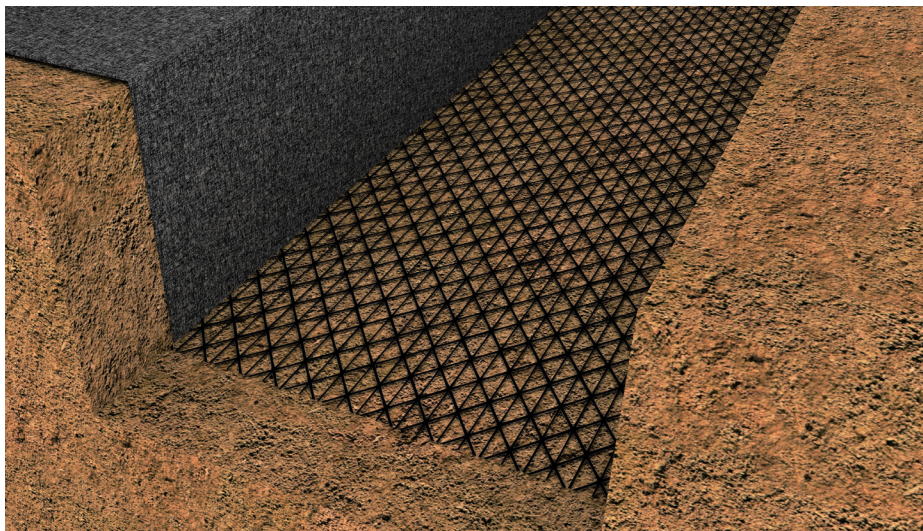
STEP 02

Run a vibratory compactor over the excavated surface to consolidate any loose soil particles.



STEP 03

Install a layer of DriveGrid directly over the subsoil. This will help prevent differential settlement.



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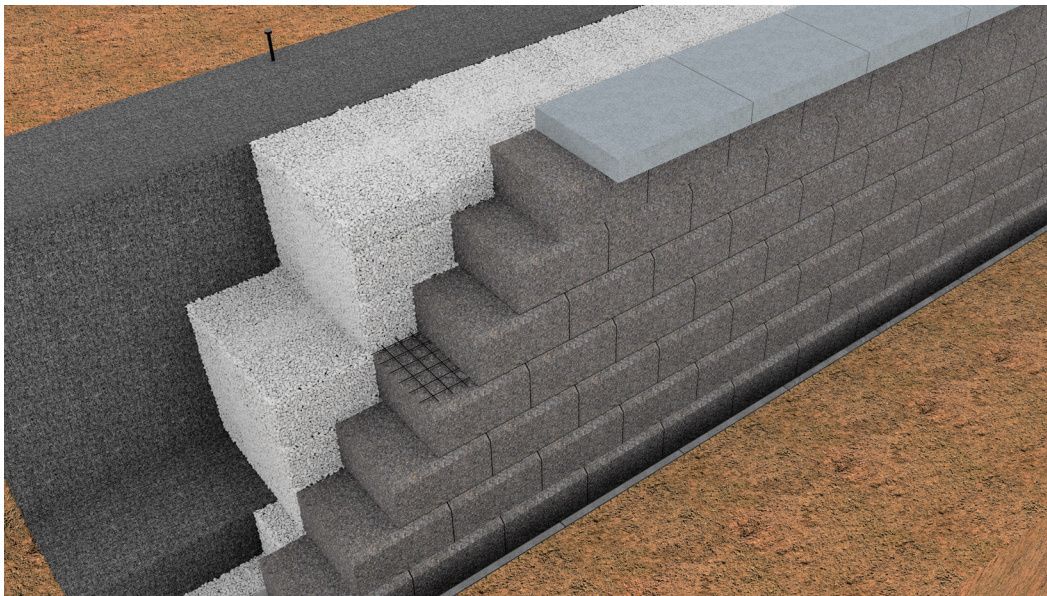
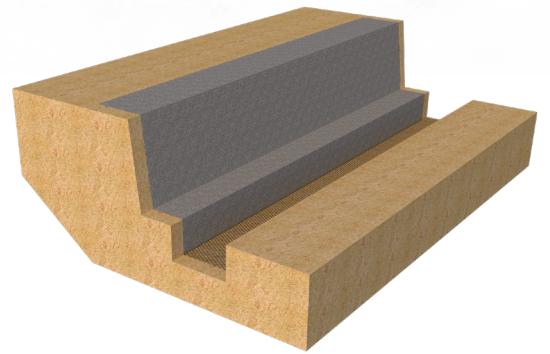
Installing the Filter Fabric

STEP 01

Line the excavated surface with filter fabric. This will prevent soil from migrating into the backfill material.

STEP 02

Leave enough on the topside to fold over the backfill layer and reach the wall's coping once the wall is installed. You can pin it back with temporary spikes for now.

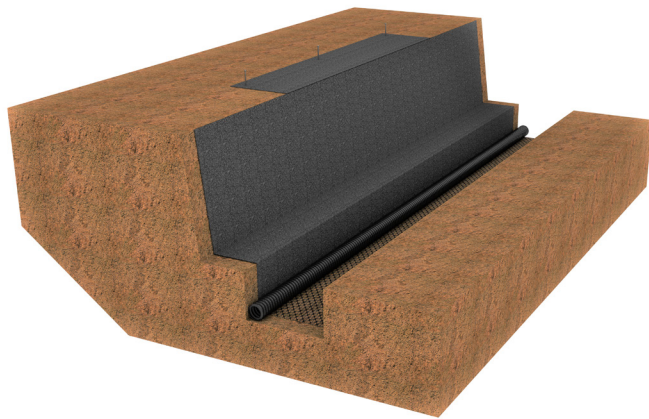


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Managing Drainage

Water that collects in the backfill can cause settlement so it's a good idea to manage this with weeping tile. Drains can also be placed through the face of the wall (see retaining wall cross sections at Unilock.com for additional information).

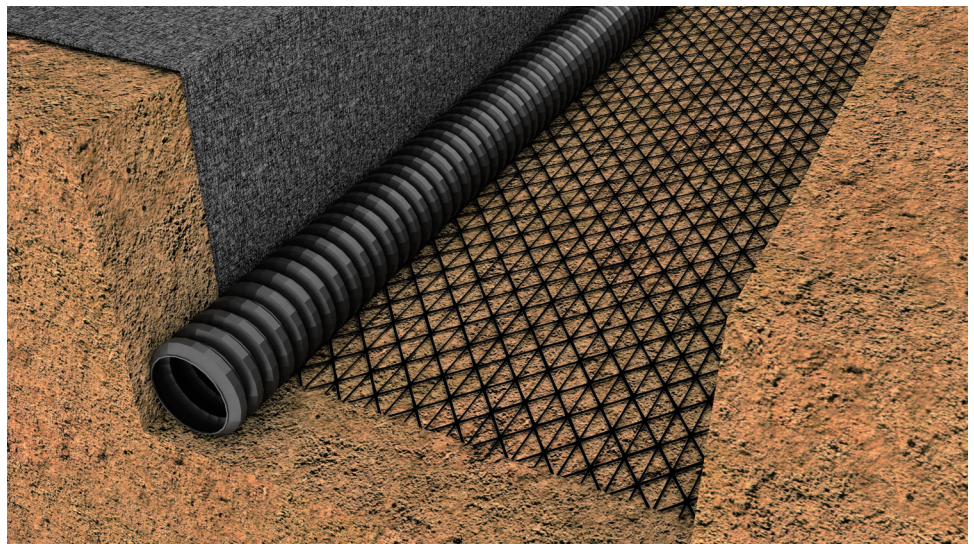


STEP 01

Place a 4" plastic weeping tile pipe at the bottom of the trench.

STEP 02

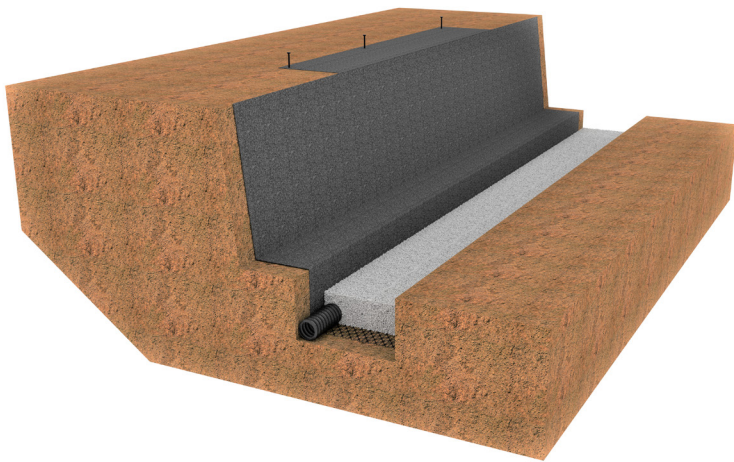
Exit the pipe to a drain or lower grade at the end of the wall. This is called "daylighting" or "exiting".



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Base Installation

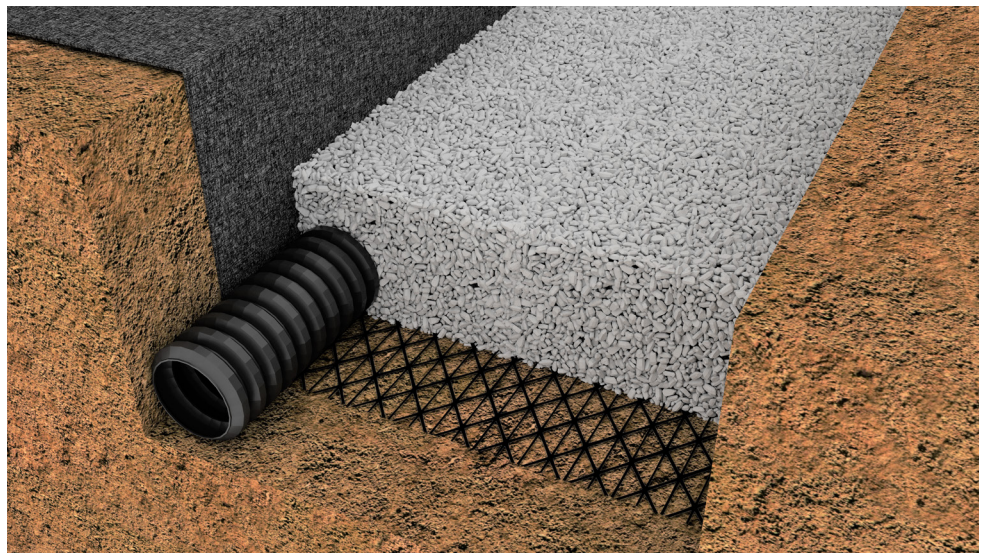


STEP 01

Fill the trench with 6" (15cm) of 3/4" open-graded gravel (ASTM No. 57).

STEP 02

Compact the surface using a vibratory compactor to consolidate the gravel particles.



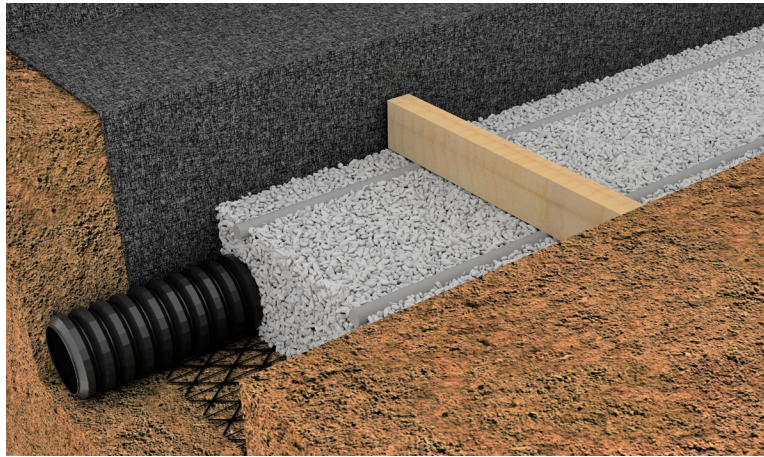
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Leveling the Base

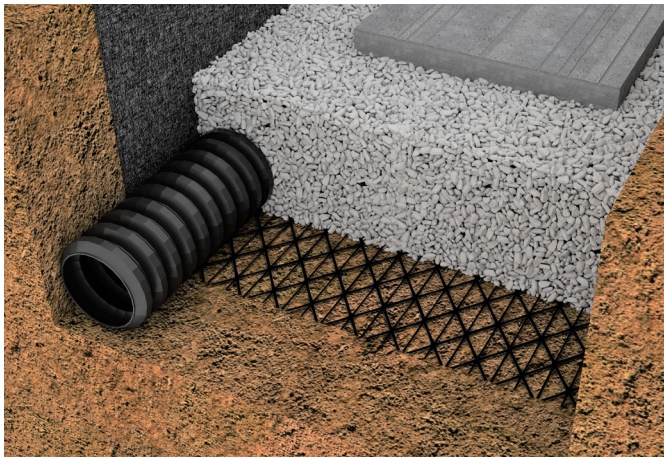
STEP 01

Place 1" pipes over the gravel base and screed a layer of 1/8" open-graded chip stone (HPB or ASTM No. 9) to create an accurate surface. Remove the pipes and fill the grooves that are left behind.



STEP 02

Install U-Grip™ Base Pads overtop the prepared surface or pour a concrete base pad. Installing a level concrete surface of some type will help speed your installation by improving leveling accuracy and will help minimize differential settlement. For large projects and heavy wall units, a poured concrete base pad is recommended.



STEP 03

Use a U-Level™ or laser level to ensure the installation is level from end to end.

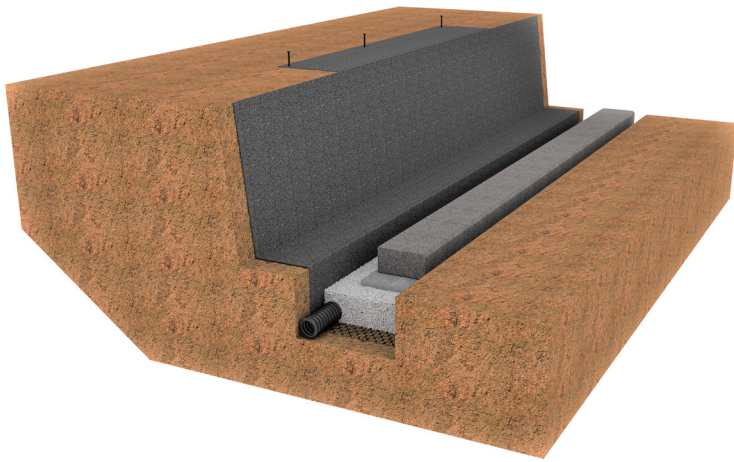
STEP 04

Make small adjustments side to side and front to back using a 24" (60cm) level and mallet.

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Installing the First Row

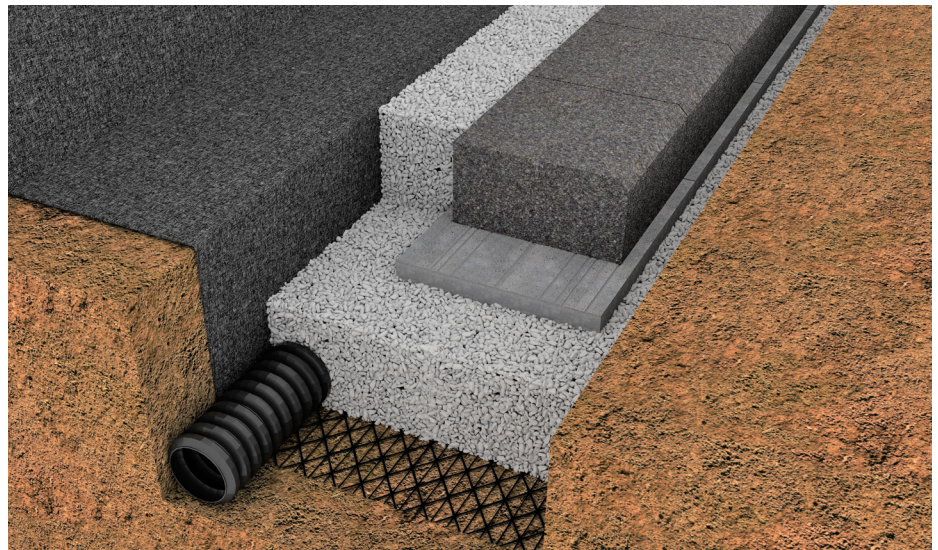


STEP 01

Install the first row of blocks directly over the U-Grip Base Pads or poured-in-place concrete. The lines embossed into the surface of the U-Grip Base Pads can assist you in maintaining alignment. However, a stringline is the best way to ensure the wall is perfectly straight.

STEP 02

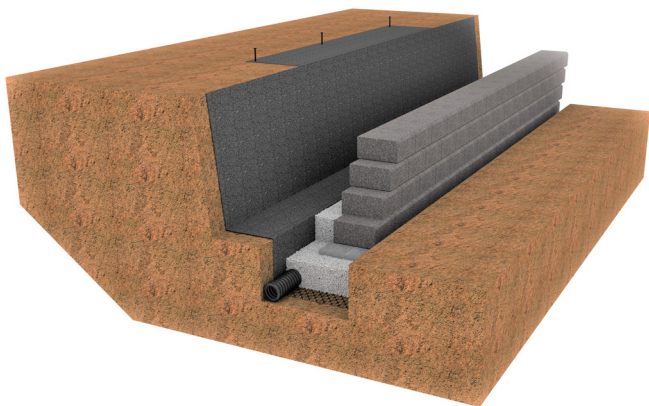
Stabilize the first row of blocks by filling the trench with gravel on the front and back of the wall blocks. This will wedge the first row into place in the trench.



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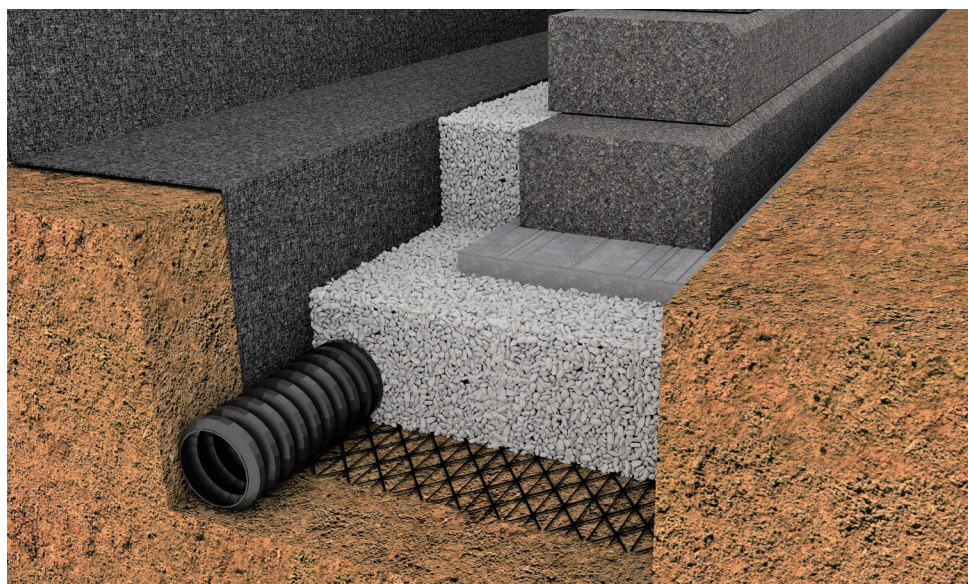
RETAINING WALL

Adding Rows



STEP 01

If the wall system you are using is designed with a tongue and groove system that locks units to the one above, you can place the next row of units directly on top of the first row. Be sure to use the groove that provides the correct setback for your wall design, and offset vertical joints by one-half block. If the wall system does not have a locking feature, concrete adhesive must be used between each layer.



NOTE: You may need to cut a half block to start the row in order to offset the vertical joints.

STEP 02

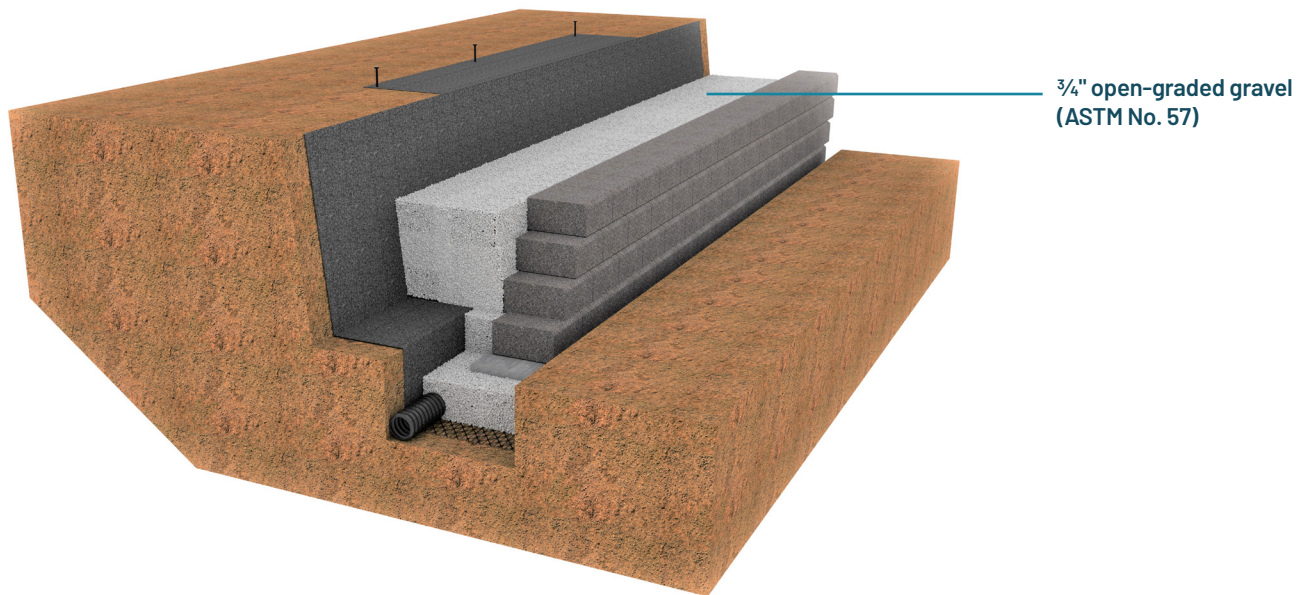
Backfill with gravel as you go. Never stack more than 18" (45cm) of wall before backfilling.

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Backfilling the Drainage Layer

- » The drainage layer of gravel behind the wall is a critical component of the installation. Without this layer the wall will fail. Use the same gravel as the base and ensure that it fills a minimum of 14" (35cm) behind the face of the wall (**NOTE:** some wall designs may require more). Always follow product-specific guidelines and the directions of a professional engineer for walls over 36" (90cm) in height.



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Installing Geogrid

Geogrid is not required for all walls. It depends on the height of the wall, the loading and the type of wall product chosen. Geogrid helps you build higher and stronger walls.

STEP 01

Consult an engineer to determine the length of geogrid and the number of layers required. For preliminary drawings you can find cross sections at Unilock.com.

STEP 02

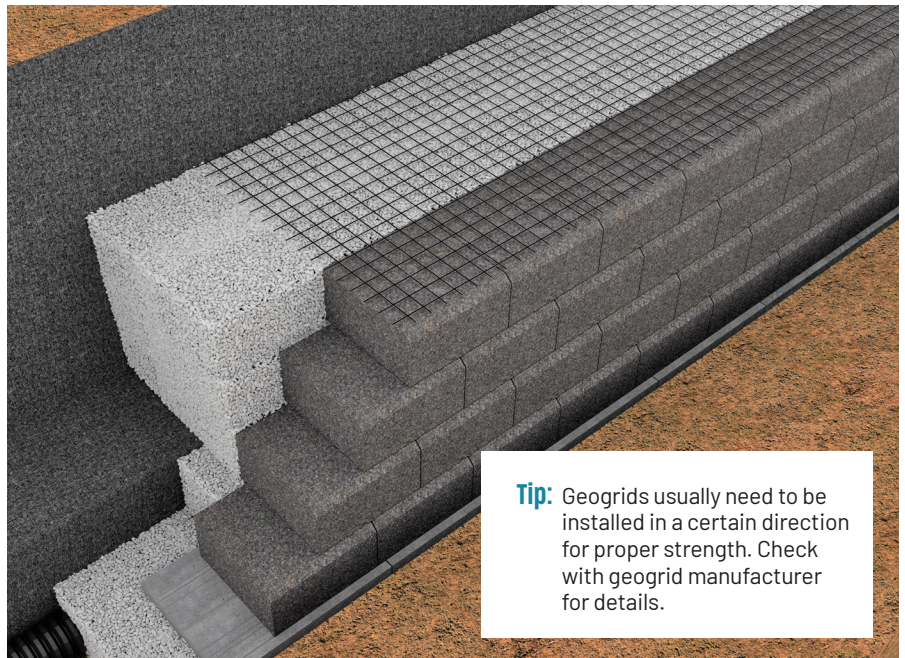
Place the required sections of geogrid on top of the row of blocks, 1" (2.5cm) back from the face of the wall, and extend it back on top of the drainage layer as required by engineer.

STEP 03

Place the next row of blocks overtop the geogrid. The weight of these blocks will hold the geogrid in place.

STEP 04

Tighten the grid over the backfill and pin it tight to the gravel near the embankment using several 12" spikes. This will temporarily hold it under tension until you are ready to add more backfill on top of the grid.



Tip: Geogrids usually need to be installed in a certain direction for proper strength. Check with geogrid manufacturer for details.

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Installing Coping

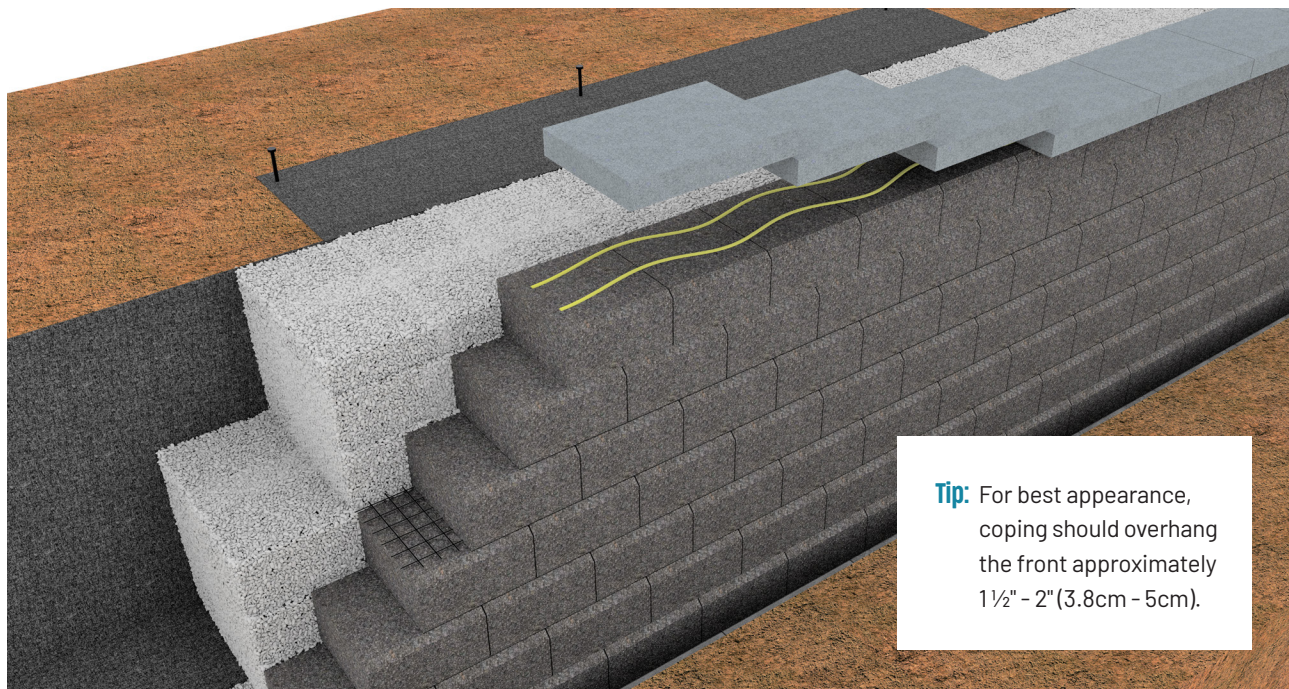
Most Unilock retaining wall systems are designed to be capped using one of several coping types. See coping styles at unilock.com.

STEP 01

Make sure the surfaces on the top of the wall and the underside of the coping are clean and dry.

STEP 02

Coping looks best when it overhangs the face of the wall by 1 1/2" to 2" (3.8cm - 5cm). Secure the coping with two 1/4" (.5cm) beads of concrete adhesive.



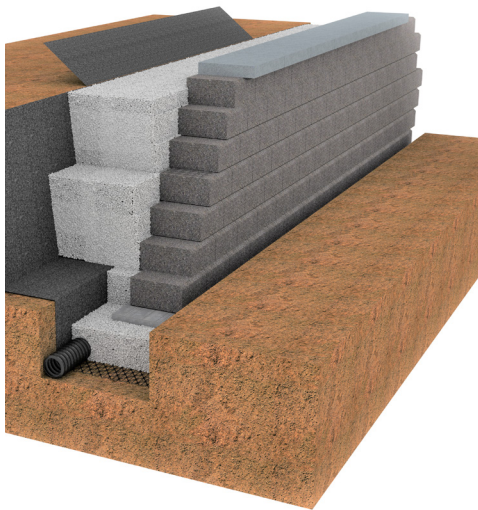
Tip: For best appearance, coping should overhang the front approximately 1 1/2" - 2" (3.8cm - 5cm).

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Wrapping the Drainage Layer

Wrapping the filter fabric over the top of the backfill is critical to the longevity of a retaining wall. Filter fabric prevents the clear stone backfill from becoming clogged with soil fines over time. If the backfill clogs, the integrity of the wall will be compromised.



STEP 01

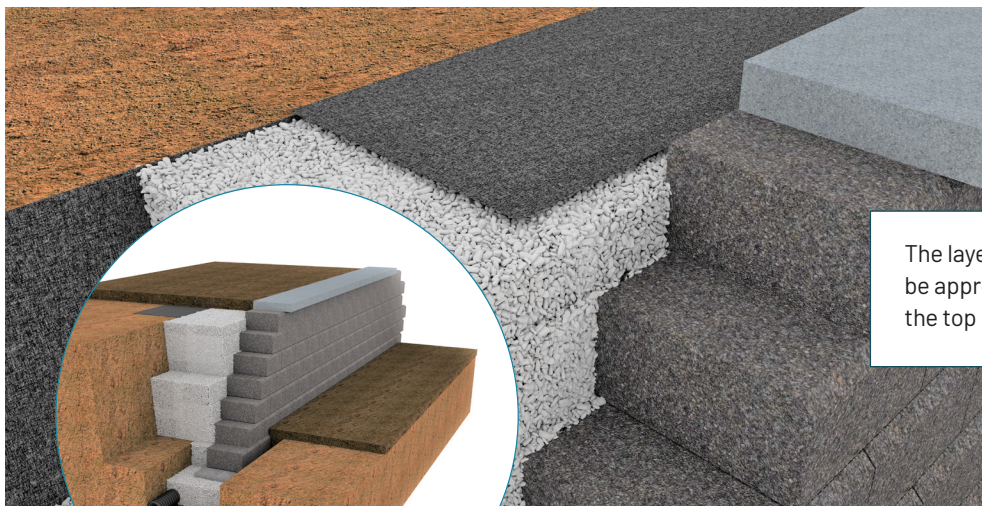
Once the drainage layer has been backfilled to a point 6" (15cm) below the top of the coping, lift the section of filter fabric you had temporarily pinned down on the embankment, and fold it over the drainage layer.

STEP 02

Trim the filter fabric if needed so that it tucks comfortably behind the wall blocks.

STEP 03

Spread topsoil over the filter fabric to just below the coping.



The layer of filter fabric should be approximately 6" (15cm) below the top of the coping.

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Finishing

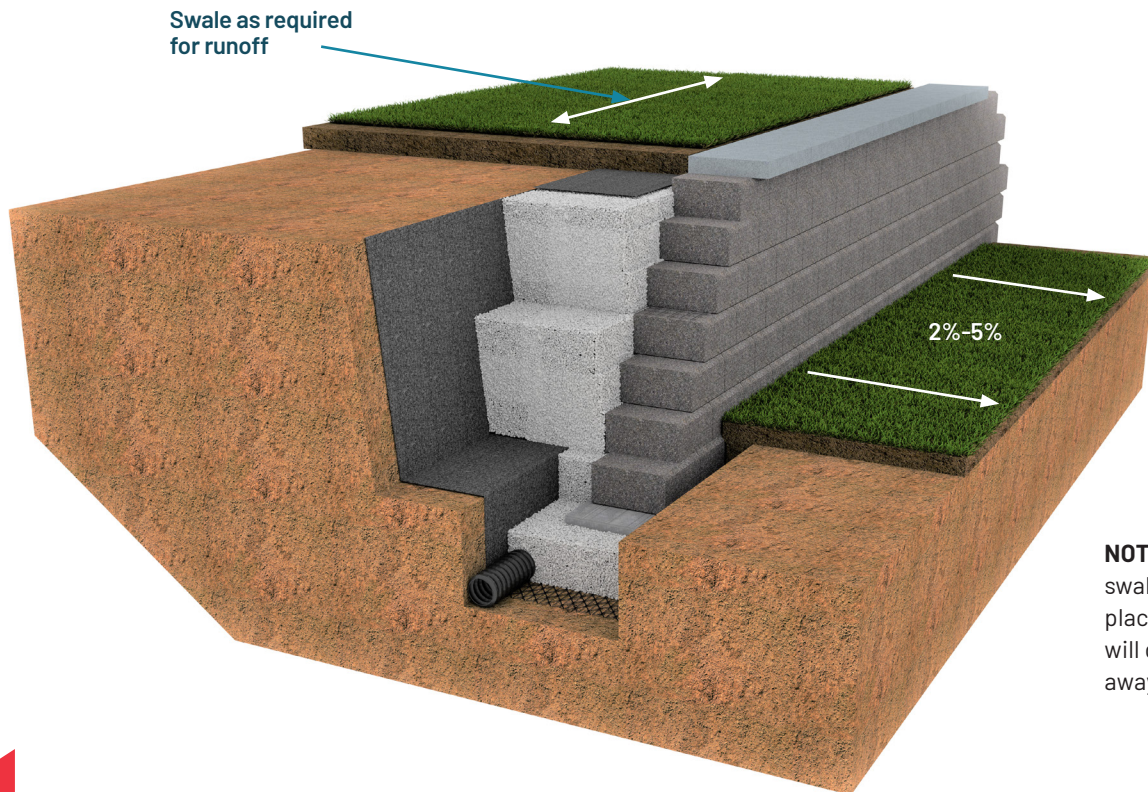
Once your topsoil has been placed over the filter fabric it is recommended that the area be sodded or mulched immediately to prevent erosion.

STEP 01

Slope the area on the lower side of the wall approximately 2-5% so that water is carried away from the base of the wall.

STEP 02

Similarly, on the top side of the wall, slope the topsoil 2-5% away from the wall to prevent water from collecting behind the wall.



NOTE: A carefully graded swale, created before you place the final layer of sod will direct the water flow away from the wall.

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Congratulations - your retaining wall is complete!

For more help designing and building retaining wall projects, contact your local Unilock Territory Manager (1-800-UNILOCK) to arrange a phone consultation or site visit.



Completed Retaining Wall

Hardscape Education Center

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