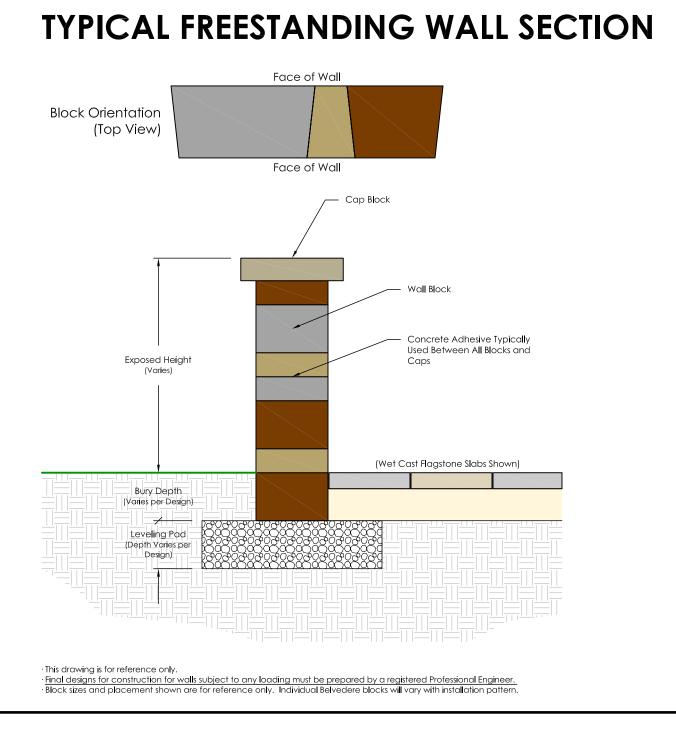
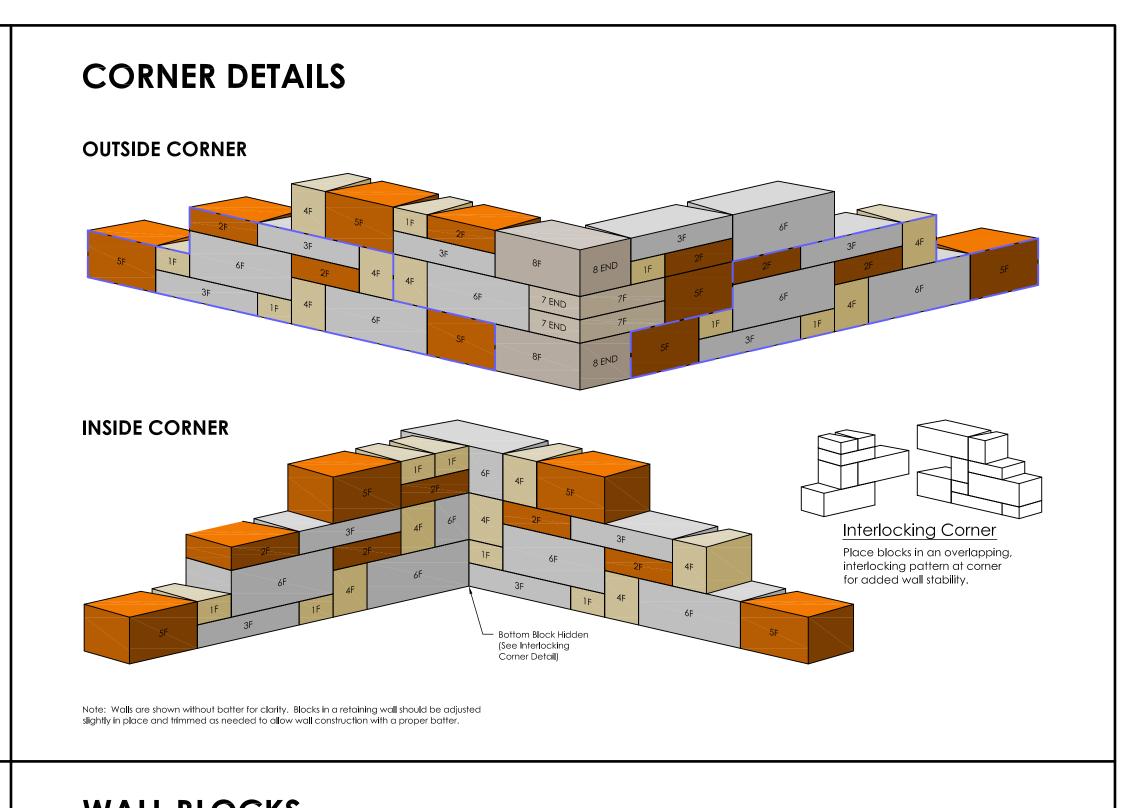
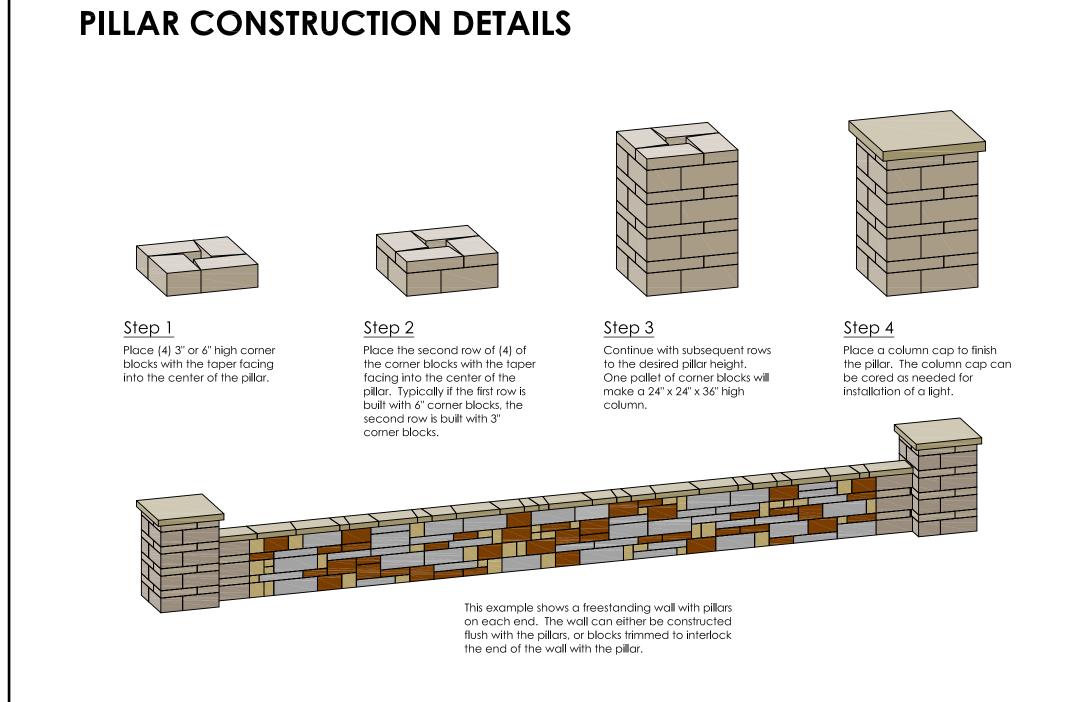
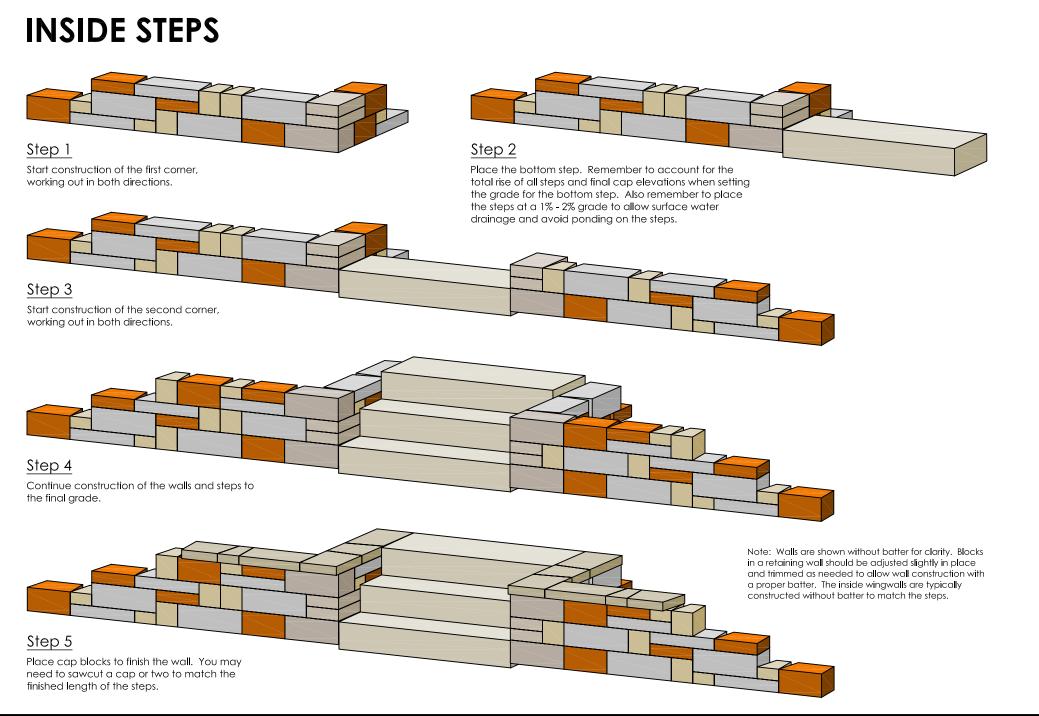
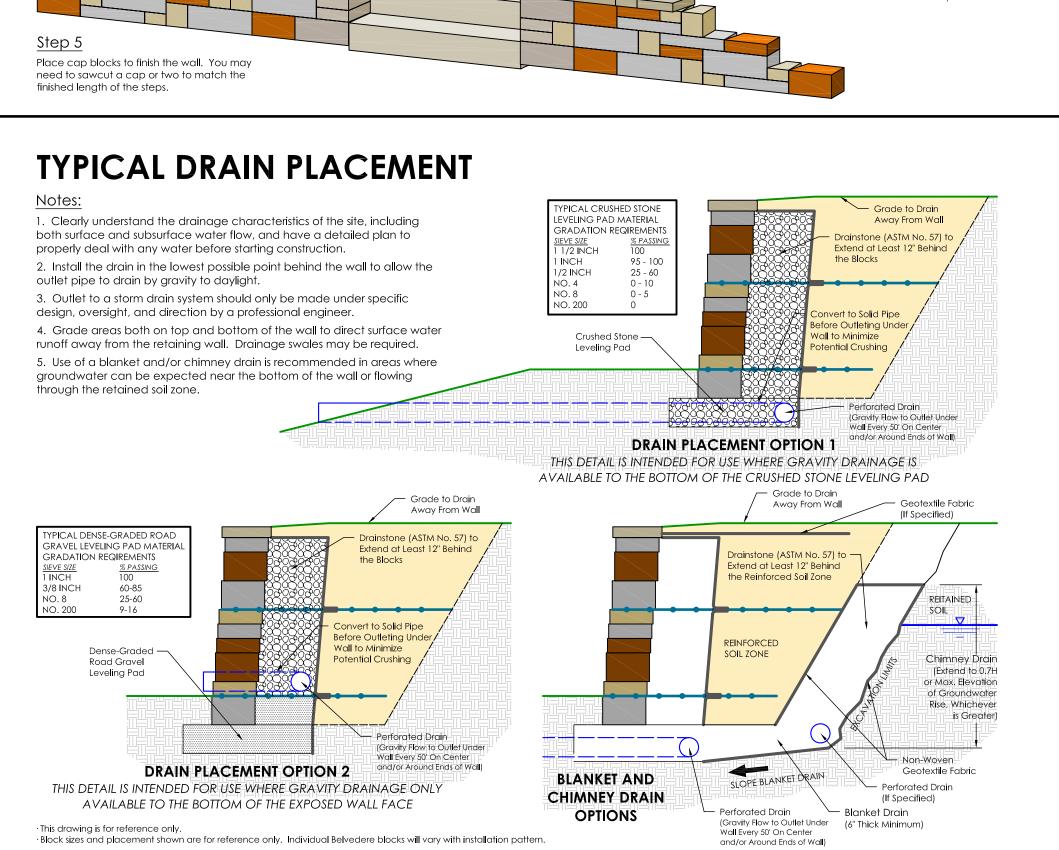
TYPICAL RETAINING WALL SECTIONS Setback Wall Blocks -- Grade to Drain Away From Wa**ll** 1/2" Every 6" of Heigh (4.8° Wa**ll** Batter) Geogrid Reinforcement per Detailed Design Requirements Drainstone (ASTM No. 57) to Block Orientation Extend at Least 12" Behind (3 Dimensional Top View) Retained \$oil Crushed Stone Backfill (ASTM No. 57) Geotextile Fabric Vertical Placement of Geogrid Layer (Varies per Design) Retained Soil Vertical Placement of Bury Depth (Varies per Design) Leveling Pad Design) (Gravity Flow to Outlet Under Wall Every Gravity Flow to Outlet Under Wall Every — Crushed Stone or Gravel Leveling Pad Leveling Pad (Per Design) Foundation Soil as Specified by Engineer Foundation Soil as Specified by Engineer (Compact to a Min, of 95% Max, Dry Density) **GRAVITY (NON-REINFORCED) REINFORCED** · Final designs for construction must be prepared by a registered Professional Engineer using the actual conditions of the proposed site. · Final wall design must address both internal and external drainage and shall be evaluated by the Professional Engineer who is responsible for the wall design. · Block sizes and placement shown are for reference only. Individual Belvedere blocks will vary with installation pattern.

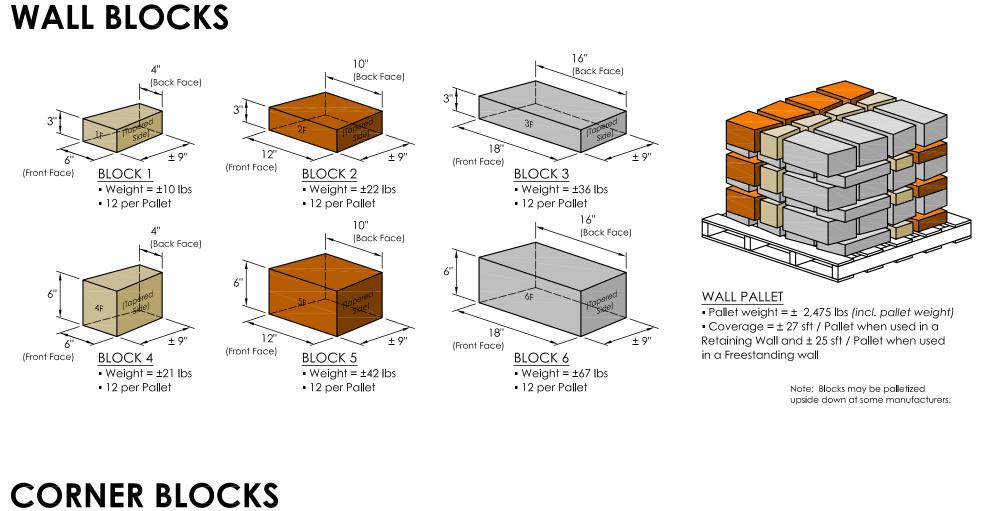


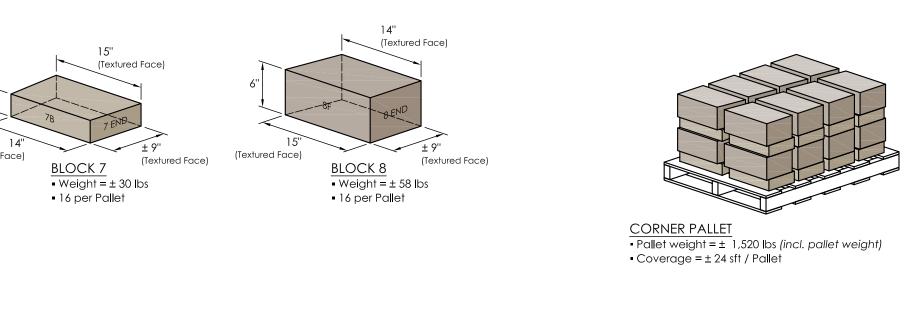


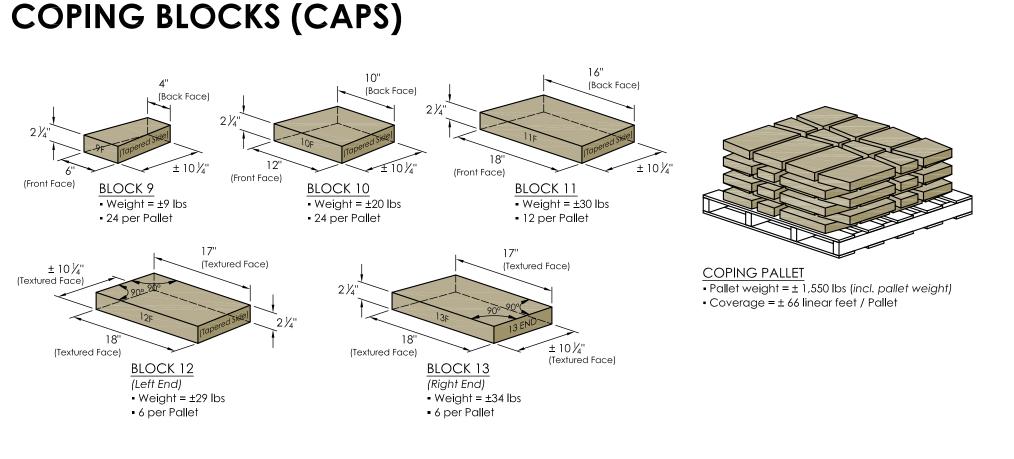








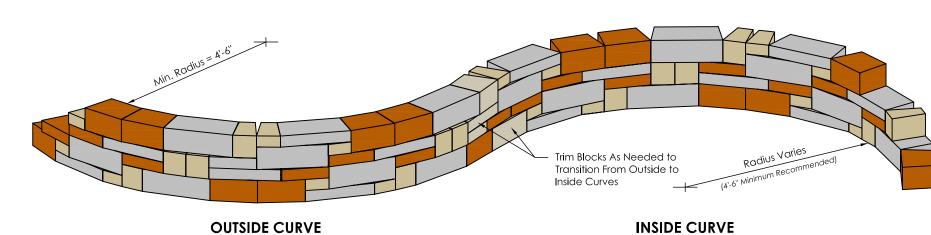








CURVED WALLS



Notes:

1. These details show curved retaining walls.

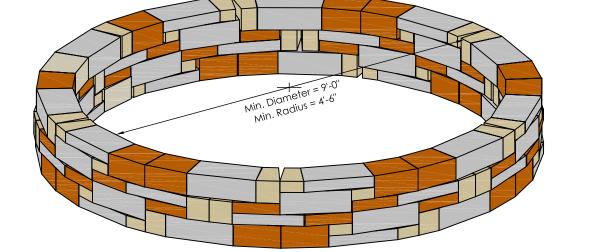
Minimum radius curves are shown which can be constructed without sawcutting a significant number of blocks. Larger radius curves can be created by leaving a larger gap between blocks on the back side of the wall. The gaps must be filled with drainstone.
 When retaining walls are constructed with a batter, the radius on outside curves becomes smaller with each course due to the block

setback. For proper construction, the radius of the bottom course must be larger than the minimum radius so upper courses will have

When retaining walls are constructed with a batter, the radius on inside curves becomes larger with each course due to the block setback.

Curved Freestanding Walls:

Curved freestanding walls can also be built. Typically, the blocks have to be field adjusted to make the desired curve. Front and back faces will alternate and blocks trimmed as needed to provide a tight fit between blocks with no gaps on either side of the freestanding



PLANTER / TREE RING

Note: Walls are shown without batter for clarity. Blocks in a retaining wall should be adjusted slightly in place and trimmed as needed to allow wall construction with a proper batter.