BELVEDERE

FEATURES

- Natural stone texture on both the front and back with multiple face textures for each basic block size to provide a more random look
- Creates both freestanding and retaining walls
- Walls, columns, fire pits and more mean multiple creative possibilities
- Wall blocks are tapered on each side approximately 1 in (25 mm) from the front to the back of the block
- Corner blocks are finished on three sides, the fourth side is tapered to fit with the wall blocks
- Corner blocks can be used to construct columns, create finished ends for walls, and make 90° corners
- Belvedere caps and coping available to coordinate with wall product

FOR PRELIMINARY WALL SECTIONS
SCAN HERE

Notes:
*Colors & product availability vary by region.
Average block weights of the different face textures patterns are shown. Weights of individual blocks may vary.

WALL PALLET

Product depth nominally 9 in (229 mm)

Weight:	±2,475 lb (±1,123 kg) (inc. pallet)
Coverage (Retaining):	27 sq ft (2.5 sq m)
Coverage (Freestanding):	25 sq ft (2.3 sq m)
Layers Per Pallet:	6
Section:	9 sq ft (0.8 sq m) per 2 layers (1 layer of 6 in (152 mm), 1 layer of 3 in (76 mm))

UNIT: 1	L x W x H
Dimensions:	6 x 9 x 3 in (152 x 229 x 76 mm)
Weight:	±10 lb (±5 kg)
Units Per Pallet:	12

UNIT: 2	
Dimensions:	12 x 9 x 3 in (305 x 229 x 76 mm)
Weight:	±20 lb (±9 kg)
Units Per Pallet:	12

UNIT: 3	
Dimensions:	18 x 9 x 3 in (457 x 229 x 76 mm)
Weight:	±36 lb (±16 kg)
Units Per Pallet:	12

UNIT: 4	
Dimensions:	6 x 9 x 6 in (152 x 229 x 152 mm)
Weight:	21± lb (10± kg)
Units Per Pallet:	12

UNIT: 5	
Dimensions:	12 x 9 x 6 in (305 x 229 x 152 mm)
Weight:	±42 lb (±19 kg)
Units Per Pallet:	12

UNIT: 6	
Dimensions:	18 x 9 x 6 in (457 x 229 x 152 mm)
Weight:	±67 lb (±30 kg)
Units Per Pallet:	12

CORNER PALLET

Product depth nominally 9 in (229 mm)

Weight:	±1,520 lb (±690 kg) (inc. pallet)
Coverage:	24 sq ft (2.2 sq m)
Layers Per Pallet:	4
Section:	1.5 sq ft (0.1 sq m) (one 6 in (152 mm) piece, one 3 in (76 mm) piece)

UNIT: 7	L x W x H
Dimensions:	15 x 9 x 3 in (381 x 229 x 76 mm)
Weight:	±30 lb (±14 kg)
Units Per Pallet:	16

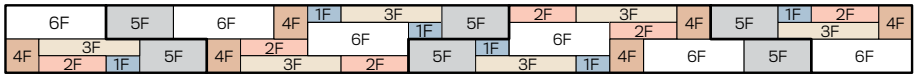
UNIT: 8	
Dimensions:	15 x 9 x 6 in (381 x 229 x 152 mm)
Weight:	±58 lb (±26 kg)
Units Per Pallet:	16

RETAINING WALL PATTERNS

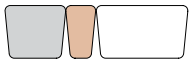
Retaining walls are typically constructed with the front face of the block exposed. The v-shaped notches which appear on the back of wall between adjacent blocks must be filled with drainstone. The blocks shown below are labeled. For example, 4F would indicate the front (or longer) face of Unit 4, and 2B would indicate the back (or shorter) face of Unit 2.

12 in (3.65 m) HIGH

(12 in (305 mm) high x 13 ft-6 in (4 m-152 mm) wall section shown = 13.5 sq ft (4.1 sq m) (1/2 wall pallet)



FACE OF WALL

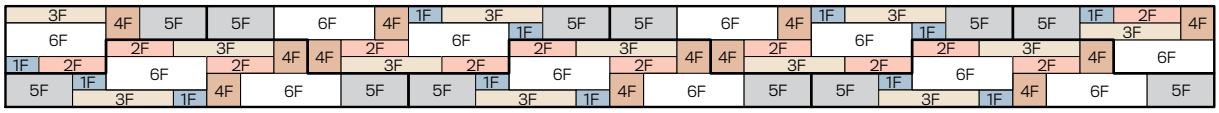


BACK OF WALL

(Drainstone behind and between blocks)

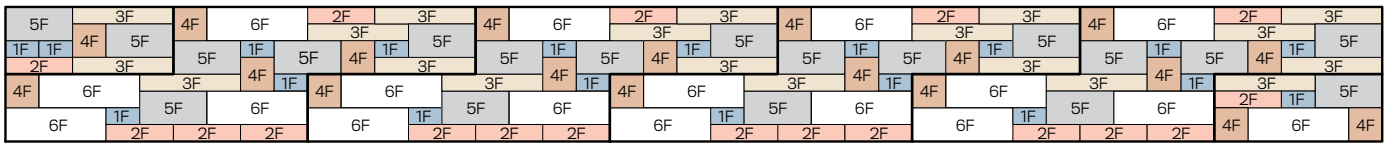
18 in (5.48 m) HIGH

(12 in (305 mm) high x 18 ft-0 in (5 m-0 mm) wall section shown = 27 sq ft (8 sq m) (1 wall pallet)



24 in (7.31 m) HIGH

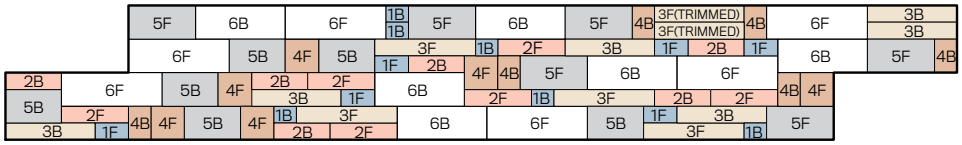
(24 in high x 16 ft-0 in wall section shown = 32 sq ft (9.75 m) (1.2 wall pallet)



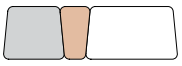
FREESTANDING WALL PATTERNS

24 in (3.65 m) PATTERN A

(Wall section shown = 24.67 sq ft (7.51 sq m) (approx. 1 wall pallet)



FACE OF WALL

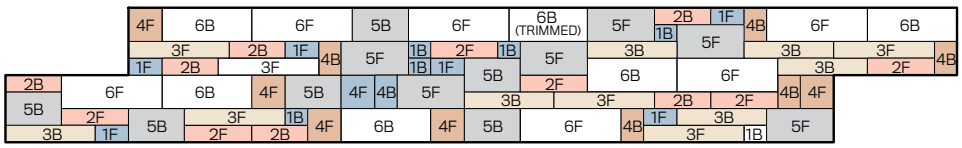


FACE OF WALL

Note: 2 in (51 mm) must be trimmed from (2) 18 in X 3 in (457 x 76 mm) blocks to make this pattern

24 in (7.31 m) PATTERN B

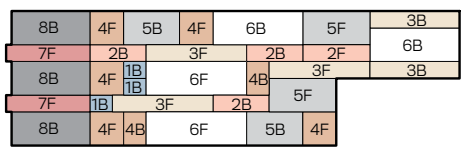
(Wall section shown = 24.67 sq ft (7.51 sq m) (approx. 1 wall pallet)



Note: 2 in (51 mm) must be trimmed from (1) 18 in X 6 in (457 x 152 mm) block to make this pattern

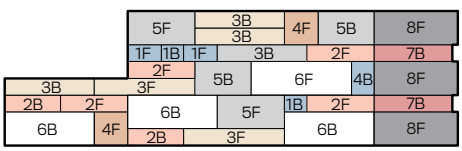
24 in (7.31 m) HIGH VERTICAL END: LEFT

(Wall section shown = 11.67 sq ft (3.55 sq m) (½ wall pallet)



24 in (7.31 m) HIGH VERTICAL END: RIGHT

(Wall section shown = 11.67 sq ft (½ wall pallet) (3.55 sq m)



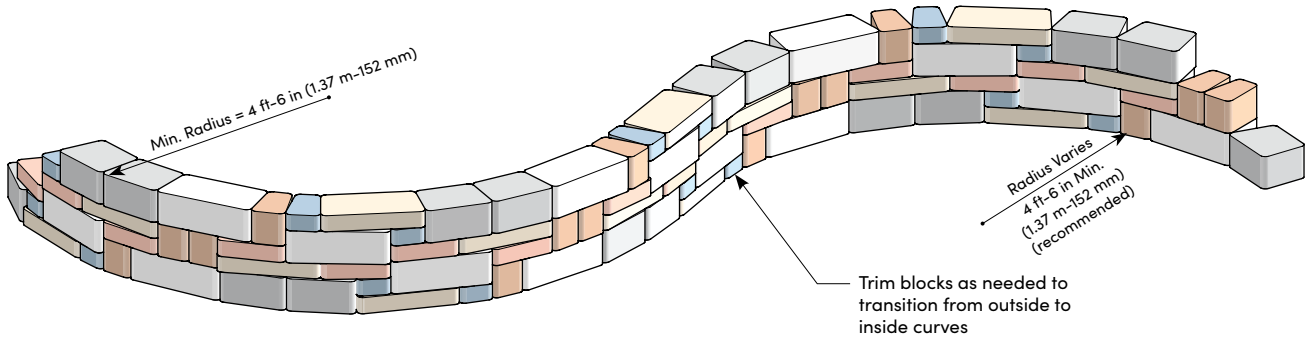
Note: For left and right ends, vertical end jogs in and out approximately 1 in (25 mm) between blocks.

RETAINING WALL CURVES

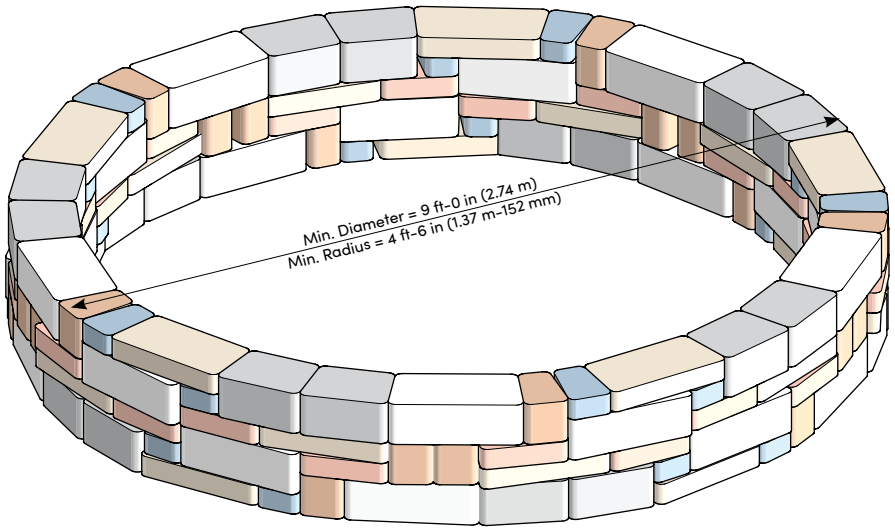
This page shows typical construction details for making curved retaining walls with Belvedere blocks. The taper on the side of the blocks allow for construction of a wide range of curves in both retaining and freestanding walls. Blocks in a retaining wall should be adjusted slightly in place and trimmed as needed to allow wall construction with proper batter. (For clarity, walls are shown below without batter.)

- Minimum radius curves are shown which can be constructed without saw cutting 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 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 sufficient room for construction.
- When retaining walls are constructed with a batter, the radius on inside curves becomes larger with each course due to the block setback.

OUTSIDE CURVE **INSIDE CURVE**



PLANTER / TREE RING



NOTE: CURVED FREESTANDING WALLS

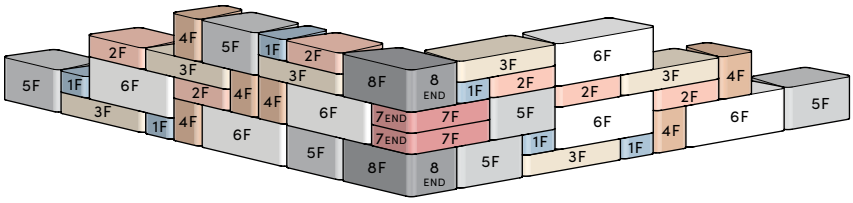
Curved freestanding walls can also be built. Typically, the blocks have to be field adjusted to make the desired curve. Front and back faces will alternate and blocks trimmed as needed to provide a tight fit between blocks with no gaps on either side of the freestanding wall.

RETAINING WALL CORNERS

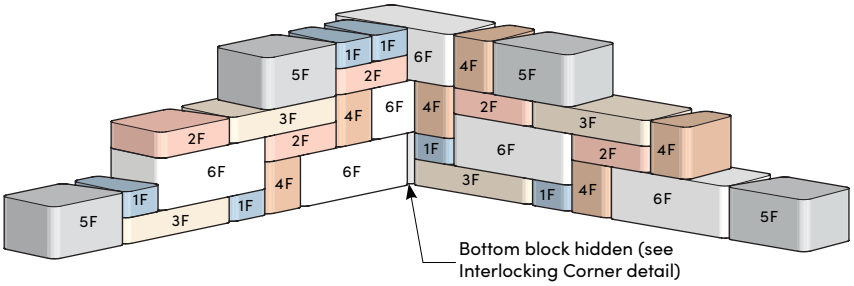
This page shows typical construction details for Belvedere 90° corners.

- Some basic concepts are shown here for 90° corners. Plan to take some time to properly work corners into the larger retaining and freestanding wall patterns.
- 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 proper batter.

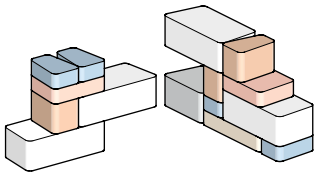
OUTSIDE CORNER



INSIDE CORNER



INTERLOCKING CORNER



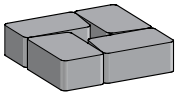
Place block in an overlapping, interlocking pattern at corner for added wall stability.

PILLARS

Pillars make nice ends to freestanding walls, formal stair openings, stand-alone monuments, and other areas to enhance your Belvedere project. The basic steps of pillar construction are shown here. Feel free to expand on these ideas and bring your own creativity into a custom project.

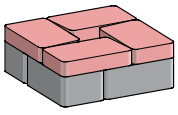
Step 1

Place (4) 3 in (76 mm) or 6 in (152 mm) high corner blocks with the taper facing into the center of the pillar.



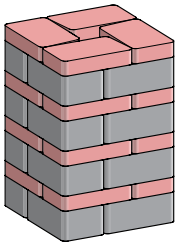
Step 2

Place the second row of (4) of the corner blocks with the taper facing into the center of the pillar. Typically if the first row is built with 6 in (152 mm) corner blocks, the second row is built with 3 in (76 mm) corner blocks.



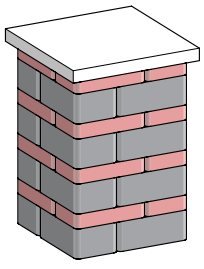
Step 3

Continue with subsequent rows to the desired pillar height. One pallet of corner blocks will make a 24 x 24 x 36 in (610 x 610 x 914 mm) high column.



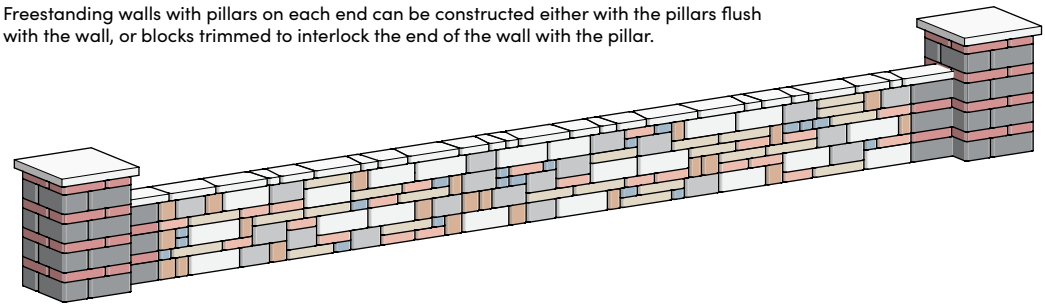
Step 4

Place a column cap to finish the pillar. The column cap can be cored as needed for installation of a light.



PILLARS WITH FREESTANDING WALL

Freestanding walls with pillars on each end can be constructed either with the pillars flush with the wall, or blocks trimmed to interlock the end of the wall with the pillar.

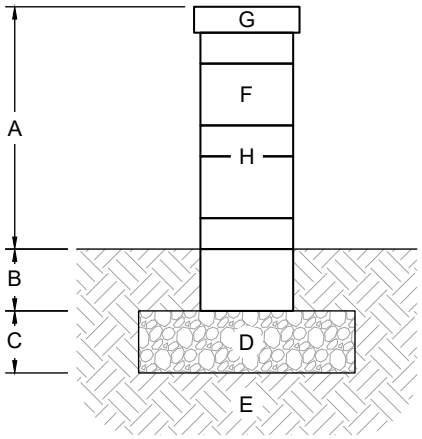


GENERAL NOTES FOR WALL SECTIONS

This page shows typical construction details for Belvedere walls. These drawings are representative of major components required in wall construction. Specific details including geotextile reinforcement layers, drainage details, soil requirements, etc. shall be per engineered design for the wall.

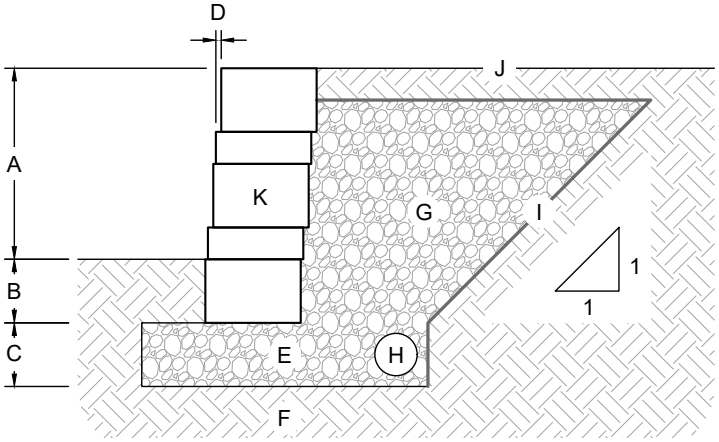
- These drawings are for preliminary reference only (not for final construction).
- Final designs for construction must be prepared by a registered professional engineer using the actual conditions of the proposed site and loads.
- Final wall design must address both internal and external drainage and shall be evaluated by the professional engineer who is responsible for the wall design.
- Block size and placement shown are for reference only, individual Belvedere blocks will vary with installation pattern.

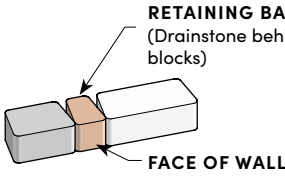
TYPICAL FREESTANDING WALL DETAIL



A. Wall height above grade (max. 24 in (610 mm))
B. Wall buried beneath grade (min. 6 in (152 mm))
C. Leveling pad depth (min. 6 in (152 mm))
D. Crushed stone leveling pad
E. Foundation soil compacted to 95% max. dry density
F. Wall blocks
G. Cap block
H. Concrete adhesive required between all blocks and caps

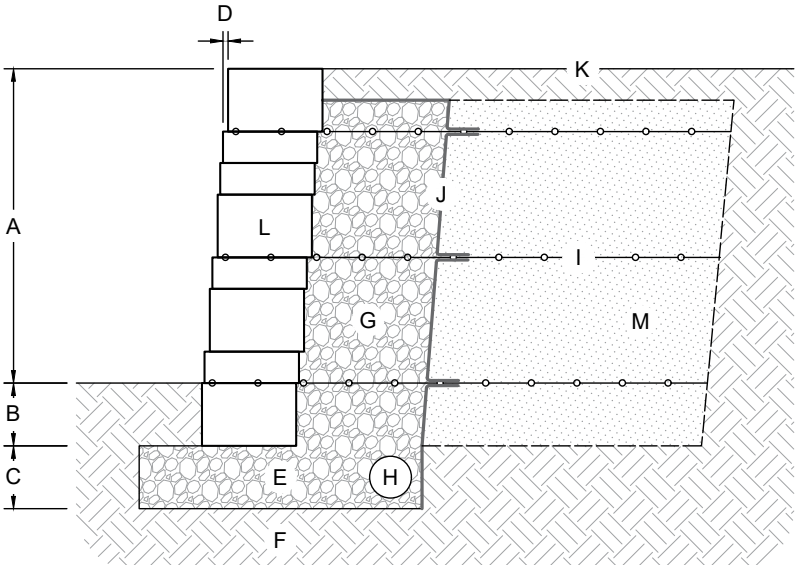
TYPICAL GRAVITY RETAINING WALL DETAIL





A. Wall height above grade (varies)
B. Wall buried beneath grade (min. 6 in (152 mm))
C. Leveling pad depth (min. 6 in (152 mm))
D. 1/2 in (13 mm) setback per 6 in (152 mm) course (5°)
E. Crushed stone leveling pad
F. Foundation soil compacted to 95% max. dry density
G. Drainstone (ASTM #57 on 1:1 slope behind wall)
H. 4 in corrugated perforated drain pipe
I. Non-woven geotextile fabric
J. Finish grade to drain away from the wall
K. Wall blocks

TYPICAL REINFORCED RETAINING WALL DETAIL



A. Wall height above grade (varies by design)
B. Wall buried beneath grade (varies by design)
C. Leveling pad depth (varies by design)
D. 1/2 in (13 mm) setback per 6 in (152 mm) course (5°)
E. Crushed stone leveling pad
F. Foundation soil compacted to 95% max. dry density
G. Drainstone (ASTM #57, min. 12 in (305 mm) behind wall)
H. 4 in (102 mm) corrugated perforated drain pipe
I. Geogrid (lengths and vertical placement per design)
J. Non-woven geotextile fabric
K. Finish grade to drain away from the wall
L. Wall blocks
M. Reinforced soil compacted to 95% max. dry density