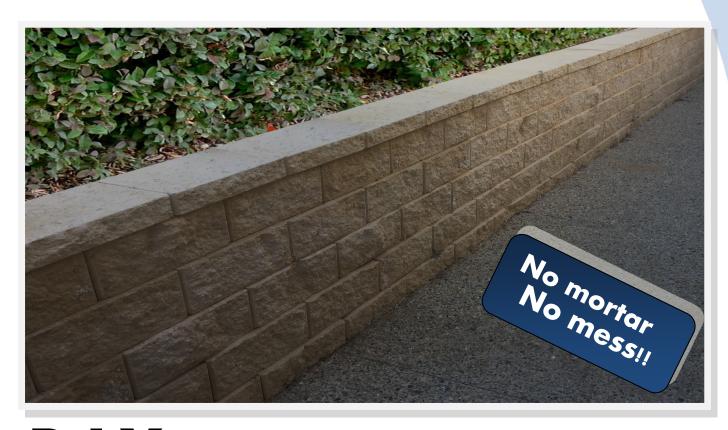
## Stack-A-Bloc System

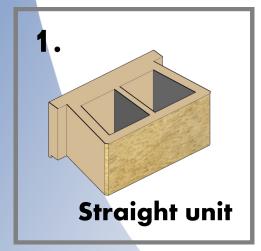


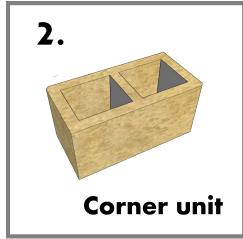
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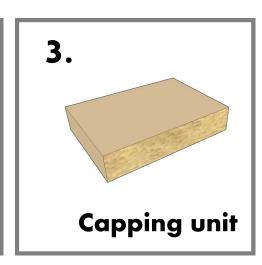


### D.I.Y. Easy as...

Without needing to mix cement or Mortar to build your walls, makes the Stack-A-Bloc system a popular option for the DIY weekend project to add value and aesthetic beauty to your property.







4/2

**Easy DIY** 

Garden Walls

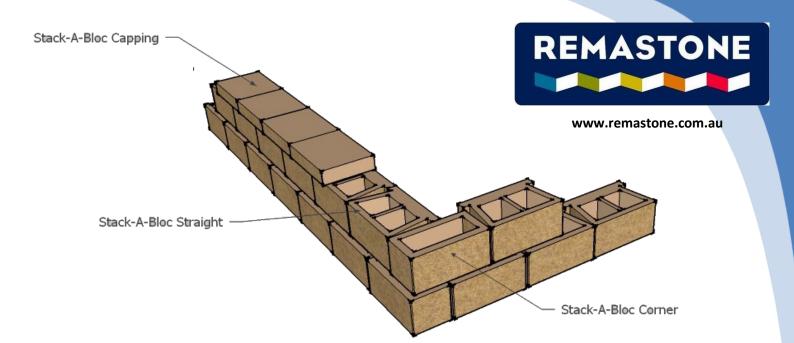
**Retaining Walls** 

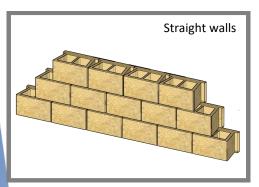


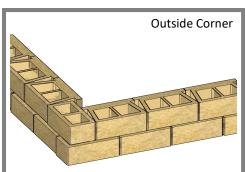


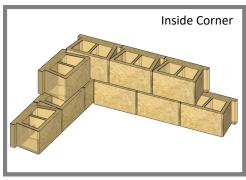
**Garden Beds** 

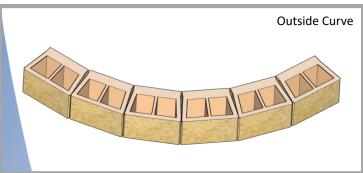


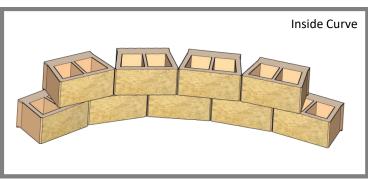


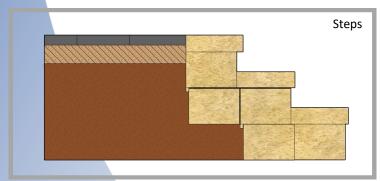












Show off your creative side with endless options. The unique design of the Stack-A-Bloc allows you to utilise the components of this system to create beautiful yard designs.

No special equipment is required for installation, and one person can easily handle these blocks.

#### Limestone



#### **Rammed Earth**



Email: sales@remastone.com.au



#### **HOW TO INSTALL STACK-A-BLOC**

The system consists of 3 main units:

- Straight unit: used for the main part of the wall, this unit can be used to build straight walls as well as concave/ convex shapes and circles simply by chiselling off the back wings of the block.
- Corner unit: used to create a 90-degree corner wall.
- Capping unit: Used to finish off the wall.

Installation guide for the Stack-A-Bloc

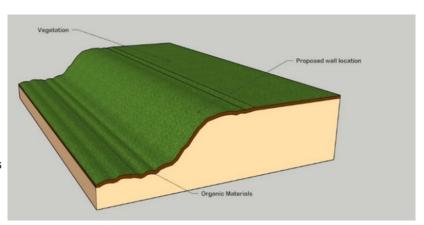
Easy as 1,2,3...

#### 1 | Planning

The most important part of building a solid retaining wall is the preparation work. You get this right and wall should never fail.

A Typical situation where a retaining wall is needed:

Using spray paint to mark where the wall needs to be built so you can establish where to start excavating.



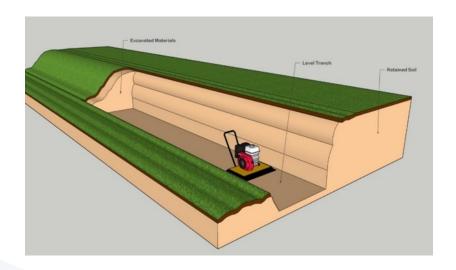
# Excavated Materials Level Trench Retained Soil

#### 2 | Excavation

Excavate a trench at least 300mm under the ground level and at least 600mm wide, this will allow room for 150mm compacted crushed gravel subbase and the first course of blocks to be at least 150mm under the ground.

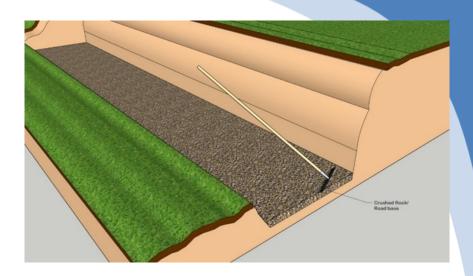
#### 3 | Compact the soil

Once excavation is complete, use a plate compactor (recommended especially for larger walls) or grounder tamper.



#### 4 | Place Sub-Base Materials

Place a layer of 150mm crushed rock (Cracker Dust) and spread with a rake evenly.



# Crushed Rock/ Road base

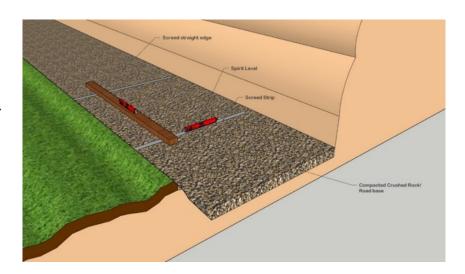
#### **5** | Compact the Base

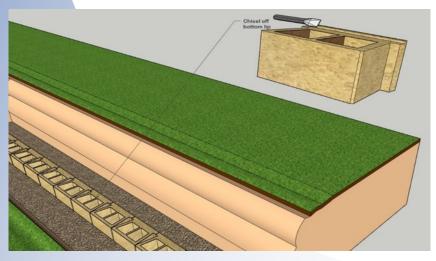
Using the plate compactor or ground tamper, compact the base well going over the area a few times, at this stage it is recommended to keep the base wet.

#### 6 | Level Base

Very Important

Once compacted it is extremely important to make sure the ground is level, using screed strips, straight edge and a spirit level





#### 7 | Lay the first course

Using a chisel and hammer, remove the lip at the bottom of the blocks for the first course **ONLY** 

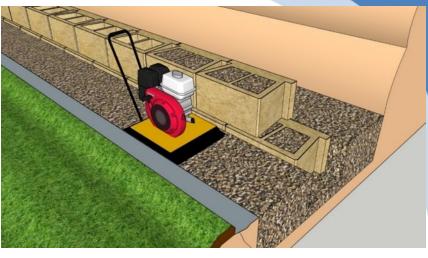
Start laying the first course, using a string line as guide and checking the level for each block.

Tip: You may have to tap down the blocks with a rubber mallet to make them even.

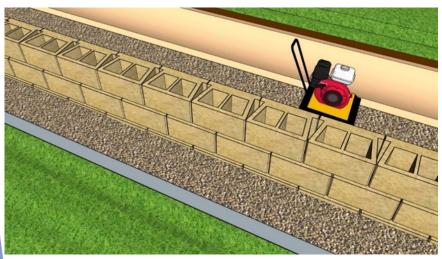
#### 8 | Lay the second course

Lay the second course of blocks on top of the first course, start by placing the block with a setback of about 50mm and then pull forward, the lip on the bottom of the block will be the guide to where the block will sit.

Once the second layer is placed, fill the block holes with crushed rock or sand, then fill the back and front of the first course with gravel and compact.



It is recommended first course should be at lease 150mm below the ground



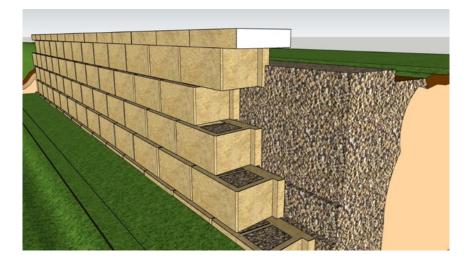
#### 9 | Lay subsequent courses

Keep laying subsequent layers and filling the blocks and the back of the wall with gravel, compacting the back with every layer.

#### 10 | Capping

Place the capping unit at the top of the wall using masonry adhesive

Typical details of layers of the blocks and the compacted back fill



11 | Finished Wall



#### Other wall details that can be created using the Stack-A-Block System

