

Olde Boston™ WallStone Installation

Olde Boston WallStone can be used for a wide variety of applications such as garden walls, free-standing double-sided walls, seat walls, planter walls, barbeque islands, pillars and columns.

Size: 4" h x 8" w x 12" l

Coverage: 3.1 pcs per sf

Weight: 28 lbs per block

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

Excavation: Mark the location of the front of your wall. Dig a trench 20" wide and 10" below grade for the length of the wall. Remove loam, roots, and large rocks.

Base Preparation: Compact the subgrade soil thoroughly. Cover the trench with a sheet of landscape fabric. Use 1½" processed gravel or ¾" crusher run road base material to construct a footing. As it is best to bury one course of Olde Boston WallStone units below grade, the footing will be 6" thick. Place the gravel in 2" layers and firmly compact (a plate compactor is preferred), until the top of the footing is 4" below grade.

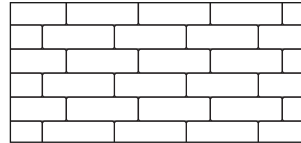
Note: For added stability, use Turfstone™ for the footing. Set the Turfstone units directly on the compacted subgrade. Carefully level and fill with gravel.

First Course: Place the first course of Olde Boston WallStone units in the center of the compacted base. If Turfstone was used for the footing, secure the Olde Boston units to the Turfstone with a construction-grade adhesive. To achieve a strong bond, brush any dust, grit, or stone from the surfaces to be adhered. (Follow the directions on the label of the tube.) Using a string line for alignment, lay the wall units side-by-side along the length of the footing, leveling each unit front-to-back and side-to-side.

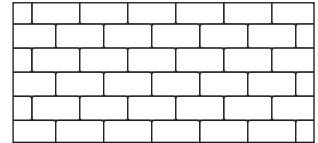
Additional Courses: All courses must be brushed clean and connected by adhesive for stability. Apply several ⅜" beads of adhesive and immediately place the next course of block by placing them on the units in the first row. Use pressure to firmly seat the units into position. If laying a "running bond" pattern, stagger the joints as you go. If using a random pattern, position the units in the desired orientation. Shims may be needed for leveling. When units are placed on their side, or on edge, another block must be placed behind them to maintain an 8" wall thickness. Some cutting may be required at the ends of the wall or to maintain the pattern. Always wear proper safety equipment when cutting or sawing concrete products.

Top Course: The last course will serve as the coping. Place the units on the wall, either in a lengthwise or perpendicular position, and secure with adhesive.

Curves: Curves can be incorporated into single width Olde Boston walls by cutting the units at an angle to fit the desired radius.



4 x 12 Running Bond Pattern



4 x 8 Running Bond Pattern

Areas with poor soils and walls 2' or higher require special construction techniques and use of geogrid stabilization. An engineer should be consulted in these applications.

PLANTER WALLS

Planter walls serve as both architectural and functional features in landscape design. As low level walls - 2' high or less - they create appealing structures for raised planting beds and provide form when transitioning into elevation changes. As they provide limited earth-retention properties, planter walls are not considered retaining walls. Contact Ideal or your Authorized Dealer for products suitable for walls with surcharges and sloped applications.

Construction: Follow the steps shown on the previous section, with the following additions.

1. Maintain a 12" space behind the wall to place crushed stone and perforated pipe for drainage.
2. In addition to covering the trench with landscape fabric, extend it up onto the soil behind the wall.
3. Fill the space in front of the wall with gravel to grade. Place perforated pipe (holes facing down) behind the block for the entire length of the wall. Slope pipe and drain to daylight.
4. The 12" space behind the wall must be backfilled with ¾" stone. Use care when placing the stone to avoid dislodging the units before the adhesive cures. Position the landscape fabric between the stone and the earth as you build the wall. At the top, fold the fabric over the stone, cover with soil and add mulch, flowers or plants.

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FREE-STANDING WALLS

As a free-standing wall, Olde Boston WallStone defines borders and boundaries to create outdoor living space and seat walls. Our Drum Rolled Tumbled® finish is applied to all sides of the Olde Boston units, so the wall will have the charm of vintage stone when viewed from any angle. Follow the general construction guidelines for installation. You will want to pay particular attention to alignment - both vertical and horizontal - to achieve a wall that is straight and true.

BARBEQUE ISLANDS

Almost everyone loves to grill outdoors and Olde Boston WallStone is ideal for building stand-alone islands, from a simple grill to an elaborate outdoor kitchen. Pillars incorporated on each side of the grill and L-shape layouts are popular designs. Islands typically sit on a patio. A footing is not necessary as long as the pavement is firm and stable. Place the Olde Boston units directly onto the surface and position them in the arrangement you wish to build. There is no need to glue the first course, however, subsequent courses will be glued together. Bluestone and granite are popular choices as counter surfaces. Elaborate projects may require electricity, water hook-up, drain lines and natural gas for grills, sinks, and refrigerators, so other trades most likely will be involved.

PILLARS, PILASTERS & POSTS

Olde Boston WallStone is perfect for building pillars, pilasters and lamp posts. Pillars can be used to terminate the ends of a wall. Pilasters are incorporated within the wall. Pillars and pilasters provide architectural design detail and add structural stability to walls.

For posts, Olde Boston units are constructed independent of a wall. They serve as architectural elements functioning as free-standing columns, boundary markers, light posts and cairns for address and name plaques. Posts are not intended to support heavy items such as gates or fences. To incorporate these types of features, additional engineering is required.

Construction: While Olde Boston WallStone simplifies pillar construction, care must be taken to ensure stability, particularly when building free-standing posts. A firm, strong, stable footing is imperative to avoid settling, or potential toppling.

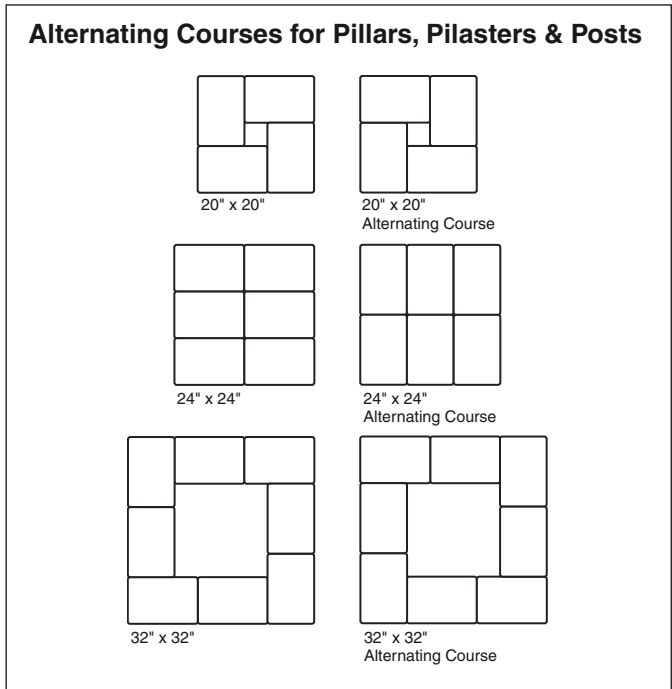
Maximum height for attached pillars/pilasters	
20" x 20" and 24" x 24"	40" high
32" x 32"	48" high
Maximum height for free-standing posts/columns	
20" x 20" and 24" x 24"	32" high
32" x 32"	40" high

Excavation & Footing: Each successive element of the foundation should be 6" wider on all sides than the component above. Excavate an area to accommodate the largest size element. Remove loose soil, roots and large rocks. Compact the excavated area until firm and level. Cover the subgrade with a layer of woven geotextile fabric and wrap it up the sides of the excavation.

Soil conditions will dictate how many courses are buried. Two courses are generally sufficient with well-draining soils. A gravel footing under pillars and pilasters must be at least 8" thick. Turfstone units can be used to provide additional stability. Posts or free-standing columns should be set on a poured concrete footing at least 6" thick, placed over a well-compacted gravel base at a minimum thickness of 8".

Placing Courses: Place the Olde Boston WallStone units on the footing in the proper orientation to construct the pillar/column. Glue them to the Turfstone or concrete slab if used as the footing. Use a carpenter's square to ensure the units are positioned at a true 90° angle and level the units. Subsequent courses should be alternated to stagger the bond or joints (see illustration). Secure each unit to the course below with construction adhesive. Check to be sure each course is level. If the pillar/post will have a light, insert a length of PVC pipe in the center to act as a chase for wiring. Fill the center core area with graded stone or concrete. Pilasters can be placed in front of the wall or inset to span the width of the wall.

Finishing: Finish by placing and securing a cap stone with construction adhesive. Select bluestone or other natural stone, CastStone Chelmsford™ or Carlisle™ Pillar Caps, or use Olde Boston WallStone units as a "self-capping" final course.



Always wear proper safety equipment when cutting or sawing concrete products.

A white deposit known as efflorescence may appear naturally on any concrete or masonry product. It does not affect the structural integrity and will dissipate over time. Efflorescence is not indicative of a flawed product. For more information, ask for our Efflorescence Advisory.

