

INSTALLATION GUIDE: DUBLIN™ WALL

1. Calculate Materials Needed:

First, determine the height, length & depth of your wall application. It is important to determine upfront whether you want to build an 8" or 12" deep wall.

Second, calculate amount of wall block units needed. Use the following calculation:

For 8" Deep Walls:

Length: _____ x Height: _____ = _____ x 3 = _____ Units Needed

For 12" Deep Walls:

Length: _____ x Height: _____ = _____ x 4.5 = _____ Units Needed



2. Prepare Footing:

For small garden walls:

- Prepare the footing by digging a trench 16" wide and 4-6" below grade. Note: you will bury 1" of block for every 8" of exposed wall height. Also add 4" for the depth of the base stone material.
- Compact soil well before installing base material. This will help prevent settling.
- Add footing base material (crusher run: 3/4"-), and compact well, keeping it level.

For freestanding patio walls:

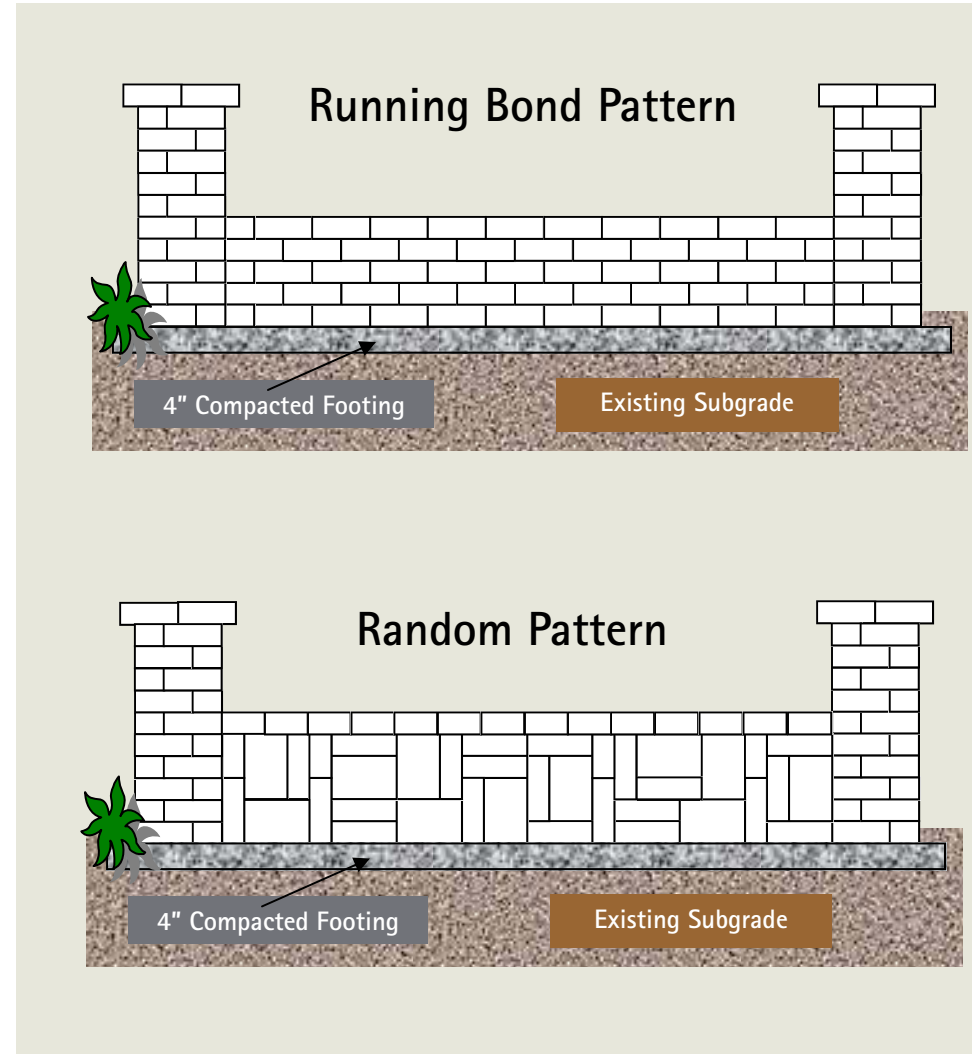
- Make sure your base area is clean & level before laying the wall units.
- Place pallets of product close to your work area, and choose units from multiple pallets if possible, to ensure a good range of color throughout the wall.

3. Lay The Block Units:

- Install the base course by positioning the blocks on the prepared stone base (side-by-side). Level the units side-to-side and front-to-back, using a carpenter's level. Use a string line to verify straightness.
- Install additional courses, offsetting the joints to maximize wall strength.
- Use concrete adhesive to adhere each course, as you lay. Maximum wall height for Dublin™ Wall is 3 ft. Walls higher than 3' require engineering design. Please note, certain soil conditions (poorly draining) or slopes behind the wall may reduce maximum wall height. Consult an engineer if these conditions are present.
- Finish the wall by adhering the top course or cap with concrete adhesive.

INSTALLATION TIPS:

- Avoid vertical lines that span more than 1 1/2 feet in height.
- Begin at one edge, laying the blocks as indicated in your pattern.
- When building a curve or serpentine in your wall, some cutting of units may be necessary to keep the units on bond.

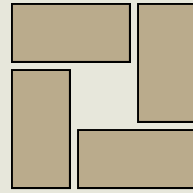


COLUMN & PILASTER GUIDE: DUBLIN™ WALL

Columns

Columns increase wall stability when used with a free standing wall. You can locate a column in the middle or end of a wall.

The open space in the center of a column permits reinforcement or electrical wiring if needed.



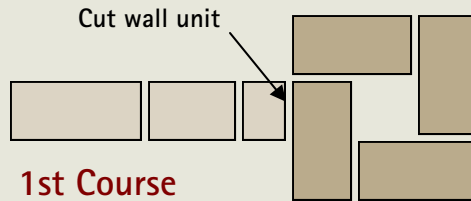
End Of Wall Columns

To construct columns at the end of a wall, cut 1 column unit in half for the 2nd, 4th and additional even-numbered courses.

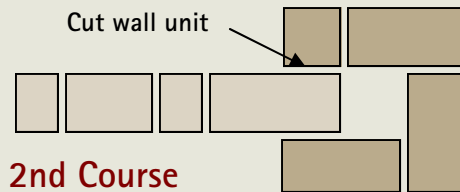
Stack column units in a rotating pattern for each course, staggering the bond. One column unit half is used every two courses.

Glue each course of column units with a concrete adhesive.

Integrate wall into column as shown to increase stability.



1st Course



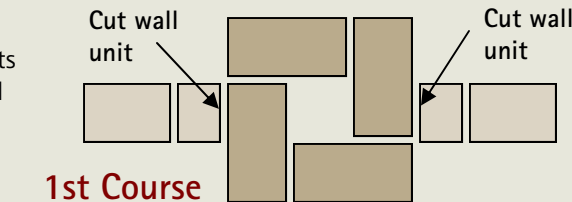
2nd Course

Through The Wall Columns

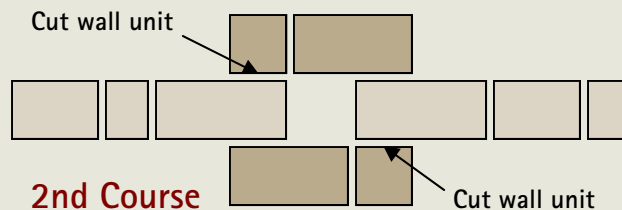
On the first course, use full column units to start the column. Then split the wall units to fit.

On the second course, split two column units in half to fill in the corners. Continue construction by alternating courses.

Glue all column courses with a concrete adhesive.



1st Course



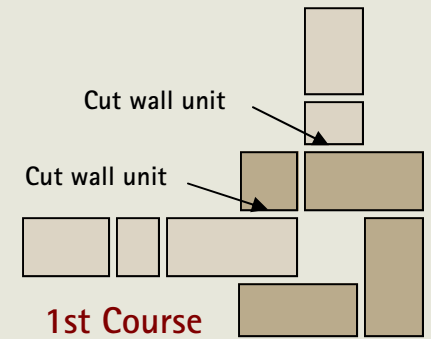
2nd Course

90° Corner At Column

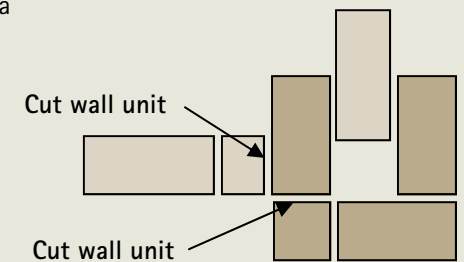
Placing a column at a 90° turn is very common. To build this column, cut one column unit per course. Stack column units in a rotating pattern for each course.

Glue each course of column units with a concrete adhesive.

2nd Course

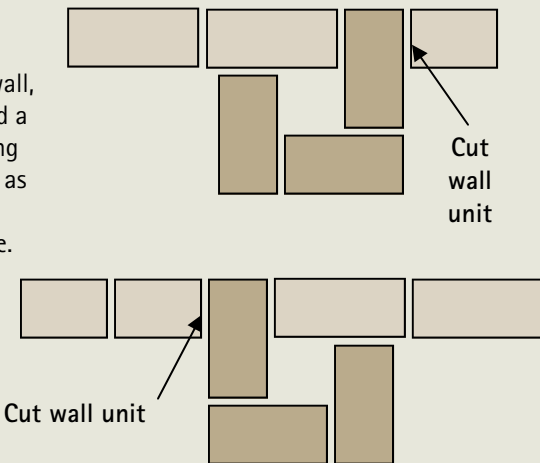


1st Course



Pilaster In A Running Wall

Pilasters are located on one side of a wall, and add stability and elegance. To build a pilaster, stack column units in a rotating pattern for each course. Cut wall units as indicated. Glue each course of units in the pilaster with a concrete adhesive.



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