



IMPORTANT NOTES ABOUT HARDSCAPING PRODUCTS

READ PRIOR TO INSTALLING ANY PAVER OR WALL PRODUCT

If you believe there is an issue with product style, color or quality, please contact your distributor immediately. Save all cube tags and provide to the distributor or manufacturer's representative who comes to the job site. INSTALLATION OF PRODUCT IS DEEMED ACCEPTANCE. No claims or returns on installed product will be allowed.

EFFLORESCENCE

Efflorescence is a whitish, powder-like deposit common on concrete and masonry products which will normally disappear over time with natural weathering. According to the Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute (ICPI), it will typically stop developing within 18-24 months. Although it may present an aesthetic concern, efflorescence will not affect the structural performance of pavers or wall systems. Efflorescence is a natural occurrence for which EP Henry accepts neither responsibility nor liability. For more information, please visit www.icpi.org, www.ncma.org, www.masonryinstitute.org, or www.bia.org.

COLOR

EP Henry Hardscaping products are made from natural materials and variations in shade can be expected. It is recommended that the installer draw from multiple cubes of material during installation to disperse color more uniformly. The end user of the material (home or business owner) should make their selection from current physical product samples.

DON'T SCUFF THOSE PAVERS!

EP Henry recommends the use of a vibrating plate compactor with a protective pad to prevent surface damage to the pavers during installation. EP Henry will not be responsible for compaction scuffs or burns on pavers.

POLYMERIC SAND HAZE

Polymeric haze from the use of polymeric joint sand may appear on your pavers if the sand was not removed from the surface of the pavers properly. This does not in any way affect the integrity of your pavers or the installation. The haze will weather away naturally with time. If you wish to remove it with a cleaning product, it is recommended that you contact your distributor or the manufacturer of the polymeric sand used for advice and product recommendations. EP Henry accepts NO responsibility nor liability for this occurrence.

Caution: Dry sawing or grinding of concrete masonry products will result in the release of respirable crystalline silica dust. When sawing or grinding, OSHA requires the use of an integrated water delivery system. When dry sawing or grinding, the use of tight fitting goggles with a minimum APF10 half face respirator is required along with an attached vacuum dust collection system. Fit testing for half face respirator is required. For more information, refer to: www.osha.gov/silica

Double Sided Coventry® Wall and Double Sided Tudor Wall™

Tools: Shovel, wheelbarrow, level, string line, hammer, tape measure, wooden stakes, dead blow hammer, plate compactor, and splitter for splitting block.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Maximum height for the walls in freestanding applications without engineering assistance is 33" (exposed height including cap). Seek a qualified professional engineer where a taller wall may be required.
- Curves in the wall, corners, and piers will all help with the stability of the walls.
- Both pins and adhesive are required for proper installation of the walls.
- Seat walls are typically 18"-24" high, parapet walls are typically 30"- 33" high.

CALCULATE MATERIAL NEEDED

Double Sided Coventry Wall and Double Sided Tudor Wall are sold by the square foot. Determine the total square feet of wall needed by multiplying the length times the height (don't forget the block that will be below grade). Both the 3" high pallet and 6" high pallet contain 40 square feet of wall block. Due to the walls' modularity, both heights can be combined within the same wall.

Use the following formula to calculate the number of pins needed:

$$(\text{Number of non-cap courses} - 1) \times \text{linear feet of wall} = \text{total number of pins.}$$

Example: A 20' long wall, 5 courses high (without cap) $5 - 1 = 4 \times 20' = 80$ pins needed

Use the following formula to calculate the number of Universal Caps needed:

$$\text{Total lineal feet} \div 1.25 = \text{total number of Universal Caps needed}$$

Example: A 20' long wall = $20' \div 1.25 = 16$ Universal Caps needed

PREPARE THE FOOTING

Dig a trench 24" wide and a minimum of 12" below grade depending on the overall height of the wall. As a rule of thumb, you will bury 10 percent of the wall height or a minimum of 6", whichever is greater. Make sure the soil at the bottom of the trench is well compacted to prevent settling. In heavy or clay soils for best results, wrap the footer trench in a "U" shape configuration with geotextile. This will preserve the stone base over time and keep it from migrating into the clay soil. Using a vibratory plate compactor install 6" of modified stone in two 3" layers making sure the surface of last layer is smooth and level.

Tip: Add a 1" layer of sand or stone screenings on top of the footing to make the base course easier to level.

INSTALL THE BASE COURSE*

Install the first layer of the walls by placing the units, narrowest slot (1/2" wide) on the top, on the prepared base. Depending on the radius you are trying to achieve, you may need to turn a block upside down to ease installation. Screenings or coarse concrete sand may be used as a leveling agent, but should not exceed 1" in depth. It is recommended that 6" units be used for the first course to help ensure the wall's stability. Level the units from front to back and side-to-side using a dead blow hammer and level.

The walls blocks come in five different sizes. Use 6"x16" for setting the first course. Align the base course to a string line to assure a straight wall where applicable.

Note: EP Henry offers Base Course Block which facilitates ease of installation and provides improved structural stability.

INSTALLING ADDITIONAL COURSES

Place the next and additional courses of the wall in such a fashion that each block bridges two units below in a running bond pattern, wherever possible. Avoid having a vertical line span more than two layers, or 6" of block. Lay additional courses starting at the corner and working toward the center.

Insert pins in each course as you build the wall, making sure that the flag of every pin is oriented toward the wider part of the block.

Marry the angles of the blocks to avoid gaps and to keep the continuity of the rock face on both sides of the wall. The tightest radius possible using all sized units is 42". By using more of the smaller block and less of the larger units you can achieve a tighter radius.

It is necessary to run a bead of high strength, flexible concrete adhesive on both sides of the slot about 1"-2" from both of the faces of the block, between each course for structural stability.

BUILDING 90° CORNERS

Double sided corners are available in both 3" and 6" high units to readily create 90° corners. To build 90° corners, begin construction at the corner of the wall and work outward. Alternate corner units to maintain a running bond pattern. Use a high strength flexible adhesive to bond the corners together, as there are no slots for pins.

After splitting the corner, take a piece of block and rake the face of the fresh split to create the aged look.

Start by laying the corner unit first and work your base course away from the corner unit. After installing and leveling your base course, start the second course again at the corner. No pins will be used in the corner; use high strength, flexible concrete adhesive only. When building a corner, make sure that the corner unit overlaps two blocks beneath.

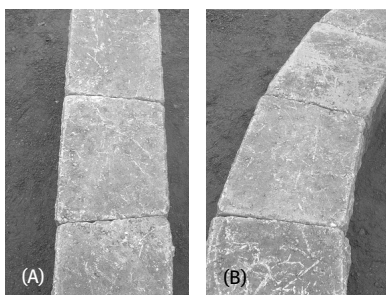
CAP THE WALL

After installing your last course of wall block, attach the Universal Coventry Wall Caps with a high strength, flexible concrete adhesive. The cap units should be installed following the contour

of the wall and with a 1/2" - 1" overhang on both sides. Universal Coventry Wall Caps will fit a 6' 6" inside radius with no cuts.

(A) Alternate Coventry Universal Caps for a straight wall.

(B) For a curved wall, marry the angles of the cap to conform to the radius. Some cutting may be necessary.



Double Sided Cast Stone Wall™

Tools: Shovel, wheelbarrow, level, string line, wooden stakes, dead blow hammer, and splitter for splitting block.

GENERAL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES:

Recommended maximum height: 4 courses (24") exposed not including cap. Install the first course of Double Sided Cast Stone Wall block with a gap of 1" separating the back of the blocks of the opposing walls.

EP Henry strongly recommends the use of high-strength concrete adhesive between every course and the cap. The 10" and 6" units will allow construction of radius walls with virtually no cuts.

CALCULATE MATERIAL NEEDED

Double Sided Cast Stone Wall™ is sold by the square foot. Calculate the total square feet of Double Sided Cast Stone Wall™ wall needed by multiplying the length times the exposed height.

Double Sided Cast Stone Wall™ has its own Footer Block which is sold by the piece. Calculate the number of units needed by dividing the length of the wall by 1.30 (decimal equivalent of 15 5/8").

PREPARE THE FOOTING

Dig a trench 24" wide and 10" below finished grade. Make sure the soil at the bottom of the trench is well compacted to prevent settling. In heavy or clay soils for best results, wrap the footer trench in a "U" shape configuration with geotextile. This will preserve the stone base over time and keep it from migrating into the clay soil. Using a vibratory plate compactor install 6" of dense graded aggregate (modified stone) or clean #57 stone in two 3" lifts making sure the surface of the last lift is smooth and level.

Tip: If using dense graded aggregate or modified stone: add a 1" layer of concrete sand or stone screenings on top of the footing as a leveling agent for the footer course.

INSTALLING THE FOOTER COURSE BLOCK

Install the Double Sided Cast Stone Wall™ Footer Block™ by placing the units tightly together on the prepared base. Level the units from front-to-back and side-to-side using a dead blow hammer and level. Radius construction will require the base course block to be spread apart (the gap should not exceed 4") and/or to be cut and trimmed accordingly using a diamond blade saw.

Note: These instructions are meant as a general guideline for walls under ideal conditions, and assuming no slopes or surcharges. Site-specific conditions may warrant additional installation requirements.

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