



# Installation Guide

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## HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide is designed to provide you with ideas as well as information on product use and installation procedures. While this guide provides general guidelines, installation contractors should refer to construction drawings for final specifications.

Additional installation information is available online at [Anchorwall.com](http://Anchorwall.com). Information includes basic wall construction as well as other applications, including:

- 90° corners
- curves
- cap placement
- columns

## BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Advance planning and careful layout at the job site help ensure a successful wall project.

- Review the site plan to confirm lot lines, wall location, length and elevations.
- Confirm the location of underground utilities.
- Seek all necessary building permits.
- Prepare a drawing of the site with the wall location, lengths and elevations.
- Check the block delivered to ensure it is the correct color.
- Be sure to use the right tools. Hand tools include a shovel, 4-foot level, dead-blow hammer, 2- or 3-pound hammer, chisel, hand tamper, hydraulic splitter and string line. Power tools include a circular saw with a masonry blade and a compactor.
- Be sure to use an exterior grade concrete adhesive to glue units in place where noted.
- Always wear protective eyewear.

**SAFETY NOTE:** Always use appropriate equipment, including safety glasses or goggles and respirators, when splitting, cutting or hammering units.

# Freestanding Wall Installation Guidelines

## GETTING STARTED

- There are 90 units per pallet. 30 large, 30 medium and 30 small units.
- 22.5 square feet per pallet (this includes both sides of wall)
- 2' high by 20' long wall = 40 sq. ft. of product needed or 2 pallets. This will be enough for both sides of the wall. Example: Height x length of wall = total square feet of wall.

## PREPARE LEVELING PAD

Excavate for the leveling pad. The trench should be a minimum of 24 inches wide and should be 12 inches deep.

Create a leveling pad of compacted base material that extends a minimum of 6 inches in front of and 6 inches behind the base units. This leveling pad should be at least 6 inches deep after compaction.



## BASE COURSE

Install the Torpedo® Base Block with the hand-holds down. Place blocks so the outside curve of one block fits into the inside curve of the block next to it. Blocks should touch. Level blocks front to back and side to side with a dead-blow hammer. The base course and 2 inches of the wall will be buried.



## STEPPING UP THE BASE

Walls built on a sloping grade require a stepped base. Begin excavation at the lowest point and dig a level trench, 24 inches wide, into the slope until it is deep enough to accommodate the base material and one entire base block.



At this point, step up the height of one wall unit and begin a new section of base trench. Use a 6-inch-high unit on the base course to level the base unit that is stepped up. Continue to step up as needed to top of slope. Always bury at least one full base block at each step up.

## WALL COURSES

Glue all courses.

Use ½-inch diameter dots of glue every 3 inches and 2 inches from the face of the block to help keep the wall level and prevent oozing through the face.



Build one layer of the pattern and glue to base units. Build a separate wall on each side of the base unit one course at a time. Maintain a consistent gap of roughly 1 inch between the parallel walls. The width of a level can be a guide.



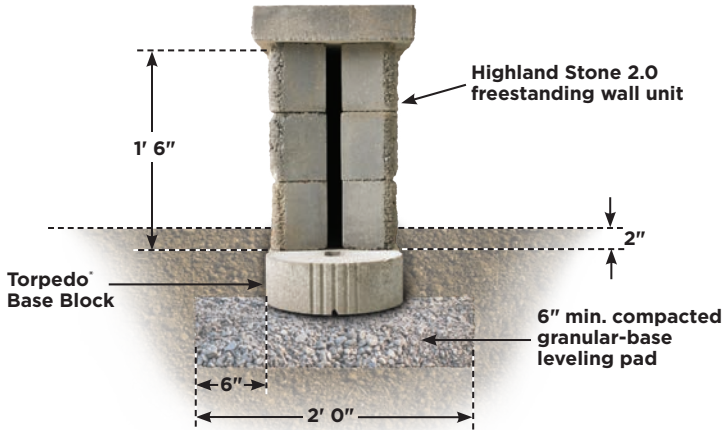
# Freestanding Wall Installation Guidelines

Continue to build one course of the wall on each side of the wall, maintaining a uniform distance between the two walls. Check horizontal and vertical levels of each wall.

Periodically check the distance between the wall faces to ensure consistent spacing.

## CURVED WALLS

Add stability and a natural flow to walls with curves. Install the base course. Clean debris from the top of the units. Apply 1/2-inch dot of glue every 3 inches. Place the first course of wall units, front and back. Turn the units to follow the curve of your wall. Start the second course. Place units to maintain a staggered running bond in both front and back.



## FREESTANDING WALL WITH 90° CORNERS

A freestanding wall corner could be built by putting a column/corner unit in the corner and building away from it. An alternative is to alternate column/corner units and work into the pattern at the corner. Cut 3 inches off the back of the wall blocks on the inside part of the corner to make them fit. All units should be glued bottom to top.



## STRUCTURAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Structural design elements must be used if a freestanding wall is more than 15 feet long.

Structural design elements include:

- Curves
- 90° Corners
- Columns

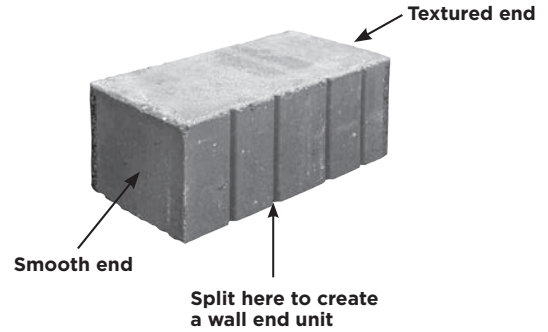
# Freestanding Wall Installation Guidelines

## FREESTANDING WALL ABUTTING A COLUMN

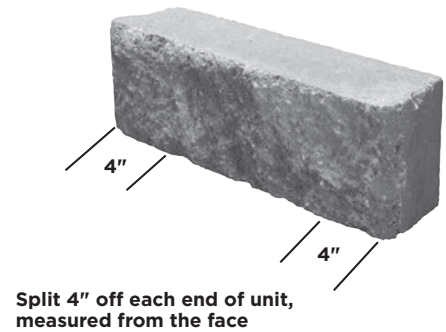
When abutting a wall to a column, install the base course for the column and the wall first using the Torpedo® base block. Clean debris from the top of the base units. Apply 1/2-inch dot of glue every 3 inches. Build the column first. Starting at the column and working away, place the first course of wall units, front and back tightly against the column. Start the second course. Place units to maintain a staggered running bond in both front and back.



Use a Column unit to create a wall end for odd numbered courses



Use a large freestanding wall unit to create a wall end for even numbered courses



## END A FREESTANDING WALL WITHOUT A COLUMN

To end a freestanding wall, you need to create wall end units from a column/corner unit. Do this by locating the 2nd cutting groove in from the smooth end of the unit. Use a marking tool and mark all sides of the unit at the cutting groove. Use a hammer and chisel or mechanical splitter to split the unit. The large piece will have texture on three sides and can be used for the first wall course and additional odd numbered courses. For even numbered courses, split 4 inches off each end of a large wall unit measured from the face.



# Capping Freestanding Wall System

## GETTING STARTED

- Always start capping a wall from the lowest elevation.
- Lay out caps prior to using adhesive.

## STRAIGHT WALLS

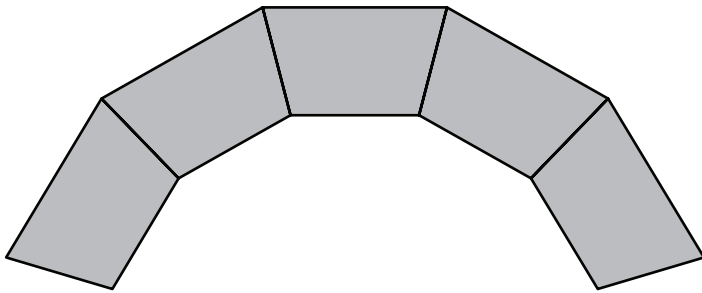
The XL™ cap must be laid alternately, short and long faces for a straight line. Always start capping from the lowest elevation.



## CURVED WALLS

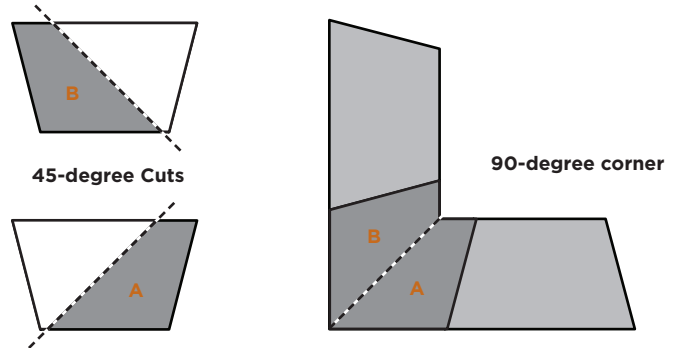
Lay out the cap units side by side with the same face facing out (long faces for outside curves and short faces for inside curves). Occasional cutting of some pieces may be necessary.

- Minimum radius with XL™ cap: 2'2"



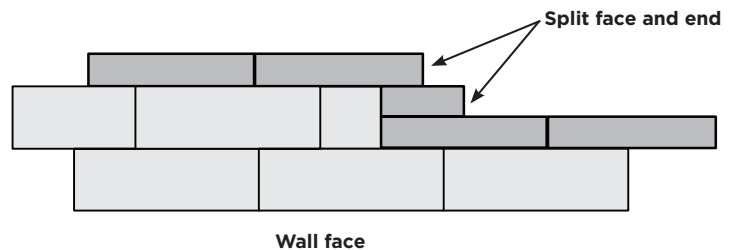
## 90-DEGREE CORNERS

Saw-cut two caps to achieve a 45-degree mitered corner.



## STEPPING UP CAPS

If the wall elevation changes, caps can be stacked where the wall steps up. Begin laying caps at the lowest elevation change and work your way toward the next step up. Split a cap unit to fit. Place the split unit directly on top of the capped portion of the wall with all three split faces exposed.



## FINISHING

After layout is complete and caps are saw-cut or split to size, carefully place glue on wall top course and then place caps.

**SAFETY NOTE:** Always use appropriate equipment, including safety glasses or goggles and respirators, when splitting, cutting or hammering units.

# Adaptable Column/Corner Installation

## COLUMN

When used with a freestanding wall, a column increases wall stability. The column leveling pad should extend 6 inches beyond each column edge and be at least 6 inches deep after compaction. To build a column, place the first Torpedo® Base Block and level front to back and side to side. Place the second Torpedo® Base Block perpendicular to the first. Use a square as a guide. Place the third and fourth units in similar fashion. Make sure all units are level with each other.

The full column unit makes a 24" column. A 21" and an 18" column can be made by cutting or splitting the column units on the score marks.

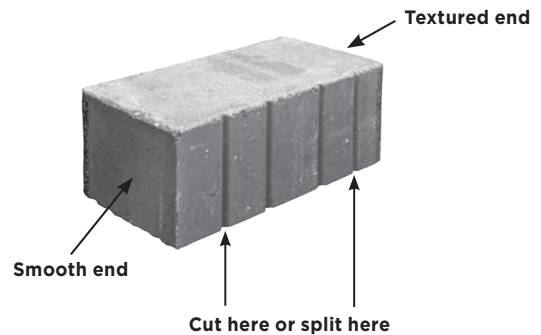
Place the first column unit. Place the second column unit perpendicular to the first. Check with a square. Continue placing units in this manner. Glue every course. Continue building until you've reach the desired heights. Cap the column with a cap unit of your choice and glue in place.

24" Column

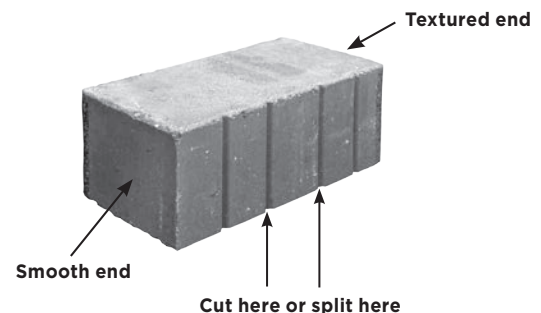


No cutting or splitting

21" Column



18" Column



# Freestanding Wall and Adaptable Column/Corner



**ADDING LIGHTS IS EASY WITH THE VOID SPACE BETWEEN THE WALLS.**



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Anchor Wall Systems, 5909 Baker Road, Suite 550, Minnetonka, MN 55345.

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