CALCULATE THE RADIUS

Check the wall plan to determine the radius of the base course. This will be the smallest radius in the wall and must not be less than the minimum for the block system used.

A quick way to determine the base course radius:
1) Add \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch to the setback of the block used. Multiply that by the number of courses in the finished wall.
2) Subtract the result of step 1 from the radius of the top course. This number equals the approximate radius length of the base course.
3) Determine the radius for the front edge of the trench, subtract 6 inches from the approximate radius length of the base course.

**Example:** The setback of the Highland Stone® product is \( 1\frac{3}{8} \) inches. The wall is 8 courses high. The desired radius of the wall measured to the front of the block on the top course is 10 feet.

1) Setback multiplied by number of courses
\[
\frac{1}{8}'' + \frac{1}{4}'' = 1\frac{3}{8}'' \times 8 \text{ courses} = 11''
\]
2) Desired radius minus setback
\[
10' - 11'' = 9'1''
\]
3) Front of trench
\[
9'1'' - 6'' = 8'7''
\]

**Tip:** Add the depth of the block if you prefer to mark the curve from the back of the block.

LAY OUT THE TRENCH

Drive a stake into the ground at the desired radius point of the curve. Attach a string and rotate it in an arc at the desired length to mark the curve in the soil. Dig the trench.

BASE COURSE

Using existing radius point stake and string, mark the base course curve on the leveling pad. Align the front of the block with the marked curve and ensure level placement from side to side and front to back.

ADDITIONAL COURSES

On each course, the lip of each block must be in contact with the back of the units below to ensure structural stability.