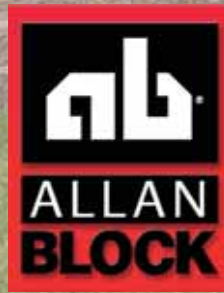


Curves



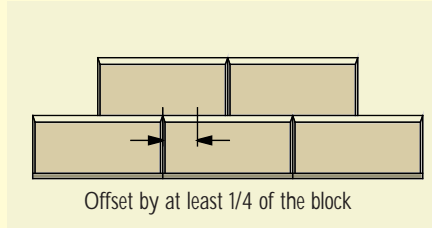
*Flowing curves
accent any landscape*

AB Jumbo Junior

Building Curves

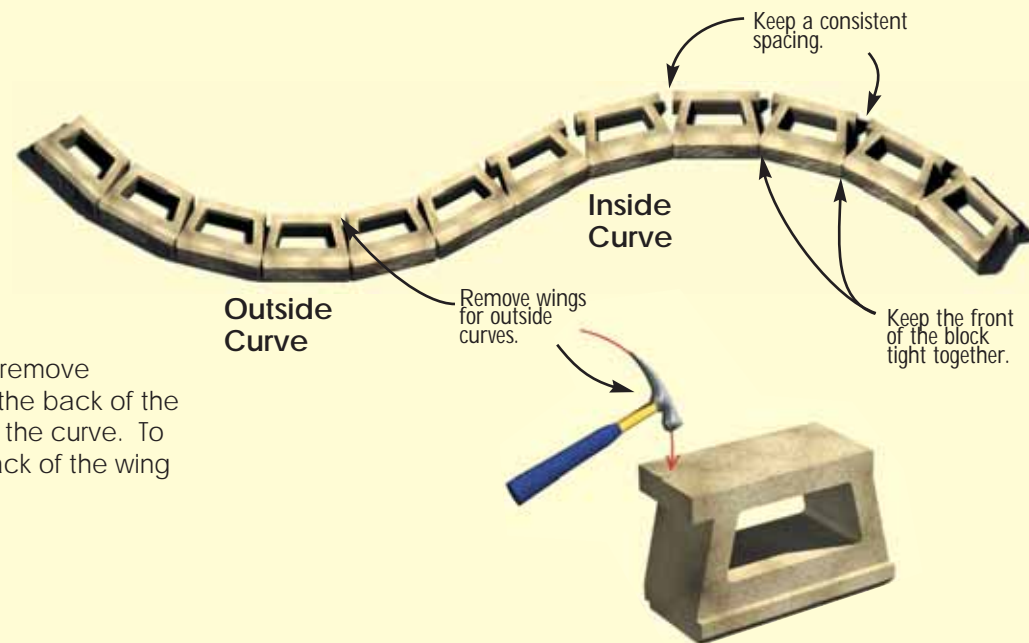
Building curved and serpentine walls is simple. AB's patented design allows for easy installation of both inside and outside curves. **Most curves can be built with no cutting involved.**

- Try to maintain an offset of the vertical seams by at least 1/4 of the block length from the courses below. Cutting a block in half or using the AB Jumbo Junior or the AB Palermo, will assist in creating a proper offset.
- Before constructing your wall, layout the design in the proper location using a garden hose or paint. Measure the radius of each curve and refer to the radius chart. Select a blocks that fits your design or adjust adjust your design to fit the block you have selected. As a rule, gentle sweeping curves produce more aesthetically pleasing walls.



Inside Curves

- To build a flowing inside curve, keep the front of the blocks tight together and fan out the blocks keeping the space consistent between the backs of the blocks.



Outside Curves

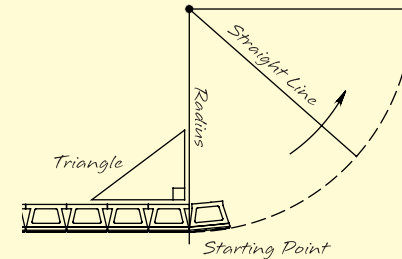
- To build smooth outside curves, remove one or both of the "wings" from the back of the blocks and tighten the radius of the curve. To obtain a clean break, hit the back of the wing with a hammer.

Determining the Radius

- The tightest or smallest radius at the top of any AB wall using full size block is 4 ft. (1.2 m), and 2.5 ft. (0.8 m) using the half width blocks.
- Curved walls have a greater setback which causes a coning effect to occur which in turn creates the need for a larger radius at the base course. The final height of the wall will determine what the minimum radius at the base course must be. Use the **Radius Chart** to determine what the radius of the base course of the wall needs to be, so the top course of the wall will not be less than 4 ft. (1.2 m).

Starting the Curve

From the point of where the curve will start, measure straight back from the wall the required amount (shown in the Radius Chart) and drive a stake into the ground. This will be the center of the curve. Attach a string line to the stake the length of the radius and rotate it around to mark the location of the base course. Install the blocks with the front of the blocks lining up with the mark.



- To transition the curve back into a straight wall or another curve, lay out the curve and the first couple blocks of the next section. Adjusting 1 or 2 of the blocks will help in the transition of the next section of wall.



AB Classic and
AB Jumbo Junior

For a smooth curve with less cutting, use our half width blocks to help build the curve.

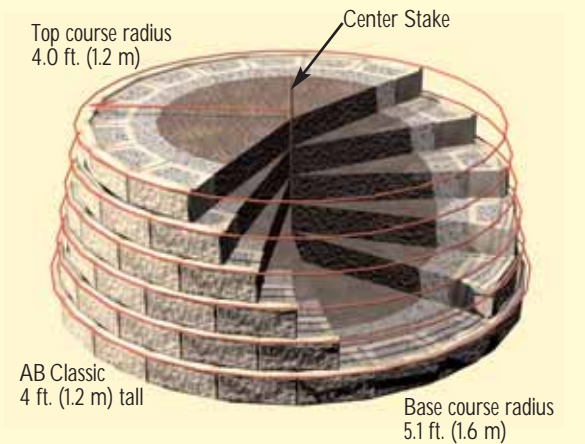


Table 5

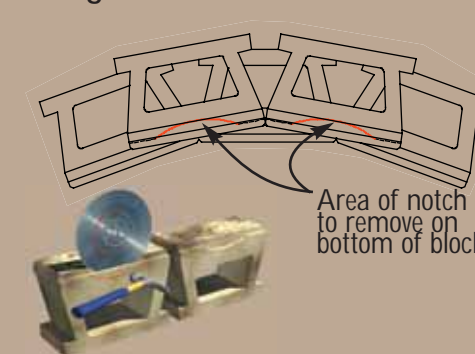
AB Radius Chart for Base Course Setback	Wall Height			
	4 ft 1.2 m	6 ft 1.8 m	8 ft 2.4 m	10 ft 3.0 m
AB Stones	5.5 ft 1.7 m	6.0 ft 1.8 m	6.5 ft 2.0 m	7.0 ft 2.1 m
AB Classic, AB Rocks, AB Lite Stone, AB Dover and AB Barcelona	5.1 ft 1.6 m	5.5 ft 1.7 m	5.9 ft 1.8 m	6.3 ft 1.9 m
	3 ft 0.9 m	5 ft 1.5 m	7 ft 2.1 m	
AB Jumbo Junior, AB Palermo and AB Bordeaux	3.4 ft 1.0 m	4.2 ft 1.3 m	4.9 ft 1.49 m	

Use this chart to find the minimum recommended radius at base of wall.

Building Tighter Curves

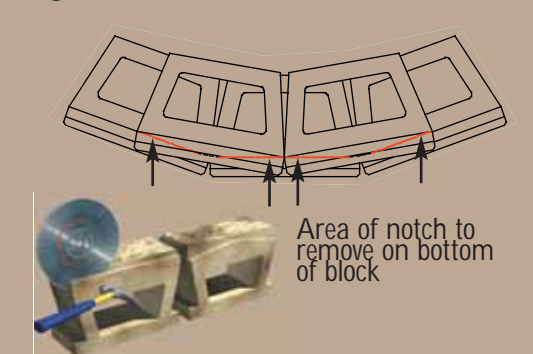
- Using full size blocks in tight curves will create a gap between the courses. For cleaner lines, it may be necessary to remove parts of the bottom notch to fit the blocks closer together.

Cutting The Bottom Notch For Tighter Inside Curves



See allanblock.com for more information on building tighter curves.

Cutting The Bottom Notch For Tighter Outside Curves



Curves with Geogrid

Gentle sweeping curves create aesthetically pleasing walls

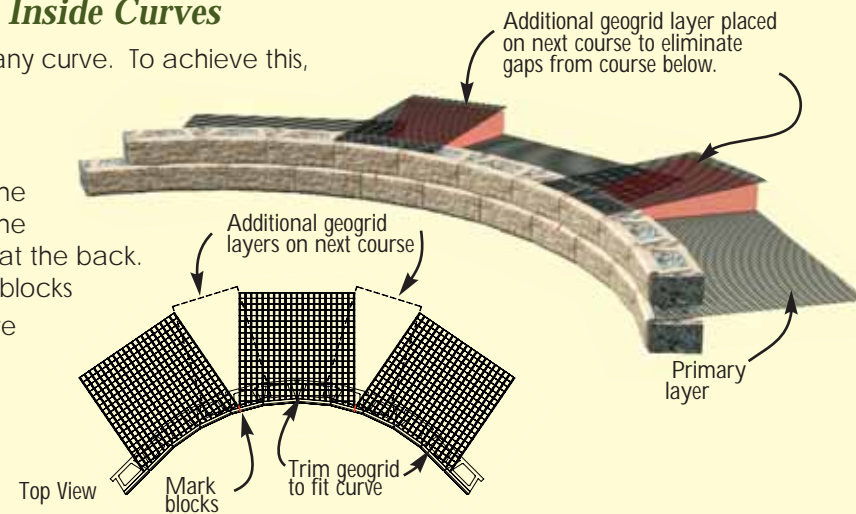


AB Dover and
AB Palermo

Working With Curves and Geogrid - Inside Curves

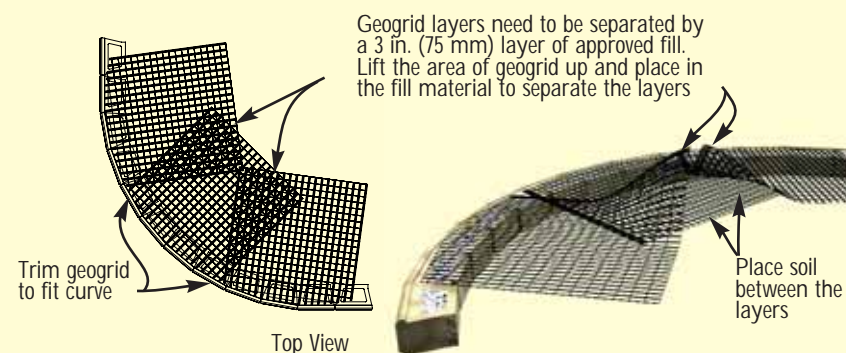
Geogrid needs to have 100% coverage around any curve. To achieve this, additional layers need to be installed above the course where the geogrid is required to fill voids that are created.

- Roll the geogrid out behind the wall, keeping the edge of the geogrid tight against the front of the blocks. Voids will appear between the pieces at the back. Trim the geogrid to fit along the front lip of the blocks
- Mark the blocks or take note of the areas where the voids are in the geogrid placement.
- On the next course of wall, place geogrid over the marked areas covering the voids.



Working With Curves and Geogrid - Outside Curves

- Roll out the geogrid around the curve, trim the geogrid to fit along the front lip of the blocks.
- Lift the section of geogrid that overlaps and place the fill material to separate. Geogrid layers need to be separated by a 3 in. (75 mm) layer of infill or approved on-site soils.
- Never compact directly on the geogrid.
- Geogrid must cover the entire curved area.



Installing Geogrid on Inside 90° Corners

On inside corners additional geogrid is required to extend past the end of the wall 25% of the completed wall height (H/4).

- Roll out the AB Reinforcement Grid behind the blocks, keeping the edge of the geogrid tight against the front lip of the blocks. Extend the geogrid past the inside corner by at least 25% of the wall height in one direction.
- On the next layer of geogrid, extend it past the inside corner in the opposite direction. Never place geogrid directly on top of another layer of geogrid.

EXAMPLE:

Finished wall height is 6 ft. (1.8 m), divide by 4 which equals 1.5 ft. (0.45 m).
The length the geogrid will need to extend past the corner is 1.5 ft. (0.45 m).

Installing Geogrid on Outside 90° Corners

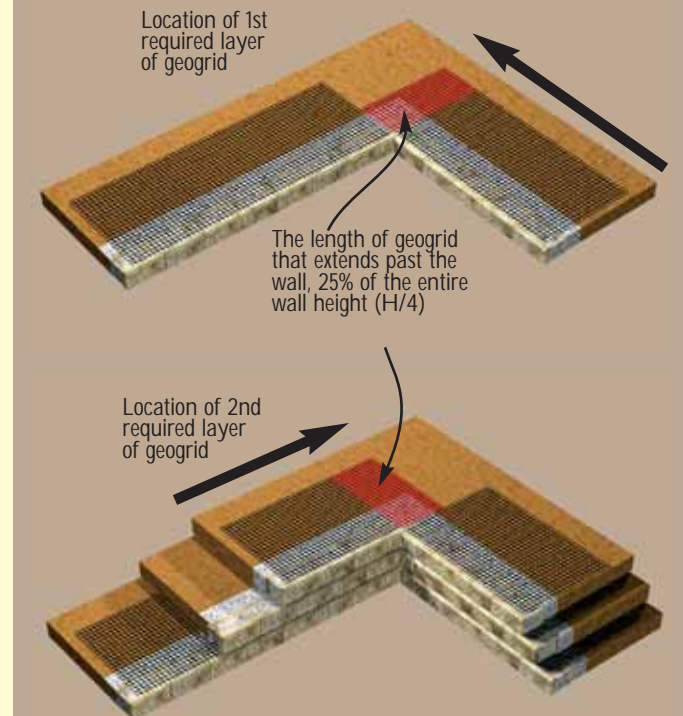
Each side of the corner must be reinforced independently from each other. **Geogrid will be needed on every course at the corner as the wall is being built.**

- Roll out the AB Reinforcement Grid to the outside corner in one direction. Never place geogrid directly on top of another layer of geogrid.
- On the next course of block, lay the next layer of geogrid perpendicular to the previous layer.



Corners with Geogrid

Geogrid with Inside 90° Corners



Geogrid with Outside 90° Corners

