

Experience & History

Rockwood is a third generation family business, with a foundation in mortarless concrete manufacturing and construction experience dating back to 1914. From farm silos to retaining walls to concrete siding, Rockwood is an industry expert in mortarless construction.



Classic 6™

Planning, Installation and Reference Guide



Appearance

Dependability

Efficiency

The simple advantages of a Rockwood Retaining Wall



Fast... Located on the underside of each Rockwood® unit, the 4" x 4" Anchor Bar creates a mechanical connection with the highest shear resistance in the industry. Plus, Rockwood's fewer pieces, pinless design and lower weight per square foot reduces construction time, labor costs and freight charges.



Simple... "One Unit" construction is a vital element of Rockwood's superior design. Each Rockwood unit can be made into a 90° corner block or a half block by simply removing a portion of the unit. The half blocks are used to step down a wall, while the corner blocks lock into position on 90° corners. No special units are required; no special inventories are needed; no shortages occur on the jobsite!



Strong... In addition to the Anchor Bar, Rockwood provides a second connection to geosynthetic grids. Upon assembly, Rockwood units automatically create 4" x 5" vertical "stone columns". When layered with grid, the gravel filled stone columns provide a multi-point interlock, resulting in a more uniform block-to-grid mechanical connection.



Versatile... Variable setbacks, sharp radius turns, "One Unit" construction, and complete interchangeability are all features of the Rockwood retaining wall. The ability to mix various sizes and colors within a wall enhances your imagination without sacrificing structural integrity. Plus, the Anchor Bar allows you to build at any setback you desire - from 0° to 7°, providing the only "true" vertical setback in the industry.

ROCKWOOD®
RETAINING WALLS
A better way.™

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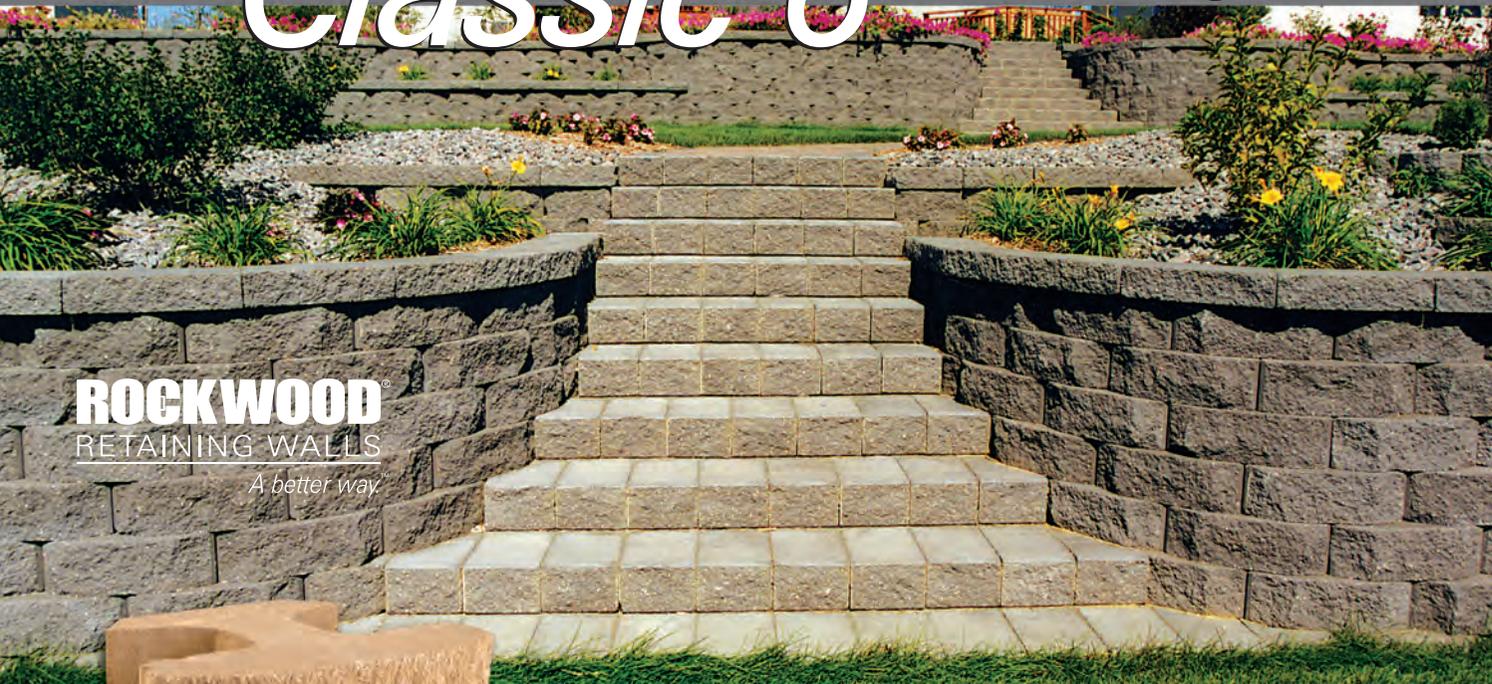
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The Classic 6™ Advantages



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A better way.



Beveled face



Straight face

Classic 6 Specifications

Size: 6" H x 18" W x 12" D
150mm x 450mm x 300mm
Weight: 58 lbs., 26 kg.

Classic 6 Components



Half Block



Step Tread



Corner Block



Universal Cap

The lower profile of Classic 6™ provides a longer smoother appearance while maintaining all the special features of the

Rockwood® Classic family of products. Appealing to homeowners, contractors and designers, Classic 6 is as flexible as it is versatile. It is capable of sharp radius turns, variable setbacks and other endless design possibilities. It is the perfect block for any type of project and can be utilized for various wall applications ranging from the smallest raised patio wall to the most critical wall application.

Easily calculate the material requirements knowing the height and length of your future Classic 6 wall.

Wall Height	10'		20'		30'		40'	
	Classic 6 units	Base mtrl. (yd ³)	Classic 6 units	Base mtrl. (yd ³)	Classic 6 units	Base mtrl. (yd ³)	Classic 6 units	Base mtrl. (yd ³)
12" (2 Courses)	14	0.5	27	1	40	1.4	54	1.8
24" (4 Courses)	27	0.5	54	1	80	1.4	107	1.8
36" (6 Courses)	40	0.5	80	1	120	1.4	160	1.8
48" (8 Courses)	54	0.5	107	1	160	1.4	214	1.8

Classic 6 units →	14	0.5	← Base mtrl. (yd ³)
Drainage Rock (yd ³) →	0.5	8	← Caps

Walls above 4' in height should be designed by a registered engineer and use structural reinforcement.



Building a Classic 6™ Wall



Tools and Materials You Will Need

Base Material 3/4" aggregate with fine
Drainage Rock 3/4" to 1" clean aggregate
Hammer and Chisel For splitting units
Masonry Saw For cutting units
String Line Use to align units
Level To insure first course is level, front-to-back and side-to-side

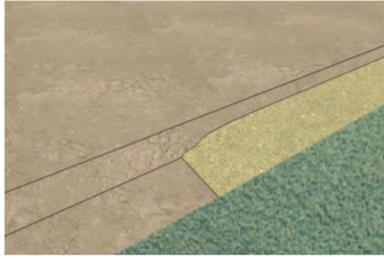
Shovel Excavation
Tamper Compaction
Super-Stik™ Adhesive ... To secure split and cut units
Rubber Mallet For leveling block
Gloves Protective hand-wear for positioning block
Safety Glasses Protective eye-wear when splitting block

Rockwood Tip: Fines are the smaller sand-like particles of aggregate that make compaction possible.

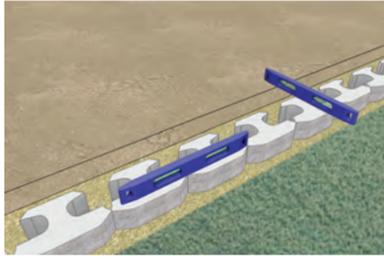
Getting Started



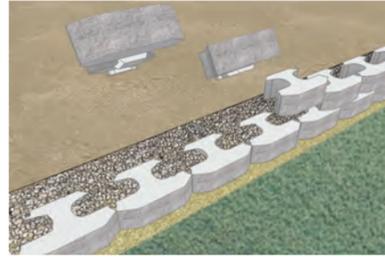
Rockwood Tip: A rubber mallet may be used to level and align the blocks.



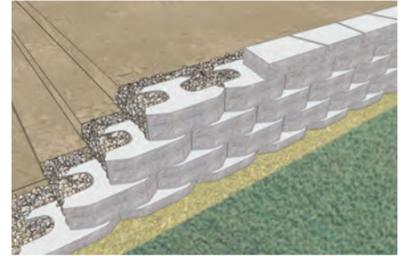
Step 1 - Dig the Foundation
 Excavate a trench that is 12" deep and 24" wide to accommodate a 6" depth of base material and the base course. Compact the base material and level with a tamper.



Step 2 - Install the First Course
 Set and level each unit of the base course front-to-back, side-to-side across three-blocks. Align the base course units with a string line behind the tail of the blocks.



Step 3 - Add More Courses
 When building successive courses, center the first block on the two blocks directly below it. Using crushed drainage rock, backfill 12" behind each course and between the blocks. Compact the backfill as each course is installed.



Step 4 - Finish the Installation
 Position the Universal Caps and adhere in place with Super-Stik™.

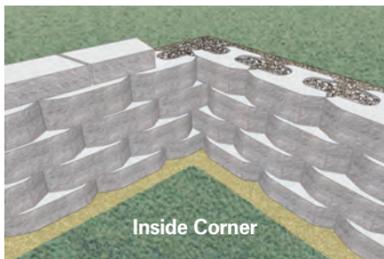


Rockwood Tip: Inside corners with multiple courses have an accumulated setback that will require "wedge" block to fill the gaps.

90° Corners



Outside Corner



Inside Corner

Add More Courses
 For an outside corner, begin installation from the corner out. Alternate the direction of the Corner Units for each succeeding course. For an inside corner, position a block so part of it is exposed and the other part recedes in the wall. Alternate the direction of the block for each succeeding course. Cut Universal Caps at the corner and adhere in place with Super-Stik.

Radius Curves



Convex Curve



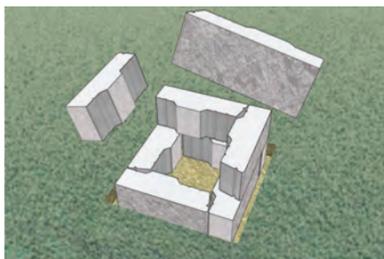
Concave Curve

Maintain a Running Bond on a Convex or Concave Radius Curve
 When building multiple courses on a radius curve, begin installation with a block in the middle of the curve, that is centered on two blocks directly below it. Build the wall from the center block out, in both directions. Cut and adhere Universal Caps to follow the contour of the wall.



Rockwood Tip: Universal Caps may also be used to cap a Classic 6 Pillar.

Pillars



Add More Courses
 Lay four pillar units to create the foundation. Alternate the direction of the blocks as each succeeding course is built.

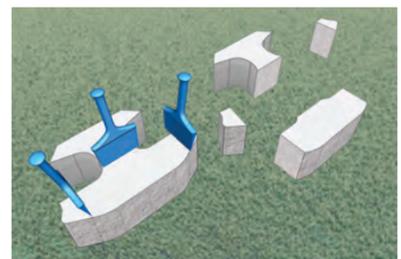


Finish the Installation - Coping Caps
 Position the coping cap so it is centered on the pillar. Adhere in place with Super-Stik.

Creating Half and Corner / Pillar Units



Half-Unit
 Mark a score line on the middle of the block and split the unit on both top and bottom sides, as shown.

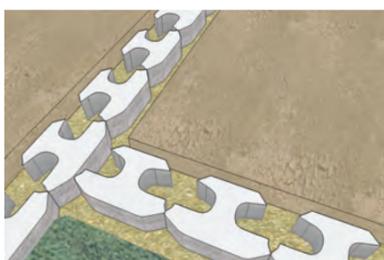


Corner / Pillar Unit
 Mark score lines on both splitting grooves and directly behind the head of the block. Split the unit on both top and bottom sides, as shown. To create a Pillar Unit, split on only one of the two grooves.



Rockwood Tip: When using Rockwood's proprietary Step Tread, no caps are necessary! Step Tread available in select markets.

Stair Steps

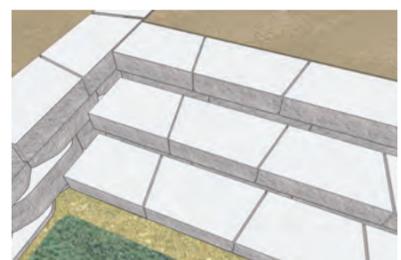


Install the First Course
 Lay out the base course. The step riser should be built independently between two sidewalls.

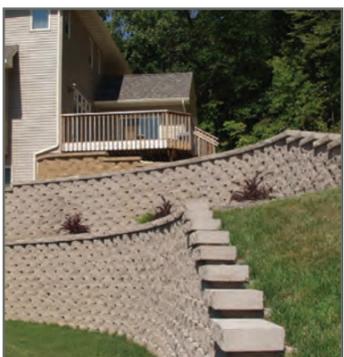
Rockwood Tip: The sidewalls abutting the step riser should be built as vertical walls with no setback.



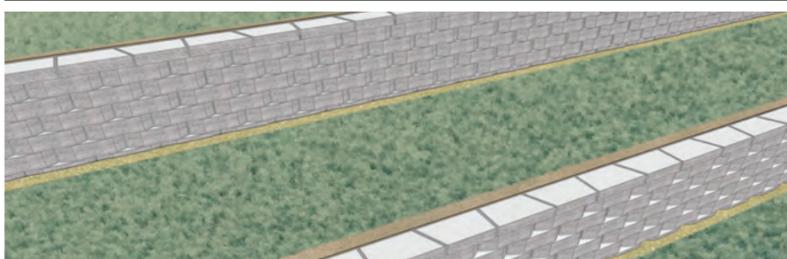
Add More Courses
 Elevate the trench for each succeeding step riser. The blocks should for each succeeding step riser need to overlap the previous course by 2". Adhere in place with Super-Stik.



Finish the Installation
 Cut the Universal Caps with a masonry saw so they fit the width of each step riser. Adhere Universal Cap units in place with Super-Stik.



Tiered Walls



Independent Wall Spacing: The 2:1 Ratio
 As a rule of thumb, maintain a 2:1 ratio when building a tiered wall. If the height of the first wall is 4', the distance back to the second wall needs to be equal to or

greater than 8'. If surcharge loading, global stability and/or poor soil conditions are present, consult an engineer in regard to the wall design.

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