



This product specification section contains diagrams for height, setback and geogrid details. Visit us online for a wide variety of product applications.

**Online at: [www.LondonBoulder.net](http://www.LondonBoulder.net)**

[Home](#) > [Products](#) > [LondonBoulder](#) > [Specifications and Engineering](#)

## LondonBoulder™

### ENGINEERING & SPECIFICATIONS

- [FULL BOULDER](#)
- [FULL CORNER BOULDER](#)
- [2/3 CORNER BOULDER](#)
- [1/2 CORNER BOULDER](#)
- [CAP BOULDER](#)
- [CAP CORNER BOULDER](#)
- [90° RETURN BOULDER](#)
- [6" CAP BLOCK](#)

[LondonBoulder Engineering and Installation Guide](#)

[LondonBoulder Estimating Worksheet](#)

#### Specifications and Engineering

- [Installation Guidelines](#)
- [Project Gallery](#)
- [LondonBoulder Contact](#)
- [Producer Login](#)

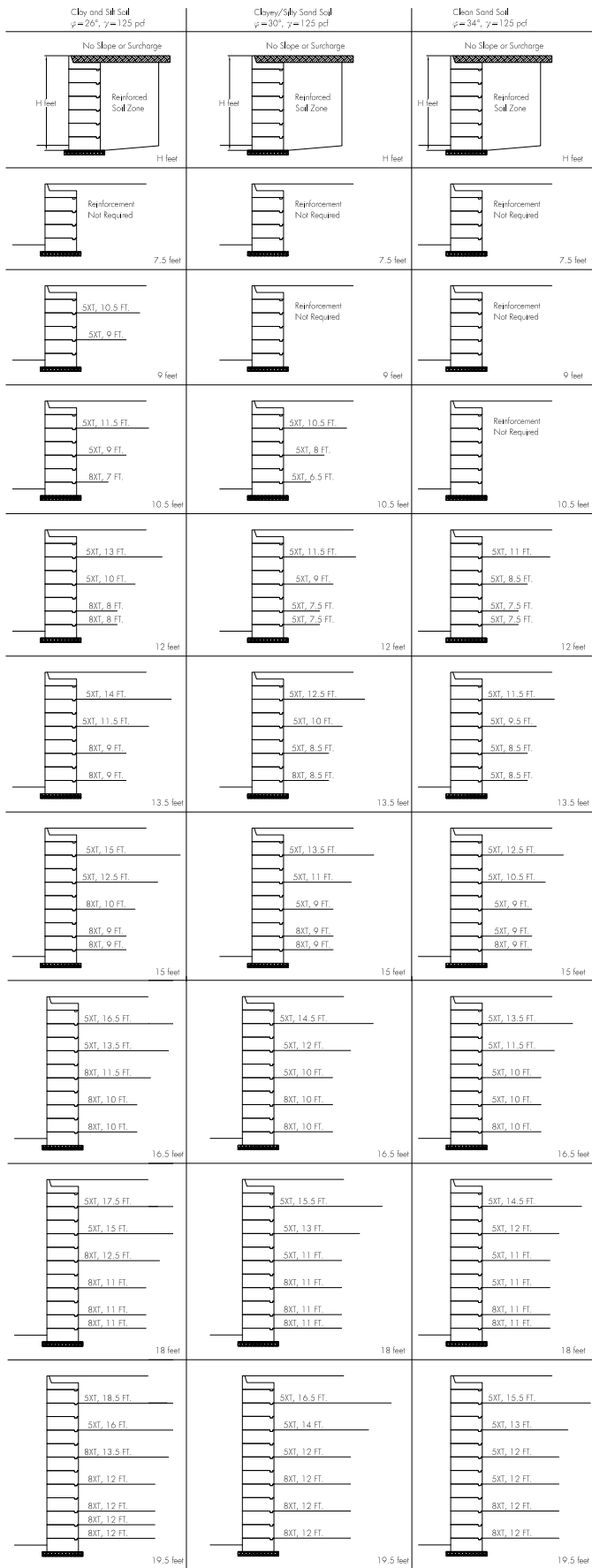
Cobble Stone Face

Limestone Face

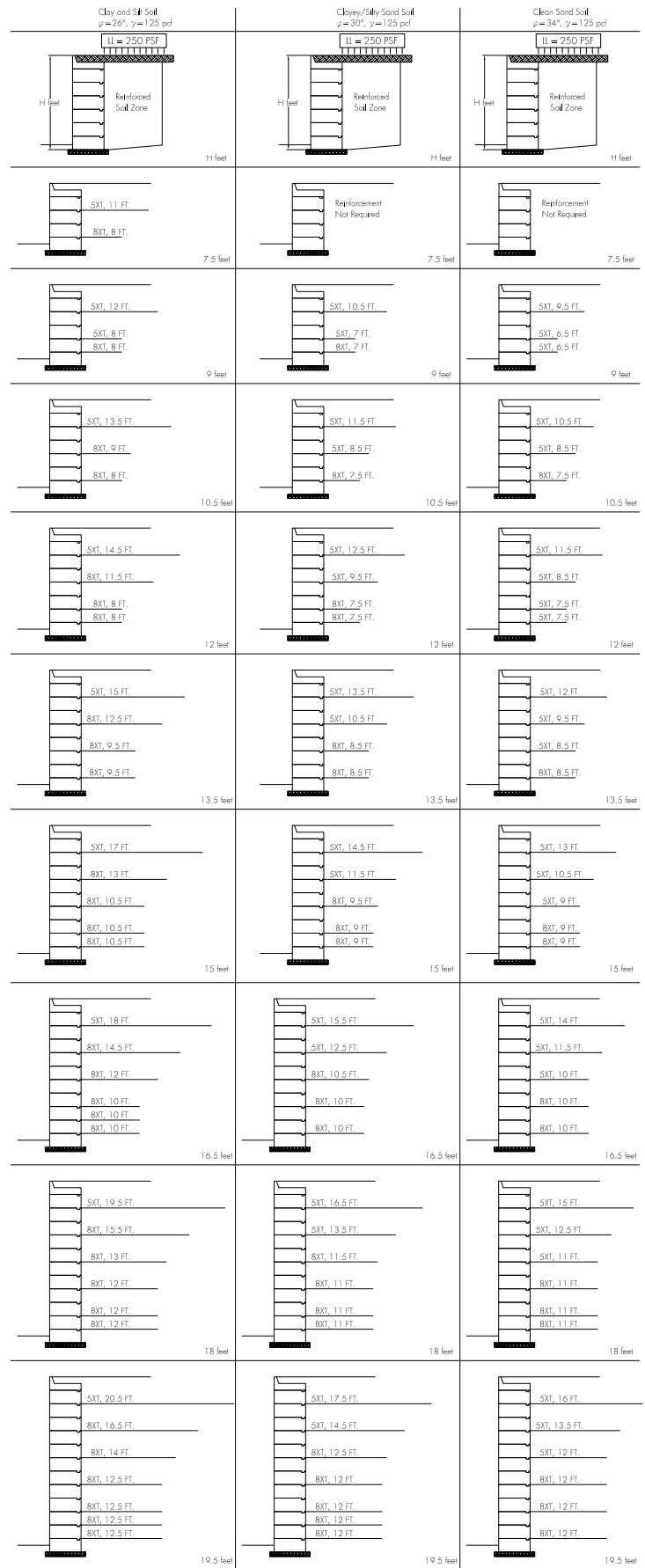
Authentic Face

Typical Design Details	No Setback		2" Setback		6" Setback	
	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
LondonBoulder Unit Descriptions - All Setbacks	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
1 to 1 Excavation Oversizing - Gravity Wall	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
1 to 1 Excavation Oversizing - Reinforced Walls	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
90-Degree Inside Corner With Geogrid	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
90-Degree Inside Corners All Setbacks	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
90-Degree Outside Corner With Geogrid	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
90-Degree Outside Corners All Setbacks	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Daylight Drainage Through Toe Slope	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Daylight Drainage Through Wall	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Drainage Swale Details	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Drainage Cut Away Details					PDF	
Drainage Through Block Details					PDF	
Drop Structure In Reinforced Zone	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Extending Drainage Vertically Through Geogrid	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Fence Construction Behind Wall	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Fence Construction On Wall	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Geosynthetic Connection Detail	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Groundwater Draining Into Excavation Cut	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Guide Rail Construction Behind Wall	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Inside Curve With Geogrid	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG
Outside Curve With Geogrid	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG	PDF	DWG

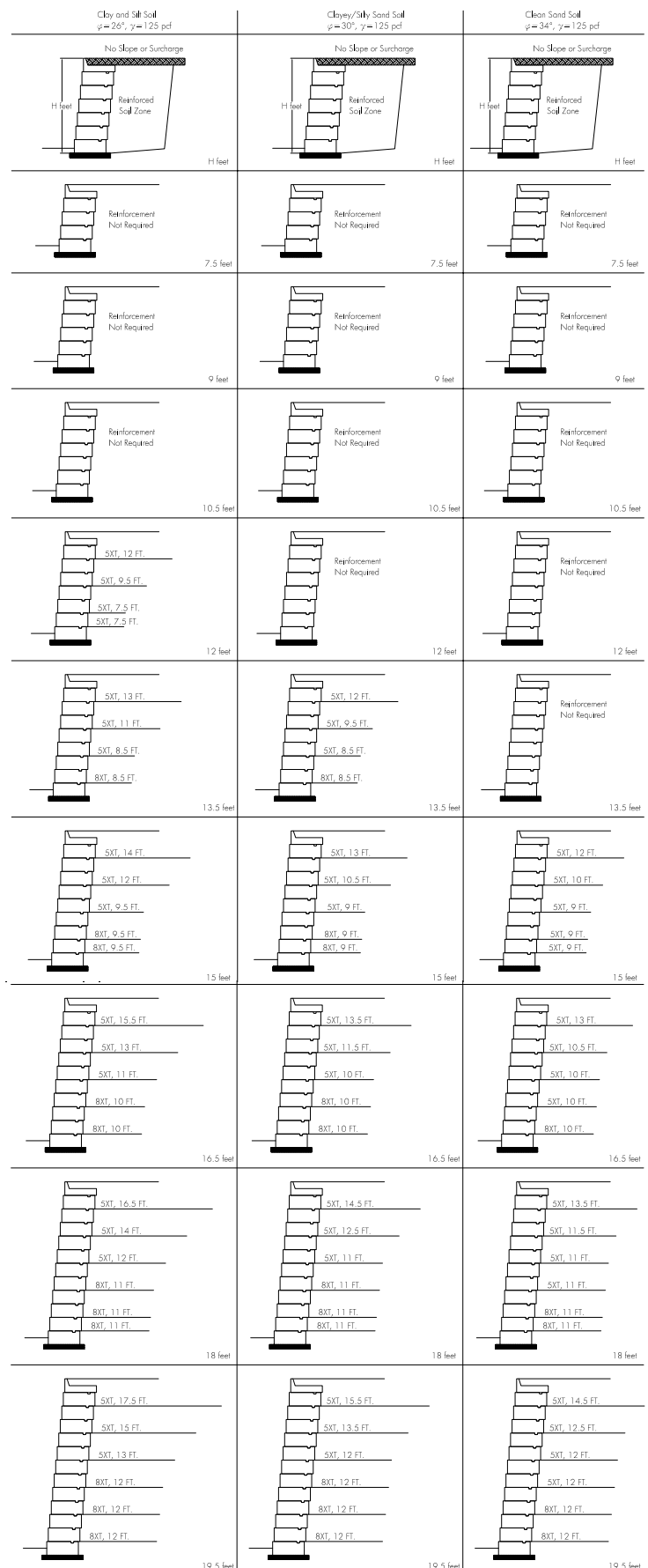
LondonBoulder Geosynthetic Reinforcement Estimating Charts



LondonBoulder Geosynthetic Reinforcement Estimating Charts



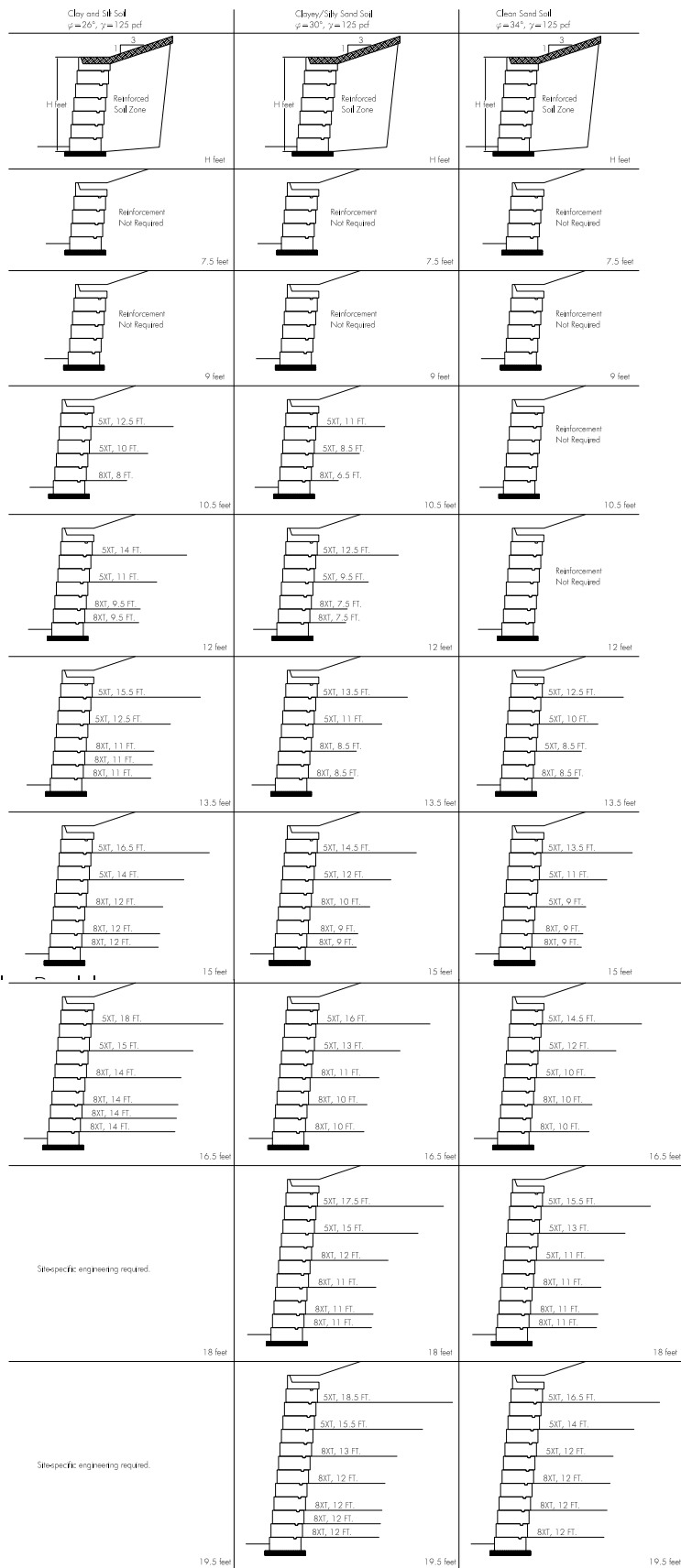
LondonBoulder Geosynthetic Reinforcement Estimating Charts



LondonBoulder Geosynthetic Reinforcement Estimating Charts



LondonBoulder Geosynthetic Reinforcement Estimating Charts

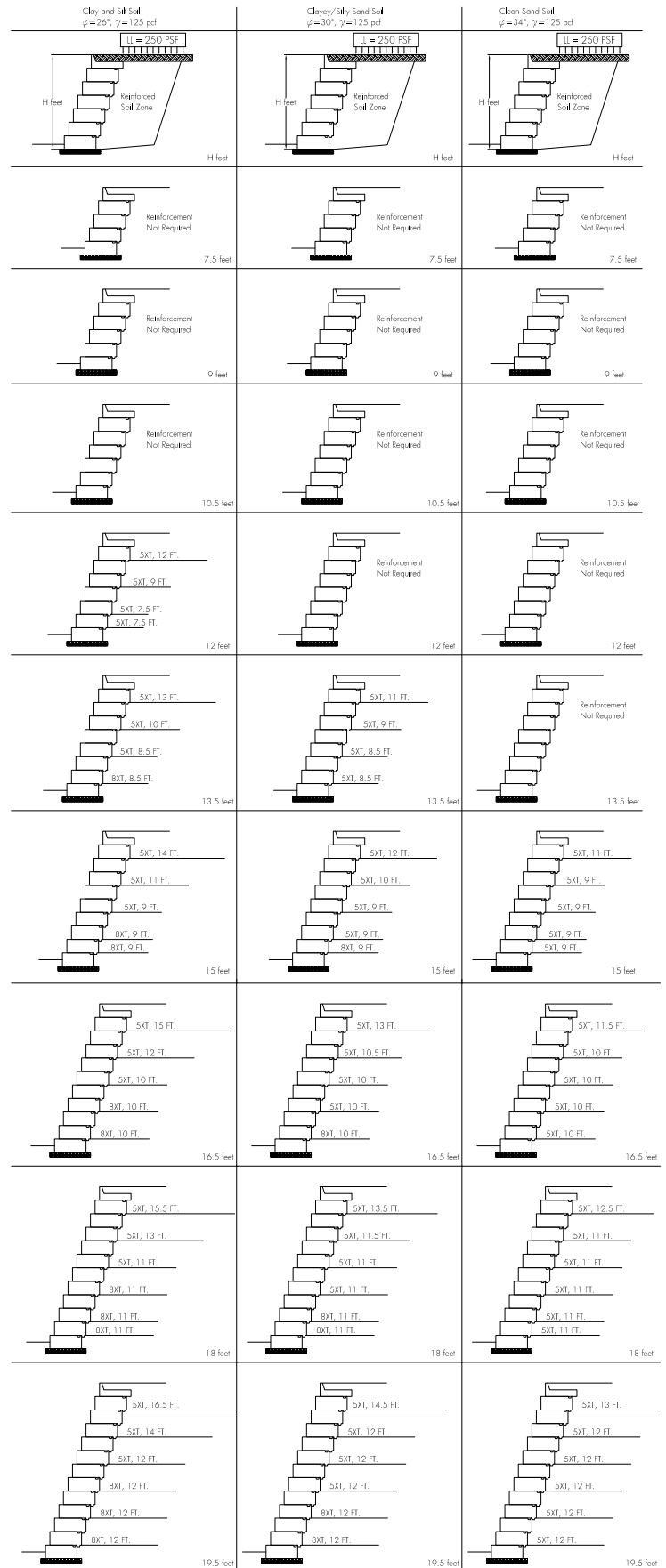




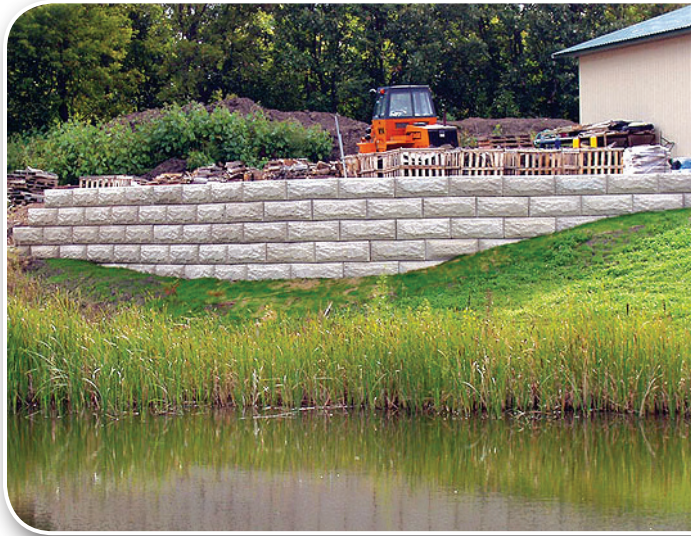
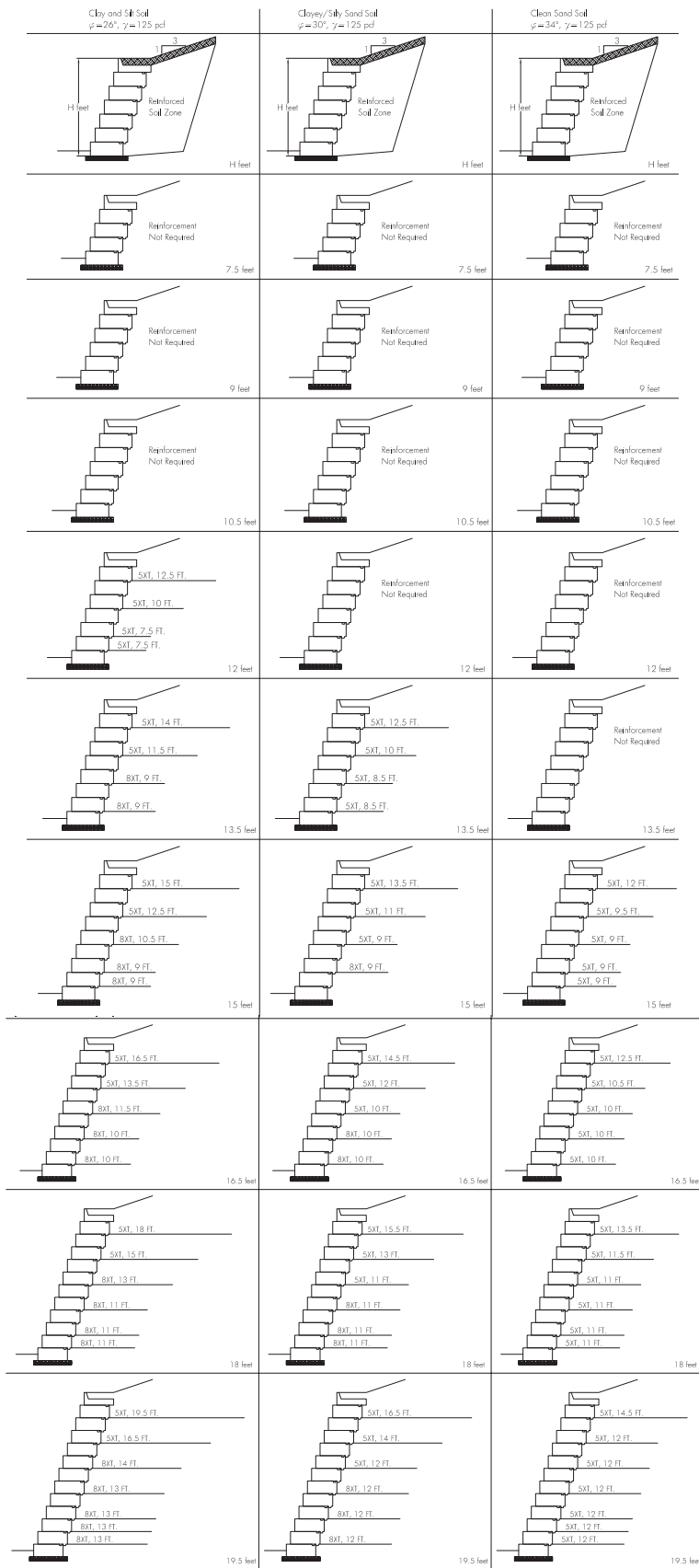
LondonBoulder Geosynthetic Reinforcement Estimating Charts



LondonBoulder Geosynthetic Reinforcement Estimating Charts



LondonBoulder Geosynthetic Reinforcement Estimating Charts



## SECTION 32 32 23 CONCRETE SEGMENTAL RETAINING WALL SYSTEM “BIG BLOCK” / “WETCAST”

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Retaining wall system constructed of wet-cast concrete segmental retaining wall units.
- B. Geosynthetic reinforcement fabric
- C. Leveling pad base
- D. Drainage aggregate
- E. Backfill
- F. Drainage pipe
- G. Adhesives

#### 1.02 RELATED SECTIONS

Note to Specifier: Include Section 01270 only if Article 3.12 is included

- A. Section 01270 - Unit Prices

Note to Specifier: Include Section 02300 below for finish grading, and/or add other paving or surfacing related Sections if required

- B. Section 02300 - Earthwork: For finish grading.

#### 1.02 REFERENCES

- A. American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO)
  - 1. AASHTO M288 Geotextile Specification for Highway Applications
  - 2. AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges
- B. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
  - 1. ASTM C94 Ready-Mixed Concrete [Last Update: 05]
  - 2. ASTM C1372 Standard Specification for Segmental Retaining Wall Units [Last Update: 01a]
  - 3. ASTM D448 Standard Classification for Sizes of Aggregate for Road and Bridge Construction [Last Update: 98]
  - 4. ASTM D698 Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup>)(600 kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>) [Last Update: 00a]
  - 5. ASTM D1556 Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil In Place by the Sand Cone Method [Last Update: 00]
  - 6. ASTM D1557 Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup>)(2700 kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>) [Last Update: 00]
  - 7. ASTM D2487 Standard Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System) [Last Update: 00]
  - 8. ASTM D2922 Standard Test Methods for Density of Soil and Soil-Aggregate In Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth) [Last Update: 01]
  - 9. ASTM D3034 Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer pipe and Fittings [Last Update: 00]
  - 10. ASTM D4318 Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils [Last Update: 00]
  - 11. ASTM D4595 Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Geotextiles by the Wide-Width Strip Method [Last Update: 86 (2001)]
  - 12. ASTM D5262 Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Unconfined Tension Creep Behavior of Geosynthetics [Last Update: 97]
  - 13. ASTM F405 [Last Update: 97] Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene (PE) Tubings and Fittings
  - 14. ASTM G51 Standard Test Method for Measuring pH of Soil for Use in Corrosion Testing [Last Update: 95 (2000)]
- C. National Concrete Masonry Association (NCMA)
  - 1. NCMA Design Manual For Segmental Retaining Walls, Second Edition, Second Printing (1997)
  - 2. NCMA SRWU-1 Determination of Connection Strength Between Geosynthetics and Segmental Concrete Units
  - 3. NCMA SRWU-2 Determination of Shear Strength Between Segmental Concrete Units

### 1.03 DEFINITIONS

- A. LondonBoulder Retaining Wall Unit: "Wet-cast" concrete segmental block provided by authorized and licensed manufacturer.
- B. Backfill: Soil which is used as fill behind the drainage aggregate, and within the reinforced soil mass (if applicable).
- C. Drainage Aggregate: Material used between and directly behind the concrete retaining wall units.
- D. Filter Fabric: Material used for separation and filtration of dissimilar soil types.
- E. Foundation Soil: Soil mass supporting the leveling pad and reinforced soil zone of the retaining wall system.
- F. Geosynthetic Reinforcement (Geogrid): Material specifically fabricated for use as a soil reinforcement.
- G. Global Stability: The general mass movement of a soil reinforced segmental retaining wall structure and adjacent soil mass.
- H. Project Geotechnical Engineer: A registered engineer employed by the Owner to perform site observations, provide recommendations for foundation support, and verify soil shear strength parameters.

### 1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01300:
  - 1. Product Data: Material description and installation instructions for each manufactured product specified.
  - 2. Shop Drawings: Retaining wall system design, including wall elevation views, geosynthetic reinforcement layout, pertinent details, and drainage provisions. The shop drawings shall be signed by a registered professional engineer licensed in the state of wall installation.
  - 3. Design Calculations: Engineering design calculations prepared in accordance with the NCMA Design Manual For Segmental Retaining Walls, or the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, Section 5.8 (1998) or AASHTO NHI-043 (2002) (whichever is applicable). Analysis of global stability must be addressed and incorporated into the shop drawings.
  - 4. Samples
    - a. Furnish one unit in the color and face pattern specified, if requested.
    - b. Furnish 2 yard square or larger piece of the geosynthetic reinforcement specified.

### 1.05 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver, store, and handle materials in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, in such a manner as to prevent damage. Check the materials upon delivery to assure that proper material has been received. Store above ground on wood pallets or blocking. Remove damaged or otherwise unsuitable material, when so determined, from the site.
  - 1. Exposed faces of concrete wall units shall be free of chips, cracks, stains, and other imperfections detracting from their appearance, when viewed from a distance of 10 feet.
  - 2. Prevent mud, wet cement, adhesives and similar materials which may harm appearance of units, from coming in contact with system components.

### 1.06 EXTRA MATERIALS

- A. Furnish Owner with 3 replacement units identical to those installed on the Project.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.01 MATERIALS

- A. Concrete Retaining Wall Units: "LondonBoulder Retaining Wall Units" as manufactured under license and authorization from LondonBoulder and JME Companies.
  - 1. Physical Requirements
    - a. Meet requirements of ASTM C94 and ASTM 1372. Must have a 28-day compressive strength of no less than 4,300 psi, air entrainment of between 4.5% and 8%, and a 3 to 4 inch slump. Unit height dimensions shall not vary more than plus or minus 1/2 inch, not including textured face.
    - b. Units produced by DOT certified plants.

Note to Specifier: In Subparagraph below, select appropriate entity who will determine color

- b. Color: Wall can be left natural concrete color or stained after installation. If colored stain is desired, retaining wall shall be stained in accordance with Section 09 93 13 "Exterior Staining." Acceptable stains include but are not limited to: TK Products TRI-SHEEN PIGMENTED STAIN TK-5272 and Sherwin Williams H & C SHIELD PLUS CONCRETE STAIN.
- c. Sealing: [If desired, provide options here as specified in Section 099623 Graffiti Resistant Coatings or Section 099723 Concrete and Masonry Coatings.] Acceptable sealers include TK Products TK-290 WDOT TRI-SILOXANE.



Note to Specifier: In Subparagraph below, select face style

- d. Face Pattern Geometry: [Chiseled Limestone] [Stacked Cobblestone].
  - e. Include an integral concrete shear connection flange/locator.
- B. Geosynthetic Reinforcement: Polyester fiber geogrid or geotextile, or polypropylene woven geotextile, as shown on the Drawings.
- C. Leveling Pad Base
  - 1. Aggregate Base: Crushed stone or granular fill meeting the following gradation as determined in accordance with ASTM D448:
 

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
1 inch	100
No. 4	35 to 70
No. 40	10 to 35
No. 200	3 to 10

    - a. Base Thickness: 6 inches (minimum compacted thickness).
  - 2. Concrete Base: Nonreinforced lean concrete base.
    - a. Compressive Strength: 500 psi (maximum).
    - b. Base Thickness: At least 2 inches, but not more than 3 inches.
- D. Drainage Aggregate: Clean crushed stone or granular fill meeting the following gradation as determined in accordance with ASTM D448:
 

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
1 inch	100
3/4 inch	75 to 100
No. 4	0 to 60
No. 40	0 to 50
No. 200	0 to 5
- E. Backfill: Soil free of organics and debris and consisting of either GP, GW, SP, SW, or SM type, classified in accordance with ASTM D2487 and the USCS classification system.
  - 1. Soils classified as SC and CL are considered suitable soils for segmental retaining walls with a total height of less than 15 feet unless the Plasticity Index (PI) is 20 or more.
  - 2. Maximum particle size for backfill is 2 inches.
  - 3. Unsuitable soils are organic soils and those soils classified as CH, OH, MH, OL, or PT.
- F. Impervious Material: Clayey soil or other similar material which will prevent percolation into the drainage zone behind the wall.
- G. Drainage Pipe: Perforated or slotted PVC or corrugated HDPE pipe manufactured in accordance with D3034 and/or ASTM F405. The pipe may be covered with a geotextile filter fabric to function as a filter.
- H. Construction Adhesive: Exterior grade adhesive as recommended by the retaining wall unit manufacturer.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.01 EXAMINATION

Note to Specifier: In Paragraph below, select appropriate entity

- A. Examine the areas and conditions under which the retaining wall system is to be erected, and notify the [Architect] [Engineer] [Owner] [Contractor] in writing of conditions detrimental to the proper and timely completion of the work. Do not proceed with the work until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- B. Promptly notify the wall design engineer of site conditions which may affect wall performance, soil conditions observed other than those assumed, or other conditions that may require a reevaluation of the wall design.
- C. Verify the location of existing structures and utilities prior to excavation.

### 3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Ensure surrounding structures are protected from the effects of wall excavation.
- B. Excavation support, if required, is the responsibility of the Contractor, including the stability of the excavation and its influence on adjacent properties and structures.

### 3.03 EXCAVATION

Note to Specifier: In Paragraph below, select appropriate entity

- A. Excavate to the lines and grades shown on the Drawings. Over-excavation not approved by the [Architect] [Engineer] [Owner (or Owner's representative)] will not be paid for by the Owner. Replacement of these soils with compacted fill and/or wall system components will be required at the Contractor's expense. Use care in excavating to prevent disturbance of the base beyond the lines shown.

### 3.04 FOUNDATION PREPARATION

- A. Excavate foundation soil as required for footing or base dimension shown on the Drawings, or as directed by the Project geotechnical engineer.
- B. The Project geotechnical engineer will examine foundation soil to ensure that the actual foundation soil strength meets or exceeds that indicated on the Drawings. Remove soil not meeting the required strength. Oversize resulting space sufficiently from the front of the block to the back of the reinforcement, and backfill with suitable compacted backfill soils.
- C. The Project geotechnical engineer will determine if the foundation soils will require special treatment or correction to control total and differential settlement.
- D. Fill over-excavated areas with suitable compacted backfill, as recommended by the Project geotechnical engineer.

### 3.05 BASE COURSE PREPARATION

- A. Place base materials to the depths and widths shown on the Drawings, upon undisturbed soils, or foundation soils prepared in accordance with Article 3.04.
  - 1. Extend the leveling pad laterally at least 6 inches in front and behind the lowermost concrete retaining wall unit.
  - 2. Provide aggregate base compacted to 6 inches thick (minimum).
  - 3. The Contractor may at their option, provide a concrete leveling pad as specified in Subparagraph 2.01.C.2, in lieu of the aggregate base.
  - 4. Where a reinforced footing is required by local code official, place footing below frost depth.
- B. Compact aggregate base material to provide a level, hard surface on which to place the first course of units.
- C. Prepare base materials to ensure complete contact with retaining wall units. Gaps are not allowed.

### 3.06 ERECTION

- A. General: Erect units in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and recommendations, and as specified herein.
- B. Place first course of concrete wall units on the prepared base material. Check units for level and alignment. Maintain the same elevation at the top of each unit within each section of the base course.
- C. Ensure that foundation units are in full contact with natural or compacted soil base.
- D. Place concrete wall units side-by-side for full length of wall alignment. Alignment may be done by using a string line. Gaps are not allowed between the foundation concrete wall units.
- E. Place 12 inches (minimum) of drainage aggregate between, and directly behind the concrete wall units. Provide a drainage zone behind the wall units to within 9 inches of the final grade. Cap the backfill and drainage aggregate zone with 9 inches of impervious material.
- F. Install drainage pipe at the lowest elevation possible, to maintain gravity flow of water to outside of the reinforced zone. Slope the main collection drainage pipe, located just behind the concrete retaining wall units, 2 percent (minimum) to provide gravity flow to the daylighted areas. Daylight the main collection drainage pipe through the face of the wall, and/or to an appropriate location away from the wall system at each low point or at 50 foot (maximum) intervals along the wall. Alternately, the drainage pipe can be connected to a storm sewer system at 50 foot (maximum) intervals.
- G. Remove excess fill from top of units and install next course. Ensure drainage aggregate and backfill are compacted before installation of next course.
- H. Check each course for level and alignment. Adjust units as necessary to maintain level and alignment prior to proceeding with each additional course.
- I. Install each succeeding course. Backfill as each course is completed. Pull the units forward until the locating surface of the unit contacts the locating surface of the units in the preceding course. Interlock wall segments that meet at corners by overlapping successive courses. Attach concrete retaining wall corner units.
- J. Install geosynthetic reinforcement in accordance with geosynthetic manufacturer's recommendations and the shop drawings.
  - 1. Prior to geosynthetic reinforcement placement, place the backfill and compact to the elevation of the top of the wall units at the elevation of the geosynthetic reinforcement.
  - 2. Orient geosynthetic reinforcement with the highest strength axis perpendicular to the wall face.
  - 3. Place geosynthetic reinforcement at the elevations and to the lengths shown on the Drawings.
  - 4. Lay geosynthetic reinforcement horizontally on top of the concrete retaining wall units and the compacted backfill soils. Place the geosynthetic reinforcement within one inch of the face of the concrete retaining wall units. Place the next course of concrete retaining wall units on top of the geosynthetic reinforcement.
  - 5. The geosynthetic reinforcement shall be in tension and free from wrinkles prior to placement of the backfill soils. Pull geosynthetic reinforcement hand-taut and secure in place with staples, stakes, or by hand-tensioning until the geosynthetic reinforcement is covered by 6 inches of loose fill.
  - 6. The geosynthetic reinforcements shall be continuous throughout their embedment lengths. Splices in the geosynthetic reinforcement strength direction are not allowed.
  - 7. Do not operate tracked construction equipment directly on the geosynthetic reinforcement. At least 6 inches of compacted backfill soil is required prior to operation of tracked vehicles over the geosynthetic reinforcement. Keep turning of tracked construction equipment to a minimum.
  - 8. Rubber-tired equipment may pass over the geosynthetic reinforcement at speeds of less than 5 miles per hour. Turning of rubber-tired equipment is not allowed on the geosynthetic reinforcement.

**3.07 BACKFILL PLACEMENT**

- A. Place reinforced backfill, spread and compact in a manner that will minimize slack in the reinforcement.
- B. Place fill within the reinforced zone and compact in lifts not exceeding 6 to 8 inches (loose thickness) where hand-operated compaction equipment is used, and not exceeding 12 inches (loose thickness) where heavy, self-propelled compaction equipment is used.
  - 1. Only lightweight hand-operated compaction equipment is allowed within 4 feet of the back of the retaining wall units. If the specified compaction cannot be achieved within 4 feet of the back of the retaining wall units, replace the reinforced soil in this zone with drainage aggregate material.

Note to Specifier: In Paragraph below, select revised modified Proctor densities if necessary, in lieu of standard Proctor densities specified

- C. Minimum Compaction Requirements for Fill Placed in the Reinforced Zone
  - 1. Walls Less Than 15 Feet High: Compact to 95 percent of the soil's standard Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D698) [modified Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D1557)] for the entire wall height
  - 2. Walls 15 Feet High BUT NOT MORE THAN 30 Feet High: Change compaction requirements to 98 percent of the soil's standard Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D698) [modified Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D1557)] for depths below 15 feet.
  - 3. Walls Over 30 Feet High: Change compaction requirements to 100 percent of the soil's standard Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D698) [modified Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D1557)] for depths below 30 feet.
  - 4. Increase compaction requirements for retaining walls with slope heights at the back of the reinforced soil zone greater than 5 feet above the top of wall. Verify compaction requirements with Project geotechnical engineer.
  - 5. Utility Trench Backfill: Compact utility trench backfill in or below the reinforced soil zone to 98 percent of the soil's standard Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D698) [modified Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D1557)], or as recommended by the Project geotechnical engineer. If the height from the utility to finish grade is higher than 30 feet, increase compaction to 100 percent of the standard Proctor density [modified Proctor density].
    - a. Utilities must be properly designed (by others) to withstand all forces from the retaining wall units, reinforced soil mass, and surcharge loads, if any.
  - 6. Moisture Content: Within 2 percentage points of the optimum moisture content for all wall heights.
  - 7. These specifications may be changed based on recommendations by the Project geotechnical engineer.
    - a. If changes are required, the Contract Sum will be adjusted by written Change Order.
- D. At the end of each day's operation, slope the last level of compacted backfill away from the interior (concealed) face of the wall to direct surface water runoff away from the wall face.
  - 1. The General Contractor is responsible for ensuring that the finished site drainage is directed away from the retaining wall system.
  - 2. In addition, the General Contractor is responsible for ensuring that surface water runoff from adjacent construction areas is not allowed to enter the retaining wall area of the construction site.
- E. Refer to Article 3.10 for compaction testing.

**3.08 CAP UNIT INSTALLATION**

- A. Apply adhesive to the top surface of the unit below and place the cap unit into desired position.
- B. Cut cap units as necessary to obtain the proper fit.
- C. Backfill and compact to top of cap unit.

**3.09 SITE CONSTRUCTION TOLERANCES**

- A. Site Construction Tolerances
  - 1. Vertical Alignment: Plus or minus 1.5 inches over any 10-foot distance, with a maximum differential of 3 inches over the length of the wall.
  - 2. Horizontal Location Control From Grading Plan
    - a. Straight Lines: Plus or minus 1.5 inches over any 10-foot distance.
    - b. Corner and Radius Locations: Plus or minus 12 inches.
    - c. Curves and Serpentine Radii: Plus or minus 2 feet.
  - 3. Immediate Post Construction Wall Batter: Within 2 degrees of the design batter of the concrete retaining wall units.
  - 4. Bulging: Plus or minus 1.25 inches over any 10-foot distance.

### 3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Installer is responsible for quality control of installation of system components. Employ a qualified independent third party to verify the correct installation of system components in accordance with these specifications and the Drawings.
- B. The Owner, at their expense, will retain a qualified professional to perform quality assurance checks of the installer's work.
- C. Correct work which does not meet these specifications or the requirements shown on the Drawings at the installer's expense.
- D. Perform compaction testing of the reinforced backfill placed and compacted in the reinforced backfill zone.
  - 1. Testing Frequency
    - a. One test for every 2 feet (vertical) of fill placed and compacted, for every 50 lineal feet of retaining wall.
    - b. Vary compaction test locations to cover the entire area of the reinforced soil zone, including the area compacted by the hand-operated compaction equipment.

### 3.11 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING

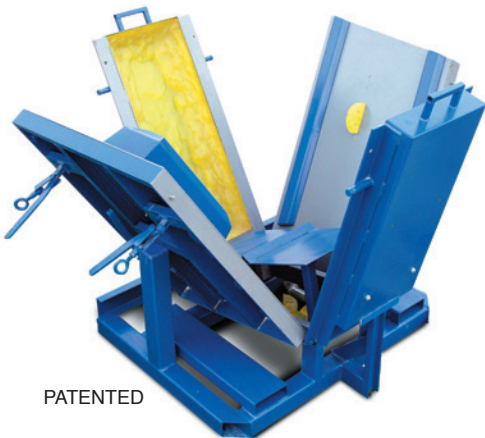
- A. Replace damaged units with new units as the work progresses.
- B. Remove debris caused by wall construction and leave adjacent paved areas broom clean.

Note to Specifier: Include Article 3.12 ONLY for municipal work when required

### 3.12 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Measurement of segmental retaining wall shall be on an installed square foot basis computed on the total face area of wall installed. Wall face area includes the bottom of the base course to the top of the wall, and the entire length of the wall.
- B. Payment for the wall will be made on a square foot basis at the agreed upon Contract Unit Price.
  - 1. Payment should be considered full compensation for labor, materials, equipment and testing required to install the wall in accordance with these specifications and the Drawings.
  - 2. Quantities may vary from that shown on the Drawings depending on existing topography. Change to the total quantity of wall face area will be paid or withheld at the agreed upon Contract Unit Price.

**BOOST YOUR BOTTOM LINE BY  
PRODUCING LONDONBOULDERS  
CONTACT US FOR DETAILS**



**www.LondonBoulder.net**  
763-295-3122 • 800-450-3122





[illegible]

## Where Strength Meets Style

[www.LondonBoulder.net](http://www.LondonBoulder.net)

763-295-3122 • 800-450-3122





DISCLAIMER: The suggested design materials presented in this manual are for estimating tasks and reference only. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that a final, project-specific design is reviewed, approved and sealed by a registered Professional Engineer, based on actual soil conditions. It is the project owner's responsibility to ensure the adequacy of the designed LondonBoulder retaining wall incorporated into the overall project through a specification. The specification should include factors which affect the overall integrity of the retaining wall such as location, interaction with other project components, and engineering aspects including but not limited to site soil bearing capacity, global slope stability, presence of underground or surface water, etc. Specification of excavation, trenching or any other construction procedures and corresponding safety specifications are the responsibility of the installer, who shall adhere to sound industry practice and provide additional support during construction if needed. © 2010 LondonBoulder