

Allan Block MULTI WALL

Build Retaining Walls and Patio Walls Together - Seamlessly.



WALL
SOLUTIONS
from
ALLAN BLOCK



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Because Quality Matters

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Allan Block Multi Wall Color Options

Precision Antiqued



Gray Charcoal Tan



Cream Tan Brown



Tan Brown Charcoal



Tan Red Charcoal



Brown Beige Charcoal

Split Face Antiqued



Gray Charcoal Tan



Cream Tan Brown



Tan Brown Charcoal



Tan Red Charcoal



Brown Beige Charcoal

Colors shown here are for reference only. Visit local distributor for sample and to choose the best color for the project.



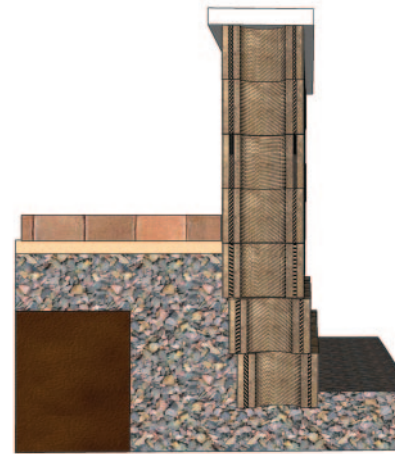
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Allan Block Multi Wall

Allan Block brings you another great product to Multiply the opportunities to transform your property. From enhancing your curb appeal by adding **Definition and Architectural** detail to welcome your guests, to creating that outdoor gathering space as you craft an Outdoor Living Room, the AB Multi Wall provides the form and function to make your vision a reality.

AB Multi Wall...

- Provides the ability to **build low height retaining walls** to capture more useful space in your yard. It also flows into **elegant patio seating walls and posts** to create your outdoor extension to your home with an architectural flair that ties your front entry to your castle.
- Is the most versatile product on the market with building stones that are uniquely configured to minimize or completely **eliminate unnecessary and unhealthy cutting** of our stone pieces.
- Offers **multiple sizes and shapes** and are easily positioned to create straight walls, curves, corners, pillars, stairs, fire pits, planters boxes, raised gardens, and top of wall castellation to follow the contours of your land.
- Has integrated **units that all work and lock together** to provide all of the benefits of using natural stone without the cost and environmental impact of cutting random stones to fit together.



See how easy it is to transform your yard today!

Allan Block Multi Wall

Go from a retaining wall to a two-sided patio wall seamlessly all with one multi-use system.

Corners

Use the built in corner blocks (A and D) to make a 90 corner.

Retaining Walls

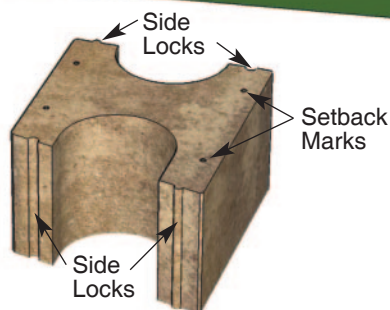
Easily stack up lower height retaining walls - up to 3 ft (0.9 m), or continue on to seamlessly blend into a raised patio wall. Use the setback markers on the top of the blocks during installation to create the proper setback.

Curves and Serpentine

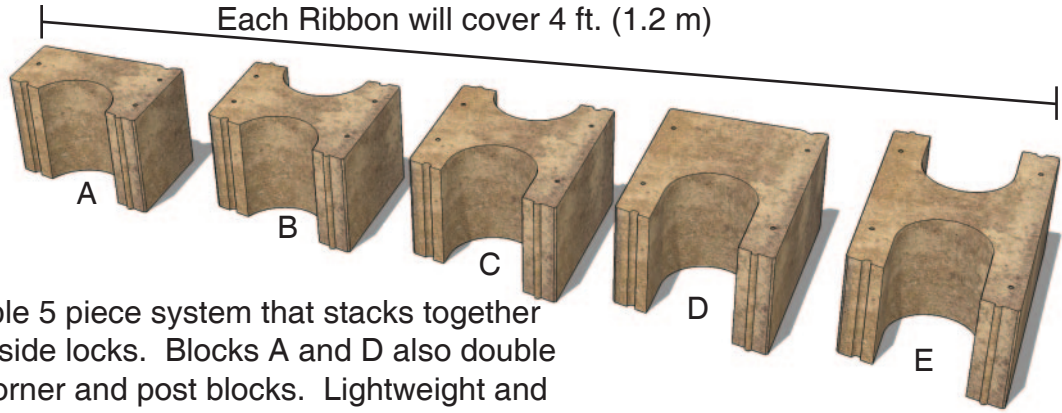
Using a pattern of two different block sizes, create curves to fit your need. Smaller block sizes - tighter curves, larger block sizes - larger curves. Some minor cutting needed on serpentine walls.



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AB Multi Wall is sold in a set of the 5 blocks, known as a Ribbon.
Each Ribbon will cover 4 ft. (1.2 m)



Simple 5 piece system that stacks together with side locks. Blocks A and D also double as corner and post blocks. Lightweight and easy to install.

Posts

End any project with a post for a dramatic feel, or create them as a stand alone element with lighting. Using the corner blocks, create posts easily in two sizes to compliment the landscape.

Straight Walls

Build straight walls by stacking the angles together or the straight sides together to engage the side locks. All blocks must have the direction of the angle the same for the side locks to work. Blocks can not be turned over during installation unless all blocks are turned over.

Two-Sided Patio Walls

Blend the blocks together to create custom patterns, with straight sections, curves or corners with ease. Create a functional, free-standing wall to enhance the outdoor space and add extra seating on the wall. Have the option to end walls with posts, vertical finished ends or with step downs.

Visualize the Plan



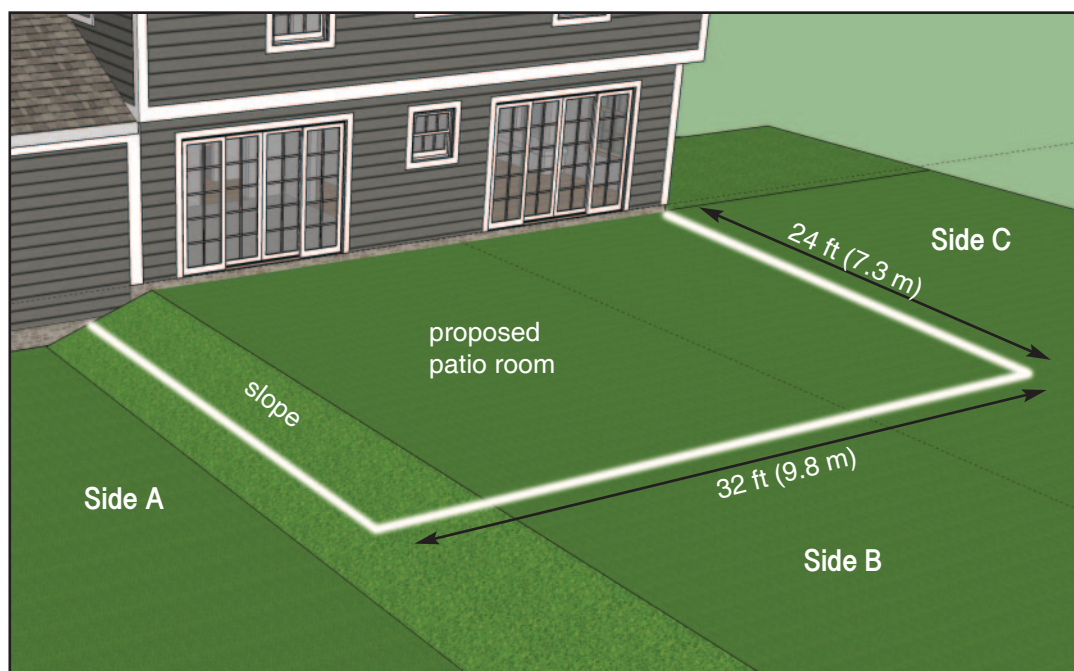
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Visualize how you want the outdoor living area to look and function.

Let's imagine **how you are going to get that extra outdoor living space** you are longing for. In the planning process we will need to look at where you want your outdoor living room, and how big it needs to be.

This drawing shows a plan view of the location of the proposed project area. Based on a door from the back of the house, we have a perfect location for an outdoor patio room.

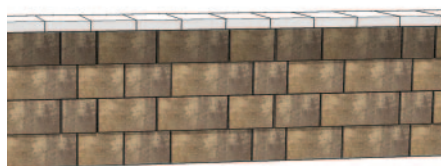
After deciding how the space will be used, we have determined that an area of 24 ft (7.3 m) out from the back of the house and 32 ft (9.8 m) along the back of the house would provide the space needed.



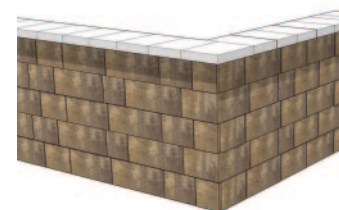
Now we know where the outdoor room will be and how big it is. What other decisions do we have to make?

The AB Multi Wall provides many options for how you will build this outdoor living space. Anyone can build an outdoor patio, but this room will create an environment that is more than having part of your backyard paved. This will be an outdoor room with walls that offer with style and function.

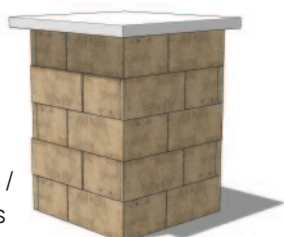
From a style perspective, you can configure the walls to be straight to follow the lines of your house and patio. You can easily **add corners** to square off your room or **add curves** to soften an area and add detail. To create openings and to **end walls** you can either finish the wall with smooth **vertical ends** or you can **add posts or pillars**.



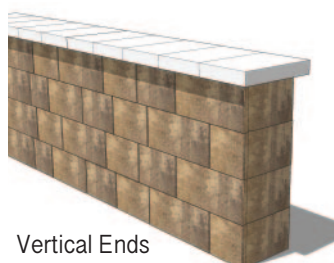
Straight Walls



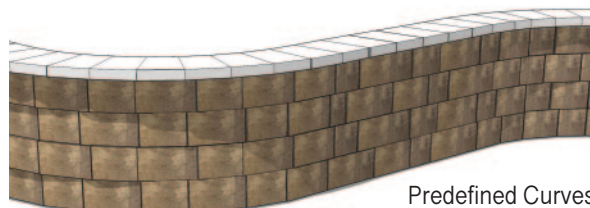
90° Corners



Posts / Pillars



Vertical Ends



Predefined Curves

As we move forward with the design part of your project we need to understand **how AB Multi Wall works and what is included.**

To start - the AB Multi Wall is produced and sold in Ribbons.

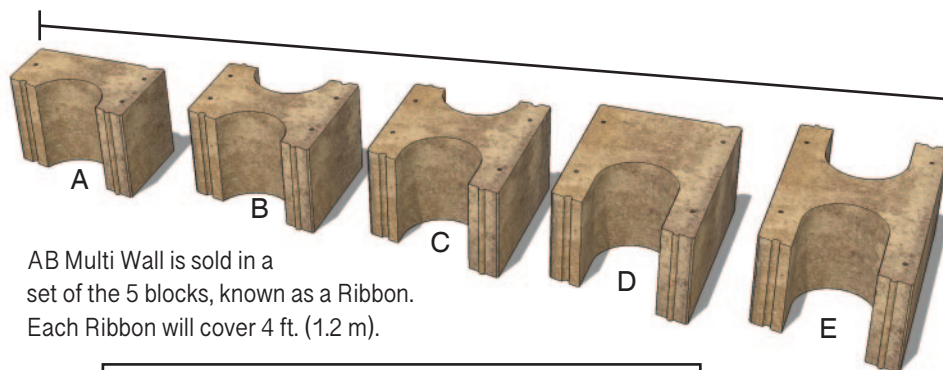
Each Ribbon has five units. For illustration purposes we label the units A, B, C, D, and E.

Each of these units are easily positioned to work together.

- Each unit is 6 in. (150 mm) tall and 9 in. (230 mm) deep with varying lengths.
- A complete Ribbon will yield 4 ft. (1.2 m) in length. When post / pillars are needed a Ribbon will then yield 3 ft (0.9 m) in length.
- Each unit is produced with side locks that lock the sides of the units together, providing additional stability for each course of block in a structure.
- Each unit is produced with Setback Marks to show during retaining wall installation, where to place the block to achieve the proper setback.

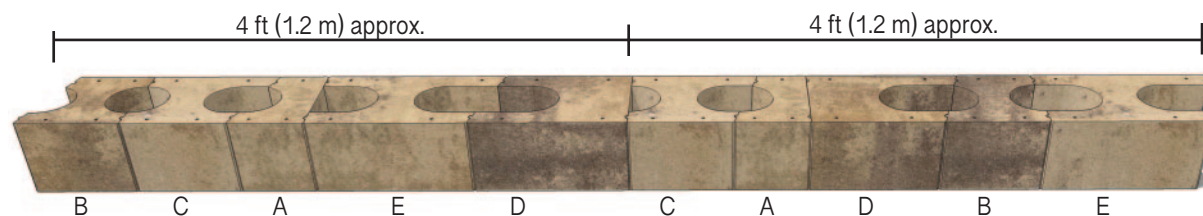
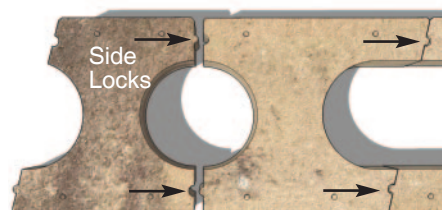
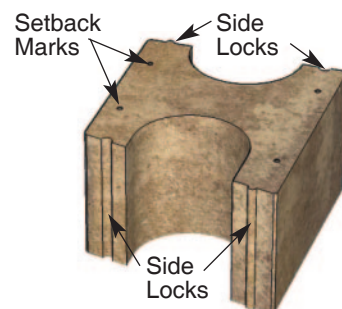
TIP: A wall panel that is 16 ft long x 1.5 ft tall (4.5 m x 0.5 m) with 1 post/pillar will use 16 ribbons of product with no extra block.

You can find an estimating chart later in this manual and an estimating tool on allanblock.com.



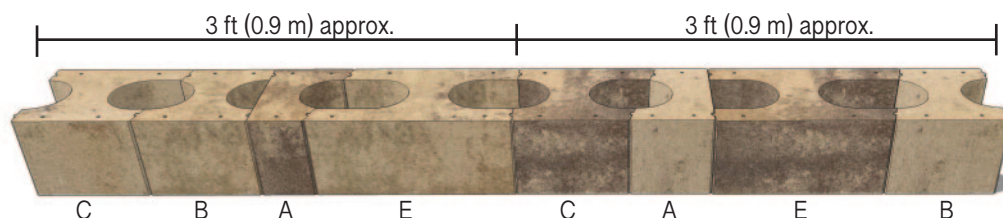
AB Multi Wall is sold in a set of the 5 blocks, known as a Ribbon.
Each Ribbon will cover 4 ft. (1.2 m).

See page 15 for an estimating chart and/or check out our estimating tool on allanblock.com.

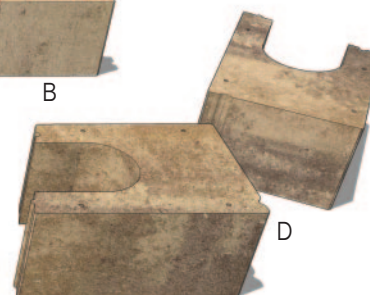


This shows two random patterns installed by Ribbons

We recommend that the AB Multi Wall System is installed by Ribbons and not installed randomly, this will help with consistency in how you use the product from the pallet, will limit left over blocks of all one size and will minimize the need for cutting.



This shows two random patterns installed by Ribbons with Unit D pulled out of the pattern when used for posts / pillars.

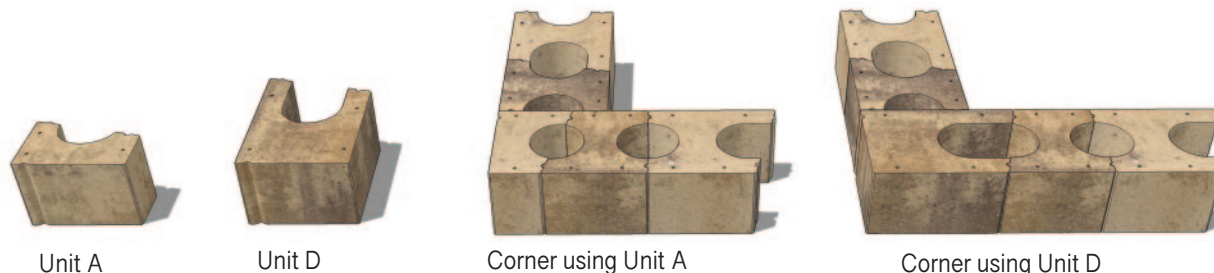


Visualize the Plan



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Units A and D are formed with one smooth flat end and can may be used for building corners or posts/pillars.

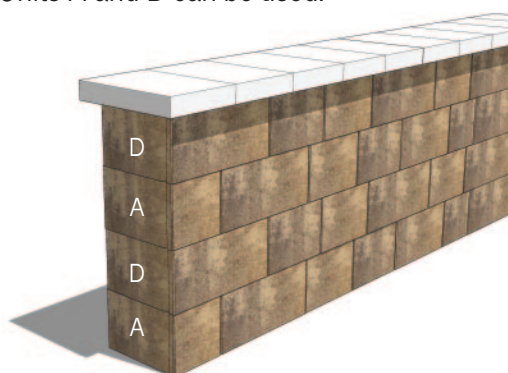


By sorting out the larger Unit D corner units as the project is being installed will allow post /pillars to be included in the layout that are built using 4 Unit D corner blocks per course. See the simple instructions found later in this manual. When Unit D is removed from the Ribbon, the remaining units yield approximately 3 ft. (0.9 m) of wall 6 in. (150 mm) tall.

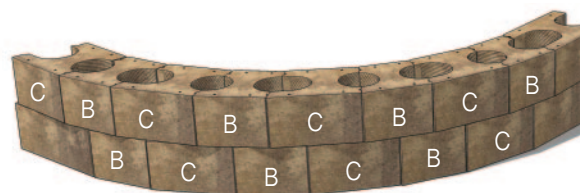
Post/Pillar using Unit D



When a vertical or a finished end is needed on the project the smooth flat ends of the Units A and D can be used.



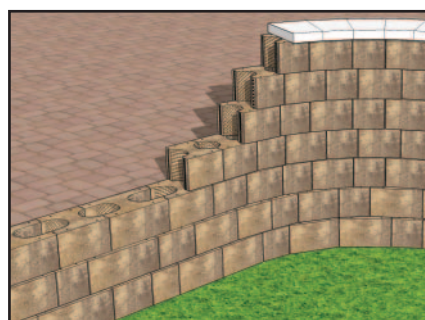
If curves are present in the layout, choose and install two block shapes to build the entire curve section. Depending on the two blocks shapes will determine the size of the radius. Some cutting may be necessary on every other course to ensure proper alignment.



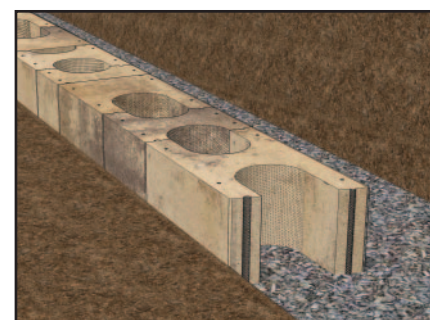
In the Build Section you will get tips on where to start to minimize cuts as you build your project. You will also find that you can build a free-standing patio wall with AB Multi Wall on an existing hard surface like a paver patio, on a retaining wall like Multi Wall or on a gravel base. On the example, Side A of the patio will start as an AB Multi Wall low height retaining wall and continue up with a double-sided patio seating wall on top of it. Side B and C will be double-sided patio seating walls and will be built on a compacted wall rock base. More details on using this product as a retaining wall are found later in this manual.



On existing surfaces like pavers



On top of a retaining wall- like AB Multi Wall



On a gravel base

Create the Design

Now that we know the size and location of your outdoor living space we need to think through the design elements that will make this both functional and practical.

Do we have grade changes to deal with resulting in retaining walls?

Where do we want openings, how many and how big?

When the wall changes directions how do you want that transition to look?

How do you make sure you have a solid foundation to build on?

When to Reinforce the Wall

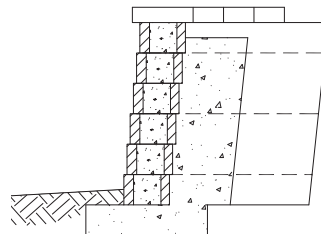
Under certain conditions, the block weight and setback alone do not provide enough structural support. Allan Block's Reinforcement Grid™ provides a simple solution by creating a solid structure with more resistance to soil pressure and surcharges.

AB Reinforcement Grid is bi-axial (strong in both directions) and can simply be installed by rolling it out along the wall on the appropriate courses.

When grid is needed, install on course 1, and then after every two courses until reaching the top of the wall.

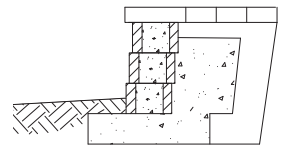
Reinforced Walls

Reinforced walls use layers of geogrid to combine the soil and block together to form a reinforced soil mass to keep up the soil behind them.



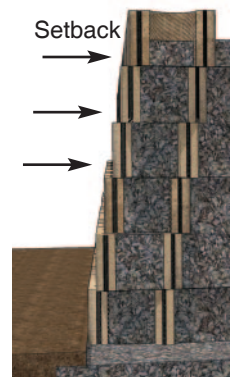
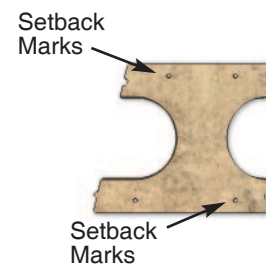
Gravity Walls

Gravity walls rely on their own weight and setback to hold up the soil behind them.



Setback

Using AB Multi Wall as a retaining wall will yield a 6° setback which is approx. 1.25 in. (30 mm) for every 1 ft. of wall height (305 mm). Use the Setback Marks on the top of the block to determine proper setback to the wall. By simply stacking the course above so you can just see the Setback Marks will result in the 6° nominal setback.



Surcharge

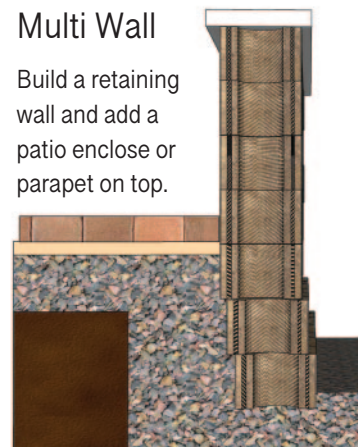
A surcharge is a load that is being held up by a retaining wall. This system is designed to be used with only the surcharge of a residential patio wall above (50 psf (3 kPa)). Please refer to the other AB Collection of products with driveways or slopes above the wall are encountered.

Retaining Walls and Patio Walls used Together Seamlessly

AB Multi Wall performs perfectly when used as a retaining wall and a patio wall. Using the same system for both applications allows for a seamless transition with the same color and style.

Multi Wall

Build a retaining wall and add a patio enclose or parapet on top.

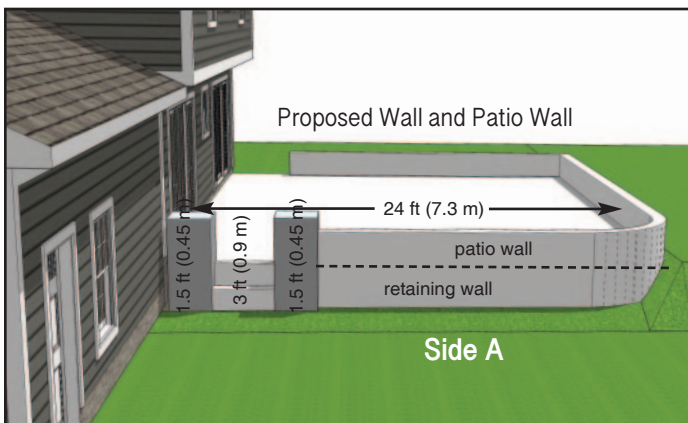
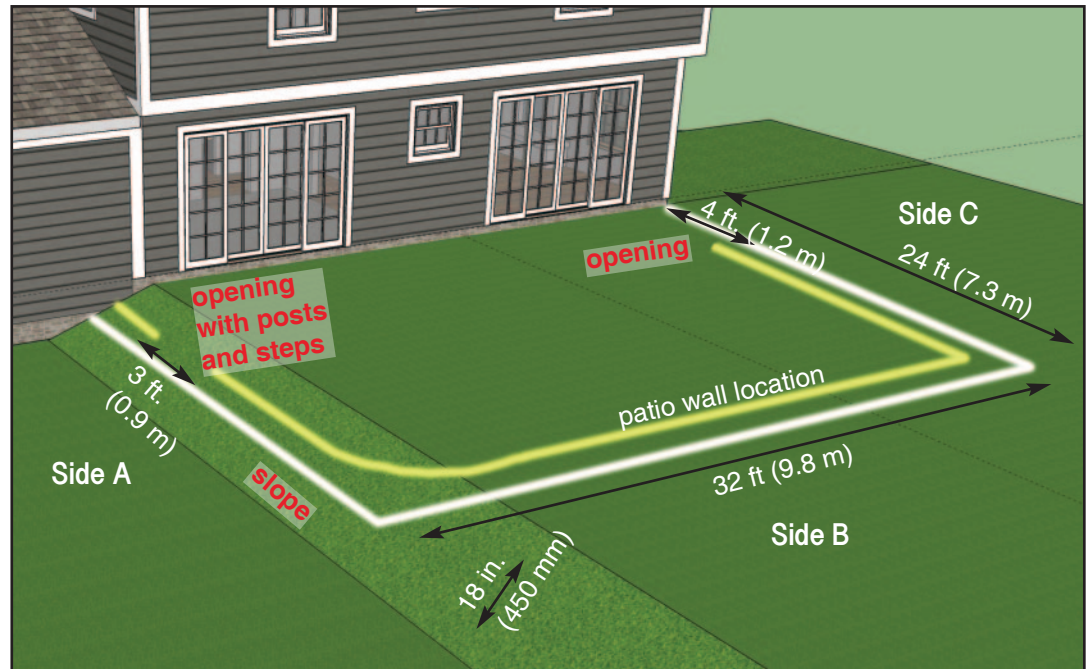


Create the Design



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On our example, Side A and C are approximately 24 ft. (7.3 m) in length and Side B is 32 ft. (9.8 m) in length.



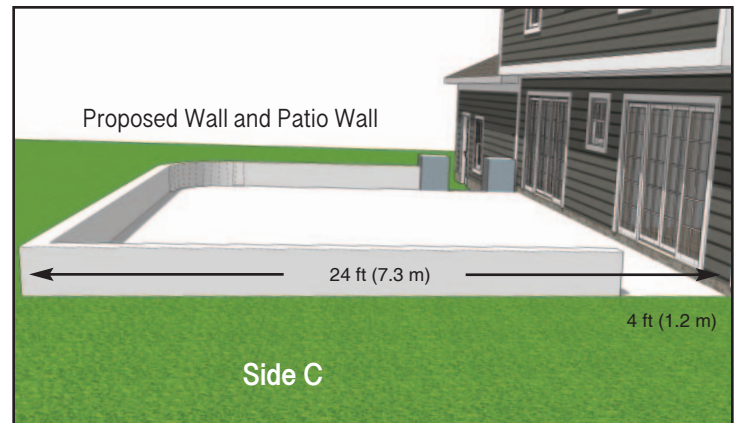
Side A has a slope that creates an 18 in. drop (450 mm) in the yard elevation so a retaining wall will be needed to level off the space. There is a curve to transition to Side B and where we will be transitioning from a retaining wall to a simple double-sided patio wall built on a wall rock base.

And finally an opening for an entrance where steps will be needed. Since this will be the primary entrance for people entering from the yard we have determined that we want a set of posts/pillars on each side of the steps and we want the opening to be 3 ft. (0.9 m) wide.



Side B is approximately 32 ft. long (9.8 m) and will be straight with a curve at the intersection with Side A. We have determined that we will build a 90° corner to maximize our outdoor space where Sides B and C join together. More details are contained in this manual on building straight walls, corners and curves.

Side C will have an opening and we will create this by shortening it from the 24 ft. (7.3 m) long to approximately 20 ft. (6 m). We are going to end this part of the wall with a simple vertical end. The AB Multi Wall makes it easy to build corners and vertical ends without any cutting. More construction details to follow.

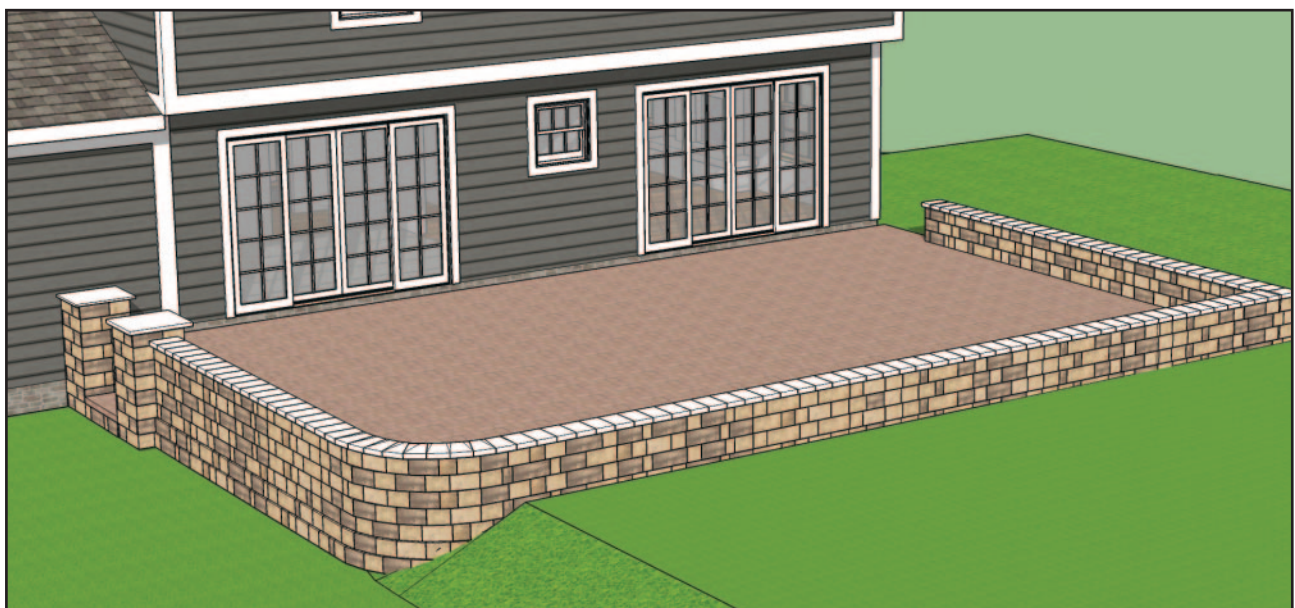


Now that we have our design in hand let's walk through how we can estimate the number of blocks required. We have decided that we will be building a paver patio on the inside of the AB Multi Wall patio wall, therefore we will go with four courses of patio wall and a cap. This will yield a seating wall approximately 24 in. (600 mm) tall. We started off with Side A and C at 24 ft. (7.3 m) and Side B at 32 ft. (9.8 m).

First, we need to see how many feet of wall we have on this project after we remove openings. **On Side A** we have a base retaining wall that we determined would be 30 ft. (9.1 m) long by 2 ft. (600 mm) tall, that includes the curve. The retaining wall will be interrupted by two – 1.5 ft. (475 mm) square post/pillars. Therefore, you can reduce the length by approximately 3 ft. (0.9 m) (1.5 ft. x 2 = 3 ft.), yielding 27 ft. (8.2 m). Side A also has a four course tall patio wall that is 24 ft. long that is also interrupted by the 3 ft. (0.9 m) opening and the 2 post/pillars totaling another 3 ft. (0.9 m), resulting in 18 ft. (5.5 m). **Side A totals** are 45 ft. (13.7 m) in length and 2 ft. (600 mm) tall - which is 27 ft. (8.2 m) plus 18 ft. (5.5 m). We also need 2 post/pillars which are 4.5 ft. (1.4 m) tall.

Side B and Side C are simple. **Side B** is 32 ft. (9.8 m) in length and **Side C** is approx. 20 ft. (6 m) in length, accounting for the opening at the end of the wall, and all 2 ft. (600 mm) tall.

Adding these all together we have **Side A** - 45 ft. (13.7 m) plus **Side B** - 32 ft. (5.5 m) plus **Side C** – 20 ft. (6 m). Totaling 97 ft. (29.6 m) of wall length, 2 ft. (600 mm) tall. We also need 2 post/pillars 4.5 ft (1.4 m) tall. Using the AB Multi Wall Calculator we come up with needing 115 Ribbons of material required.

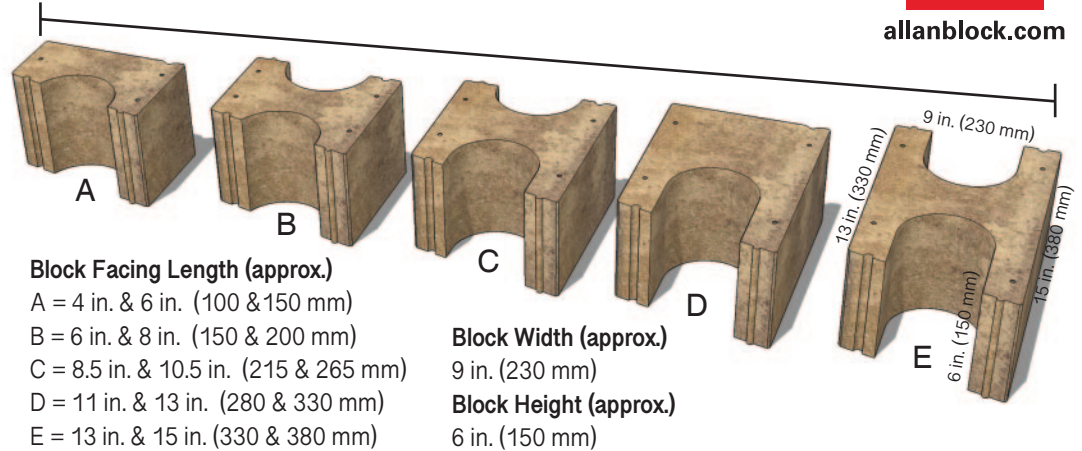


Building the Project



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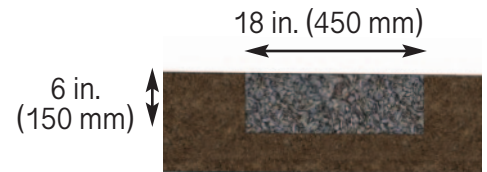
AB Multi Wall can be used to build free-standing two-sided patio walls and lower height retaining walls. This Build Section will show both installations separately with notes and tips on how to also build seamlessly together.



Understanding the system and where to start is key to simplifying the building process. Starting at the corners, vertical ends and/or the lowest elevation of the wall and building to the next element using the built in natural lengths of the Ribbons, will simplify the project by minimizing waste and the need to make or completely eliminate cuts.

Patio Walls - Panels

Patio Seating Wall Foundations: When installing on soil, the base foundation should be 18 in. (450 mm) wide by 6 in. (150 mm) deep the length of the wall that is filled with wall rock, leveled and compacted.

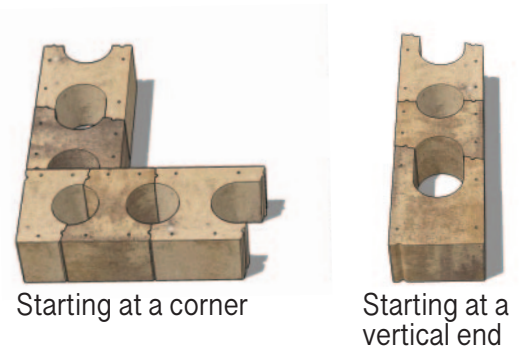


Step 1: Determine Location

Start on an existing surface or a prepared foundation.

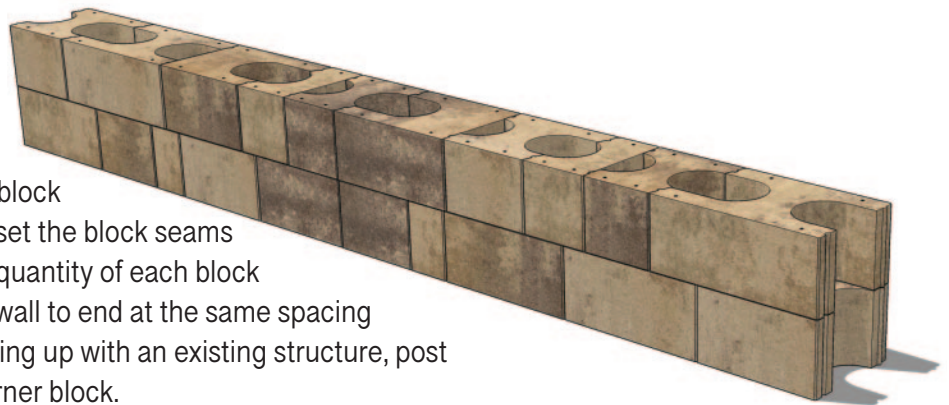
Step 2: Install First Course

Using a combination of the 5 block shapes, place one of the corner blocks (if applicable) to start at a corner or vertical end of the wall layout to build the wall panel. Matching the side locks of the straight ends together and the angled ends together to build a straight section. If posts will be in the project, set the appropriately sized corner blocks aside to use for the posts locations.



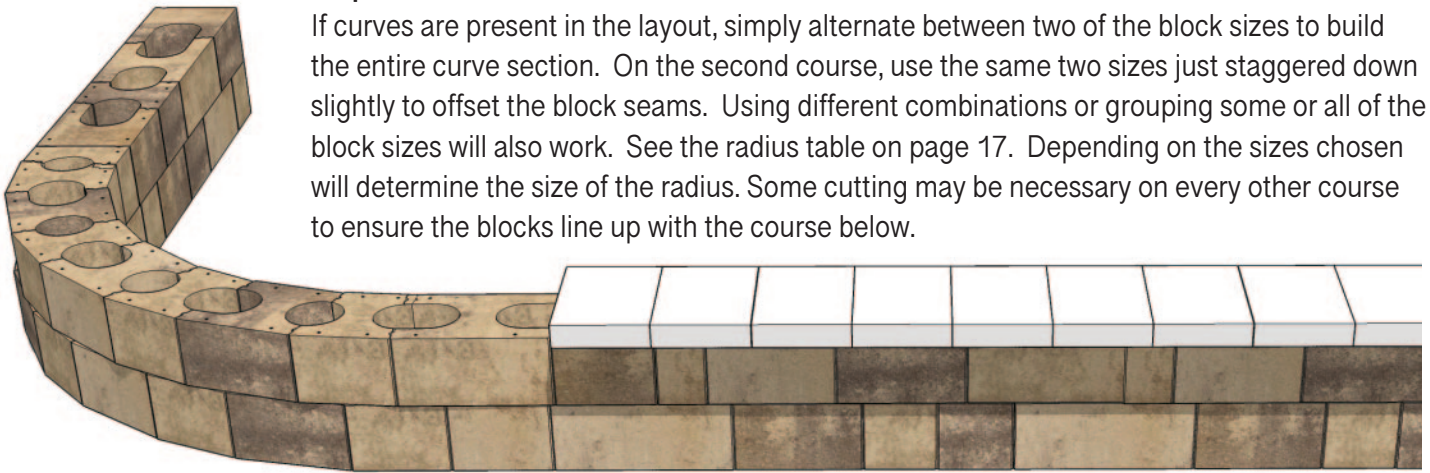
Step 3: Additional Courses

Install additional courses by stacking the block directly on top of the course below in the pattern chosen, rotating through the 5 block shapes per Ribbon. Install the blocks to offset the block seams from the course below. By using the same quantity of each block shape from the course below will allow the wall to end at the same spacing and minimize cutting. This is handy if meeting up with an existing structure, post location or creating a vertical end with a corner block.



Step 4: Curves

If curves are present in the layout, simply alternate between two of the block sizes to build the entire curve section. On the second course, use the same two sizes just staggered down slightly to offset the block seams. Using different combinations or grouping some or all of the block sizes will also work. See the radius table on page 17. Depending on the sizes chosen will determine the size of the radius. Some cutting may be necessary on every other course to ensure the blocks line up with the course below.

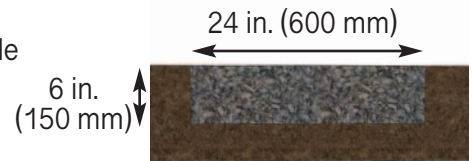


Step 5: Finishing the Wall

Select your desired capping material for the wall panels. Pavers, natural stone, precast caps are several types that will work for capping the wall panel. We recommend gluing the cap material down using a flexible concrete grade adhesive to provide added stability for both posts and walls and if the wall will be used as a seating wall. Blocks used within the wall panel or post may be glued together, to create a more rigid total wall assembly. (optional)

Patio Walls - Posts

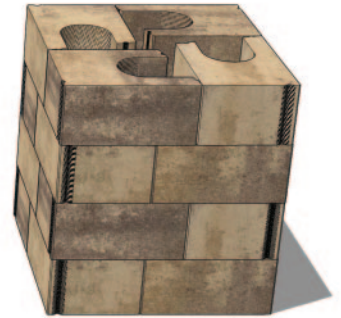
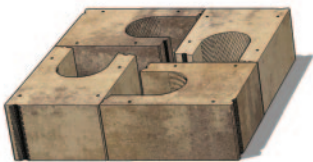
Posts: When installing on soil, the post foundation should be 24 in. (600 mm) wide by 6 in. (150 mm) deep, filled with crushed rock, leveled and compacted.



Step 1: Determine Location

Start on an existing surface or a prepared foundation.

Step 2: Install First Course: Posts are easily constructed by placing the blocks with the long sides facing out.



Step 3: Additional Courses: On additional courses, turn the corner blocks over to reverse the direction and to establish a running bond pattern. Units should be glued together to achieve a secure and solid post structure.

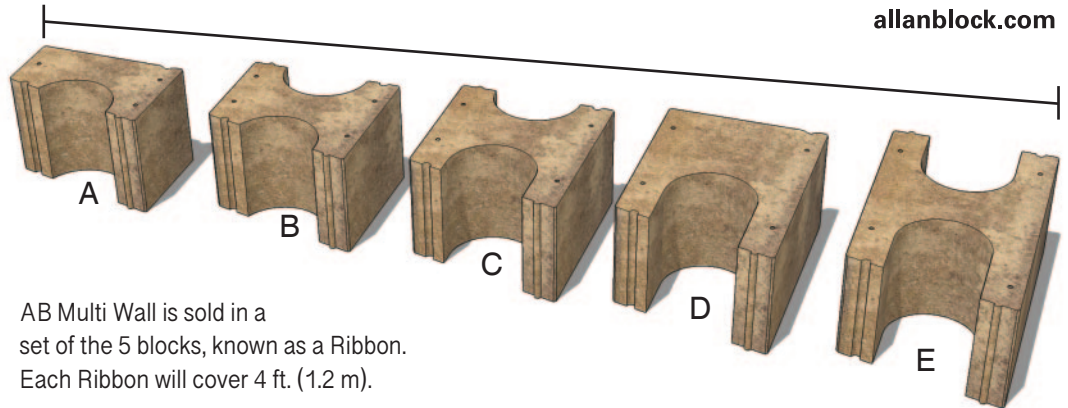
Step 4: Finishing Select your desired capping material for the posts. Natural stone, precast caps, or AB Courtyard caps are an option that will work to cap the posts. We recommend gluing the cap material down to provide added stability. Secure in place with a bead of flexible concrete grade adhesive. Check with your local distributor for options.

Building the Project



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AB Multi Wall can be used to build free-standing two-sided patio walls and lower height retaining walls. This Build Section will show both installations separately with notes and tips on how to also build seamlessly together.

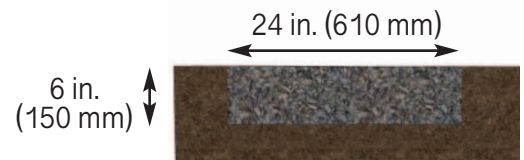


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Understanding the system and where to start is key to simplifying the building process. Starting at the corners, vertical ends and/or the lowest elevation of the wall and building to the next element using the built in natural lengths of the Ribbons, will simplify the project by minimizing waste and the need to make or completely eliminate cuts.

Retaining Walls

Wall Foundation: The base trench should be 24 in. (610 mm) wide by 6 in. (150 mm) deep the length of the wall, filled with wall rock that is leveled and compacted.



Step 1: Determine and Prepare Trench

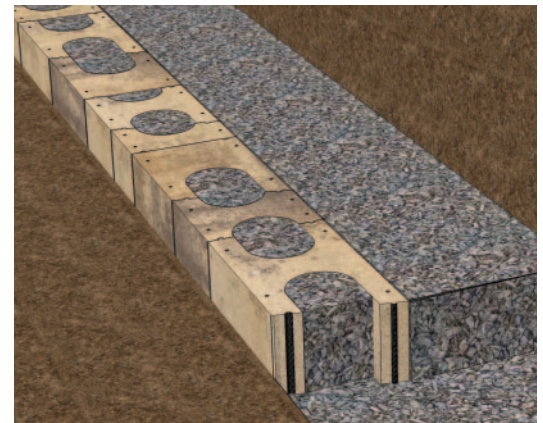
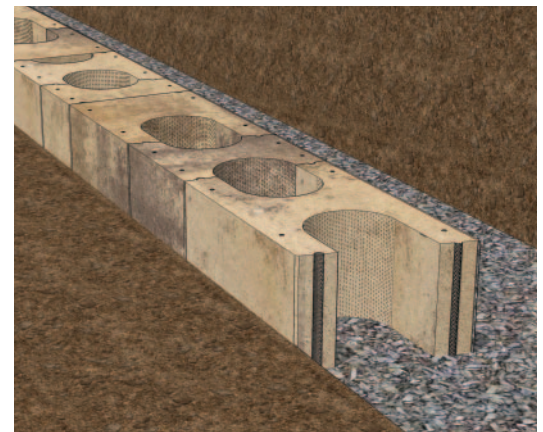
Mark out the location of the retaining wall. Starting at the lowest elevation, excavate the area's surface vegetation to accommodate the base trench. If geogrid is needed, excavate to allow the design length of the geogrid. Compact trench, fill with a minimum of 6 in. (180 mm) of wall rock, compact and level. Soils at the bottom of the base trench must be firm and solid, otherwise, they need to be removed and replaced with a granular material.

Step 2: Install First Course

Using a combination of the 5 block shapes, start building the wall at the lowest elevation. Place the blocks so the front of the blocks are together. Engaging both side locks of the blocks are not required when building a retaining wall. Check each block for level and alignment as it is installed. Verify the proper position of all the AB Multi Wall blocks by using a string line or sighting down the wall.

Step 3: Backfill and Compact

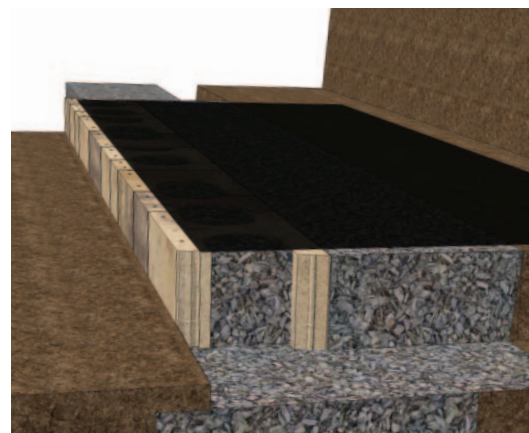
Fill in the area in front of the block with on-site soils to keep the base course from shifting. Fill the hollow cores and 12 in. (300 mm) behind the block with wall rock to the height of the block. Use approved onsite soils



to backfill behind the wall rock. Use a plate compactor to consolidate the wall rock directly behind the block then compact in a path parallel to the wall, working from the back of the block to the back of the excavated area with a minimum of 2 passes. Check the for level and adjust as necessary. Every course after the first course requires compaction starting on the block.

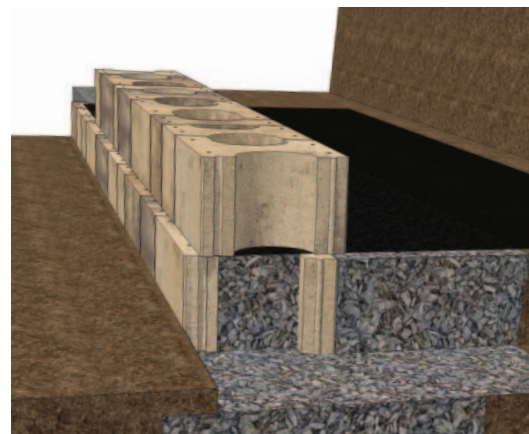
Step 4: Geogrid Installation (when needed)

When the base course is complete, begin installing the first layer of AB Reinforcement Grid by placing the edge of the geogrid in the middle of the block and rolling it out along the wall. Refer to your approved plans for exact size and location.



Step 5: Additional Courses

Stack the next course of blocks by the Ribbon pattern chosen so that the vertical seams are offset from the blocks below and they are aligned with the set-back marks on the top of the blocks. Blocks may be adjusted slightly to form straight lines or smooth flowing curves. If geogrid was installed, pull on the back of the geogrid to remove any slack and wrinkle-free. Never drive or compact directly on the geogrid. Check for level and adjust as necessary. Fill the hollow cores and 12 in. (300 mm) behind the block with wall rock to the height of the block. Use infill or approved on-site soils to backfill behind the wall rock. From the 2nd course and above use a plate compactor to compact directly on the blocks as well as the area behind the blocks. Compact in lifts of 6 in. (150 mm), the height of the block. Repeating these steps, complete the wall to the desired height.

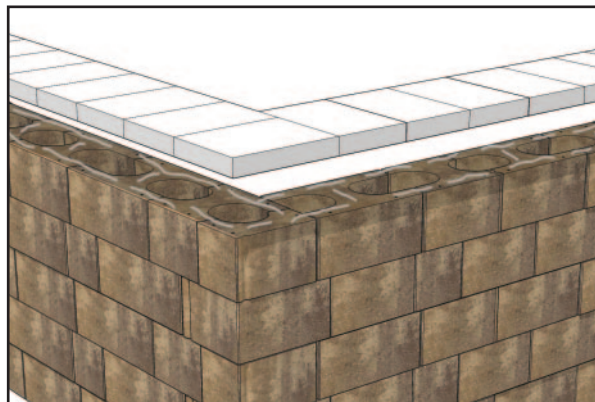
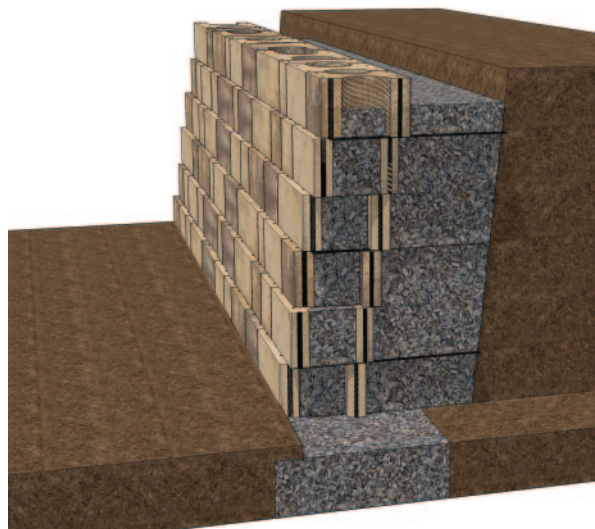


Note: See ASTM C 1372 Standard Specifications for Segmental Retaining Wall Units for more information.

Step 6: Finishing the Wall

Select your desired capping material for the retaining wall. We recommend you secure the capping material in place with a bead of flexible concrete grade adhesive. Pavers, natural stone, precast caps are several types that will work for capping. Check with your local distributor for options.

Note: To obtain maximum stability units should be glued together with a construction grade flexible adhesive. The AB Multi Wall units are configured with side locks to tie the adjacent units together. Glue is only required between the top and bottom of the units where desired additional stability is required.



Job Site Considerations



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Always Build on Solid Ground

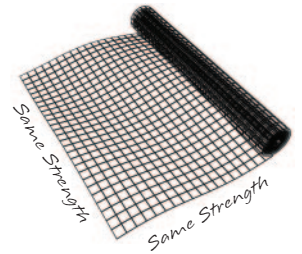
Wall Rock

We recommend you use a clean, granular rock underneath the base course to create a firm foundation for our project. Good drainage and compaction will add to the quality and performance of the finished wall. We refer to the material used for the base, within the block cores and behind the block as "Wall Rock". This is a gravel in varying sizes, ideally from 0.25 in. to 1.5 in. (6 to 38 mm), of angular or smooth compactible aggregates with no sands, silts or clay material that would limit the free draining nature of the aggregates.



Geogrid

AB Reinforcement Grid is biaxial which means it has the same strength in both directions and can be simply rolled out along the wall. It is available in 3 ft. and 4 ft. rolls and is 50 ft. long (0.9 m and 1.2 m by 15 m) and is best used for residential walls under 6 ft. (1.8 m) tall as outlined in the table to the right.



Match your wall to the conditions in the Soil Reinforcement Chart to find which width and the number of layers of AB Reinforcement Grid you will need.

Compaction

Proper placement and compaction of the infill soils are critical. The most important step in getting proper compaction is the placement of the soil in "lifts" or courses. Compacting in lifts of 6 in. (150 mm) or less - 1 course - will facilitate quality compaction. Always backfill and compact after each course of block is placed.



Only walk behind plate compaction equipment is allowed within the consolidation zone, which runs from the back of the block back 3 ft (0.9 m) into the infill soil.

Cutting Blocks

SAFETY FIRST: Always wear safety glasses when splitting or cutting concrete retaining wall blocks. A dust mask is recommended when cutting blocks.

Use a masonry saw with a diamond cutting blade or a metal chop saw with a dry cutting diamond blade.

Exposure to silica dust must be accounted for when cutting concrete blocks. The use of wet saws, dust collectors, respirators or other protective equipment must be used to comply with the OSHA requirement.

Tools and Equipment

There are a variety of tools that will be needed with building a retaining or patio wall. Make sure you have what you need prior to starting.

Safety glasses, gloves, dust mask, ear/eye protection, knee pads, 4' level, level, tape measure, string line, hand tamper, dead blow hammer, shims, broom, round and square shovel.

POWER TOOLS Plate compactor, concrete saw with a diamond blade.

Estimating the Project

After planning your project you will next need to determine quantities. Each Ribbon of AB Multi Wall will cover approximately 4 linear ft (1.2 m) in length at a height of 6 in (150 mm). Use the estimating chart or the AB Multi Wall Calculator to determine how many ribbons of material will be required.

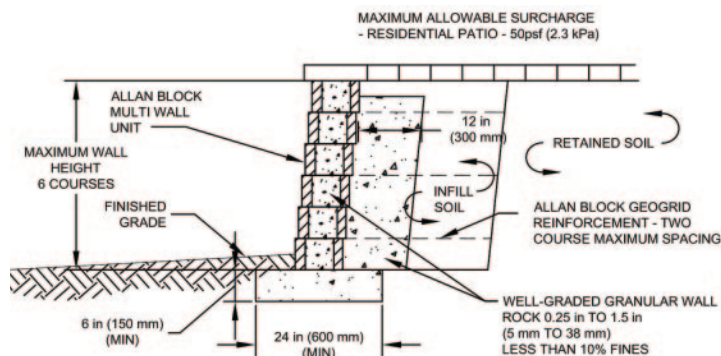
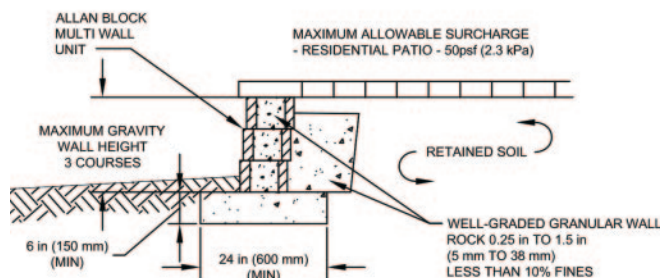
If you will be constructing posts, you will remove the required number of large corner block from the Ribbons and the remaining four units will yield 3 linear ft (0.9 m) in length at a height of 6 in (150 mm). Use the estimating chart or the AB Multi Wall Calculator to determine how many Ribbons of material will be required.

Maximum Wall Heights

The maximum wall height for retaining soil with reinforcement is 3 ft (0.9 m) tall - 6 courses with a cap.

Estimating Chart for the AB Multi Wall in Ribbons of product required

Wall Height in courses. Each course is 6 in. (150 mm) tall	Wall Length in ft (m)					
	4 (1.2)	8 (2.4)	12 (3.7)	16 (4.9)	20 (6.1)	24 (7.3)
6 in. (150 mm)	1	2	3	4	5	6
12 in. (300 mm)	2	4	6	8	10	12
18 in. (450 mm)	3	6	9	12	15	18
24 in. (600 mm)	4	8	12	16	20	24
30 in. (750 mm)	5	10	15	20	25	30
36 in. (900 mm)	6	12	18	24	30	36



Soil Reinforcement Chart for AB Multi Wall

Wall Height	Grid on Course #
2 courses	No Grid
3 courses	No Grid
4 courses	Grid on course 1 and 3
5 courses	Grid on course 1 and 3
6 courses	Grid on course 1, 3 and 5

Table based on 50 psf (3 kPa) surcharge load and clay soils.

- Gravity walls are defined as walls that support the soils behind by only using their own weight. AB Multi Wall is designed to have a maximum gravity wall height of 3 courses. See chart above.
- A surcharge is defined as any load above the wall that the wall needs to support. AB Multi Wall design to support surcharges for a residential patio loading. AB Multi Wall is NOT designed to support larger surcharges or slopes above. If your wall needs to support larger surcharges such as residential driveways, roadways or sloping soil above, see allanblock.com for other Allan Block products designed to support larger surcharges.
- AB Multi Wall is designed to have a maximum geogrid reinforced wall height of 6 courses. See chart at left.
- All wall heights listed in the chart above are based on Clay soils having an internal friction angle (internal strength) of not less than 27°.
- All wall heights listed in the chart above assume the installation of a minimum of 12 in. (300 mm) wall rock behind the block and within the hollow cores of each block.
- Allan Block recommends using a high quality exterior grade adhesive to glue all courses together during construction.

Allan Block Multi Wall

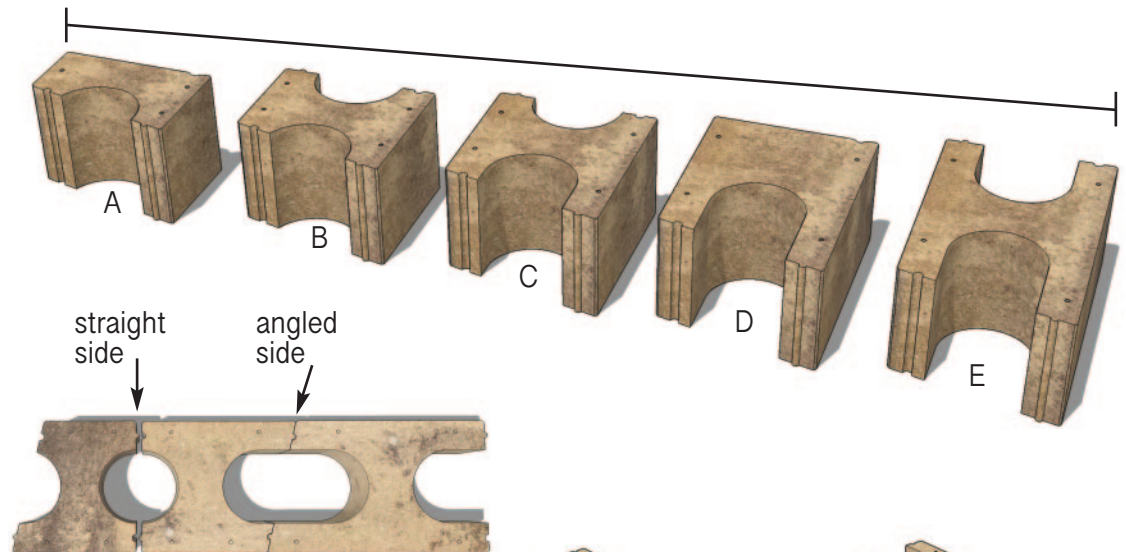


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AB Multi Wall is a 5 piece system that stacks together with side locks. Lightweight and easy to install, with blocks A and D doubling as corner and post blocks.

Ribbons

AB Multi Wall is sold in a set of the 5 blocks, known as a Ribbon. Each Ribbon will cover 4 ft. (1.2 m).

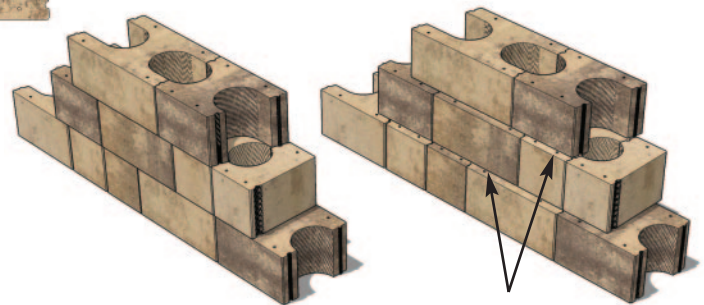


Straight Walls

Each block has a straight and an angle side. By matching the straight sides together and the angled sides together you will build a straight wall.

The straight sides of the units can be used to start or end a wall against a solid surface, where the end is not visible, like a post or existing structure.

Tip - By using the same amount of each unit per course, you may eliminate the need for cutting as each course will be the same length.

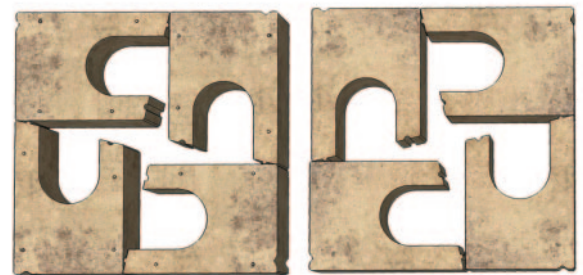
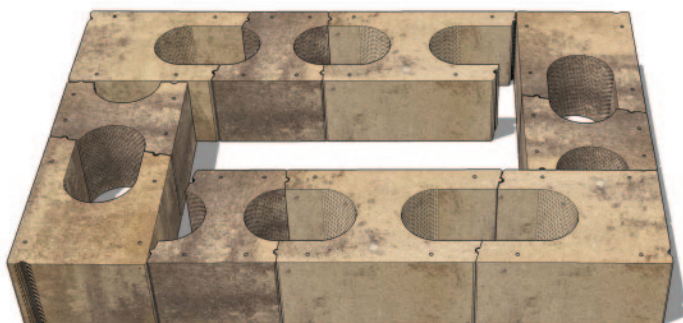


When building patio walls, stack the blocks direction on top of the course below.

When building retaining walls, stack the blocks to line up with the setback marks.

Posts

Use 4 blocks (blocks A or D) to create a course of a post. Every other course the blocks will need to be placed upside down to ensure the blocks overlap the course below.



1st course block D

2nd course block D

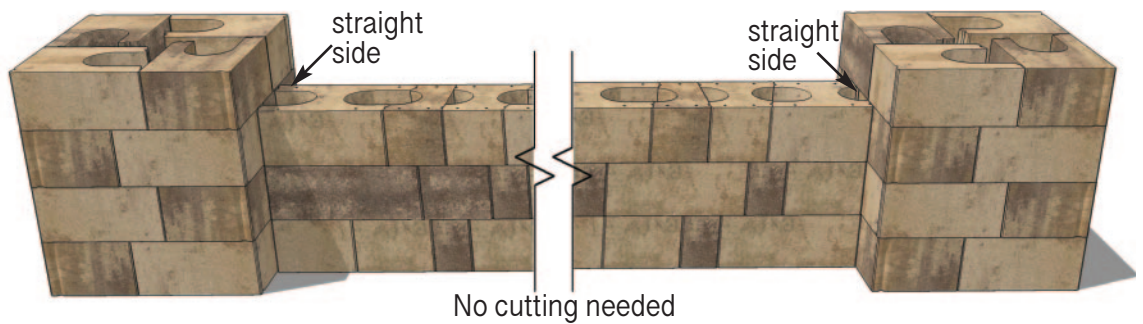
Creating planters, fire pits or ponds is as easy as adding blocks in between the corners units of the "post" to achieve the desired size.

Walls and Posts

Creating a seating wall between two posts is very simple provided you follow these few simple rules. First always start by building one post in your preferred location.

Next build your wall

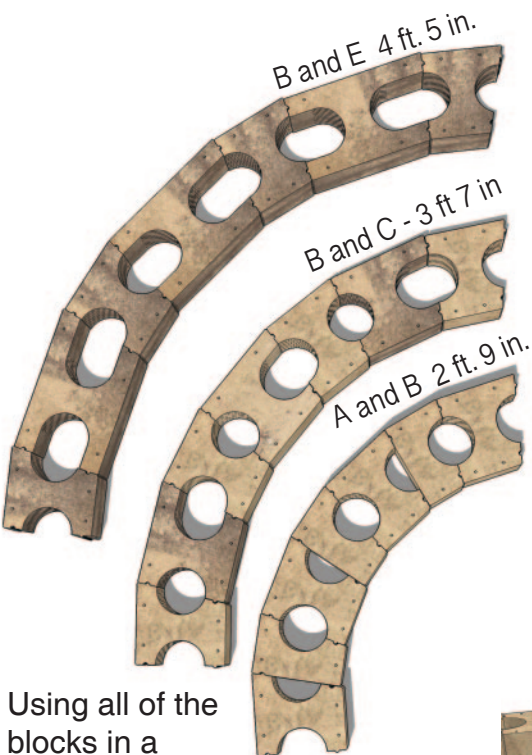
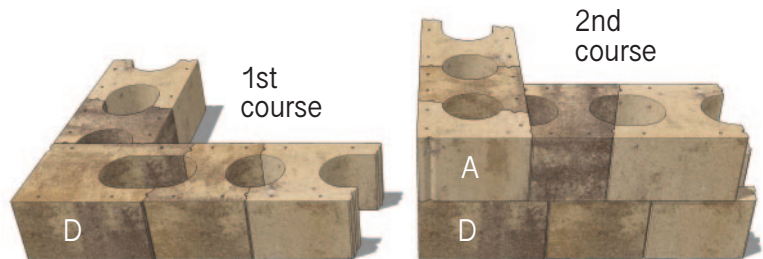
from the post to the general area where you will want your next post. By ending your wall panel with a block that has a straight end, you eliminate any cutting on that course. Using the same combination of units on each course in a different order, you end up with a wall that locks together that does not require cutting.



TIP: A wall panel that is 16 ft long x 1.5 ft tall (4.5 m x 0.5 m) with 1 post/pillar will use 16 Ribbons of product with no extra block.

Corners

Corner units can be used to build 90° corners, regular wall construction by integrating them in with the rest of the block, build vertical ends, or used to build posts. You can easily create a functional 90° corner by alternating the different corner units used on each subsequent course locking the wall corner together. When building with corners always start at the corner and build in both direction to your next element or transition.



Using all of the blocks in a Ribbon is a 5 ft radius.

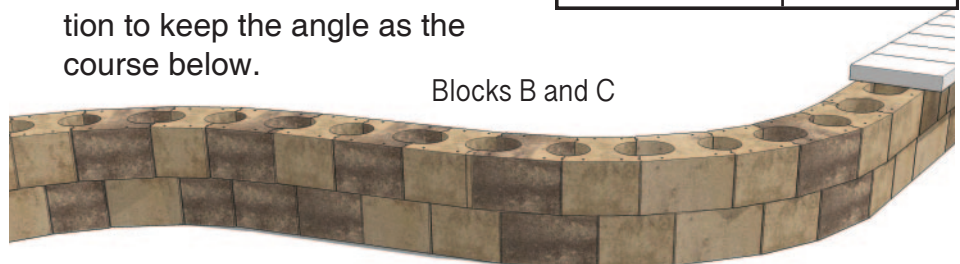
Curves

The simplest way to build a curve is to take any two block shapes and alternate between them on each course to build your curve. You will see we have a basic chart that gives you a guide of what size radius you can build with each different combination.

Serpentine walls are also possible to build, but on at least every other course you will need to cut at least one block in the transition to keep the angle as the course below.

Radius Chart (approx.)

Blocks used	Radius
A and B	2 ft 9 in
A and C	3 ft 6 in.
A and D	3 ft 5.5 in
A and E	3 ft 11.5 in
B and C	3 ft 7 in
B and D	3 ft 11 in
B and E	4 ft 5 in
C and D	4 ft 3 in
C and E	4 ft 10 in
D and E	5 ft 3 in.
B, C and E	4 ft 3 in
A, B, C and E	3 ft 9 in
All blocks	5 ft



Blocks B and C

The information and product applications illustrated in this manual have been carefully compiled by the Allan Block Corporation and, to the best of our knowledge, accurately represent Allan Block product use. Final determination of the suitability of any information or material for the use contemplated and its manner of use is the sole responsibility of the user.

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421 Crystal Way
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