

installation guide

tools needed for your project

- Rubber mallet
- Spirit level
- String line
- Shovel
- Mechanical vibrating plate (Whacker)

1 Preparing the base



Excavate a trench 200mm (8 inches) deep and 400mm (16 inches) wide. Fill trench with well graded angular gravel and compact. This should allow half of the base course to be below soil level.

2 Starting the Wall with the base course



Using standard units, bed the first course into 10-15mm of compacted sand or mortar (1:5 mix). This will make your job of levelling the first course easier which is particularly important. When positioning units use a rubber mallet and tap them into place ensuring

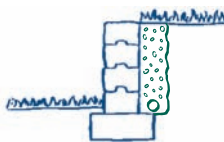
they are level from front to back and left to right. As you place each new unit ensure that it is level to the previous one and that there are no gaps between them. On long straight sections the string line will assist.

3 Continuing the Wall



Before continuing the next course brush the top of the first course to remove any soil or debris. Place the next row of standard units in a running bond pattern so the middle of one unit is above the joint between adjacent blocks below. Never align joints vertically.

4 Finishing Wall



To finish the wall use top units for the last course. Apply a line of masonry adhesive in front and behind the tongue of the course directly below the final course.

Note: Any wall 4-5 courses high will also require a 200mm layer of free draining stone aggregate (>10mm) behind the wall. This should be encapsulated in geo-textile with a 90mm drain at the walls base behind the bottom course.

Stackstone® notes

Colour Variation

Due to the changes in raw material, variations in colour do occur. When ordering your product, order all elements of your project together to reduce the possibility of colour variation. We do not guarantee different batches will be the same colour.

Efflorescence

Efflorescence (a crystalline salt deposit) is a natural occurrence in masonry products. Efflorescence does not effect the structural integrity or strength of the product. Efflorescence will usually diminish and disappear in the course of time as the product is exposed to the elements. No responsibility will be accepted for the occurrence of efflorescence.

Delivery

When placing your order please confirm delivery zone pricing and minimum free delivery quantities applicable to your area. Our standard delivery is to nature strip. Maximum unloading time for deliveries is half an hour.

Claims

Claims must be reported within 48 hours of delivery. No claims will be accepted once product has been installed. Please contact the store where goods were purchased to report any concerns regarding product delivery or quality. We do not accept claims for lost time due to product delivery or quality.

ECS MASONRY
Erosion Control Systems Pty Ltd

www.ecsmasonry.com.au

For technical assistance please call

1 300 650 195

your stockist

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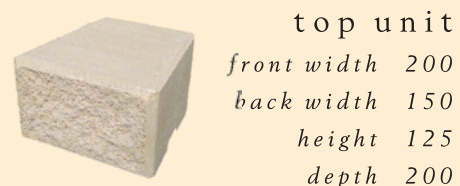
Stackstone®

The quality small garden wall

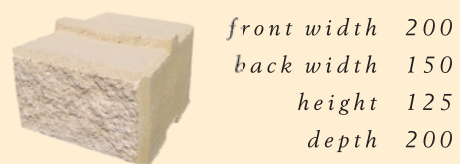


STACKSTONE

product range



top unit
front width 200
back width 150
height 125
depth 200



standard unit
front width 200
back width 150
height 125
depth 200



right corner
(shown with splitting groove)
width 285
height 125
depth 200



left corner
(shown without splitting groove)
width 285
height 125
depth 200



step tread
width 440
height 65
depth 320

	approx weight	no / pallet
top unit	9.7kg	180
standard unit	9.7kg	180
right corner	14kg	60
left corner	14kg	60
step tread	16kg	84

Maximum Height of wall
4 Courses (500mm)

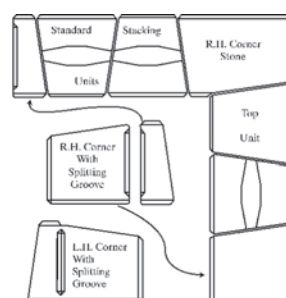
5.7 units to a linear metre

construction information

Cornerstones

Long Cornerstones are a simple way to give your wall 90° internal and external, rock-faced corners. The unit is bevelled on the top of all split faces, and the cornerstones are alternated left or right for each row.

Some cornerstones have a splitting groove, these are not used on the top course. However, this block can be split to yield two smaller units which give a vertical split end to a wall.



Solid/Semi-Solid Straight Walls

Solid Wall

To construct a solid wall, the larger faces of adjacent units should be aligned on opposite sides of the wall. This creates a straight wall with a continuous stone face on both sides. (Approx 46 units/m²)



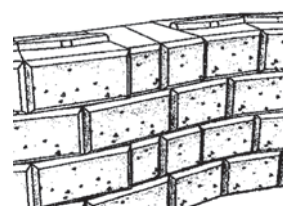
Semi-Solid Wall

A semi-solid wall is constructed by aligning the larger faces of all units on the visible side of the wall. A semi-solid wall may be necessary for some curved walls. It can be also used for straight walls. (Approx 40 units/m²)



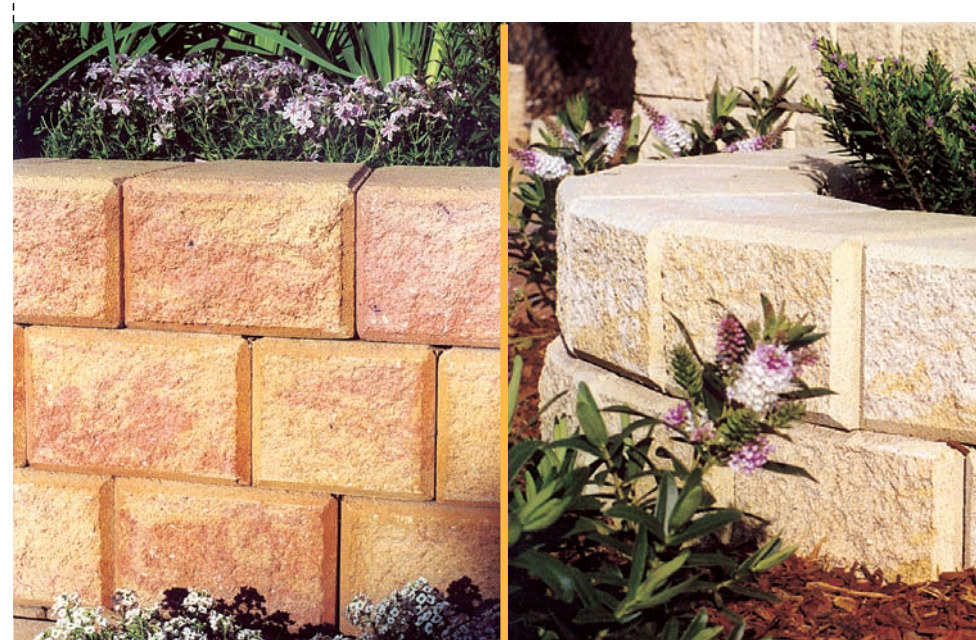
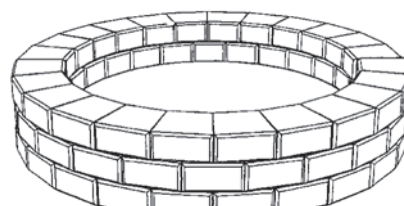
Curve Transition

When the alignment of the wall changes from an outside curve to an inside curve, it will be necessary to place half blocks on every other course. The half blocks can be made by cutting or splitting top units as required.

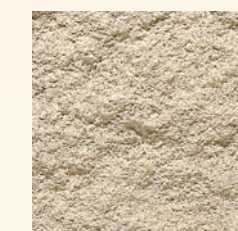


Curves

Minimum radius of an inside curve is 0.53m and 0.74m for an outside curve. For inside curves either the large or small face can be used for the face of the wall. For outside curves, only the larger faces. Approximately 24 units are required to build a one course circle.



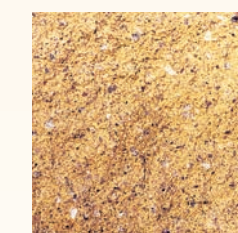
STACKSTONE colour range



IVORY



CHARLESTONE



AUTUMN GOLD



DESERT SAND



BLUE STONE



CLINKER

NOTE: These colours are an indication only, please contact your nearest distributor to view sample colours.