easyblock

Construction guideline for the Easyblock retaining wall system

Efficient installation with the modular Easyblock-block system.

V1 / 04.2026

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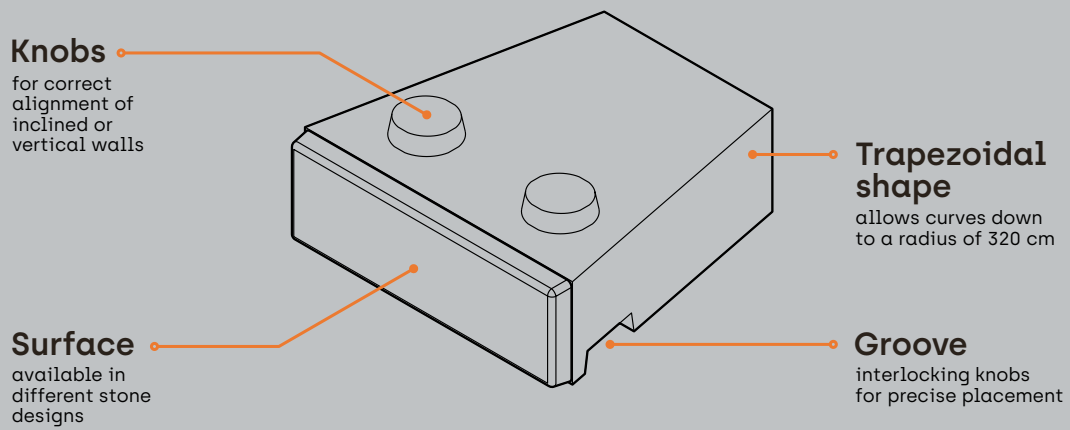
Modular Block System

easyblock

European system solution for retaining walls

Modular block system with 23 block types

Block architecture



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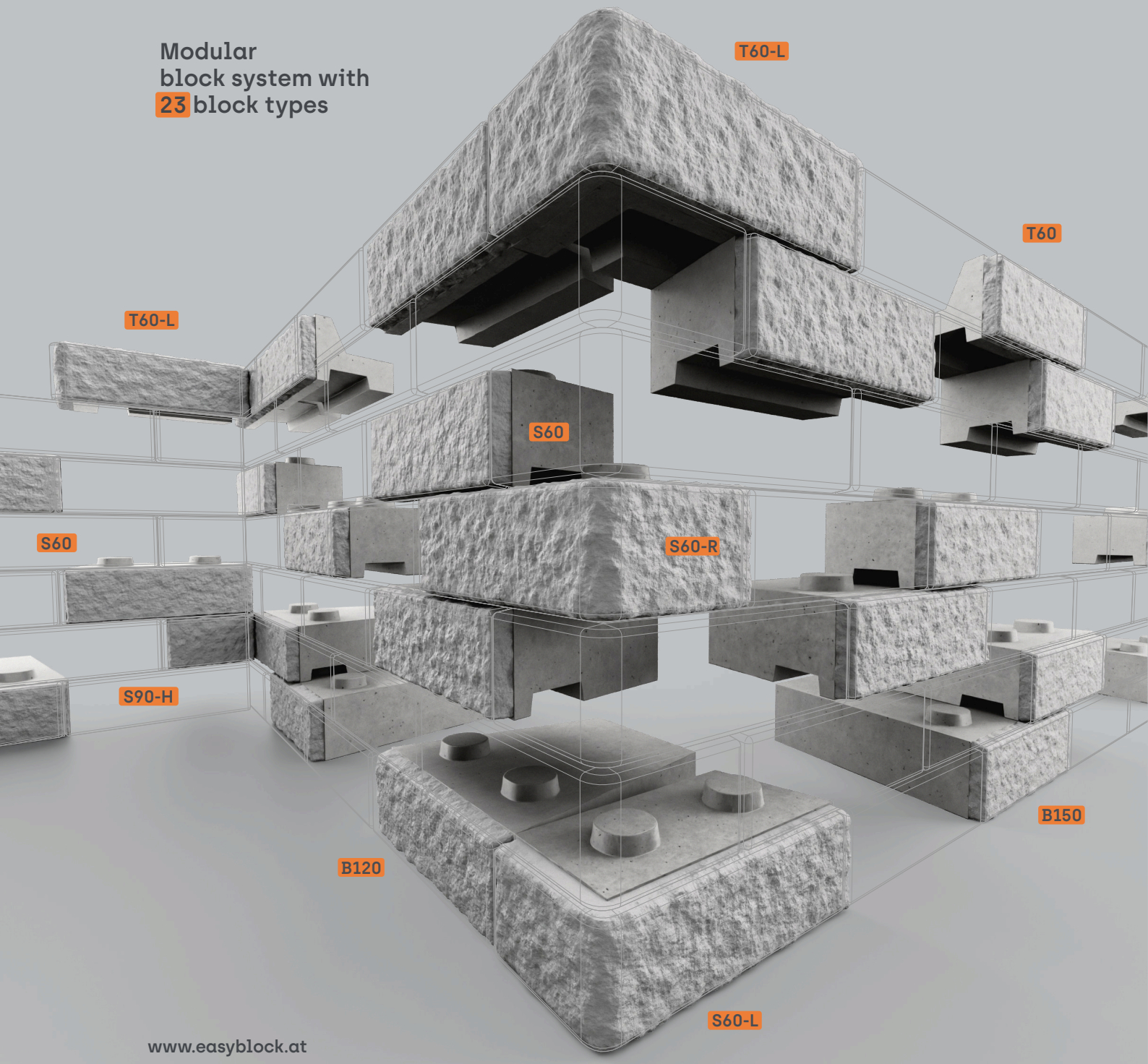
Modular block system with 23 block types



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Construction guideline for the installation of an Easyblock retaining wall

VIO57
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Easyblock-Wall Construction

This document describes the proper construction of a retaining wall using concrete blocks from our modular Easyblock block system, as well as different wall forms with special block configurations.

This document, together with the introductory document of the block system and the wall statics document, is part of the Easyblock technical guideline.

Block system

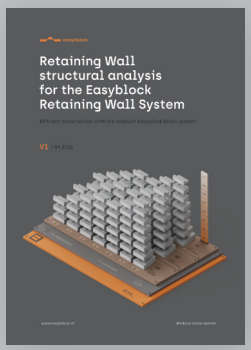
European system solution for retaining walls

An introduction to the Easyblock-Blocksystem is available in our Easyblock-blocksystem.pdf document.

Structural analysis

Statics for the Easyblock Retaining Wall System

Structural analysis and design details are available in our Easyblock-wall-structural-analysis.pdf document.



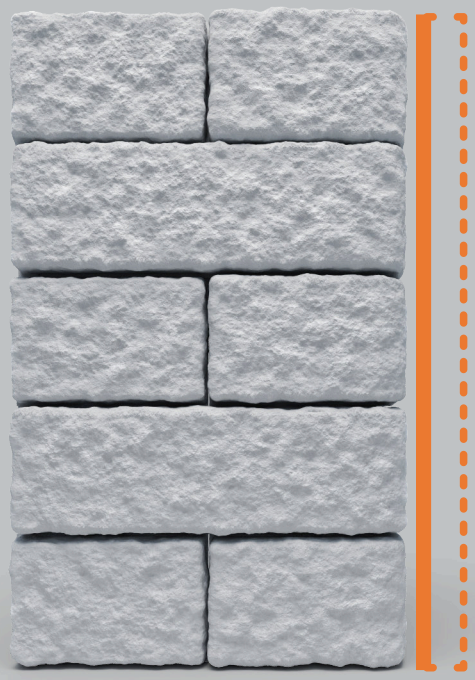
1. Wall types

There are three different types of retaining wall, each of which offers varying levels of stability depending on the construction method and therefore allows for different wall heights.

Gravity Wall

WT.Vert

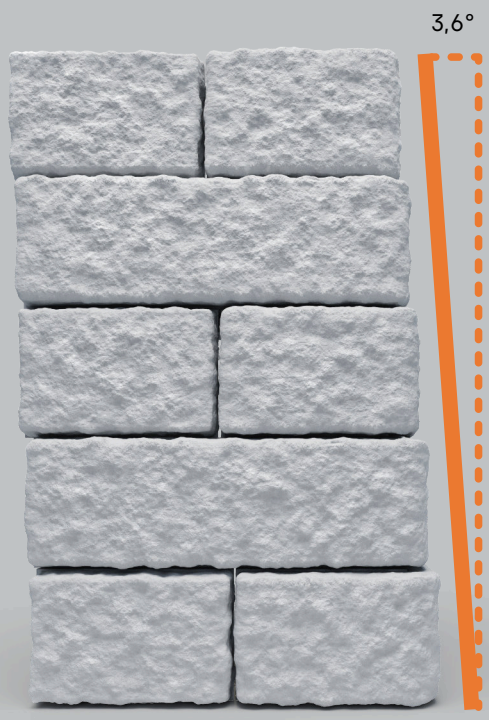
Gravity Wall
Vertical



In a vertical gravity wall, the blocks are positioned directly one above the other. This is the simplest construction method with the lowest wall heights.

WT.Incl

Gravity Wall
Inclined



In the case of a sloped gravity wall, the blocks are set back in each row. This results in a wall inclination of 3.6°. The setback allows for greater wall heights to be achieved.

As a rule, most walls up to a height of approximately 3.60 m are constructed as vertical or sloping gravity walls. Compared to geogrid walls, gravity walls require less excavation. For taller walls and walls with complex ground conditions, it is recommended to consult a geotechnical expert for the assessment and design of the wall.

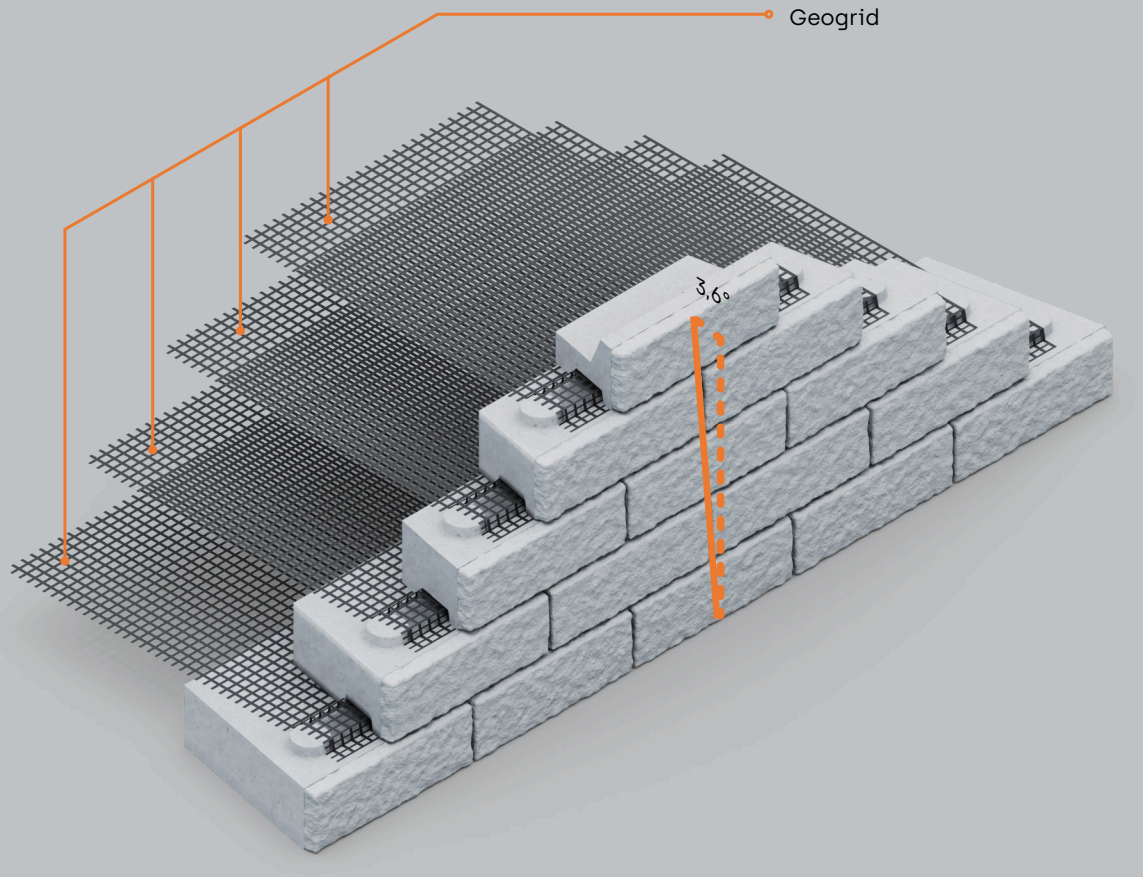
Geogrid walls are generally used for taller walls or under heavy loads, such as on roads, infrastructure projects, bridge abutments, etc. Furthermore, the use of geogrid walls is also efficient in applications where there is ample space available in the area of the planned retaining wall.

Geogrid Wall

WT.Grid

Geogrid Wall

Inclined



In a geogrid wall, a geogrid is inserted into the joints between the individual blocks. This ensures greater stability and allows for the construction of walls of the greatest possible height.

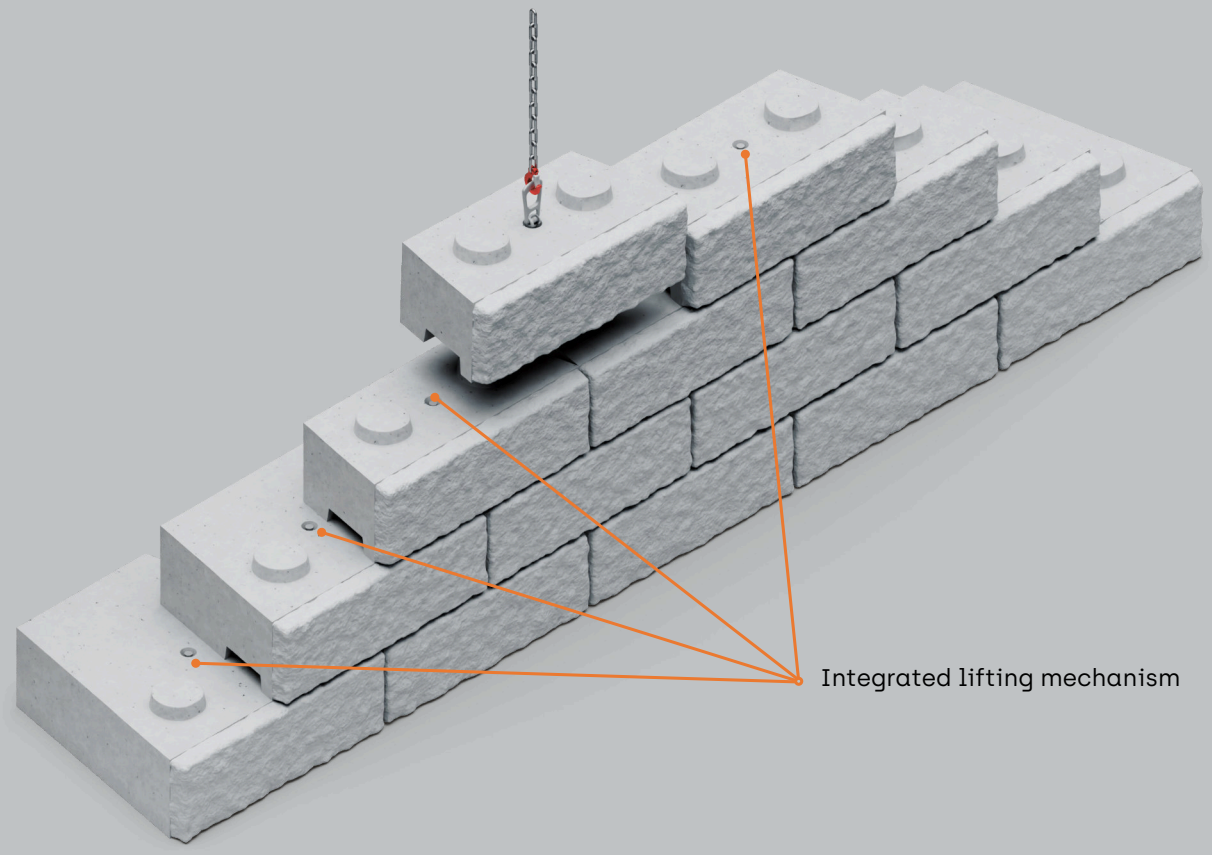
2. Lifting equipment

For lifting and precise placement of the Easyblock concrete blocks, mini excavators or cranes can be used. The heaviest block, B150, has a total weight of approx. 1,240 kg.

Only approved lifting devices suitable for the system may be used for lifting, such as certified spherical head anchors with the corresponding spherical head anchor lifting device. It must be ensured that the maximum load capacity of the lifting equipment used is not exceeded.

Before each use, the lifting devices must be checked for visible damage, deformation, cracks, or corrosion. They must also be free of contamination, such as concrete residues, oil, or grease. In case of doubt, the manufacturer must be contacted.

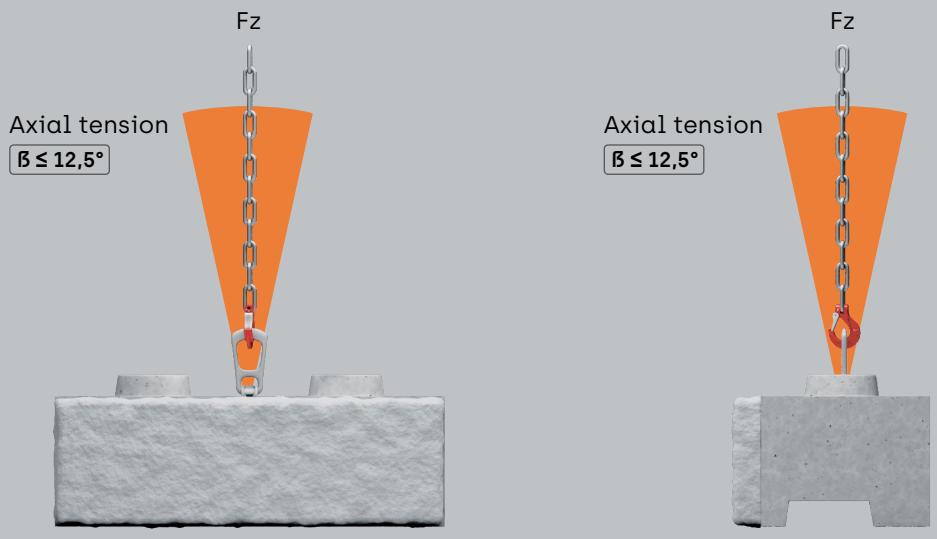
During internal handling or transport on the construction site, strong impact movements must be avoided. Uneven ground, insufficiently secured transport routes, or improper use of equipment may lead to damage to the lifting devices. This also applies to lifting the load too quickly. The load should always be lifted slowly and evenly in order to avoid damage.



When using the lifting devices, it must be ensured that they are loaded only in the axial direction of tension.

If multiple lifting devices are provided on the product, all designated lifting points must always be used simultaneously. This serves to prevent one-sided loading and to ensure uniform force transmission into the component. The chain length must be selected in such a way that the permissible range for axial tension is not exceeded. A load acting at an angle or transverse to the pulling direction may lead to impermissible stress and therefore to a risk to personnel and equipment.

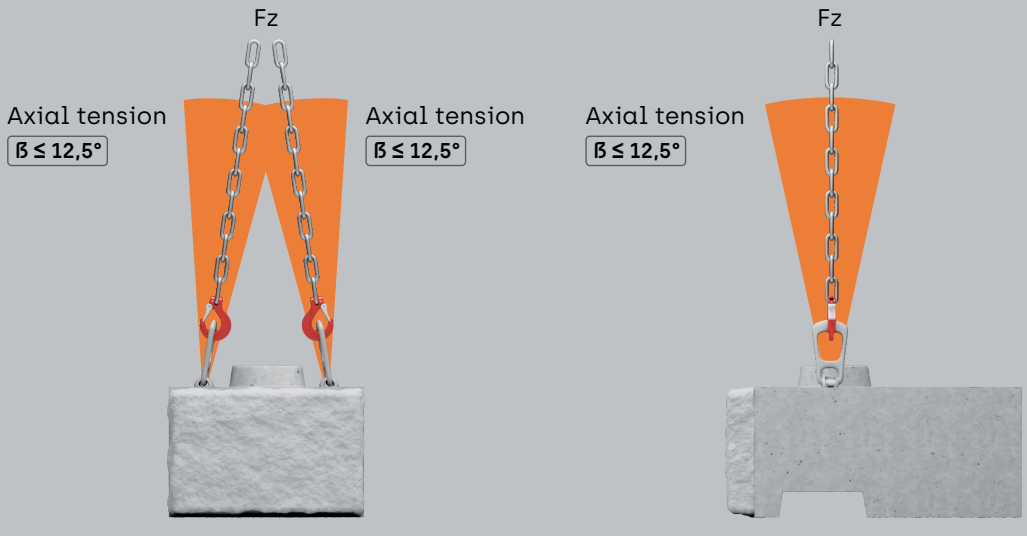
Lifting full block 1,2 m



Front view

Side view

Lifting half block 0,6 m

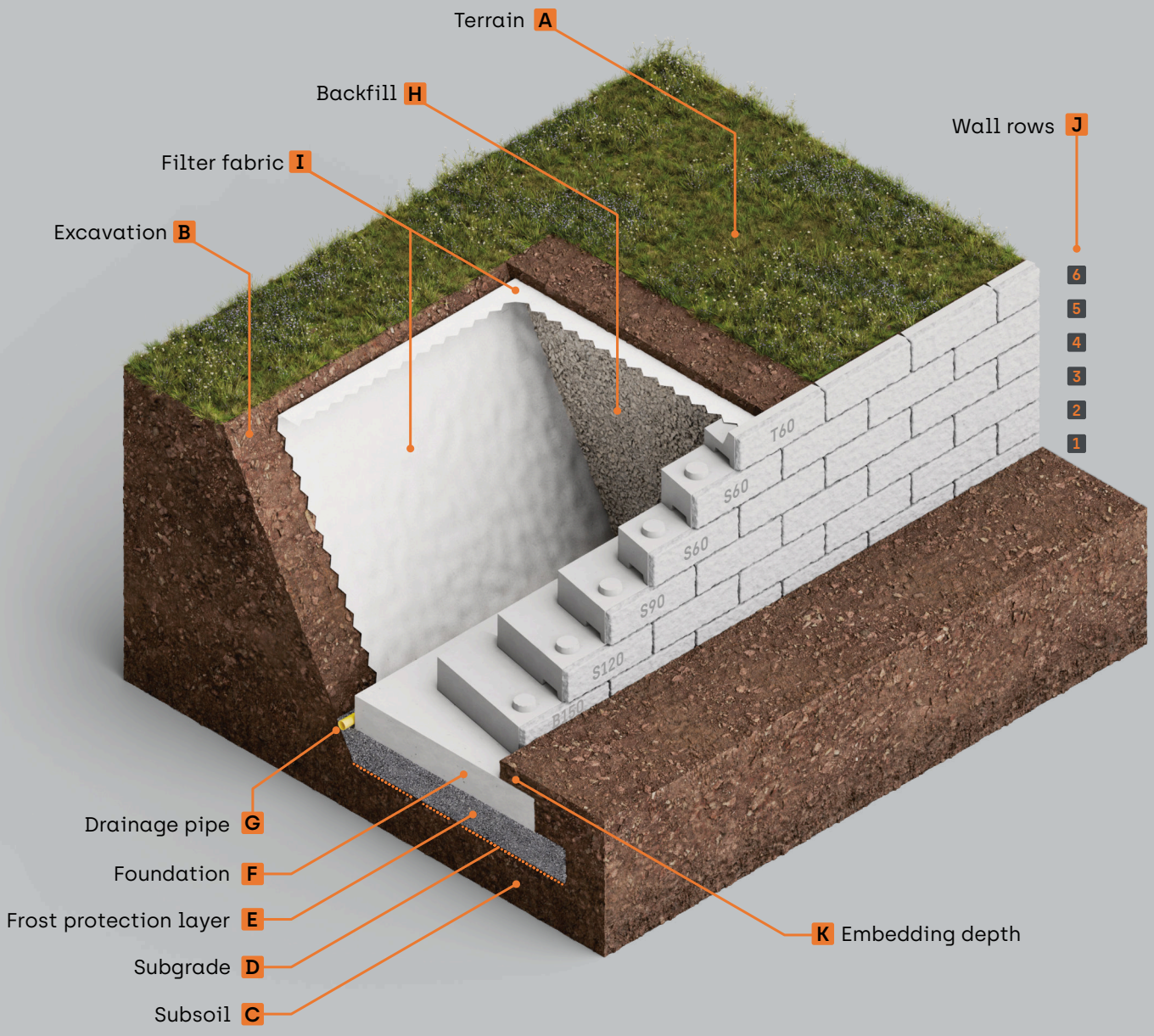


Front view

Side view

3. Wall construction diagram

Gravity wall



Jagged edges on the filter fabric indicate that the fabric continues.

Diagram description

A Terrain
The existing ground above the wall, the corresponding load case, and the soil conditions determine how the construction scheme of the retaining wall must be executed with regard to the required height.

B Excavation
The excavation can be carried out either as a slope cut or as a terrain extension and must provide sufficient space for the drainage zone.

C Subsoil
The subsoil forms the essential foundation of the structure and is located both below and behind the planned retaining wall. It must provide sufficient bearing capacity for the planned project in order to ensure the required stability.

D Subgrade
The subgrade forms the interface between the subsoil and the frost protection layer and must be constructed down to a frost-free depth in order to prevent damage to the structure at a later stage.

E Frost protection layer
The frost protection layer prevents water from freezing and the resulting frost damage.

F Foundation
In many cases, the wall can be placed directly on the frost protection layer. For certain wall types and for specific required wall heights, a foundation may be necessary to improve the load-bearing capacity of the retaining wall.

G Drainage pipe
The drainage pipe, in combination with the backfill, is part of the drainage system of the retaining wall.

H Backfill
In order to avoid excessive water pressure on the retaining wall system, the area behind the wall must be properly drained.

I Filter fabric
The filter fleece prevents fine soil particles from entering the backfill.

J Wall rows
The required construction scheme determines which Easyblock blocks may be used in each row.

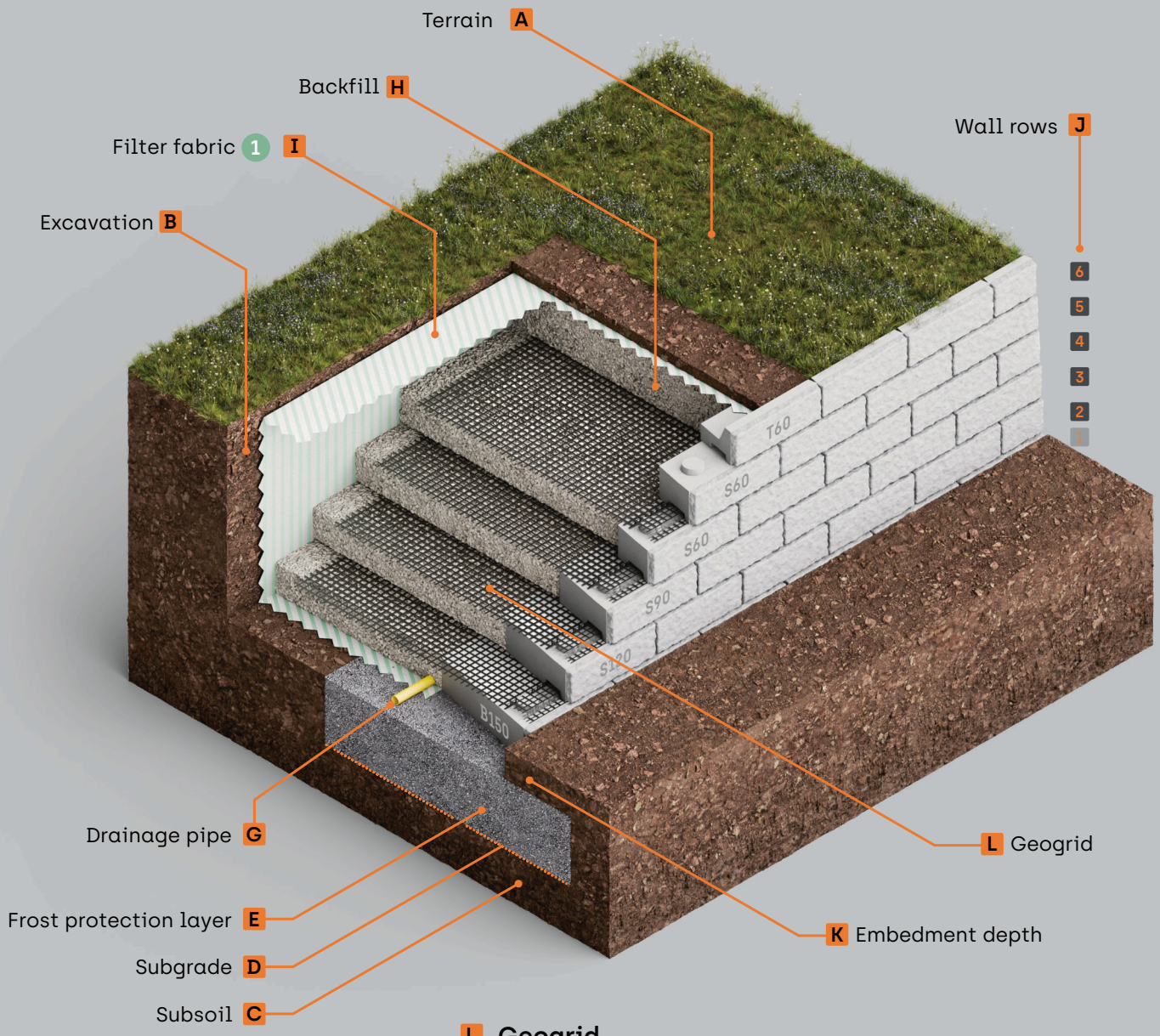
K Embedding depth
For stability, the base course of a retaining wall must be embedded into the ground at different depths depending on the wall type.

Geogrid wall

There are two options for installing the filter fabric in a geogrid wall.

Filter fabric variant 1 — Full wrapping

For the separation of soil and backfill, all geogrids are completely wrapped in a continuous filter fleece, and the backfill extends to the end of the geogrids.

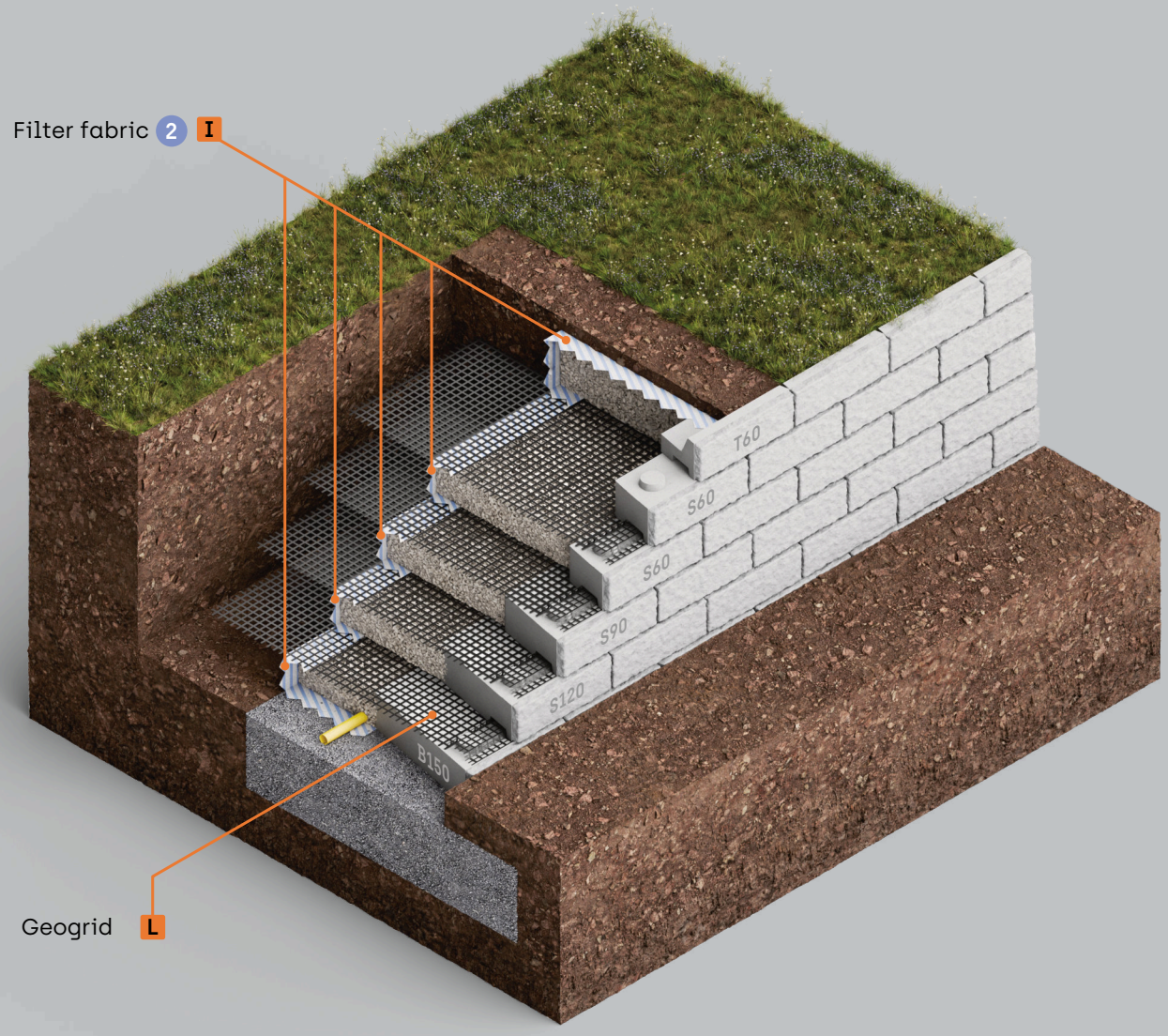


L Geogrid

A geogrid increases the load-bearing capacity of the wall by distributing static loads over a large area. This allows greater wall heights to be achieved.

Filter fabric variant 2 — Individual wrapping

The backfill is shorter than the total length of the geogrids. Therefore, the backfill between the geogrids must be wrapped individually in order to ensure separation between the soil and the backfill.

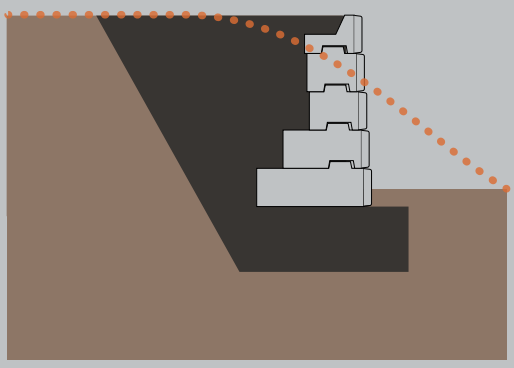


The installation method of the filter fleece depends on the local site conditions. It is important to ensure proper separation between the backfill and the soil in order to prevent contamination of the drainage.

Slope cut or terrain extension

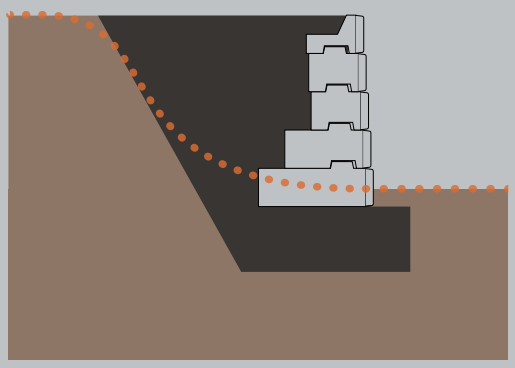
Natural ground line

Slope cut



In a slope cut, construction is carried out into the existing ground in order to extend the usable area at the foot of the wall.

Terrain extension



In a terrain extension, the usable area above the wall is extended.

Easyblock retaining walls are usually constructed as gravity walls in the case of a slope cut, whereas geogrid walls may be used in the case of a terrain extension. The final decision between a gravity wall and a geogrid wall depends on various site-specific parameters.

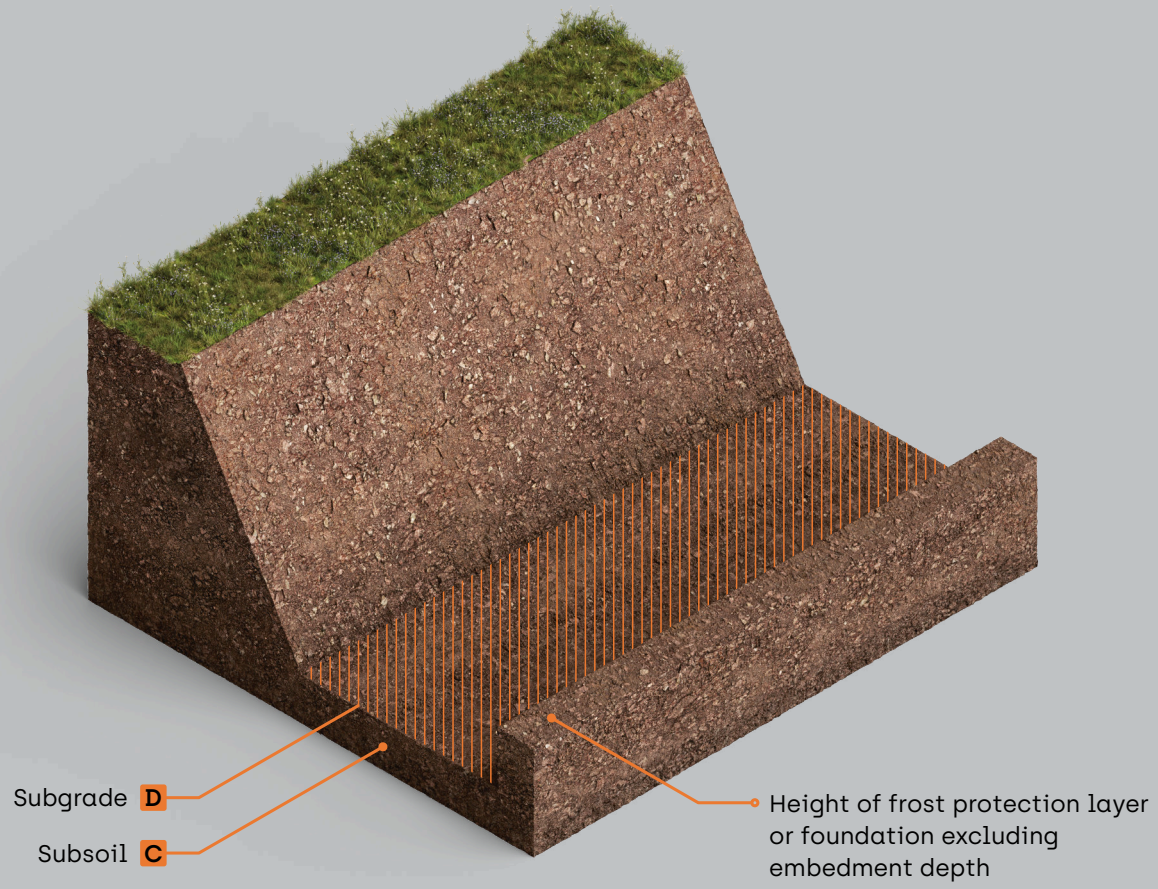
4. Steps of wall construction

The basis for planning and execution is a geotechnical report or an approved standard structural design. This defines, among other things, the relevant soil parameters, load assumptions, wall geometry, and the required measures for foundation, drainage, and reinforcement. All work must be carried out in accordance with the structural specifications, the applicable standards, and the system guidelines in order to ensure long-term stability and functionality of the retaining wall.

1. **Excavation and subgrade**
   Slope angle and frost depth
2. **Frost protection layer with/without foundation**
   Stable and permeable layer
3. **Setting the base row**
   Compaction on the front side
4. **Backfilling and drainage**
   Enclosing filter fabric
5. **Wall construction in bond**
   Blocks pushed forward to the stop of the tongue-and-groove system
6. **Finishing works and landscaping**
   Lawn finish or superstructures

1 Excavation and subgrade

Step 1



Excavation and subgrade

In the first step, the soil is excavated down to the required subgrade at the necessary frost-free depth. The width of the excavation must provide sufficient space according to the required wall design for the planned retaining wall as well as for the drainage zone behind it. The existing soil behind the wall must additionally be formed with a suitable slope angle. If this is not possible, appropriate excavation support must be provided.

Frost depth

Even if lower frost depths are expected locally, the required foundation depth for gravity walls is at least 1.00 m, and for walls with geogrid reinforcement at least 1.20 m. These depths are required to ensure permanent stability of the retaining wall.

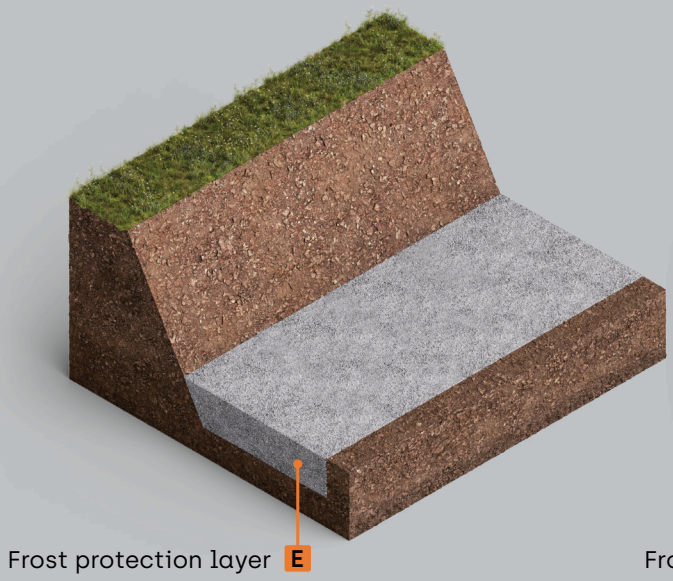
Notes for geogrid walls

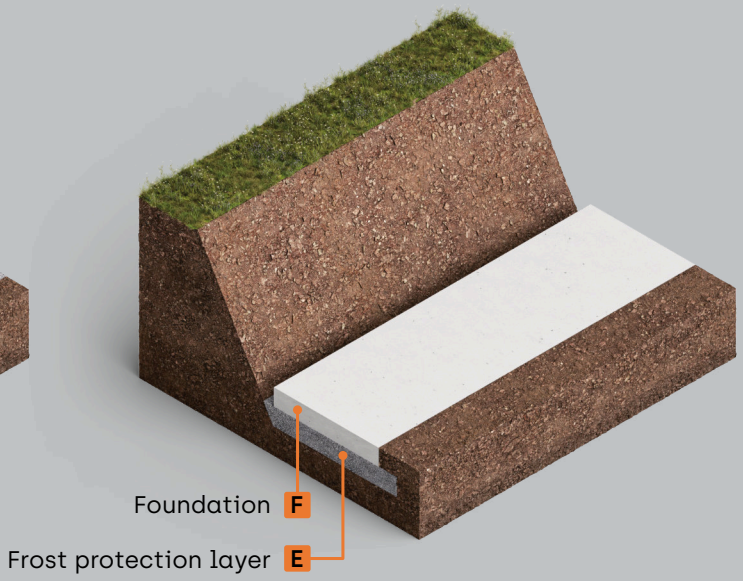
The excavation on the rear side of the wall should, if possible, be made to the same depth as the length of the geogrid anchorage. This minimizes settlement in the geogrid zone.

1

2 Frost protection layer with/without foundation

Step 2





Frost protection layer without concrete foundation

Frost protection layer with concrete foundation

Frost protection layer

On the prepared subgrade, the frost protection layer made of crushed stone is placed in layers. The material is evenly distributed and properly compacted. For construction schemes without foundation, the height of the layer is built up to the level of the base course. If a foundation is required, the layer must be built up to the start of the concrete foundation. Due to the angular grain structure, a stable and permeable layer is created which reduces frost heave and ensures safe load transfer. The level and height of the frost protection layer must be checked continuously and corrected if necessary.

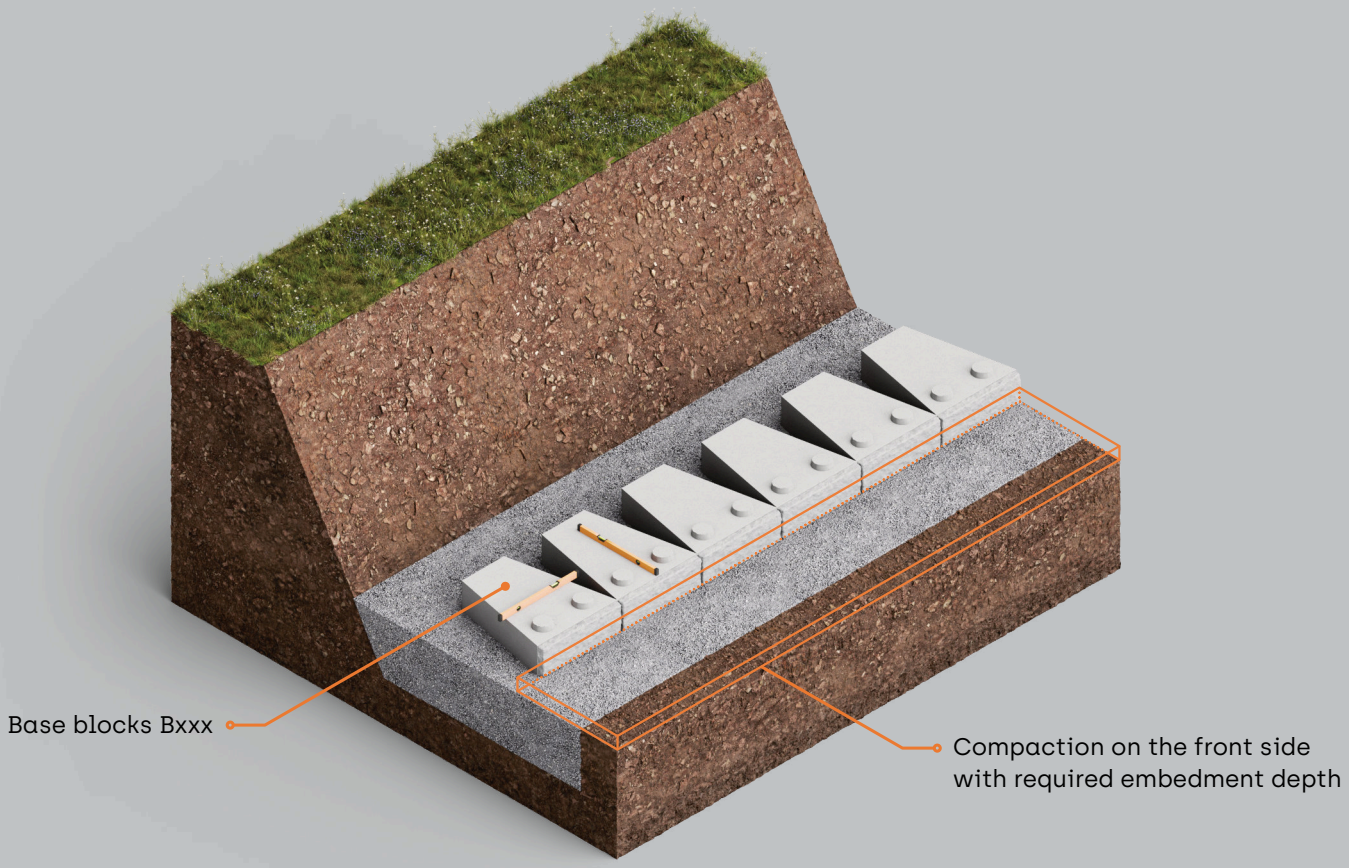
Foundation

If a concrete foundation is required according to the construction scheme, the foundation base must be prepared in accordance with the structural specifications and, if necessary, formwork must be installed. The concrete foundation is cast in concrete of the specified quality, carefully compacted, and leveled. The surface of the foundation must be brought to the required elevation in order to ensure an accurate and load-bearing base for the further construction of the retaining wall.

2

3 Setting the base row

Step 3



The first course is placed with base blocks directly on the frost protection layer or on the foundation. The blocks must be arranged next to each other without gaps (side contact surface). When placing the base course, particular care must be taken, as it determines the position and accuracy of the entire structure. The blocks must be aligned vertically and in line and must be laid so that a completely level and continuous bearing surface is created.

Base row

Before placing each block, care must be taken to ensure that the bearing surfaces and contact surfaces are free of dirt, fine particles, or loose material in order to ensure proper bonding. Lifting and positioning of the blocks must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. After placing the base course, compaction must first be carried out on the front side of the wall in order to prevent sliding of the wall after the backfill has been installed.

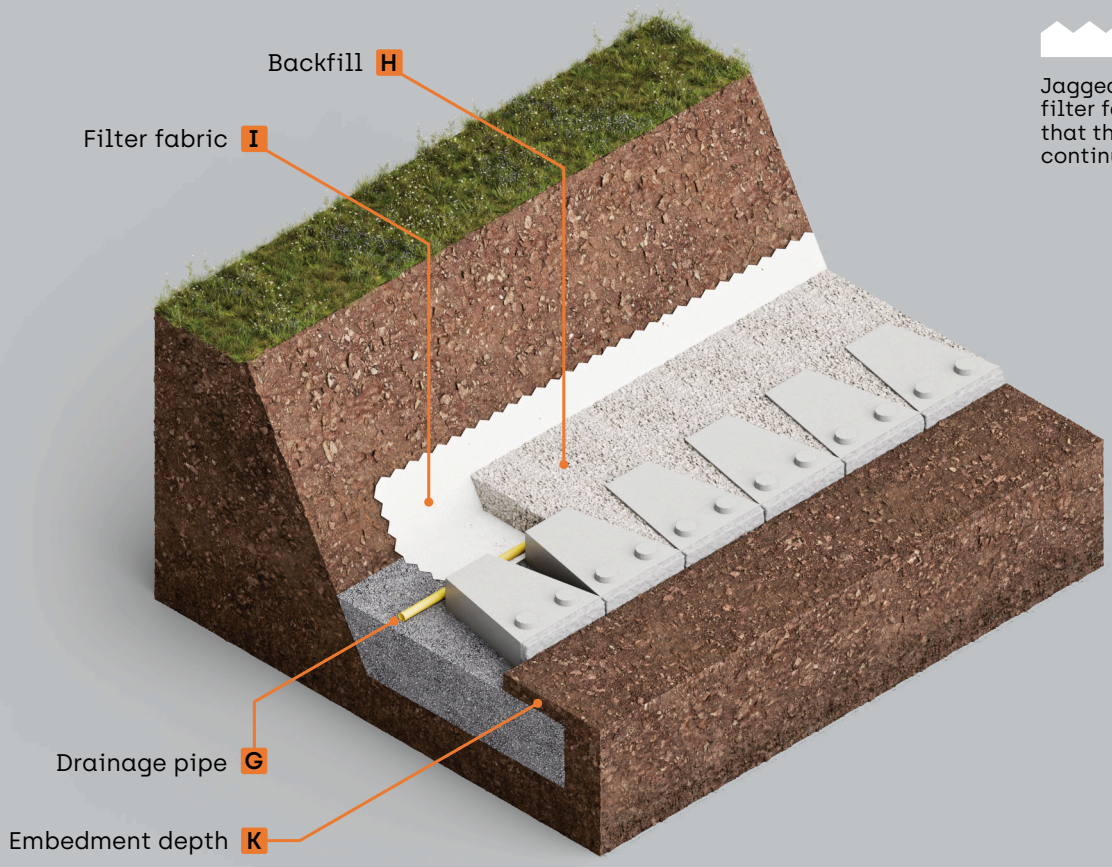
Compaction front side

3

4 Backfilling and drainage

Step 4

Gravity wall



Jagged edges on the filter fabric indicate that the fabric continues.

Filter fabric

To ensure a permanently functional drainage system, a suitable filter fleece must be installed between the soil and the backfill. This prevents fine soil particles from entering the drainage layer and clogging the drainage pipe. The filter fleece must be installed continuously and positioned so that the entire drainage zone is enclosed without gaps or open joints.

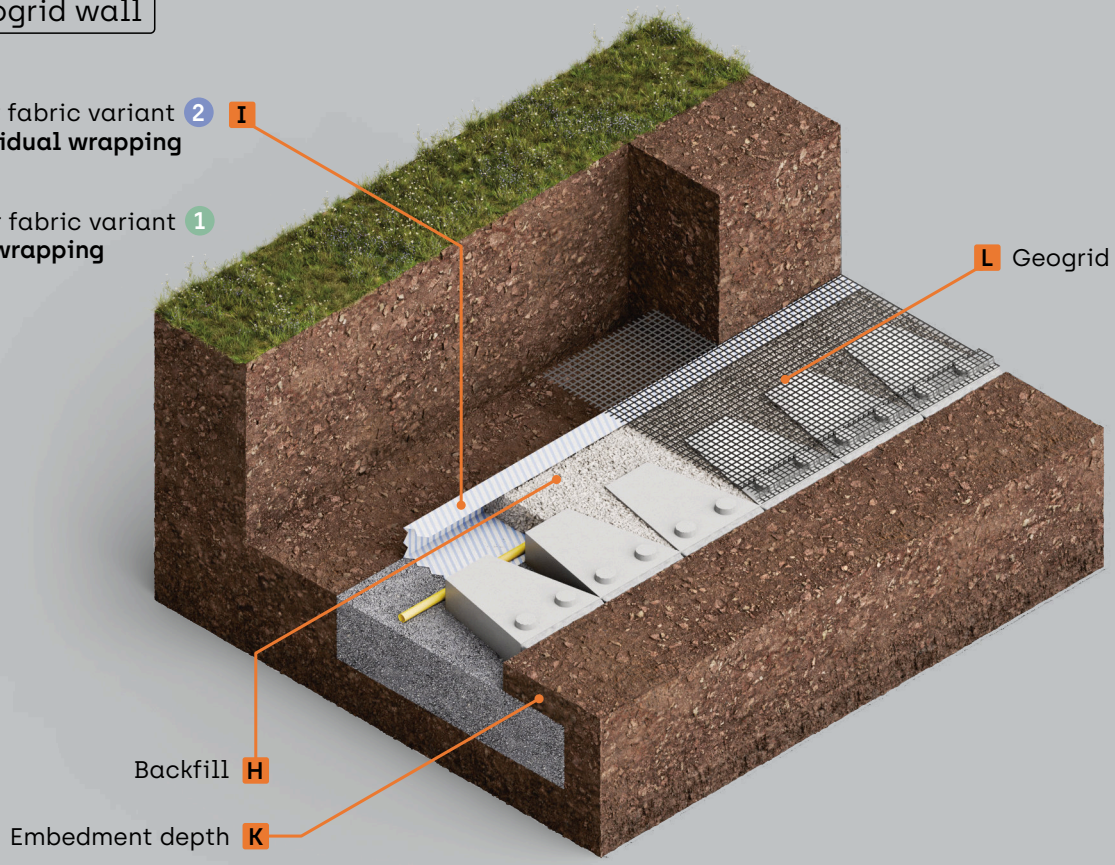
Drainage pipe

For the discharge of accumulated water, a drainage pipe must be installed at the height of the base blocks. The pipe must have a sufficient diameter and must be laid with a slope of at least 2% to ensure reliable drainage even during heavy rainfall.

Backfill

The area between the rear side of the blocks and the excavation must be filled with crushed stone (16/32) for the drainage layer and compacted in layers up to approx. 20 cm. Voids caused by the taper of the blocks must also be filled, and the rear side must be filled with crushed stone (16/32). Excess material must be removed from the top of the blocks before the next course is installed.

Geogrid wall



Geogrid

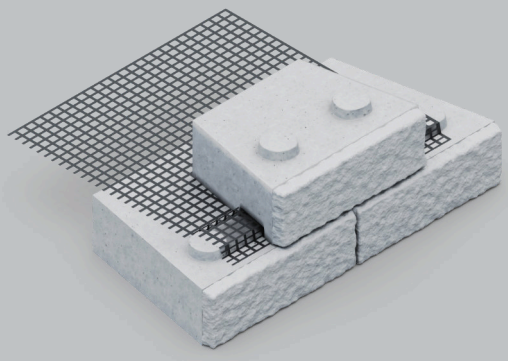
After compacting the backfill material in the specified course, the geogrid is installed. It must be ensured that the geogrid is placed on a level bearing surface. The geogrid is laid horizontally from the rear side of the blocks into the backfill. After fixing the geogrid with the next block course, the geogrid is tensioned and secured on the rear side.

Filter fabric

Which installation method of the filter fleece is used depends on the local conditions. Proper separation between the soil and the backfill is essential to prevent contamination of the drainage.

Geogrid positioning

For correct positioning of the geogrid, it must be placed exactly on the top surface of the blocks and laid over the existing knobs. After placing the next block course, the geogrid is clamped between the blocks, ensuring reliable force transfer and improving the stability of the retaining wall.

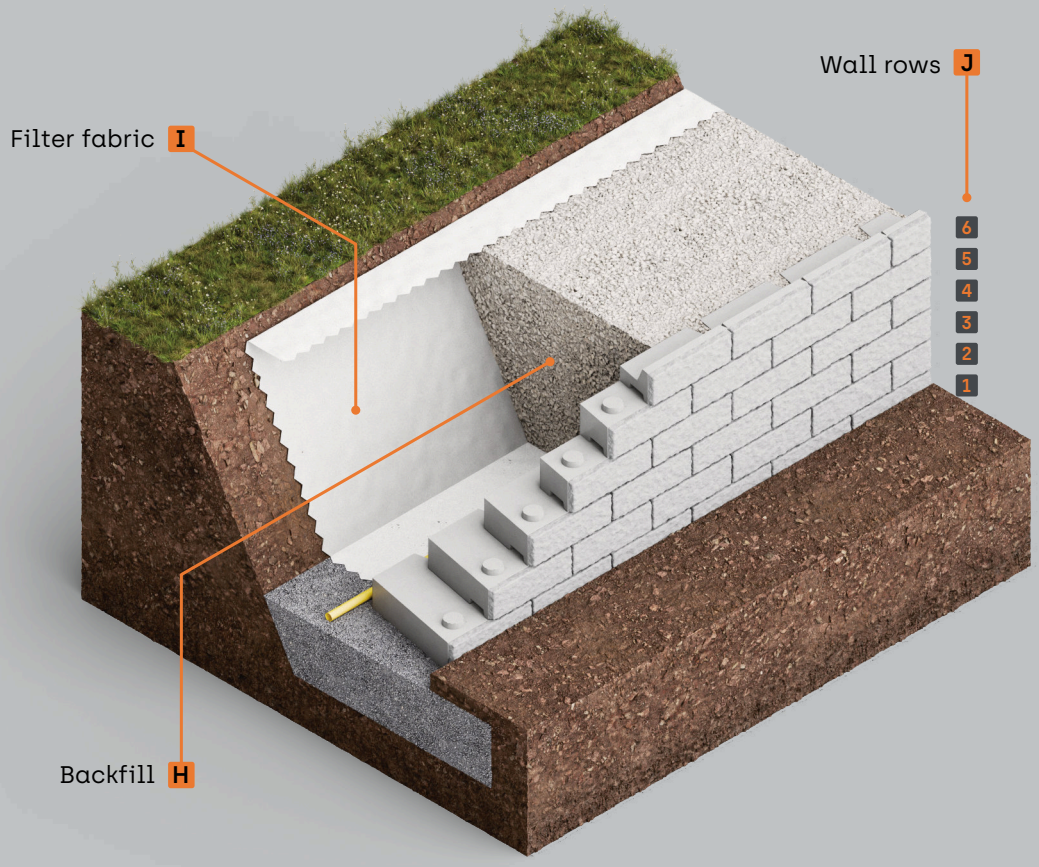


4

5 Wall construction in bond

Step 5

Gravity wall



Further construction of the wall is carried out course by course in the classic running bond pattern. Each additional block course is placed offset to the course below in order to ensure sufficient interlocking and uniform load distribution. Before installation, the contact surfaces of the blocks must be cleaned of dirt to ensure proper bonding and uniform load transfer. The blocks must be pushed forward to the stop (tongue-and-groove system) so that, depending on the design, a vertical wall or an inclination of 3.6° (approx. 2.5 cm setback per course) is achieved.

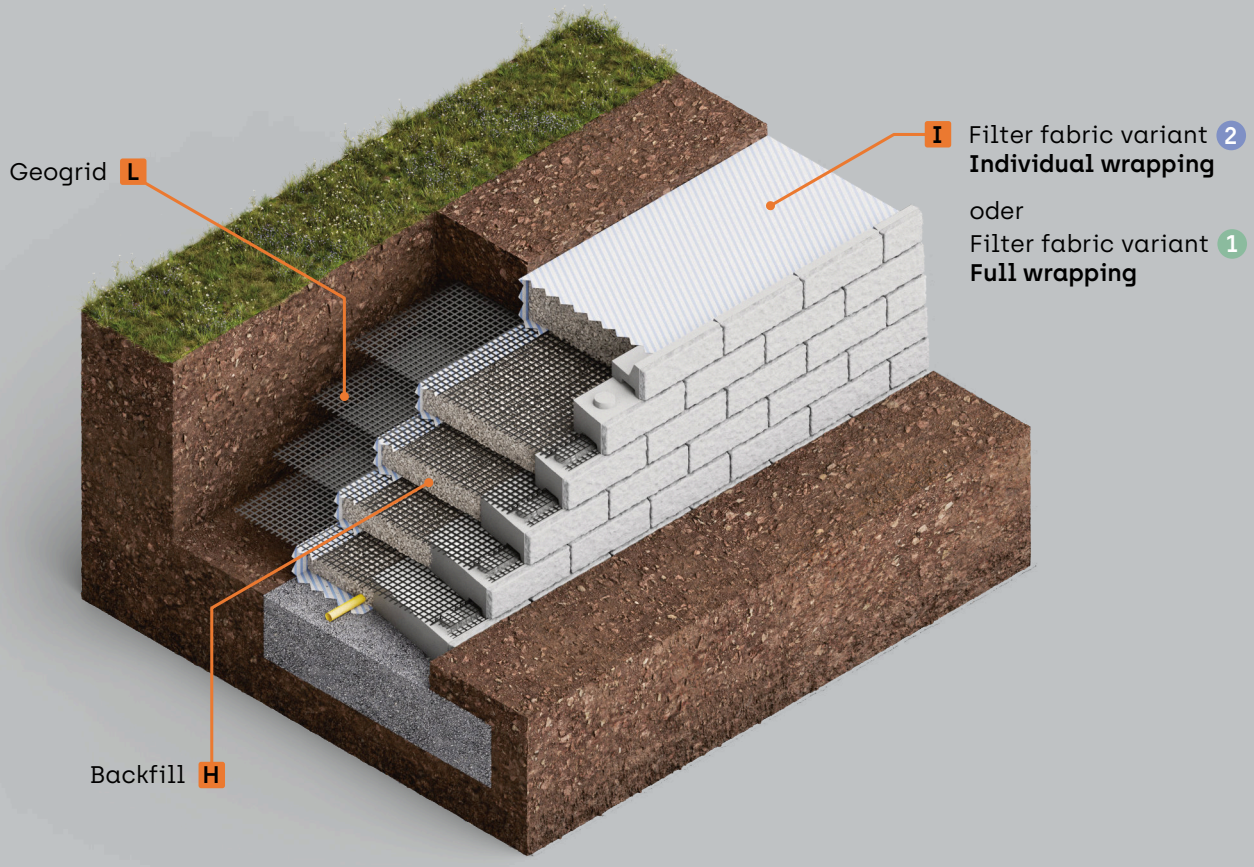
Wall rows

The rear cavities and the working space are filled step by step with suitable backfill material and compacted in layers. Wall construction must proceed gradually together with the backfilling in order to ensure the stability of the structure at all times. All courses must be checked continuously for correct position, inclination, and proper seating to ensure long-term stability.

Backfill

5

Geogrid wall



For retaining walls with geogrid, the additional geogrid layers must be installed in the respective block courses according to the technical requirements and to the specified lengths. The geogrid extends several centimeters into the backfill. Excess geogrid material must not be removed in order to avoid point load concentrations and to ensure correct wall height. The specified geogrid lengths must always be maintained and must not be shortened.

Geogrid

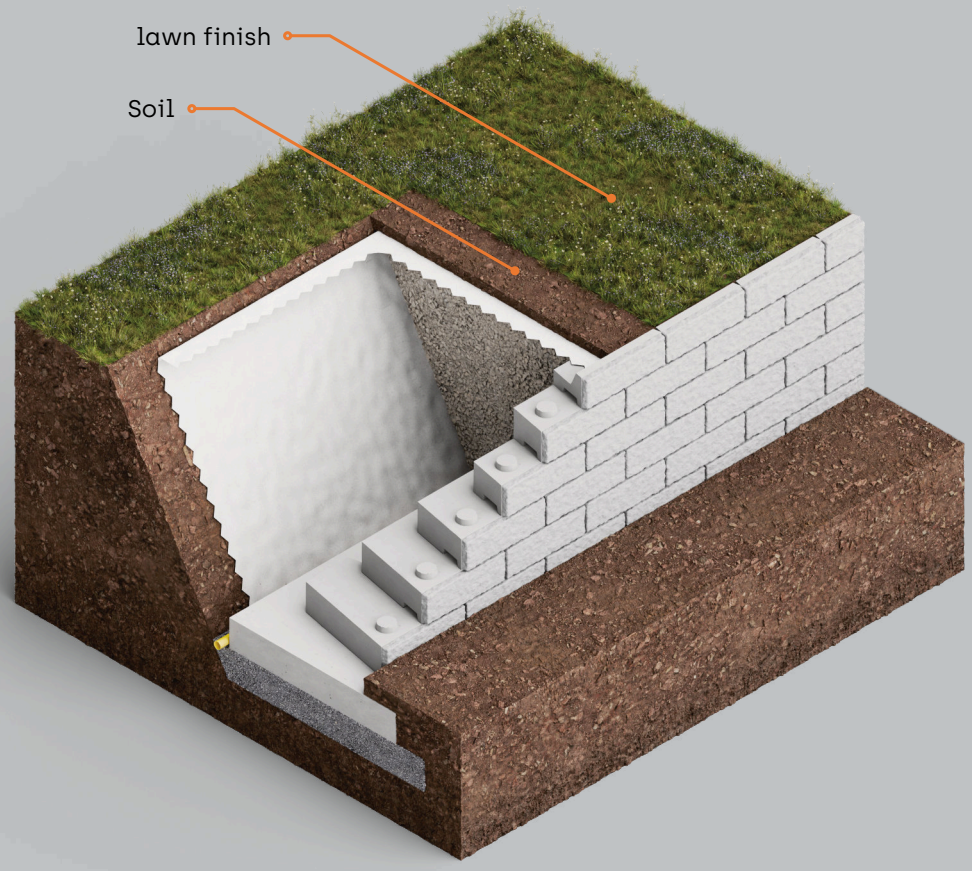
Which filter fleece installation method is used depends on the local site conditions. It is important to ensure proper separation between the backfill and the soil in order to prevent contamination of the drainage.

Filter fabric

5

6 Finishing works and landscaping

Step 6



After completion of the wall construction, the top of the retaining wall is finished according to the intended use and design. If the designed finish is to be vegetation in the form of turf, we recommend using permeable soil in order to prevent water from penetrating behind the wall. In addition, a drainage channel can be installed to safely discharge the water.

Lawn finish

The shape of the top blocks allows backfilling with different materials (e.g. soil for vegetation), but also the construction of a road or similar. It is often also desired to install a fence, railing, or fall protection system on the wall. With Easyblock, this implementation is generally possible.

Additional structures

With the completion of the landscaping work, the retaining wall receives its final functional and visual finish.

6

5. Vertical and inclined wall shapes

The following examples illustrate wall shapes of vertical and inclined walls, such as corners, curves, and steps, where specific block types are required in defined laying patterns.

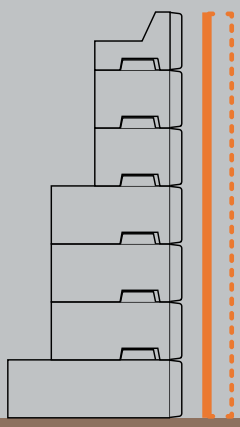
The laying patterns for vertical and inclined wall types are similar for certain wall forms. The forms in this chapter can be used for both vertical and inclined walls. Curves are a special case and are described in detail for inclined walls. Inclined curves are described in chapter 6, "Special inclined wall forms". Convex outside curve inclined is explained in „6.5. Convex outside curve inclined“ on page 50 and „6.6. Concave inside curve inclined“ on page 51.

For inclined walls, fitting blocks may be required for certain wall combinations to compensate for differences in block length. Chapter „6. Special inclined wall shapes“ on page 42 shows the most commonly used inclined wall combinations.

WT.Vert

Gravity wall

Vertical

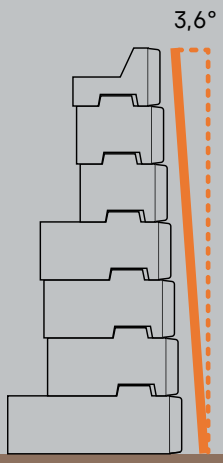


In the vertical gravity wall, the blocks are placed directly on top of each other.

WT.Incl WT.Grid

Gravity & Geogrid wall

Inclined

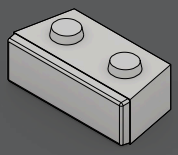


In the inclined gravity wall, the blocks are set back in each course. This results in a wall inclination of 3.6°.

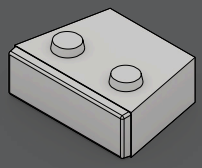
Easyblock block system – 23 blocks in 3 groups

Each block is 40 cm high.

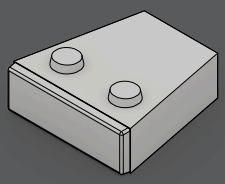
Base Blocks



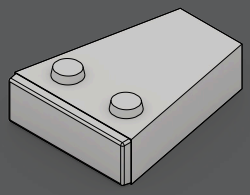
B60
639 kg
120 × 60 cm



B90
904 kg
120 × 90 cm

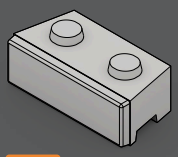


B120
1.077 kg
120 × 120 cm

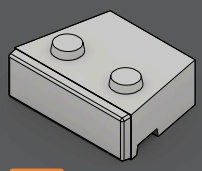


B150
1.240 kg
120 × 150 cm

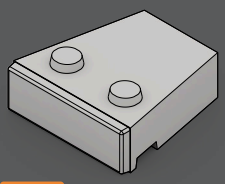
Standard Blocks



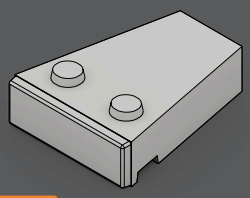
S60
585 kg
120 × 60 cm



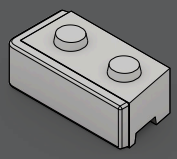
S90
850 kg
120 × 90 cm



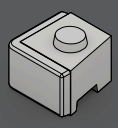
S120
1.005 kg
120 × 120 cm



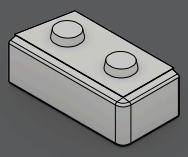
S150
1.190 kg
120 × 150 cm



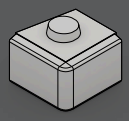
S60-L
613 kg
120 × 60 cm



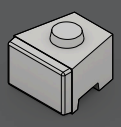
S60-LH
296 kg
60 × 60 cm



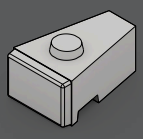
S60-R
613 kg
120 × 60 cm



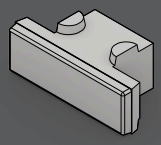
S60-RH
296 kg
60 × 60 cm



S60-H
267 kg
60 × 60 cm

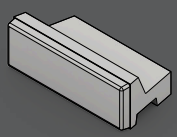


S90-H
362 kg
60 × 90 cm

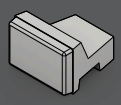


S60-FB
389 kg
120 × 60 cm

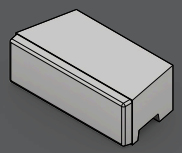
Top Blocks



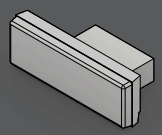
T60
381 kg
120 × 60 cm



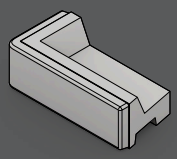
T60-H
178 kg
60 × 60 cm



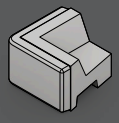
T60-F
530 kg
120 × 60 cm



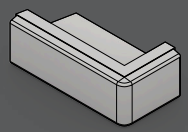
T60-FB
281 kg
120 × 60 cm



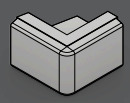
T60-L
438 kg
120 × 60 cm



T60-LH
234 kg
60 × 60 cm

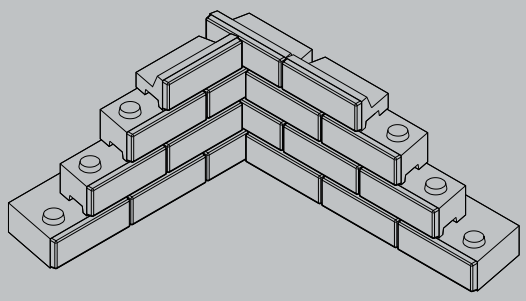


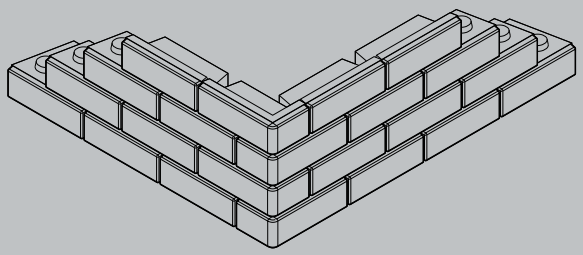
T60-R
438 kg
120 × 60 cm

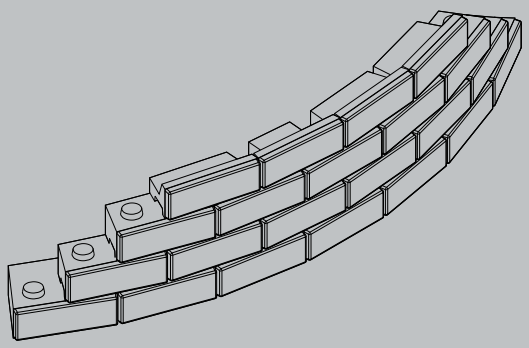


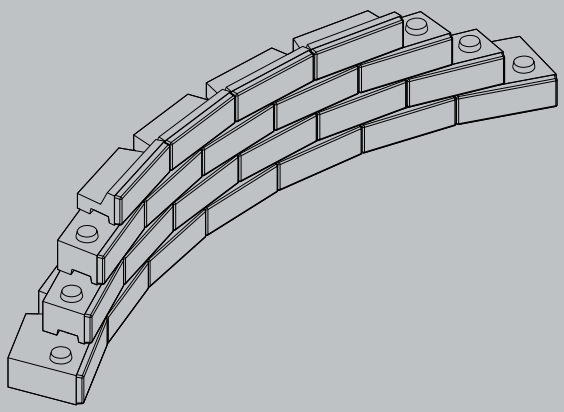
T60-RH
234 kg
60 × 60 cm

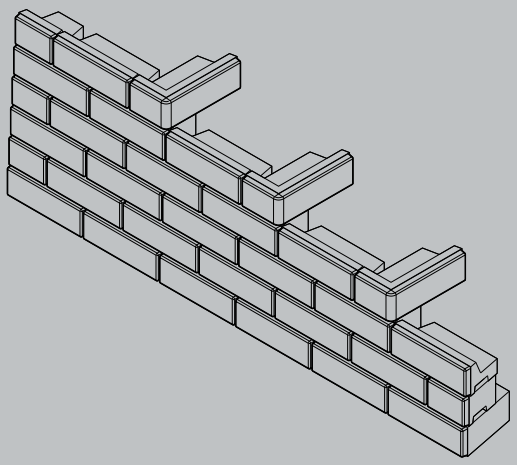
Overview of vertical and inclined wall shapes

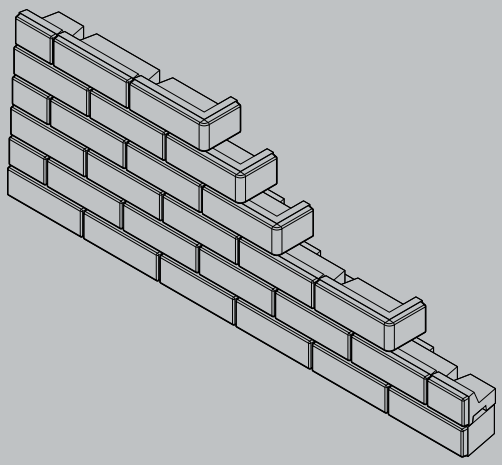


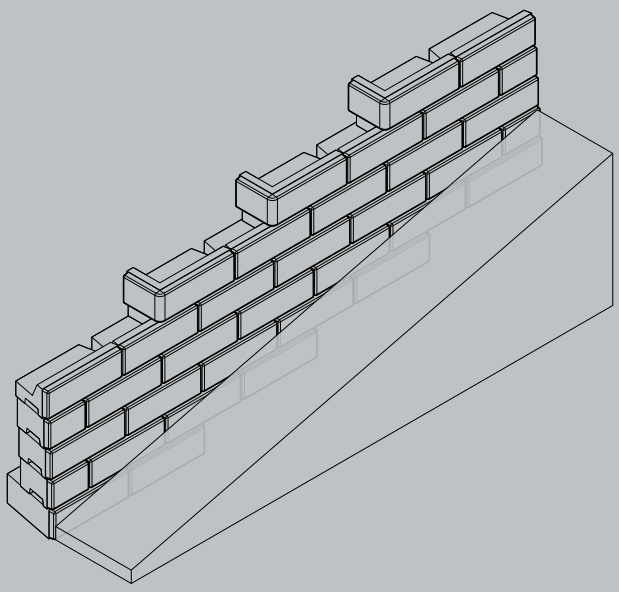


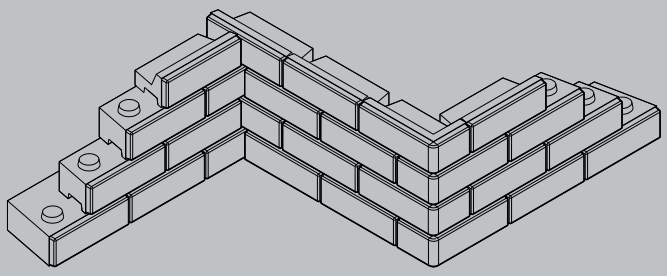








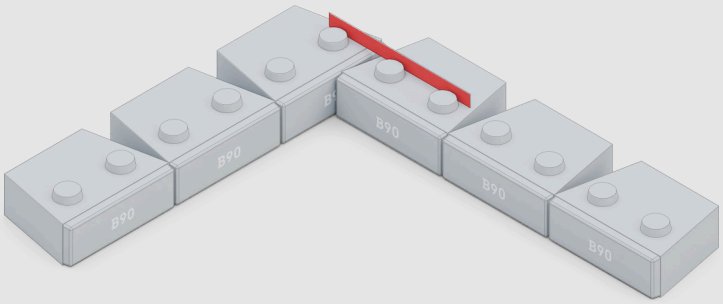




5.1 Inside corner 90°

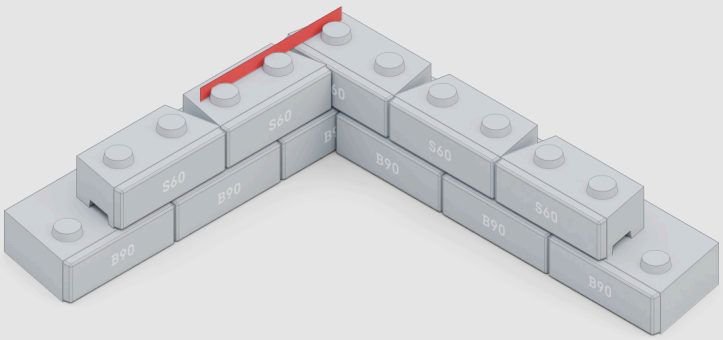
Base row

For the base course, as well as for all following courses, the rear side of the inside corner must be aligned so that the knobs fit into the groove of the next blocks.



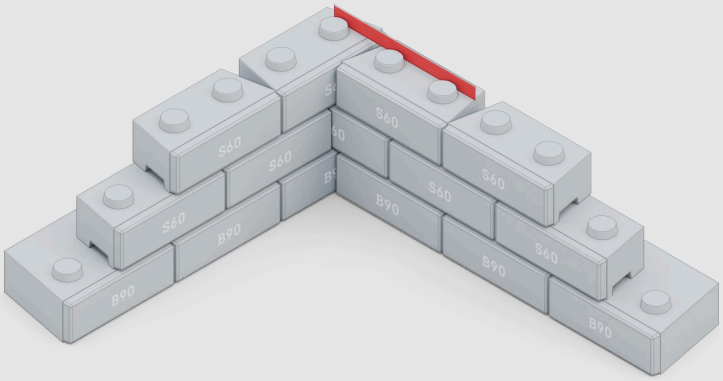
2nd row

In the 2nd row, the corner area is arranged overlapping with a block. Here as well, the knobs must be aligned on the rear side of the corner.



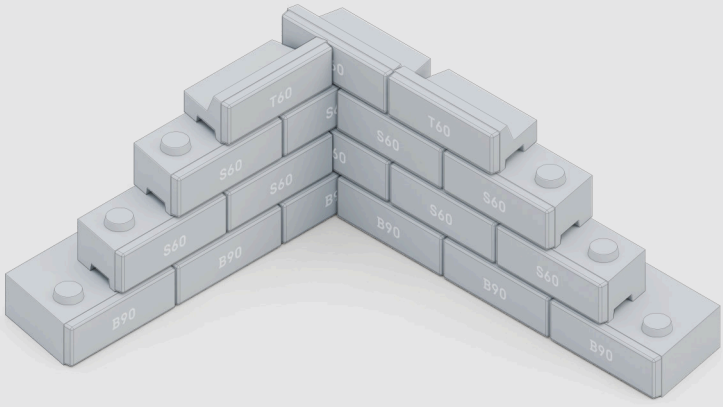
3rd row

The overlap is carried out in the same way as in the first row and repeated until the required wall height is reached.

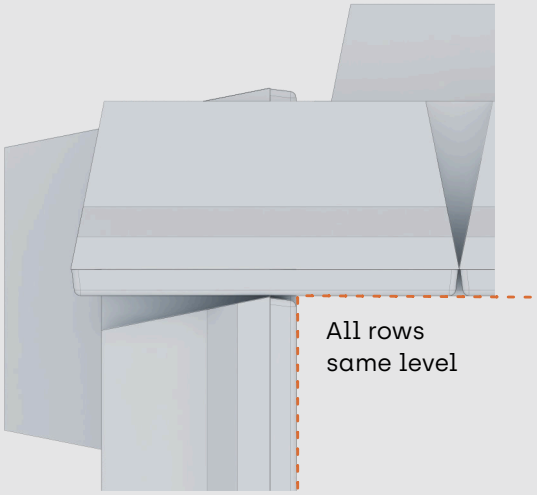


Top row

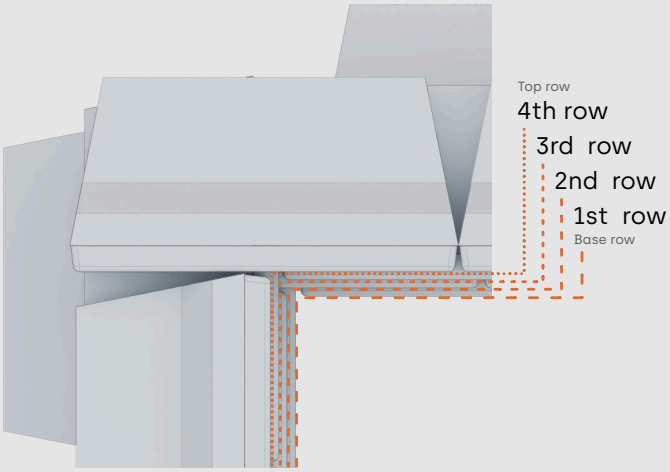
The last row is completed using the required top blocks. For the corner configuration with top blocks, there are three variants.



Vertical and inclined execution - top view



Wall type vertical
Inside corner 90°



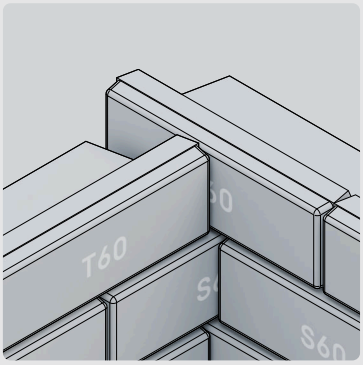
Wall type inclined
Inside corner 90°

Depending on which wall form is built afterwards, fitting blocks may be required.
See „6. Special inclined wall shapes“ on page 42.

Top block corner variants

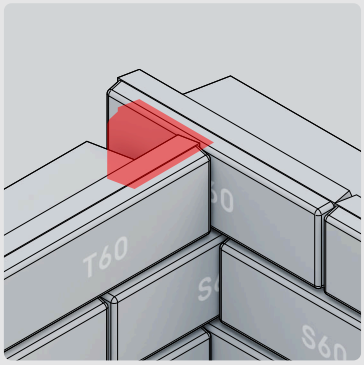
Leave as is

If the projection of the corner remains, it may be visible when finishing with lawn.



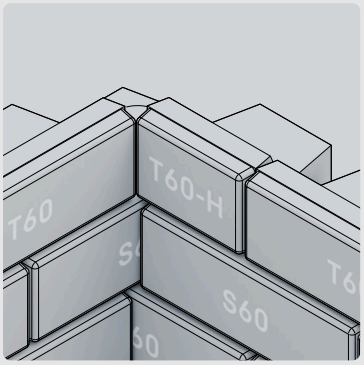
Cut off

The projection of the T60 top block can be cut off as required.



Top half block

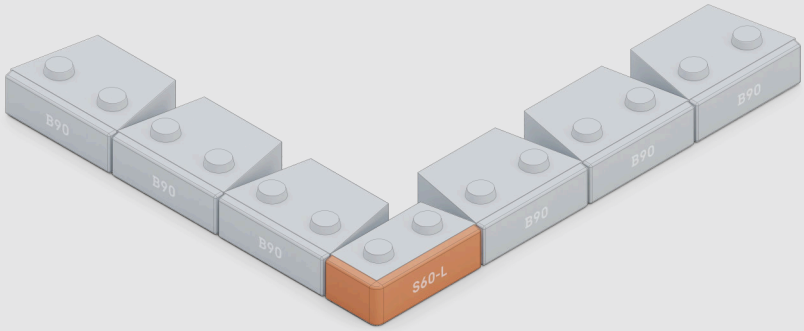
To avoid the projection of the T60 block, the top half block T60-H can be used.



5.2 Outside corner 90°

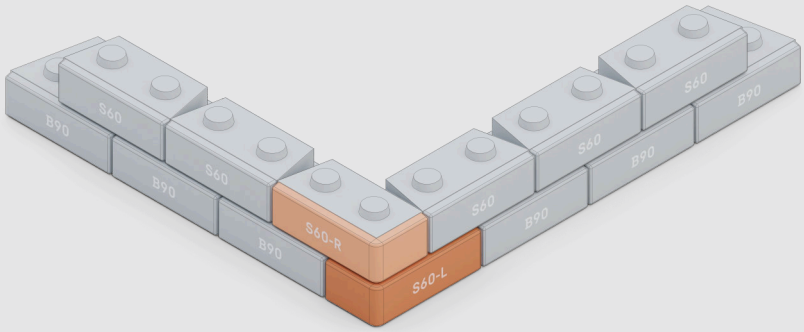
Base row

At outside corners, the blocks S60-R and S60-L as well as the half block corner variants are used. It is recommended to start wall construction at the corner.



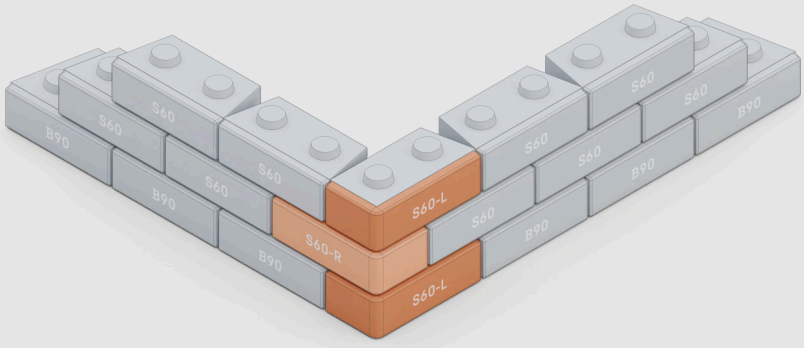
2nd row

In the 2nd row, depending on which corner block was used in the base course, the mirrored corner block is placed overlapping on the opposite side.



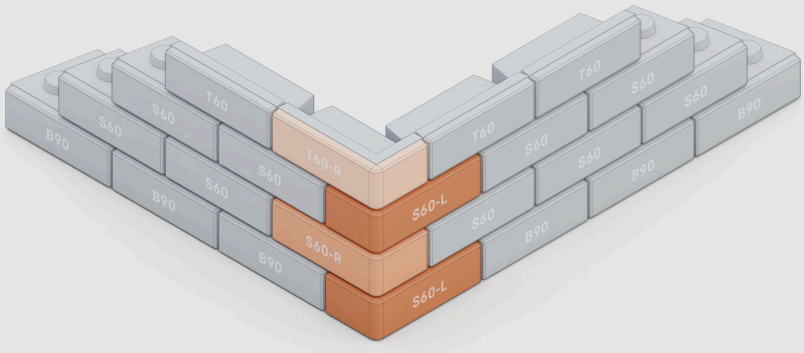
3rd row

In the third row, the corner block from the base course is used again, and the wall construction is continued in the same alternating pattern.

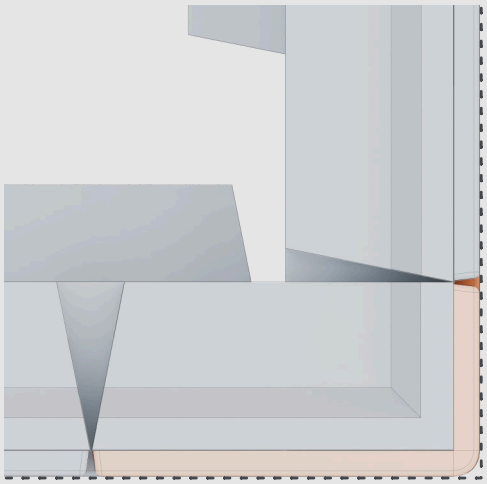


Top row

In the top course, the corner blocks are used in the same arrangement as the standard corner blocks.

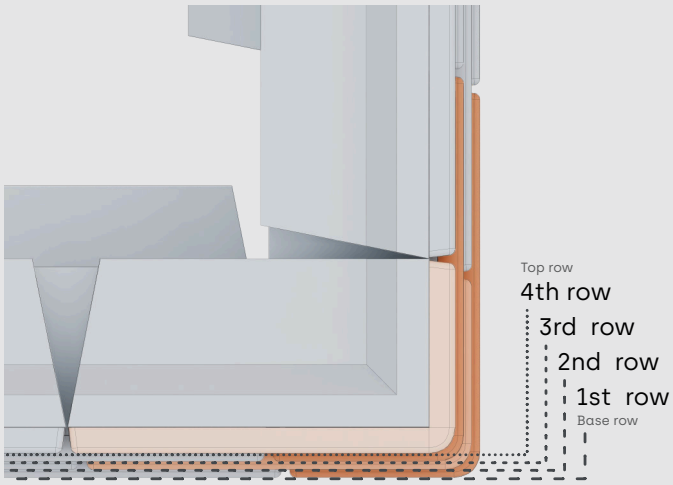


Vertical and inclined execution - top view



Wall type vertical
Outside corner 90°

All rows
same level



Wall type inclined
Outside corner 90°

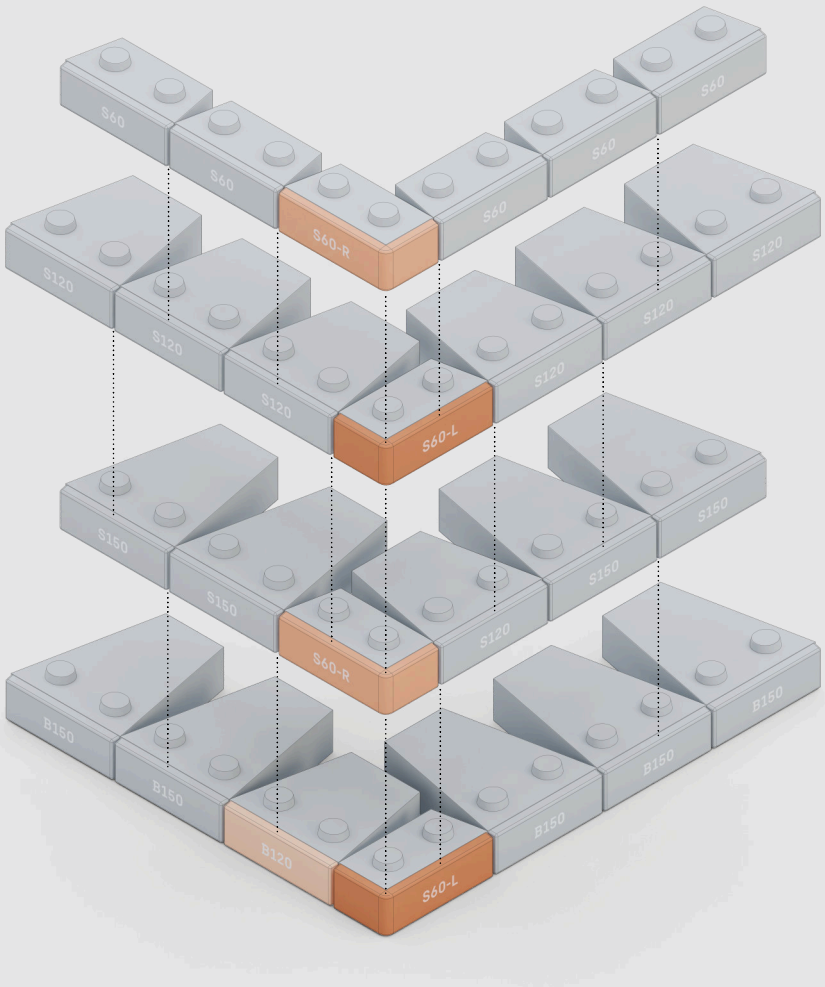
Depending on how the wall form is continued, fitting blocks may be required.
See „6. Special inclined wall shapes“ on page 42.

Corner solution Base row with B150

If a B150 is required in the base course, a B120 block can be installed next to the corner block on the short side. This results in a solution with B150 on one side and B120 on the other side. This execution also applies to all higher courses when standard S150 blocks are required.

Corner solution Base row with B120

When using S60, S90 or S120, a shortened base block must be used.

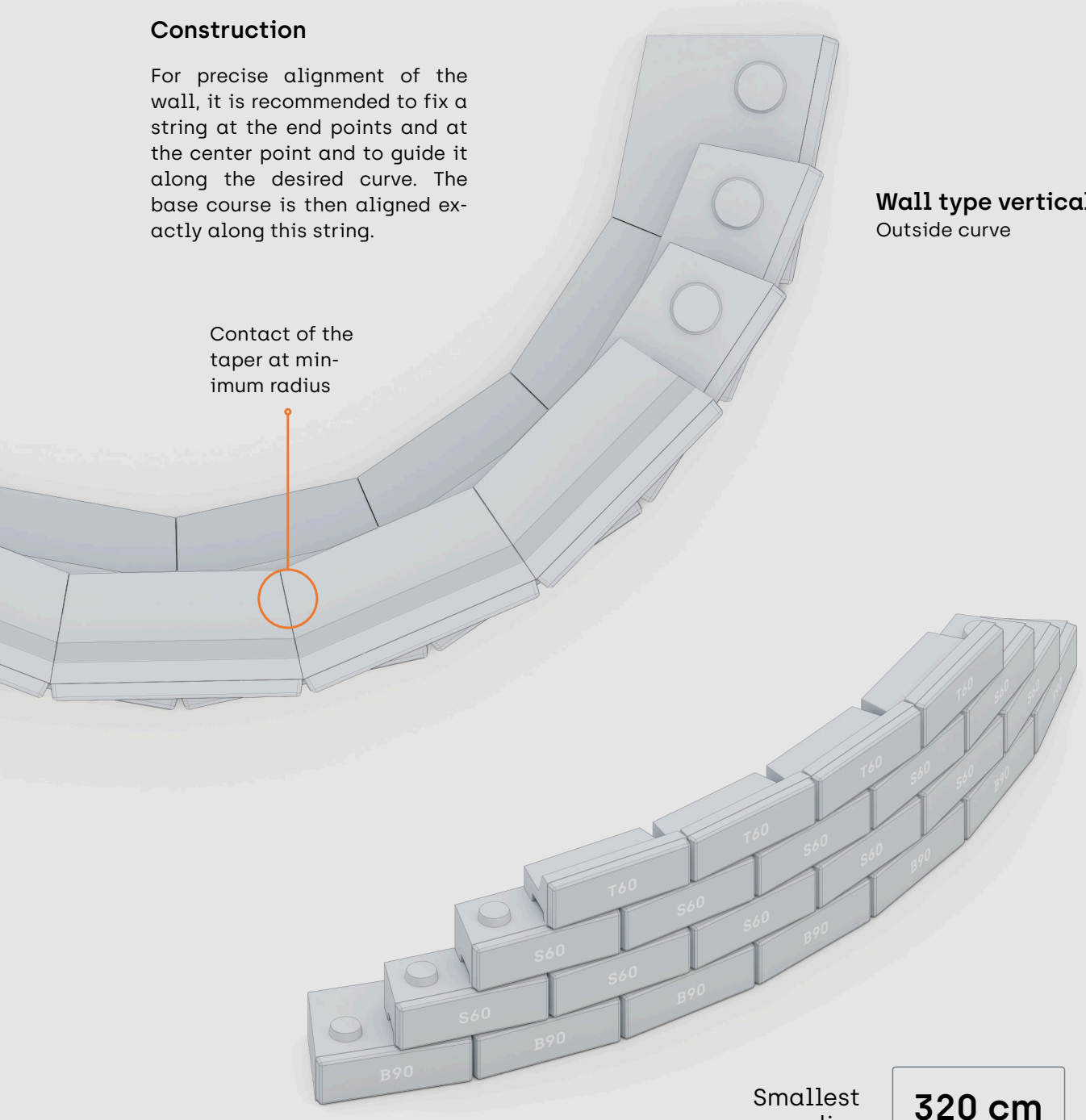


5.3 Convex outside curve vertical

Construction

For precise alignment of the wall, it is recommended to fix a string at the end points and at the center point and to guide it along the desired curve. The base course is then aligned exactly along this string.

Wall type vertical
Outside curve



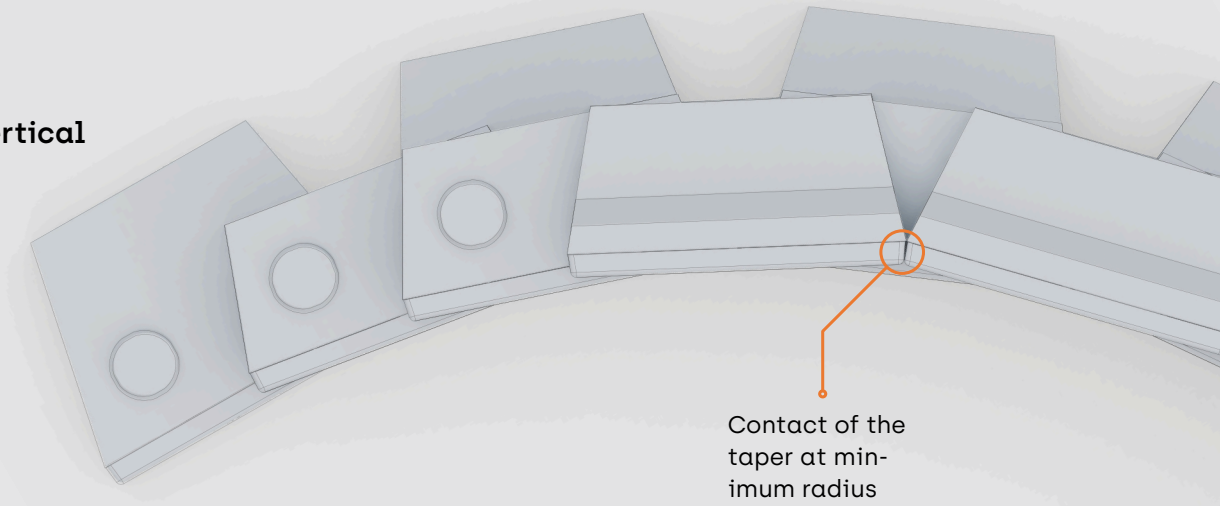
Smallest radius **320 cm**

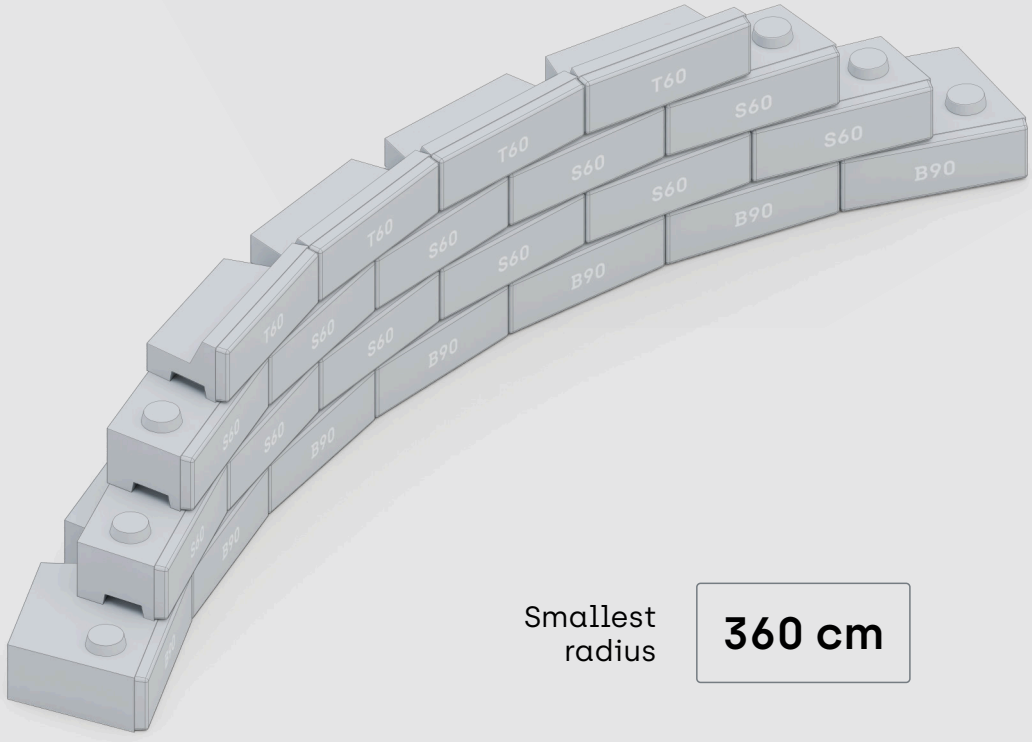
For inclined wall types, the radii change with each block course and therefore also the arc length. Fitting blocks are required to compensate for the length differences. Details are described in chapter „6.5. Convex outside curve inclined“ on page 50.

5.4 Concave inside curve vertical

Construction

Wall type vertical
Inside curve





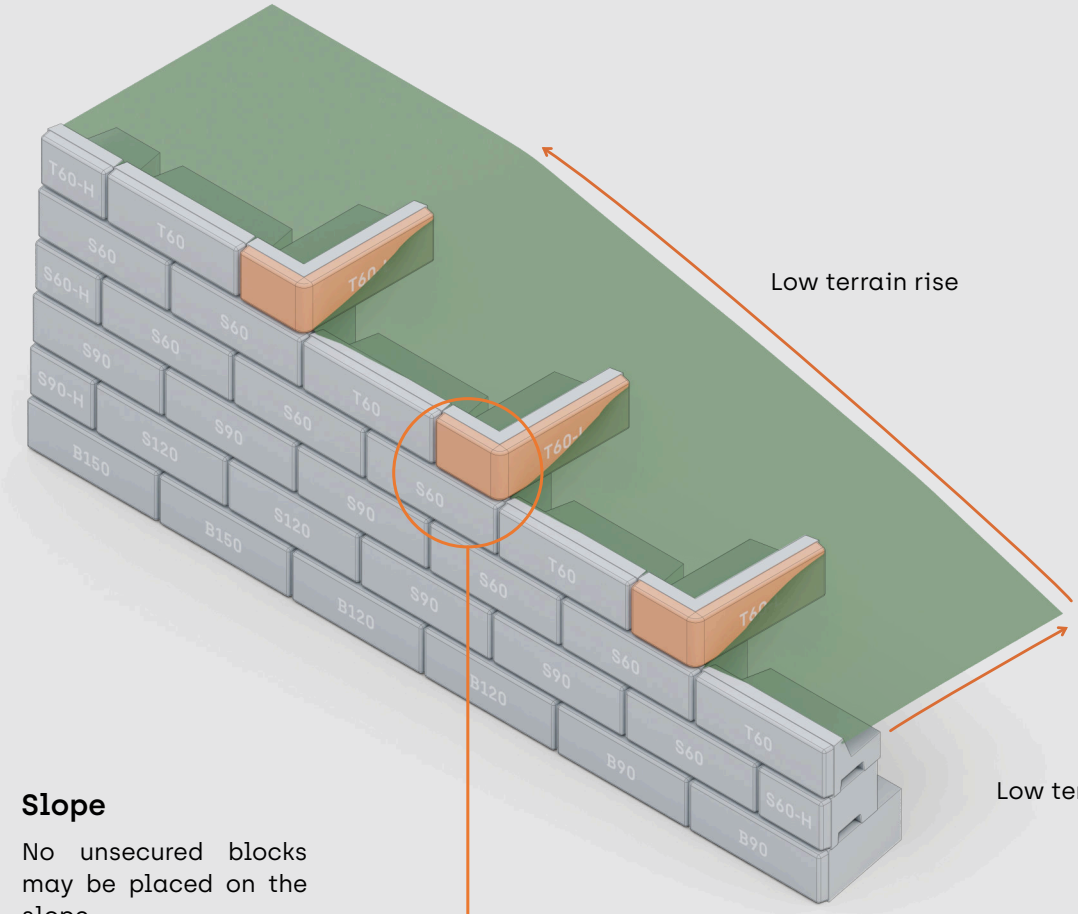
Smallest radius **360 cm**

For inclined wall types, the radii change with each block course and therefore also the arc length. Fitting blocks are required to compensate for the length differences. Details are described in chapter „6.6. Concave inside curve inclined“ on page 51.

5.5 Long steps

Construction

Steps at the top of the wall allow adaptation to the changing terrain at the rear side of the wall.

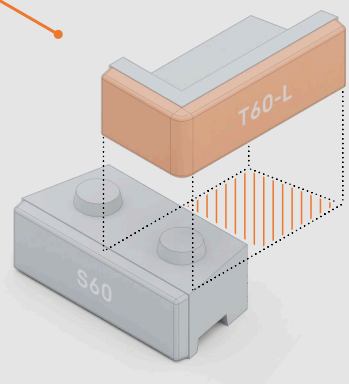


Slope

No unsecured blocks may be placed on the slope.

Compaction

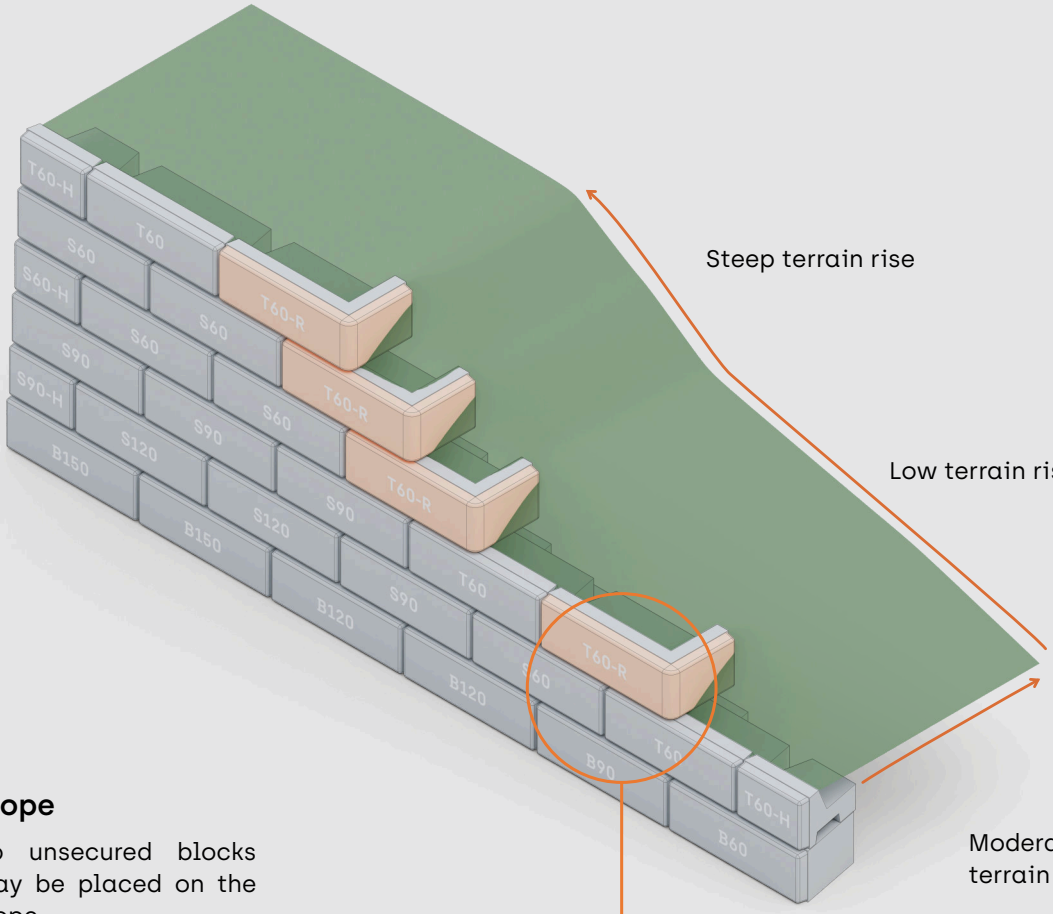
For the corner blocks projecting to the rear, the soil underneath must be compacted.



5.6 Short steps

Construction

Steps at the top of the wall allow adaptation to the changing terrain at the rear side of the wall.

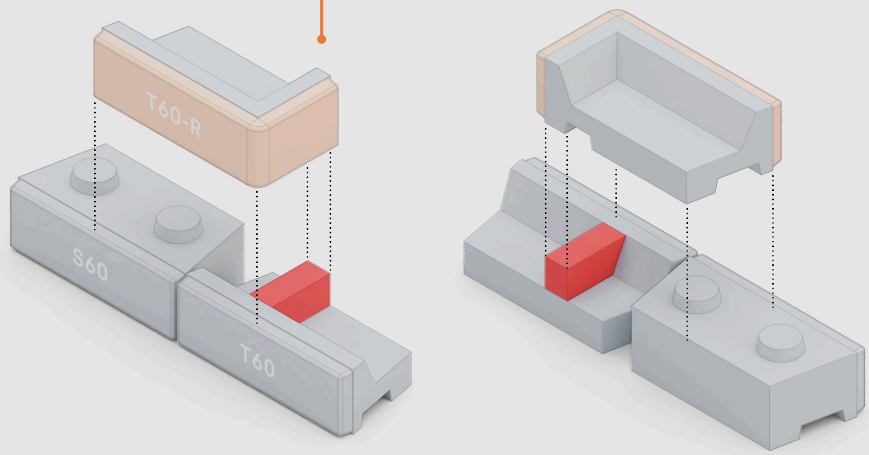


Slope

No unsecured blocks may be placed on the slope.

Support block

A support block is required to support the corner block above.



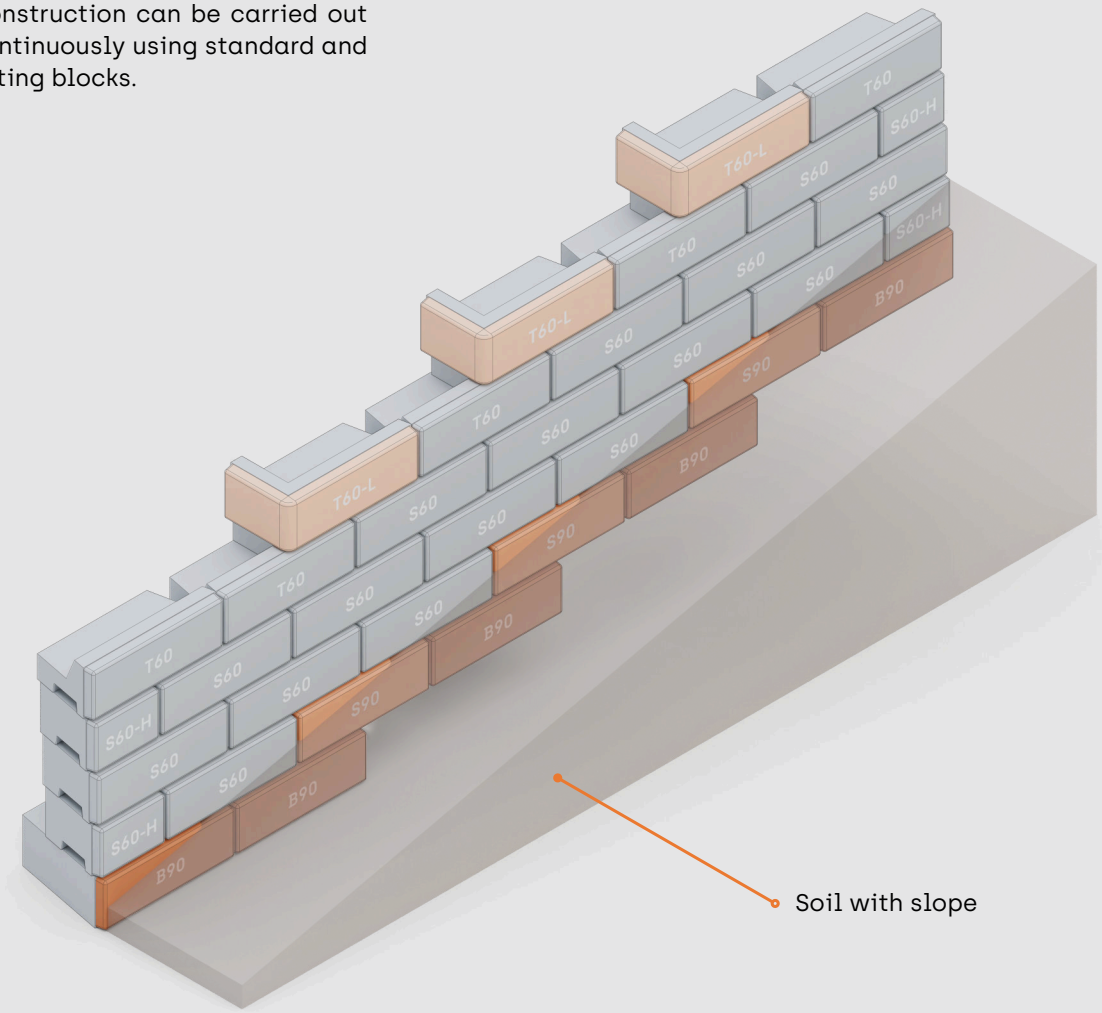
Front view

Back view

5.7 Wall alignment on slope

Construction

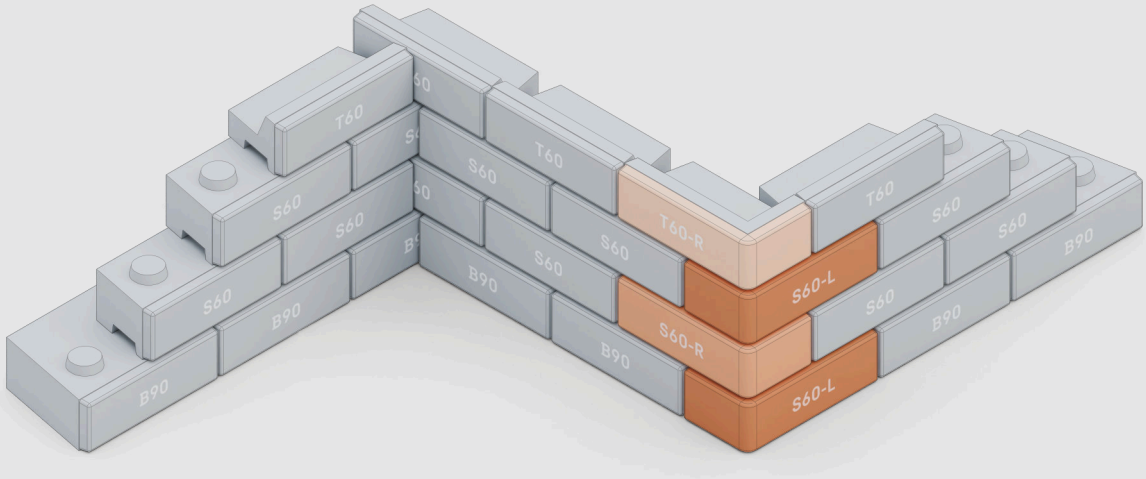
The base course is laid following the natural longitudinal slope of the terrain. This ensures that the minimum embedment depth according to the load specifications is maintained continuously. Due to the sufficient embedment in the lower area, no corner blocks or special corner formations are required there. Construction can be carried out continuously using standard and fitting blocks.



5.8 Inside-outside corner combination

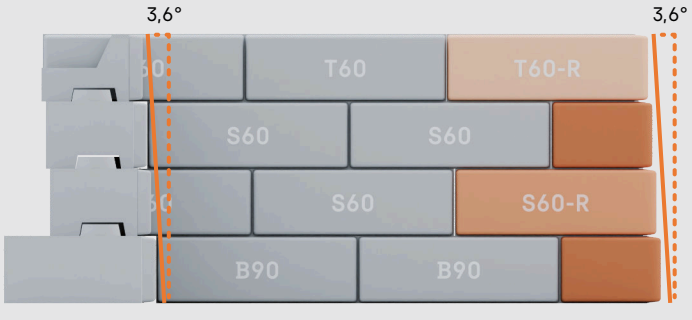
Construction

When combining an inside corner and an outside corner, a special corner configuration must be used. Similar to the outside corner, part of the blocks disappears in the rear area of the construction. As a result, the required bond pattern is not visible. Therefore, a continuous corner configuration is required, and the bond pattern can be offset.



Front view

The inside–outside corner combination is a special wall form that does not require fitting blocks, even for inclined walls, as the inclinations on both sides cancel each other out and all intermediate lengths remain equal.



Wall type inclined
Inclination canceling

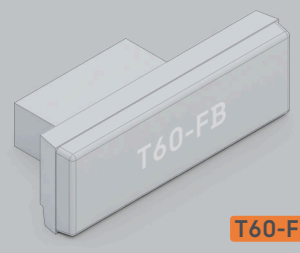
6. Special inclined wall shapes

The following examples illustrate the most common wall shapes and their combinations for inclined walls, such as double corners, curves, and wall connections where fitting blocks are required.

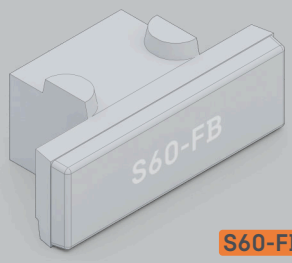
6.1 Use of fitting blocks

When the wall lengths change from row to row in inclined walls, these differences must be compensated. This occurs in curves as well as in certain wall-to-wall connections or in some corner-to-corner combinations.

Fitting blocks are special blocks that are placed laterally instead of full blocks. They have small wings that can be easily cut. There are two blocks – the T60-FB, which is used for the top row, and the S60-FB for the block row below.

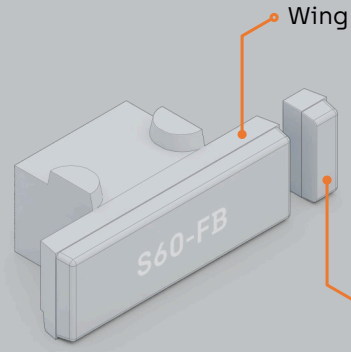


T60-FB



S60-FB

Adjustment of fitting block



To shorten the fitting block to the required length, a suitable tool must be used.

Calculation of shortening – ascending or descending

Shortened fitting blocks towards the top

If the wall lengths become **shorter** towards the top due to the inclination, a normal block is used in the base row and shortened fitting blocks are placed in the **upper rows**. The fitting blocks become shorter towards **the top**.

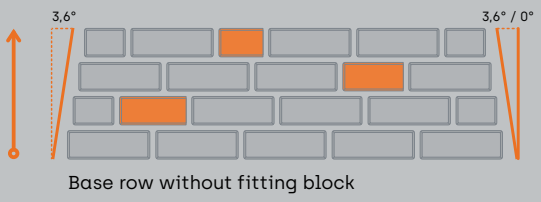
e.g. double outside corners, outside corner to wall connection, or outside curves

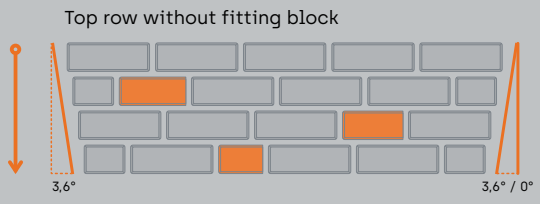
Shortened fitting blocks towards the bottom

If the wall lengths become **longer** towards the top due to the inclination, a normal block is used in the top row and shortened fitting blocks are placed in the **lower rows**. The fitting blocks become shorter towards the **bottom**.

e.g. double inside corners, mirrored inside corner to wall connection, or inside curves

Schematic representation of the cut fitting blocks per row





Cumulative shortening per row:
Double outside corner: 2 * 2.5 cm = 5 cm per row
Outside corner to wall: 2,5 cm per row
Curves: depends on radius and arc length

For correct installation, the shortening per course must be calculated in advance so that a full block can be placed cleanly at the end of the top row.

Example double outside corner with 4 rows

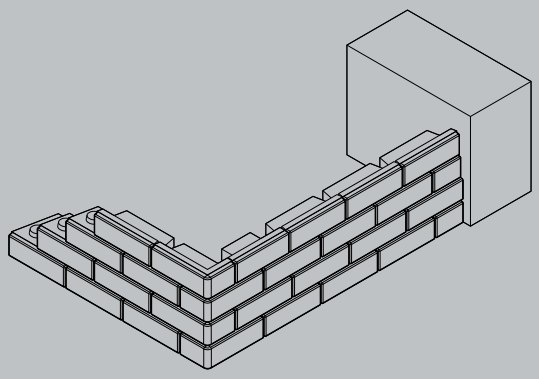
4th row (Top)	**15 cm**
3rd row	**10 cm**
2nd row	**5 cm**
1st row (Base)	**0 cm**

Example outside corner to wall with 4 rows

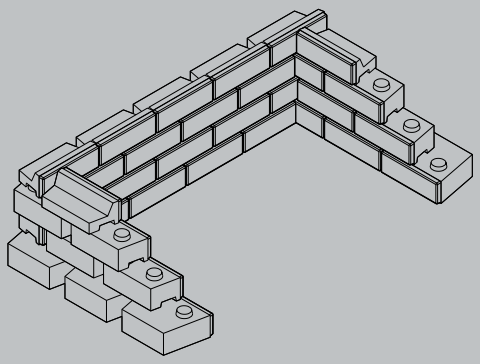
4th row (Top)	**7,5 cm**
3rd row	**5 cm**
2nd row	**2,5 cm**
1st row (Base)	**0 cm**

To make the shortening less visible, it is recommended to place the fitting blocks irregularly within each wall section.

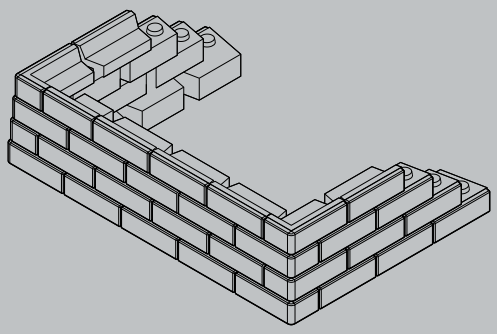
Overview of wall shapes and combinations of the inclined wall



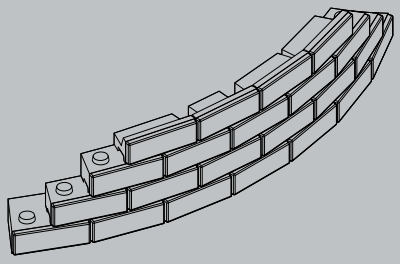
6.2 Outside corner 90° inclined to wall connection
Page 45



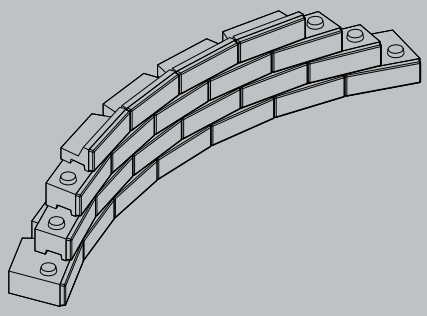
6.3 Double inside corner 90° inclined
Page 46



6.4 Double outside corner 90° inclined
Page 48



6.5 Convex outside curve inclined
Page 50

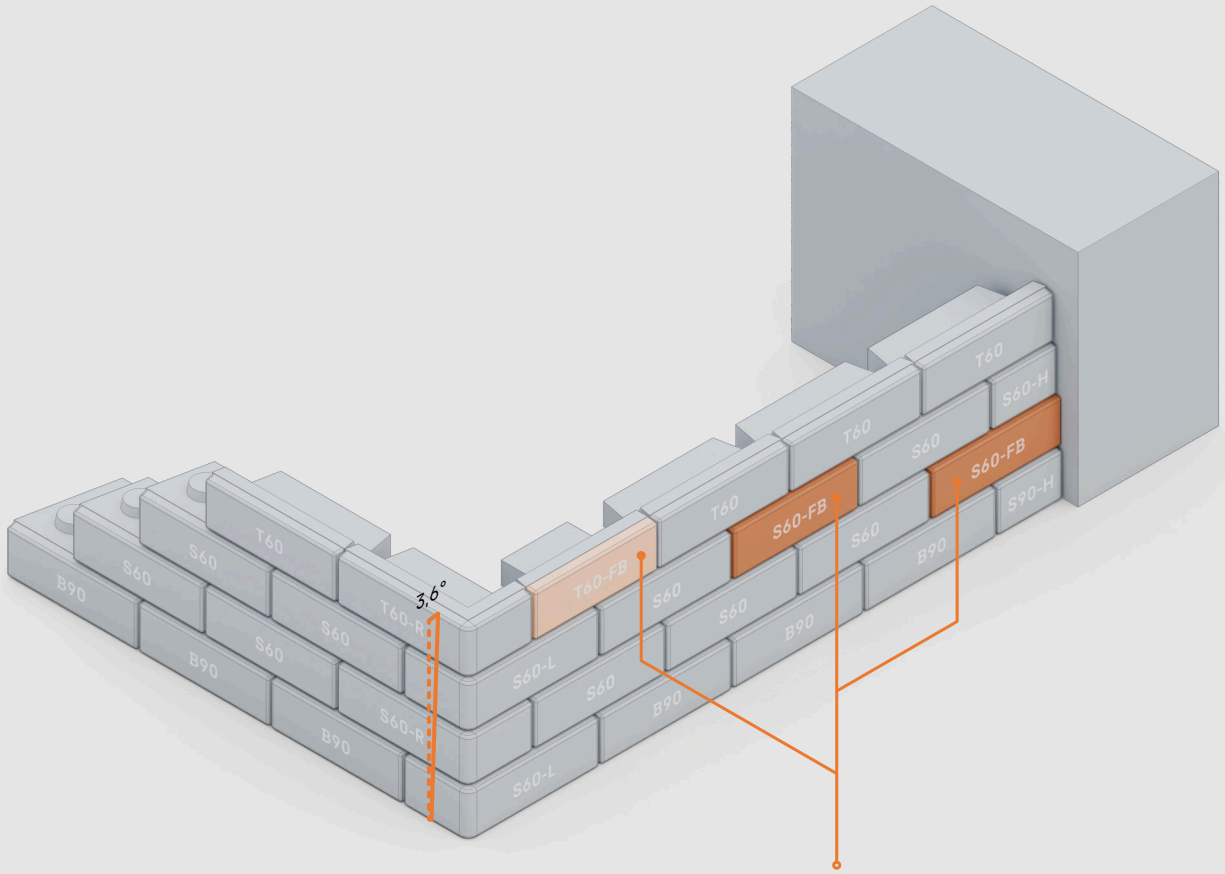


6.6 Concave inside curve inclined
Page 51

6.2 Outside corner 90° inclined to wall connection

Construction

Due to the inclination of 3.6°, a set-back of 2.5 cm per course occurs at a simple outside corner.



Shortened fitting blocks

Shortening between corners

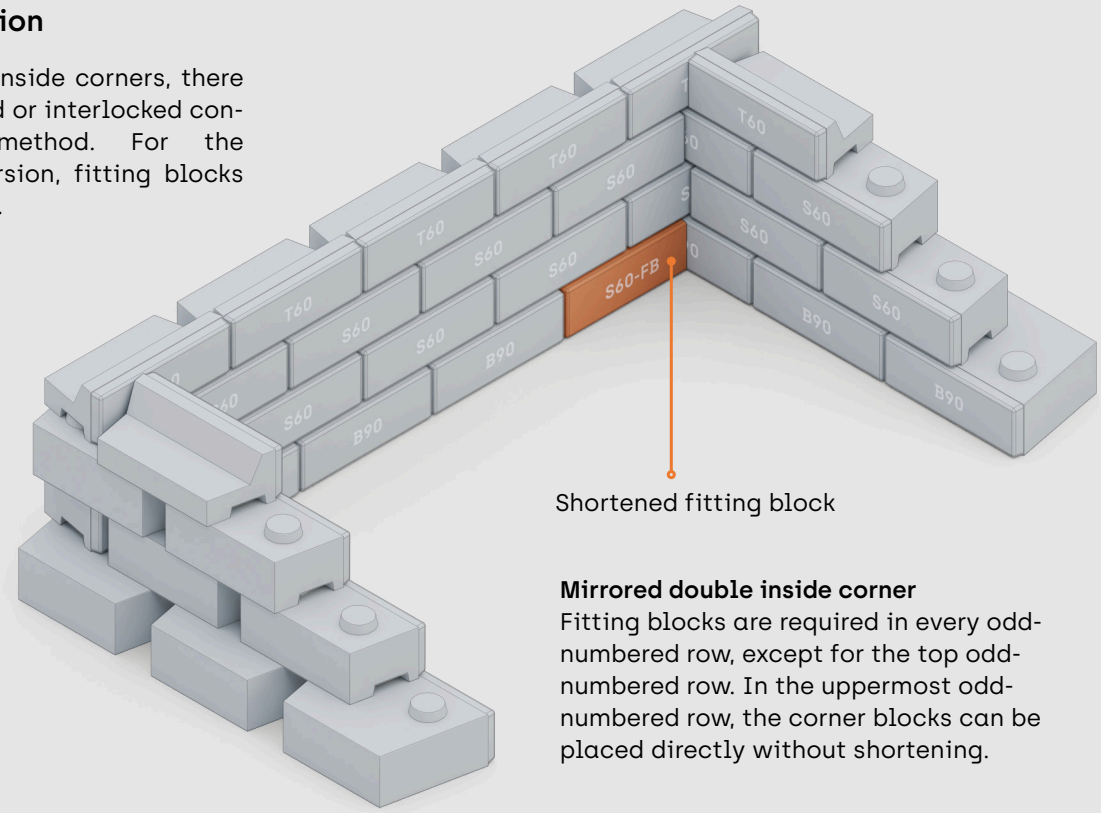
	Row #	Wall height cm	Shortening cm
Top	10	400	22,5
	9	360	20
	8	320	17,5
	7	280	15
	6	240	12,5
	5	200	10
	4	160	7,5
	3	120	5
	2	80	2,5
Base	1	40	0

For the best visual appearance, the fitting block should be placed irregularly in each successive row.

6.3 Double inside corner 90° inclined

Construction

For double inside corners, there is a mirrored or interlocked construction method. For the mirrored version, fitting blocks are required.



Mirrored double inside corner
Fitting blocks are required in every odd-numbered row, except for the top odd-numbered row. In the uppermost odd-numbered row, the corner blocks can be placed directly without shortening.

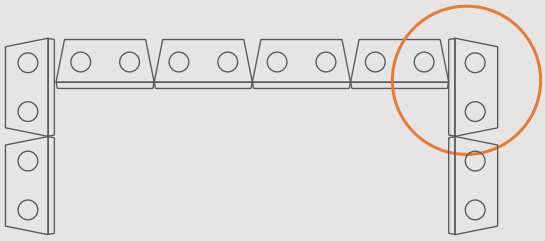
Fitting blocks for 4 rows

	row #	wall height cm	Fitting block
Top	4	160	No fitting block
	3	120	No fitting block
	2	80	No fitting block
Base	1	40	Fitting block

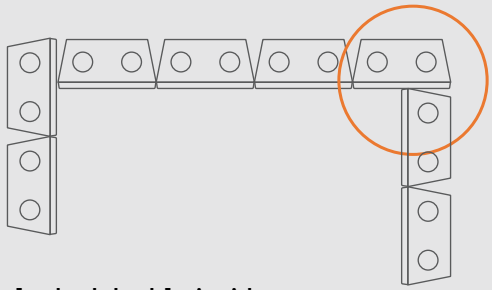
For the upper odd-numbered row, no fitting block is required.

Front view mirrored double inside corner

Mirrored and interlocked construction of the inside corner



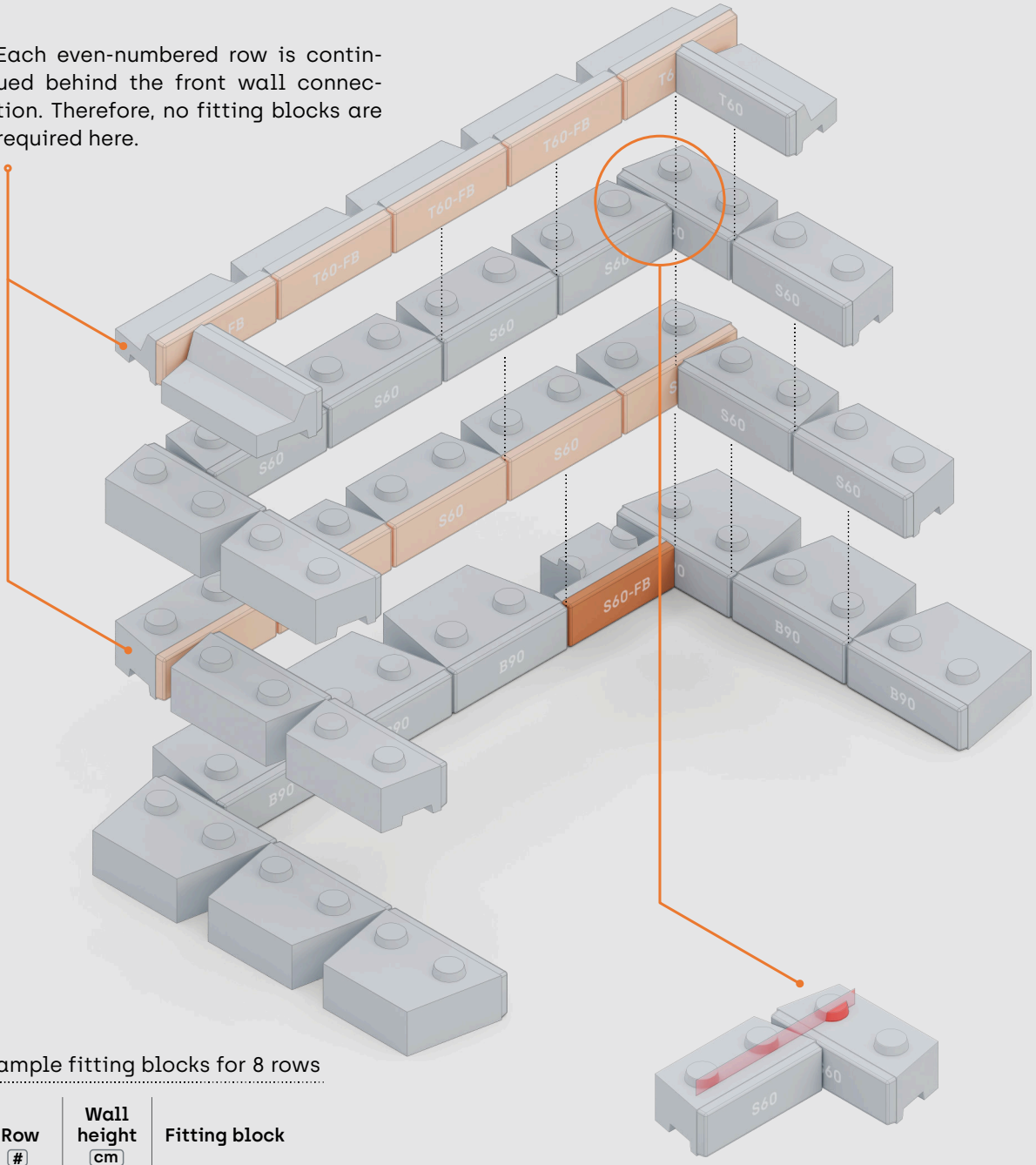
Mirrored double inside corner
Fitting blocks required



Interlocked double inside corner
no fitting blocks

Exploded view mirrored double inside corner

Each even-numbered row is continued behind the front wall connection. Therefore, no fitting blocks are required here.



Example fitting blocks for 8 rows

	Row (#)	Wall height (cm)	Fitting block
Top	8	320	No fitting block
	7	280	No fitting block
	6	240	No fitting block
	5	200	Fitting block
	4	160	No fitting block
	3	120	Fitting block
	2	80	No fitting block
Base	1	40	Fitting block

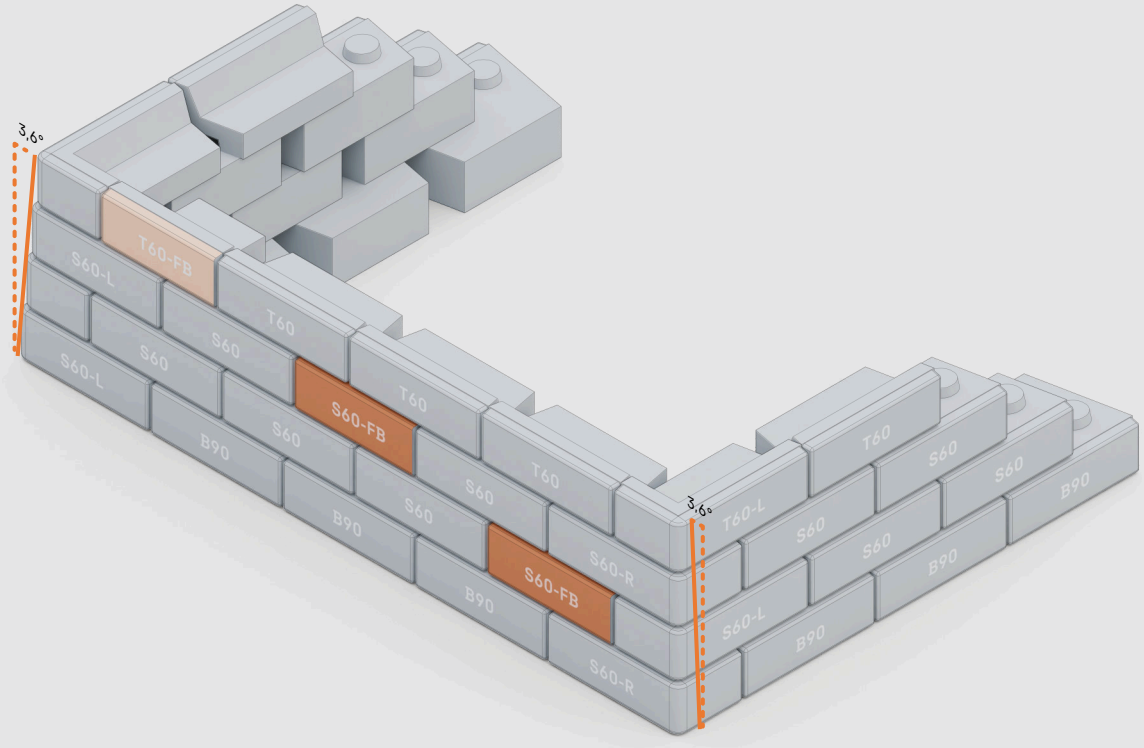
No fitting block is needed for the last odd-numbered row at the top.

In order for the knobs of the lower course to fit correctly into the upper block course, the knobs must be partially removed in certain rows.

6.4 Double outside corner 90° inclined

Construction

Inclined walls have an inclination of 3.6°, which results in a setback of 5 cm at a double outside corner, 2.5 cm per corner. This requires a fitting block in each successive course, which must be cut to the required length.



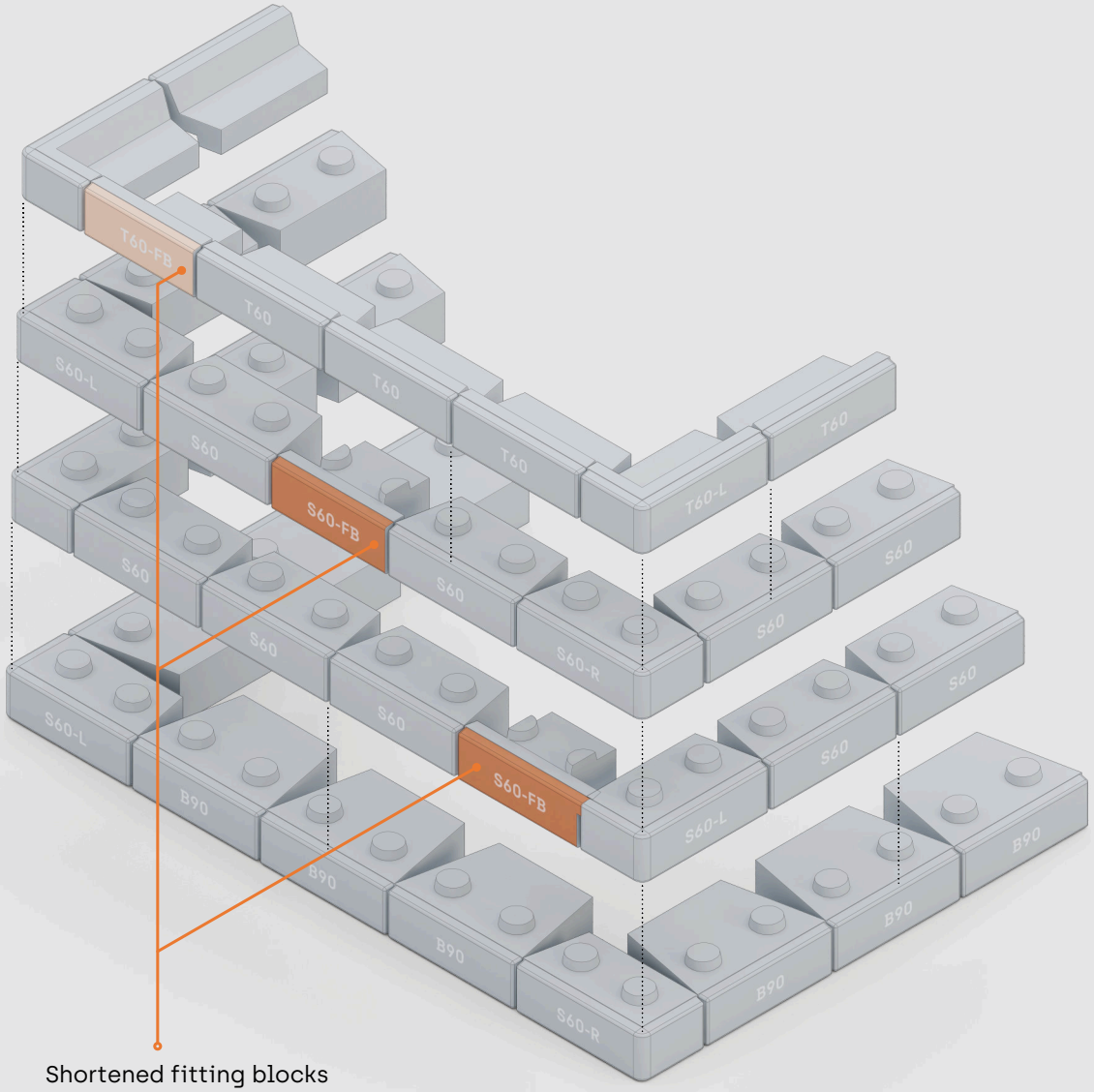
Shortening between corners

	Row #	Wall height cm	Shortening cm
Top	10	400	45
	9	360	40
	8	320	35
	7	280	30
	6	240	25
	5	200	20
	4	160	15
	3	120	10
	2	80	5
Base	1	40	0

For a better visual appearance, the fitting block should be placed at alternating positions in each successive row.

Front view double outside corner

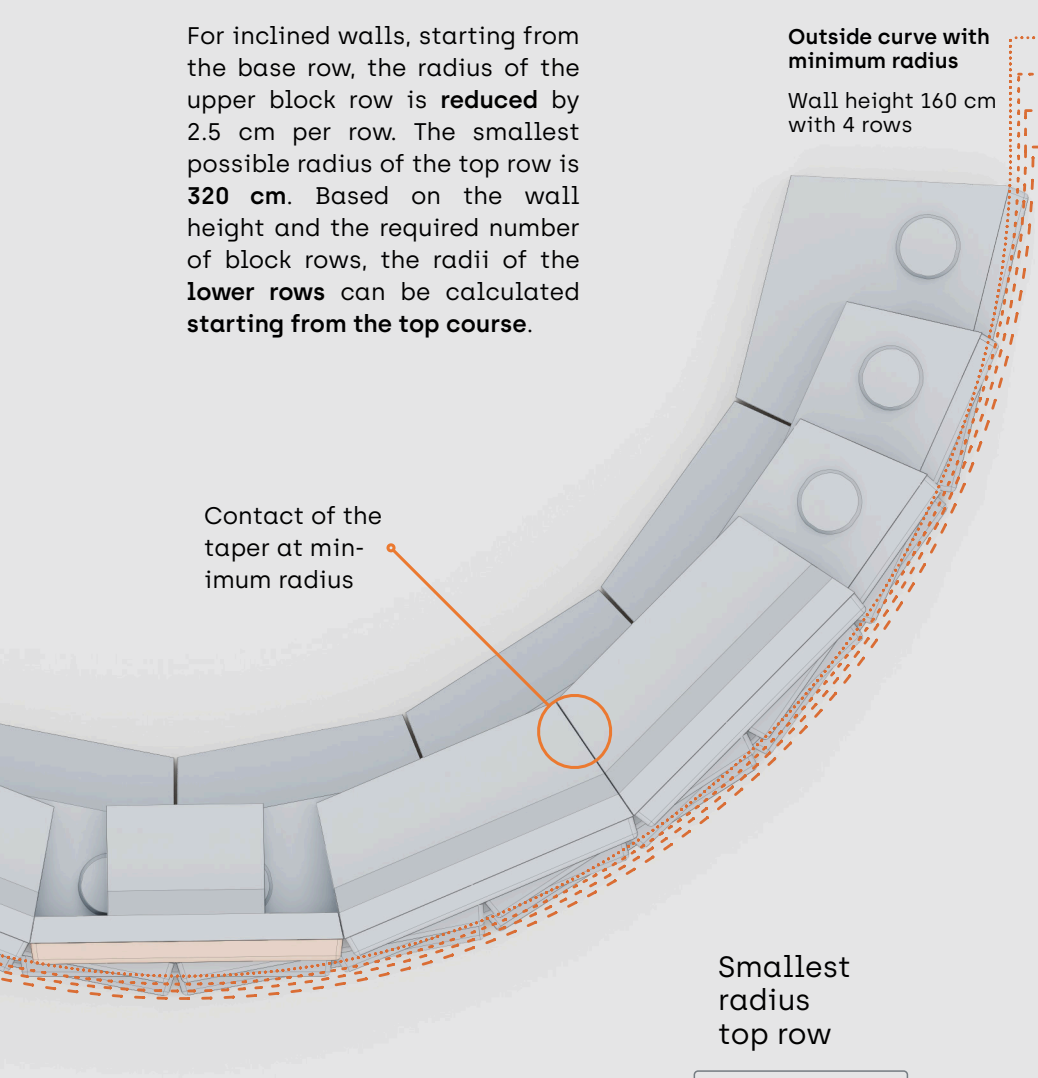
Exploded view



6.5 Convex outside curve inclined

Construction

For inclined walls, starting from the base row, the radius of the upper block row is **reduced** by 2.5 cm per row. The smallest possible radius of the top row is **320 cm**. Based on the wall height and the required number of block rows, the radii of the **lower rows** can be calculated **starting from the top course**.



Outside radii

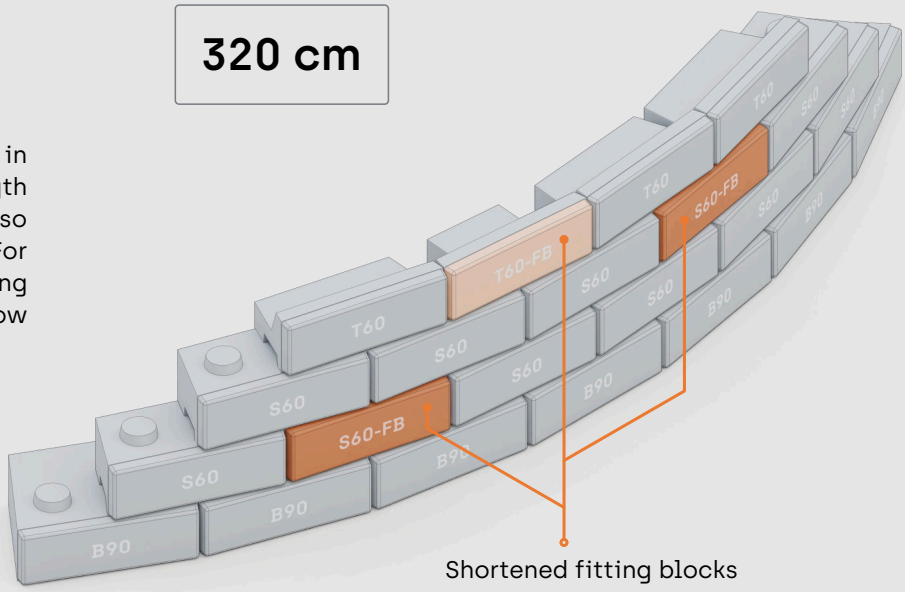
	Row (#)	Wall height (cm)	Radius (cm)	
Top	10	400	320	min
	9	360	322,5	
	8	320	325	
	7	280	327,5	
	6	240	330	
	5	200	332,5	
	4	160	335	
	3	120	337,5	
	2	80	340	
Base	1	40	342,5	

Smallest radius top row

320 cm

Fitting blocks

Due to the change in radius in inclined walls, the arc length is reduced and therefore also the width of the blocks. For the **outside curve**, fitting blocks are required in the row **above the base row**.



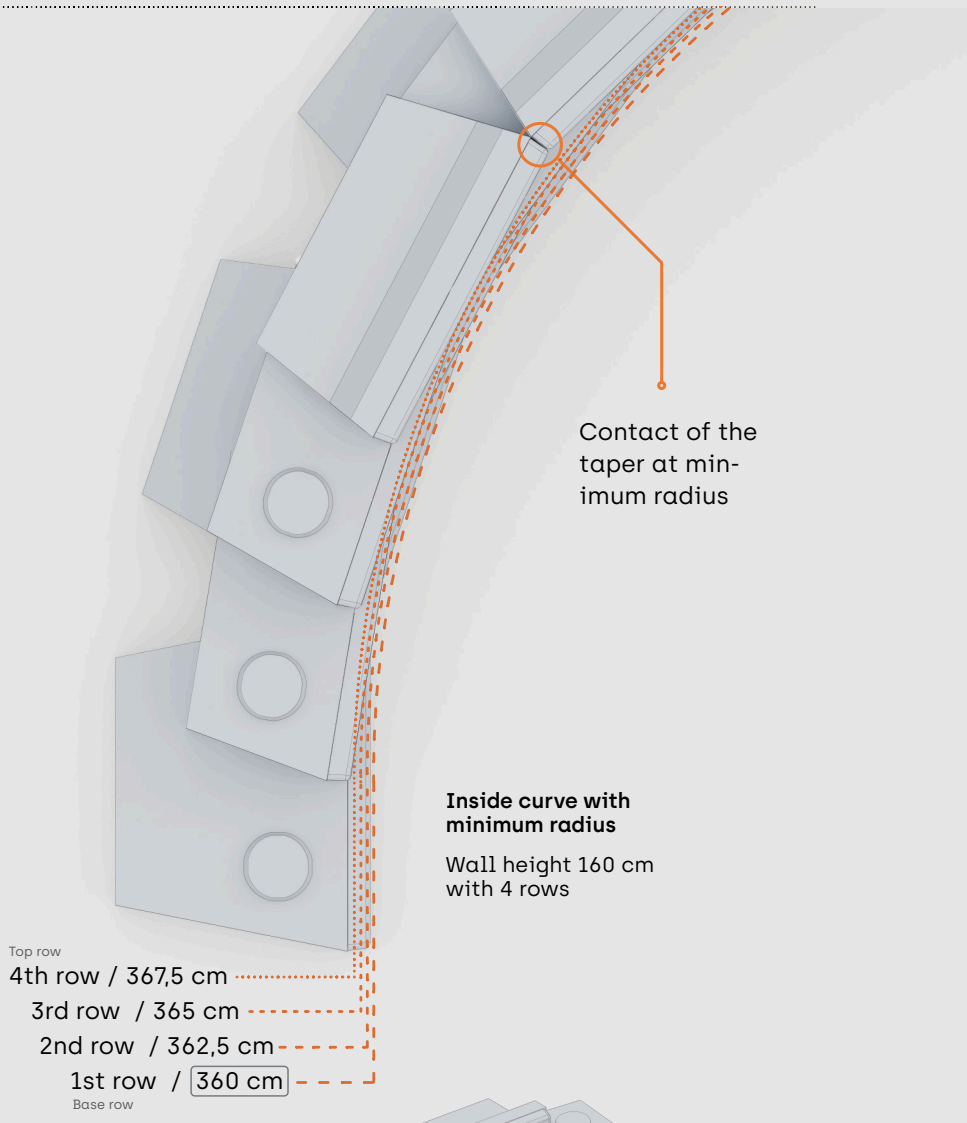
6.6 Concave inside curve inclined

Construction

For inclined walls, starting from the base row, the radius of the upper block row **increases** by 2.5 cm per row. The smallest possible radius of the base row is **360 cm**. Based on the wall height and the required number of block rows, the radii of the **upper rows** can be calculated **starting from the base course**.

Inner radii

	Row #	Wall height cm	Radius cm	
Top	10	400	382,5	
	9	360	380	
	8	320	377,5	
	7	280	375	
	6	240	372,5	
	5	200	370	
	4	160	367,5	
	3	120	365	
	2	80	362,5	
Base	1	40	360	min

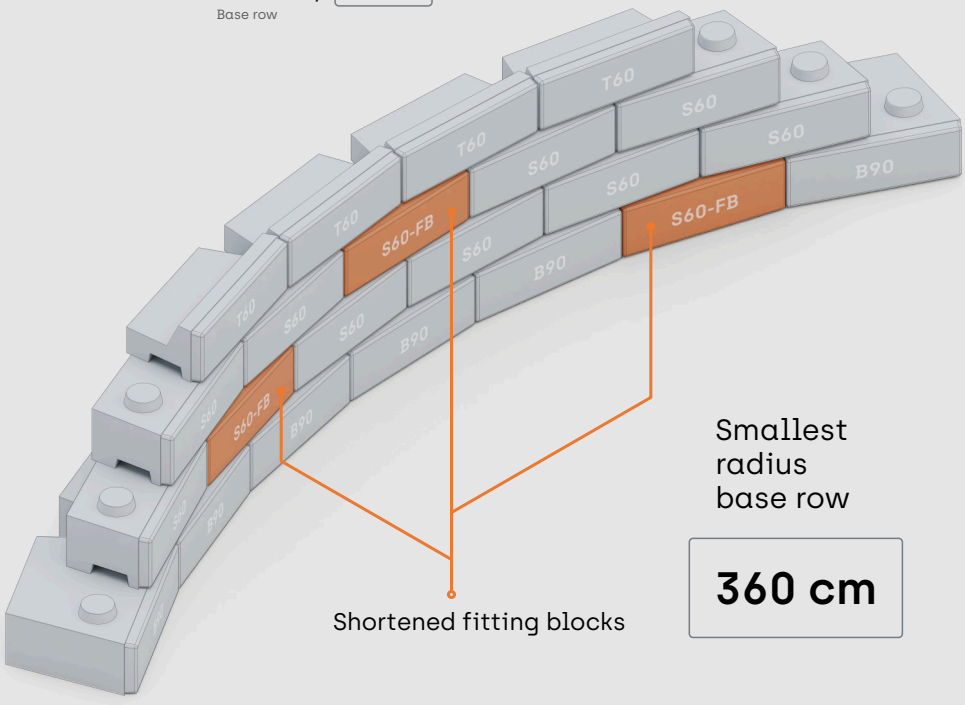


Inside curve with minimum radius

Wall height 160 cm with 4 rows

Fitting blocks

Due to the change in radius in inclined walls, the arc length is reduced and therefore also the width of the blocks. For the **inside curve**, fitting blocks are required in the rows **below the top row**.



Smallest radius base row

360 cm

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