TYPICAL FREESTANDING WALL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

The following are typical construction details for freestanding Kodah walls. Kodah freestanding walls are intended to be low walls (24” or lower) used in a garden or patio setting. Taller walls, walls intended to act as railings or barriers, walls constructed in other settings, or walls subject to applied loads will require project specific engineering.

FREESTANDING INSTALLATION NOTES

1. Leveling pad excavation should be to the depth shown in the engineered plans for the wall, but at least 6’ below the elevation of the bottom block in the wall. Width should be a minimum of 23” which will provide 6” in front of and behind the bottom block.
2. Existing foundation soil should be compacted to a minimum of 95% of standard proctor. Foundation soil should be firm, dry, and free of debris, stones, roots, etc. Consult a soils engineer if in doubt.
3. Place crushed stone or well-graded road gravel leveling pad material as specified. Compact using a vibration plate compactor.
4. Walls shall have the bottom course buried to the depth shown on the design. Walls are typically buried a minimum of 6’.
5. Place a second row of (4) Kodah corner blocks with the opposite taper, facing into the center of the Column.
6. Place a column cap to finish the Column. The column cap can be cored as needed for installation of a lamp.

COLUMN CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Columns make nice ends for freestanding walls, formal stair openings, stand-alone monuments, and other areas to enhance your Kodah project. The basic steps of Column construction are shown here. Feel free to expand on these ideas and bring your own creativity into creating a custom project.

1. Minimum radius curves are shown which can be constructed without saw-cutting a significant number of blocks. Larger radius curves can be created by leaving a larger gap between blocks on the back side of the wall. The gaps must be filled with drainstone.
2. When retaining walls are constructed with batter, the radius on outside curves becomes smaller with each course due to the block setback. For proper construction, the radius of the bottom course must be larger than the minimum radius so upper courses will have significant room for construction. Increase the bottom course radius at least 1” for every row of block in the wall.
3. When retaining walls are constructed with batter, the radius on inside curves becomes larger with each course due to the block setback.

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