

PACIFIC INTERLOCK PAVINGSTONE

SALES OFFICE

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PLANT

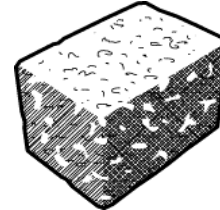
1895 San Felipe Road
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RUMBLE RETAINER BLOCK

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Section Includes

- A. Concrete units
- B. Bedding sand
- C Execution



References

- A. American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM)
 1. C 936-08, Standard Specification for Interlocking Concrete Paving Units
 2. C 140, Standard Test Methods of Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units
 3. C 136, Method for Sieve Analysis for Fine and Coarse Aggregate
 4. C 33, Specification for Concrete Aggregates.
 5. D 2940, Standard Specification for Graded Aggregate Material for Bases

Quality Assurance

- A. Engage an installer who has successfully completed installations similar in type and size to this project. Installer shall provide certification of experience.
- B. As applicable by state/provincial and local laws, contractor shall hold a current contractor's and business license in the state/ province and locality where work is performed.

Delivery, Storage And Handling

- A. Deliver interlocking pavers to the site in plastic wrapped cubes capable of transfer by fork lift. Unload pavers at job site in such a manner that no damage occurs to the product.
- B. Cover sand and topsoil shall with waterproof covering to prevent exposure to rainfall or removal by wind. Secure the covering in place.

Environmental Conditions

- A. Do not install sand or pavers during heavy rain or snowfall.
- B. Do not install frozen sand or topsoil

PART 2: PRODUCTS

Rumble Retainer Block:	9" x 6" x 6"
	Stones per Sq. Face Ft.: 2.67
	Stones per pallet: 96
	Coverage: 20 to 40 face ft., 48 to 72 linear ft

Meets the requirements of ASTM C936-08: Exposed face area of $\leq 101 \text{ in}^2$ (0.065 m^2), average compressive strength not less than 8000psi (55MPa) with no individual unit less than 7200 psi (50 MPa). Dimensional tolerance: Measured length or width shall not differ by more than $\pm 0.063"$ [$1/16"$] ($\pm 1.6\text{mm}$) from specified dimensions. Measured height shall not differ by more than $\pm 0.125"$ [$1/8"$] ($\pm 3.2\text{mm}$) from the specified dimensions. Test results are certified by the manufacturer.

Bedding Sand

Note: The type of sand used for bedding is often called concrete sand. Sands vary regionally. Contact contractors local to the project and confirm sand(s) successfully used in previous similar applications. Bedding sand is not used in ditch liner applications, slope protection, riparian stabilization, or with boat ramps constructed with concrete grid pavers

Table 1
Grading Requirements for Bedding Sand

ASTM C33 CSA A23.1-M94

Sieve Size / Percent Passing		Sieve Size / Percent Passing	
3/8 in. (9.5 mm)	100	10 mm	100
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	95 to 100	5 mm	95 to 100
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	85 to 100	2.5 mm	80 to 100
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	50 to 85	1.25 mm	50 to 90
No. 30 (0.600 mm)	25 to 60	0.63 mm	25 to 65
No. 50 (0.150 mm)	0 to 30	0.315 mm	10 to 35
No. 100 (0.150 mm)	2 to 10	0.16 mm	2 to 10

Sieve Size / Percent Passing

1/2 in. (12.5 mm)	100
3/8 in. (9.5 mm)	85 to 100
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	10 to 30
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	0 to 10
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	0 to 5

Note: Local, state or provincial standards for aggregate base materials should be used for the gradation and quality of dense-graded aggregate base materials under concrete interlock paving installations. This material should be compacted to a minimum of 95% standard Proctor density.

Table 3
ASTM D 2940 Gradation for Dense-Graded Base

Sieve Size / Percent Passing	
2 in. (50 mm)	100
1/2 in. (37.5 mm)	95 to 100
3/4 in. (19.0 mm)	70 to 92
1/2 in. (9.5 mm)	50 to 70
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	35 to 55
No. 30 (0.600 mm)	12 to 25
No. 200 (0.075 mm)	0 to 8

Note: For open-graded bases, gradation conforming to ASTM No. 57 crushed stone aggregate is recommended. The material is typically placed in 4 to 6 in. (100 to 150 mm) thick lifts and compacted with at least four passes of a 10 T static roller. The base material should show no visible movement when compaction is complete. It should be kept free from sediment throughout the entire job. The gradation for No. 57 material is given in Table 4 below:

Table 4
ASTM No. 57 Gradation for Open-Graded Base

Sieve Size / Percent Passing	
1 1/2 in. (37.5 mm)	100
1 in. (25 mm)	95 to 100
1/2 in. (12.5 mm)	25 to 60
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	0 to 10
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	0 to 5

Execution

- 1) Measure the planter's layout using stakes and string to mark the course. Remove and dispose of all surface vegetation and debris (this cannot be used as backfill.) Dig the base trench to the width and depth necessary to bury $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the block plus 2", leaving 2-3" of base rock exposed on either side. Then level the excavated pad. Fill and compact 2" of base rock the length of the trench
- 2) The key to an attractive planter is to make sure the base course of block is level. Place blocks closely together, leaving the top $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the block exposed and checking the level and alignment of each block. For straight walls, use a string line along the back of the course and make sure the blocks are flush. Use a rubber mallet to "fine-tune" the placement of the blocks. Fill sides of the trench to finished grade with desired material and compact firmly against the block.
- 3) Using mortar or cement adhesive, install the next course of block with an offset, or stagger, from the course below. Avoid having vertical seams. You may need to cut a block to achieve the necessary offset. Be sure to level and align the blocks as you go.
- 4) Repeat steps until the last row. Install heavy black plastic, if desired, to prevent moisture from weeping through the seams. Install capstone or last row of blocks.

