



There are many ways to tackle features and stairs with terraforce. It has been stated that: "Working with these blocks is like therapy."

Turning a neat corner

The conception of Terraforce segmental retaining walls (SRWs) in the late 1970s for a more cost-effective and versatile method of retaining heavily contoured ground, was probably inevitable, considering that the conventional methods were cumbersome and expensive.

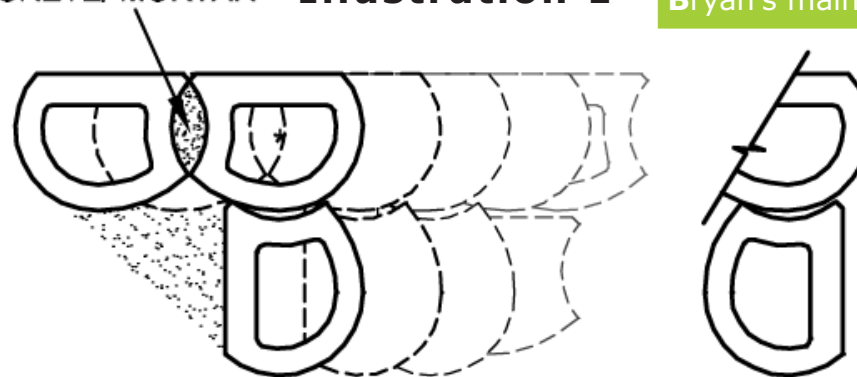
Today a range of modular retaining systems compete with reinforced concrete walls. Most of these are quicker and simpler to build and more interesting and pleasing to the eye. In

addition, SRWs allow the incorporation of features such as graceful radiuses, 90-degree corners, terraces, stairs and columns; details that are difficult and costly to construct when using more conventional, in-situ concrete retaining systems.

Corners are of particular interest to retaining wall designers; as some systems offer corner blocks and others function as "one block systems" that can cater for inside and outside corners without a specially designed corner block.

Locally, the Terraforce Retaining Wall System

CONCRETE/ MORTAR Illustration 1



VERSION 1

VERSION 2

SOFT OUTSIDE CORNER A
* CHANGE DIRECTION AS REQUIRED



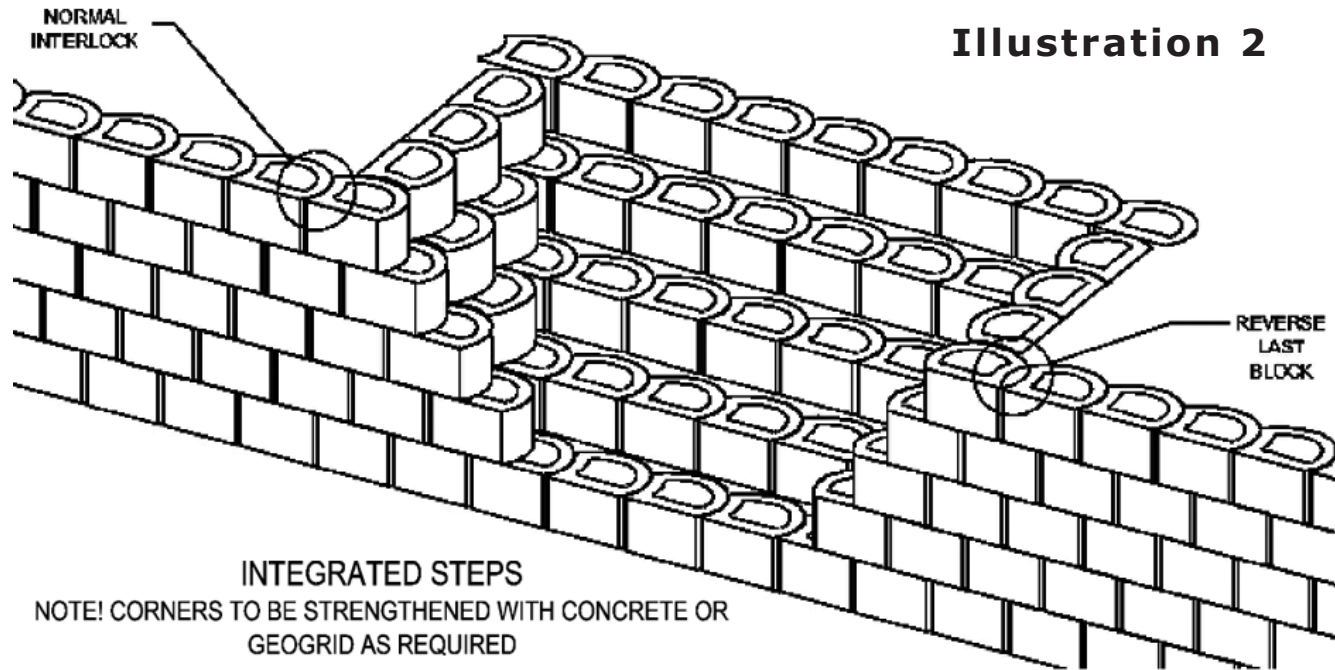
Bryan's maintenance step innovation

pioneered the one-block system idea, which translates into low inventory requirements and simplified logistics. No corner blocks are required which reflects the cost-effective nature of the system.

For the most part, rounded outward facing curves that function as wider corners can easily be achieved by adjusting the blocks via the ball and socket interlock.

Sharper outside corners are also possible by positioning

Illustration 2



Corners and sharp curves then need to be stabilised, especially when they extend to heights of over 1.5m. This can be achieved easily if geogrids are used in composite retaining structures, by overlapping such reinforcing grids within the backfill. Otherwise, 3-5 % cement stabilised sand may be specified for the backfill to strengthen an outside facing corner or a convex radius within a wall. Filling corner blocks with vertically reinforced concrete is also an option.

Even without implementing austerity measures, such as has been necessary in past world financial crises, these photos and illustrations may assist in "turning the corner" without "breaking the bank".

the blocks with the round face functioning as a soft corner (see illustration 1,2,3).

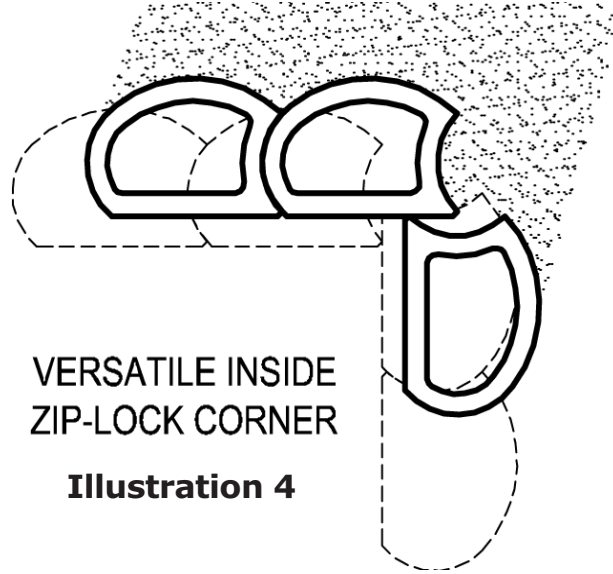
Inside 90° corners with the rock face block are created by positioning the block to alternately lock in zipper fashion. (see illustration 4).

However, when the rock face version has been specified with precise 90° outside corners, it will be necessary to cut and trim the selected blocks with an angle cutter to achieve a neat finish. Generally those blocks will be filled with concrete or mortar for added strength.





Version of the soft corner treatment



VERSATILE INSIDE ZIP-LOCK CORNER

Illustration 4

Another zip-lock inside corner

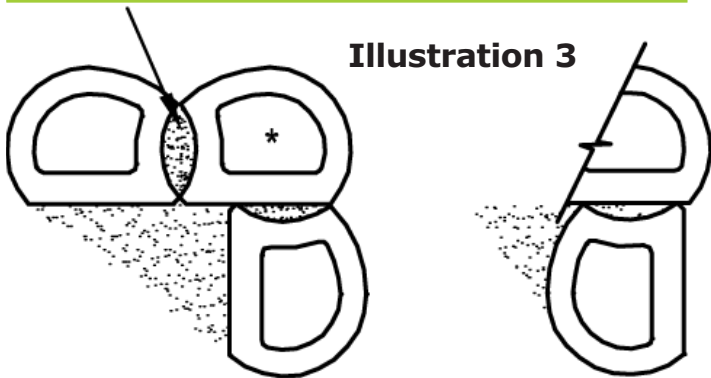


Illustration 3

VERSION 1

VERSION 2

SOFT OUTSIDE CORNER B

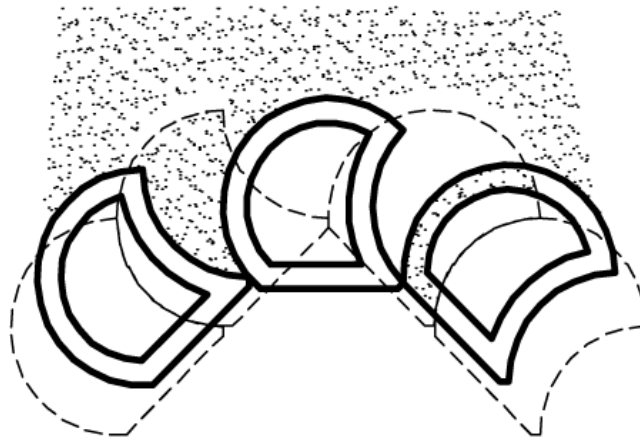
* CHANGE DIRECTION AS REQUIRED



Inside zip-lock corner with rock face block

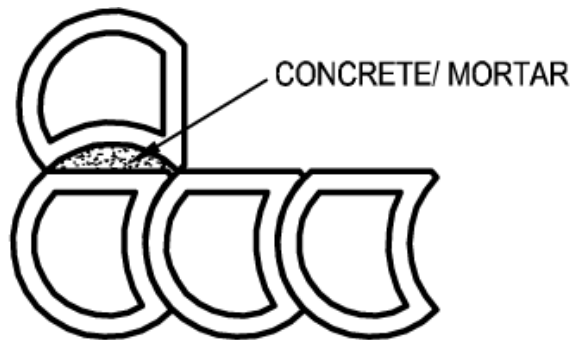


Corner blocks filled with concrete and drainage installed.



VERSION OF INSIDE CORNER
Close bottom of overlapping block before filling

Inside corner and steps



VERSION OF OUTSIDE/ INSIDE CORNER

Fred's innovative corner detail



Architectural features are easily achieved with concrete filled blocks.



Neatly cut corners, stabilised with cement/sand backfill.



Precision cutting of blocks to shape



Two further examples of architectural features



Steep, low maintenance wall with neat corner detail



Version of outside rockface and and round face combination

