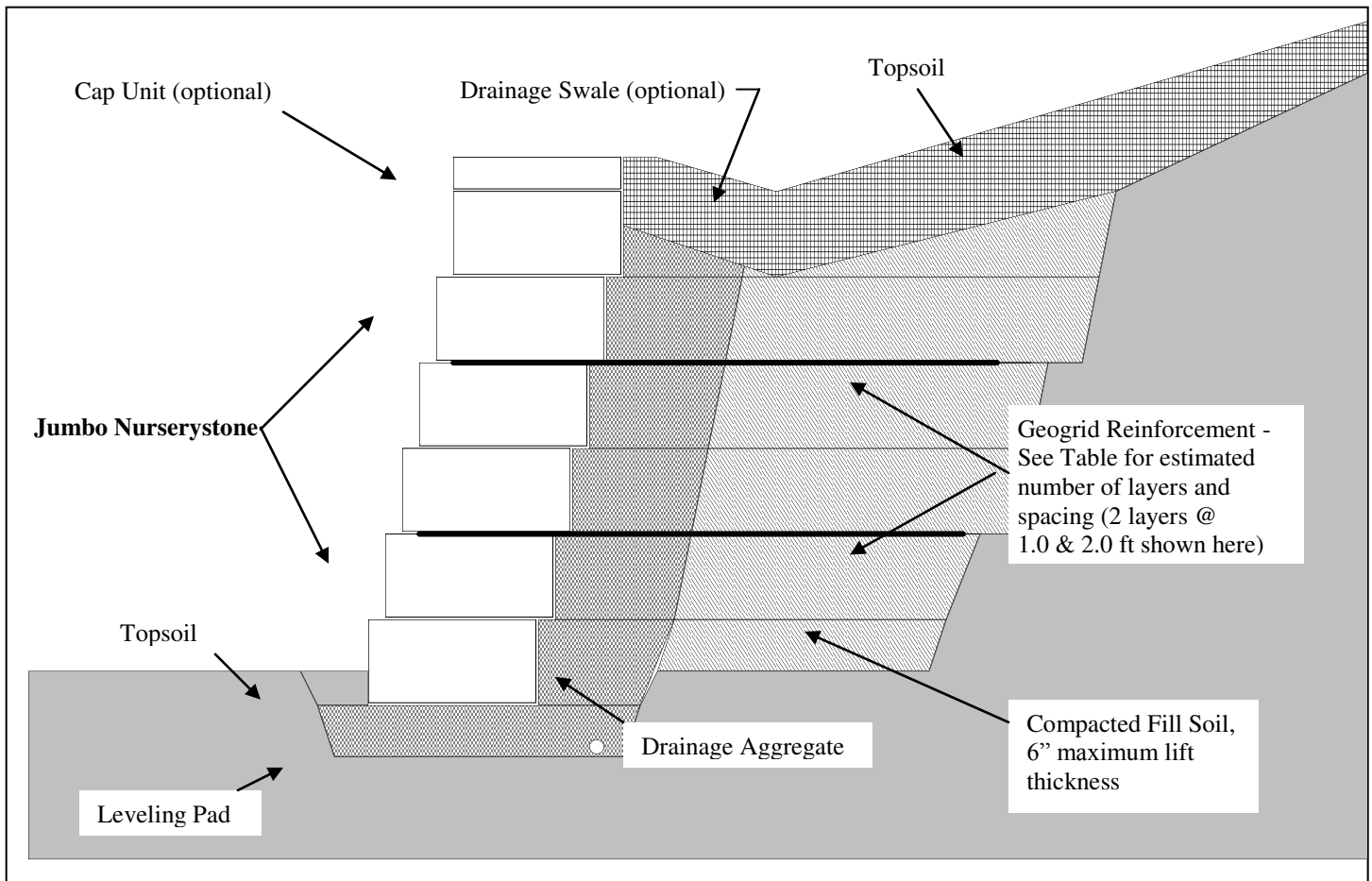


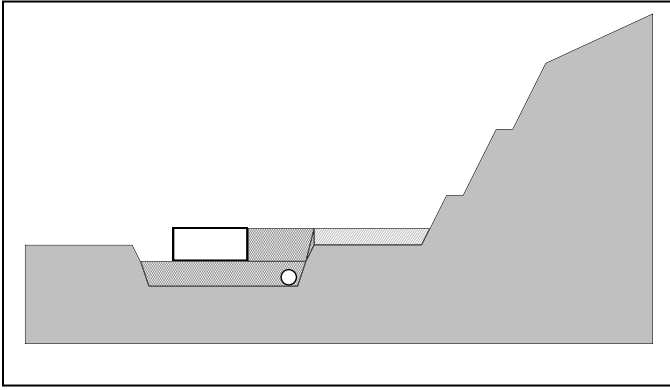
Jumbo NurseryStone® Geogrid-Reinforced SRW Construction Guide



Estimate Chart only—Loading Condition	Total Height (ft)	Approx. Exposed Height (ft)	Number of 6" Courses	Geosynthetic Embed Length, L (ft) includes block depth	Number of Geosynthetic Layers	Geosynthetic Placement Elevation, E (ft above leveling pad)		
						E1	E2	E3
Level backfill, No surcharge	5.5	5.0	11	4.5'	2	1.5	4.0	
	4.5	4.0	9	5'	2	.67	2.5	-
	3.5	3.0	7	5'	1	1.5	-	-
Level backfill, 100 psf surcharge	5.5	5.0	11	5'	3	1.0	2.5	4.5
	4.5	4.0	9	5'	2	2.0	4.0	-
	3.5	3.0	7	5'	1	1.5	-	-
3H:1V sloped backfill	5.5	5.0	11	5.5'	3	1.5	4.0	
	4.5	4.0	9	5'	2	1.5	3.0	-
	3.5	3.0	7	5'	1	1.5	-	-

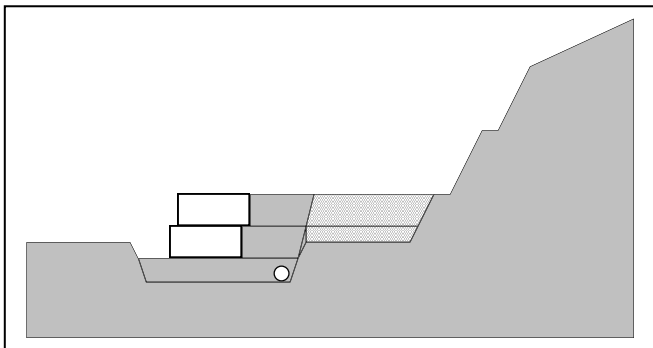
This chart is for estimating purposes and is based on backfill soils having an angle of internal friction greater than 28° and a moist unit weight less than 125 pcf. Other assumptions: firm soil foundation; sufficient Synteen or equivalent geosynthetic, SRW unit connection strength; Synteen geosynthetic LTDS = 890 lb/ft; SRW units 6" high x 11" deep; one Jumbo NurseryStone below grade.

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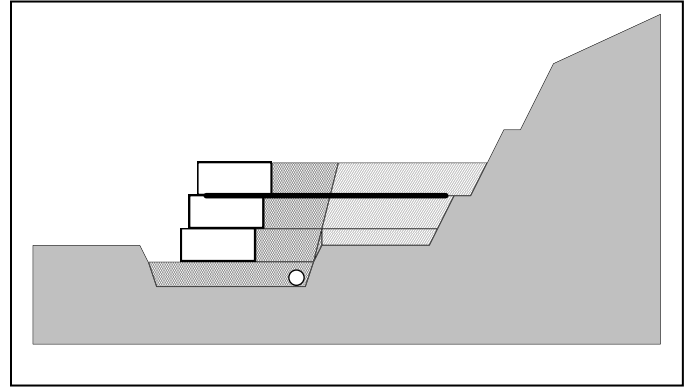
Step 1: Leveling Pad and First Course

1. Stake wall location.
2. Excavate trench for a minimum leveling pad thickness of 6". The top of the pad is commonly 6" below grade.
3. Install a drainpipe within the pad having positive gravity flow to outlet.
4. Place, level and compact leveling pad material (aggregate preferred). Assure a level, smooth surface.
5. Using stakes and a string line, accurately lay out the wall location along a molded (smooth) face of the Jumbo NurseryStone (JNS).
6. Install first course of JNS, checking level along the wall and front-to-back of units.
7. Place drainage aggregate (12" recommended) behind and up to the height of the JNS unit.
8. Behind the drainage aggregate, the backfill should be placed and compacted in a maximum 6" lift to at least 95% of Standard Proctor density.
9. Compact drainage aggregate following the compaction of backfill soil.
10. Only hand operated equipment should be allowed within 3 ft of the of the JNS units.



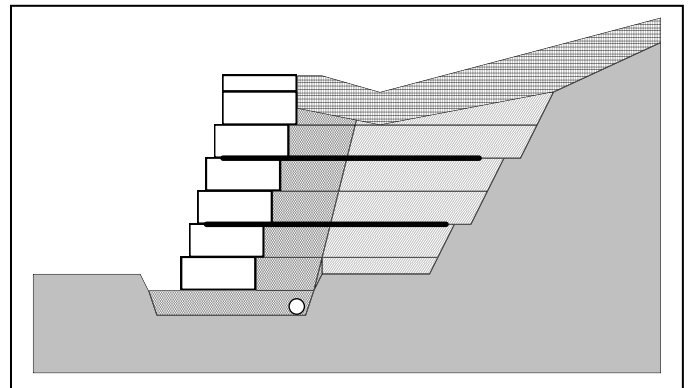
Step 2: Installing Successive Courses

1. Place and move the JNS unit to engage the rear heel shear connector and to establish the desired set-back. Check and adjust alignment and level of units.
2. Use drainage aggregate to fill openings in and between JNS units, as required.
3. Place and compact drainage aggregate and backfill soil as described previously.



Step 3: Placement of Reinforcement and Backfill

1. At course elevations prescribed by the project designer install Synteen or equivalent geosynthetic reinforcement.
2. The geosynthetic shall extend from the face of the wall back over the compacted backfill without seams or overlaps, to at least the prescribed embedment length, L, from the back of the JNS unit. Adjacent geosynthetic panels along the length of the wall shall be butted or overlapped to assure 100% coverage.
3. Only light-weight rubber tired equipment at slow speeds may operate on geosynthetic. Sudden braking and sharp turning should be avoided when operating on the geosynthetic.
4. Place the next course of JNS units on top of the Synteen geosynthetic. Adjust the JNS unit to engage the rear heel shear connector and to establish the desired set-back. Check and adjust alignment and level of units. Use drainage aggregate to fill openings in and between JNS units, as required.
5. Apply a nominal tension to the back of the geosynthetic layer and maintain it with stakes while covering with backfill soil.
6. Place and compact drainage aggregate and backfill soil as described previously, being careful to place, spread, and compact in such a manner that eliminates the development of wrinkles and/or movement of the geosynthetic.



Step 4: Capping and Finish Grading

1. Install and secure JNS cap block (optional).
2. Finish grade at the top and bottom of the JNS, providing positive drainage away from the SRW system.
3. The SRW system should be capped with low permeability soil and a drainage swale to minimize infiltration into the reinforced soil zone and flow of runoff over the JNS face.