



## SPECIFICATION FOR ROSETTA® HARDSCAPES WALL SYSTEM

### PART 1: GENERAL

#### 1.1 Scope

Work includes furnishing and installing concrete retaining wall units to the lines and grades designated on the construction drawings and as specified herein.

#### 1.2 Reference Standards

- ASTM C33 Concrete Aggregates
- ASTM C94 Ready-Mixed Concrete
- ASTM C140 Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units
- ASTM C1372 Segmental Retaining Wall Units

#### 1.3 Delivery, Storage, and Handling

- A. Contractor shall check the materials upon delivery to assure proper material has been received.
- B. Contractor shall prevent excessive mud, wet cement and like materials from coming in contact with the SRW units.
- C. Contractor shall protect the materials from damage. Damaged material shall not be incorporated in the project.

### PART 2: MATERIALS

#### 2.1 Wall Units

- A. Wall units shall be Rosetta Hardscapes® as produced by a licensed manufacturer.
- B. Wall units shall have Rosetta Hardscapes® block specifications and be made from wet cast concrete in accordance with the following chart:

Climate (Weathering Regions per ASTM C33)	Air Content	28 Day Compressive Strength <i>psi (MPa)</i>	Slump* <i>in (cm)</i>	Min. Concrete Temp. at Placement <i>°F (°C)</i>
Negligible	1½%-4½%	4000 (27.6)	3 to 5 (7.6 to 10.2)	50 (10)
Moderate	3%-6%	4000 (27.6)	3 to 5 (7.6 to 10.2)	50 (10)
Severe	4½%-7½%	4000 (27.6)	3 to 5 (7.6 to 10.2)	50 (10)

All Rosetta Hardscapes products shall use frost-free aggregate.

\*Higher slumps are allowed if achieved by use of appropriate admixtures.

Notwithstanding anything stated above, all material used in the wall units must meet applicable ASTM and local requirements for exterior concrete.

- C. Exterior block dimensions, as measured in accordance with ASTM C140, shall be uniform and consistent. Maximum dimensional deviations shall be 0.125 inch (3.2 mm) or 2%, whichever is less, excluding the architectural surface. Maximum width (face to back) deviation including the architectural surface shall be 1.0 inch (2.5 cm).
- D. Exposed faces shall have a textured finish. Other surfaces to be smooth form type. Dime-size bug holes on the block face may be patched and/or shake-on color stain can be used to blend into the remainder of the block face.
- E. Shear heels shall be intact and free from cracks or other defects.

#### 2.2 Leveling Pad and Free Draining Backfill

- A. Leveling pad shall be crushed stone. A drain with gravity outlet shall be placed in the bottom of the stone leveling pad.
- B. Free Draining Backfill material shall be washed stone, shall be placed to a minimum of 1 foot (0.30 m) width behind the back of the wall, and shall extend vertically from the Leveling Pad to an elevation 4 inches (10.2 cm) below the top of wall.
- C. Backfill material shall be approved by the geotechnical engineer. Site excavated soils may be used if approved unless otherwise specified in the drawings. Unsuitable soils with a PI>6, organic soils and frost susceptible soils shall not be used within a 1 to 1 influence area.
- D. Non-woven geotextile fabric shall be placed between the back of the Rosetta blocks and the free draining backfill. Additional non-woven geotextile fabric shall be placed between the Free Draining Backfill and retained soil if required in the detailed wall design.
- E. Where additional fill is needed, Contractor shall submit sample and specifications to the Engineer for approval.

#### 2.3 Drainage

- A. Internal and external drainage shall be evaluated by the Professional Engineer who is responsible for the final wall design.

### PART 3: CONSTRUCTION OF WALL SYSTEM

#### 3.1 Excavation

- A. Contractor shall excavate to the lines and grades shown on the construction drawings.

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## 3.2 Foundation Soil Preparation

- A. Native foundation soil shall be compacted to 95% of standard proctor or 90% of modified proctor prior to placement of the leveling pad material.
- B. In-situ foundation soil shall be examined by the geotechnical engineer to ensure that the actual foundation soil strength meets or exceeds assumed design strength. Soil not meeting the required strength shall be removed and replaced with acceptable, compacted material.

## 3.3 Leveling Pad Placement

- A. Leveling Pad shall be placed as shown on the construction drawings.
- B. Leveling Pad shall be placed on undisturbed native soils or suitable replacements fills as directed by the geotechnical engineer.
- C. Leveling Pad shall be compacted to 95% of standard proctor or 90% of modified proctor to ensure a level, hard surface on which to place the first course blocks. Pad shall be constructed to the proper elevation to ensure the final elevation shown on the plans.
- D. Leveling Pad shall have a 6 inch (15.2 cm) minimum depth or deeper as designed by the Professional Engineer responsible for the wall. Pad dimensions shall extend beyond the blocks in all directions to a distance at least equal to the depth of the pad or as designed by the Engineer.
- E. For steps and pavers, a minimum of 1 to 1 ½ inches (2.5 to 3.8 cm) of free draining sand shall be screeded smooth to act as a placement bed for the steps or pavers.

## 3.4 Unit Installation

- A. The first course of wall units shall be placed on the prepared Leveling Pad with the aesthetic surface facing out and the back edges tight together. All units shall be checked for level and alignment as they are placed. Rosetta blocks shall be placed with the back of the blocks offset from the back of wall reference line based on their unit height. A 6 inch (15.2 cm) high Rosetta block shall be offset 4.5 inches (11.4 cm) from the reference line, a 12 inch (30.5 cm) high Rosetta block shall be offset 3 inches (7.6 cm) from the reference line, an 18 inch (45.7 cm) high Rosetta block shall be offset 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) from the reference line, and a 24 inch (61.0 cm) high Rosetta block shall be set with the back of the block flush with the reference line.
- B. Ensure that units are in full contact with Leveling Pad. Proper care shall be taken to

develop straight lines and smooth curves on base course as per wall layout.

- C. The backfill in front and back of entire base row shall be placed and compacted to firmly lock them in place. Check all units again for level and alignment. All excess material shall be swept from top of units.
- D. Install next course of wall units on top of base row. Position blocks to be offset from seams of blocks below. Blocks shall be placed fully forward so shear heels and back of lower block are engaged. Check each block for proper alignment and level. Backfill to a 12 inch (30.5 cm) width behind the block with Free Draining Backfill. Spread backfill in uniform lifts not exceeding 8 inches (20.3 cm). Employ methods using lightweight compaction equipment that will not disrupt the stability or batter of the wall. Hand-operated plate compaction equipment shall be used around the block and within 3 feet (0.91 m) of the wall to achieve consolidation. Compact backfill to 95% of standard proctor (ASTM D 698, AASHTO T-99) density within 2% of its optimum moisture content.
- E. Install each subsequent course in like manner. Repeat procedure to the extent of wall height.
- F. Allowable construction tolerance at the wall face is 2 degrees vertically, 3 inch (7.6 cm) maximum, and 1 inch in 10 feet (2.5 cm in 3.05 m) horizontally.
- G. All walls shall be installed in accordance with local building codes and requirements.

## 3.5 Geogrid Installation

- A. See Wall Installation instructions.

## PART 4: AVAILABILITY

Rosetta Hardscapes® LLC  
05481 South US-31,  
Charlevoix, MI 49720  
1-877-777-6558  
[www.discoverrosetta.com](http://www.discoverrosetta.com)  
[info@discoverrosetta.com](mailto:info@discoverrosetta.com)