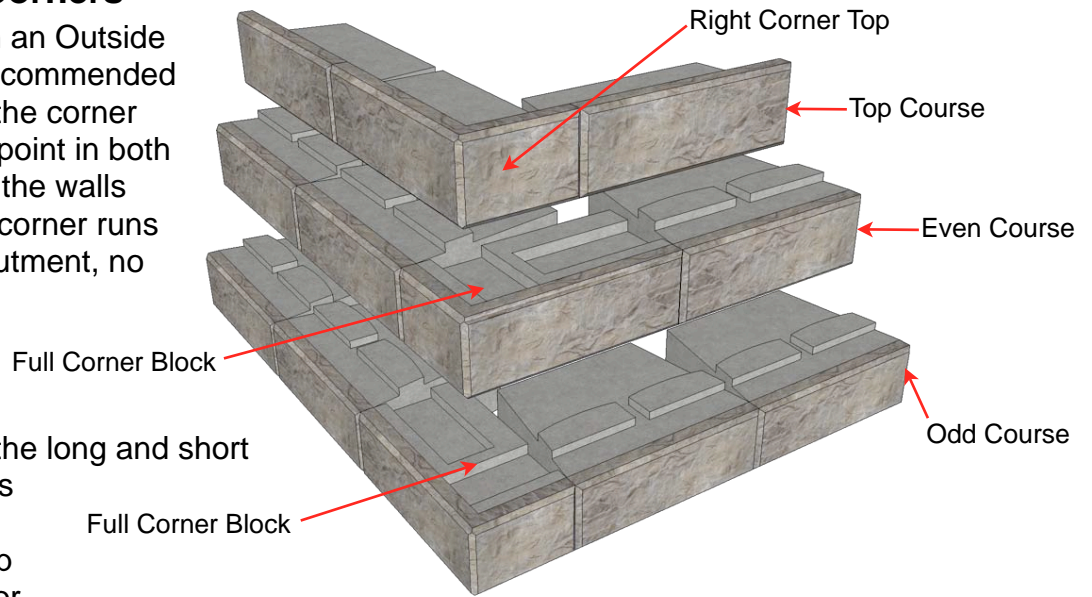


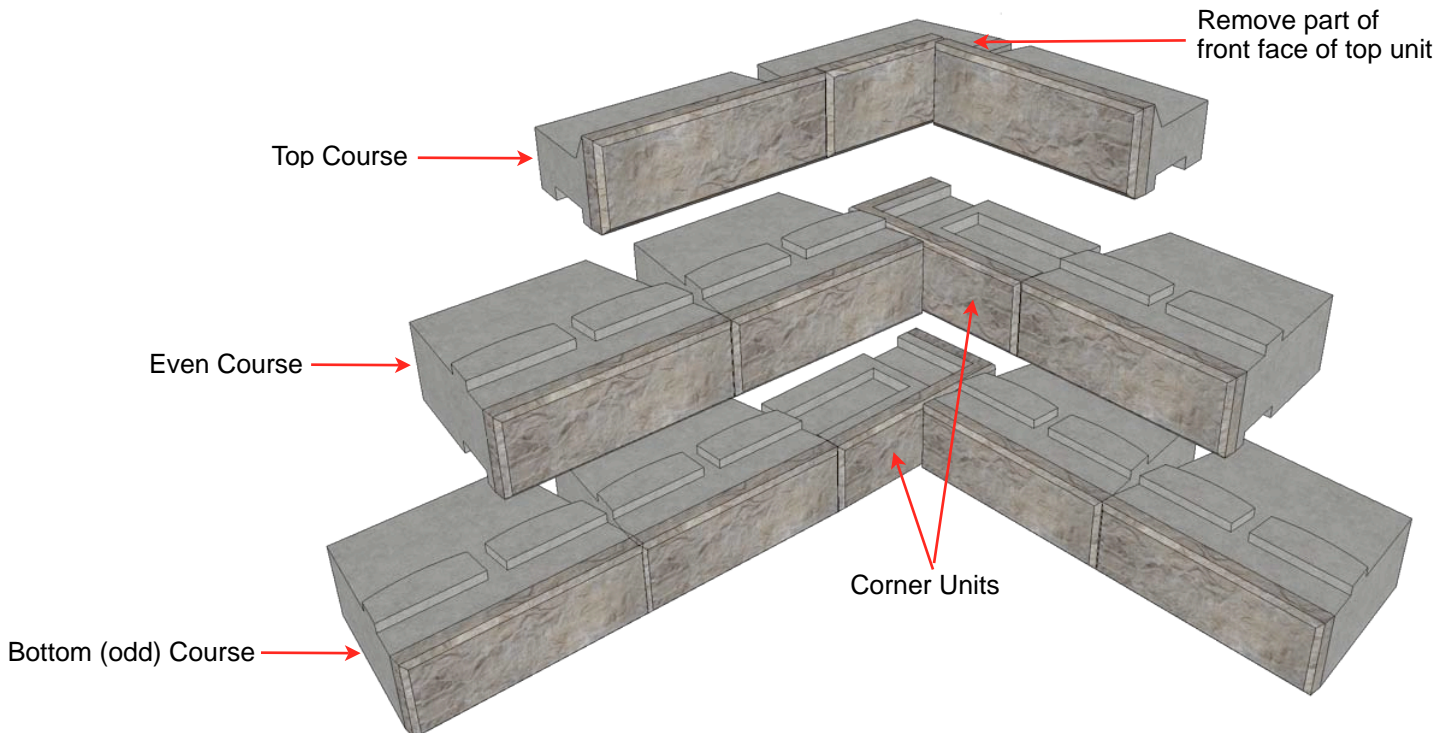
## Outside 90 Degree Corners

When building a wall with an Outside 90 Degree Corner, it is recommended that construction start at the corner and work away from this point in both directions. Unless one of the walls going away from the 90° corner runs into another corner or abutment, no block should need to be cut. One standard corner block will be used at the corner on each course, alternating the long and short returns. The corner blocks should be glued at the corner where they overlap with a high-quality, exterior-grade concrete adhesive.



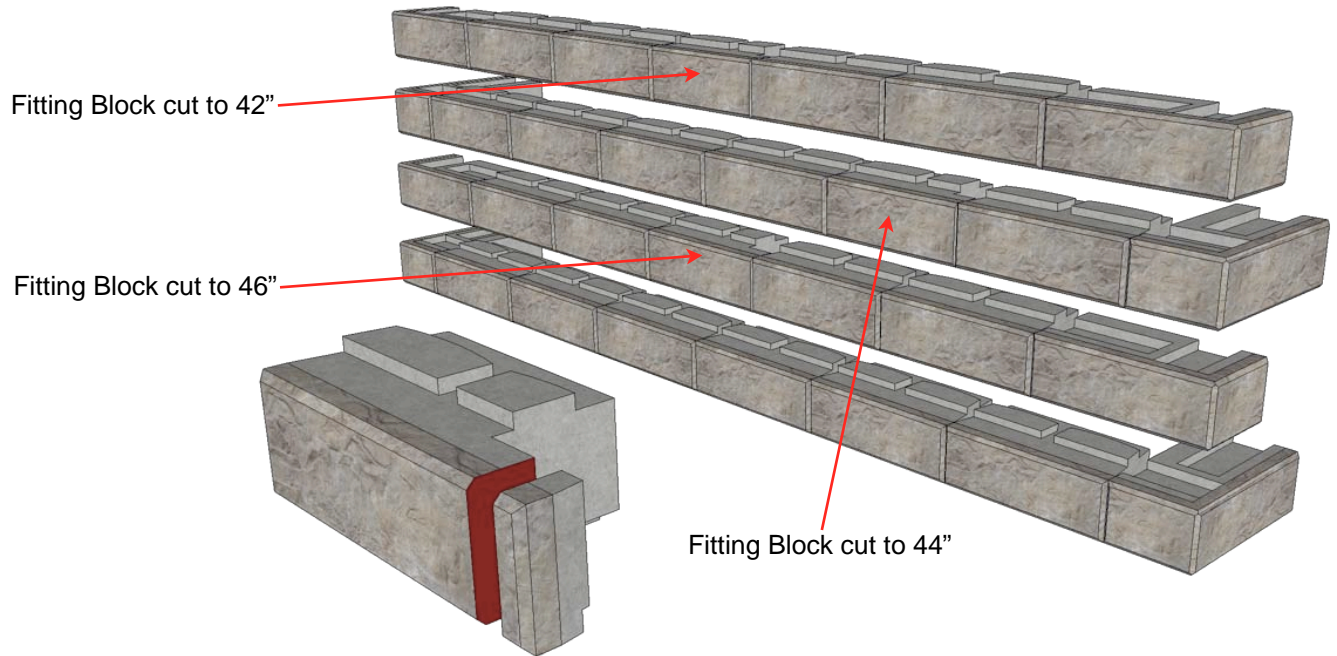
## Inside 90 Degree Corners

When building a wall with an Inside 90 Degree Corner, it is recommended that once the base row is laid to the location of the inside corner, subsequent courses should begin at the corner and be laid outward from there. This avoids unnecessary trimming due to the built-in 1" setback. On taller walls, the "running bond joint" will slide off center by 2" for every other row. This does not affect the structural integrity of the wall. One standard corner block will be used at the corner on each row of the wall. The corner blocks will overlap each other at the corner, coming together in an alternating long/short fashion. The corner blocks should be glued at the corner where they overlap with a concrete adhesive.



## Double Outside 90 Degree Corners

When building a wall with a wall section that is terminated on each end with an Outside 90 Degree Corner, start by placing the corners in their proper location and elevation. Because the wall will narrow by two inches (on a 3.6° battered wall) for each successive course, a partial unit must be cut to fit somewhere along the length of the wall. Use a ReCon fitting unit to create this partial unit, thus making the cutting procedure easier. For aesthetic purposes it is recommended that you locate these partial units at varying locations along the length of the wall.



## Outside 90 Degree Corner to Abutment

A ReCon "Series 50" wall may start against an abutment, perhaps a garage or walk-out basement. Often the other end of the wall will turn with a 90° corner. When such a wall is built with the normal 3.6° batter, each course will be one inch shorter than the course below. The simplest way to build this wall is to use the ReCon fitting unit and cut the fitting end so that the unit will fit into the space left after the rest of the units on that course have been laid.

