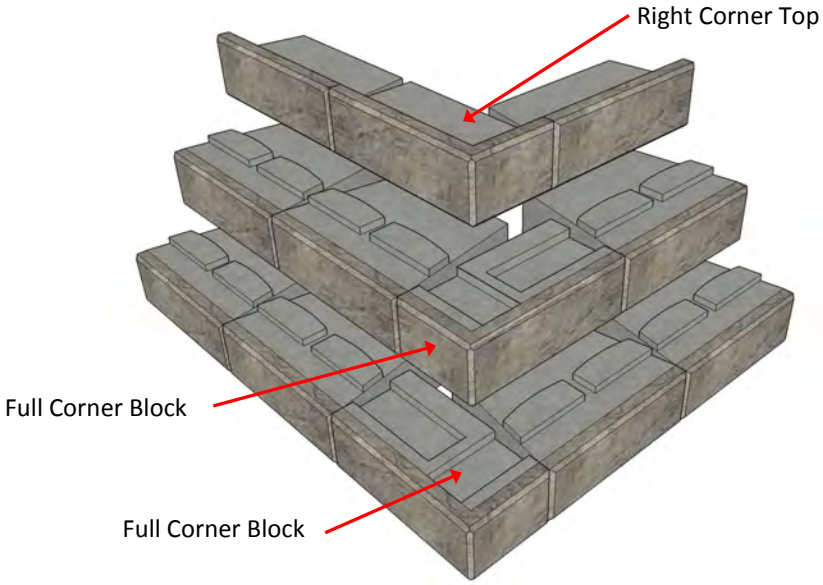
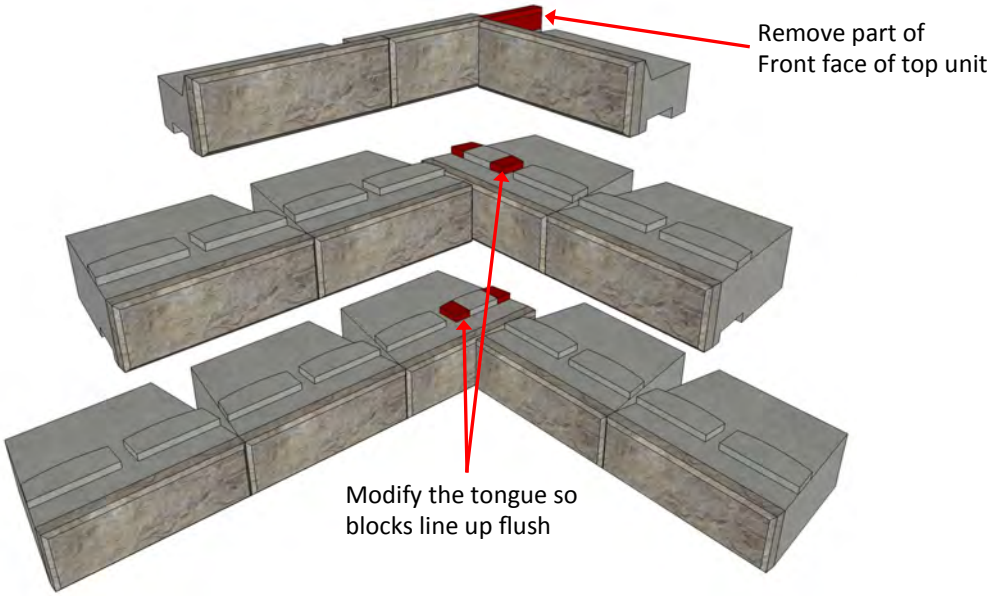
Outside 90-degree Corners

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-degree 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 and extra drainage stone placed in the corner (Refer to ReCon Typical Construction Drawings for additional information).



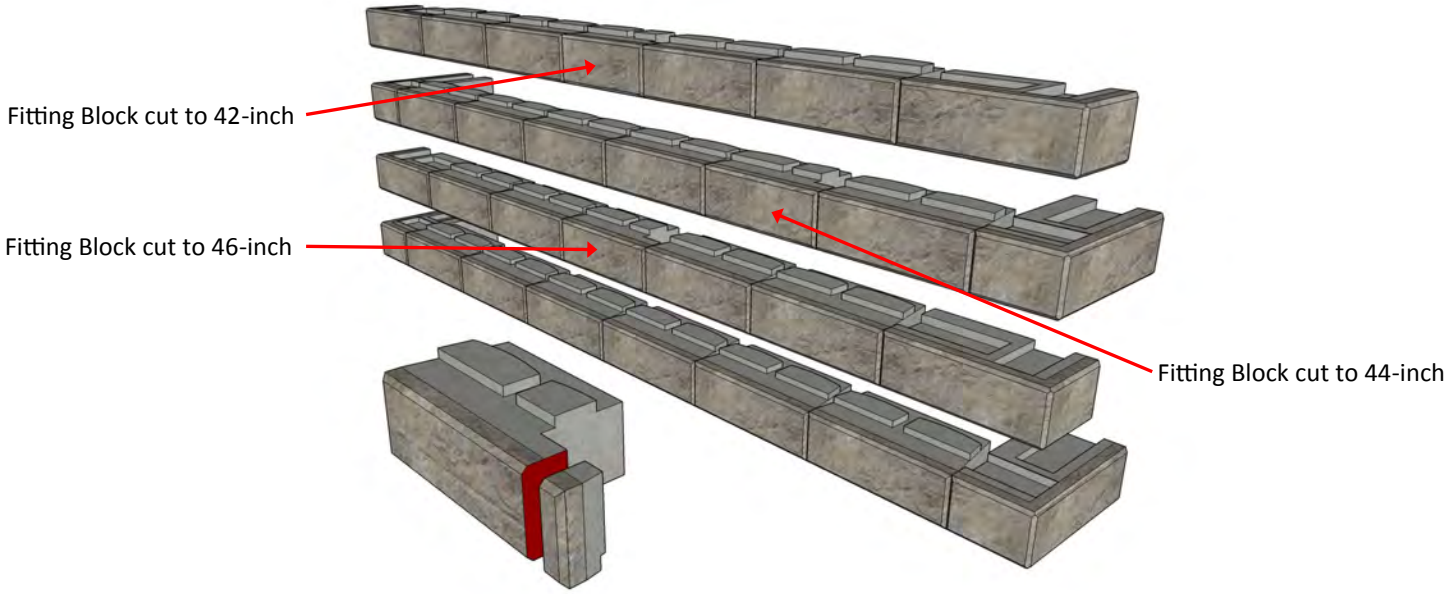
Inside 90-degree Corners

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 aids with the alignment of blocks at the corner, given the 1-inch setback that will occur with each additional course of block. On taller walls, the running bond joint will tend to slide off center by 2-inches for every other course of block placed but this does not affect the integrity of the wall. In the corner, a portion of the tongue on one block will need to be removed as shown below. It is preferable to use a retaining wall block with a portion of the tongue removed in lieu of a corner block (especially for taller gravity walls). The use of the retaining wall block in the corner provides full engineered depth of the block at the corner. If a corner block is used, then the blocks must be glued where they overlap.



Double Outside 90-degree Corners

When building a wall with a 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 2-inches (on a 3.6-degree battered wall) for each successive course, a partial block must be cut to fit somewhere along the length of the wall. Use a ReCon fitting block to create this partial block, thus making the cutting procedure easier. For aesthetic purposes, it is recommended that you locate these partial blocks at varying locations along the length of the wall.



Outside 90-degree Corner to Abutment

At times, a ReCon wall may start against an abutment, such as a garage or walk-out basement. Often the other end of the will turn with a 90-degree corner. When such a wall is built with the normal setback, each successive course will be 1-inch shorter in length than the course below. The simplest way to build this wall is to use the ReCon fitting block and cut the fitting end so that the block will fit into the space left after the rest of the blocks on that course have been laid.