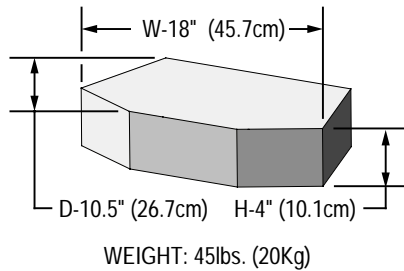


TOP OF WALL FINISHES

▶ WALL CAP USING KEYSTONE UNITS

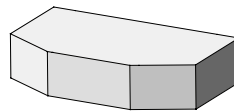
A Keystone® Retaining Wall is not complete without the “capping touch”. The two primary wall units, the Standard and Compac Units, both have open voids, making them an unsuitable finish to the top of the wall. In some situations this may be acceptable. In most cases, a more attractive finish is required. Once again Keystone® provides a simple solution, the family of Keystone® Cap Units; the Mini Cap (4"H)(100mm) and Compac Cap (8"H)(200mm). Each unit is available in various combinations of facial finish and degree of angled sides*. The following information will clearly explain the uses of these units in a variety of finishing techniques.

▶ ROCK FACE ANGLED SIDE

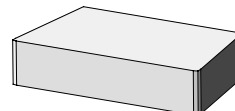


▶ MINI CAP UNITS

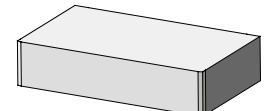
▶ ROCK FACE STRAIGHT SIDE



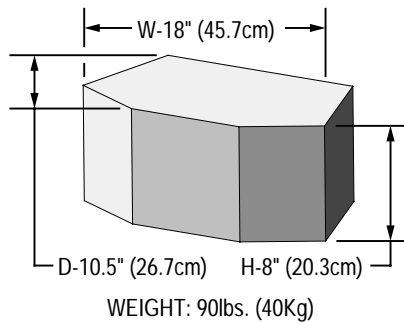
▶ STRAIGHT FACE ANGLED SIDE



▶ STRAIGHT FACE STRAIGHT SIDE

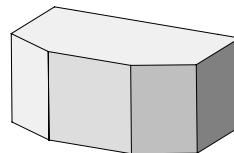


▶ ROCK FACE ANGLED SIDE

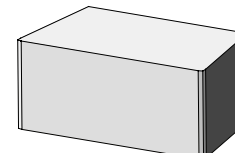


▶ COMPAC CAP UNITS

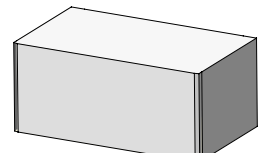
▶ ROCK FACE STRAIGHT SIDE



▶ STRAIGHT FACE ANGLED SIDE



▶ STRAIGHT FACE STRAIGHT SIDE



* Check with local manufacturers for product availability.

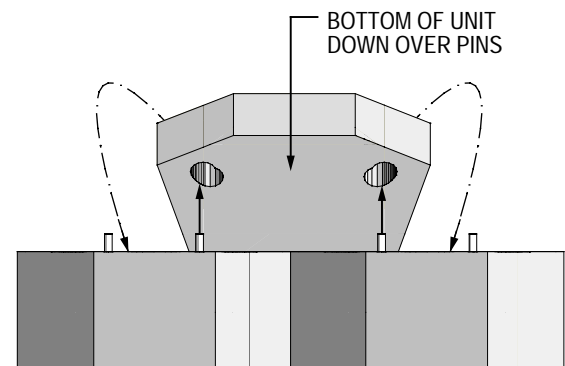
NOTE: Capping is not required to guarantee structural stability. It's only an aesthetic adornment.

Like other Keystone® units, all cap units can be used interchangeably. Depending on the wall contour, some cap units will work more effectively than others (i.e. angled side units for concave curves). In any given installation, if binding occurs between units, the units can be modified to fit using a concrete saw, chisel or other device.

Installation of the cap units is a simple one step operation. Keystone® cap units have a solid finished top. The bottoms of these units retain the kidney shaped receiving holes used for pin/unit interlock (Figure 1.1). With the fiberglass pins of the last Keystone® course in place, lower the cap unit over the protruding pins. Once in position, slide the unit forward to align and lock in position.

The following illustrations demonstrate the most common uses of the Keystone® cap units.

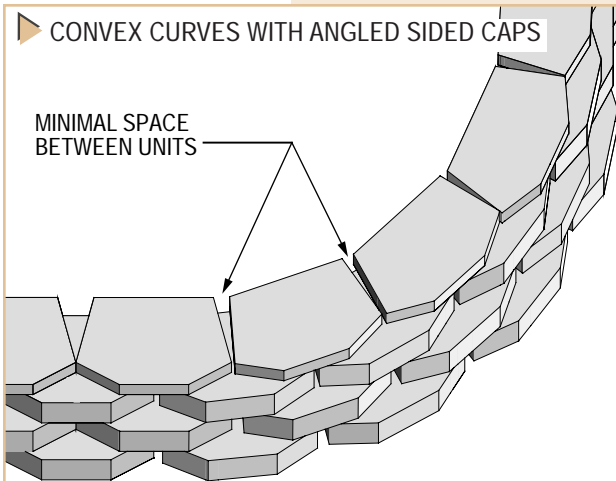
▶ FIGURE 1.1



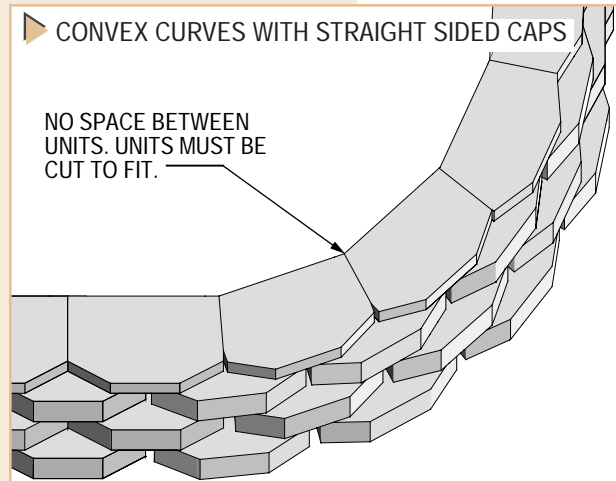
TOP OF WALL FINISHES

▶ WALL CAP USING KEYSTONE UNITS

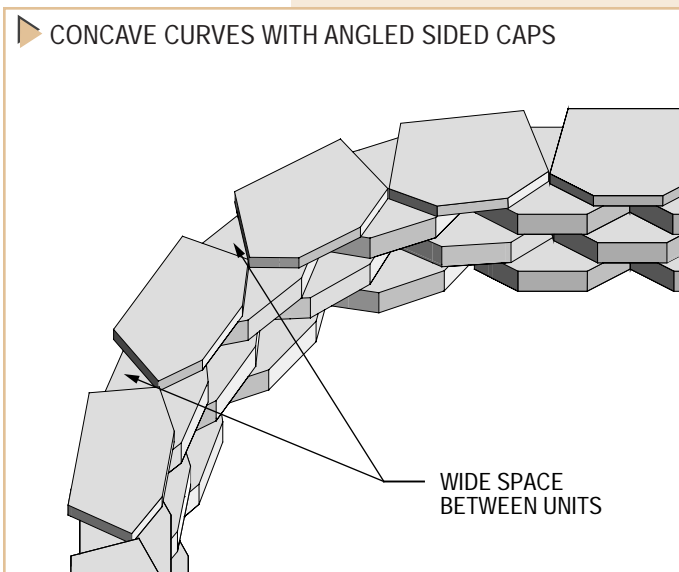
▶ CONVEX CURVES WITH ANGLED SIDED CAPS



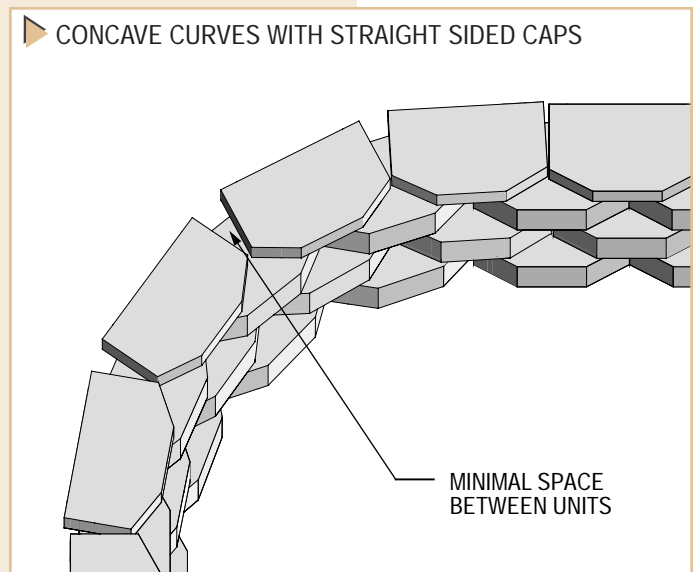
▶ CONVEX CURVES WITH STRAIGHT SIDED CAPS



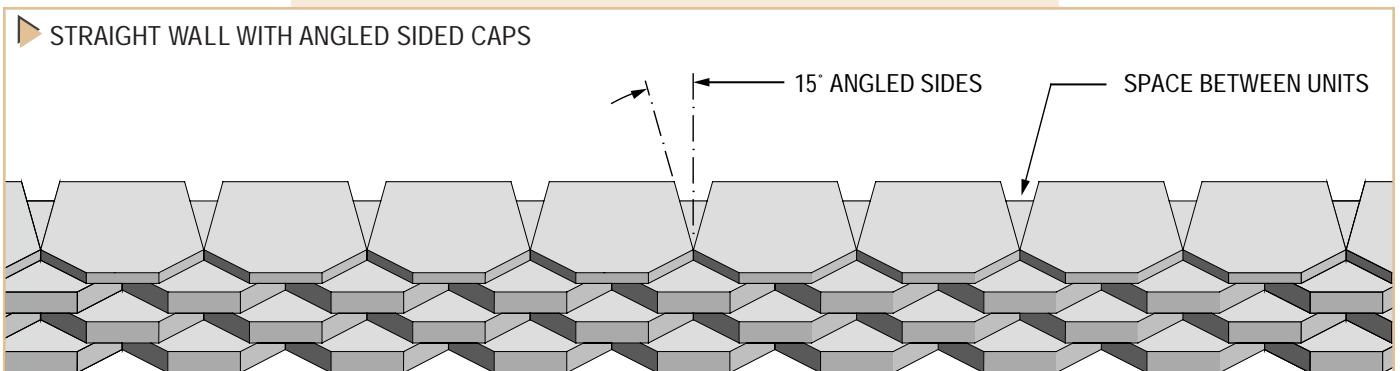
▶ CONCAVE CURVES WITH ANGLED SIDED CAPS



▶ CONCAVE CURVES WITH STRAIGHT SIDED CAPS



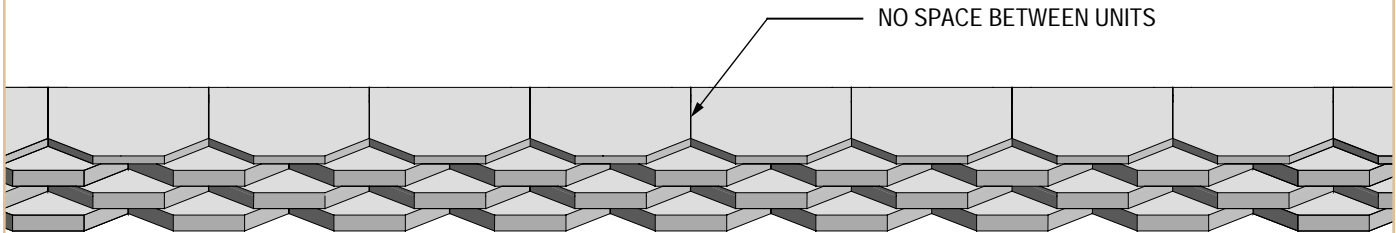
▶ STRAIGHT WALL WITH ANGLED SIDED CAPS



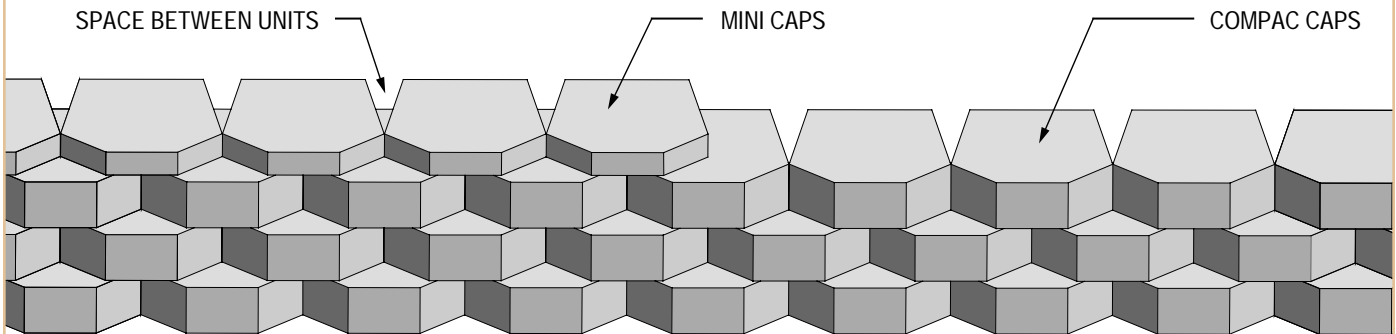
TOP OF WALL FINISHES

▶ WALL CAP USING KEYSTONE UNITS

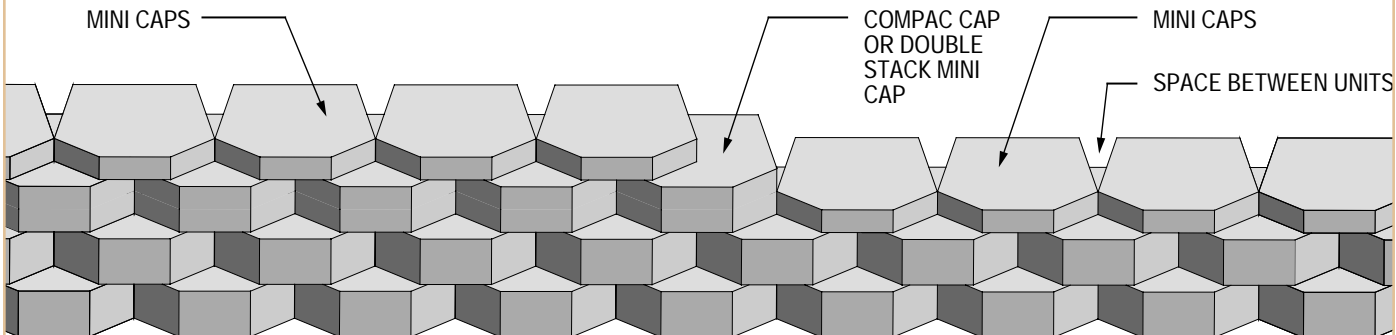
▶ STRAIGHT WALL WITH STRAIGHT SIDED CAPS



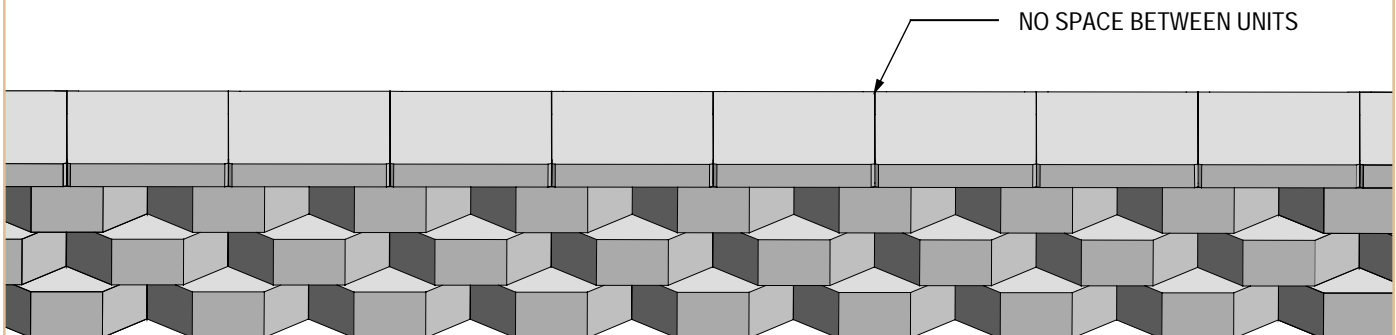
▶ STRAIGHT WALL WITH ANGLED SIDED CAPS



▶ STRAIGHT WALL WITH MINI/COMPAC CAP STEP



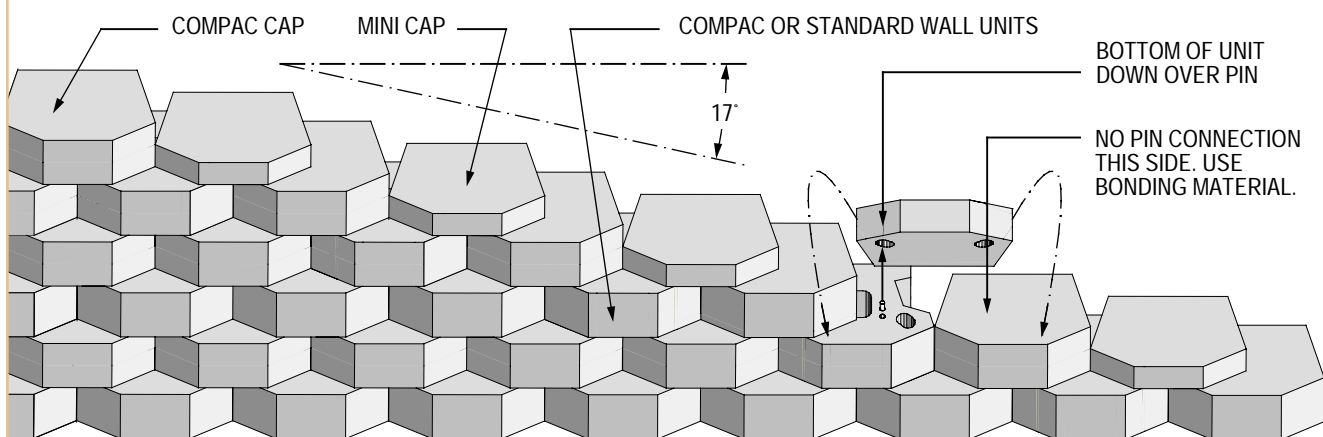
▶ STRAIGHT WALL WITH FLAT FACE STRAIGHT SIDED CAPS



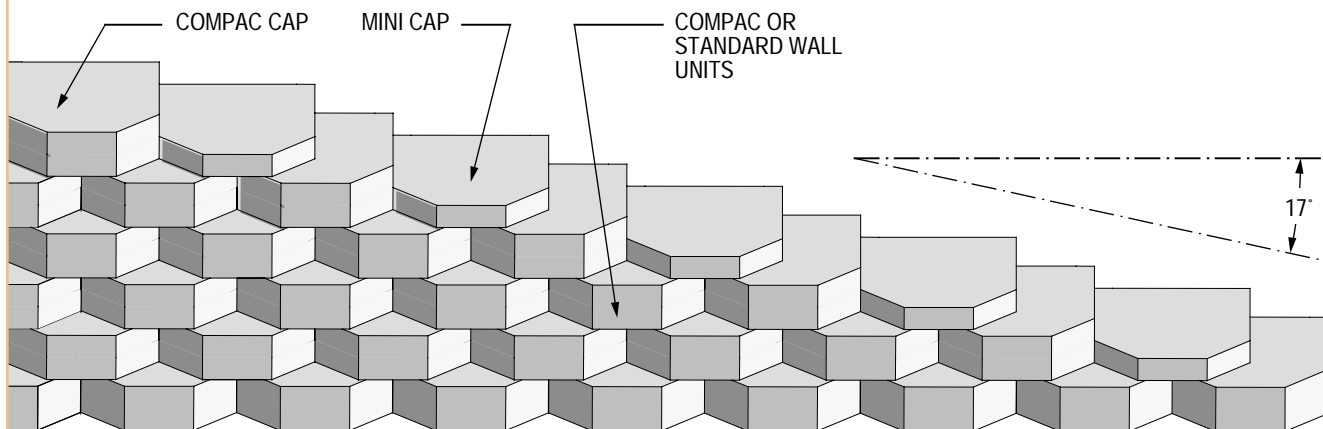
The size of each Keystone® unit makes this system very adaptable to grade changes. A Keystone® wall can be constructed with a top of wall grade in increments between 0° and a 42° slope. These grade changes may occur along the length of a wall or at its points of origin. As cap units step up and down grades, an additional installation procedure is required to firmly fix some cap units in position. So that no unit voids in a Keystone® unit (Standard or Compac) are exposed, the last unit in each course should be a Compac cap. Each additional cap unit is offset 9" (23cm) to maintain the running bond wall pattern. As shown in the following illustration, these cap units will connect with only one fiberglass pin since the adjoining cap units have no pin holes. The non-pinned side should be attached using a bonding material. Due to the flexibility or non-rigid qualities of the Keystone® system, the bonding material must be able to tolerate some movement. Keystone® KapSeal™ adhesive is designed for this use with a special formulation to withstand temperature and moisture extremes. If this material is unavailable, other flexible epoxy based adhesives designed to bond masonry to masonry may be used. Refer to manufacturers instructions for complete details. Apply this material to an area where the two units make contact.

The following illustrations demonstrate typical methods used for adjusting to grade changes and the corresponding use of cap units.

▶ STRAIGHT WALL WITH FLAT FACE STRAIGHT SIDED CAPS



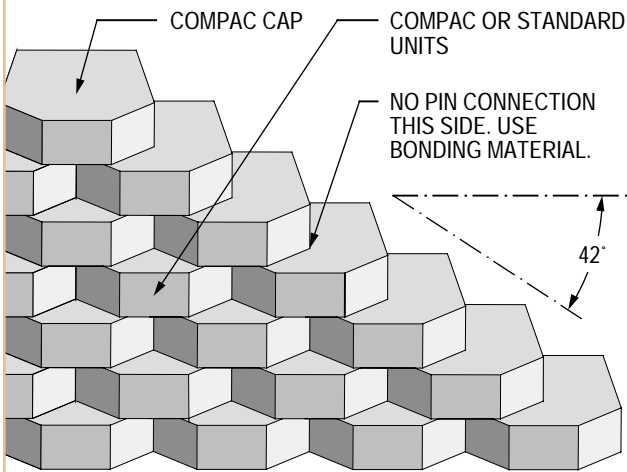
▶ STRAIGHT WALL WITH FLAT FACE STRAIGHT SIDED CAPS



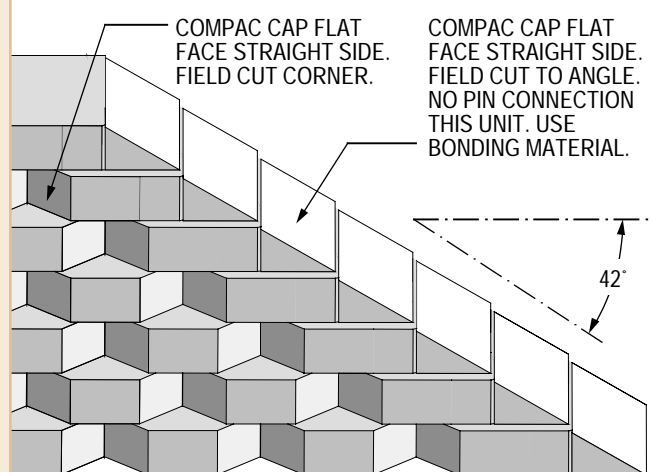
TOP OF WALL FINISHES

WALL CAP USING KEYSTONE UNITS

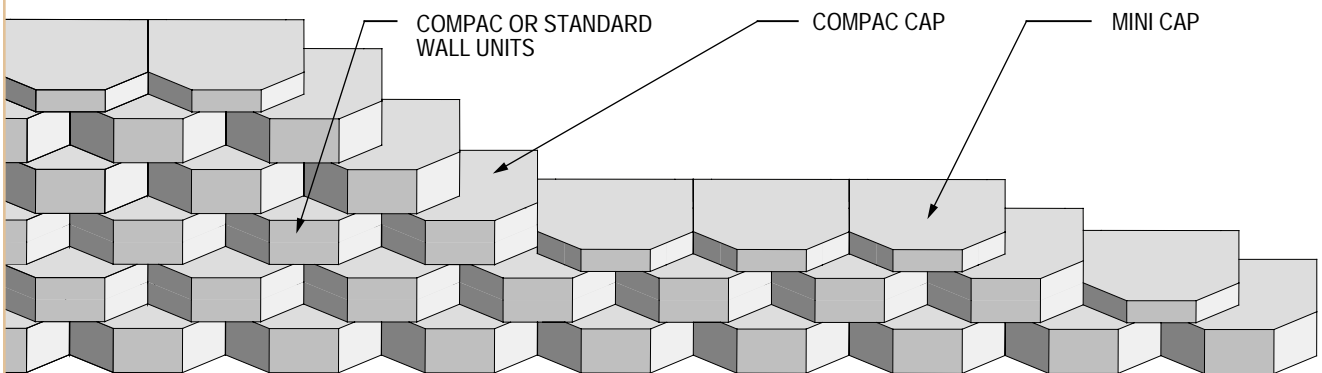
42° SLOPE WITH COMPAC CAPS



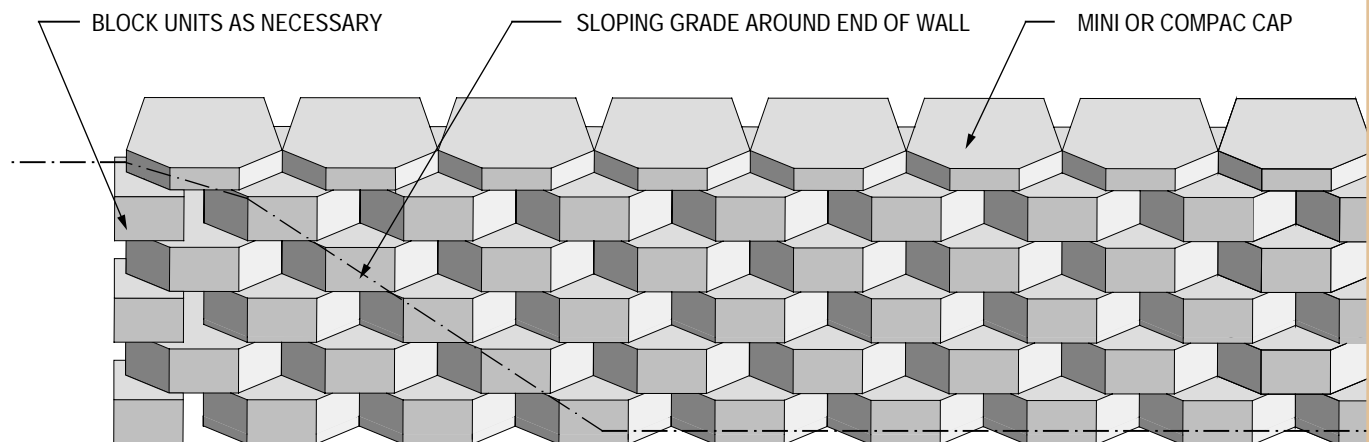
42° SLOPE WITH MODIFIED CAP UNITS



RANDOM STEPS WITH MINI & COMPAC STRAIGHT SIDED CAP



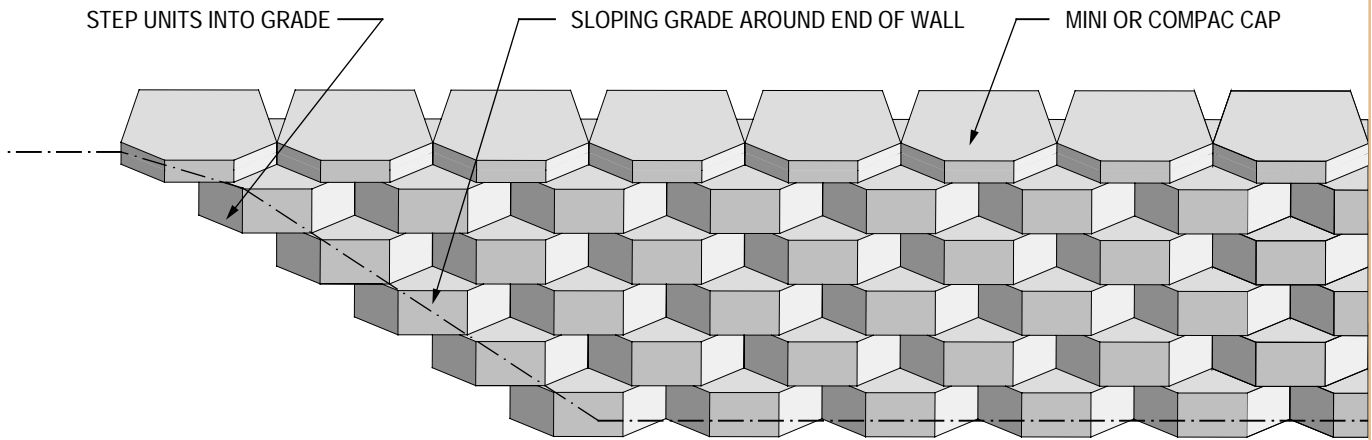
SQUARED END OF WALL WITH SOIL WRAP AROUND FACE



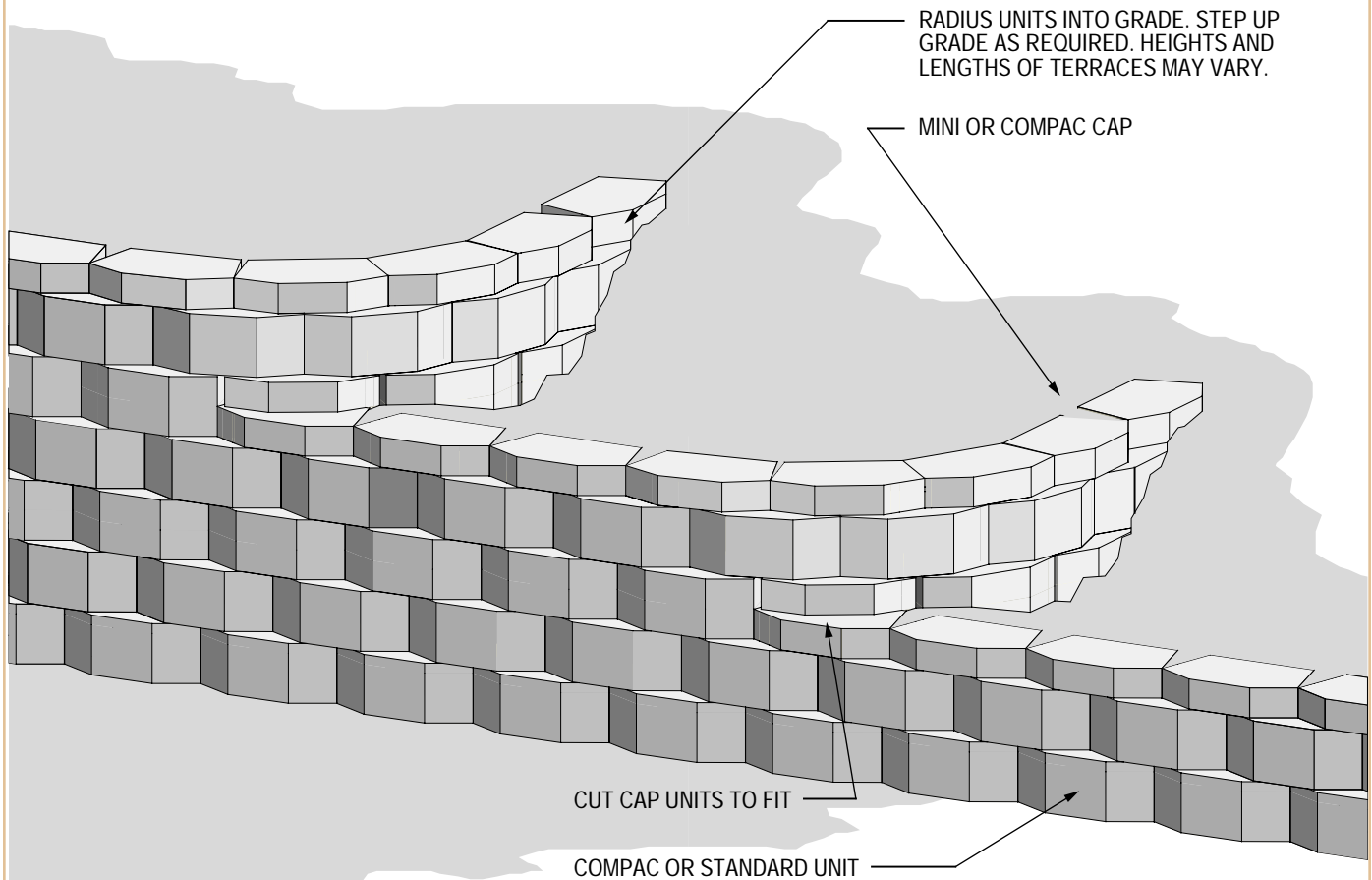
TOP OF WALL FINISHES

▶ WALL CAP USING KEYSTONE UNITS

▶ 42° SLOPE WITH COMPAC UNITS



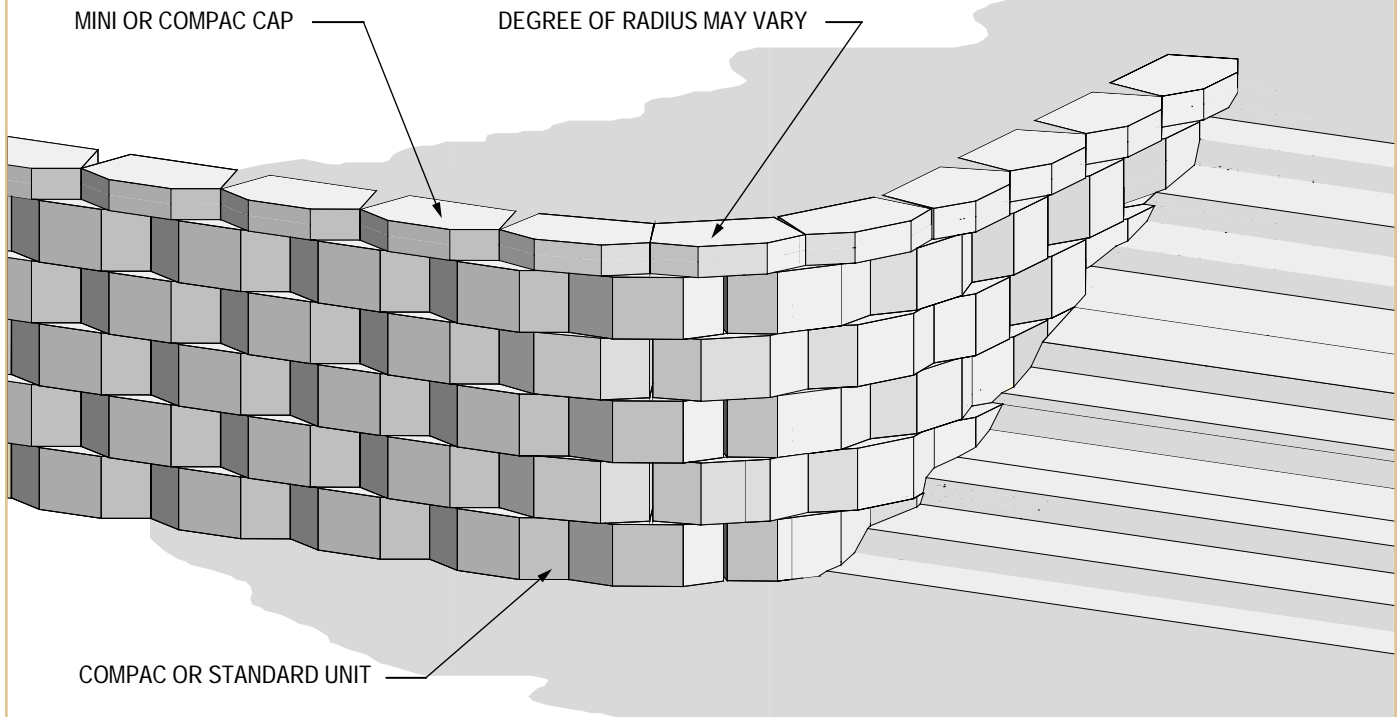
▶ TERRACING WALL INTO GRADE



TOP OF WALL FINISHES

▷ WALL CAP USING KEYSTONE UNITS

▷ RADIUS END INTO EMBANKMENT



▷ RADIUS END AROUND AND STEPPING DOWN EMBANKMENT

