

HOW TO INSTALL A GABION WALL

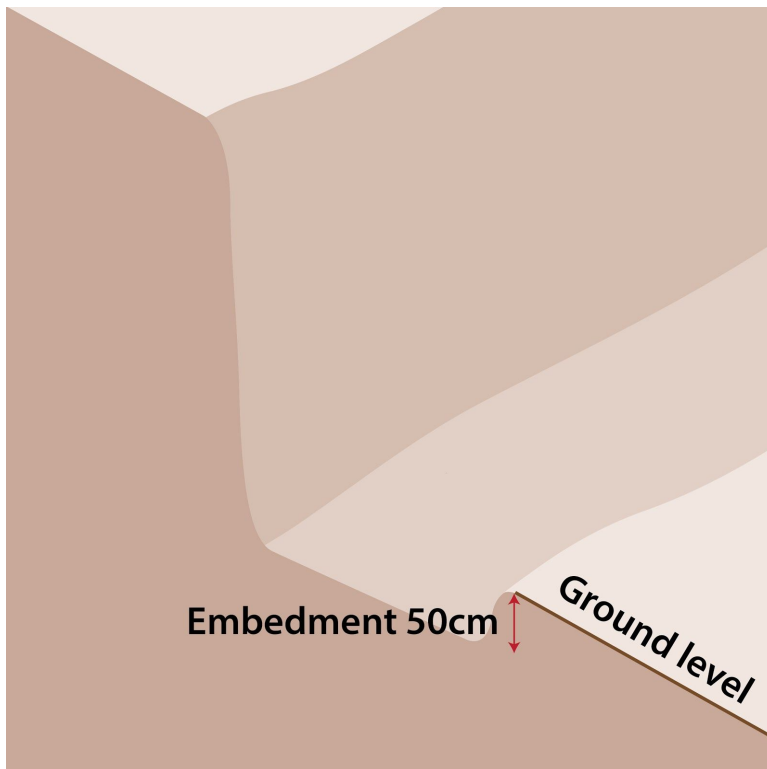


DISCLAIMER

Please use the following information as guidance only. If you are unsure about how to install your retaining wall, please contact a Civil Engineer.

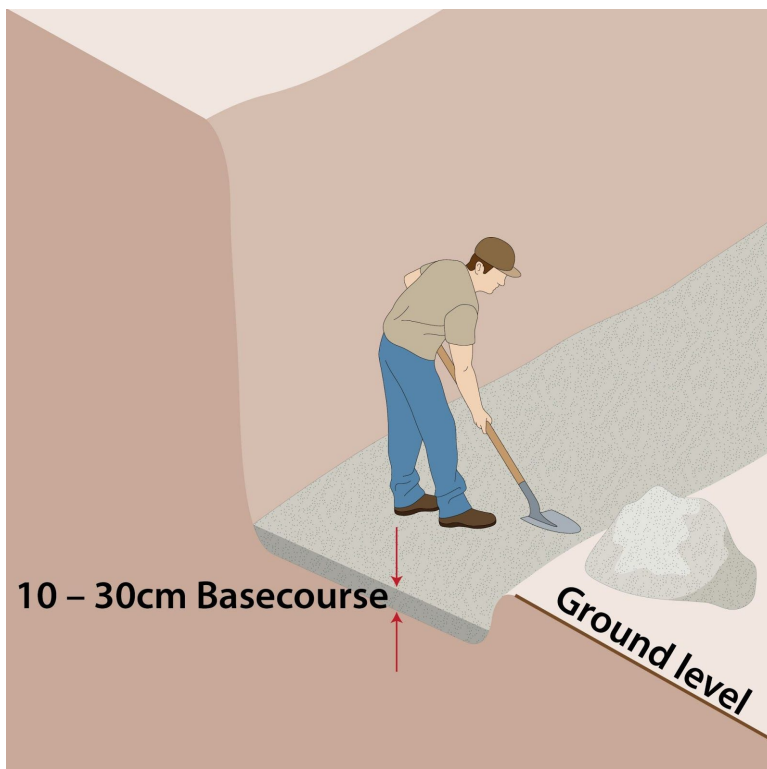
RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS & USES

Wire diameter	3mm	4mm	5mm	3.2mm	4.3mm
Finish (Coating)	Galfan	Galfan	Galfan	Grey PVC	Grey PVC
Freestanding wall	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Retaining wall (up to 5m)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Retaining wall (5m and over)	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Erosion control	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coastal protection	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓

FOUNDATIONS GUIDE

Step 1 - Survey: Have a civil engineer to identify the area that the wall should be placed.

Step 2 - Excavate: Regulations state that retaining walls should start at 500mm below ground. Smaller constructions are often placed at ground level.

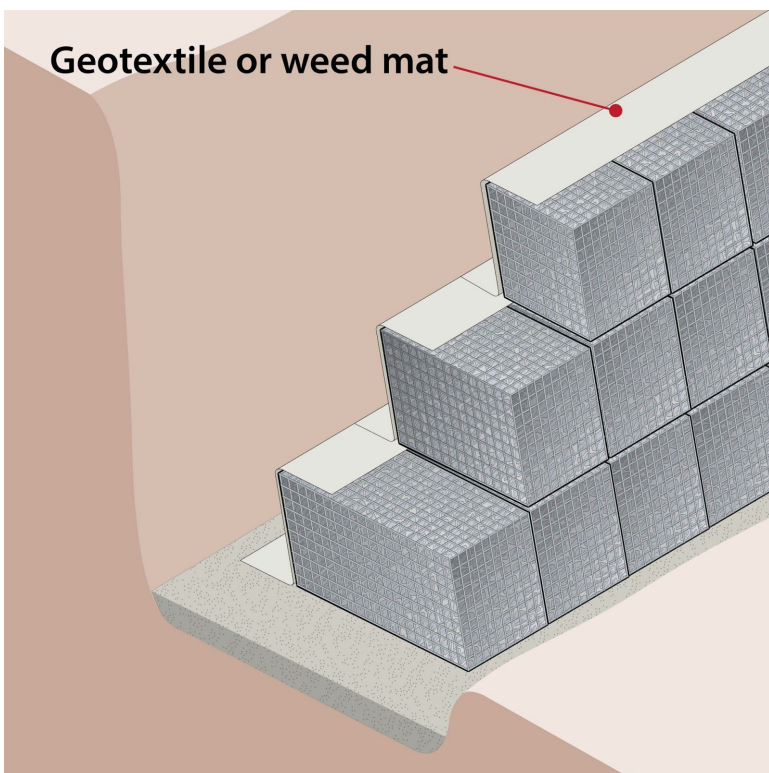


Step 3 - Add Basecourse: Add a layer of Type 1 basecourse made up of crushed Granite Limestone, Basalt or Gritstone.

- 1m high = 10cm basecourse
- 2m high = 20cm basecourse
- 3m high + = 30cm basecourse

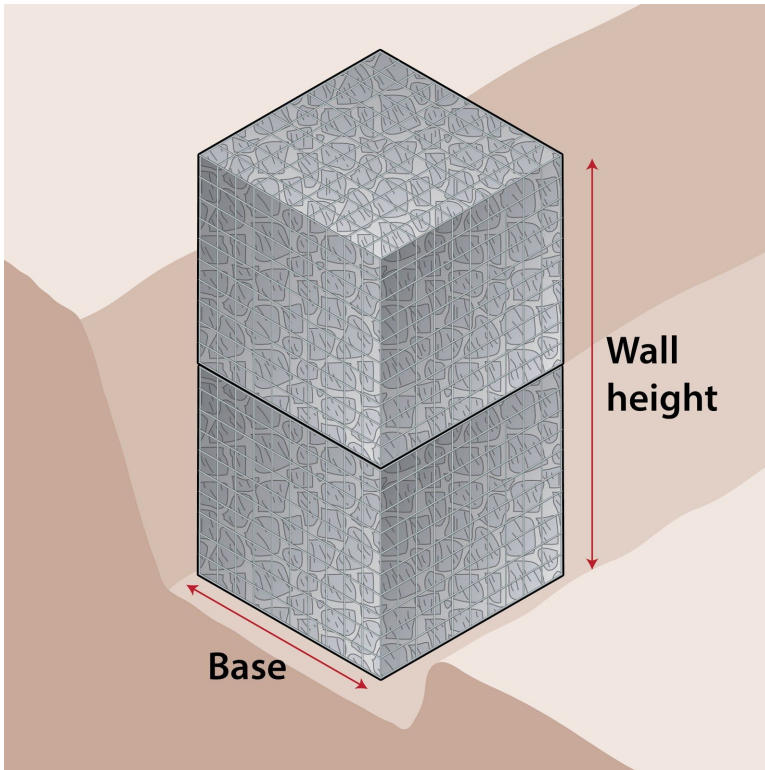


Step 4 - Compact Basecourse: Use a plate compactor to compact the basecourse.

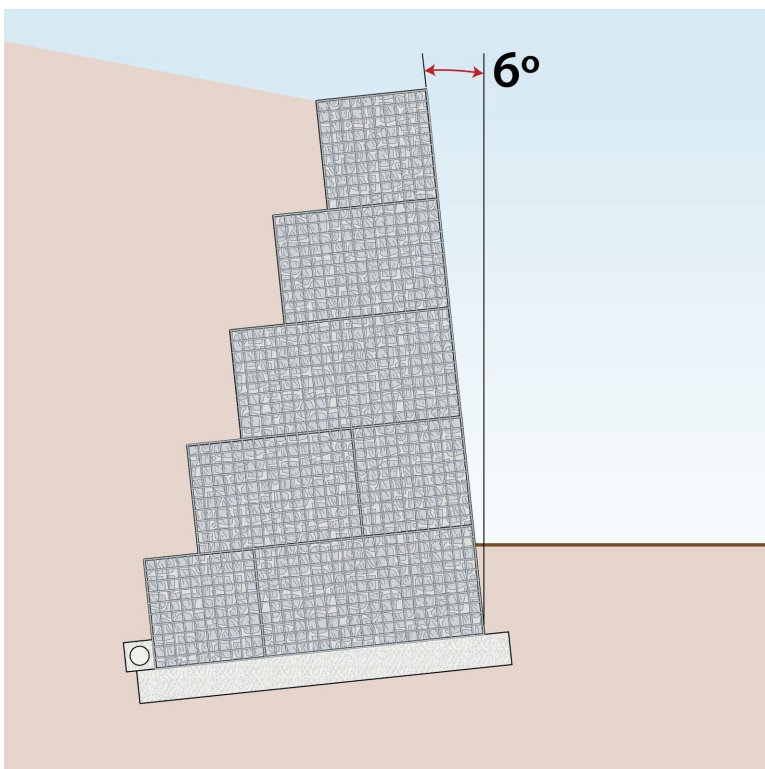


Step 5 - Geotextile: Cover the back of the cages with a geotextile or weed mat to prevent soil and earth clogging up behind.

Step 6 - Concrete Foundation (If required): Most gabion walls do not require a foundation. If you have a large amount of groundwater or the soil is weak, consult a Civil Engineer. They can perform a Scala Penetrometer foundation test to accurately measure the strength of the soil.

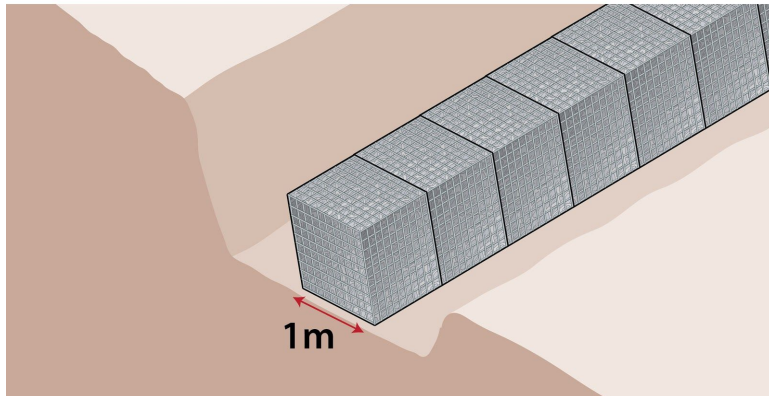
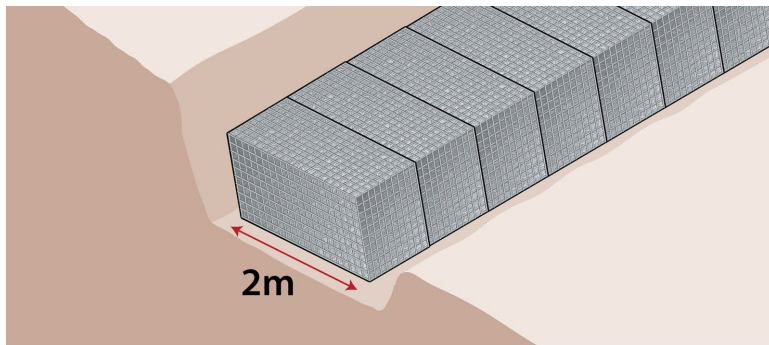
STABILITY GUIDE

2:1 Ratio: The height of the retaining wall should not be more than double the size of the base.

**6-Degree Slope:**

The wall should be on a 6-degree slope.

It's possible to have a straight wall but they need to be thicker.

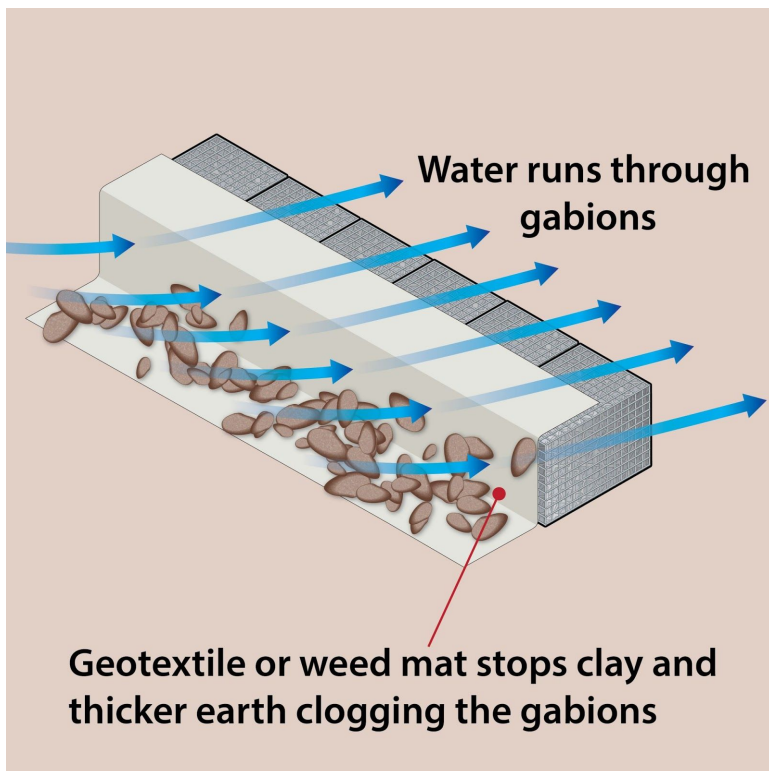


Base Width: The wider the base, the lower the pressure on the soil.

Spreading the load in this way allows for the wall to be placed on weaker soils.

If in doubt, consult a Civil Engineer.

DRAINAGE GUIDE



Gabions are porous, allowing water to run through and prevent pressure build-up that can cause other types of retaining walls to collapse.

When installing the cages, ensure that a geotextile (commercial jobs) or a weed mat (residential jobs) is covering the back of the wall. This will stop clay and thicker earth clogging up the back of the cages and preventing water from getting through.