

POWER RETAINING BLOCKS



Retaining Blocks



Power Retaining blocks are used to **hold back soil** or other materials, preventing them from **sliding or eroding**. They are commonly used in landscaping, terracing, and retaining wall construction. These blocks are **designed to interlock** and create a stable structure that can **support a large amount of weight**. Power Retaining Blocks are manufactured with Ultra Multi Hybrid German Based Technology machinery under strict Quality Control under PLC Controlled machine which gives **consistency in Quality of Blocks**. Power Retaining Blocks are made of Graded Sand, Stone dust, Chips, Lime, Gypsum, Cement and other additives in appropriate ratios which makes it **durable**.

Advantages



Prevents
Soil Erosion



Highly
Durable



Fire & heat
Resistant



Economical



Built-in drainage
systems



Environmentally
friendly

TECHNICAL DETAILS

Types	Rectangular, Interlocking, Half Round, Tongue and Groove, etc.
Colour	Grey, Black, Red, Yellow.
Weight	30 to 200 Kg (Depending upon the size and shape).
Water Absorption	4 to 6 % weight of the block
Compressive Strength	8-40 Mpa
Vibration Frequency	50-90 Hz
Material Compaction System	Dual Vibration + Pressure Based.



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for more detailed information about product kindly visit www.nrvinfra.com

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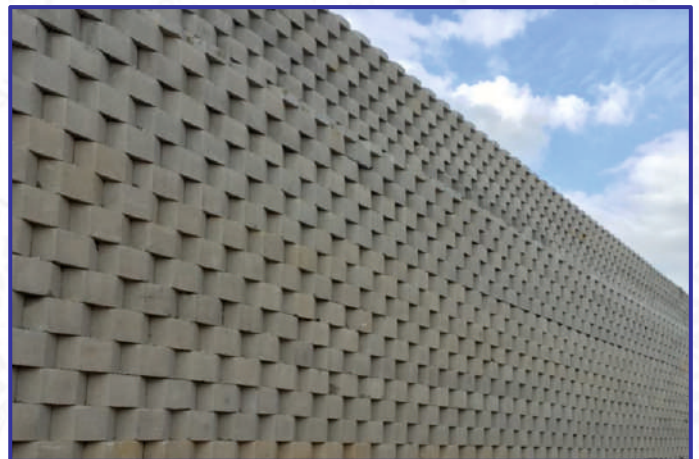
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Steps for laying Power Retaining Blocks

1. The site should be cleared from any vegetation or debris, and the area should be levelled and compacted to provide a stable base for the retaining wall.
2. Excavate the area where the retaining wall will be built to the depth required by the retaining blocks and the design specifications.
3. A layer of crushed stone or gravel should be placed at the bottom of the excavation to provide drainage and prevent water from collecting behind the wall.
4. A geo-textile fabric should be placed over the drainage layer to prevent soil from mixing with the drainage layer and to provide stability.
5. The retaining blocks should be laid on the substrate, starting at the bottom and working up to the desired height. The blocks should be stacked in a running bond pattern, with the interlocking features facing outwards, and should be levelled and plumbed.
6. If necessary, retaining blocks can be cut to fit specific dimensions using a masonry saw or other appropriate cutting tools.
7. The area behind the retaining wall should be backfilled with soil or other material and compacted to provide stability to the wall.
8. The joints between the retaining blocks should be filled with sand or a suitable jointing material to prevent the blocks from moving and to provide a stable surface.
9. A vibrating plate compactor or similar tool can be used to compact the retaining blocks and the jointing material to ensure a stable and durable surface.

Area of Applications

Retaining Walls, Garden and Landscaping for Raised Beds, Driveway and Path Retaining, etc.



Safety and storage measures:

USE:



Disclaimer: The use of this product is beyond the manufacturer's control and liability is restricted to the replacement of material proven faulty. The manufacturer is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from incorrect usage. Specifications are subject to change without notice.



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