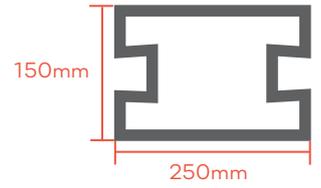
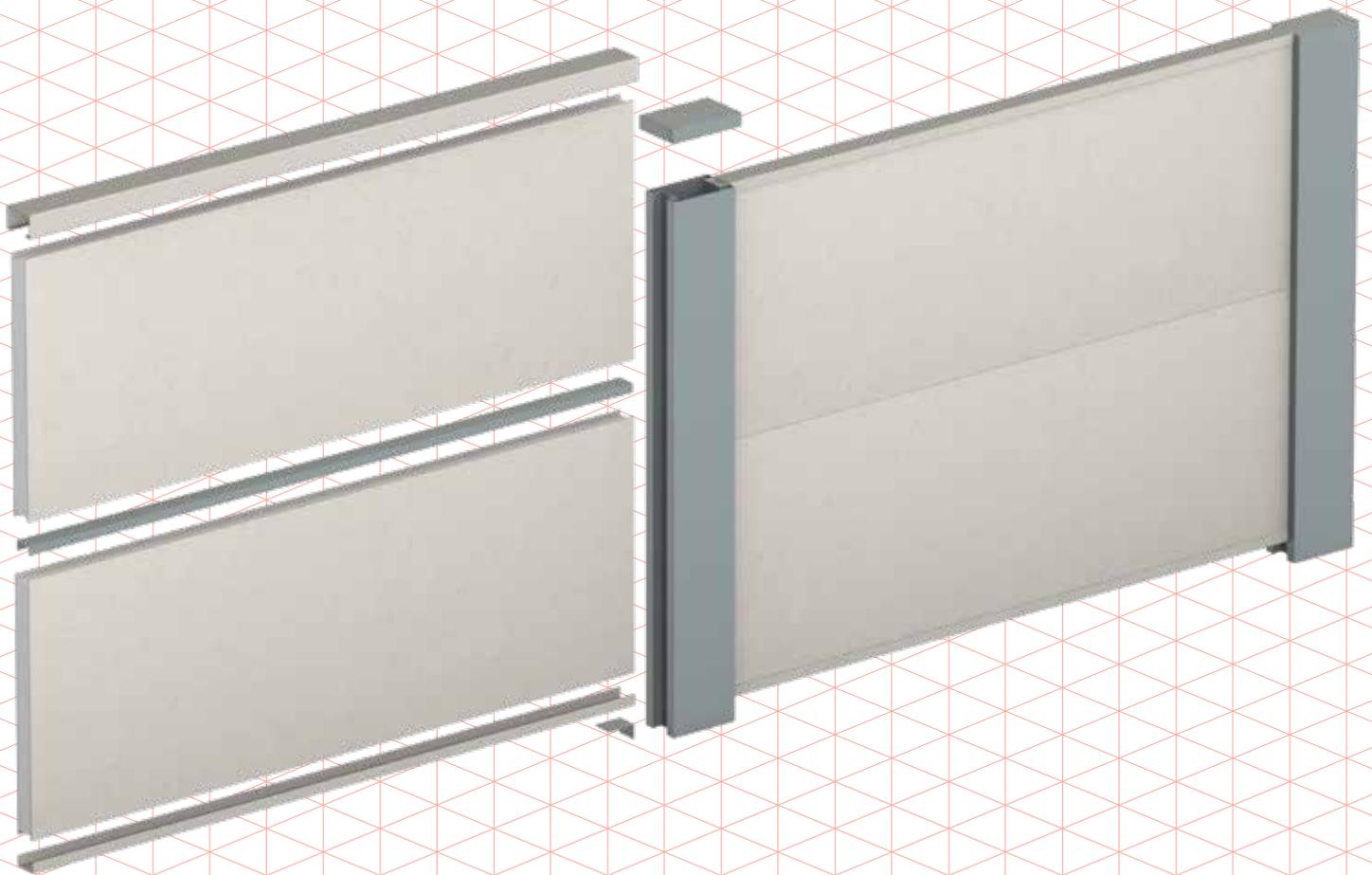


INSTALLATION GUIDE
VOGUEWALL®



CLASSIC POST



810280VWC

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING ONE OF OUR QUALITY PRODUCTS. WE ARE THE INDUSTRY LEADERS IN COST EFFECTIVE, ACOUSTIC AND BOUNDARY WALLS, AND THIS PRODUCT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME AND WITHSTAND THE ELEMENTS IF INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE GUIDELINES.



VOGUEWALL®

The VogueWall is a stylish and adaptable modular wall system that has emerged as one of the most popular noise barrier solutions on the market.

It is a proven noise abatement solution which is acoustically rated, and possesses an Rw of 28 when employed in conjunction with the AcousticMax 75 panel. In terms of dimensions the VogueWall is

designed around a single brick-width pier, enabling it to match the appearance and style of a conventional masonry structure. When used in conjunction with the TerraFirm75 panel, the VogueWall Classic is capable of serving as a highly effective retaining feature capable of bearing up to 2.5kPa loads.

NOTE

It is recommended that the reader pays particular attention to items identified as a NOTE in this manual to ensure a satisfactory installation and that the long term performance of the products.

For correct finishing of your modular wall, you must paint or seal the entire wall system within 30 days of installation.

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BEFORE YOU START

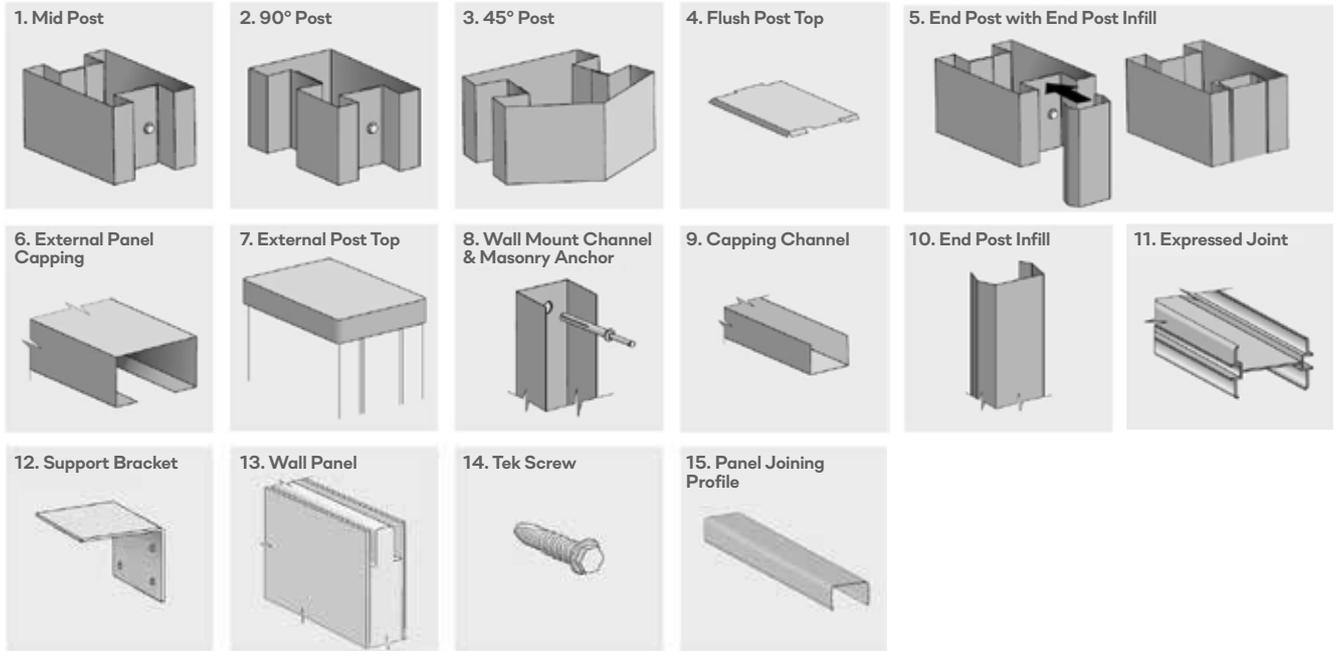
The recommendations detailed by ModularWalls in this guide are formulated along the lines of good building practice. They form a "common-sense" approach and are not intended to be an exhaustive statement of all the relevant data. Further, as the success of projects depend on factors outside the control of ModularWalls (e.g. quality of workmanship, particular design, detail requirements, etc.), we accept no responsibility for, or in connection with, the quality of the projects or their suitability when completed.

If you are in any doubt please seek independent advice or contact ModularWalls. We are always happy and available to answer questions regarding installation procedures, no matter how small or insignificant you think they may be. 7 day a week technical and installation advice is available on 1300 556 957.



7 DAY A WEEK TECHNICAL AND
INSTALLATION ADVICE IS AVAILABLE
BY PHONING 1300 556 957 AND SELECTING
THE AFTER HOURS OPTION

COMPONENT LIST



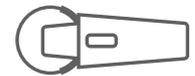
TOOLS NEEDED



5/16" Hex Bit



Drill/Driver



Angle Grinder



Square



Spirit Level



Shovel



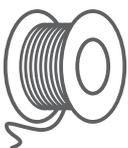
Line Marking Paint



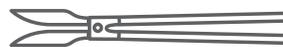
Circular Saw



Caulking Gun



String Line



Post Hole Digger



Tape Measure

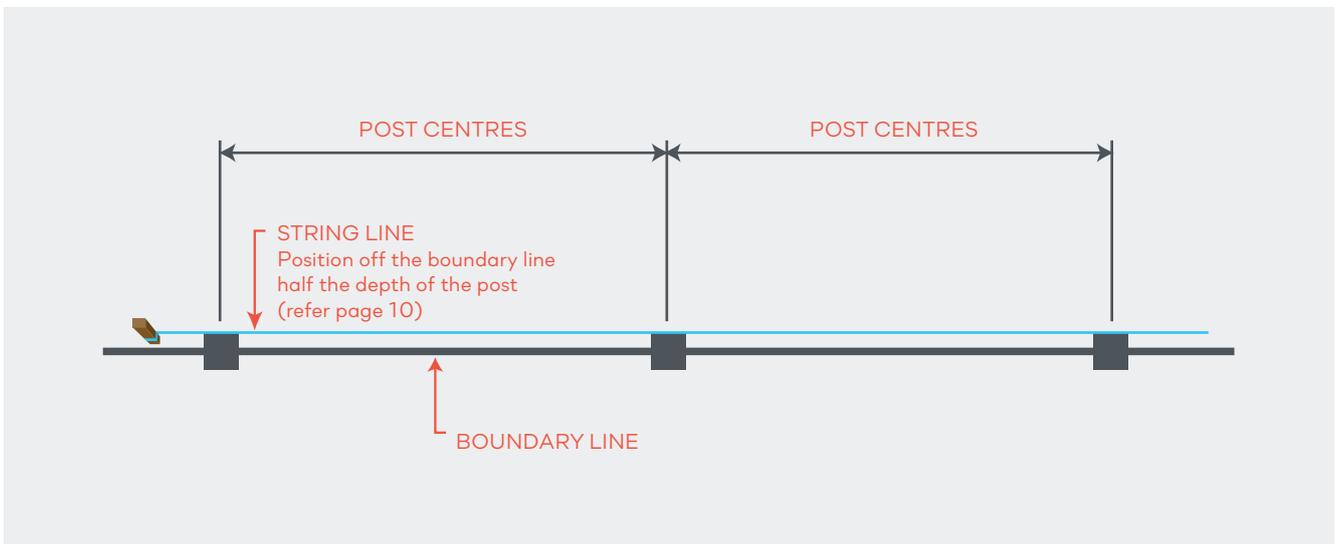
STEP 1: HOLES

DETERMINE BOUNDARY LINE, POSTHOLE CENTRES & DEPTHS

Please read the wind region and post hole depth charts carefully prior to starting your installation. We recommend you plan your wall set out/post position on a piece of paper first to save unnecessary digging.

Accurately determine the boundary line to where the wall will be installed, (in some cases a surveyor may be required) mark this with a string line as per the diagram below.

NOTE: The diagram below is for reference purposes only & shows the wall splitting the boundary line; this may not always be the case and will depend on your individual circumstances.



Determine your post hole centres using the table on the next page as a guide and mark out your post hole positions on the ground with line marking paint.

NOTE: Wall panels may be trimmed with a circular saw if necessary to fit in within an exact measurement (panel cutting procedure is detailed on page 25 of this guide)

Post holes can be dug by hand or with a mechanical auger. Use the Footing Depth Table on page 7 to determine your posthole depth and diameter.

Recommended footing depths listed here are for wind regions A & B plus terrain categories 2.0, 2.5 & 3. If you are building your wall in a Cyclonic wind area, on the top of a hill, adjacent to an escarpment, on a ridge, or in terrain category 1, you will need engineering advice beyond the scope of this publication.

Please contact ModularWalls directly for this information.

STEP 1: HOLES

FOOTING DEPTHS

STANDARD 'POST CENTRE TO POST CENTRE' GUIDE

Wall panel length	VogueWall (75mm) post hole centres
2400mm	2600mm
3000mm	3200mm

FOOTING DEPTH TABLE

Wall Height	Hole Depth into firm earth or clay		Hole depth into sand, soft clay or loose earth		Hole diameter
	Wind Region		Wind Region		
	A and B	C	A and B	C	
900mm	450mm	NOTE: You will need engineering advice beyond the scope of this publication. Please contact ModularWalls™ directly for this information.	550mm	NOTE: You will need engineering advice beyond the scope of this publication. Please contact ModularWalls™ directly for this information.	For all wind regions the Post Hole diameter should be your post width plus 100mm. Vogue = 350mm
1200mm	550mm		650mm		
1500mm	600mm		700mm		
1800mm	650mm		800mm		
2100mm	700mm		900mm		
2400mm	800mm		1000mm		
2700mm	900mm		1100mm		
3000mm*	1000mm		1200mm		

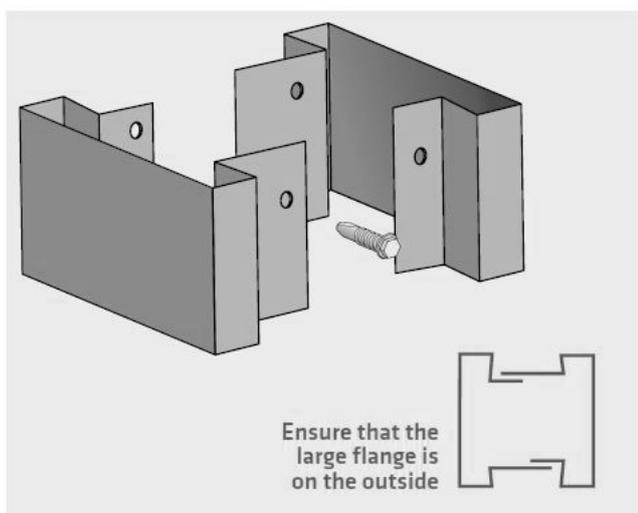
NOTE: 3000mm high walls may not be suitable for all regions. Please consult ModularWalls™ prior to the design stage so we can ascertain if additional materials are required i.e shortened free end spacing's, deeper footings, core filling of posts etc.

STEP 2: POSTS

SCREW POSTS TOGETHER

Place the two halves of the post on a FLAT surface. Align the pre-punched holes in the post exactly (large flange on top) and clamp both ends together – see picture.

NOTE: Screw both ends together first then fasten one screw in the middle (with supplied Hex head screws). The remaining screws can be fixed in any order.

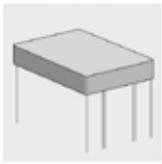


STEP 2: POSTS

FIXING THE BASE BRACKETS TO THE POST

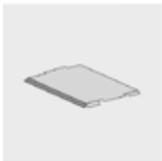
Attach the panel support bracket into the post with the hex head screws supplied. The measurement from the top of the post will vary depending if you have Flush or External (standard) post tops.

NOTE: If incorporating our optional **EXPRESSED JOINT** look then please refer to the specific supplement towards the end of this document under 'additional information' as this feature will alter your bracket heights.



EXTERNAL POST TOPS (STANDARD)

The support bracket should be fixed at 23mm more than the finished wall height. Example: for an 1800mm high wall the bracket should be fixed at 1823mm from the top of the post. This allows 23mm for the post top to sleeve over the post after the panels have been installed.



FLUSH POST TOPS

The support bracket should be fixed at 3mm more than the finished wall height. Example: for an 1800mm high wall the bracket should be fixed at 1803mm from the top of the post. This 3mm is to allow for the thickness of the top wall capping and base channel on top of the panel measurements.



USING EXPRESSED JOINTS?

If you are using the Expressed Joint feature, please refer to **page 20** for specific bracket instructions.

INSTALLING ON SLOPING GROUND?

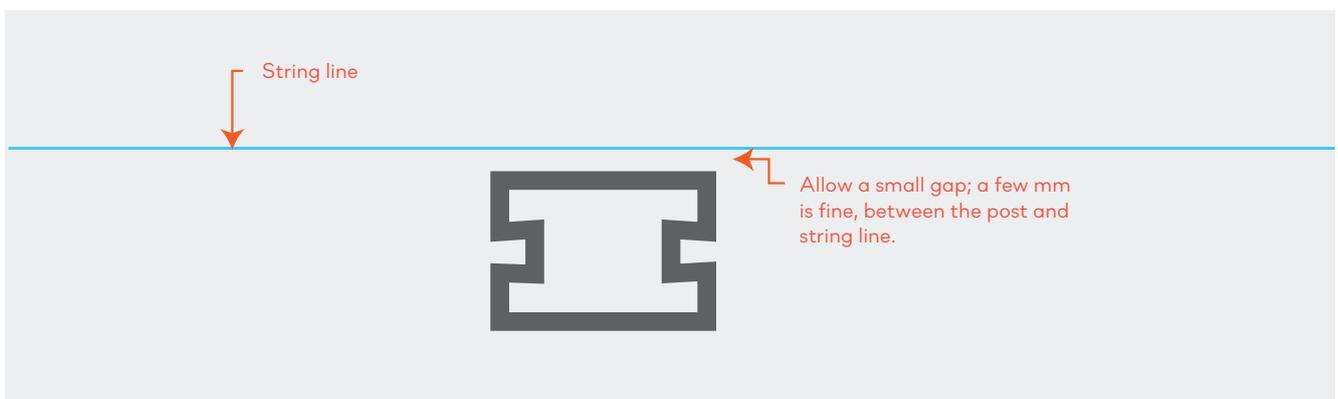
If you are stepping or raking your wall on sloping ground, please refer to **page 21** for specific bracket instructions.

STEP 2: POSTS

POST FITMENT & ALIGNMENT

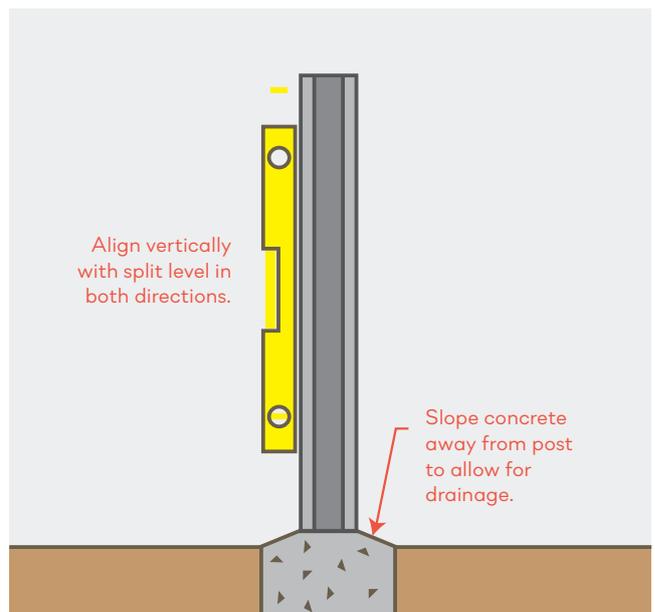
Working to a string line on the face of the post, insert the first post into the hole and gradually pour in the concrete (mix as per the manufacturers recommendations). Continually check the post alignment with a spirit level as the concrete is being poured.

Your string line should have a small amount of clearance between it and your post. If you have your string line always touching the post you can risk pushing it slightly every time and the result will be an 'arc' in the line of the wall.



CONCRETE

We recommend using bagged post hole concrete mix or similar (follow the manufacturers recommendations) as it is VERY hard to work with 'wet poured' concrete and still maintain correct alignment as your Post will want to sink into the footing without additional support.



STEP 2: POSTS

SPACING YOUR POSTS CORRECTLY

The method will change depending if you have Flush or External (standard) panel capping.

EXTERNAL PANEL CAPPING (STANDARD)

Use the top panel capping as a spacer to determine the next post position. Once the post is concreted in the hole, turn the top wall capping upside down and seat it on the support bracket. This will then give you the correct post spacings plus a surface to get a level from that will determine the next posts height. (See pictures below). Repeat this for all posts.

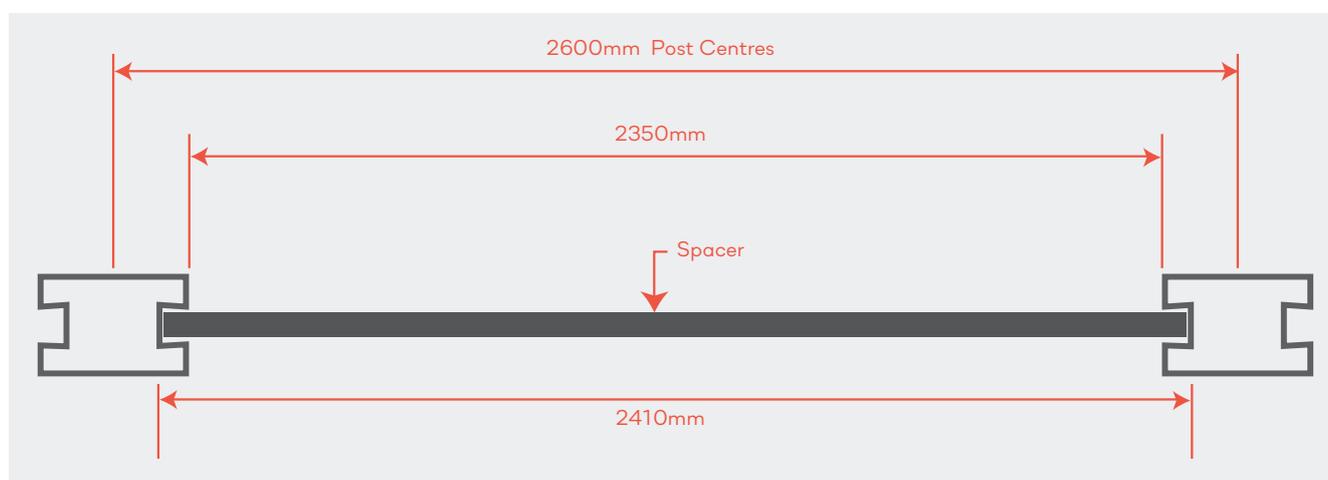
NOTE: The last panel may be trimmed to suit a specific post centre.



CAPPING CHANNEL FOR FLUSH FINISH

We recommend you cut a suitable spacer (timber or steel) to press against the back of the post rebate. This distance should be the panel length you are installing + 10mm.

Example: If the wall panel being inserted is 2400mm in length then the distance between the two rebates should be 2410mm. This will then give you the correct spacing as well as a surface to provide a level (given the spacer you are using is straight & true). Alternatively, you can use a tape measure between the face of the posts and use something rigid to sit across the top of the posts to sit the spirit level on.



NOTE: Follow concrete to cure completely before further assembly.

STEP 3: PANELS

FITTING THE CAPPING CHANNEL TO THE BOTTOM PANEL

The capping channel will be slightly shorter than the panel to allow it to be guided down the post easily so it does not collide with the heads of the tek screws. Apply 'liquid nails fast grab' or similar along the 90 degree radiuses (as pictured below). Ease the wall capping over the panel starting at one end and press down. Start at one end of the panel, approx 5mm in and carefully ease the capping channel over the panel. Once fitted, tap the capping channel to make sure it is seated correctly.



STEP 3: PANELS

INSERTING THE BASE WALL PANEL

Make sure the base bracket is free of debris. Then with one person at either end, lift the panel vertically and insert into the top rebates of the post.

The first panel will have the capping channel installed so the initial 25mm will be tight to insert as the post is trying to 'stretch' to accommodate the panel plus the capping channel, this is normal.

NOTE: The panel must be guided down at an even & level rate or it will jam. Always take special care if working from heights or lifting objects above your head.



If your wall is 1200mm high or lower go straight to page 16

INSTALLING ON SLOPING GROUND?

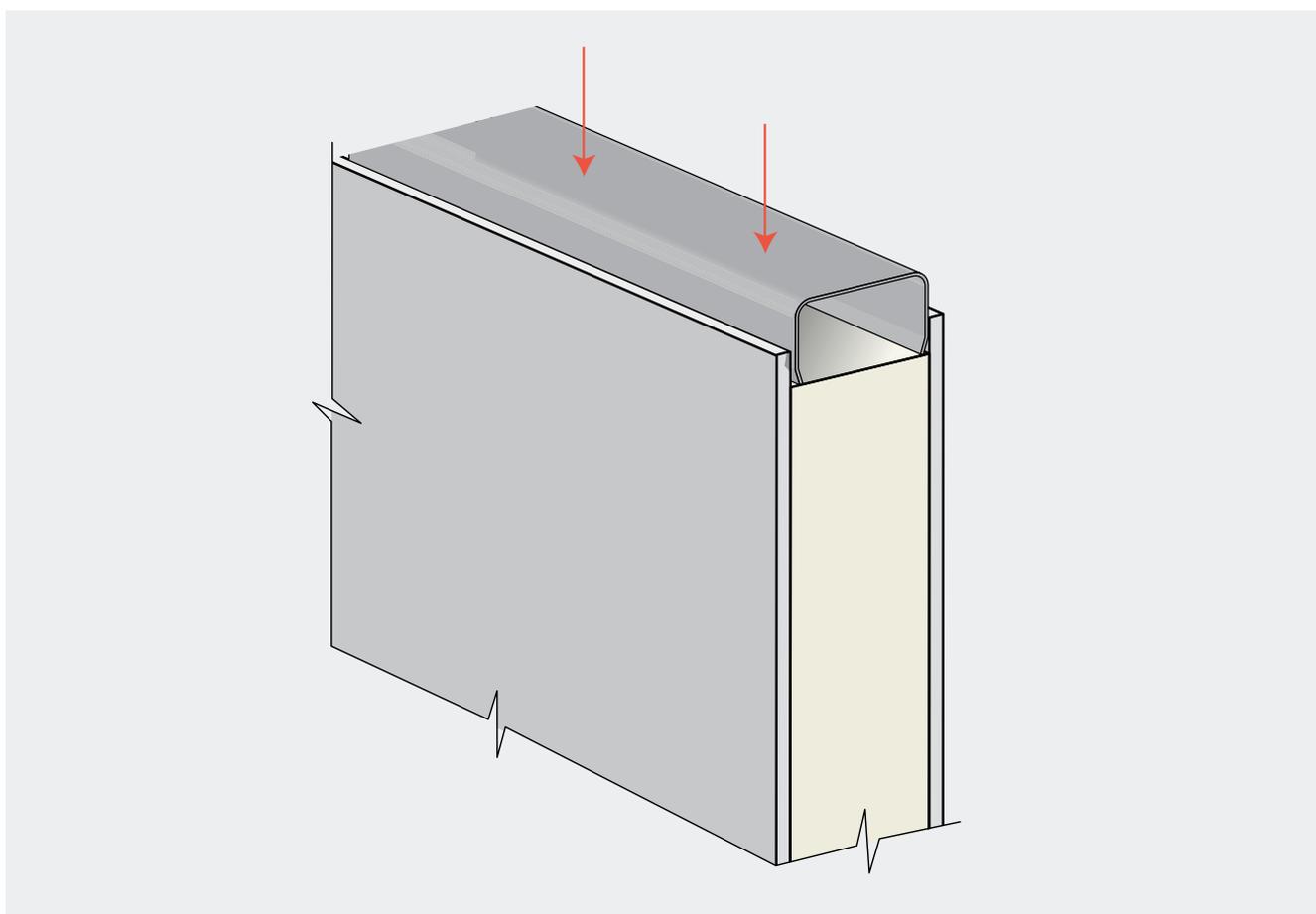
If you are stepping or raking your wall on sloping ground, please refer to **page 21** for specific bracket instructions.

STEP 3: PANELS

JOINING PROFILE

Insert the joining profile into the bottom panel making sure it is seated all the way down against the polystyrene core.

NOTE: The panel joining profile is 2400mm long regardless of your panel length, i.e if you have a 3000mm panel, position the joining profile centrally.



USING EXPRESSED JOINTS?

If you are using the Exposed Joint feature, please refer to **page 20** for specific bracket instructions.

STEP 3: PANELS

INSERTING CONSECUTIVE PANELS

Guide the second panel down on top of the base panel and press down to seat on the joining profile.

NOTE: If they do not align correctly with light downward pressure it may be necessary to 'tap' the top panel down using a heavy block of wood in a 'pivoted slapping action' to bring it together completely.



STEP 4: FINISHING

FITTING THE TOP WALL CAPPING

There are two types of panel capping options - You will either have a Capping Channel (flush finish) or an External Panel Capping (box). Both procedures are outlined below.

CAPPING CHANNEL

Apply 'liquid nails fast grab' or similar along both internal radiuses. This adhesive will contact with the fibre cement sheets once the channel is installed. Start at one end approx 5mm in and carefully guide the capping channel over the panel. Once fitted, tap the capping channel to make sure it is seated correctly.



EXTERNAL PANEL CAPPING

Apply 'liquid nails fast grab' or similar along the two locations as pictured on the left, so once installed the liquid nails will contact the edges of the fibre cement sheets.

Ease the wall capping over the panel starting at one end and press down (see picture below). Make sure you align the panel capping correctly before the liquid nails dries. Once set, the liquid nails will stop any unwanted movement.

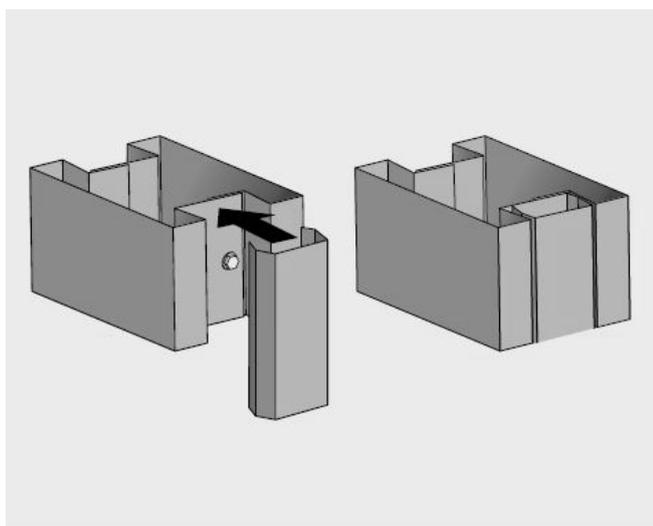


STEP 4: FINISHING

END POST INFILLS

To fill the recess in a post where you are not inserting a panel, snap in an end post infill.

NOTE: These are designed to be inserted with a small amount of force. Where your wall is stepped, this insert can be cut to size to suit the step and inserted in the exposed recess.



STEP 4: FINISHING

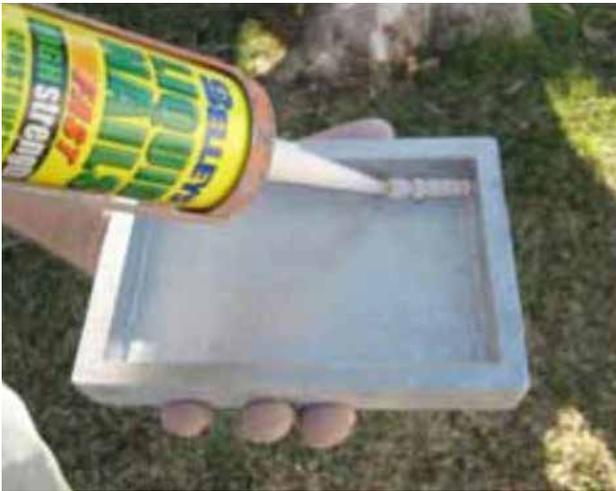
FITTING THE POST TOPS

There are two types of Post Top options – You will have either have an External Post Top (standard) or, to give a flush finish look you will use a Flush Post Top. Both procedures are outlined below.

EXTERNAL POST TOP

Apply liquid nails to all four internal walls of the post top. Sleeve the post top over the post and seat down by hand then level the post top.

NOTE: It may be necessary in some cases to place a small packer in-between the top and the post to hold the top level until the liquid nails dries.



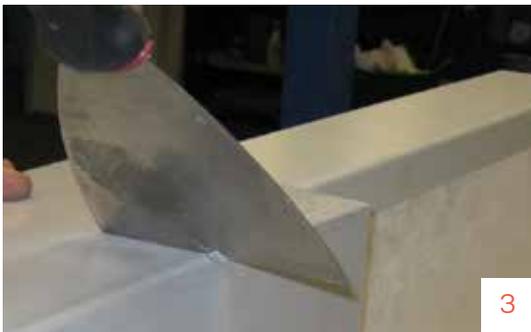
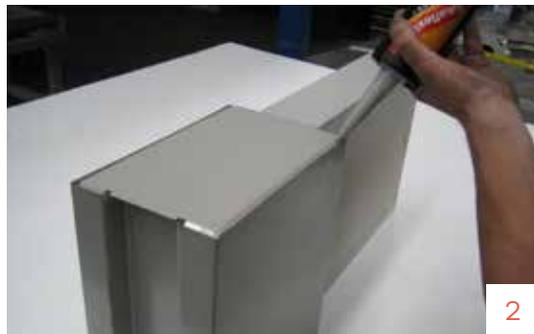
STEP 4: FINISHING

FITTING THE POST TOPS

FLUSH POST TOP

Lay your flush post top on top of the post making sure there are no obstructions that may cause it to sit unevenly. If any obstructions are present, such as one flange of a post-half being slightly higher, make the necessary adjustments to allow the flush post top to sit correctly. Seal around the post top with 'FLEXIT' or a similar paintable polyurethane sealant. Scrape back any excess sealant and finish by smoothing out your sealant application with a rag coated in mineral turpentine.

NOTE: In a corner post situation you will need to manually notch your post to where the panel exits the post to suit the LH or RH corner you are turning.

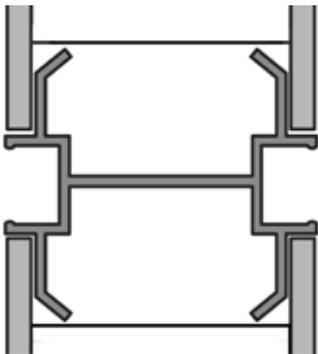


ADDITIONAL

EXPRESSED JOINTS BETWEEN PANELS

An Expressed Joint is used to create an architectural feature by providing a 10mm rebate between horizontal panels.

See example below of an 1800mm high VogueWall with Expressed Joints. This 1800mm high VogueWall is made up of 3 x 600mm panels.



1. SETTING YOUR BRACKET HEIGHT

For every Expressed Panel Joint you need to add 15mm on top of your normal bracket height as outlined in Step 3.

EXAMPLE: You are installing an 1800mm high wall as per the guide given in step 3. This measurement from the top of post to the bracket is 1805mm. If you are installing an expressed joint this will increase by 15mm (per joint) to 1820mm. If you had two expressed joints on an 1800mm wall as per the picture below you will need to add 30mm.

2. INSTALLING THE EXPRESSED JOINT JOINING PROFILE

Install the Expressed Joining Profile in between the horizontal panel joints by simply pushing it into place between the external skins of the lower panel. Guide the top panel down over the profile in a similar manner as outlined in Step 7.

3. SEALING

To prevent water ingress, seal between the inside of the rebate and the post junction with an exterior grade 'paintable' sealant upon completion.



ADDITIONAL

STEPPING OR RAKING YOUR WALL

This will generally be the most complex part of any installation. Please take the time to draw it out on a piece of paper before setting any posts in the ground. Having to remove posts that are concreted in can be very disheartening! And remember we are always here to help you get it right so if you are unsure please ask.

There are three methods for dealing with sloping ground. The examples below are based around an 1800mm high wall.

METHOD 1

Stepping the bottom of your panels and maintaining a minimum 1800mm wall height at one end and a taller wall height at the low end of the slope.

NOTE: This will leave a void/gap under one end of your wall panels.

METHOD 2

Raking/cutting the base panel and maintaining a maximum 1800mm wall height.

NOTE: This will leave no void/gap under your wall panels but will reduce your wall height at one end.

METHOD 3

Raking/cutting the base and maintaining a minimum 1800mm wall height at one end and a taller wall height at the low end of the slope.

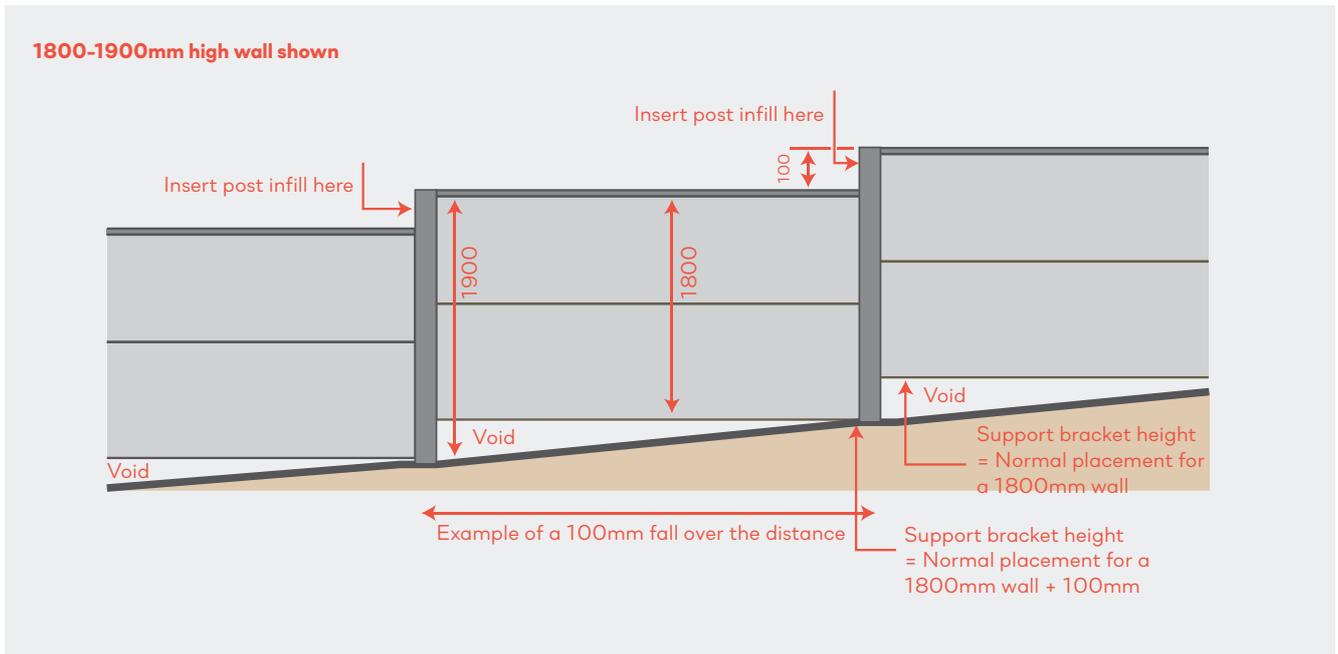
NOTE: This will leave no void/gap under your wall panels but will increase your wall height at the lower end of the slope above 1800mm. A longer base panel is required for this method and as such should be a consideration at the time of ordering.

ADDITIONAL

STEPPING OR RAKING YOUR WALL

STEPPING METHOD 1 - MAINTAINING A MINIMUM 1800MM WALL HEIGHT

As pictured below it should be noted that you will be left with a void at the low end of the slope but you will maintain a minimum 1800mm wall height. In most cases on gradual slopes this void won't be large and can either be left as is or planted in front of.

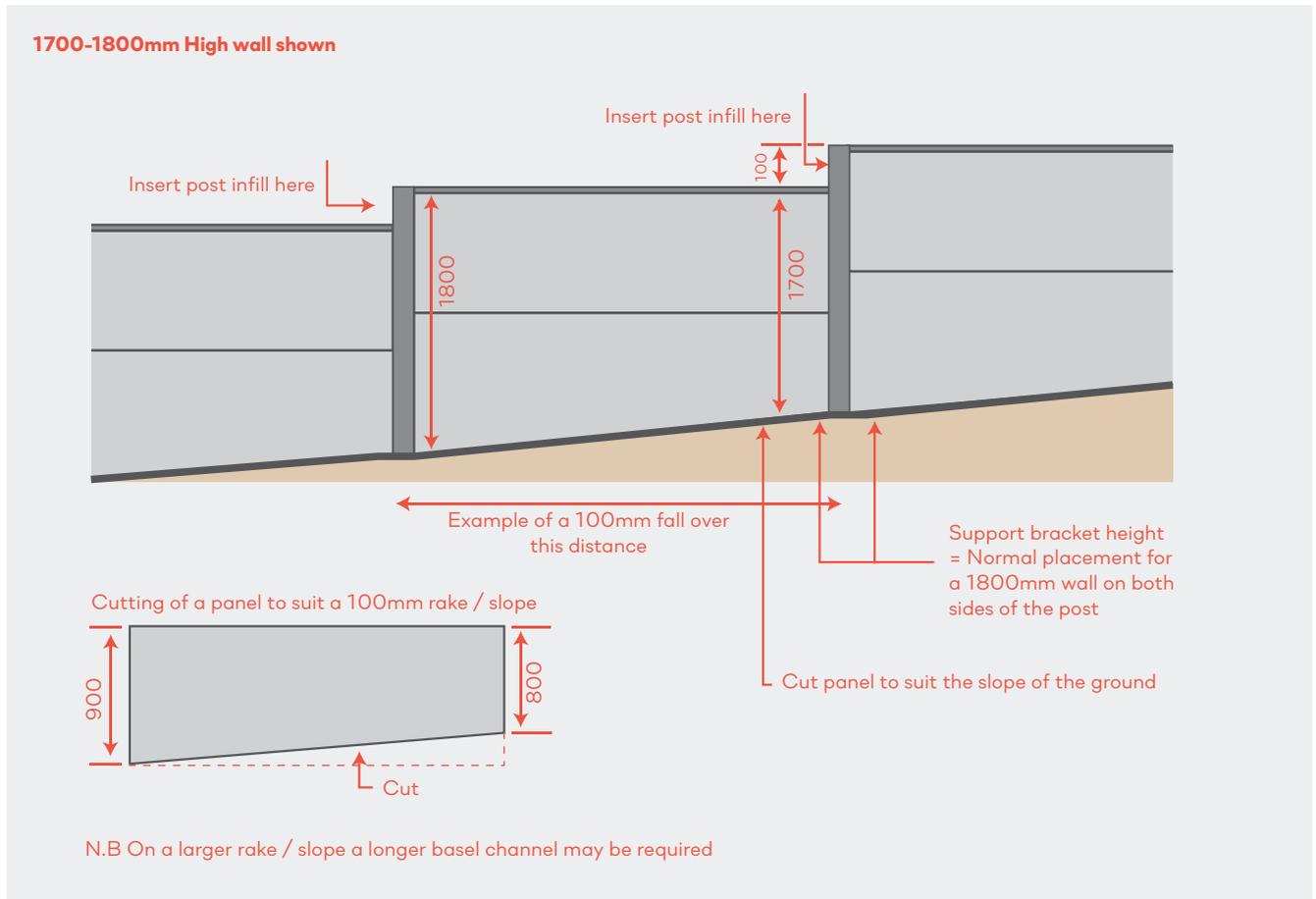


ADDITIONAL

STEPPING OR RAKING YOUR WALL

STEPPING METHOD 2 - RAKE/CUT YOUR BOTTOM PANEL TO THE SLOPE USING 1800MM WORTH OF WALL PANELS

You will maintain a maximum height of 1800mm wall height – As pictured below it should be noted that your wall height at the high side of the slope will be reduced by the amount of the rake – in this situation 100mm.



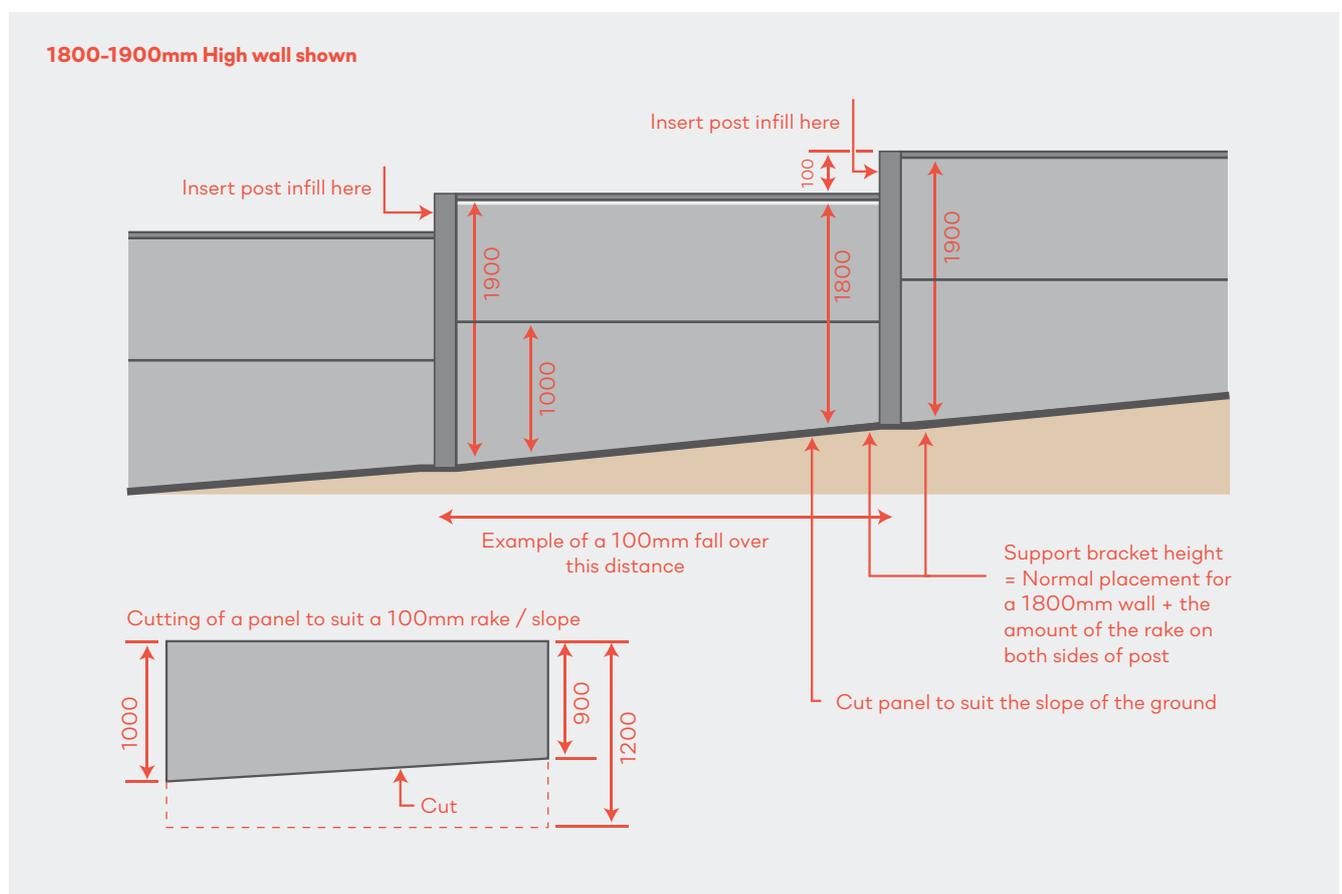
ADDITIONAL

STEPPING OR RAKING YOUR WALL

STEPPING METHOD 3 – RAKE/CUT YOUR BOTTOM PANEL TO THE SLOPE USING 2100MM WORTH OF WALL PANELS TO MAINTAIN A MINIMUM 1800MM WALL HEIGHT.

You will maintain a maximum height of 1800mm wall height – As pictured below it should be noted that your wall height at the high side of the slope will be increased by the amount of the rake – in this situation 100mm.

Depending on the additional height gained by doing this you may require deeper footings and longer posts. Please contact us for specific advice before installation.



ADDITIONAL

CUTTING POSTS, TRIMS & PANELS

CUTTING POSTS AND TRIMS

If you need to cut a post for any reason, please take note of the following:

- Be sure to wear appropriate safety wear, such as safety goggles and ear muffs.
- Mark accurate measurements around all sides.
- Use an angle grinder with a 1mm cutting blade.
- Best practice is to cut over grass or protect the floor surface, as the swarf (shavings) from the cut may create rust marks if not cleaned up well.
- Treat the cut end with a cold galvanising spray.
- Where possible, place the cut end of the post into the foundation to ensure a level finish with post capping.



CUTTING PANELS

If you are raking the top or bottom of your wall, or have had to position your posts shorter than the standard centres, you will need to cut your panels down.

To cut panels to length, take the face-to-face measurement of your posts and add 25mm panel embedment per side i.e. the panel should go minimum 25mm into the post rebate.



- Be sure to wear appropriate safety wear, such as safety goggles and ear muffs.
- Place the panel so it is level and well supported.
- Mark both sides of the panel with a pencil line.
- Unless you have a circular saw with a minimum 80mm depth cut, you will need to cut one side and then flip the panel and cut the other - a standard timber blade will suffice
- If you are cutting one side first, set the depth of the blade to half of the panel thickness; this way, the core will still be strong enough support the end of the panel and allow you to flip the panel without risk of breakage. Have a second person support the last cut, as pictured.

ADDITIONAL

TERRAFIRM™ RETAINING PANEL

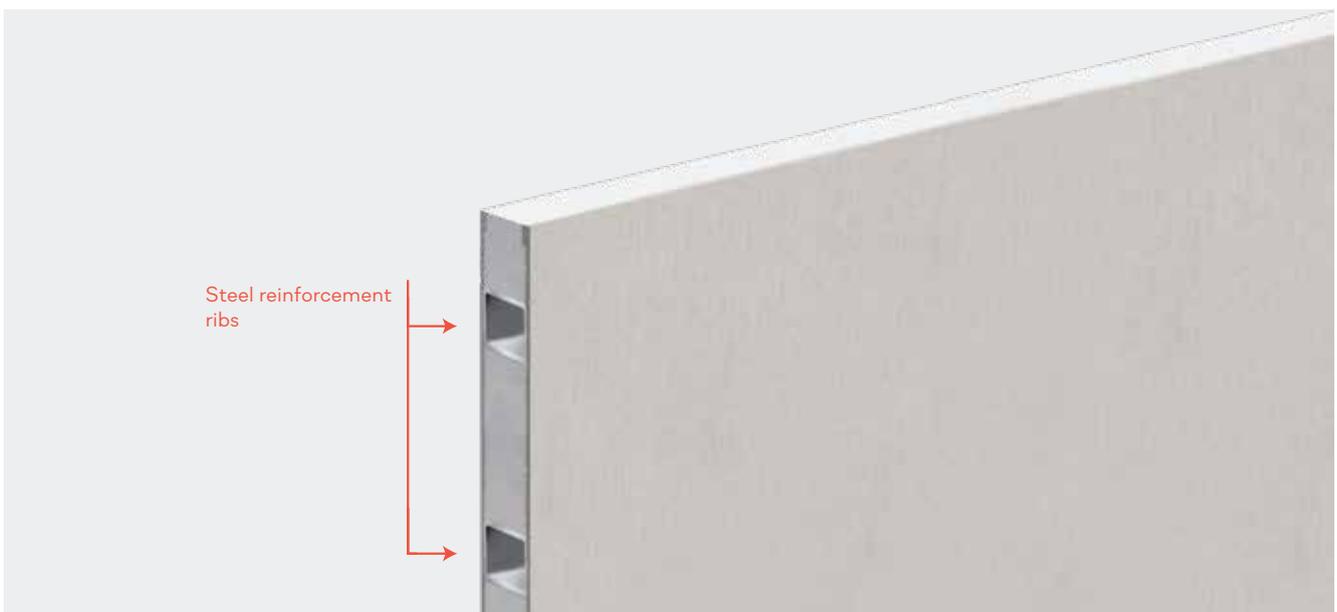
TERRAFIRM RETAINING PANELS

TerraFirm retaining panels include horizontal steel reinforcement ribs; therefore, you cannot cut the ribs with a typical circular saw blade. If you need to cut the TerraFirm panel horizontally, use a circular saw and avoid the reinforcement ribs. If you need to cut the panel in length, cut through the steel ribs using one of the following methods:

Angle Grinder – Metal Cutting Blade: when using an angle grinder with a suitable depth metal cutting blade, a small home grinder will typically require a cut from both sides of the panel. Cut through the fibre cement skins first with an appropriate diamond tip blade on your angle grinder.

Angle Grinder – Friction Blade: use an appropriate friction blade on an angle grinder designed for metal and fibre cement cutting.

Circular Saw – Cold Cut Blade: ensure you use a suitable cold cut blade designed for cutting ferrous metals (available from all hardware stores) *Always follow the PPE instructions as these blades can eject metal shavings during cutting.



ADDITIONAL

TERRAFIRM™ RETAINING PANEL

TERRAFIRM RETAINING

At times, a difference in ground levels can occur on opposite sides of a Modular Wall installation. It is the purpose of the VogueWall Retaining Panel to accommodate these retaining requirements with a consistent and pleasant looking solution.

There are three methods for dealing with a sloping ground. The examples below are based around a 1800mm high wall.



APPLICATION

The VogueWall Retaining Panel is ideally suited for situations where:

- There is a difference of ground height between one side of the wall and the other.
- A garden bed or planter box is required - or when these are against the wall.

SPECIFICATION

The VogueWall Retaining Panel consists of:

- Fibre cement outer skins to both sides
- High density EPS core (nil water capability)
- Size: 2400W x 600H x 75mm THICK
2400W x 900H x 75mm THICK
2400W x 1200H x 75mm THICK
- Weight: Approximately 15.90 kg/m²

ADDITIONAL

TERRAFIRM™ RETAINING PANEL

CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS

The following conditions must be observed:

- Wind region - Refer to page 7 of this guide.
- Soil height / surcharge - Maximum height that can be retained = 750mm with a 2.5kPa surcharge load.
- Post spacing - Maximum post spacing (post centres) are 2600mm for VogueWall.
- Footing - 450mm diameter - and must be equal to or greater than the following:
Minimum footing depth = Height of retaining soil + one third the height of any free standing wall above the retained level.
- FOR EXAMPLE: A wall which is retaining 750mm of soil and extends an additional 1800mm above the retained soil level will require a minimum footing depth of: 750 (retaining height) + 1800/3 = 600mm. Overall footing depth required is 1350mm.
- Minimum depths regardless of any free standing wall above the retained height:
Up to 300mm retaining - 700mm
300mm to 600mm retaining - 900mm
600mm to 750mm retaining - 1100mm
- Post embedment - 100mm less than footing depth (typical).

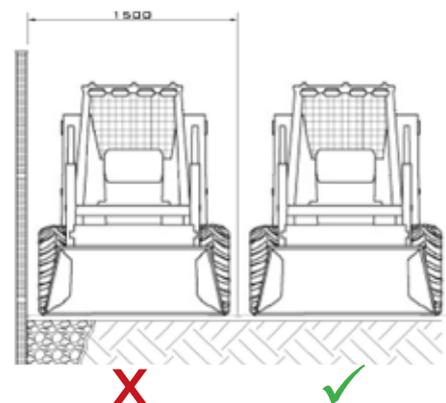
NOTE: This may require a post length that is longer than normal for proposed wall height.

FOR EXAMPLE: If building a 1200mm high wall, the normal footing depth is 550mm. If the wall has 400mm of retaining than then footing depth is increased to 900mm. Embedment depth for the post into the footing is therefore 800mm. A post length of 2000mm minimum overall is required. (1200mm + 800mm)

NOTE: These parameters can vary from wall to wall. Please consult ModularWalls if your current post is not of sufficient length.

- Panel embedment - Regardless of post type, a 2400mm long panel requires 2350mm distance from post-face-to-face. It is important that the panel extends into the post recess by a minimum of 25mm at each end. Post centres that are too wide will result in less panel being secured which could lead to failure.
- Panel capping channel - Use stainless steel ones as supplied in your kit for base.
- Soil type - To be 'firm earth' (minimum 100kPa safe soil bearing capacity), non-reactive. Soil conditions outside of this are beyond the capability of this document and require an independent engineering assessment.

- Surcharge Loads -** Loads placed on the upper retained ground level are limited to pedestrian activity only. Stockpiled materials, additional raised garden beds, driveways or adjacent buildings are not permitted within 1.5m from the rear of the wall, unless otherwise specified by ModularWalls.



ADDITIONAL

TERRAFIRM™ RETAINING PANEL

RETAINING INSTALLATION

The following information assumes you have completed installation of the posts and footings for your VogueWall Retaining Wall and are now ready to prepare the wall prior to backfilling.

APPLICATION

The VogueWall Retaining Wall has requirements that are no different to any other retaining wall of similar size. The process of properly finishing the back of your wall is done in three easy stage of:

- Coating / sealing
- Drainage
- Backfilling

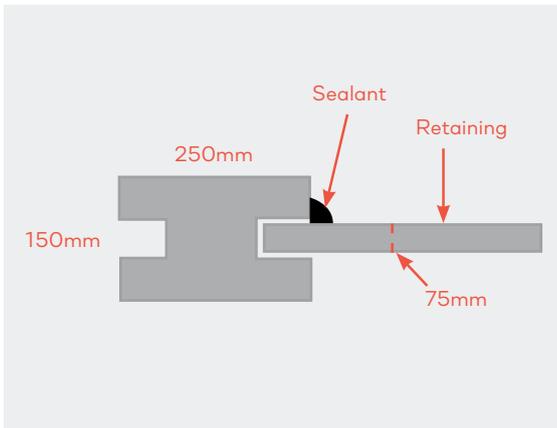
COATING / SEALING

The following applies to any section of the wall that is to be buried by backfill material.

Apply a water-proof sealer to the required area of the posts and panels. Any commercial waterproof bituminous product designed for such use will suffice. Where the wall is to be backfilled for only part of its height, apply the sealing product to 100mm above the intended fill level.

Coat the posts prior to installing the panels. Posts should be coated on their rear face as well as the internal recess of the post that will accommodate the panel as well as the support bracket.

Once the panels have been installed, apply a polyurethane sealant to the post / panel interface full length and a minimum of 100mm above the retaining height.



ADDITIONAL

TERRAFIRM™ RETAINING PANEL

DRAINAGE

A retaining wall without adequate drainage will act as a dam with the potential to damage the wall. This applies to running water that is both above and below the ground surface.

The ground behind the wall should be suitably contoured to prevent surface water being trapped.

At the base of the wall it is recommended that an agricultural line (75mm-100mm diameter) be used to allow underground seepage to escape. A line with an external filter-sock is recommended to reduce silt entering the line. Place the agricultural line on top of the 'base layer' of aggregate (refer to backfilling section below).

Position the agricultural line to allow it to connect to a free-drainage outlet (e.g stormwater or to daylight). Directing of the agricultural line through the wall panel for the purpose of draining is not recommended but can be done if no other drain method is possible.

BACKFILLING

Incorrect materials and method used to backfill behind the wall can cause damage to the wall.

Allow suitable time for the concrete footings to cure before backfilling. 2 days should be acceptable for most installations.

Place a 'base layer' of aggregate such as blue-metal at the bottom of the wall. Minimum 100mm deep and extending 200mm back from the wall. Ideally, the top of this initial layer should be along the bottom of the wall panels.

The agricultural line is then placed onto this layer. Cover the agricultural line with further aggregate.

Geotextile lining is then laid over the agricultural line and up the excavated face. This is to prevent silt entering and possibly blocking the drainage area.

Backfill up to approximately 75% (3/4) of the total retaining height with a free-draining granular backfill material. For example, if you are back filling to a height of 500mm, then use the granular backfill to at least 375mm high. This should extend no less than 150mm off the back of the wall.

Normal soil can then be used to top-dress the area behind the wall and to cover the backfill.

ADDITIONAL FACTORS TO CONSIDER

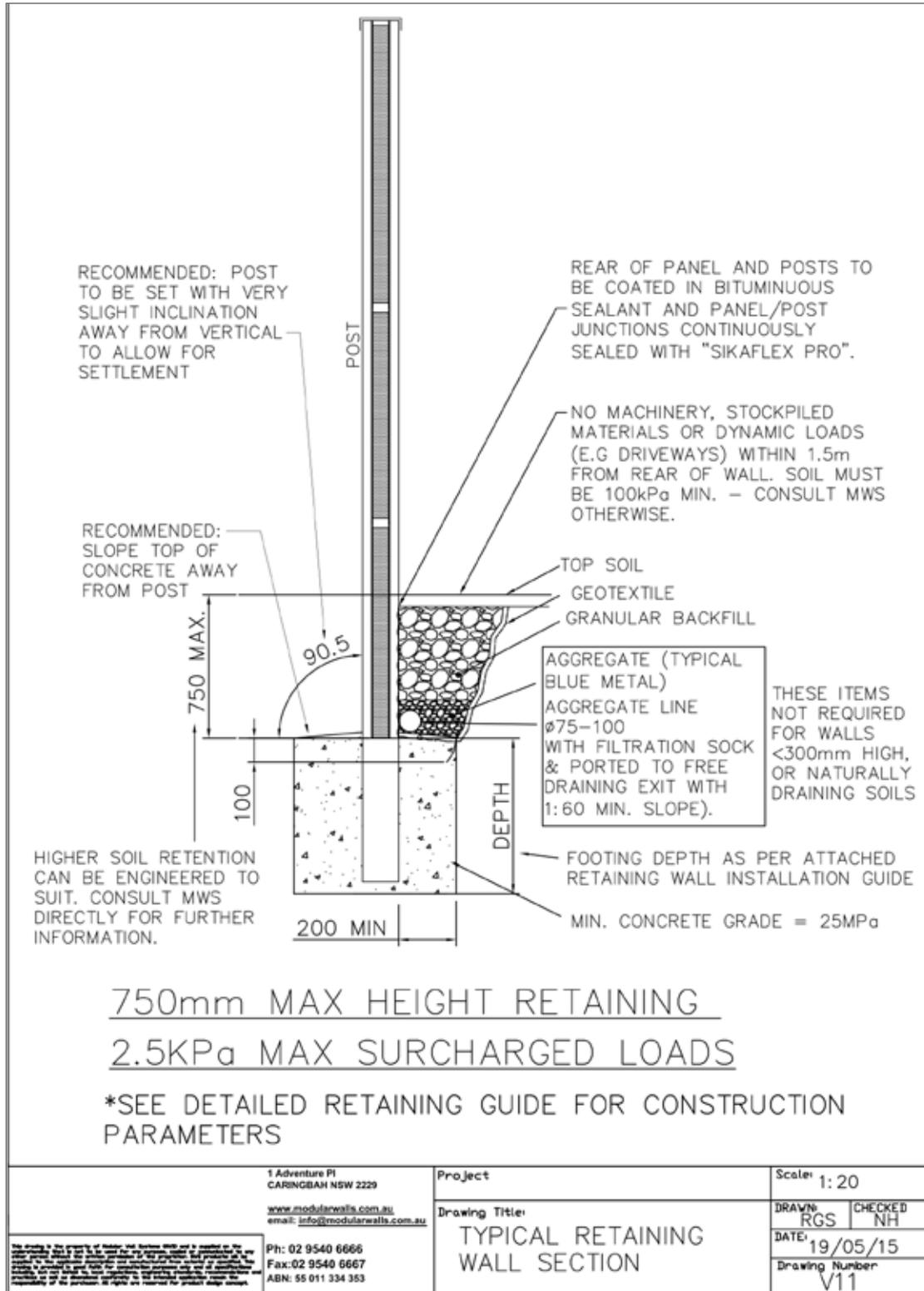
When backfilling, take care not to damage the sealing or membrane at the back of the wall.

Avoid the use of heavy machinery to place backfill materials. If it is necessary to use such equipment, maintain a distance from the back of the wall equal to 3 x the retained height. This also applies to vehicles approaching the wall after completion.

Do not backfill higher than the top of the wall. If this is necessary, use a batter (slope) ratio of 1:10 up to level ground.

ADDITIONAL

TERRAFIRM™ RETAINING PANEL



NOTES:

A large grid of triangles for taking notes. The grid consists of 20 columns and 30 rows of small triangles. Each triangle is formed by two lines meeting at a vertex, creating a pattern of small triangles that can be used for writing notes.

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