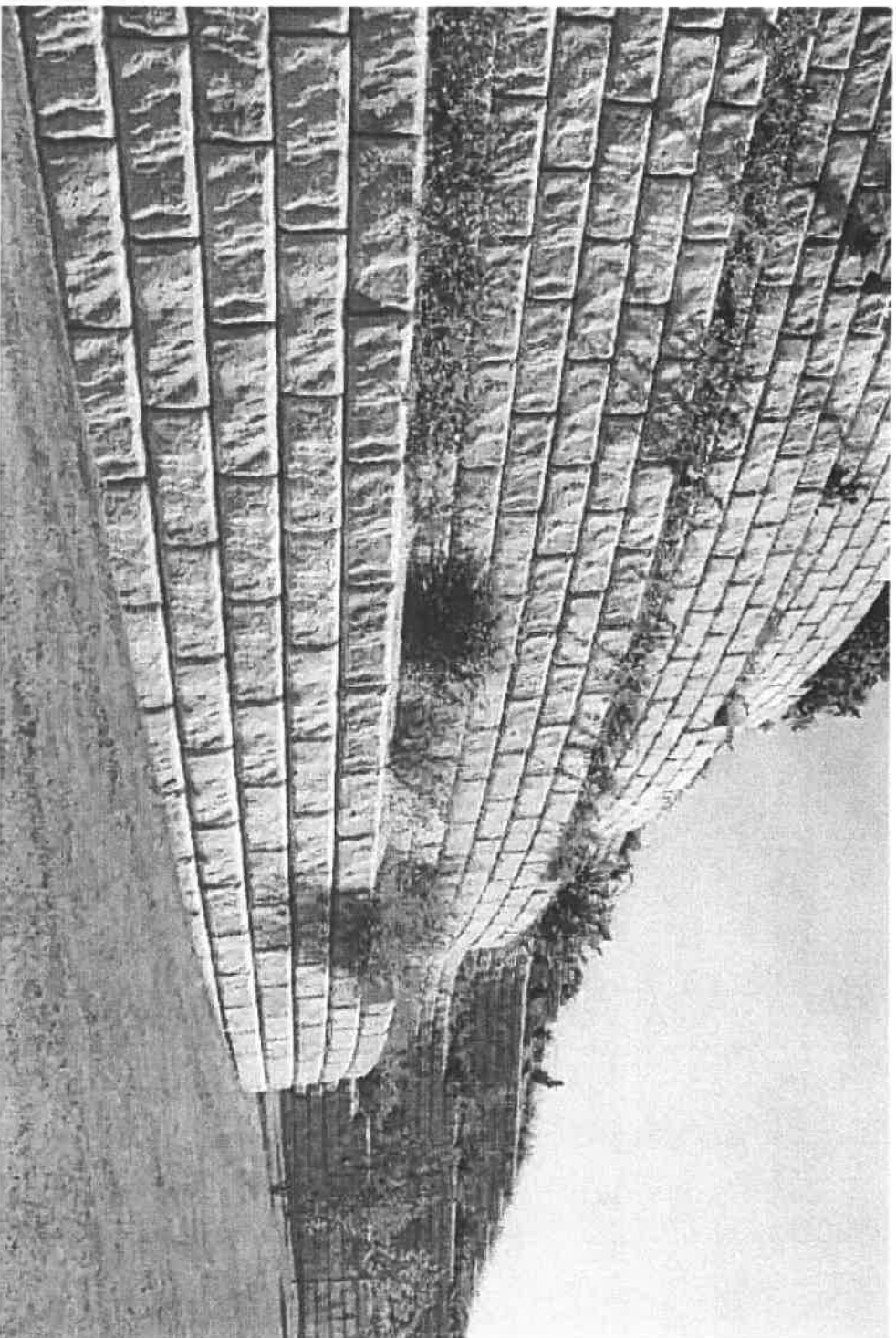


## 4. Retaining Wall

TBD Submittal  
11/8/21



Retaining Wall

**Retaining walls** function as a **supportive element** to restrain soil to a slope that would not naturally keep it **stable** at the **typical steep** or vertical slope.

The main purpose of constructing a **retaining wall** at a **specific location** is to hold soil behind them, depending on the project. **Walls vary** from **small landscape** stone walls to surround a garden to enormous **soil-retaining projects** along a highway including hilly areas.

## What are load-bearing walls?

A load-bearing wall carries loads imposed on it from beams and slabs above including its own weight and transfer it to the foundation. These walls supports structural members such as beams, slabs and walls on above floors above. It can be exterior wall or interior wall. It braces from the roof to the floor.

### Types of Load Bearing Wall

1. Precast Concrete Wall
2. Retaining Wall
3. Masonry Wall
4. Pre Panelized Load Bearing Metal Stud Walls
5. Engineering Brick Wall (115mm, 225mm)
6. Stone Wall

As the height of the building increased, the required thickness of wall and resulting stress on foundation will also increase and cause it to be uneconomical.

## What are non-load bearing walls?

Non-load bearing walls only carry their own weight and does not support any structural members such as beams and slabs. These walls are just used as partition walls or to separate rooms from outside. It is known as interior wall (doesn't carry other load than its own load).

### Types of non load bearing wall

- a) Hollow Concrete Block
- b) Facade Bricks
- c) Hollow Bricks
- d) Brick Wall (115mm, 225mm)