

Mr. Yard, Inc.

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Fire Pit Recommended Construction

You Will Need

Fire Pit Kit (Inside Diameter: 41-42" Outside Diameter: 58-59")

Roman Stack Wall Stone

23 blocks per course

Adhesive

1 tube per course

Additional Materials

o 2 - 4" Limestone #411

4'' = 1/3 yard (or 13-14, 5 gallon buckets)

o ½ - 1" Limestone #10

1" = 1/12 yard (or 3-4, 5 gallon buckets)

o 2 - 4" River Bed Gravel

4" = 1/3 yard (or 13-14, 5 gallon buckets)

Keep in mind that if you wish to purchase the additional materials in bulk, Mr. Yard can supply them in $\frac{1}{2}$ yard increments only.

You pick up or we deliver - regular delivery fees apply.

Installation

- Select a site for the fire pit. (See Fire Pit Safety Guidelines below)
- Install the base
 - o Dig an area for the pit that is a minimum of 60" wide (circular) and 4"-6" deep.
 - o Fill the area with 2-4" of Limestone #411 and compact this till flat with a hand tamper. For best results, install and compact 2" at a time.
 - o Install ½-1" of Limestone #10 as a setting bed/leveling bed. Level this with a straight piece of pipe or wood

Install the block

- When you lay the bottom course, leave at least half of the bottom course below ground level. Set and level the first course so you can easily stack and glue the remaining courses on top of the bottom course.
- Once the first course is in place, add the second and third courses placing the blocks across the joints of the lower course. The second, third and possibly fourth courses should be complete circles with no gaps between blocks. Glue each course with our Gator Block Glue. When applying glue, make sure you either lay a bead of glue or dots of glue on the block. After applying the glue, lift the block up in order to bubble gum the glue then re-stack the glued course on top of the previous course.

Install the Decorative Gravel

o The center of the fire pit can be covered with several inches of River Bed Gravel, Blue Granite, Mason Sand or Lava Rock. Never use limestone as excess heat can cause limestone to explode.

Fire Pit Safety Guidelines

Check First: Before considering the construction of a fire pit, contact your local fire department for specific regulations unique to your community.

How Big: Fire Pits are meant to contain small backyard fires. Fires no more than 3 feet wide and 2 feet high will neither smoke up the neighborhood nor encourage your neighbors to contact the fire department.

Where to Burn: Fire Pits should be located at least 10 feet away from combustibles such as your house, wooden decks, shed, trees or fences. Pay attention to overhead features such as wires, trees limbs and canopies. Watch the smoke and be certain that the wind is not carrying it in the yards or the homes of your neighbors.

What and What Not to Burn: Do not attempt to burn construction materials, yard waste, plastics, paper, grass, rubbish or leaves. Do not burn flammable liquids in a Fire Pit or moist wood as it is extremely smokey. Seasoned firewood produces the best fire with the least amount of smoke. Newspaper is good for starting a fire.

Action Around the Fire Pit: Do not leave fires unattended or in the care of children. Never sit on the edge of the Fire Pit wall. The walls may become hot and pose a danger to children or adults. Avoid "rough-housing" and running around the Fire Pit.

Extinguishing: Fire Pits should always have a means of being extinguished by hand. A bucket of sand, water or a fire extinguisher should always be present. When the evening is over, allow the fire to die out or use water or sand to extinguish the last of the flames and smother the embers. Avoid putting cool water directly on hot wall stones as it may cause them to crack or shatter.