

PALISADES

The following contains important installation guidelines which have to be considered during mounting and assembling. Please be aware that non-compliance will lead to a cancellation of any warranty claims.

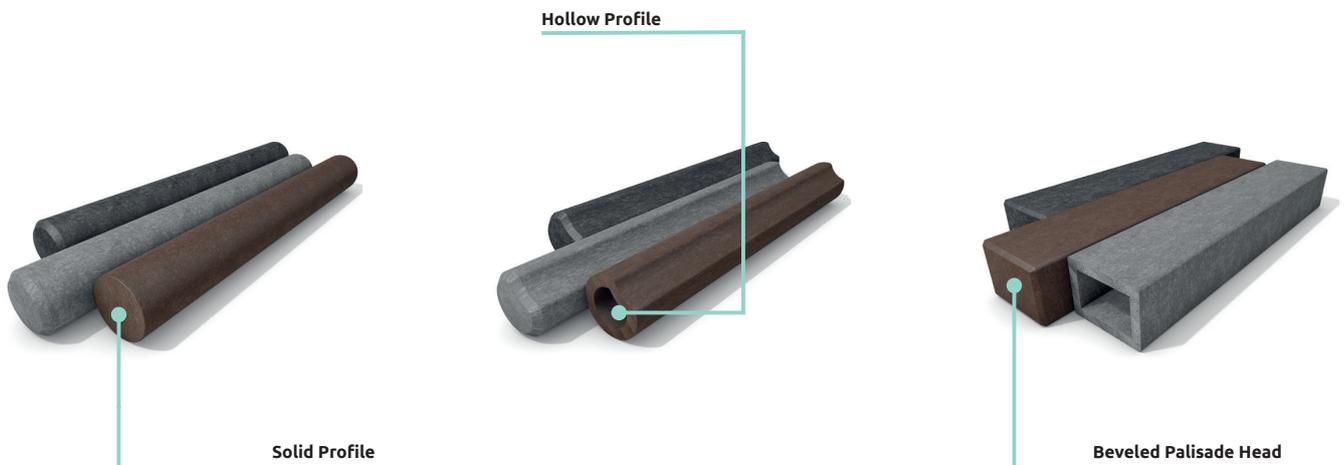
GENERAL REMARKS

- All profiles can be processed with conventional tools.
- These recommendations are based on an installation temperature of 20°C.
- This guideline can be amended anytime and without prior notice in terms of technical changes and new insights.
- Palisade profiles consist out of recycled plastics, so small deviations in colour, surface structure and measurements (+/#3%) are possible due to the material attributes.
- The palisades come with a closed surface. Solid profile variations can show a partially porous structure, which becomes visible during processing.
- The palisades do not have a general building inspectorate approval.

TECHNICAL NOTES

- Deliverable Versions:

Round Palisades:	Solid or Hollow Profile (Depending on Length)
Notched Palisades:	Solid or Hollow Profile (Depending on Length)
Square Palisades:	Hollow Profile
- Properties: Splinter-Free, Weather-Proof, Water-Neutral, Lighter than Concrete, Flexible Use
- Surface: Structured, grained
- Dimensions and Colours: See Data Sheet



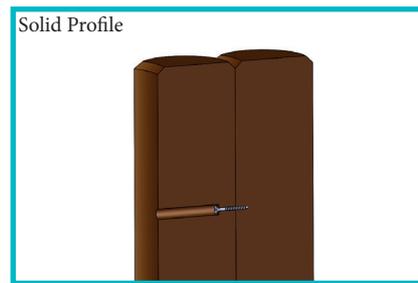
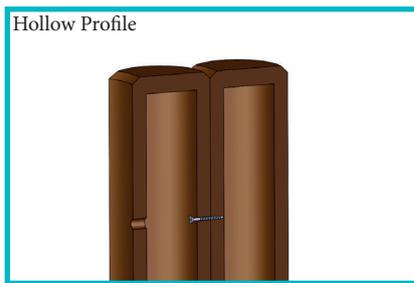
GENERAL REMARKS

- When palisades are a greater distance out of the ground, we recommend the use of notched palisades, using round palisades can lead to the potential increased appearance of joints.

We generally recommend connecting the palisades with each other:

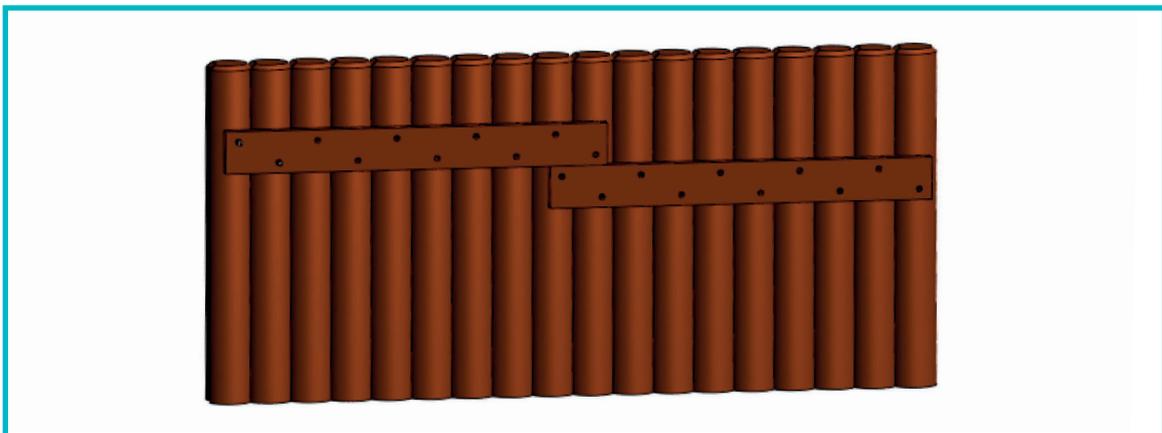
Option 1:

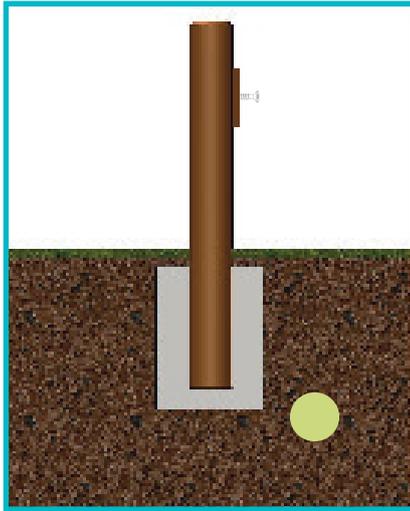
- Connect the palisades to each other on the upper end or on their contact points with chipboard screws \varnothing 6x60 mm (Screws have to be magnetic).
- Pre-Drill the first palisade with the diameter of the screw head.
- Screw the chipboard screws with a magnetic bit into the pre-drilled hole of the following palisade.
- Repeat this step at different heights with the following palisades.



Option 2:

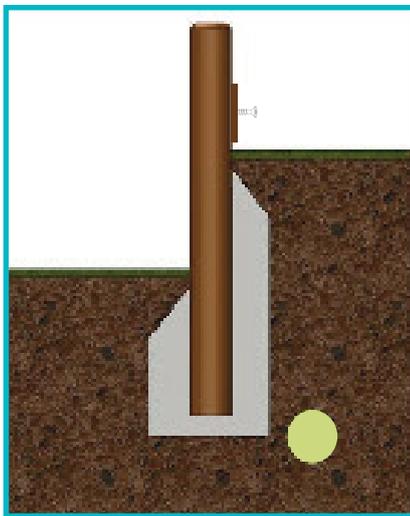
- Screw the palisades to each other using a board profile 3x10 cm and chipboard screws \varnothing 6x80 mm (one screw per palisade) in the upper third along the whole palisade row (Screw the board profiles in an offset angle).





1. Low Load Exposure (ground-level installation)

For a frost-proof installation, dig a trench that is one third of the palisade length, and a further 35 cm. If required, compress the bed. Build a 20cm thick frost-proof layer onto the trench floor and compress it with gravel or crushed rock (grain size 0-32). Place the palisades on a 15cm strong strip foundation made from lean concrete and align them. Afterwards, encase the palisades in concrete until it is almost levelled with the ground. Fix the palisades together as described previously. Install a drainage pipe in case of water-logging.



2. Medium Load Exposure (One-Sided Backfill)

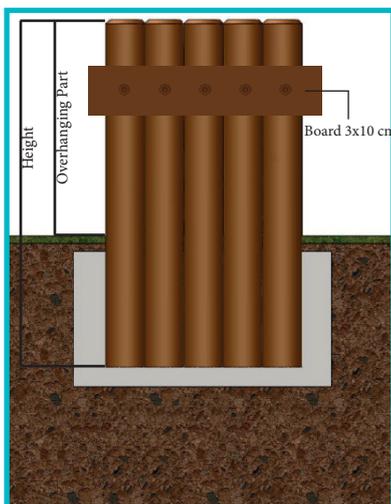
In accordance to point 1, fill the foundation depending on the installation depth with lean concrete (see outline).

Note:

In the case of varying installation conditions, please contact us for further consultation.

OVERHANG

- Please refer to the table with regards to overhanging



Ø / LxW	Maximum Overhang
8 cm	60 cm
10 / 11 cm	80 cm
12 / 13 cm	100 cm
15 / 16 cm	125 cm
20 cm	150 cm
12 x 16 cm	60 cm
16 x 24 cm	100 cm

OTHER REMARKS

- Sometimes, customisations will be necessary. Please refer to our processing guidelines at the bottom.
- Recycled plastics do not have a capillary action, hence they do not connect in the same way that a timber equivalent would. We recommend to reinforce the palisades when required with additional stainless steel screws, reinforcement pins or, for the hollow versions, a large hole (as an inlet for concrete) in order to achieve a stronger embedding.

PROCESSING

**Screwing:**

At least chipboard screws \varnothing 6 mm and at least 30 mm in solid material. We recommend stainless steel chipboard screws with sunken head.

**Drilling:**

Pre-drill at least nominal diameter of the screw and countersink. We recommend a spiral drill for steel with a peak angle of 118° .

**Cutting:**

Cutting edges can show blow-holes or porous bits. These are unavoidable due to the material conditions and do not represent a reason for objection.

**Beveling:**

Edges can be beveled with an angle grinder.

**Aligning:**

Check the correct offset regularly and amend if necessary.