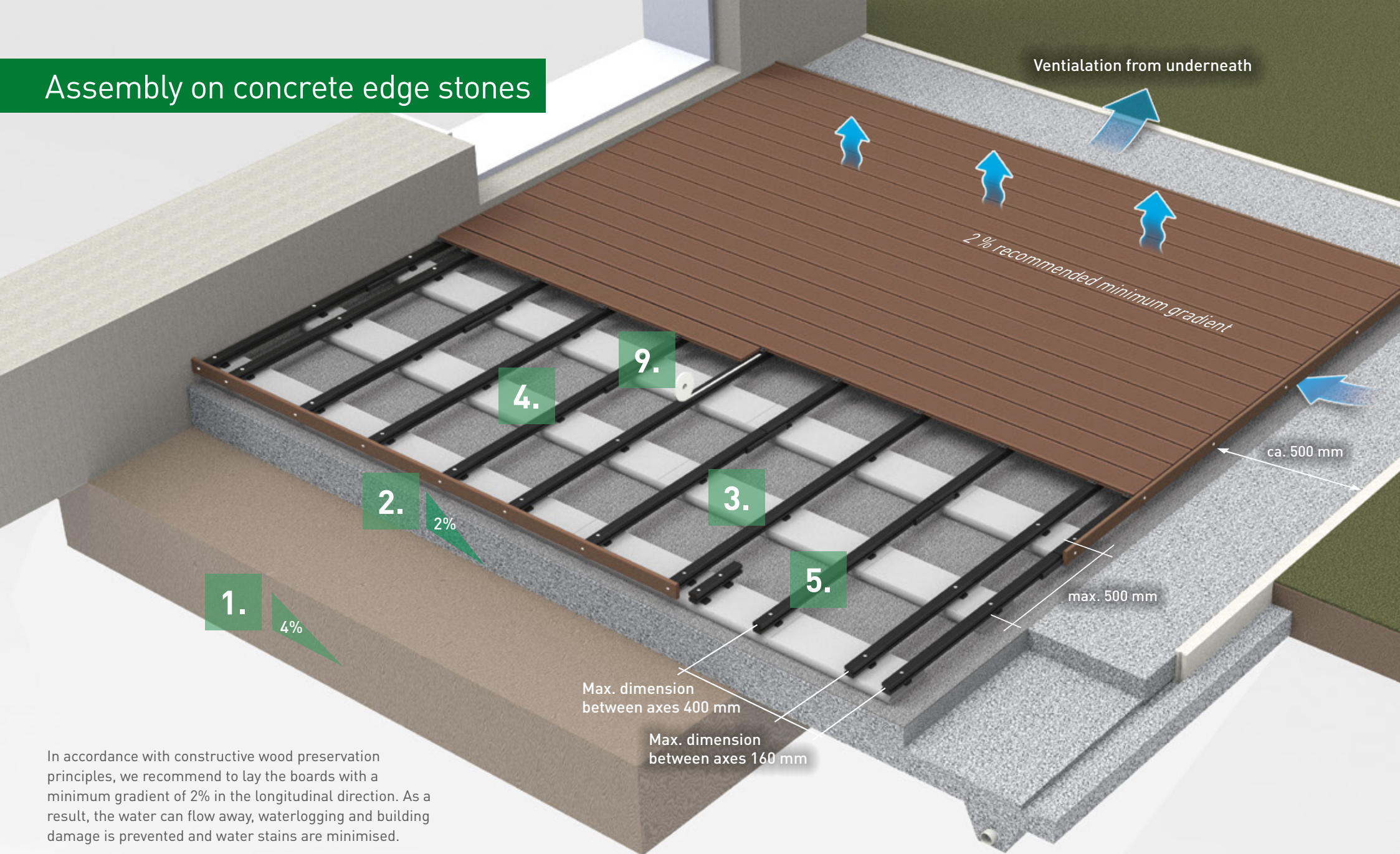
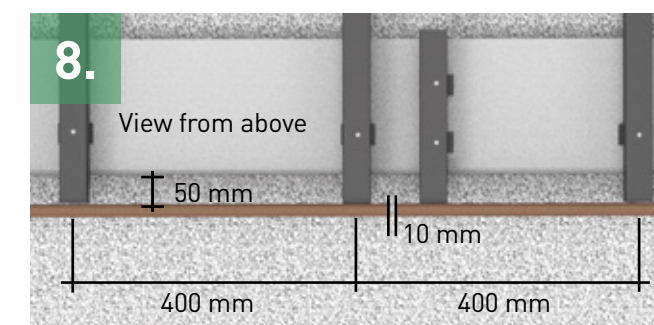
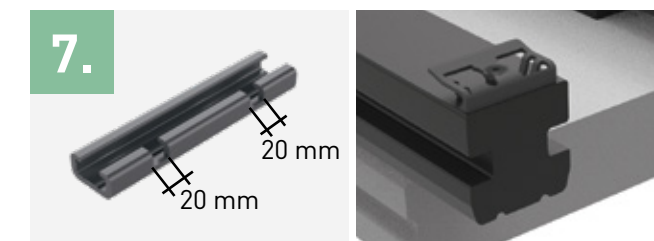
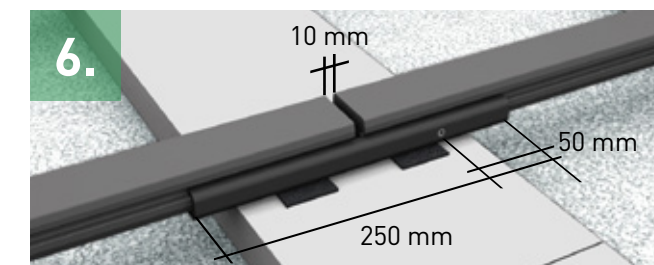


Assembly on concrete edge stones



In accordance with constructive wood preservation principles, we recommend to lay the boards with a minimum gradient of 2% in the longitudinal direction. As a result, the water can flow away, waterlogging and building damage is prevented and water stains are minimised.



Preparation of the subsurface

1. Establish a soil formation with a gradient of 4%.
2. Whilst ensuring that it protrudes by 500 mm around the circumference of the deck, create a ballast bed (including drainage) with a 2% gradient. Apply fine grit to the ballast bed with a 2% gradient.

Assembly of the subconstruction

3. Lay the concrete edge stones (100 x 25 x 5 cm) on a gradient gravel bed with a centre distance of 500 mm.
4. Equally distribute the construction beams (40 x 40 mm) transverse to the concrete edge stones (the groove is at the bottom), ensuring that there is a protrusion of 50 mm on the end face (see Detail 8). Screw the construction beams at the beginning, the centre and the end of the board and the lateral supporting points for the construction beams to the concrete slabs. Place two beams each at the beginning and the end (axial dimension: 160 mm). Place 10 mm rubber pads under the construction beam and balance out any gradient-related differences using additional rubber pads.

5. The joints of the construction beams should always be positioned offset from each other should the width of the deck exceed 3 m.
6. Cut the connecting clamp to 250 mm so that the beam joints are joined to each other and then screw tightly on one side (clearance of the joints: 10 mm). Connecting clamps make it possible to create decks that are larger than 12 x 12 m without a requirement for structural expansion joints.
7. Saw a width of 20 mm and a depth of 10 mm out of the connecting clamp in the area of the screwed connection so that the connection profile can be mounted later.
8. Mount an additional piece of construction beam in the area of the butt joints of the smooth edge boards should the deck boards be longer than 3 m.
9. Adhere retaining band to the centre construction beam.

Assembly of the boards with clip

10. Place an edge clip at the beginning of the face of the construction beam so that it is flush with the beam, pre-drill to a depth of 3 mm and loosely fix in place using a screw (do not tighten yet).
11. Push the first board onto the positioned edge clip. Use the clip for the following boards, pre-drill to a depth of 3 mm and loosely fix it to the construction beam using the enclosed screws. Now press the next board against it until the clip is positioned horizontally. Tighten the clip applying an average torque after approx. 5 boards have been laid. Repeat up to the penultimate board.
12. After the penultimate board, calculate the width that is required for the final board and cut the construction beams so that they are flush. The construction beam is to protrude 10 mm over the edge of the final board so that the edge clip can be positioned as an end fastener.
13. Position the final board and fix the edge clip in place. Pre-drill a hole for the screw and screw in place applying an average torque.

Assembly of the edge boards

14. Appropriately pre-drill the connecting strip on the face side facing the edge board (0.5 mm smaller) and screw on using a M8 x 80 mounting screw. Act as shown in Detail 8 with regard to butt joints.
15. Mount the edge board parallel to the construction beam using a M8 x 80 fastening screw. Screw together max. 60 mm from the ends and max. 500 mm in connection with each other. The butt joints of the edge boards support the butt joint of the sub-construction.
16. Cut the board faces off at a right-angle, leaving a protrusion of 15 mm. Chamfer the cut edges. Maximum board protrusion: 50 mm.

