ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR 90 AND 120 FENCE PROFILES



 Please read these installation instructions in detail before starting the installation. If you are unsure, contact the manufacturer or your dealer.
 For more information, visit www.woodplastic.eu

Important product information

- Terafest® fence profiles are made of composite wood, a composite material consisting of wood flour and HDPE. They are intended for the construction of fences, fence panels, screens, or wall cladding of sheds or garages.
- Composite wood is not a structural material and therefore cannot be used for a supporting structure. For this reason, Terafest® fences cannot be used as load-bearing and safety fillings for balcony railings, staircases and walkways, i.e. where people can fall to dangerous depths.
- If you are installing other accessories on the fence (e.g. lighting, doorbells, mailboxes, etc.), we do not recommend that they are anchored only to the Terafest® fence profiles.
- Before installation, store Terafest® fence profiles on a dry, level and ventilated surface so that both sides of the profiles are protected from sunlight and uneven colour maturing.
- Do not treat the surface of Terafest® fence profiles with stains, paints, varnishes, waxes, oils or other similar products not recommended by the manufacturer. Avoid using solvents and thinners when cleaning!
- Composite wood products are designed primarily for outdoor use.
 Exposure to sunlight and rain makes them easier to maintain, consult the supplier if they are to be used indoors. Partially roofed fences may cause dust water spots due to uneven rain, but these do not affect functionality.
- Composite wood fence profiles undergo volumetric changes (expending and contracting) as the temperature changes. Therefore, follow the prescribed expansion gaps and installation procedures.
- It is a natural product, which may have slight colour variations and shadows that suggest the natural appearance of the wood, but do not reduce the quality of the product or its durability. We recommend checking the colour of the profiles when laying and mixing the profiles on the fence if necessary to emphasise the natural character of the fence. We recommend ordering the profiles for the whole fence at once.
- When working with composite wood material, you can use the same tools
 as when working with hardwood (drills, saws, sanders, tape measure,
 spirit level, cordless screwdriver with bits and drill bits, etc.)
- The fence profile is made of flammable material (class D-s1) always use
 this material in accordance with fire safety regulations and other building
 standards, preferably in consultation with an authorised building
 engineer or designer.

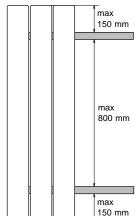
General rules for installing panels

- Take into account the higher weight of the material compared to wood (see technical data).
- We recommend that the supporting frame is made of a combination of concrete (columns) and iron or aluminium (longitudinal beams).
- If you use a surface treatment of the supporting frame e.g. application
 of paint, wait until it is completely dry before installation of the
 composite wood panels (according to the instructions for use of the
 paint, varnish, etc.).
- Due to the gradual degradation of the wood by shrinking, twisting, warping, etc., do not use wood as a load-bearing frame. If wood is used as a supporting element, the stability of shape of the composite wood fence cannot be guaranteed (bending, twisting) and the warranty cannot be applied for these defects.
- The recommended installation direction of the fence profile is vertical.

Beams

- Recommended minimum dimensions: aluminium 60 x 20 x 2.5 mm or iron – 40 x 20 x 1.5 mm
- · Install verticaly.
- We recommend an anti-corrosive surface treatment of the beams.
- The maximum overhangs from the longitudinal beams at the top and bottom of the fence panels are 15 cm.
- The maximum spacing between the beams is 800 mm for vertical installation.
- When installing fence profiles horizontally, the maximum distance between the beams is 800 mm. In this direction anchor the fence profile to at least 3 beams.
- The minimum distance between the end of the fence profile and the solid part of the fence is 4 mm. Do not exceed the specified values, otherwise any cl.

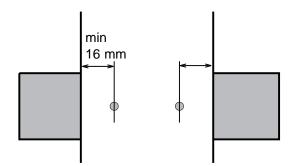
exceed the specified values, otherwise any claim will not be accepted.



Attachment of the fence panels

- It is recommended to check/follow the direction of laying of the fence panels, which are always brushed in one direction and can be identified by marking by a thin groove on one side of the fence panel, see Fig. 6 and Fig. 7.
- Preferably use stainless steel screws with a diameter of at least 3.5 mm for installation, choose its length and type according to the used beams.
- Pre-drill the hole for the screw in the fence with a drill bit 1 mm larger in diameter. Pre-drill the hole in the beam, according to the screw manufacturer's recommendations for the material.

Fig. 1 Attach the screw at least 16 mm from the edge of the fence. Hold the screw at least 16 mm from the edge of the fence.



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR 90 AND 120 FENCE PROFILES



Fence panel mounting options

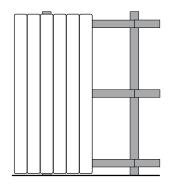
Option A

Leave a gap of min. 2 mm due to thermal expansion.

Fig. 2 Top view in option A



Fig. 3 Front view in option A



Option B

Mount the fence panels to the beams alternately on both sides of the fence. Choose their spacing according to your desired transparency, they may even overlap each other.

Fig. 4 Top view in option B

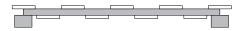


Fig. 5 Front view in option B

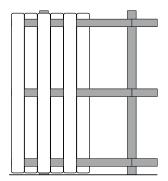


Fig. 6 Marking/thin groove on one side, for identification of direction for laying the fence in one direction

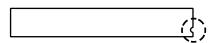
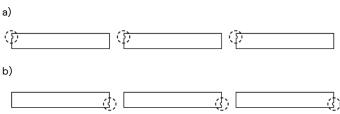


Fig. 7 When attaching the fence, it is necessary to ensure that the position of the thin groove on the fence panel is always in the same direction on the same side (see Figures 7a and 7b)



The most common mistakes in the installation of beams, which lead to bending of the fences

Fig 8 Deflection of beams (A) from the vertical axis of columns (B)

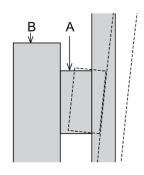


Fig. 9 Different distances of beams (A) from columns (B).

