User and installation guide for metal lawn edging and garden bed edging

The product is made of weatherproof hot-dip galvanized steel sheet which is marketed both painted and unpainted.

The available colours are black, brown and green. The unpainted detail is gray.

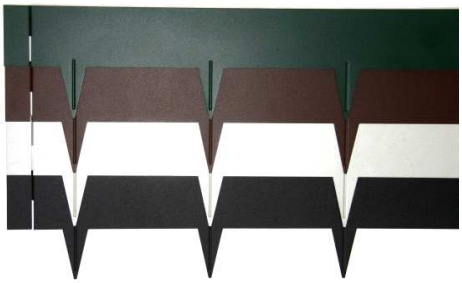
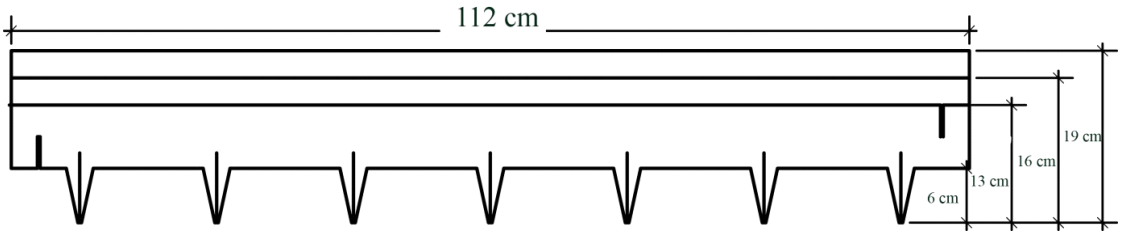


Table 1

	DIMENSIONS				
length	*height*	*height without legs*	*leg height*	*thickness*	*weight g*
112cm	13cm	7cm	6cm	1,5mm	990
112cm	16cm	10cm	6cm	1,5mm	1385
112cm	19cm	13cm	6cm	1,5mm	1750
112cm	16cm	10cm	6cm	2mm	1850
112cm	19cm	13cm	6cm	2mm	2330



The overall length of details is 112 cm. A package contains 5 or 10 details. When installing a detail, an overlap of 3 cm (photo 1) should be considered at both ends. The net measure of a related detail is 106 cm.

Photo 1

The product is made of two materials with different thicknesses: 1,5 mm and 2 mm.

PAINTS

According to the technical data, the used paints are weatherproof, suitable for external conditions and resistant in the soil and outdoors. When bending, the techniques that do not directly scratch the paint surface should be followed.

INSTALLATION OF GARDEN BED EDGING AND LAWN EDGING

NECESSARY EQUIPMENT: CONSTRUCTION CORD AND MARKING POLES, SHARP POINTED SHOVEL, RAKE, TAPE MEASURE, WOODEN BRICK FOR ANGLE BENDING, RUBBER HAMMER, POWER CUTTER WITH A METAL BLADE FOR CUTTING EDGES IF NECESSARY, GLOVES AND OTHER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

GETTING READY

With the help of marking poles and a cord, the location of the garden bed edging is marked. Following the cord, a trench is dug with a shovel in the depth needed for edging installation. The depth of the trench depends on the height of the detail (see Table 1). Before installing the edging, any rocks, roots and other distracting materials should be removed. The final quality of the garden bed edging depends on the quality of the preparatory work. The prepared trench may rather be a little deeper than lower (photo 2). If the edging placed in the pre-dug trench gets too deep, you can change the height by returning and firmly pushing back the removed soil. After installation, the edging should be fine-looking, this is ensured by the smooth installation depth.

Photo 2

THE IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE OF INSTALLATION

The installation of garden bed borders is always started from left to right which means heading in the direction of the area surrounded by an edging. This ensures that the edgings could be continued comfortably.

The next detail is placed from the right side upon the edging on the left, at an obtuse angle. As follows, the added detail is straightened. In that case, the binding site of the edging (the ends of the details) remains inside of the bordered area (photo 3,4). The installation technique is worth practicing before installing.

The recommended height over the soil surface is 2 cm. If the edging also has to hold back the garden bed cover materials, this height could be greater. When mowing, you should consider the work parameters of the lawn-mower used. If necessary, you should regulate the mowing height of the mower so that the edging would not get in the way of the mower's blade and it would not be damaged.

<u>If turf grows against the edging and raises over years, the edging remains in the lawn. Gardenfix edging can be pulled outside with pliers if necessary and the height of the edging can be adjusted.</u>

Photos 3, 4

STRAIGHTFORWARD INSTALLATION

1,5 mm thick details are more flexible and therefore we recommend to use construction cord or any other visual reference element for achieving a straight line when installing.

In case of all layouts, you can make test measurements with a tape measure (for example when measuring the distance from a garden etc). 2 mm thick detail is less flexible and thus it is easier to ensure a straightforward layout. Test measurements with a tape measure are recommended in any case.

Photo 5

MAKING CURVES

In case of curved lines you should also follow the layout from left to right and, according to the size of created arches, it is advisable to flex the pieces with your hands (especially in case of smaller radiuses), so that it could already be placed into the soil with a supposedly appropriate or approximate curve.

In the soil, a piece can be flexed to some extent and, in case of larger curves, pre-warping is not necessary because the material is flexible enough (photo 6). When curving details, you have to remember not to implement excessive force in order to avoid fractures which violate the product.

Photo 6

DETAILS AROUND OBJECTS IN THE LAWN

Details can be connected quickly to form a circle, an oval or a rectangle.

In case of a circle, all the details should be previously joined in a row and then finally connected when turning around an object. The least number of details recommended for connecting in a circle is 3 pieces in case of 1,5 mm thickness and 4 pieces in case of 2 mm thickness.

The diameters of the circles according to the number of pieces:

3 pieces (only recommended 1,5 mm) - Ø 101 mm

4 pieces (1,5 / 2,0 mm)-Ø 135 mm

5 pieces (1,5 / 2,0 mm)-Ø 169 mm

6 pieces (1,5 / 2,0 mm)-Ø 202 mm

You can make an oval of a circle according to your own wish.

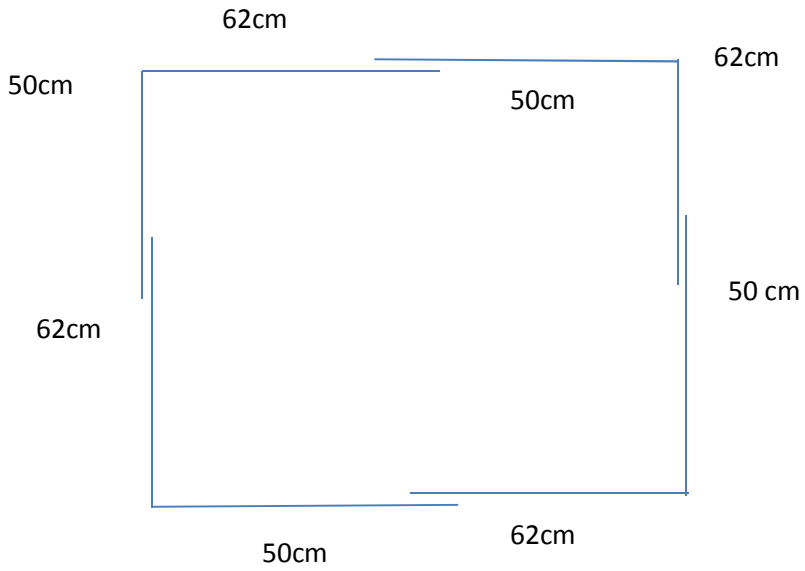
When bending angles, be sure to consider that the bending should occur in between the teeth of the edging.

When bending angles, using a wooden brick or any other tool needed for metal support could be helpful. Metal bending properties should be taken into account as well, which means that bending a 90^0 angle forms an angle of a smaller radius.

FORMING A SQUARE OR A RECTANGLE

A square can be formed of four pieces with the side length of 106 cm (overlay 6 cm) and the binding sites are in the middle of the sides. A rectangle can be formed similarly by adding one piece to each of the opposite sides.

AN EXEMPLARY DIAGRAM OF FOUR PIECES



CUTTING PIECES

Pieces can be cut with a power cutter. When cutting, personal protective equipment should be used and work safety rules should be followed. The paint damage resulted from cutting a painted piece can accelerate the corrosion of the piece but it is not covered by warranty as it occurs very slowly.

INSTALLATION OF LAWN EDGING AND ROAD EDGING

NECESSARY EQUIPMENT: *CORD AND MARKING POLES, SHOVEL, RAKE, TAPE MEASURE/ LASER RANGEFINDER, LASER LEVEL, WOODEN BRICK FOR ANGLE BENDING, RUBBER HAMMER, POWER CUTTER FOR CUTTING IF NECESSARY, SOIL COMPACTOR, GLOVES AND OTHER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE WORK.*

ROADS

When marking down the roads, construction drawings should be used as well as cord and marking poles. Tape measure/laser rangefinder is used to measure the distance and tape measure/laser level is used to measure the height.

The soil is skimmed off by the thickness of the installation layer (the top layer), the subsoil layer and, if necessary, the support layer (in case of previously unencumbered soil or uneven ground). Care must be taken not to leave decaying materials or soil underneath the subsoil layer.

When making the support layer and the subsoil layer, always take into consideration the soil characteristics, the load capacity of used filling material and the field of application of the future path or site. Necessary gradients are already made when installing the subsoil layers. Vibro compaction equipment is used in layers. It should be taken into account that when compacting, the volume of materials decreases by ca 10-30 %. Crushed stone, sand and gravel can be used in the construction of a pavement.

When installing, you have to dig a pit underneath the cord following the construction drawing on the subsoil layer so that the edging would be 2-3 cm higher than the desired height and you should also make sure to leave enough subsoil material underneath the edging (good magnitude would be 10 cm) and on the outer side of the edging (good magnitude would be 15 cm). After the installation, the ground should be adjusted and tightened if necessary. For separating the layers, filtering fabric Typar SF37 is used.

In case of a footpath we recommend to use an edging of height 160 or 190.

After the finishing, the edging is held by a turf with topsoil (at least 5 cm of depth) from one side and by gravel or any other topping (10 cm of depth) from the other side (granite screenings, stone parquet etc). In case of stone parquet the edging (the height of 190mm recommended) should remain lower by 1/3 compared to the stone surface, thus reserving some sinking height for the stones. In case of a busy roadway, it is not advisable to use edging. It is possible to install the edging with concrete, but, in that case, triangular "legs" of the edging should be bended outwards (to one side and to other the side, so that the edging would not slip out of concrete).

EDGING AND ROBOTIC LAWNMOWER

If a robotic lawnmower is used in the garden, please consult the lawnmower's cable installer to control its movements or the seller of this particular robotic lawnmower.

UTILIZATION

Used garden bed edgings can be utilized as recyclable metal materials.