

Installation of Fence Blocks

VIVENDA

1. Measure and plan carefully before starting the installation. The blocks should be laid out and checked for damage all over, while possibly selecting the colour. Works should be carried out in an ambient temperature between 5 and 25 ° C, and if they are carried out outside, in the daytime without rainfall.
2. Each layer of the fence should be placed "dry" by pushing the blocks towards each other (any overflows should be polished with a fibre disc to the stoneware). Before laying each layer, it is necessary to check the level and plumbness. Any possible levelling of differences can be done by using wedges.
3. Glue the blocks to one another with mounting glue (it is recommended to use colourless roofing silicone for this purpose) so that the arranged blocks will not change their position in relation to one another while pouring the concrete (no more than one block with one pouring) and all joints will be sealed.
4. First of all, the inner walls of the blocks should be covered with the EPS type (soft) polystyrene, approx. 1 cm thick.
Empty chambers of blocks should be filled with a properly designed, semi-dry concrete mix of C20 / 25 class, made on the basis of 32.5 R Portland cement.
Dirt formed during the works should be removed from the surface of the block on an ongoing basis. **Only one layer of blocks should be placed until the mix is completely dry, it is strictly related to the weather conditions (the estimated minimum time is 24 hours).**
5. When the pouring of VIVENDA blocks is finished, they should be covered with construction foil to prevent water evaporation from the mixture. These activities prevent concrete shrinkage and the formation of cracks. Such a protection should be used until the fence is finally covered with roofs.
6. Installation of spans and gates: Drill holes in the post so that the fasteners of the gates and spans are embedded in the concrete core, and then fix them with glue (chemical anchor). The anchors should be installed closest to the centre of the posts to ensure the stability of the gates, wickets and spans to be installed. Drilling the holes should be done without the use of hammering, a tool similar to stone working. Cutting and drilling is only allowed when the filling concrete has been poured and dried.

7. Lime efflorescence is a natural phenomenon; in order to protect the fence against lime efflorescence, it should be impregnated and this process should be repeated 2-3 years after the application of the first protective layer. Depending on the type and intensity, they disappear over the time of use (abrasion) within a period of up to 3 years.

8. Differences in shades of one colour may be due to production under different weather conditions and the variability of aggregate, which is a component of natural origin. Differences in shades are not a product defect and do not constitute grounds for a complaint.

The warranty covers:

The warranty covers damage and defects caused by the fault of the manufacturer, i.e. workmanship defects found upon receipt of the goods.

The warranty does not cover:

The warranty does not cover damages resulting from:

- improper storage or transport of purchased products
- faulty design and construction of the fence
- improper execution of the foundation, inconsistent with the construction practice,
- improper, inconsistent with the construction practice, assembly of the purchased products.
- the use of concrete with low exposure for fence
- the use of installation materials other than those required by the manufacturer

Failure to comply with the installation rules, in particular by using the wrong concrete mix, failure to observe the time intervals between successive stages of pouring concrete and failure to cover the walls of the blocks with polystyrene, may result in cracks in the blocks due to excessive stress.