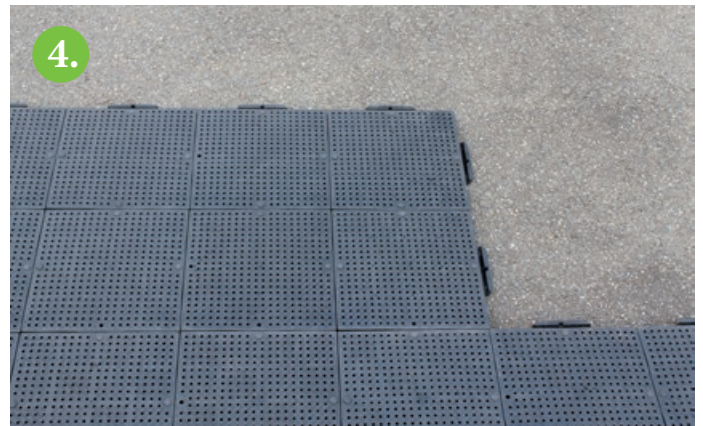
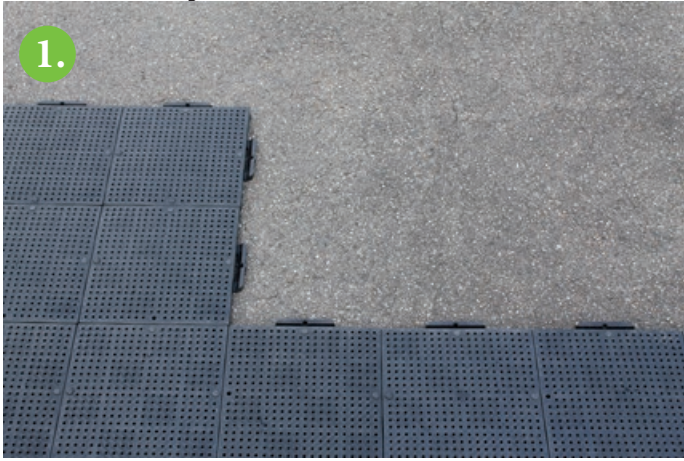


Assembly instructions



Installation recommendations

1. Geo-Tarp (Geovlies)

Among the outstanding properties of TERRAGUIDE® is the natural care of the ground under the panels (ie: grass) because light, air and water can be guaranteed to reach the covered area. This is because there are more than 6,000 holes / m² in the panel top as well as an innovative design of the underside of the panel. It is recommended for wet or heavily soaked ground to cover with a Geo-Tarp before laying out TERRAGUIDE®. This will indeed reduce the amount of light, air and water to reach the ground, but the panels will sink less quickly in the muddy ground. Thus, there will be less dirt on the panel and with a Geo-Tarp the bottom side will be less dirty - this can minimize the cleaning effort after use.



Figure 1: Laying without Geo-Tarp - the grass can grow through the tiles



Figure 2: Laying on Geo-Tarp

2. Expansion joints

TERRAGUIDE® compensates for heat-related linear expansion (solar radiation) through its construction of the connecting elements. Larger installation surfaces, however, require additional expansion joints to hinder a „rippling“ or „rearing up“ of the floor system in the event of temperature fluctuations (Fig. 3). In particular, in intense sunlight and in different light / shade conditions within the surface, plan for sufficient and correctly placed expansion joints (Fig. 5). Likewise, fixed loading points must be taken into account when placing the expansion joints, so that the floor can expand accordingly with temperature fluctuations between the fixed points. We recommend every 5-7 meters and at critical points (transition light / shadow, fixed points) to place expansion joints of 2-3 cm (Fig. 5). Expansion joints can also be created by overlapping with the TERRAGUIDE® skirting panels (Fig 6).



Figure 3: Wrong! Laying without expansion joints, tiles warp when exposed to sunlight



Figure 4: point load

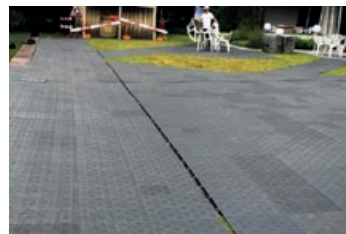


Figure 5: Right! Expansion joint compensates for thermal expansion



Figure 6: Expansion joint overlapping