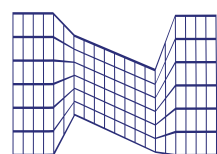
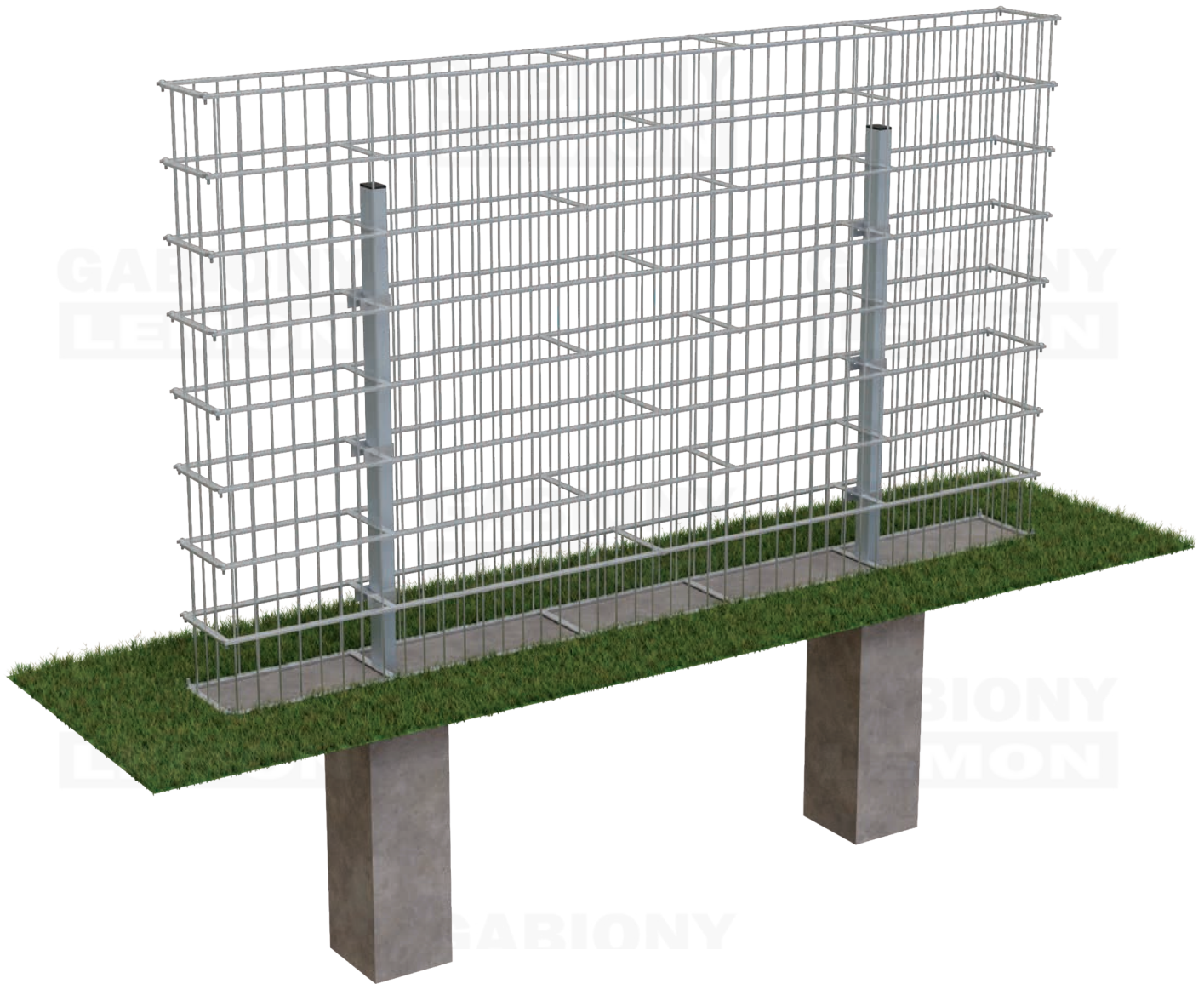


ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS GABION FENCE PREMIUM

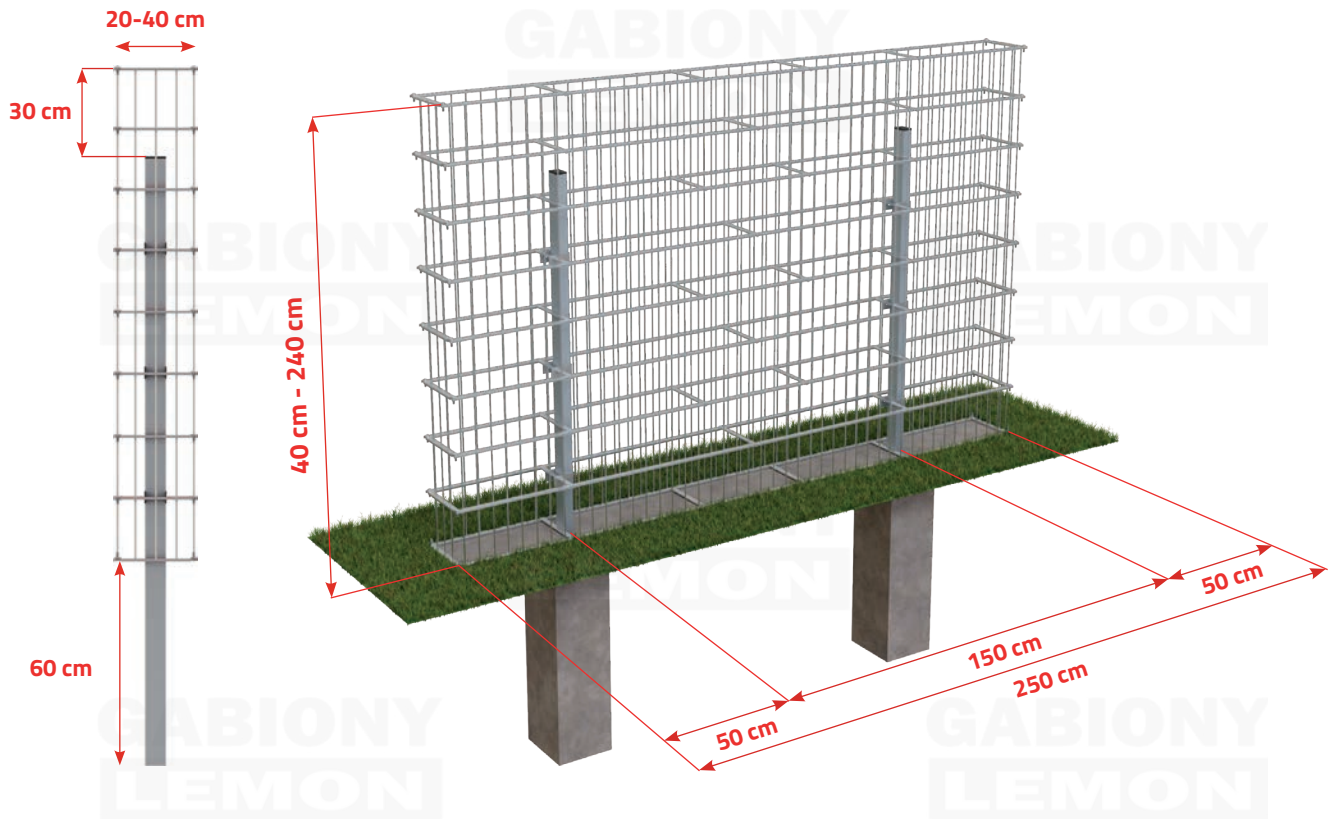


GABION
LEMON

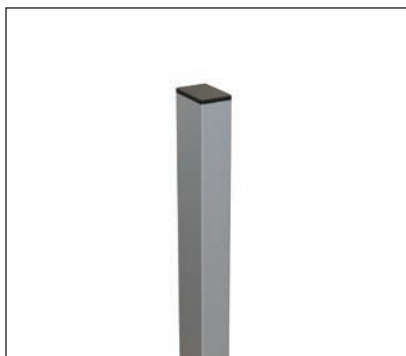
www.gabionylemon.com

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREMIUM GABION FENCE



PREMIUM FENCING COMPONENTS



FENCE COLUMN 6X4CM



SEPARATE PREMIUM PANEL



POST HOLDER AND M6 SCREW



BOLT AND NUT M6

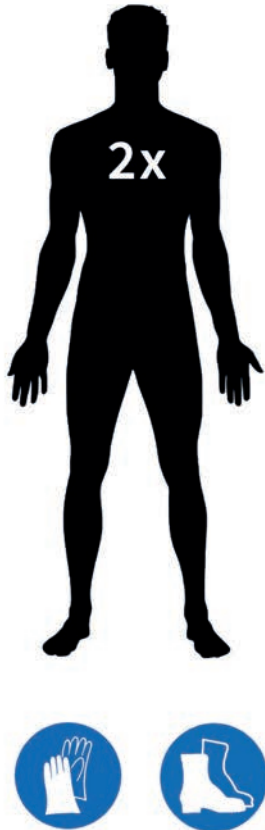


SPACER STRIP



COLUMN COVER

TOOLS REQUIRED FOR ASSEMBLY



AGGREGATE BUCKET



RATCHET



MEASURE



RUBBER HAMMER



LIQUID LEVEL

TOOLS FOR DIGGING A PIT

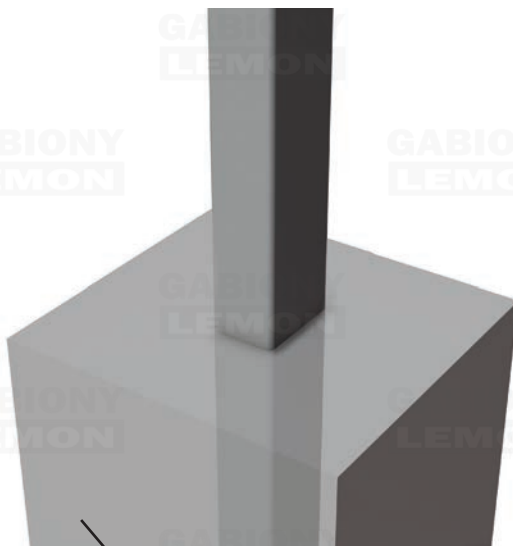


OR



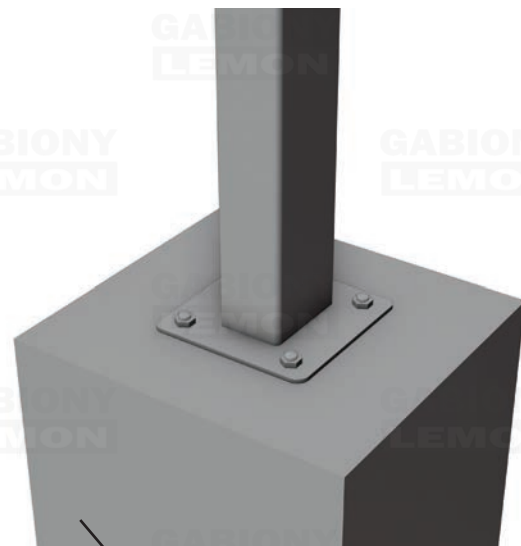
2 VERSIONS OF INSTALLING THE COLUMNS

1. COLUMN IN CONCRETE



CONCRETE

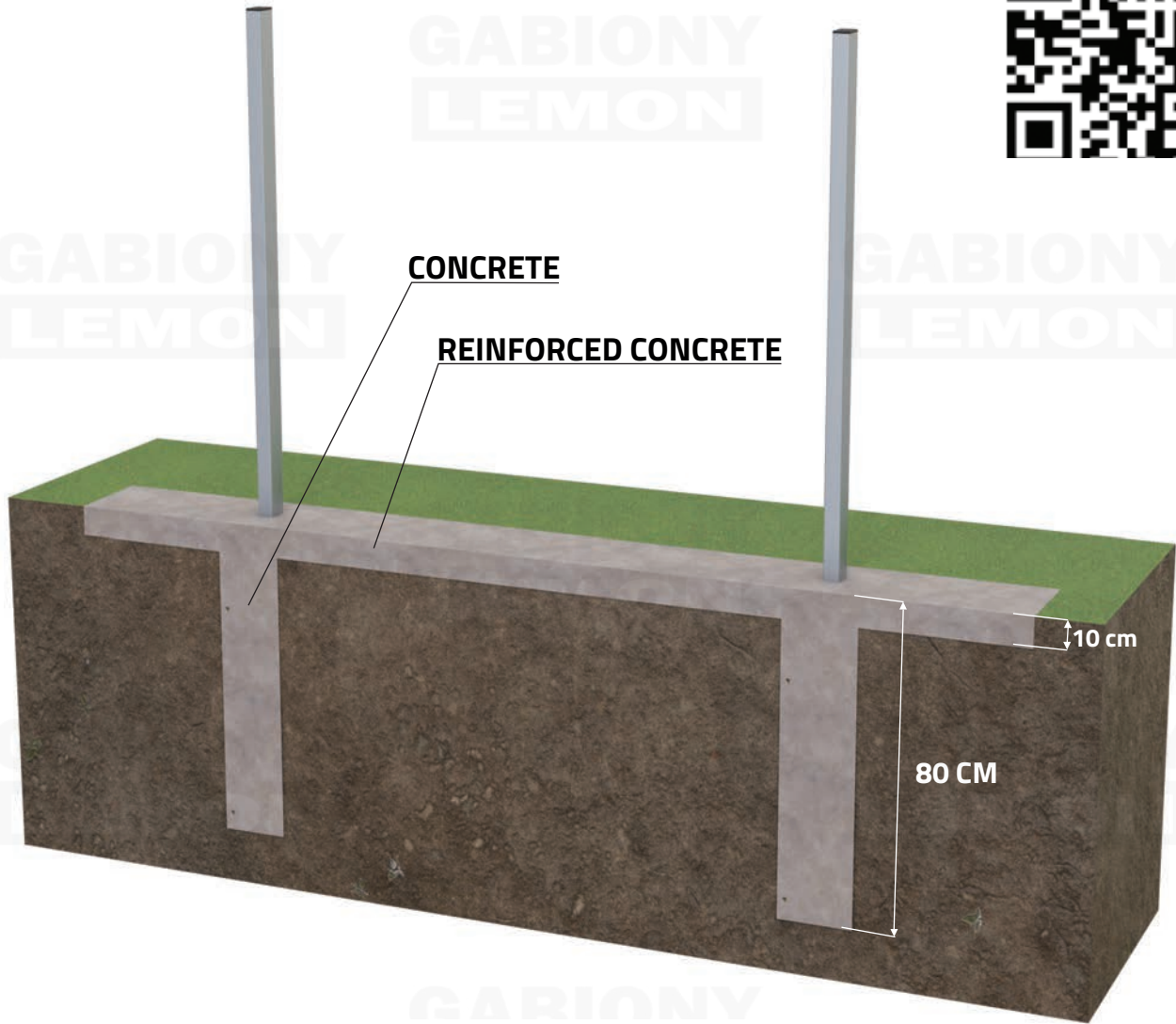
2. COLUMN ON THE PLATE



CONCRETE

BASE FOR PREMIUM GABION FENCE

Preparation of the background

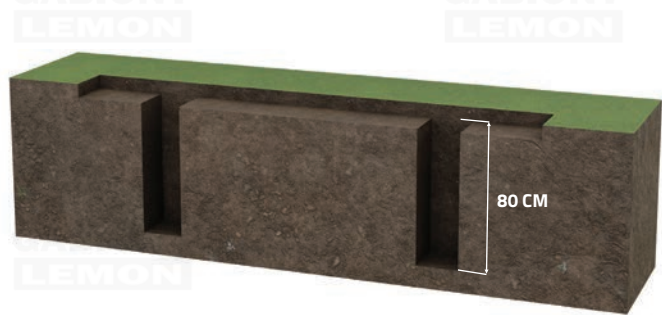


SUBSTRATE PREPARATION TOOLS



PROCEDURE FOR INSTALLATION OF 250 CM PREMIUM FENCING POSTS IN CONCRETE

- 1** First, dig the installation pits needed for installation and concrete the posts. Dig holes with a spacing of 150 cm (centre of the hole). The depth of the excavation must be at least 60-80 cm, ideally below the depth of soil freezing.



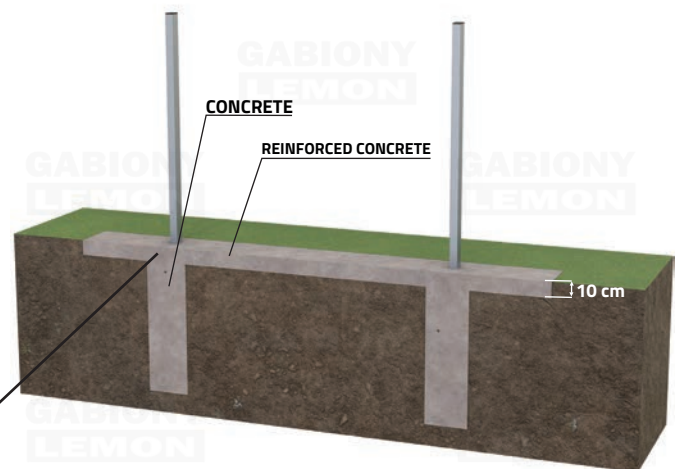
2

When you have dug the pits, place posts in them with a spacing of 150 cm.

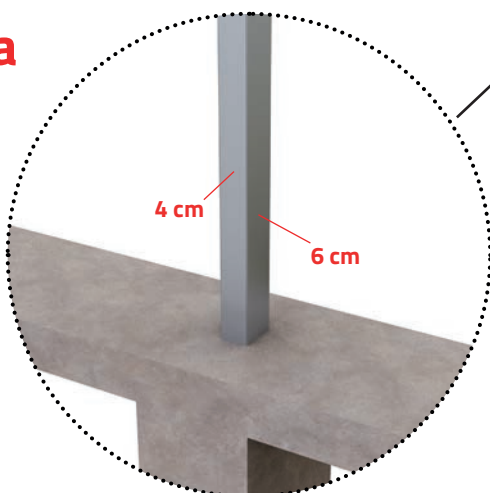


3

After installing the columns, proceed to the concreting itself. It is an advantage if you use semi-dry (dense) concrete, not thin concrete, so that the posts in the pits will stand and not fall.



3a



It is very important that the 6x4cm posts in the pits are correctly turned, see fig. 3a

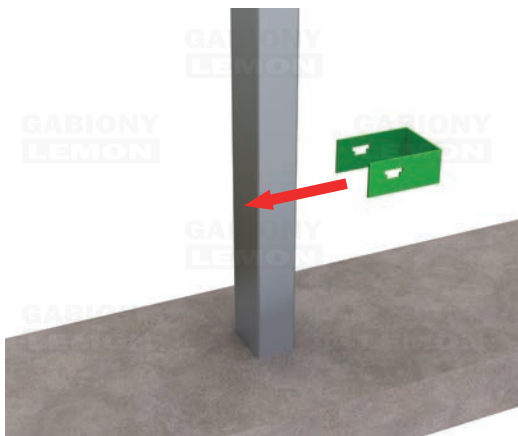
ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE FOR HOLDERS

On each concreted post, mount the necessary number of post holders with spacer bars (Fig. 4a, 4b). Gently secure them to the expected height using M6 screws (Fig. 4c), since the handles will still be manipulated. You can find the required number of handles for one post on p. 10.

4



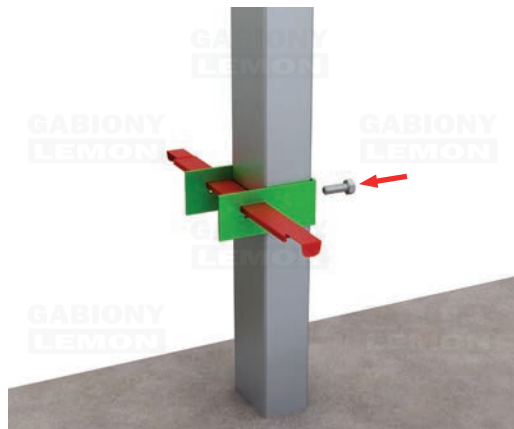
4a



4b



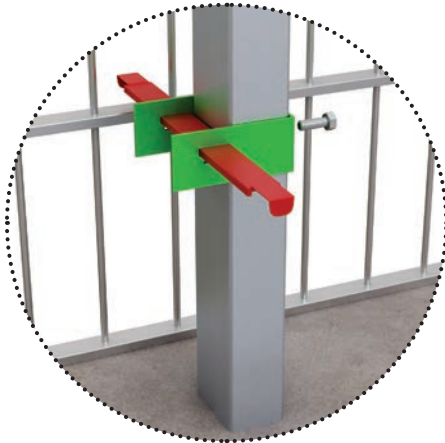
4c



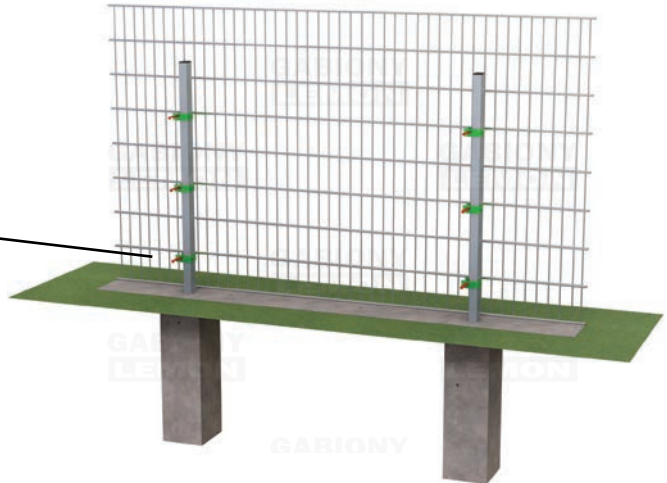
PANEL ASSEMBLY STEP

- 5** Place the back panel of the fence with its bottom edge on the base and fix it to the post using the spacers in the post mounts (Fig. 5a).

5a

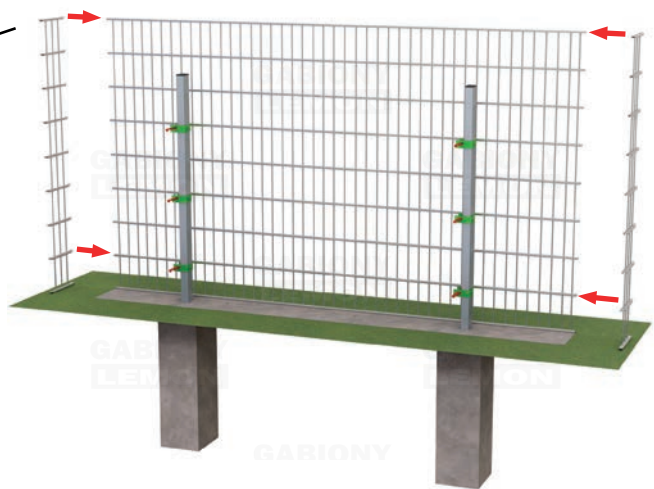
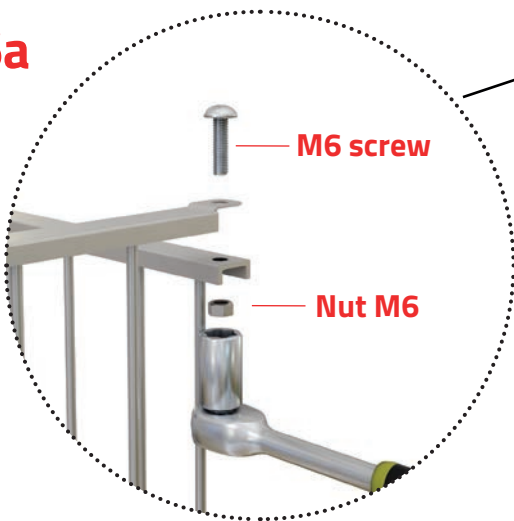


The bottom bar must always be 20 cm from the ground.



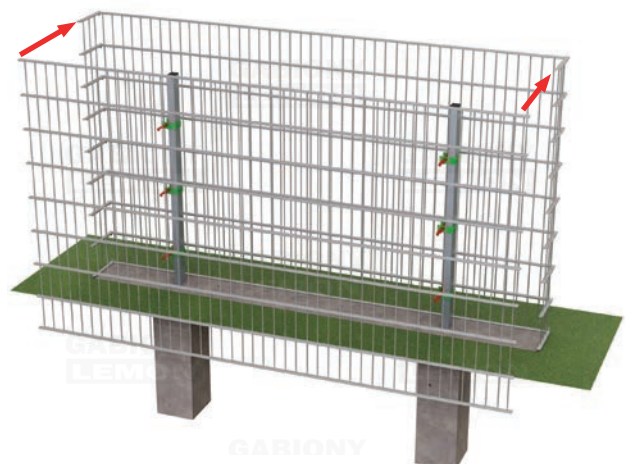
- 6** Attach the side walls to it on both sides and screw them together using M6 screws and nuts (Fig. 6a).

6a



7

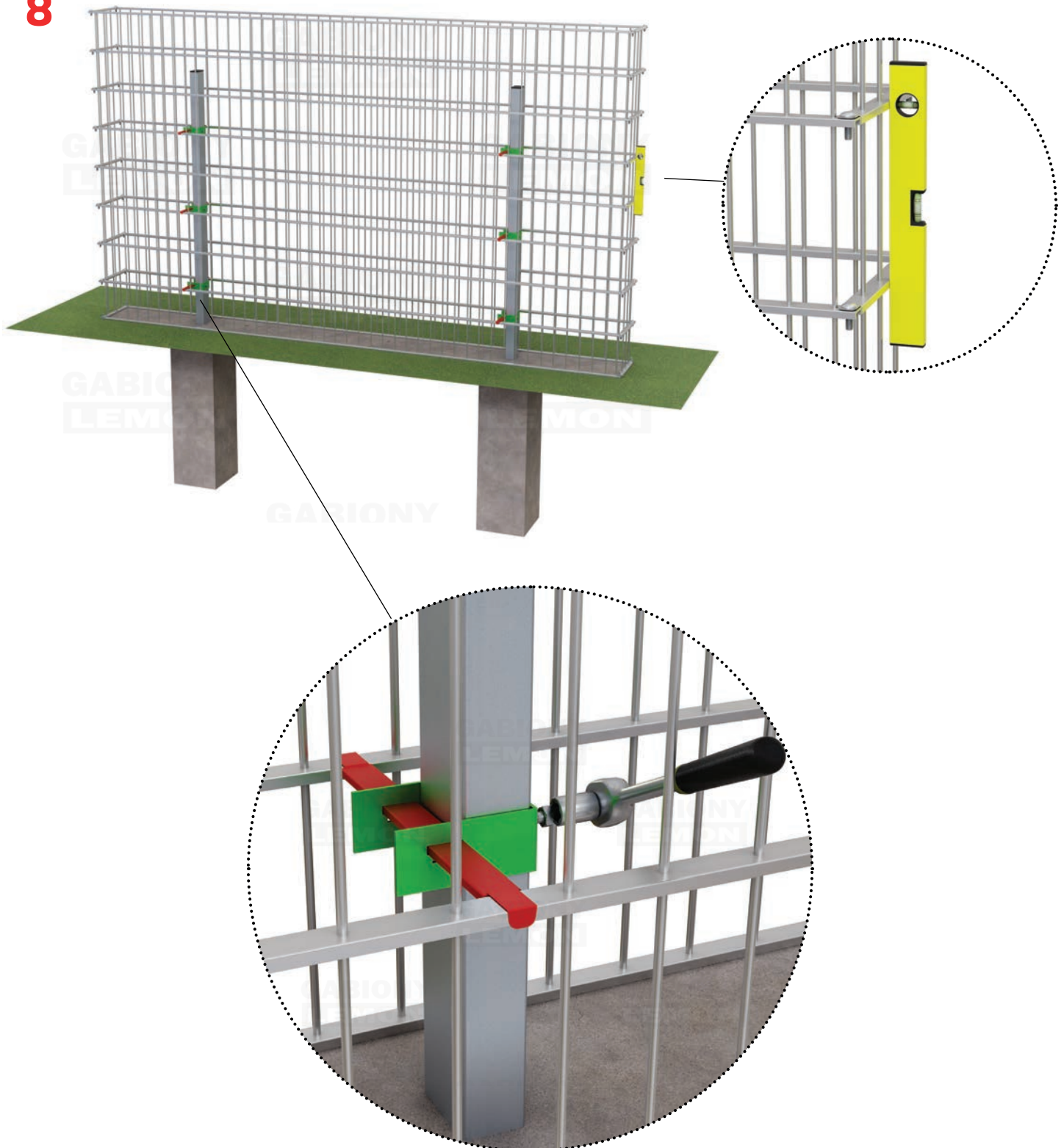
In the next step, attach the front panel of the fence, which you also screw to the side walls. (Fig. 6a)



FENCE ALIGNMENT

The perfect levelling of the gabion fence can be achieved by loosening the M6 screws on the post mounts, which will allow you to manipulate the spreader bars. Using a spirit level, you level the fence structure and then tighten the M6 screws on the post holders, fixing the entire fence in its final shape.

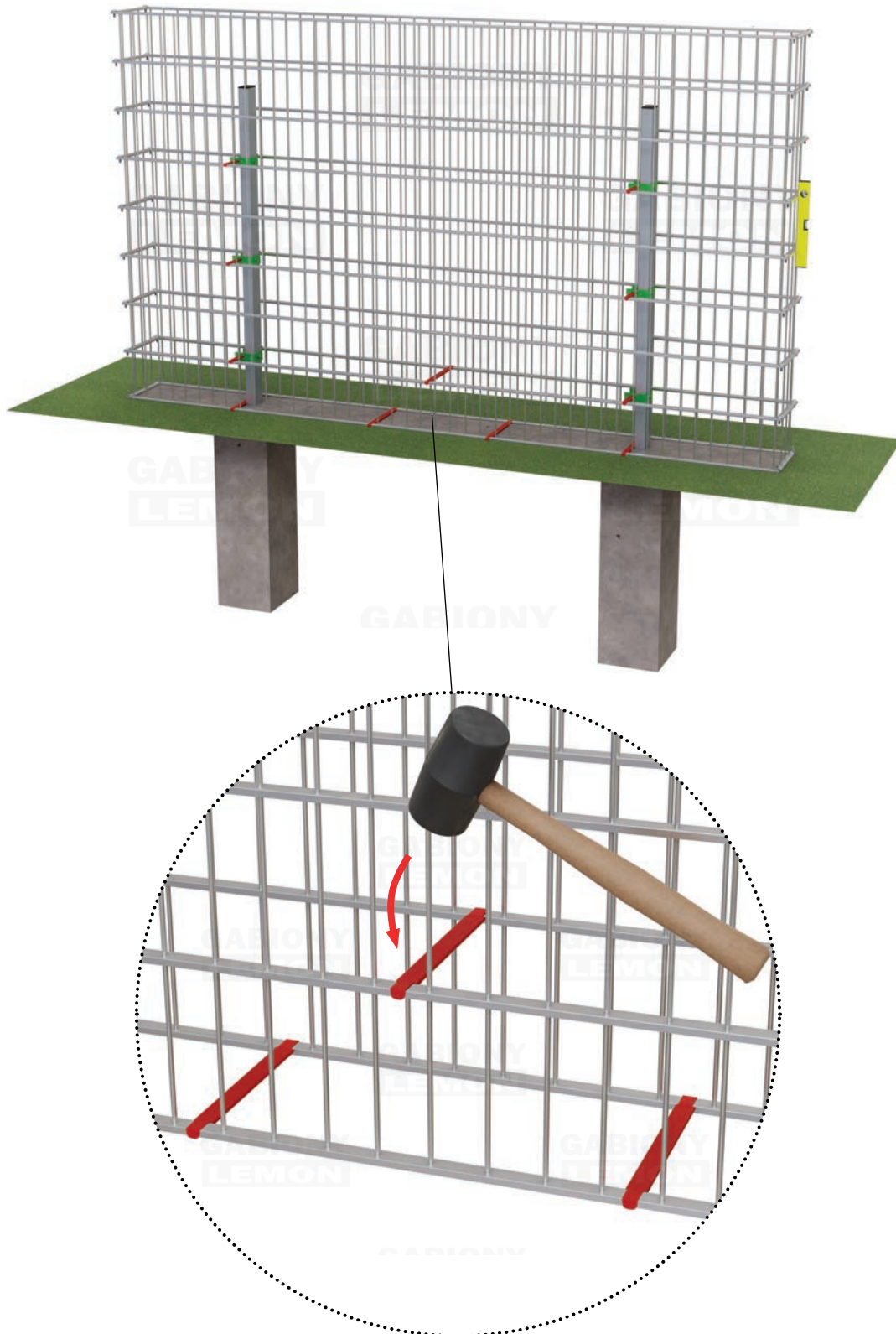
8



ASSEMBLY OF SPACER BARS

Once you have the entire fence aligned and secured, you can proceed to taping in the remaining spacer bars one by one. Do this with a rubber mallet. Always tap the spacer bars in 2 rows, then fill them with stone and repeat the entire procedure (p. 9). It is important that you use the exact number of spacer bars as well as the spacing between individual bars (p. 10).

9



PROCEDURE FOR FILLING THE FENCE WITH AGGREGATES

When the spacer bars in the first two rows are firmly hammered in, use a bucket to sprinkle the aggregate to this height and repeat the whole process until it is completely filled with stone. For a more beautiful and complete appearance, it is recommended to turn the stones by hand from the front side and place them so that they do not protrude from the fence.

1



2



3



4



5



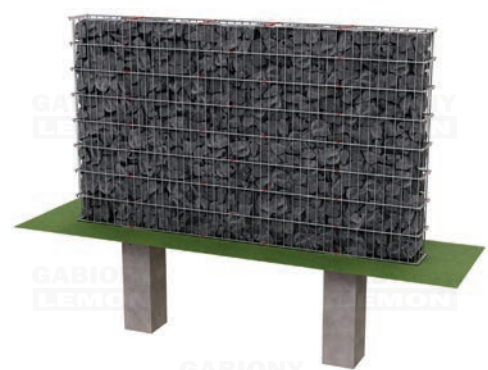
6



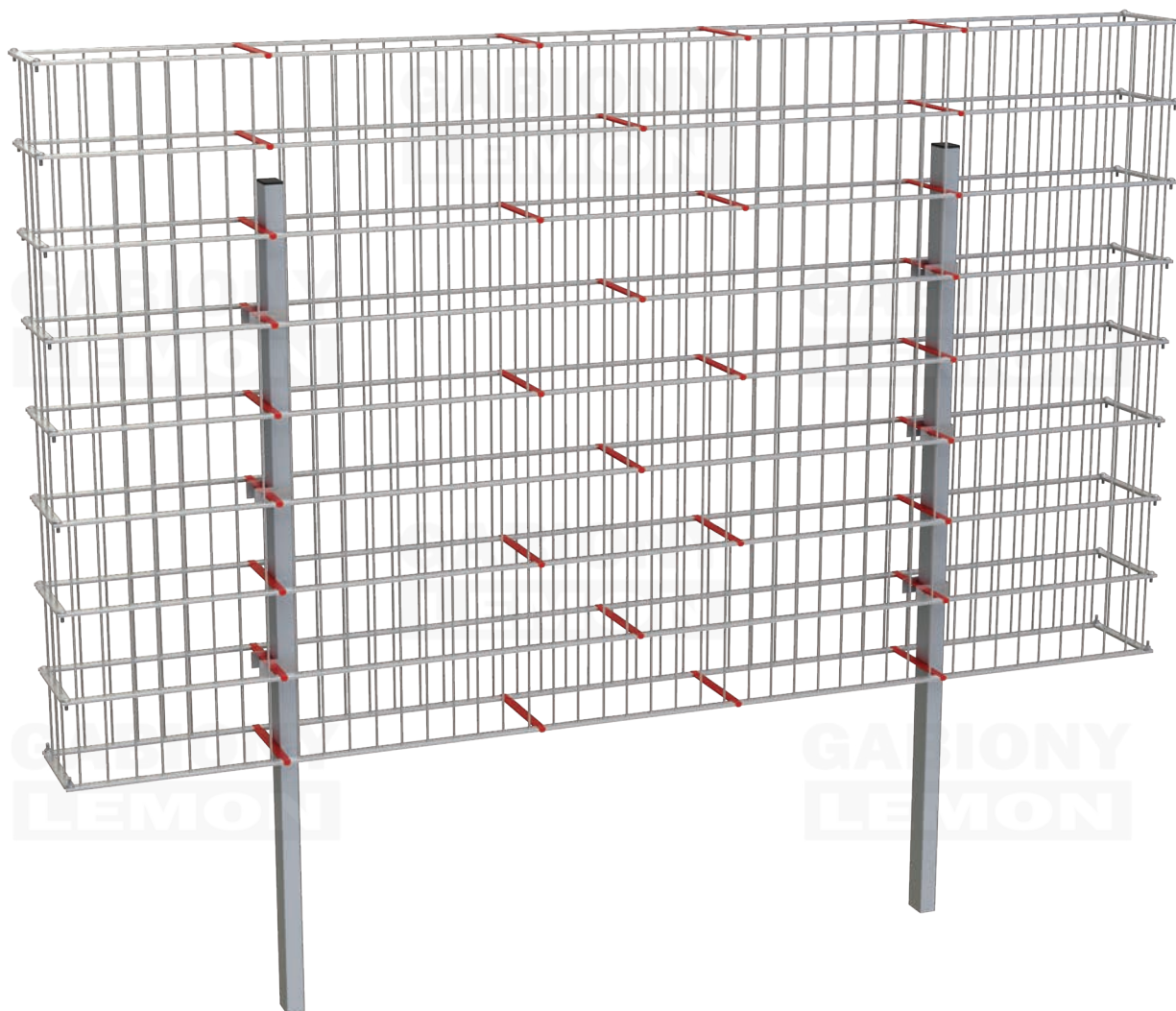
7



8



CORRECT LAYOUT OF SPACER BARS



Fence height (cm)	Fence length (cm)	column holder on 1 column	Spacer bar	Spacer bar in column holder for 1 column	Column height (cm)
40	250	0	11	0	0
60	250	1	12	1	90
80	250	2	14	2	110
100	250	2	17	2	130
120	250	2	21	2	150
140	250	2	24	2	170
160	250	3	26	3	190
180	250	3	29	3	210
200	250	3	33	3	230
220	200	3	24	3	250
240	200	4	25	4	270

BEWARE OF MISTAKES WHEN KNOCKING THE SPACER BARS

Pay attention to the clicking out of the spacer bars when filling with stone, which is caused by the impact of the stone on the bar.

The spacer bars must be checked after each stone is sprinkled.

INCORRECT POSITION OF BARS



CORRECT POSITION OF BARS



PROCEDURE FOR ASSEMBLING THE POSTS ON THE PLATE

If you have an existing concrete foundation and the posts cannot be concreted into the ground, choose to install the posts on concrete using a plate.

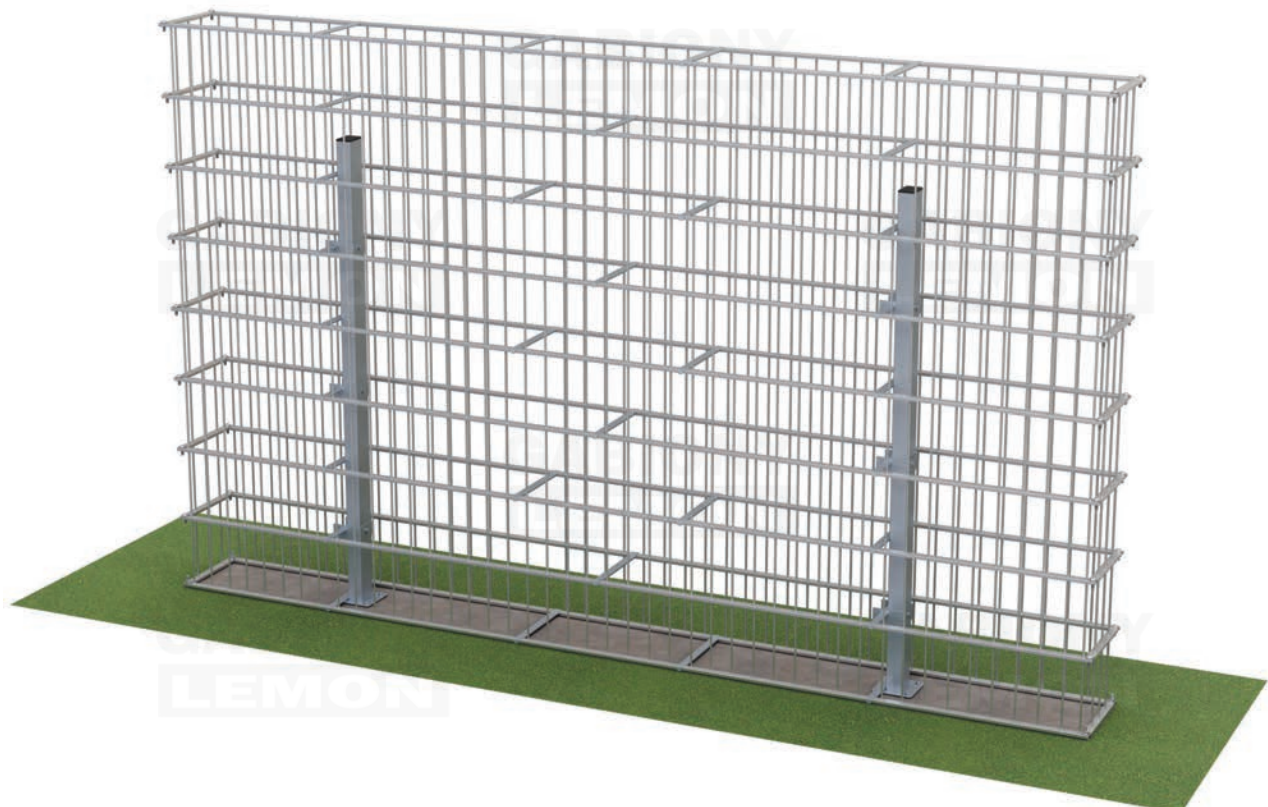
Fences up to a height of 160 cm can be anchored with steel anchors, while a fence with a height of 180-200 cm must be anchored with chemical anchors.

If you choose mounting on a plate, a post welded to the plate will be part of the package.

1

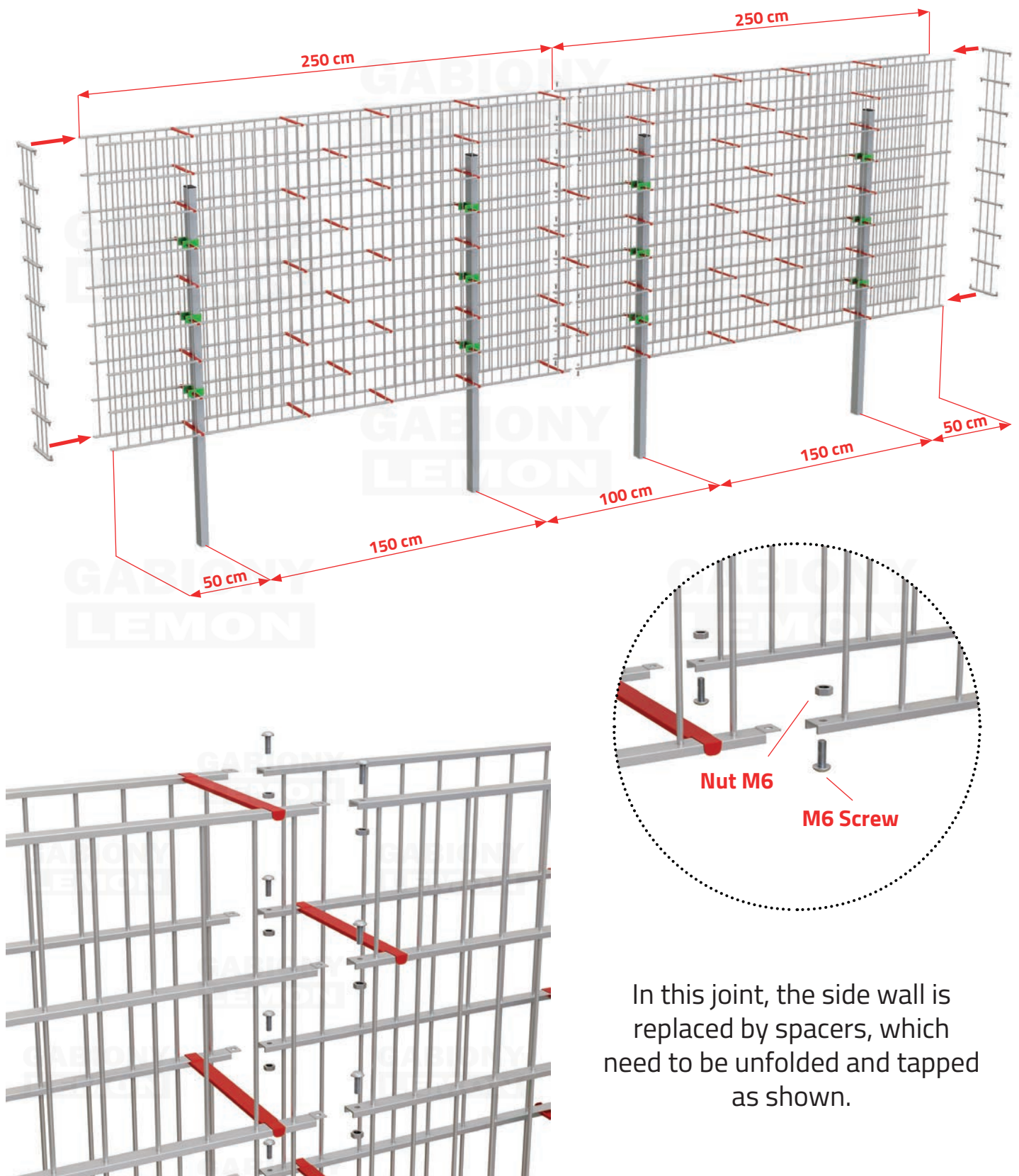


2



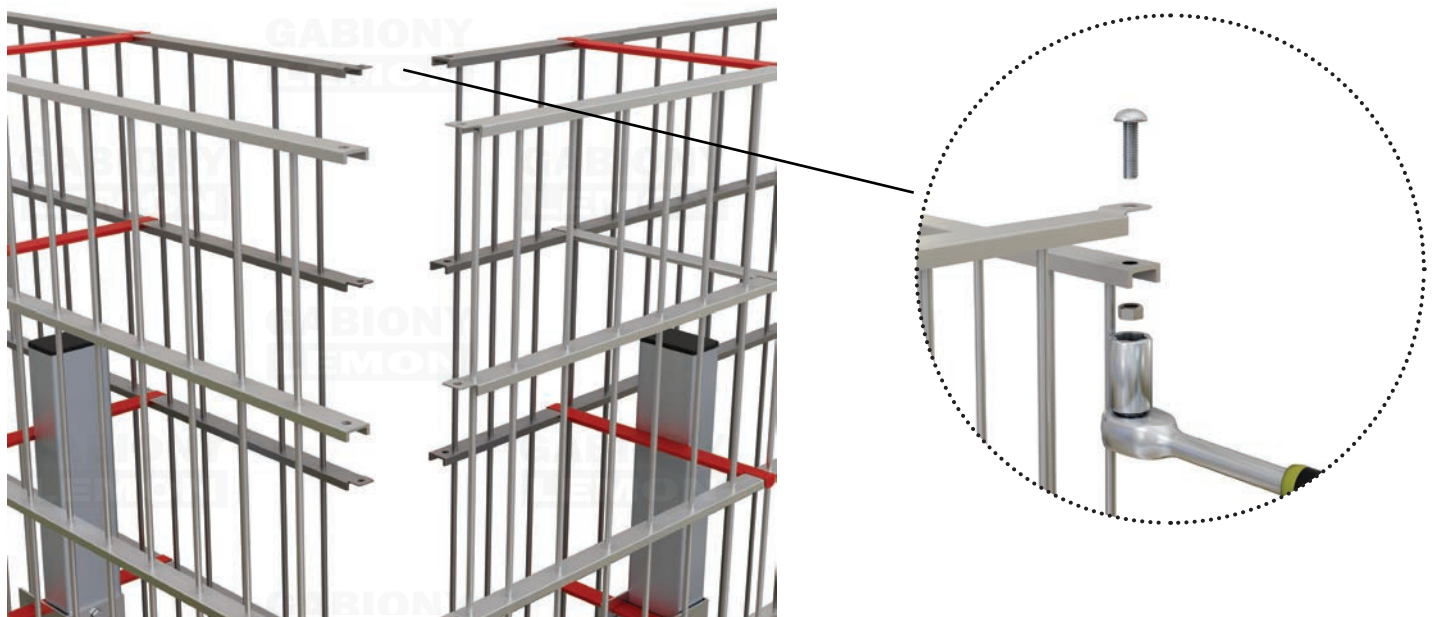
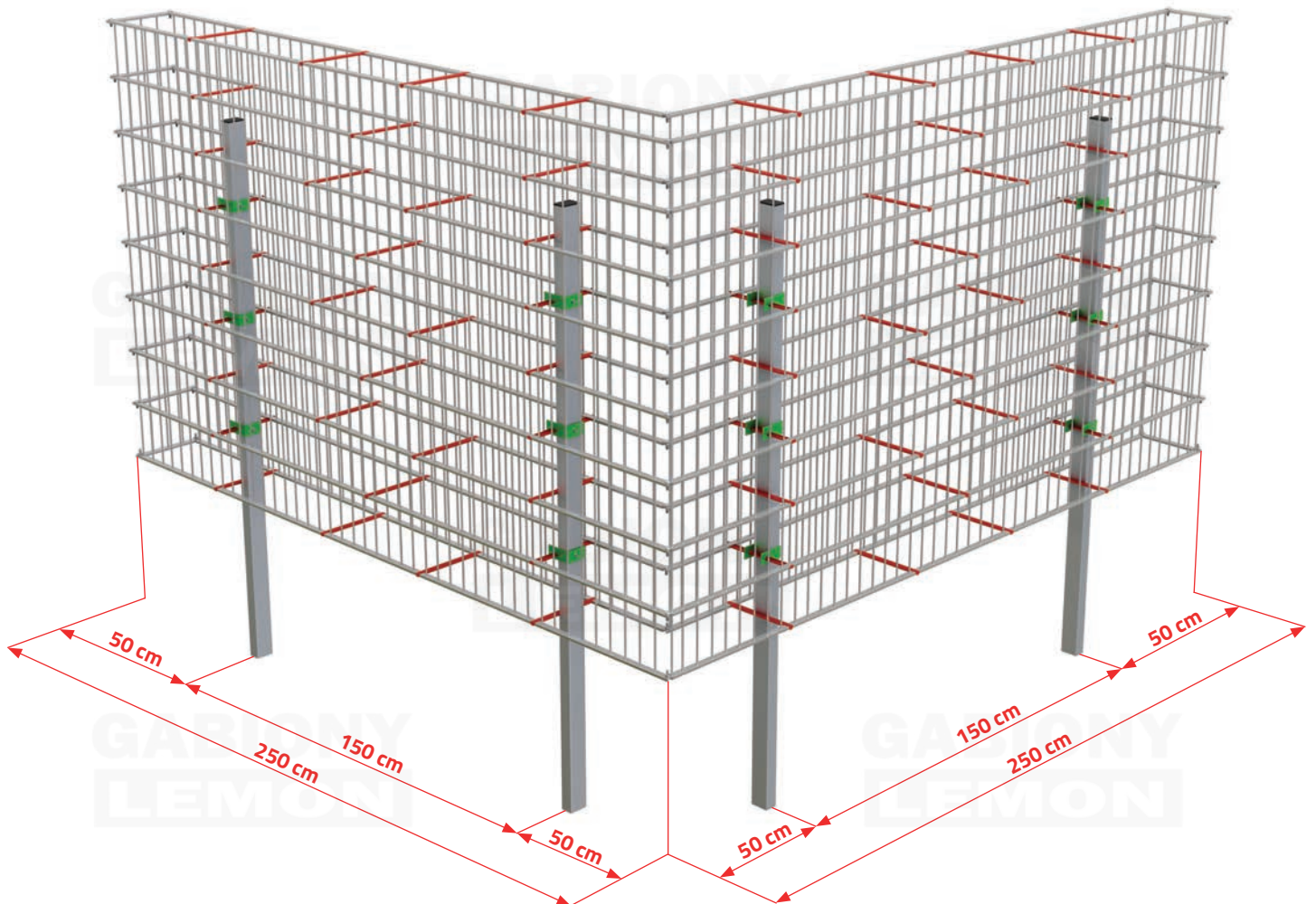
ASSEMBLY OF GABION STRUCTURE LONGER THAN 250 CM

If you are assembling a continuous fence structure longer than 250 cm, use only the front and back panels to assemble it. The side walls are assembled only at the beginning and last at the end, which closes the entire structure. The rest of the assembly procedure is the same as for the assembly instructions for the 250 cm fence.



ASSEMBLY OF THE CORNER PART OF THE FENCE

If you are assembling the corner part of the gabion fence, emphasis should be placed on the correct assembly of the individual fence parts in the corner.



THE MOST COMMON MISTAKES DURING ASSEMBLY

1. Preparation of the background

An often recurring mistake is insufficiently levelled and insufficiently compacted ground on which the gabion fence will stand. With this error, there is a risk of deviation of the fence from the axis and total deformation of the fence.

2. Plates

Care must be taken to ensure that the pillars are always concreted at least 30 cm lower than the top edge of the gabion fence. This is so that they do not stick out and can be covered with stone. Furthermore, care must be taken that the post is not anchored too close to the side panels of the gabion fence. The recommended distance is 40-50 cm from the side panel. Otherwise, the pillar will not be covered with stone.

An important "little thing" when assembling the posts is its plastic cover. The cover for the post fulfils not only an aesthetic, but also a protective function - thanks to the cover, rain does not enter the post, which prevents it from tearing due to frost and the subsequent deviation of the fence from its axis in winter.

When using chemical anchors, it is very important to thoroughly blow out the drilled holes from dust and drilling residues.

3. Installation of columns

Another mistake is when the columns are not concreted deep enough. The correct depth is the so-called frost-free depth, where the soil no longer freezes, preferably 80 cm below the ground surface. For the installation of gabion posts, it is therefore necessary to concrete a pit to a depth of up to 80 cm, so that the fence does not collapse over time.

4. Mounting accessories

Insufficient tightening of the M6 mounting screws that connect the individual walls of the gabion fence can cause deformation of the fence structure (screws are allowed during assembly due to removal, especially during the final sprinkling of stone filling). Therefore, it is recommended to check and tighten all screws after filling with stone.

5. Selection of a suitable stone

As a gabion filler, it is very important to use clean quarry stone without small impurities such as sand, mud or clay, which are washed away by rain over time and can cause gabion deformation. The use of too small a fraction of the filler stone causes it to fall out through the mesh of the fence walls. The recommended size is at least 63-125 mm.