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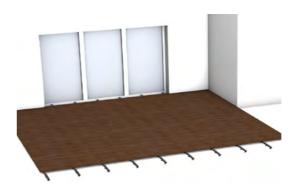
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GOOD TO KNOW

Decking Basics

01. GROUND TYPE

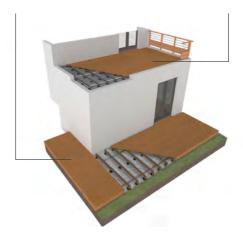
HARD GROUND



HARD GROUND: Designed for paving or or rough concrete, the structure is isolated from the ground by wedges of different heights, allowing rainwater to drain properly. This configuration reduces the overall height of the wooden deck to 4 cm.

STABLE GROUND

WATERPROOF GROUND



STABLE GROUND: The weight of a wooden deck rarely exceeds 30 kg/m2, and the structure is flexible and interlocking. So, provided the ground is reasonably stable, it's possible to distribute the entire weight of the construction over multiple supports made of TOP LIFT® studs, without any risk of sinking.

WATERPROOF FLOOR: To protect the waterproofing membrane, Grad® deck rails rest on TOP LIFT® adjustable studs, specially designed for this purpose. Precisely calculated, these studs can easily support planters or other heavy products, without the risk of punching. For technical access, all our slats can be dismantled using keys.

UNSTABLE GROUND



UNSTABLE GROUND: This structure is designed for installation on ground considered unstable (freshly backfilled areas or areas subject to soil movement). The wooden structure rests on fixed foundation elements (concrete, foundation bolts) to ensure long-term support.

SELF-SUPPORTED DECKING WOOD OR METAL



SELF-SUPPORTED DECKING: This decking structure rests on a wooden framework raised by posts, allowing the installation of rails and wooden decking for heights ranging from 620 mm to 4m.) The system can be totally self-supporting or linked to the facade, depending on the site configuration.

02. SUPPORT & RAILS

03. ACCESSORIES

TOP LINK

réf 1488 (S)

réf 1489 (L)

The rails used for cladding are mini rails, flat rail and PR24, available in 2m and 4m. As the enemy of cladding is weight, we won't be offering any «heavy» rails. The recommended center-to-center distance between

rails is 65 cm maximum, to optimize the number of rails. Depending on the direction of installation, these rails may or may not be fixed with clips.

DISMANTLING KEYS

réf 968 réf 1784

SELF-ADHESIVE STRIP

réf 1220 réf 1221



HALF-CLIP

réf 1485

WEDGE CLIP

réf 1486



VENTILATION

TOP RAIL

réf 1189 réf 1971 réf 1190 réf 1808





FLAT RAIL

réf 1185 réf 1800 réf 1186 réf 2222 réf 1860





PR24

réf 1191 réf 1970 réf 1192 réf 1801





RISERS

réf 1641



SUPPORT

réf 1181

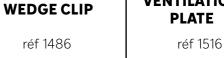
CORNER

KIT

réf 1503

PEDESTAL

réf 1486





ALUMINIUM TRIM

réf 1205 réf 1206



TOP CUBE

réf 1498



SPACER

réf 1522



FASCIA RAIL

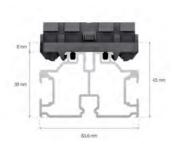
réf 1473 réf 1474 réf 1476



PR39

réf 1861 réf 1194 réf 1193 réf 1802

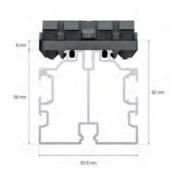




PR56

réf 1197 réf 1972 réf 1196 réf 1803





PREPARE YOUR DECKING

Understanding the installation process

BEFORE YOU START

Transport & Storage

- Grad® rails should be transported in their original packaging and stored indoors before installation.
- Grad® rails can be stored outdoors for short periods before use.
- For the storage and installation of cladding strips always refer to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Only material that has been grooved to Grad's specifications may be used with Grad® rails.
- No heavy objects should be stored on top of the rails to avoid damage and/or deformation of the rails.

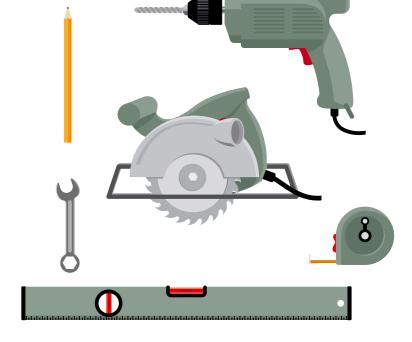
Safety instructions

- Wear protective clothing and safety equipment such as safety goggles, gloves, long sleeves and a mask, especially when cutting aluminium.
- The installer is responsible for compliance with safety instructions.
- Grad® accepts no responsibility for incorrect installation or failure to follow safety instructions.
- Grad® recommends that all projects be reviewed by a licensed architect, engineer or building official prior to installation.

TOOLS REQUIRED TO INSTALL A GRAD® DECKING

- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Gloves and safety glasses
- Ear protection
- Spanner
- Safety shoes
- Leve
- Drill
- Saw
- Table saw





O1. CUTTING THE RAILS

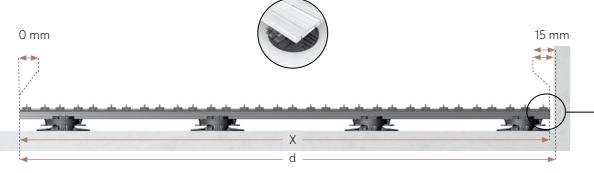
O2. PREPERATION FOR FASCIA

Wherever possible, use full-length rails. It may be necessary to cut the rails if the height of the wall is not 2 metres or a multiple of 2 metres.

Cut the rails to match the height of the wall. Wherever possible, cut between two clips; however, if there is a clip where the cut is to be made, remove the clip using the removal keys.

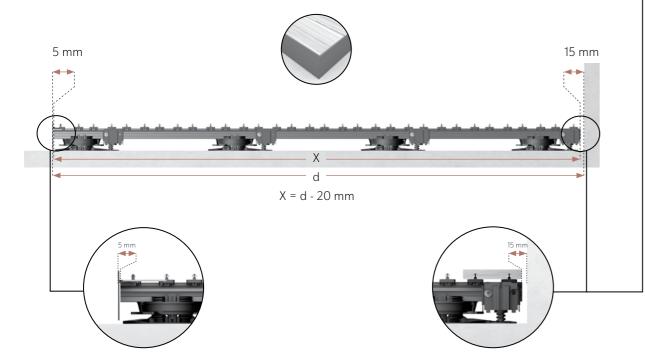


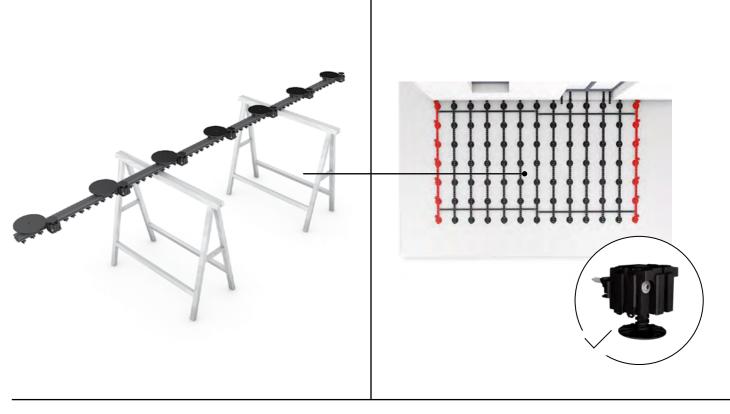
CUTTING RAILS WITHOUT FASCIAS

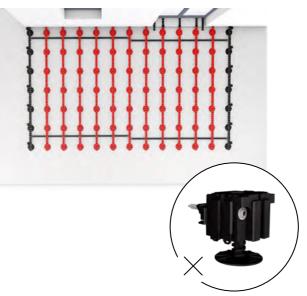


X = d - 15 mm

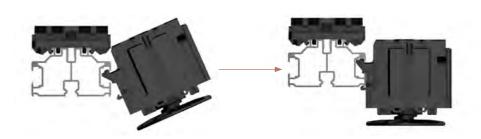
CUTTING RAILS WITH FASCIAS







If there's no fascia, you don't need the TOP CUBE.



O3. ASSEMBLE THE PEDESTALS

04. POSITION THE PEDESTALS

CONFIGURATIONS:



base unit : 35 to 55 mm



base unit with 1 pair of risers: up to 100 mm



base unit with 2 pairs of risers: up to 145 mm

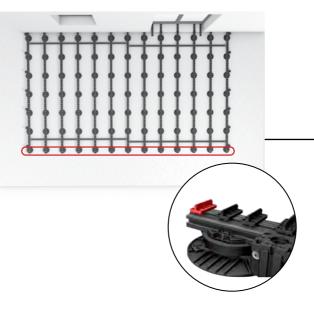


base unit with 3 pairs of risers : up to 190 mm

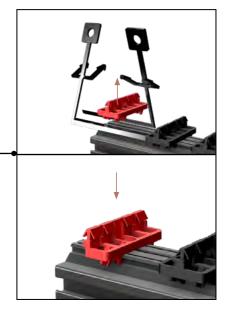


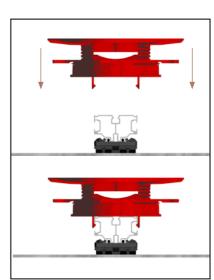
base unit with 4+ pairs of risers + supports : more than 325 mm











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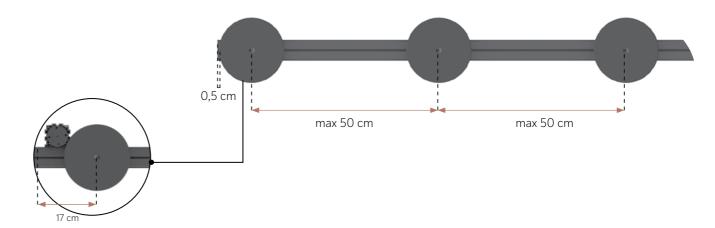
For heights greater than 190 mm, a support must be added.

Base unit + 4 pairs of risers or more + TOP+ support: 35 to 400 mm.





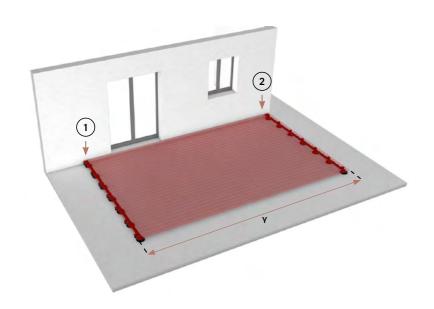
FOR WOOD FASCIA



05. ATTACH THE RAILS

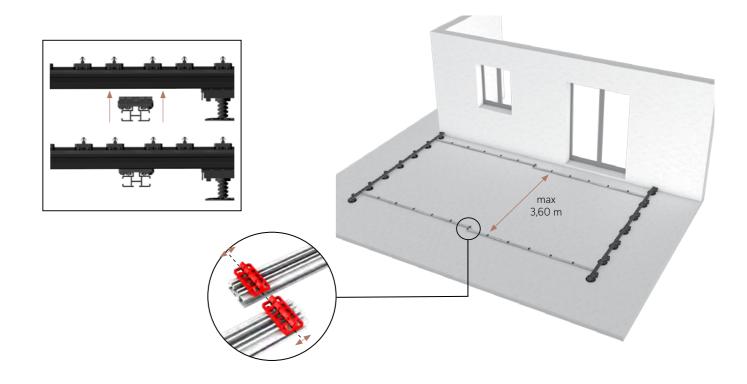
06. ASSEMBLE THE STRUCTURE

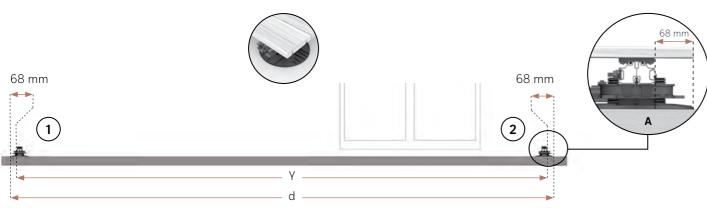
WITHOUT FASCIA:



Connecting two rails: for facades over 2 metres in length, Top Links can be used to quickly align and connect the rails with the correct spacing to allow for aluminium expansion.

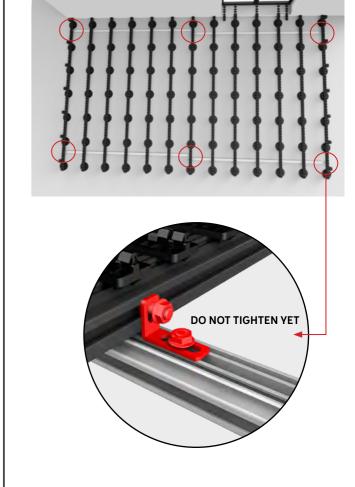
Make sure the first rail is fixed to the wall, place the second rail against the first and position the Top Link as shown. Use a level to ensure that the second rail is straight and fix it to the wall. The Top Link can be removed and reused on subsequent rails.



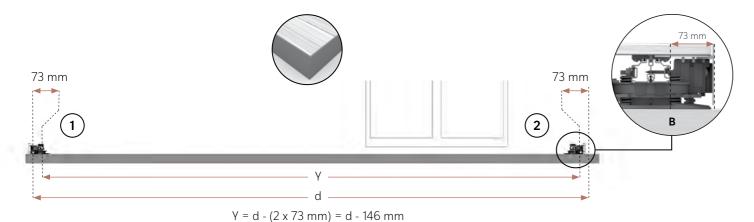


 $Y = d - (2 \times 68 \text{ mm}) = d - 136 \text{ mm}$

max 50 cm



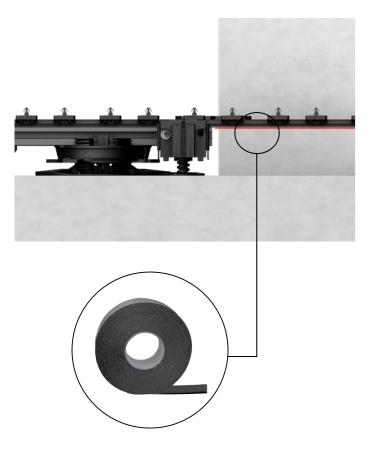
WITH FASCIA:

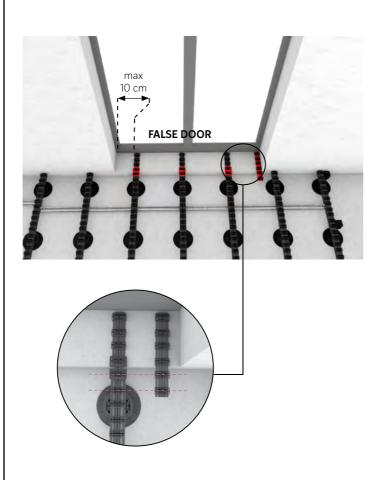


O7. ADAPTATION

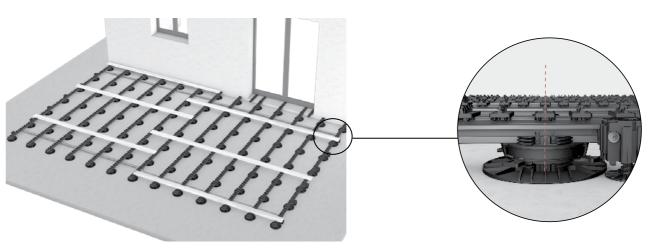
08. LEVELLING

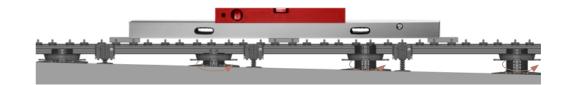
DOORSTEP:



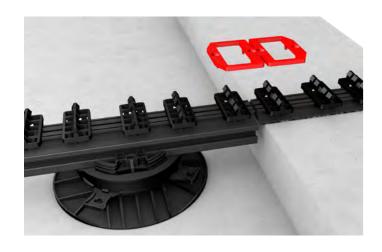




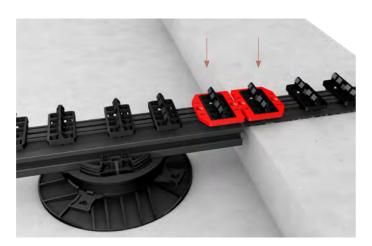




To ensure that the boards do not overhang, leave a maximum gap of 10 cm between the rail and the wall.

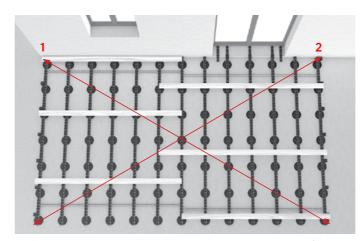


If the rail is horizontal, make sure you leave enough space for the dismantling keys to pass through, incase you need to change the board.

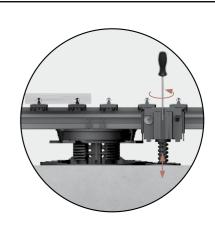


For curved boards, the structure must be perfectly flat.

For flat boards, the structure must be 2%.



Angle at 90° if 1 = 2

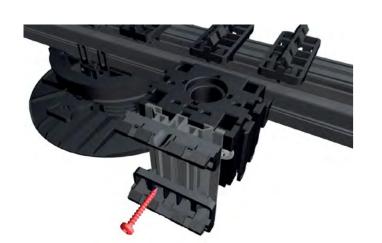




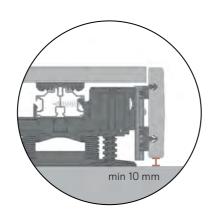
09. FITTING THE FASCIA

10. FITTING THE BOARDS

TOP CUBE AND FASCIA:







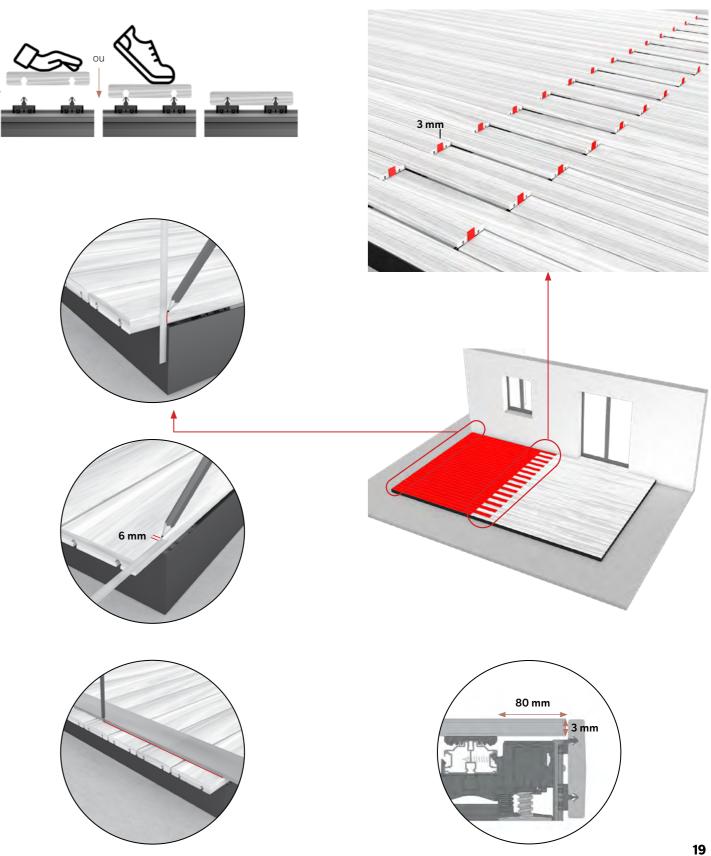


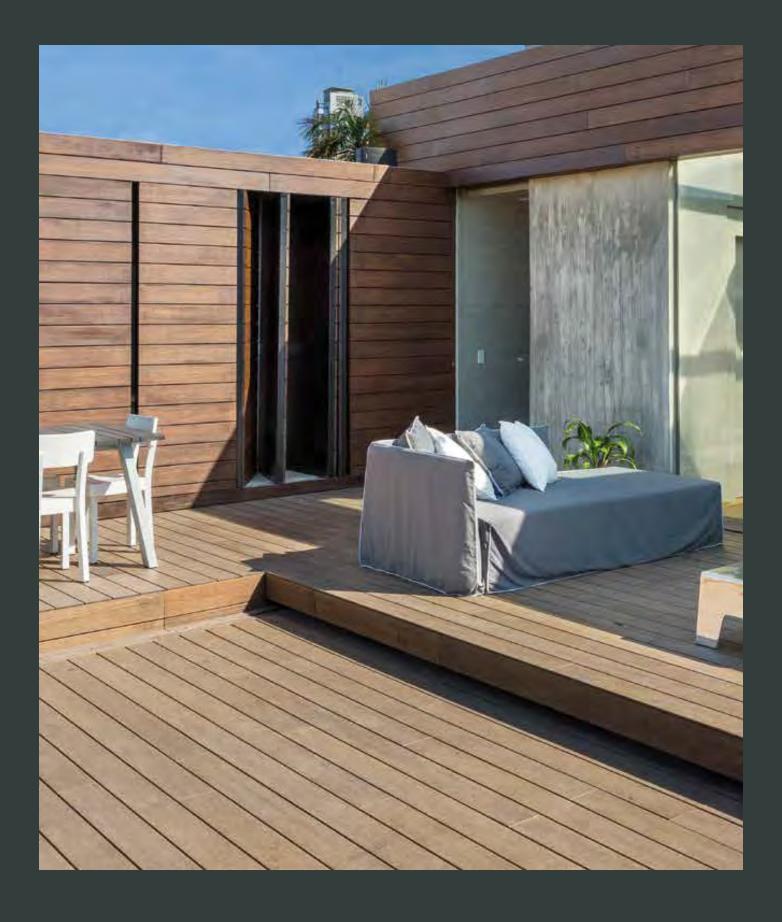




Lay the boards down by hand and gently walk along the boards to click into place. Do not use hammers or other tools that could damage the boards. Be sure to leave a 3 to 5 mm gap between the ends of the boards to allow

the wood to expand. For composite flooring, refer to the manufacturing guide. The fascias must be installed before the boards.











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