COMPOSITE FENCING
BOSTON

Installation instructions

This installation guide must be read carefully before starting any work. Failure to follow these instructions voids the warranty.

1. **Before installation, the boards must be stored flat at the worksite for 48 hours before assembly.**
2. **Avoid shocks when unloading. Carry the boards by the edge for a better grip and store them on a flat, clean, hard surface to prevent any risk of deformation.**
3. **Offcuts may be disposed of with normal construction debris.**

Key points before starting

1. Wind resistance

The BOSTON fence is designed to withstand wind. Maximum wind speeds depend on the installation type and on the fence height. With the 75x75 mm post, the guaranteed values are:

- Resistance to a 100 km/h wind for a panel height of 2000 mm, sealed in concrete as recommended in step 1.1.2.
- Resistance to a 120 km/h wind for a panel height of 1800 mm, sealed in concrete as recommended in step 1.1.2.
- Resistance to a 90 km/h wind for a panel height of 1800 mm, installed on base plates.
- Resistance to a 120 km/h wind for a panel height of 1200 mm, installed on base plates.

The warranty does not cover the fastening of the base plate to the ground.

2. Expansion clearance

The spacing between posts defined by the bottom profile ensures 5 mm of expansion between the boards and the bottom of the post groove. If the bottom profile is cut to size, keep this 5 mm expansion clearance on each side when cutting the boards. We also recommend leaving a clearance of 3 mm for horizontal board laying, or 5 mm for vertical board laying, between the last board level and the upper wall plate.

3. Cutting

To cut or shorten a fence module, use the length of the bottom profile as reference and adjust the boards with an oversize of 2 cm (1 cm on each side of the bottom profile). Posts are cut with a fine-toothed circular saw blade for metal.

4. Right angles

For layouts with one or more right angles, the method depends on the post type you have:
Rectangular-section posts are delivered in H-type position and already include a right-angle system. To switch to L-type position, simply move the finish moulding from one side to the other.

5. Other angles with a corner kit

A corner kit* handles any angle other than 90° (see section 1.6). In this case, the spacing between posts depends on the angles and on the layout of the fence.
**Accessory sold separately.*

6. Gate

If the fence includes a gate, start with the installation of the gate (see section 4). Gates cannot be cut to height.

7. Décor

Décors cannot be cut, in width or in height.

8. Scratches

The fence structure is made of powder-coated aluminium. Although very resistant, this material can be permanently scratched if it is handled carelessly.

MAIN TOOLS:

- Auger
- Tape measure
- Power screwdriver
- Radial arm saw with table (216 x 30 mm, 80-tooth blade)
- Rope reel
- Level
- Allen wrench M6
- Hammer drill
- Spade
- Shovel
- Wheelbarrow
- Bucket
- Marking paint (spray)
- Clamps
- Wooden batten

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- 1.1 - Soft ground ..... p 5
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FENCE HEIGHT / POST HEIGHT CORRESPONDENCE

No. of boards Composite or alu	Fence height in mm	Post height in mm	
		Sealed	On plate
13	1975	2700	-
12	1825	2340	1840
11	1675	2190	1690
10	1525	2040	1540
9	1375	1790	1390
8	1225	1540	1240
7	1075	1390	1090
6	925	1240	940

Take the décor model into account when calculating the number of boards:

✓ H: 30 cm = 2 boards

✓ H: 45 cm = 3 boards

False open-work boards (faux claire-voie) have a slightly different effective height from standard boards.

Beware of the height difference this creates between panels.

Caution: for installation on post support, we guarantee resistance to winds up to 120 km/h for a height of 1.20 m. Above that height, make sure the site is sheltered or has little wind, or consider concrete sealing installation.

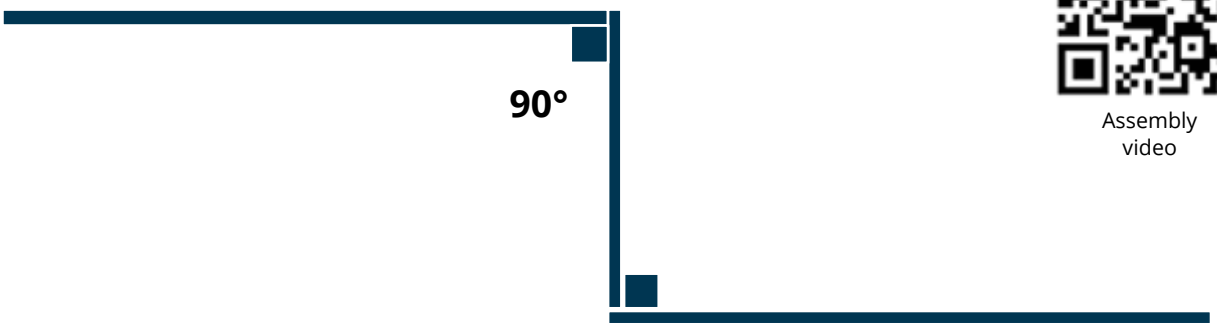
BOSTON FENCE COMPONENTS



1. Post cap
2. 1840 mm post, to be sealed or secured to a post support
3. 2340 mm post, to be sealed in concrete
4. Post support 120 x 120 mm
5. Finishing profile
6. Top and bottom profiles + 4 connectors
7. Post angle kit
8. Horizontal décor
9. Vertical décor
10. Composite board
11. Aluminium board
12. Aluminium reinforcement

1 - POST INSTALLATION

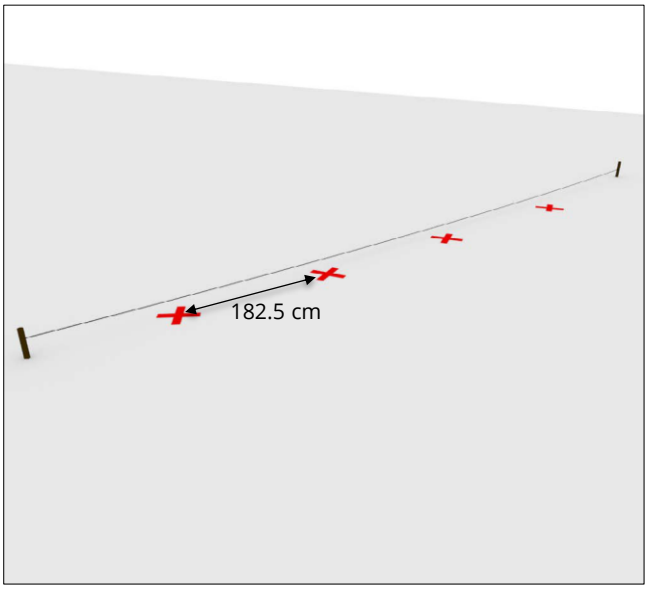
Thanks to its three grooves, the BOSTON post naturally handles 90° and 180° angles.
For acute or obtuse angles, see section 1.6 – Post corner kit.
For installing a concrete base plate, see section 1.5 – Concrete base plate.



Assembly video

1.1 - SOFT GROUND

STEP 1.1.1 - Mark the position of the fence on the ground with a string line and mark the post positions with spray paint every 182.5 cm. Dig holes at least 50 cm deep and 40 cm on each side, in which the posts will be positioned.



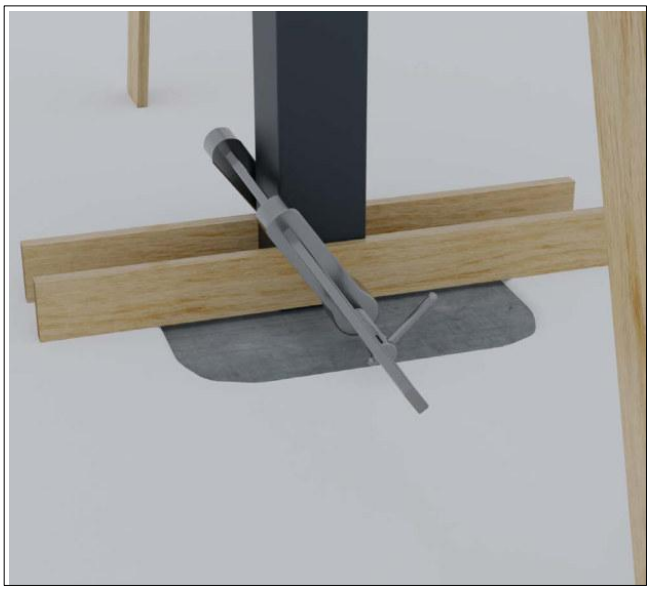
STEP 1.1.2 - Prepare the fence posts by clamping 2 wooden battens to each of them, which will hold them vertical in the holes. The length of post inside the hole depends on the fence height: 50 cm for a fence 1.80 m high, 70 cm for a fence 2 m high.



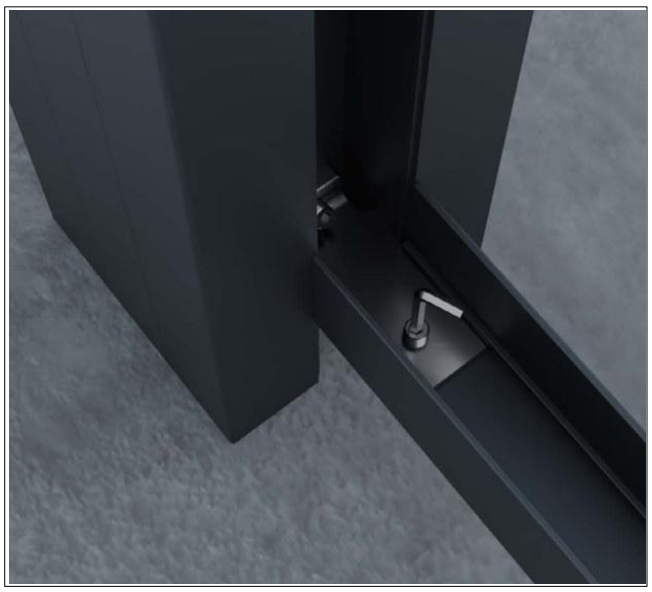
STEP 1.1.3 - Place the first post in the centre of the hole, resting on the battens. Adjust the level and lock the position using boards anchored to the ground and held at the top of the post with a clamp. The other posts will be placed using the same technique.



STEP 1.1.4 - Fill the first hole with dry concrete (1 volume of cement, 2.5 of sand, 3.5 of gravel, 0.5 of water) prepared in advance. Keep a space of about 3 cm below ground level, to be filled later on when levelling the ground.



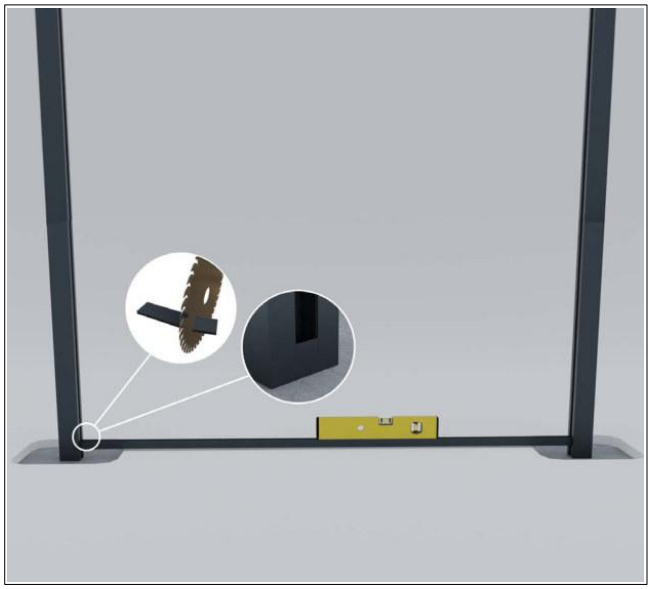
STEP 1.1.5 - Present the bottom profile, fitted with a connector, at the base of the post, at ground level. At the other end, insert a connector into the profile, holding it in the groove of the second post. The connectors are not yet screwed to the posts; they are screwed to the bottom profile using an M6 Allen wrench.



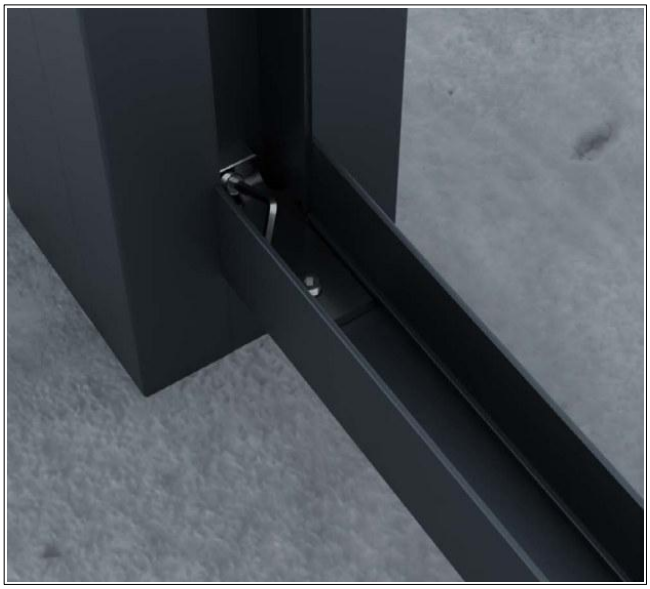
STEP 1.1.6 - The second post must be positioned level as described in step 1.1.3 and aligned with the string line. It is important to check the alignment of the posts and that their heights are equal before filling the second concrete hole. Proceed in the same way for all the posts.



STEP 1.1.7 - When the concrete is completely dry, check the level of the bottom profile. It must be perfectly straight. Measure height from ground to bottom profile and cut a piece of a finishing profile accordingly. Repeat on the second post. Remove the bottom profile and place the finishing profiles in the grooves of each post.



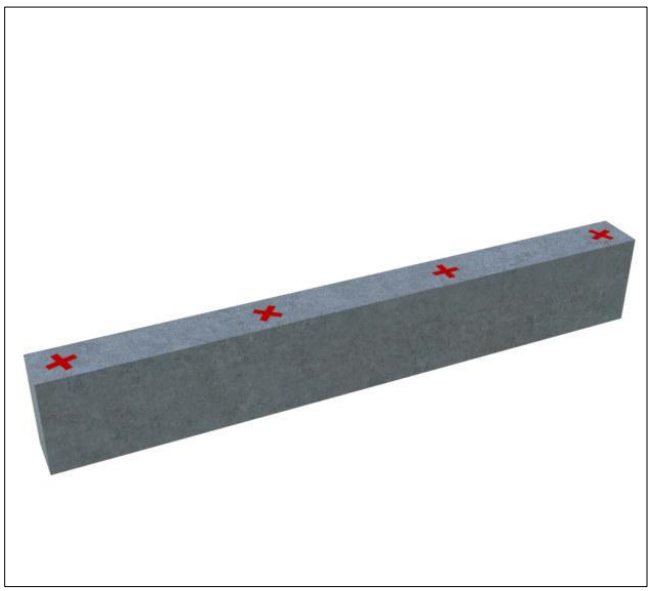
STEP 1.1.8 - Replace the bottom profile, position it against the stop on the post guides and screw the connectors to the posts.



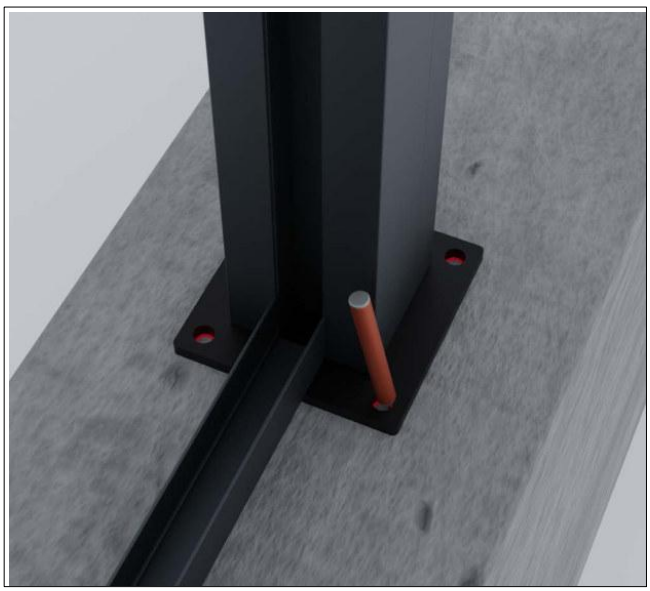
A concrete base plate can be placed before forming the fence panels. It is essential to respect the 1750 mm gap between posts. See section 1.5 to use the bottom profile as a template.

1.2 - WALL INSTALLATION (POST BASE PLATE)

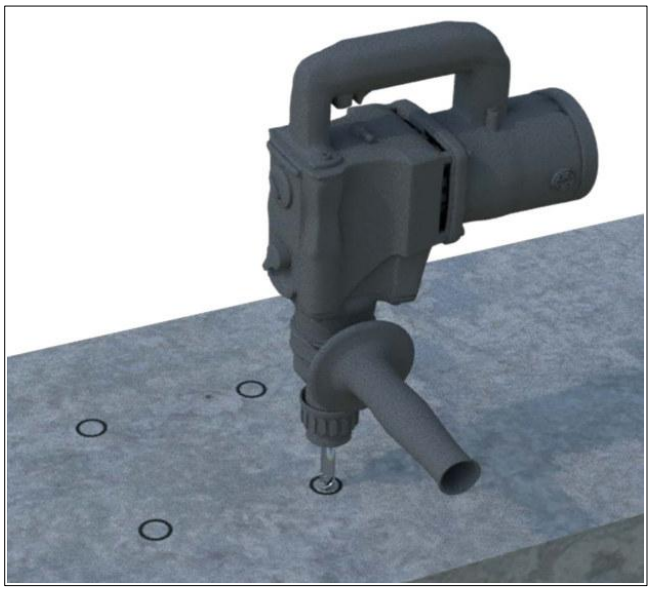
STEP 1.2.1 - Mark the position of the fence on the support with a string line and mark the post positions with spray paint (non-permanent) every 182.5 cm.



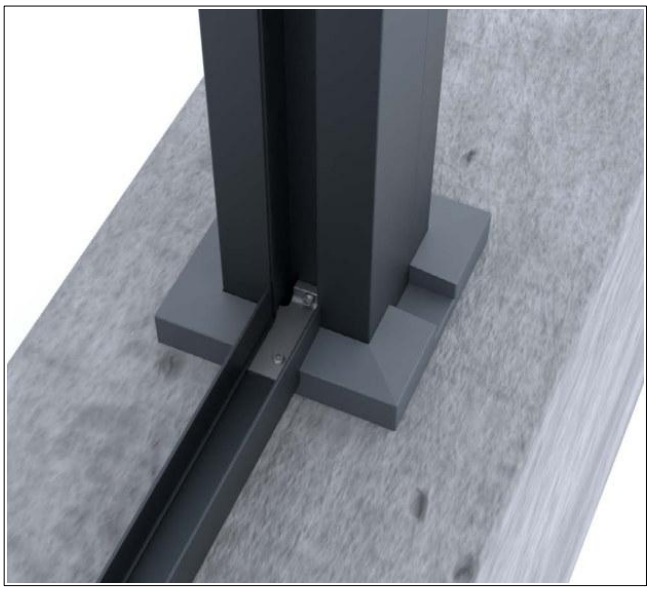
STEP 1.2.2 - Position the first base plate on the wall and mark the 4 fastening points. Make sure the plate is oriented correctly.



STEP 1.2.3 - Drill the slab with holes of a diameter compatible with the chosen fastener (concrete screws, anchor bolts, threaded rod, etc.). For a threaded rod, use a diameter of 10 mm. For an anchor bolt, the diameter of the expansion sleeve must not exceed 11 mm .



STEP 1.2.4 - Reposition the plate, taking care over its orientation, fasten it permanently and fit the plastic cap on it.



STEP 1.2.5 - Place the first post on the plate and fasten it with a screw at the bottom of the groove. Caution: check the vertical level; pre-drilling with a 3.5 mm diameter is essential.



STEP 1.2.6 - Slide the second post onto a free plate and join the two elements with a screw at the bottom of the groove. Present the bottom profile, fitted with a connector, at the base of the post, at ground level. At the other end, insert a connector into the bottom profile, holding it in the groove of the second post, which is placed against the stop.



STEP 1.2.7 - As before, mark the fastening points of the second plate, drill the wall and fasten the plate permanently. Fit the caps or the plate cover.

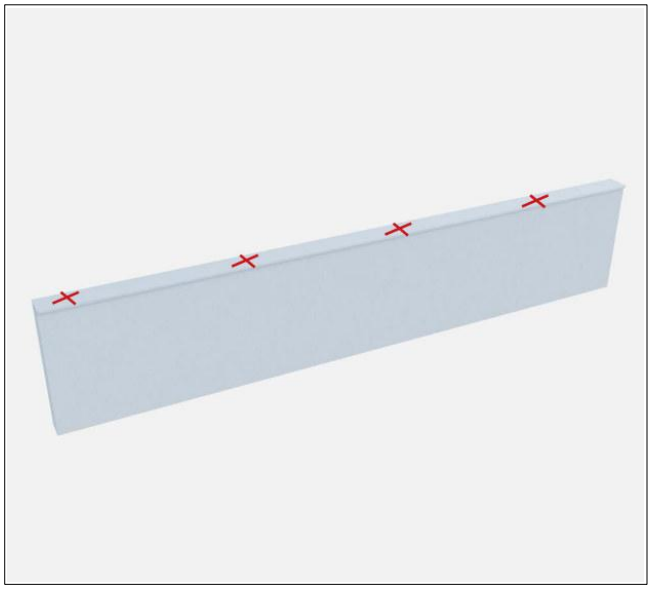
STEP 1.2.8 - Replace the bottom profile, position it, checking that it is horizontal with a spirit level, and screw the connectors to the posts.

Assembly video

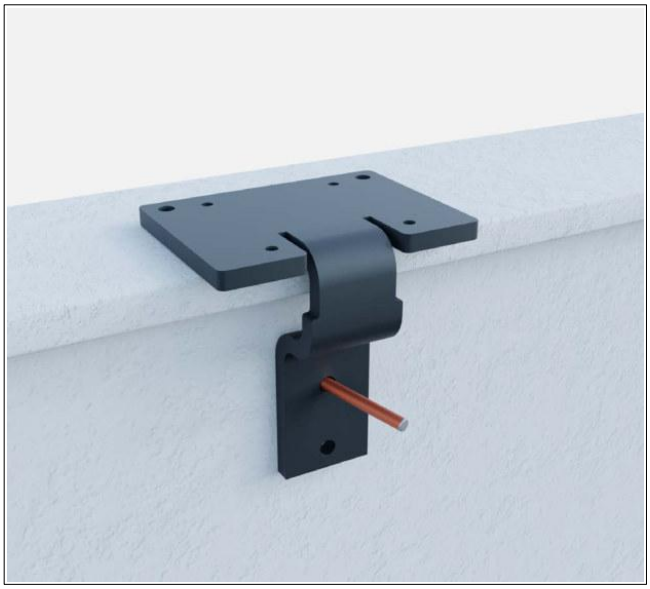
1.3 - WALL WITH PLATE SUPPORT

The plate support for low walls is optional. When installed on a thin wall (less than 20 cm), mechanical forces are better distributed. This installation may not be suitable if the wall includes a corner. Carry out the necessary checks before installation, taking into account the thickness of the wall and the distance between the plate support and the end of the wall.

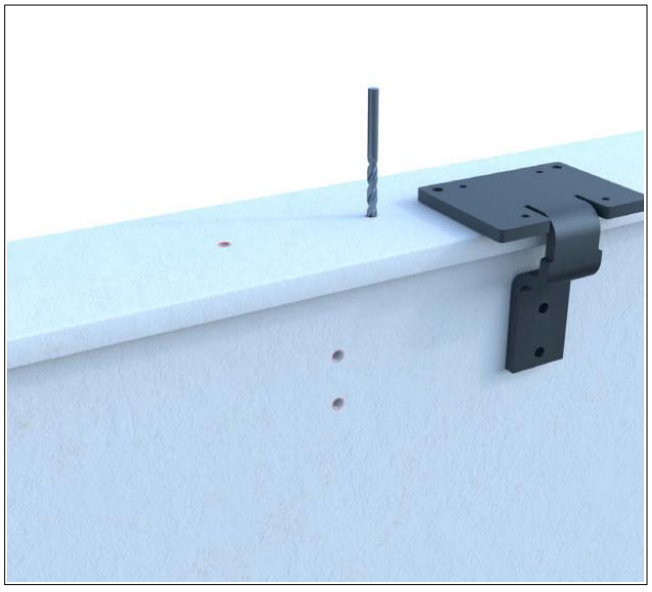
STEP 1.3.1 - Mark the position of the fence on the wall with a string line and mark the post positions with spray paint (non-permanent) every 182.5 cm.



STEP 1.3.2 - Position the first plate support and mark the 4 fastening points on the top and the side of the wall. If the wall is less than 15 cm thick, a shim can be placed between the wall and the vertical part of the support to artificially re-centre the fastening points located on top of the wall.



STEP 1.3.3 - Drill the wall with holes of a diameter compatible with the chosen fastener (concrete screws, anchor bolts, threaded rod, etc.). For a threaded rod, use a diameter of 10 mm. For an anchor bolt, the diameter of the expansion sleeve must not exceed 12 mm .



STEP 1.3.4 - Reposition the plate support and fasten it.



STEP 1.3.5 - Position the plate on the support and fasten it with the screws supplied.



1.4 – START ON A WALL (WALL PROFILE)

STEP 1.4.1 - The type of fastener varies with the nature of the supporting wall. Cut the wall start profile to length according to the project and drill through the back of the profile about every 30 cm. The drilling diameter depends on the type of fastener.



STEP 1.4.2 - Place the wall start profile in position, check the levels and mark the wall at the drilling points.



STEP 1.4.3 - Drill the wall, insert the wall plugs and fasten the wall start profile, using shims if needed to obtain perfect verticality.



STEP 1.4.4 - Depending on whether the project is on soft ground or on plates, place a shim at the base of the wall profile so that the bottom profile can be positioned perfectly horizontally.



1.5 - CONCRETE BASE PLATE



Installing a concrete base plate is optional and suits sloping ground.

- **Because of its manufacturing process, which involves slight variability, the concrete base plate cannot be used as a template for the spacing of the posts.**
- **Take the height of the concrete base plate into account when burying it, to obtain the desired fence height.**
- **Concrete base plates cannot be stacked.**
- **Concrete base plates cannot be used as earth-retaining walls.**

Caution: the concrete base plate does not replace the bottom profile. The bottom profile must always be used.

STEP 1.5.1 - Seal the first post, following steps 1.1.1 to 1.1.4.



STEP 1.5.2 - Prepare the laying of the concrete base plate by digging a trench (depth to be adapted to the terrain). Level the trench. Position the plate. The tongue of the concrete base plate must not be placed hard against the stop.



STEP 1.5.3 - Dig the hole for the second post.



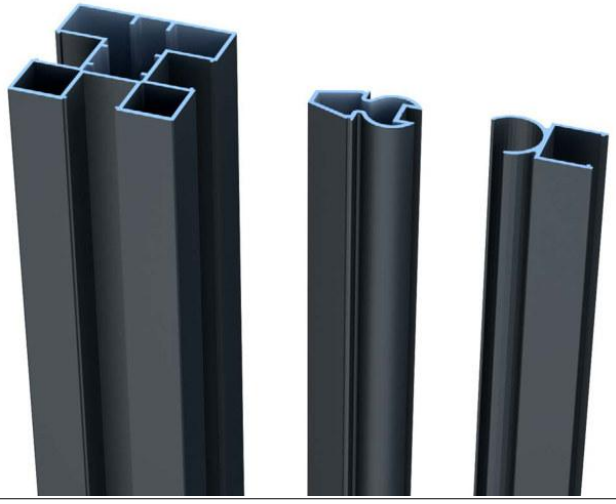
STEP 1.5.4 - Repeat steps 1.1.5 to 1.1.8, using the concrete base plate as the support instead of the ground. The bottom profile acts as the template, not the concrete base plate.



1.6 – POST ANGLE KIT

The post angle kit makes it possible to create a layout with an angle of 10° to 350° between two consecutive fence panels. The kit slides into the post groove. It consists of a pivot, a pivot axis and hardware.

Caution: the base plate cover is currently incompatible with the angle kit. It must be cut to form the desired angle.



Assembly video

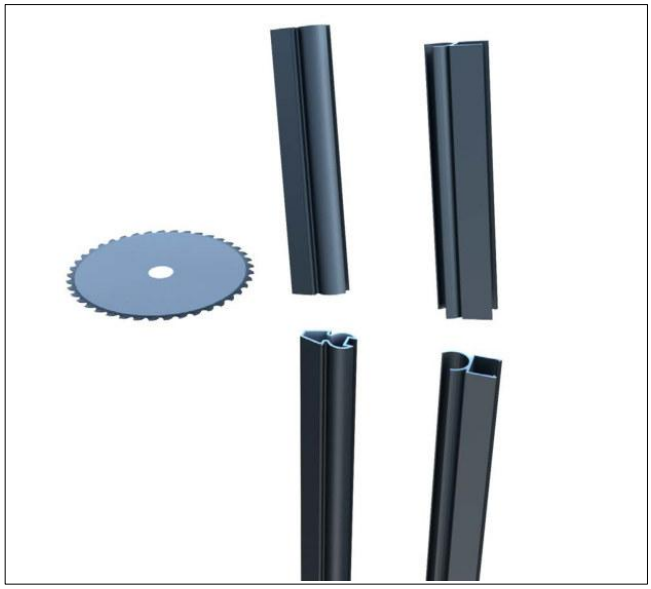
We recommend installing the fence panels in the following order:
- **first post**
- **angle kit**
- **positioning of the second post using the bottom profile**
- **fastening of the second post.**



STEP 1.6.1 - Install the first post, either by sealing it or by screw fastening. See section 1.1 or 1.2.



STEP 1.6.2 - Cut the pivot and its axis to the height needed so that they fit entirely within the visible groove of the post.



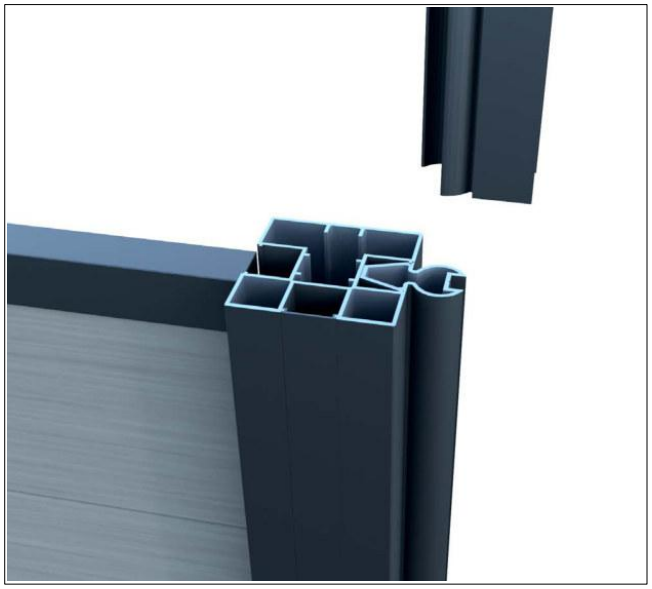
STEP 1.6.3 - Clip the pivot axis into the groove. To do this, position it in the post groove and strike it with a mallet every five centimetres to clip it in. Protect it with a cloth during the operation.



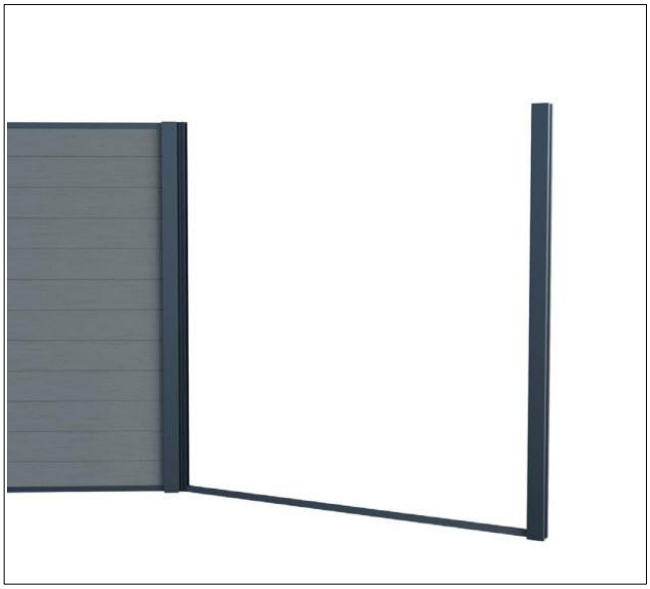
STEP 1.6.4 - Once the axis is in place, screw it in at the groove, distributing the 6 M5x50 screws equidistantly.



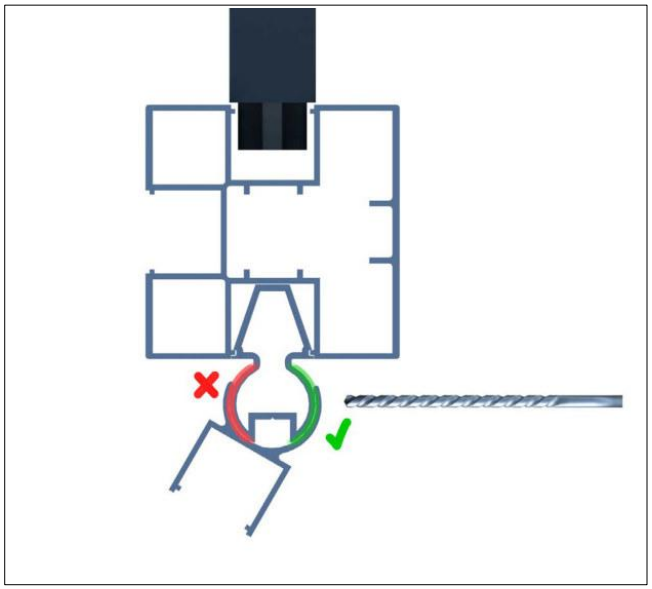
STEP 1.6.5 - Slide the pivot onto the axis. The pivot is asymmetrical, so take care over its orientation when sliding it onto the axis.



STEP 1.6.6 - See step 1.1.5 to place the second post, using the corner kit as the starting point. The bottom profile acts as the template to determine the spacing between the posts.



STEP 1.6.7 - Once the fence is set at the desired angle, fasten the pivot to its axis using the M4x16 screws supplied. Distribute them over the full height of the corner kit. Fasten them where there is the least material overlap, on the most open angle, to drill while avoiding extra thicknesses of aluminium.



2 – FENCE FILLING

2.1 - FULL PANELS WITH INTERLOCKING BOARDS

The BOSTON fence concept allows great modularity between the chosen components (boards, décors) and customisation of each panel. Panel height can therefore vary, and this must be considered when different panels follow one another along a run.

Below are some examples of theoretical heights for common installations.

Standard interlocking boards		False open-work boards	
PREMIUM, OPALE		MODERN	
Quantity	Total height (mm)	Quantity	Total height (mm)
12	1825	12	1801
11	1675	11	1653
10	1525	10	1505
9	1375	9	1357
8	1225	8	1209
7	1075	7	1061
6	925	6	913
5	775	5	765
4	625	4	617

Board height can vary by a few millimetres, which may lead to visible height differences from one panel to the next.

In that case, correct the fence height according to the size of the gap:

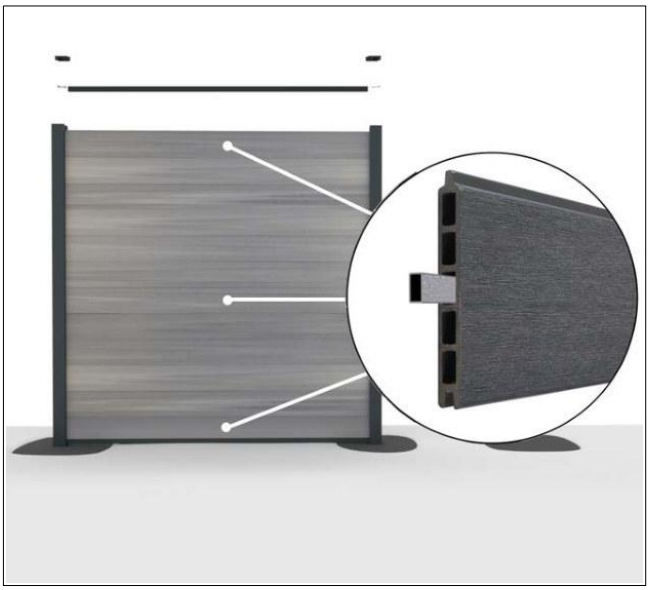
✓ Less than 1 cm: leave a clearance under the top profile

✓ More than 1 cm: adjust the shim under the bottom profile

Insert the first board into the bottom profile and repeat the operation with the other boards up to the desired height. For composite wood boards 160 mm wide, check that an aluminium reinforcement is present every 4 boards (example of positioning for a 12-board panel: boards 3-7-11).

For XL composite boards 310 mm wide, check that an aluminium reinforcement is present every 2 boards (example of positioning for a 6-board panel: boards 2-4-6).

Composite wood boards and aluminium boards of the same profile can be combined.





2.2 – VERTICAL BOARDS FILLING

The Premium and Modern composite boards from the BOSTON range can be installed vertically using the reinforced bottom profile provided for this purpose. Please note that the standard top/bottom profile cannot be used for this purpose.

Tip:

When installing boards vertically, it is best to have two people on hand to ensure that the boards remain vertical before installing the finishing top profile.



STEP 2.2.1 - Follow the steps for installing the posts according to the chosen scenario (section 1 – Post installation). The reinforced bottom profile is installed in place of the standard bottom profile and also serves to ensure a constant spacing between the posts.

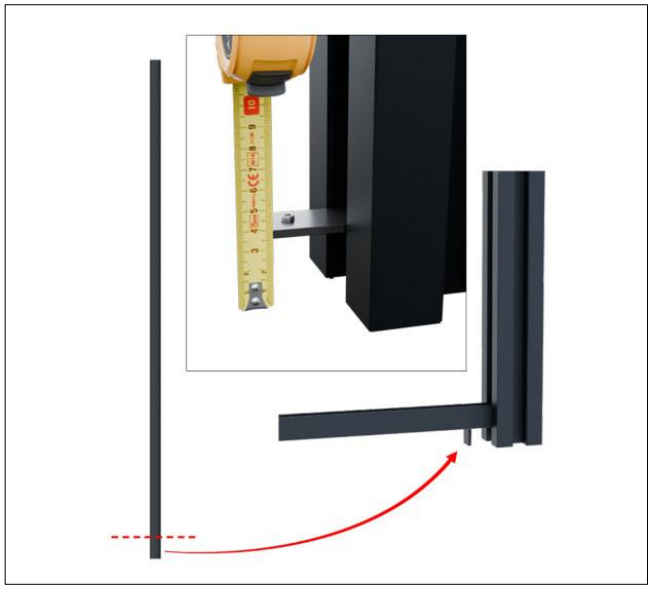
STEP 2.2.2 -

To ensure better water drainage in the two cavities of the bottom profile, drill holes in the bottom every 50 cm. The recommended hole diameter is 4 mm.



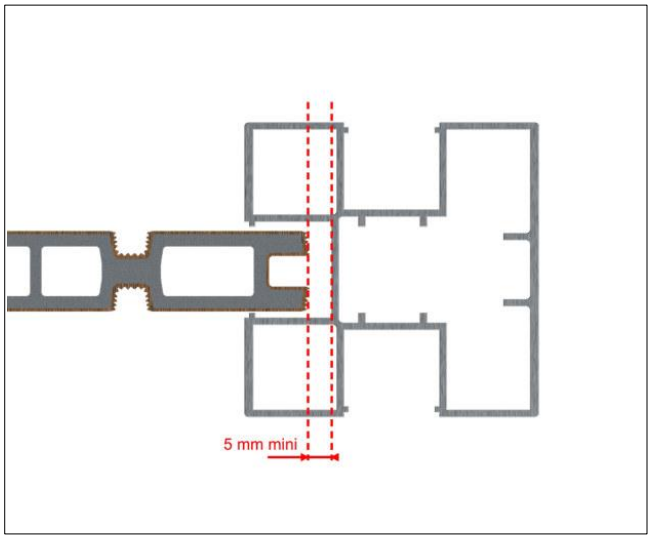
STEP 2.2.3 -

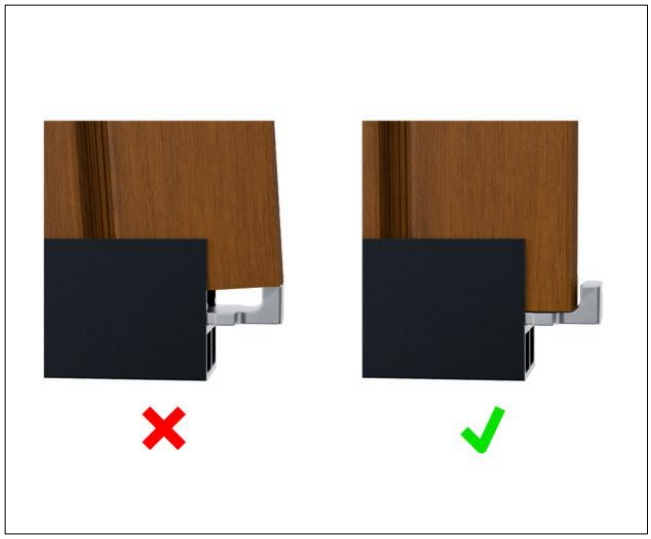
Measure the height between the floor and the connector. Cut a finishing profile to the length obtained and insert it into the post in the measured space.



STEP 2.2.4 -

Lay the first board with the groove side facing the bottom of the post. A 5 mm expansion gap must be left between the boards and the bottom of the post groove. Ensure that the board rests firmly at the bottom of the profile without touching the connector. Check that it is vertical.





STEP 2.2.5 -

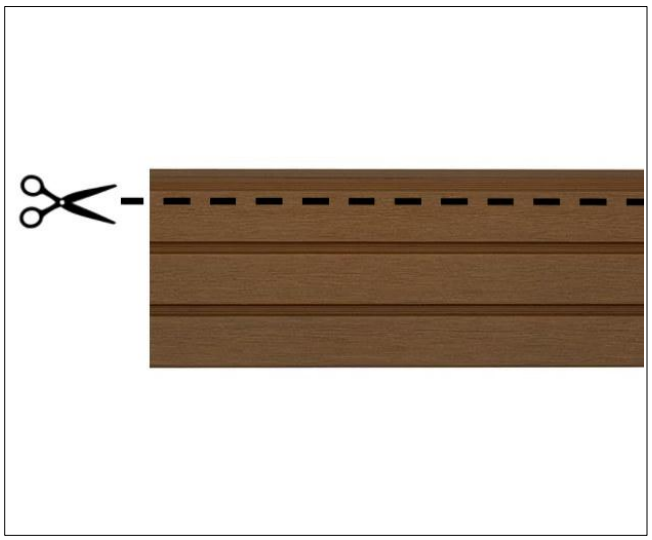
Lay the boards vertically, interlocking them together. Insert a reinforcement every 3 boards (3 reinforcements per panel). Check the verticality regularly.

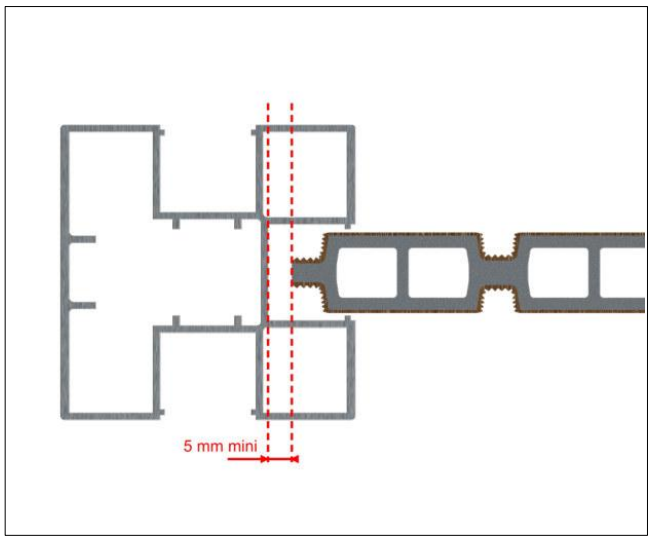
STEP 2.2.6 -

Cut the last board lengthwise to allow for a 5 mm expansion gap between it and the bottom of the post. To do this, measure the distance between the edge of the second-to-last board and the bottom of the groove. Subtract 15 mm from the measurement obtained. Cut to the resulting length. Check the expansion gap.









2.3 - INSTALLING OPEN-WORK BOARDS

Panels can be open-work over their full height or combine solid and open-work parts in a single panel.

Four board models are available to create an open-work effect:
- OPEN boards, in 45 or 100 height. They are laid with stackable 15 mm spacers, so the gap between boards can be more or less pronounced depending on the level of screening desired.

- RHOMBUS boards, in 75 and 155 height, which add a louvre effect. They are laid with specific stackable 10 mm spacers.

The final panel height depends on the combination chosen. The tables below give some common configurations as examples.

OPEN 45 boards		OPEN 100 boards		Mix: std boards & 7 OPEN 45		Mix: std boards & 4 OPEN 45	
15 mm spacers		30 mm spacers		15 mm spacers		15 mm spacers	
Quantity	Total height (mm)	Quantity	Total height (mm)	Quantity of WPC boards	Total height (mm)	Quantity of WPC boards	Total height (mm)
30	1810	14	1830	9	1795	10	1755
28	1690	13	1700	8	1645	9	1605
26	1570	12	1570	7	1495	8	1455
24	1450	11	1440	6	1345	7	1305
22	1330	10	1310	5	1195	6	1155
20	1210	9	1180	4	1045	5	1005
18	1090	8	1050	3	895	4	855
16	970	7	920			3	705
14	850	6	790				
12	730	5	660				

STEP 2.3.1 - Fit the bottom profile following the recommendations of section 1.



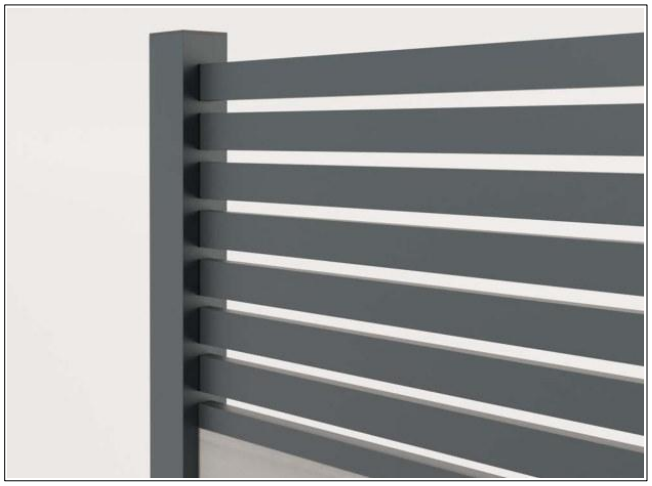
STEP 2.3.2 - Place the first aluminium board in the bottom profile, then insert one or more spacers (depending on the degree of openness desired).



STEP 2.3.3 - Repeat the operation until the desired height is reached.



STEP 2.3.4 - Finish with the top profile (see section 3). For a combination of a solid panel at the bottom and an open-work part at the top, place the top profile after the last interlocking board and position the open-work boards above it. There is then no further top profile. This configuration is only possible up to 45 cm of open-work part. Where there is no top profile when laying open-work boards, we advise finishing by fastening stops in the post at each end, to hold the boards in place.



2.4 - INSERTING A HORIZONTAL ALUMINIUM DÉCOR

For perfect aesthetic integration, the height of the décors corresponds exactly to a multiple of standard boards.

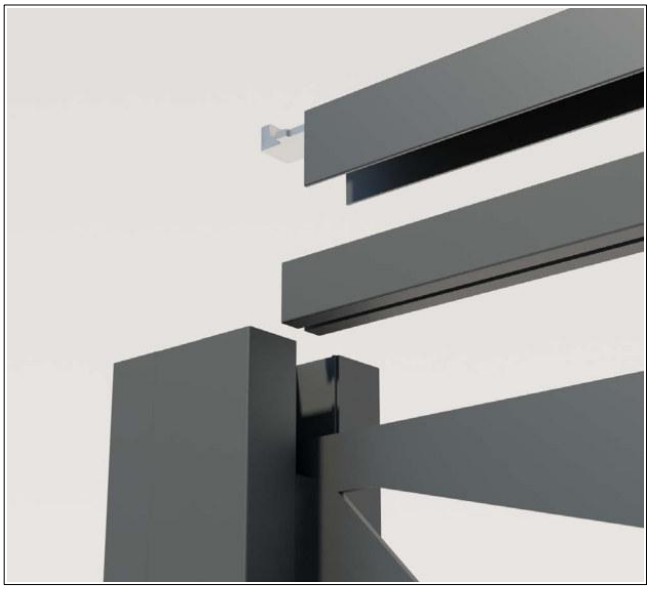
- ✓ A décor element 45 cm high replaces 3 boards
- ✓ A décor element 30 cm high replaces 2 boards

Décors are delivered in a box that also contains:

- ✓ 2 profiles 21 mm thick and 1780 mm long (horizontal profiles).
- ✓ 2 grooved profiles to be inserted in the post, height according to the décor.
- ✓ 4 connectors and the associated hardware.

Installation is particularly simple. The first horizontal profile fits onto the last board and the finish profiles are inserted into the posts. The décor is positioned from above, then the second horizontal profile is placed (upside down relative to the first).





Aluminium décors can either be inserted between boards or finish the panel. In that case, the finish is made with the top profile (see section 3 – Finishing elements).



To add boards above a décor, simply turn them over and fit them upside down up to the top profile.

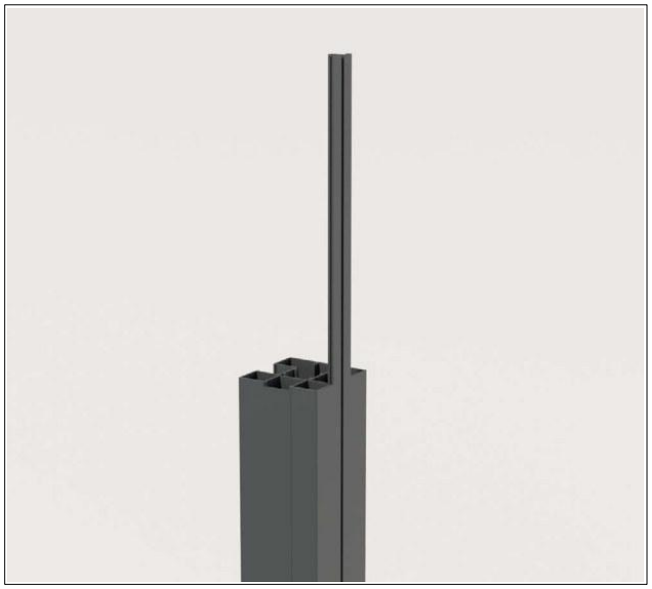
2.5 - INSERTING A VERTICAL DÉCOR

Vertical décors are each delivered in a box containing:

- ✓ 2 profiles with a 21 x 45 mm section , length according to the décor.
- ✓ 2 grooved profiles mouldings to be inserted into the posts.
- ✓ 2 top/bottom profile, length according to the décor.
- ✓ 4 connectors and the associated hardware.

The vertical décor is delivered with all the components needed to fasten it between 2 posts.

STEP 2.5.1 - Fit the bottom profile following the recommendations of section 1. Adapt distance between posts according to the décor (Hera, Lamia, Crios : 659mm, Paxos 950mm) Fit the first post with a grooved profile.



STEP 2.5.2 - Place one of the 21 x 45 mm profiles in the bottom profile, with the narrow groove facing up. Present the décor.



STEP 2.5.3 - Place the décor in the groove of the first post and of the bottom profile. Then slide the remaining grooved profile onto the second post, making sure the décor is locked in place.



STEP 2.5.4 - Finish with the upper frame profile, then the top profile (see section 3).



3 - FINISHING ELEMENTS

3.1 - INSTALLING THE FINISHING PROFILES

Insert the finish profiles (length 1840 mm) on the first and last posts of the fence. Cut the finishing profile to the height of the posts.

3.2 - INSTALLING TOP PROFILES AND POST CAPS

STEP 3.2.1 - Fit the top profile with a connector at each end. Pay attention to the direction of the connector so that it can be screwed in.



STEP 3.2.2 - Position the top profile on the last board or on the décor frame. Insert the connectors into the post grooves. Leave a vertical expansion clearance of 10 mm between the last board and the top of the post. Then push on the post caps.



4 - GATE INSTALLATION

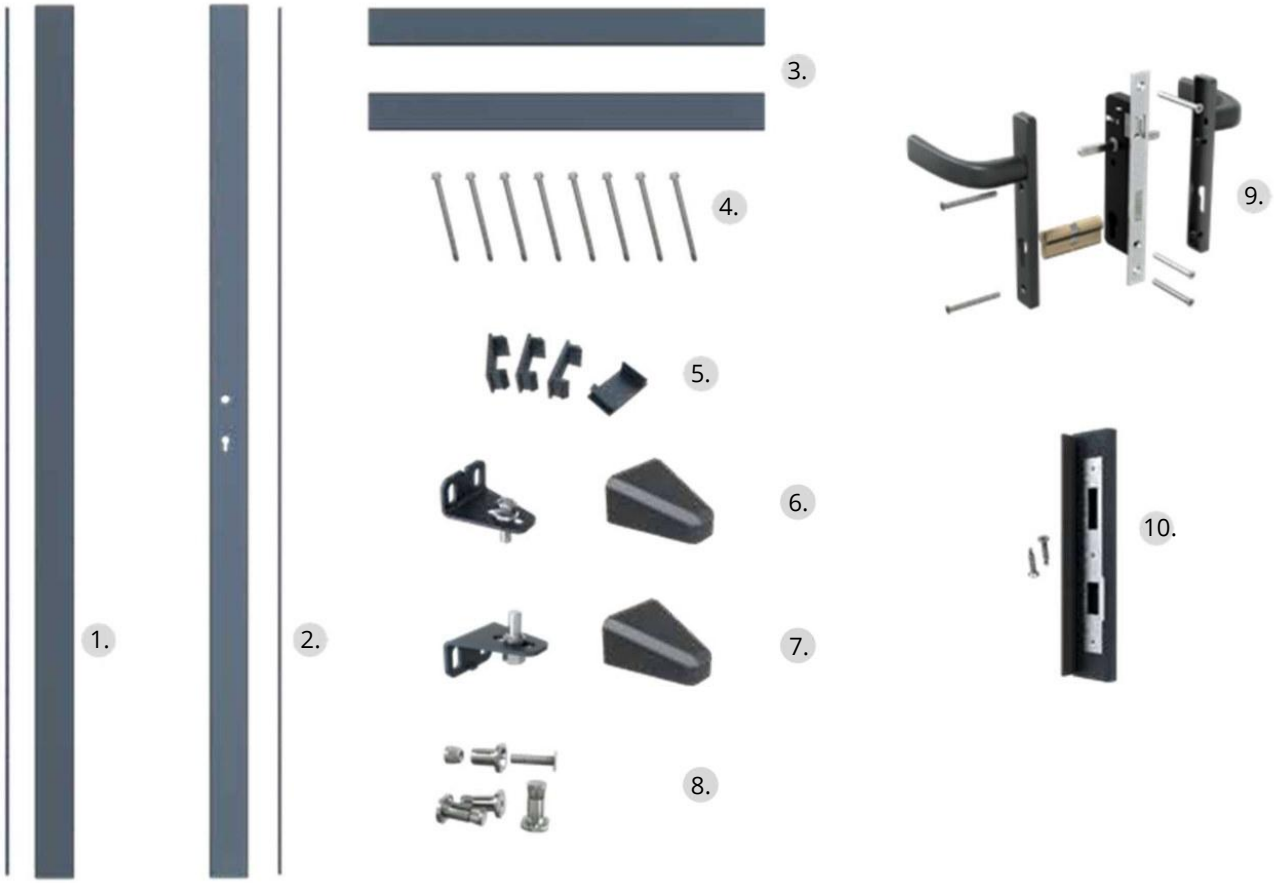


At least 2 people are required to install a gate. The gate is designed to suit all installation configurations (pulling or pushing, right-hand or left-hand handle). Identify the project configuration so that the strike/bolt system is set up accordingly.

Product references

Reference	Description
FD2368	Gate – 980 x H1830 mm – grey RAL7016
FD2369	Gate – 980 x H1830 mm – black RAL9005
FD2370	Gate – 1200 x H1830 mm – grey RAL7016
FD2371	Gate – 1200 x H1830 mm – black RAL9005

Gate elements



1. Vertical frame part and finishing profile – hinge side
2. Vertical frame part and finishing profile – handle side
3. Horizontal frame parts
4. Frame assembly screws M6.3 x 75 mm (x8)
5. Finishing elements for vertical frame parts (x4)
6. Top hinge and cap
7. Bottom hinge and cap
8. Hinge assembly screws and dowels (x4)
9. Lock and handle system
10. Door stopper and fixation screws (x2)

Specific BOSTON posts for gate installation are sold separately (product references FD1266 / FD1945).
A 1830 mm door stopper is also available (product references FD1985 / FD1986).
Always start the installation of the whole fence with the gate posts.

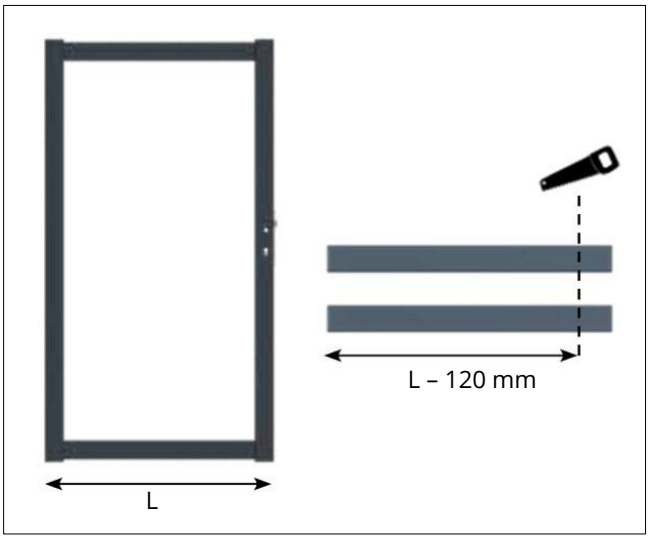
4.1 - GATE FRAME PREPARATION

The gate range includes 2 standard widths, 980 mm and 1200 mm, which can be customised to the desired width. The height of the gate is fixed: gates cannot be adjusted in height.

The gate can be fitted with fence boards placed horizontally or vertically.

Please note: the frame space is 21.4 mm wide. Composite fence boards are 21 mm thick, with a tolerance of ±1 mm, so some boards may fit more easily than others. Select the most suitable ones before cutting.

STEP 4.1.1 - The gate can be adjusted in width. Cut the horizontal frame parts to the desired width (length L – 120 mm, where L is the gate width).

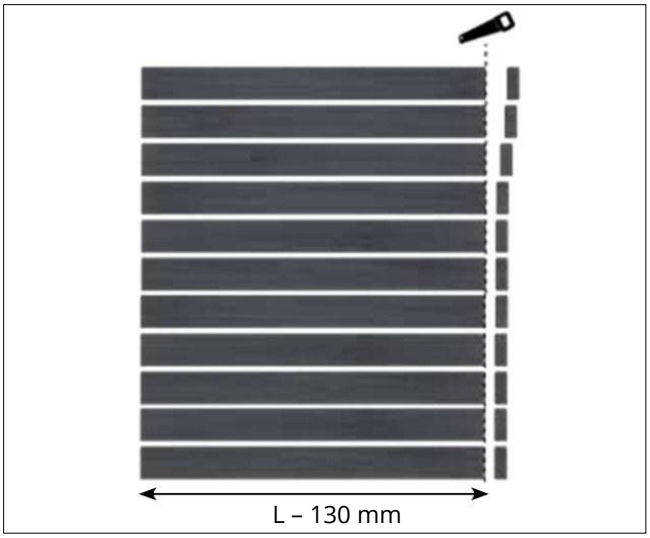


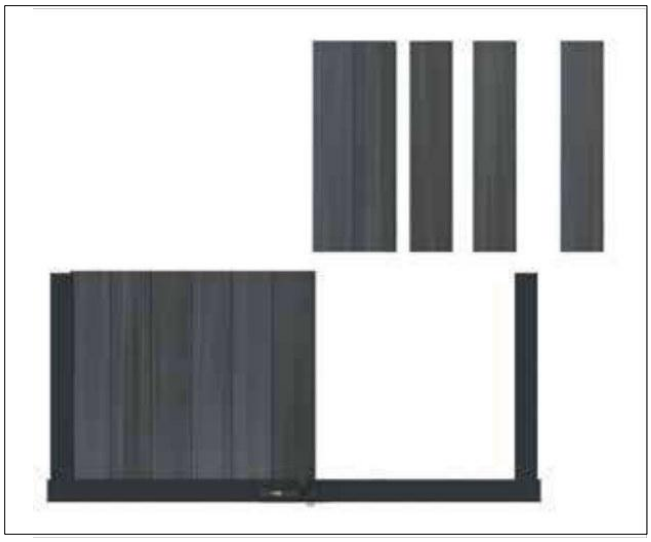
STEP 4.1.2 - Screw the horizontal frame parts to the handle-side vertical frame part, using 4 screws M6.3 x 75 mm.



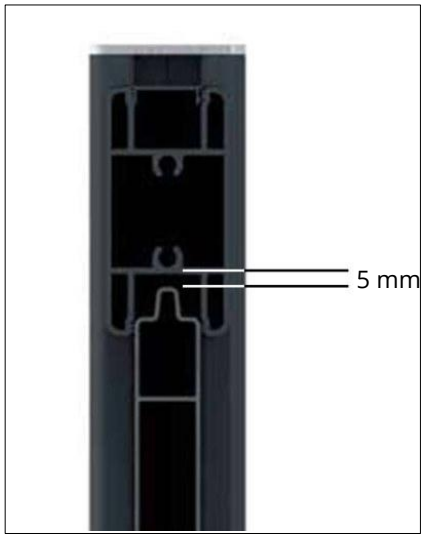
STEP 4.1.3 A - Horizontal filling

Saw the boards to fill the gate frame. The board length is the desired gate width minus 130 mm (L – 130 mm). Saw the top board to leave a 5 mm gap between the top of the board and the frame.



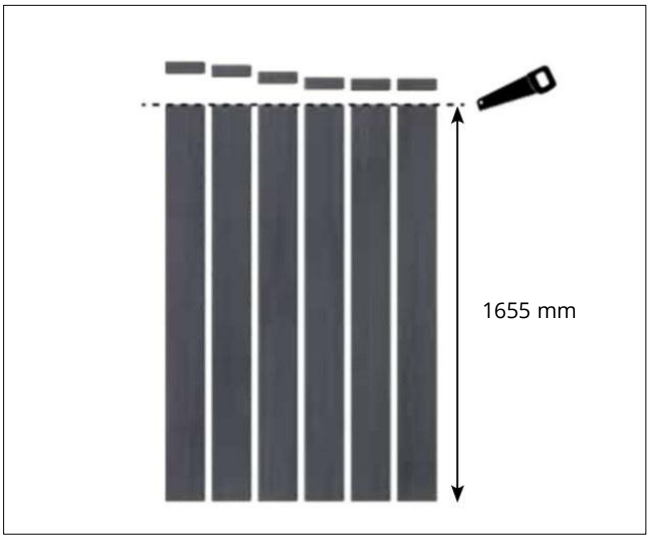








STEP 4.1.3 B - Vertical filling
Saw the boards to fill the gate frame. The board length must be 1655 mm. The total width must be the gate width minus 130 mm. If necessary, saw the final board to get the correct dimension.





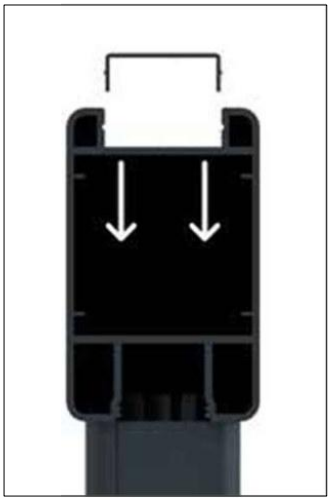
STEP 4.1.4 - Place the vertical frame part of the gate and secure it with the 4 screws M6.3 x 75 mm supplied.





STEP 4.1.5 - Position the finishing elements as shown.



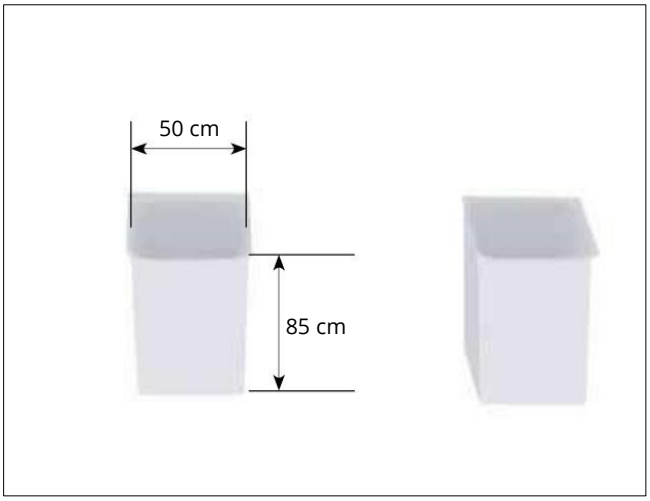




4.2 - GATE INSTALLATION

BOSTON gate posts, sold separately, which are longer and thicker, must be used. The posts must be spaced apart by the width of the gate L, plus 35 mm.

STEP 4.2.1 - At the post locations, dig holes measuring 50 x 50 cm and 85 cm deep.



STEP 4.2.2 - Prepare the gate posts by securing two battens to them with clamps; these will help to position them vertically in the holes. The length of post outside the concrete must be at least 191 cm.



STEP 4.2.3 - Position the posts vertically in the holes and check that they are aligned and straight. To maintain the spacing between posts (L + 3.5 cm), a jig can be made and secured with clamps.



STEP 4.2.4 - Position the bottom hinge 3 cm above the ground and mark its position on the post.



STEP 4.2.5 - Drill holes in the post at the marked positions using a 13 mm diameter metal drill bit.



STEP 4.2.6 - Place plugs with screws onto the hinge and insert them into the holes. Hold the plugs in place and tighten the screws until the plugs are securely fastened.



STEP 4.2.7 - Position the gate between the posts and fit it onto the hinge. Make sure the orientation is correct (top/bottom) and that the hinge pivot is well inserted in the gate bearing. Check the vertical level and secure the gate in place.



STEP 4.2.8 - Position the top hinge in the top bearing and mark its position on the post.



STEP 4.2.9 - Move the gate aside to allow drilling with a 13 mm diameter metal drill bit.



STEP 4.2.10 - Place plugs with screws onto the hinge and insert them into the holes. Hold the plugs in place and tighten the screws until the plugs are securely fastened.



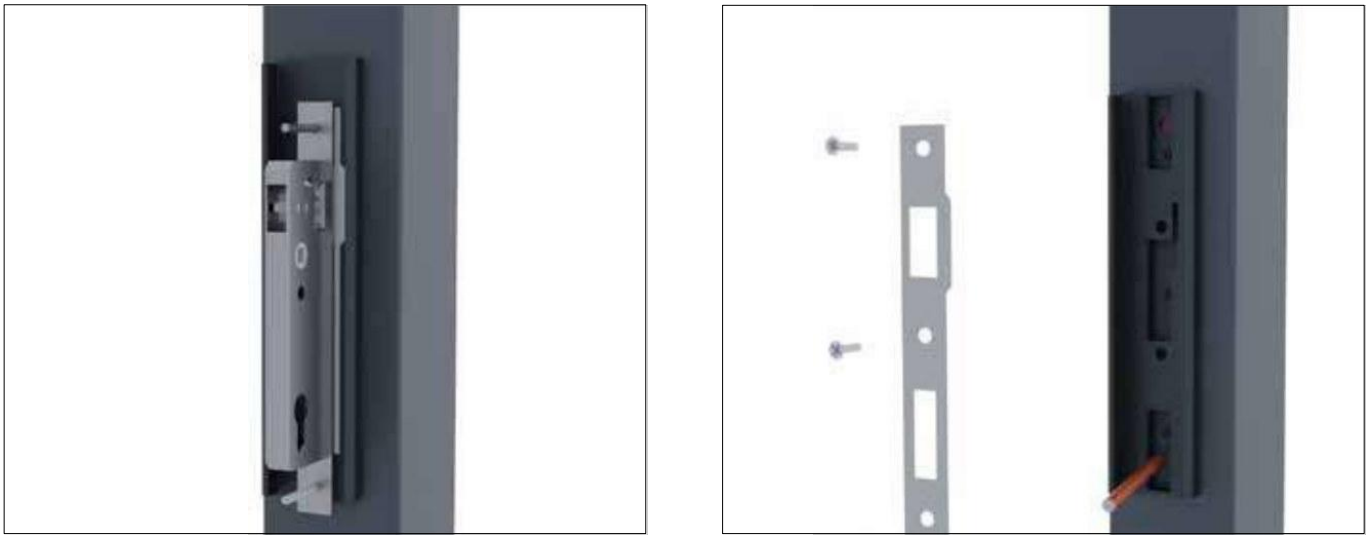
STEP 4.2.11 - Position the caps on the posts and hinges.



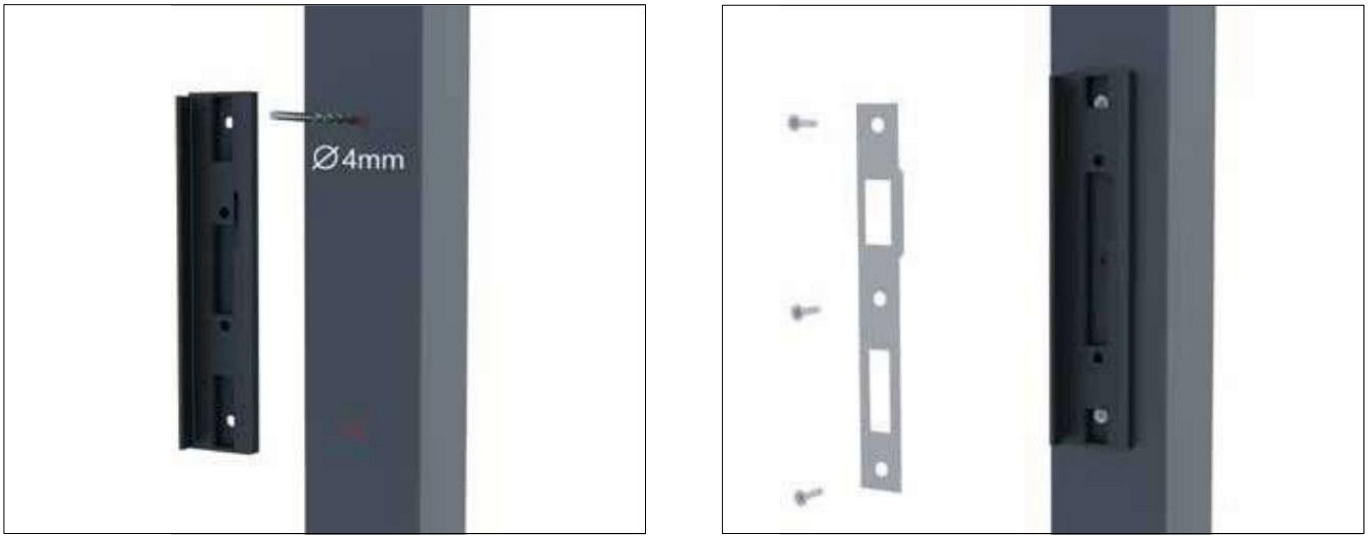
STEP 4.2.12 - Determine the direction in which the gate will open (pulling or pushing) before fitting the door stopper block.



STEP 4.2.13 A - Standard door stopper (included). If necessary, unscrew the stainless-steel plate and move it so that the holes line up with the lock and the bolt. Clear the fixing holes on the door stopper by sliding the cover aside. Mark their position on the post.



Drill holes in the post at the marked positions using a 4 mm drill bit, then secure the door stopper using 5.5 x 25 mm self-tapping screws. Replace the covers, then screw on the stainless-steel plate.



STEP 4.2.14 - Screw the lock block into its dedicated space on the gate frame. Depending on the opening direction, it may be necessary to reverse the bolt.



Reversing the bolt

Push the bolt into the lock block, releasing the rear end by lifting the removable stop. Once the bolt is fully inserted in the lock block, rotate it 180° around its axis. Release it so that it locks into place and the stop drops down.



STEP 4.2.15 - Position the lock cylinder on either side of the frame and secure it with a screw through the thickness of the door. Also fit the handle spindle.



STEP 4.2.16 - Fit the handles on either side of the door onto the spindle. Make sure to fit the screws securing the handles on the inside of the property.



4.3 - 1830 mm DOOR STOPPER

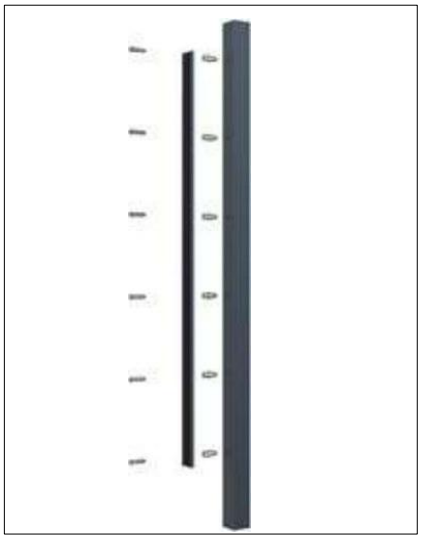
A 1830 mm door stopper is available separately (product references FD1985 / FD1986), as an alternative to the standard door stopper of step 4.2.13 A.

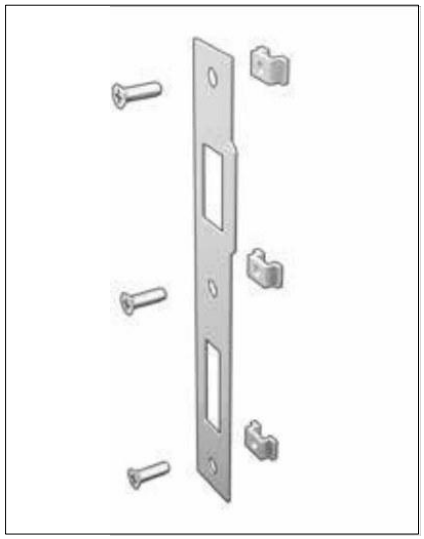
STEP 4.3.1 - Place the door stopper on the post, adjust its position in front of the gate and mark the positions of the holes. Drill holes in the post at the marked positions using an 8 mm drill bit.





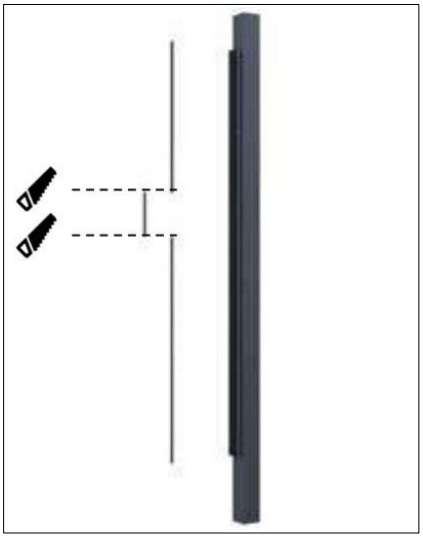
STEP 4.3.2 - Secure the door stopper to the post, using the plugs and screws provided. **STEP 4.3.3 -** Prepare the stainless-steel plate by inserting the 3 fixings into it, then slide it into the door stopper gap. Adjust its height in line with the gate and screw it.







STEP 4.3.4 - Cut the finishing profile to the dimensions of the gaps to be covered and clip the resulting pieces. Position the top and bottom caps on the door stopper.







5 - MAINTENANCE ADVICE

BOSTON COMPOSITE FENCING BOARDS

FIBERDECK® composite wood fencing boards do not require any specific protection. We recommend washing the fencing boards twice a year with water and a brush, scrubbing along the length of the boards.

- For persistent scratches or stains, use a brass brush.
- Depending on the exposure of the fence, humidity and temperature variations, composite wood boards may undergo slight "cupping". A tolerance of 5 mm per linear metre is acceptable. The metal reinforcements fitted to 1 board in 4 limit this effect.

DÉCORS, POSTS, FINISH MOULDINGS AND ALUMINIUM BOARDS

These components are made of aluminium that is powder-coated with epoxy paint, so they do not rust. They can be cleaned with household cleaning products. After washing, rinse well with clean water without additives. Never use alkaline or acidic products, abrasive sponges or abrasives in general.

Small scratches can be repaired with a touch-up kit (FD1036).

www.fiberdeck.com