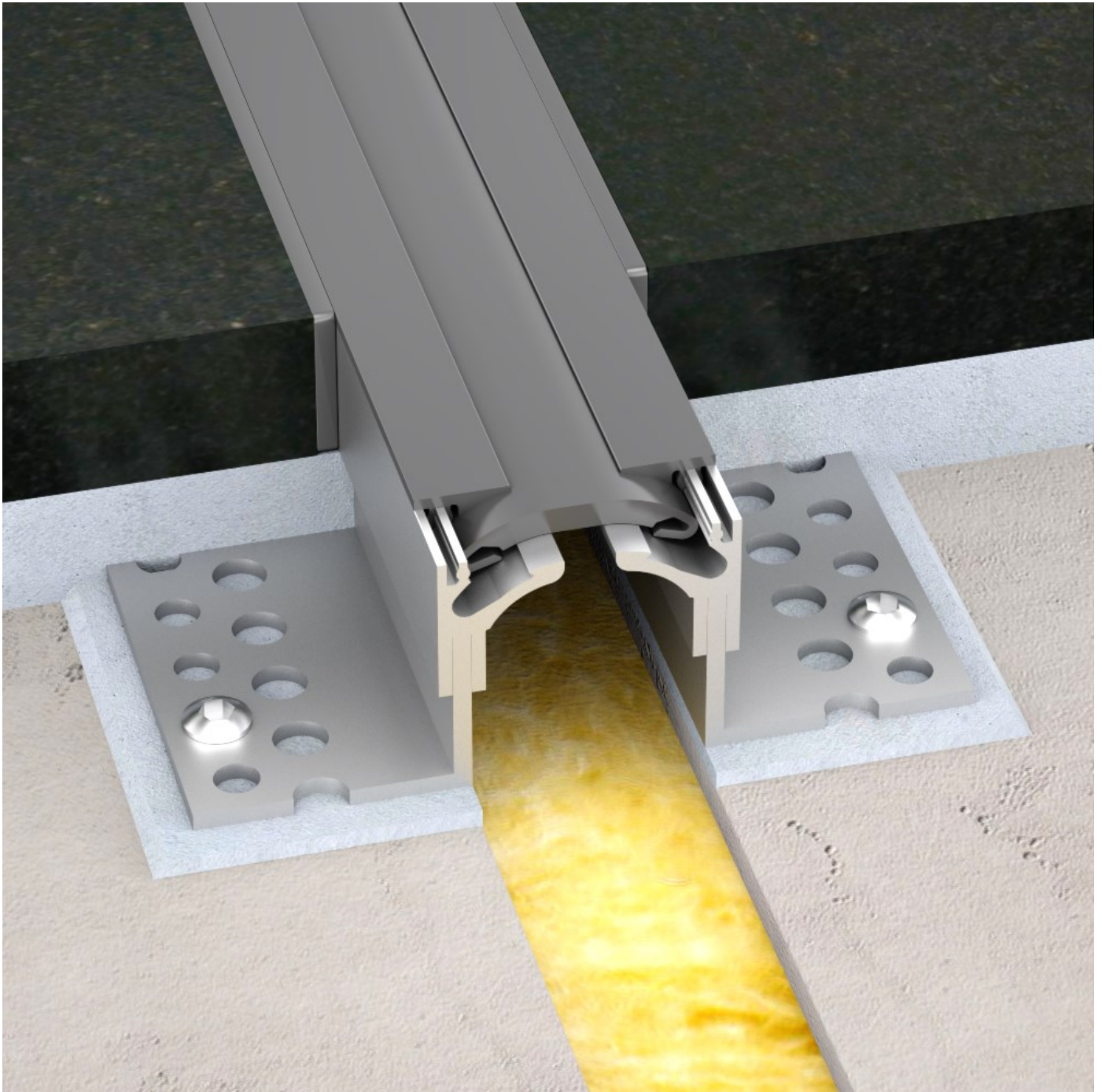


# Installation instructions

FGH 2.0



## 1. General information

Please check in good time before starting the installation whether the delivered material is complete and free of damage. Any damage or missing components must be reported to MIGUA immediately.

Check whether the material and the on-site conditions correspond to the technical data of the data sheet. Please check the existing joint width carefully. Under no circumstances may it be larger than the maximum joint width specified in the technical data of the section.

Check the preliminary work of other maintenance groups to ensure that it has been carried out properly and is free of defects. Check whether the substrate is load-bearing, free of cracks and the joint edges do not have any break-outs. The maximum permissible joint width of the section must not be exceeded, even taking into account the deviation of the straightness of the joint.

Coordinate the height of the installed section (upper section edges) with the local construction management.

## 2. Preparations

The concrete surface must be load-bearing, clean, dry and dust-free. The compressive strength of the reinforced concrete must be at least that of a C20/25. The section must be cleaned of impurities, oils and greases with a residue-free cleaner/solvent before installation.

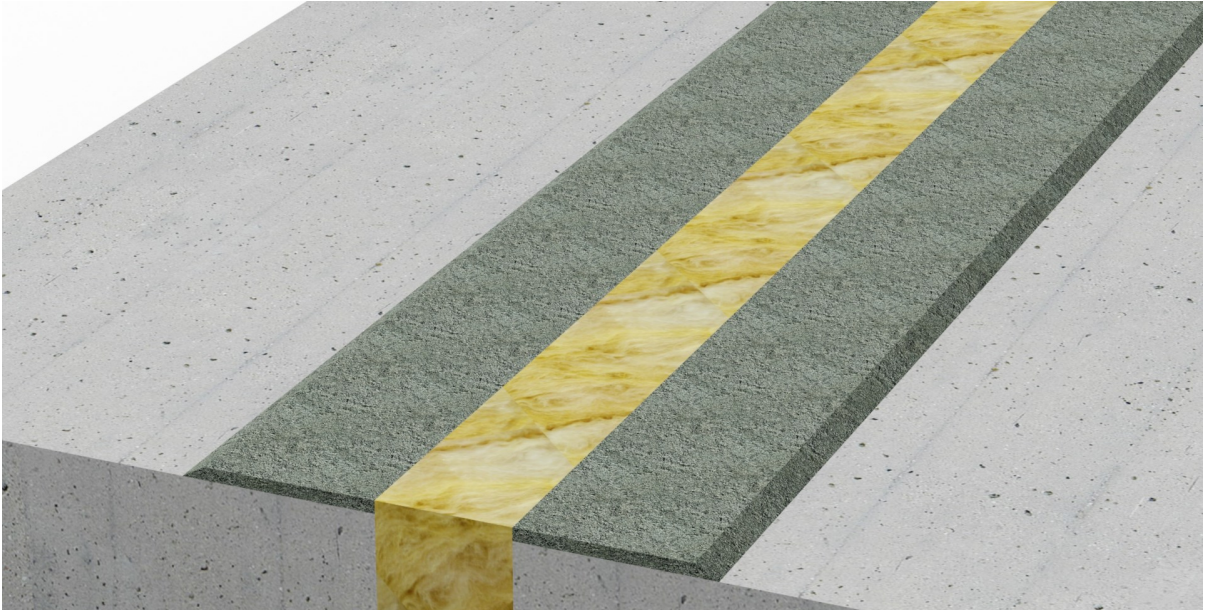
To prevent the smooth coating material from escaping into the joint, the joint filler plate should protrude from the joint by the thickness of the smooth coating. Place the FGH 2.0 sections on the floor above the joint to learn about the system and check the correct dimensions. Then store the sections to the side of the joint.



### 3. Making the levelling layer

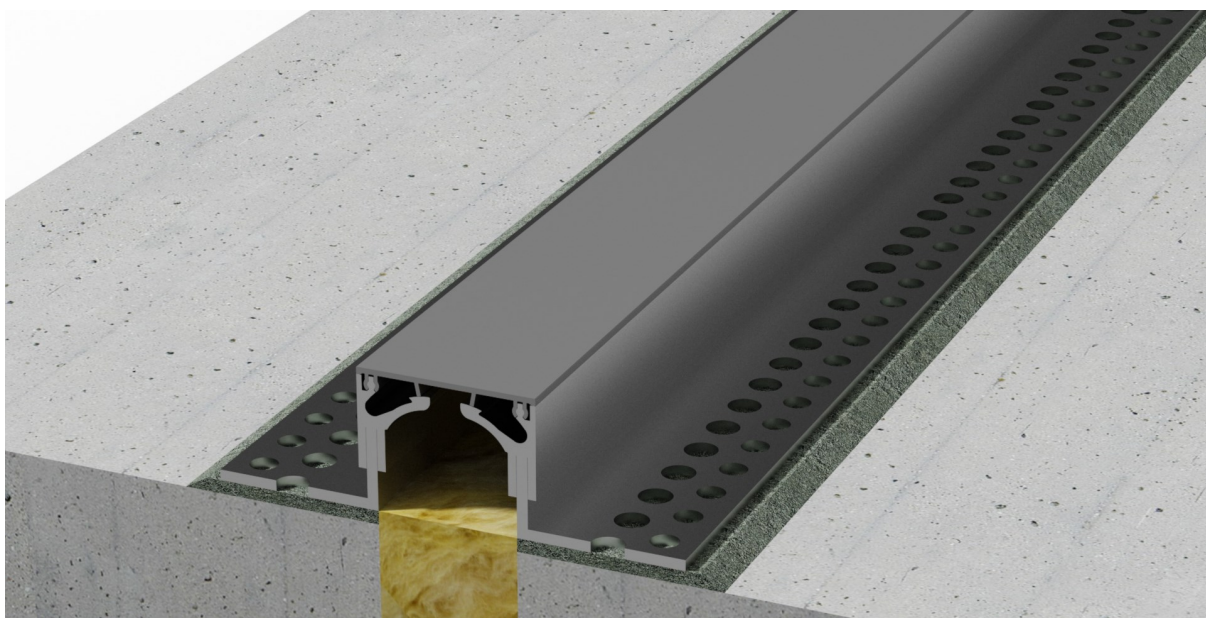
To compensate for unevenness in the unfinished concrete floor, a smooth coat must be applied on both sides of the joint. The width of the smooth coat must be at least the width of the section leg.

A high-strength and shrinkage-free PCC mortar, epoxy resin mortar or equivalent material must be used. The mortar must be selected depending on the local installation situation. Adhere to the manufacturer's processing instructions.



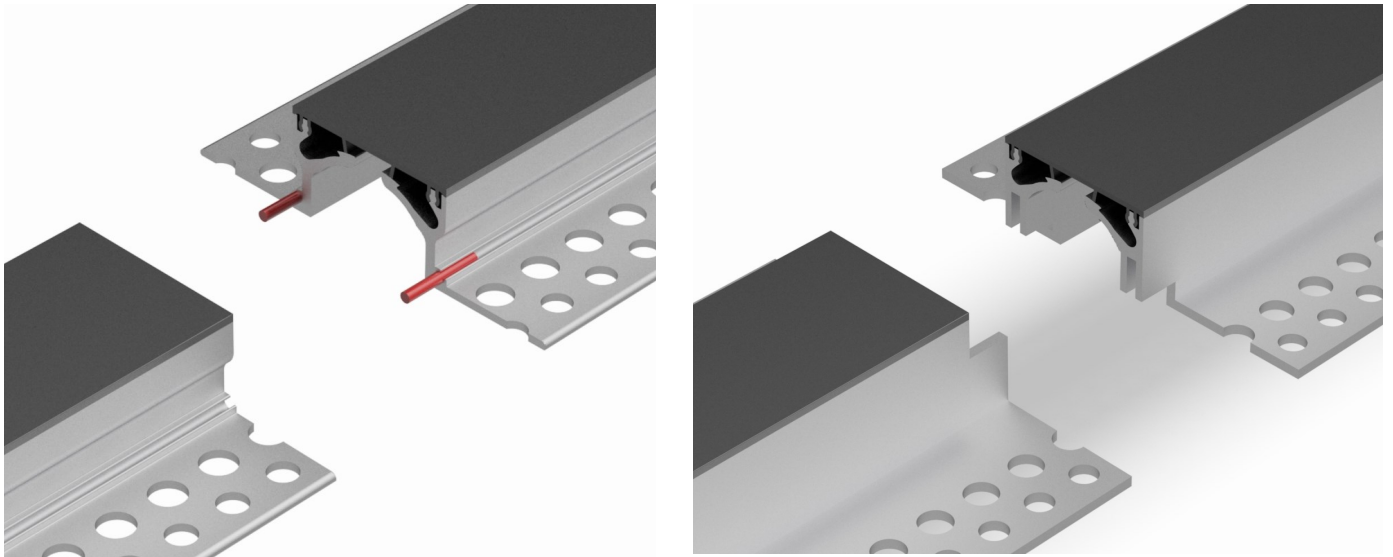
### 4. Setting the sections

If mouldings such as T-pieces or cross-pieces are present, the installation should start there. Press the sections into the fresh mortar bed at the correct height in the middle above the joint. **Please make sure that the fixing legs are free of cavities and fully lined. The fixing legs must not protrude into the joint.**



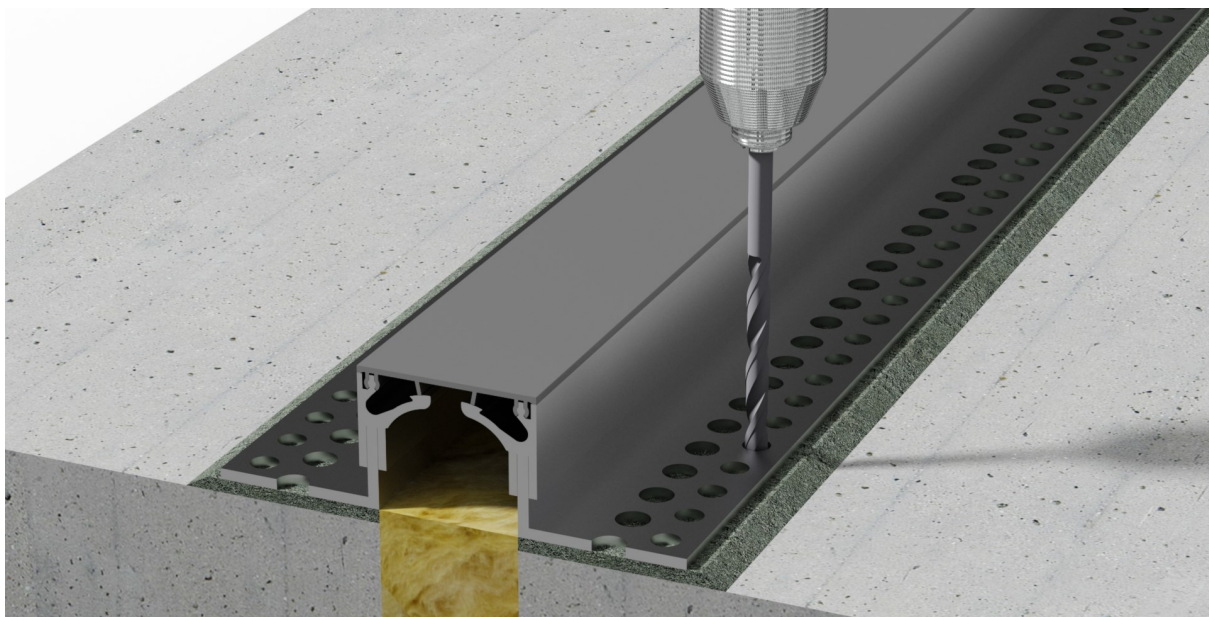
## 5. Connecting single lengths

The height and alignment of the individual lengths of the one-piece girder sections are connected with connecting pins, which are inserted into the pin channels provided for this purpose. In the case of multi-part support sections, the height and alignment of the individual lengths is ensured by staggered joints in the upper and lower parts.



## 6. Anchoring the sections

Immediately after the mortar has set, the fixing legs of the section are anchored to the side of the movement joint in the raw concrete ceiling without vibration. Use concrete screws MMS 7.5 or an equivalent for this purpose. The length of the anchor depends on the required clamping thickness (mortar layer + section leg thickness). If countersunk screws are used, the holes in the section legs must be countersunk accordingly. Anchoring is carried out at a distance of 300mm. Ensure that the impact screwdriver is applied vertically. The screw manufacturer's instructions must always be adhered to. The clamping thicknesses and installation depths of the anchor manufacturers must be adhered to under all circumstances.



## 7. Filling the recess / applying the covering

*In case of fastening in a recess:*

Fill the recess with suitable material.

The stress caused by the subsequent use must be taken into account here, e.g. stress caused by forklift trucks, abrasion, chemical stress, etc. The backfill height depends on the local conditions. The backfilling height is to be determined by the local construction management, taking into account the later covering.

*In case of fastening without recess:*

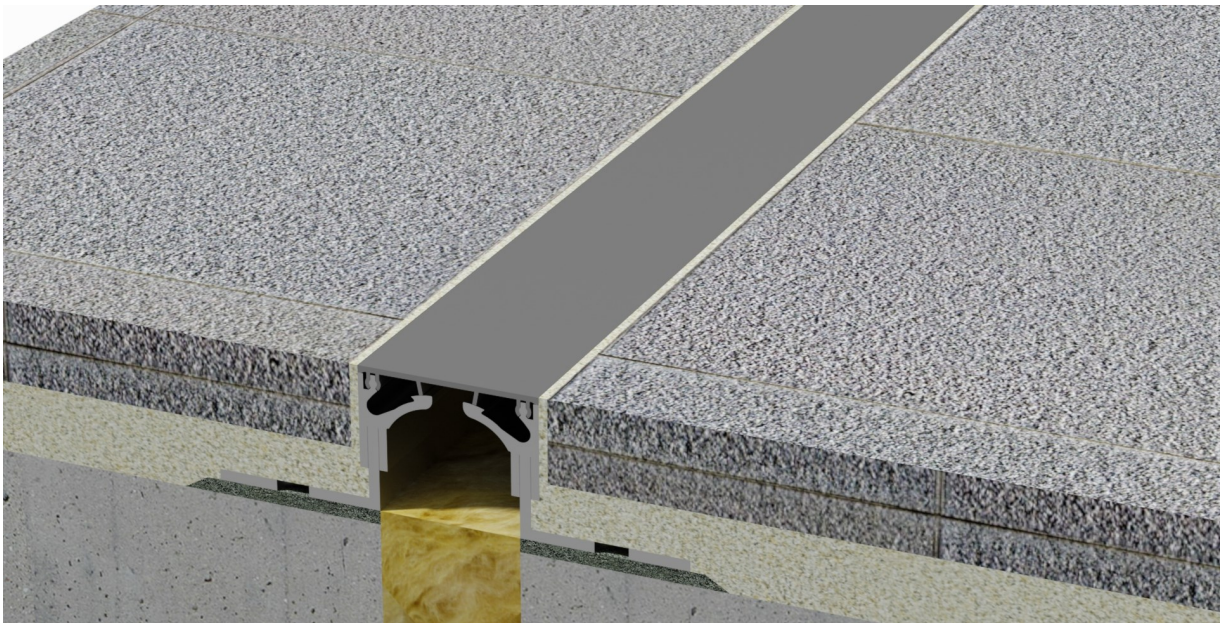
Working on the covering/subfloor

In any case it must be ensured that the upper edge of the adjacent covering is level with the upper edge of the section. **Under no circumstances may the upper edges of the section protrude.**

Unlike most other MIGUA joint systems, with this section construction the spacer remains on the section in this phase. This protects the inside of the sections from contamination.

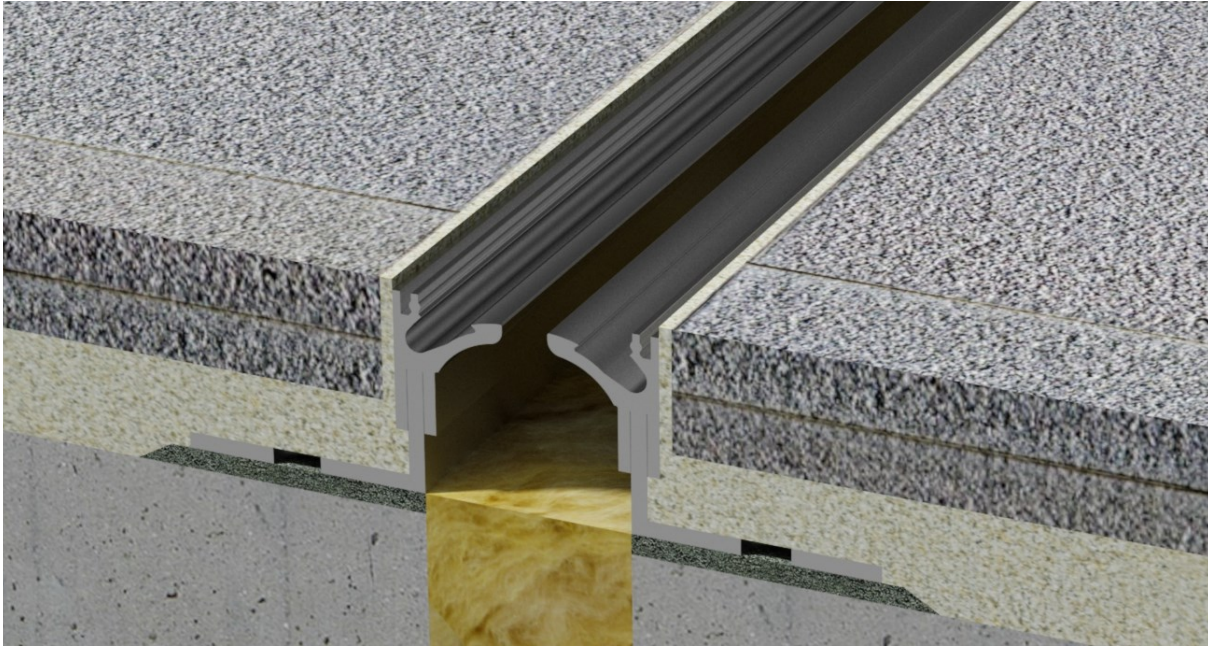
The upper edge of the spacer defines the upper edge of the finished joint cover. The adjacent floor covering must be worked on at this height.

If there is any joint movement at this stage, the spacer will pop out of the section without causing any damage.



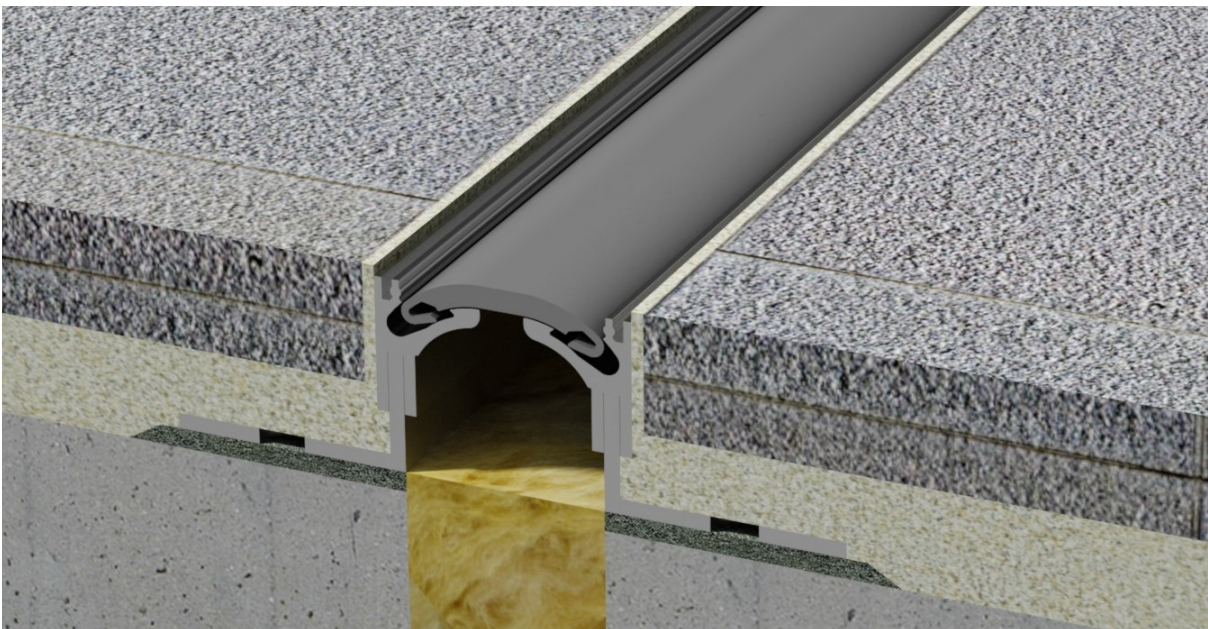
## 8. Removing the spacers

After the floor covering has been applied, the spacers can be removed. To do this, lever the spacers upwards at the joint and then peel them lengthwise out of the aluminium section.



## 9. Inserting the centre inlay

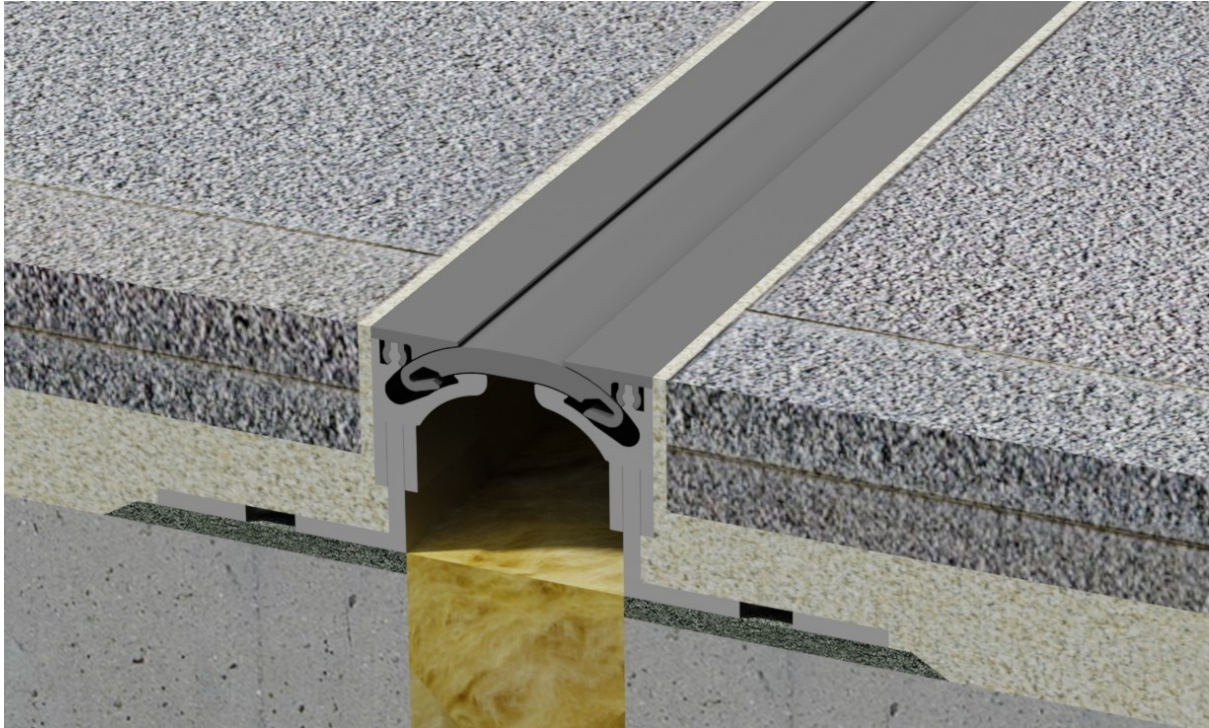
Insert the centre inlay into the aluminium section. The material of the centre inlay is weldable thermally. The joints of the sections may be welded if desired.



## 10. Putting on the clips

Place the clips on the aluminium sections and press them in lengthwise, piece by piece, with the ball of your hand until you feel the clip click into place.

Alternatively, you can also knock the clips in carefully with a square timber and a rubber mallet. Never hit the clips directly with the hammer, but always use a square timber as an intermediate layer to avoid damaging the clips and the adjacent covering.



**It is permissible to deviate from the described details of craftsmanship when carrying out the procedures if qualitatively equivalent results are achieved by other means.**