

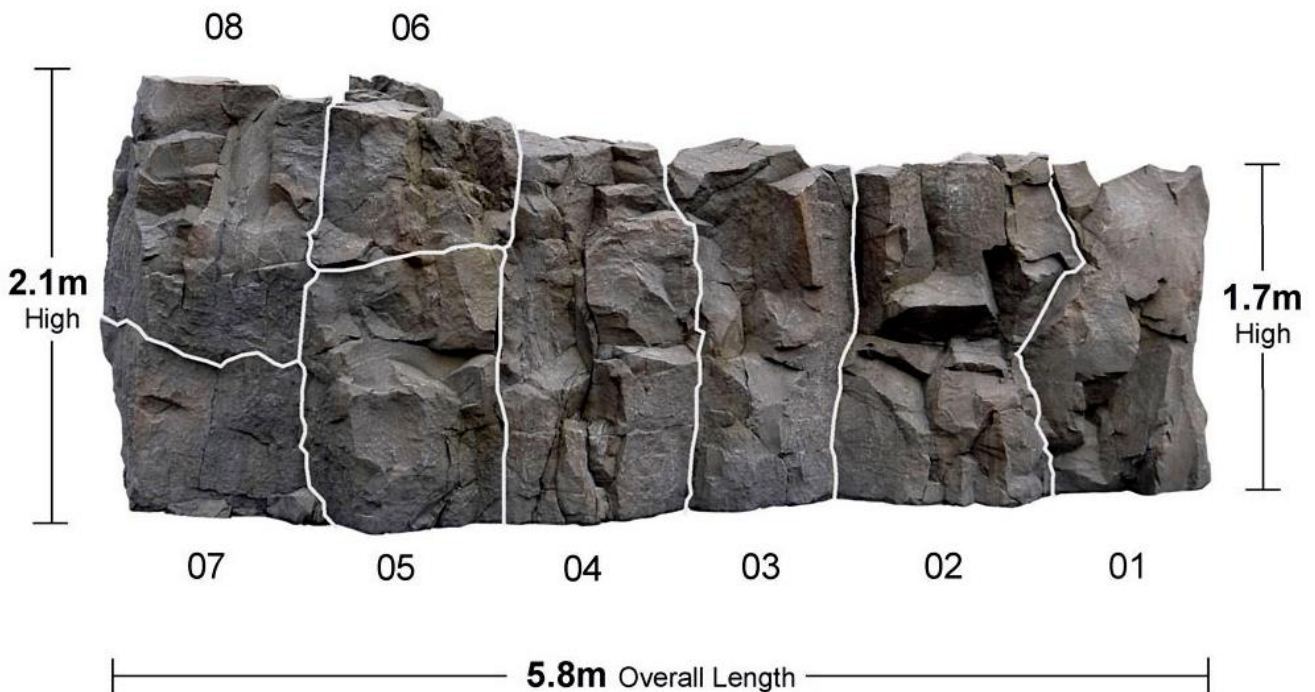
EZI-ROC[®]

CLIFF PANEL



EZI-ROC Cliff Panels can be fixed together to create an impressive cliff face.

The panels are also available individually. They can make a striking outdoor or indoor feature.



INSTALLING EZI-ROC CLIFF PANELS

GENERAL: EZI-ROC cliff is made up of eight individual panels that can be fitted together to form a cliff face 1.8-2 metres high and approx.6 metres long. The panels are made from fibre reinforced cement laminated with glass reinforced cement or polyester on the back. Acrylic paint is applied to the front face using techniques that enhance the detailed surface relief and texture. The product can be cut easily with a small diamond blade on an angle grinder or ground with concrete grinding disc.

1) FOOTPRINT TEMPLATE

There is footprint template for the panels. If you have a straight wall behind where the cliff is to be situated, move the straight edge of the footprint to the wall. This will position the panels at varying distances from the wall, with the closest point at about 200mm at the top, and give enough room to work behind the panels. Note there is a “correct side up” marked on the template. Scribe a line on the foundation along the footprint and then it can be removed.

2) SITUATING PANELS INSIDE A POND

It is best to have the panels completely inside the pond to catch water that might leak through the panels. To avoid losing too much height a single building block should be laid over the footprint line to raise the bottom of the panels above the floor of the pond.

Fill the blocks with concrete using one reinforcing rod and re-mark the footprint on the top of the blocks.

3) POSITION THE PANELS

Start with panel number one on the right. (they are numbered one to eight on the back top) The bottom edge of the panels should be hard down onto the block foundation. If they are not hard down they are leaning back too far and the next panel will not fit well. Ensure that the panels follow the footprint. Prop the panels temporarily with stays to the wall. It is normal for there to be gaps between the panels of 10-30mm. Set **ALL** the panels with temporary props in their correct position before stage 4 and 5.

4) FIXING PANELS TO BASE

Use strong plaster (Cement 1:sand 3) or more concrete to trowel along the front and back of the bottom of the panels as shown in the drawing.

5) FIXING THE JOINTS AT THE REAR

Fix the blue mesh in strips over the joints using a locally sourced polyester based filling compound that sets in quickly (e.g. builders bog), with a blob at intervals. This will hold the mesh in place while plastering.

Using the bags of polyplast, plaster over the mesh and onto the panel. Polyplast is very high in cement content so can be “bulked up” with up to 33% sand (fine silica sand is best). This, when set, will hold them rigidly in position. Be sure to apply enough pressure on the trowel to push the plaster through the mesh onto the back of the panels (rub on with hand to get good contact). Plaster about 10 mm over the mesh. Remove any plaster that has oozed through the joints on the front. Scratch away with a narrow trowel to allow room for the tinted filler on the front. Leave to set hard.

6) FILLING JOINTS ON THE FRONT FACE

The plastic bucket contains polyplast that has had the fibre removed and has been tinted with black oxide similar to the panel cement. Mix with water to a buttery consistency and trowel into the joint gaps at the front, and finish to endeavour to make the joint less visible. Sponge away with water any cement on the painted panels. Make cracks and fissures to continue the “natural relief” across the joint. Leave to dry and harden for a day or two. Cement film that shows on the painted panels when dry can be removed with very dilute hydrochloric acid, without damaging the paint. Touch up the joints with the touch up paint. This may be a slightly different colour than the panels so avoid spreading the paint onto the already painted panel. In time the colour difference will be hard to pick with water running over the cliff.

As long as the panels are fixed down well at the base with the plaster front and rear they should stand up by themselves once all the joining and jointing is done. This applies when installing a whole set. A pat set may require propping.

However it is a good idea to put a few support posts in at the rear (see dwg). This enables the panels to be climbed on to install piping and water troughs at the top. In any case common sense should prevail in all aspects of construction.

It is also a good idea to paint the blocks and cement below the painted panels surfaces with black pond paint.