100mm

Straightcurve® Rigid Garden Edging - 100mm

RL100WS WEATHERING STEEL | RL100GS GALVANISED STEEL

EDGE STYLE

FINISHES

- Galvanised Steel
- Weathering Steel

For creating straight or slightly curving lines

100mm

Product features

The details that make the difference

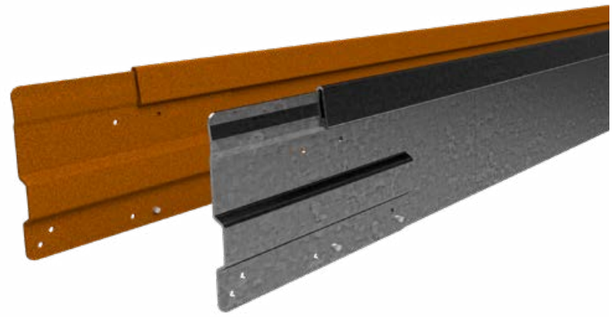
Product specifications

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Length (Installed)	2200mm
Top edge thickness	8mm
Steel plate thickness	1.6mm
Weight per length	4.0kg

BULK BUYING

Pack quantity	70
Bulk pack weight inc. pallet	300kg



SOLD AS SET INCLUDING

- 1 x Connector plate (pre-attached)
- 3 x Fixing pegs, 300mm long

ADDITIONAL ACCESSORIES

- 500mm Corner piece (250 + 250mm arms, bend to desired angle)
- Hard surface fixing bracket
- Heavy duty peg

100mm Rigid Installation Guide

Scan or click to watch install video

INSTALL GUIDE

REQUIRED FIXINGS

- 2 x Tek Screws (12G x 16mm) or
- 2 x pop rivets (4mm shaft)

RECOMMENDED TOOLS

- Ground leveling tools
- Rubber mallet
- Cordless drill and Tek screw bit
- Angle grinder (only required if modifying lengths or fashioning ends)

PREPARATIONS

Mark the intended line on the ground and measure what length of edge is needed. Making a trench to set the edge into may be necessary. This will dictate the amount of edge that finishes proud and visible for your buried edge. For a retrofit, where surrounding heights are set, trench relative to these. For a new garden where surrounding materials may be added, the edge is sometimes installed without a trench, and then materials are filled up to and around it. Either way, burying the edge more deeply adds strength and assists curve support. Consider the 150mm or 240mm edge if more visibility of edge face is desired.

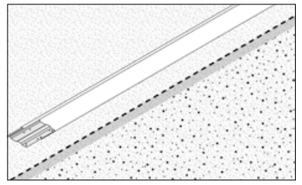
Note: This edge will allow slight curving. Corners can be made in situ or purchased as accessories.

DO...

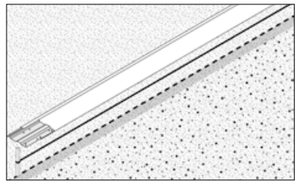
- Use for straight lines or very slight curves
- Consider the best edge orientation in terms of smooth face/top edge viewing
- Take care to position pegs exactly in line
- Use some Flex lengths if your design has some curved sections, they're compatible!

DON'T...

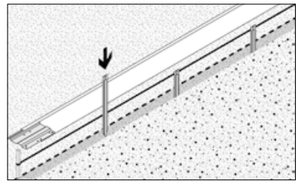
- Use for tight curving lines, instead use Flex edge
- Forcibly bend. This Rigid edge will shape gently for a slight curve only
- Accelerate rust with acids or salts, that's harmful to patina development



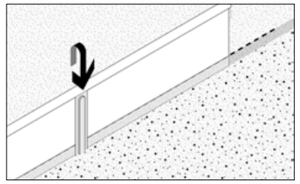
STEP 1 - Mark edge line on ground or by trenching and layout edge pieces.



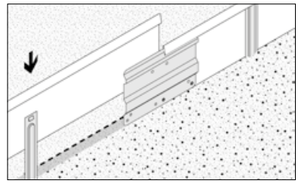
STEP 2 - Be sure trench depth is right and set string line, laser or other method to mark line.



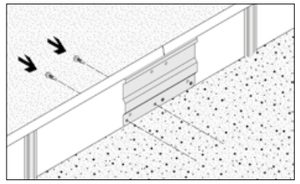
STEP 3 - Evenly space and hammer in pegs (three per length) directly along line to just above finishing height.



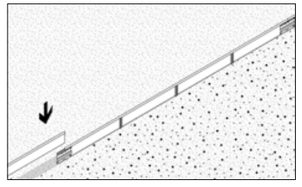
STEP 4 - Place first edge onto first three pegs (start at edge end without a connector plate).



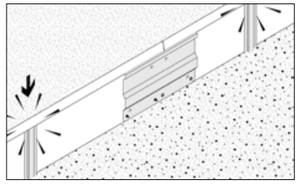
STEP 5 - Place next edge down onto pegs and connector plate of first edge for joining.



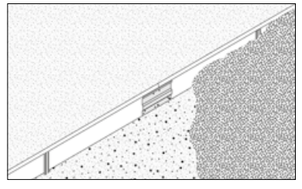
STEP 6 - Align guide holes for snug join, Secure with tek screws.



STEP 7 - Introduce further lengths, connecting them as you go along the install line.



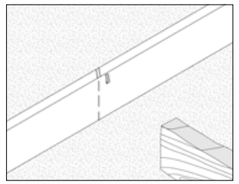
STEP 8 - Once all are in place, use rubber mallet to firmly strike edge so pegs lock in.



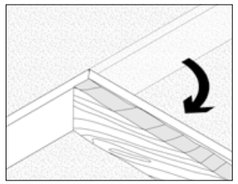
STEP 9 - Then backfill to finish, packing fill around the edge.

CORNERS

Standard corners are available for purchase, but you can choose to make your own. Making your own corners will likely mean less waste, as the corners are simply made where they are needed with no offcuts created.



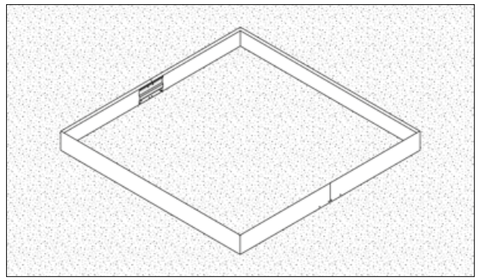
STEP 1 - Score a line down the back of the edge and create a sufficient opening (5-7mm) in the double folded lip at the top.



STEP 2 - Bend by hand. Placing a block of wood close to the fold improves the result.

GEOMETRIC SHAPES

You may look to create the likes of rectangles or squares such as for tree surrounds. To do so measure carefully and create the corners where needed. Alternatively purchase four corners for an exact 500mm square shape.

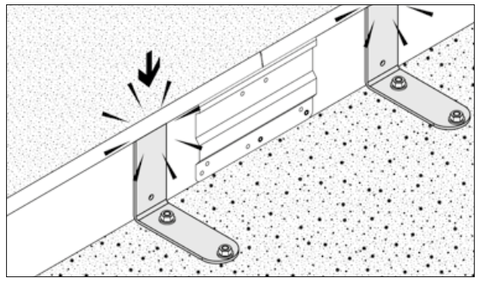


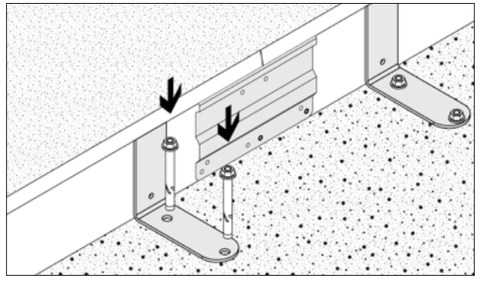
INSTALLING ON HARD SURFACES

Where ground conditions are too hard for standard pegs to penetrate, the heavy duty peg may be used instead. These are first driven into the ground (hammer the hip, not the top part) and then the edge is hammered onto them with a rubber mallet to firmly wedge the heavy duty peg in under the edge rim.

Alternatively the Hard Surface Fixing Bracket may be used. This also wedges firmly in under the edge rim when the edge is hammered onto it with a rubber mallet. This Hard Surface Fixing bracket can be secured through the holes in the foot with galvanised spikes in hard ground or with DynaBolts™ when fixing to concrete. The DynaBolts™ or Fixing spikes utilised do not come with the bracket so need to be acquired separately.

On impermeable surfaces such as concrete, use packers to elevate the edge slightly; allowing drainage away from edge.

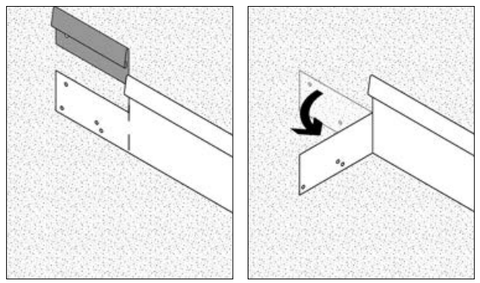




JOINING EDGE TO A SURFACE OR ROCK

A join tab can be made using an angle grinder. This involves cutting away the top lip portion and scoring a fragmented fold line for the remaining tab piece. The tab is then bent as required for fixing and screwing to the surface it joins.

If butting up to a rock, using a diamond tip blade to cut a slot in the rock itself allows the edge to sit into it snugly, or just use the rock to hide the edge end safely behind it.



COMPATIBILITY

The 150mm Rigid is compatible with the 150mm Flex, because the joining plates and edge profile are exactly the same. This means you can use both together on the same project!