Installation Manual

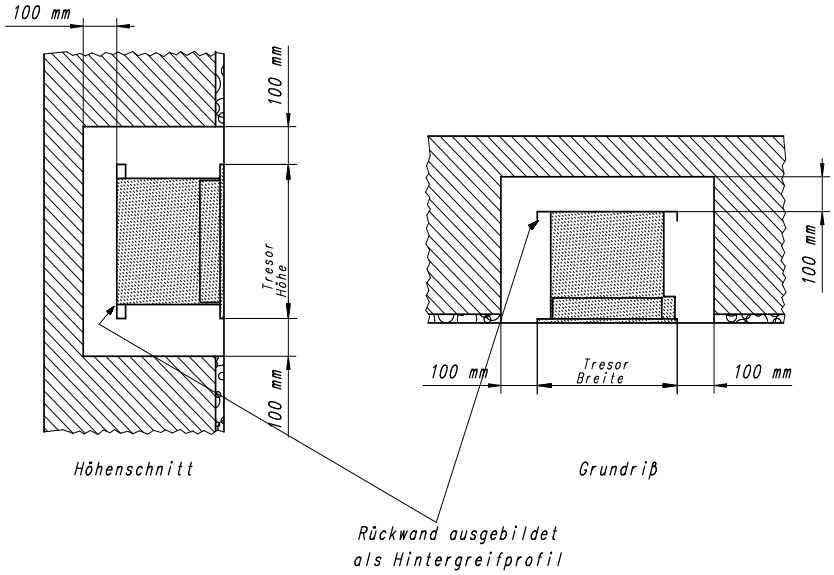
Wall Safes WEGA

Thank you for purchasing this product from SafeGear.
Please read this manual carefully before using the product.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR WALL SAFE SERIES WEGA

1. The Wega safe installation is easy to do with this manual and the basic technical knowledge. To ensure that the safe is not set upside down – the upper side is marked with ‘ TOP ’. The safe is heavy in front because of its heavy door. Please take special care when opening and inserting in the prepared wall opening.

2. The wall opening must be big enough to surround the vault on all sides with at least 100 mm of concrete. In addition, the vaults can also be installed e.g. under cellar stairs or wall projections. The existing structure must be sustainable (at least brickwork, which is usually the case), but no mud walls that allow an easy removal of the vault. Furthermore, make sure that the wall opening, in which the vault is going to be embedded, has no smooth walls. The concrete sheathing of the vault must provide a good connection with the masonry. In case of smooth walls in wall openings, you must make these larger at the back (chiseling), in order to ensure a good bond after concreting and make withdrawal of the vault impossible. If you want to prevent the ingress of moisture into the vault, please seal the vault on all sides from the outside at the metal butt joints (use suitable permanently elastic spray, such as silicone). Wall opening for vault:



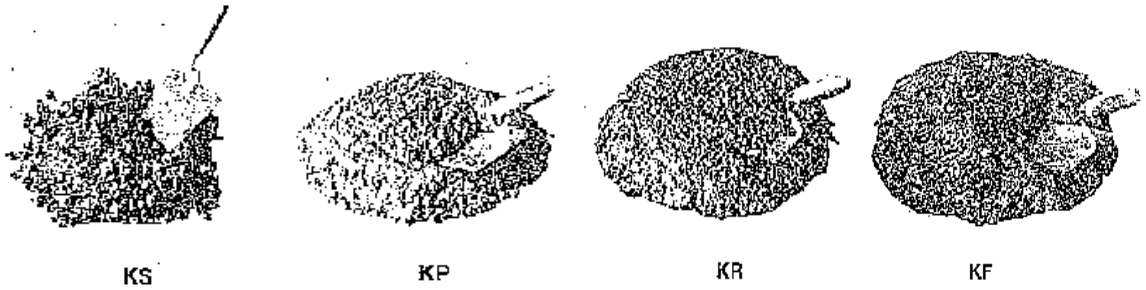
3. Moreover, the vault is inserted, aligned and well wedged. Please check with a spirit level. The door of the vault must not fall out our shut. To ensure that the walls of the vault can not bend inwards during concreting, a professional stiffening in the vault must be arranged. This especially applies to all wall safes with a height of more than 300 mm. Additionally, the bottom as well as right and left side between vault and masonry should be lagged well. During the walling process, the door slit should be protected circumferentially by means of adhesive tape against moisture ingress.

4. Now you can start with the actual concrete work. For a better **incorporation of your concrete mixture**, it is advisable to increase the upper wall opening or make it slightly inclined.

   Producing the right concrete mix:
   All you need is gravel in the grain size 0 – 32 mm, cement and water. 3 parts gravels 0 – 32 mm, 1 part cement and just enough water to get the right consistency.
   Conveniently, use a free-fall mixer to ensure consistent concrete quality.

Explanation of the right consistency: the consistency is a measure for the stiffness and thus the workability of the concrete. There are four consistency areas to differentiate. See also the Illustration of the consistency areas on poured concrete.

1, KS = stiff concrete 2, KP = plastic concrete 3, KR = soft concrete 4, KF = fluid concrete



For concreting your vault, we recommend the norm consistency KR – soft concrete. Concrete with this consistency is weakly flowing when poured. More compaction work is unnecessary, light shaking, or poking is generally functional.

5. Processing guideline: to avoid the formation of cavities, the concrete must be compacted by poking or pounding with a light hammer blow on the formwork. During the stamping and at least two days thereafter, the vault should be kept close. Afterwards, remove the formwork and compensate for minor imperfections with plaster or filler. Finally, open the vault door for airing.

6. We are not liable for consequential damage due to improper installation or condensation.