

PRODUCT CARD

Short name

ALU-150-175-L3-(25)

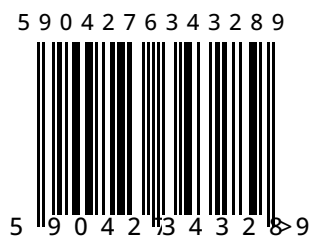
Full name

Adjustable pedestal ALU 150-175 mm for outdoor raised flooring with tiles with built in 3 mm gap spacers - non combustible class A1

BASE DATA

Product group	Alu
Application	• terrace tiles
Code	107.080111

EAN



TECHNICAL DATA

Minimum height	150 mm
Maximum height	175 mm
Regulation type	smooth
Total dimension - length	130 mm
Total dimension - width	130 mm
Total product dimensions - height	159 mm

Head diameter (top plate) Ø 120 mm (113 cm2)

Base diameter Ø 130 mm (132 cm2)

Weight ~0.48 kg

Wytrzymałość na obciążenia do 3000 kg (30kN)

Fire resistance A1

Temperature range od -20°C do 65°C

Color silver

Mandatory warranty Limited 10-year residential and commercial warranty

Country of origin Poland

Material name Galvanized steel, Aluminium pedestals, Stainless steel

Percentage of recycled material 0 %

Type of waste • non-hazardous waste - recyclable

Project type • exterior use

What finishing materials can be used

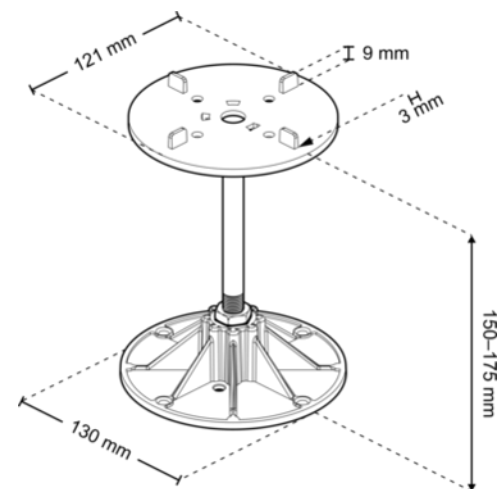
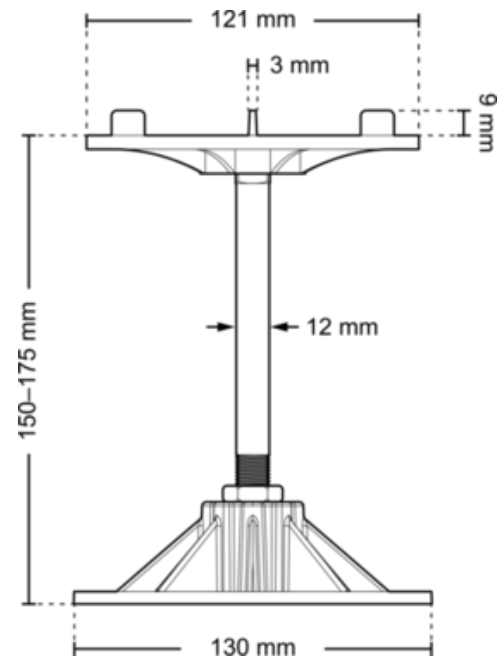
- concrete paver
- stone pavers
- ceramic tile

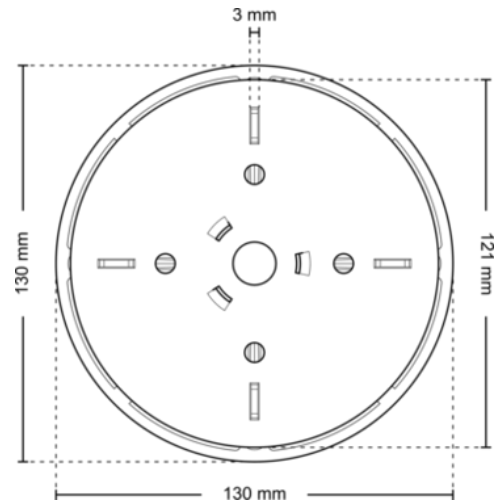
Consists of

Adjustable pedestal ALU 150-175 mm for outdoor raised flooring with tiles with built in 3 mm gap spacers - non combustible class A1

CERTIFICATES

Product certified by the Building Research Institute.
NATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT ITB-KOT-2022-2174





LOGISTICS INFORMATION

Package	Quantity Packaging Value	Package weight	Empty package weight	Palett	Number of packages on a pallet	Number of pieces on a pallet	Pallet weight	Empty pallet weight
BOX 500x300x200	25	12 kg	0.381 kg	WOODEN PALLET 120x100x220	80	2000	1000 kg	18 kg

Characteristic features

Key features of the ALU series

1. Built-in self-leveling head from 0 to 6%
2. Fire resistance class A1
3. Entirely made of metal
4. For use in projects with elevated fire safety requirements
5. Lightweight aluminum construction

Application

Application of raised deck terraces:

The raised deck terrace system finds wide application in modern residential, commercial, and public utility construction. This solution is intended for creating:

1. terraces, balconies, and loggias
2. usable roofs and green roofs
3. recreational areas around buildings
4. pedestrian walkways, decks, and squares
5. spaces above technical installations requiring easy service access.

The system enables quick installation without the use of mortars and adhesives, ensuring free water drainage and ventilation under the entire terrace surface. Thanks to adjustable pedestals and/or joist construction, it allows for leveling slopes and height differences in the substrate.

Raised deck terraces are a particularly recommended solution where the following are important:

1. durability and resistance to weather conditions

2. aesthetic appearance and even surface
3. easy access to the insulation layer and installations
4. possibility of quick modernization or surface replacement

Designed for constructing raised deck terraces with pavers or boards laid on joists. Particularly recommended in projects with elevated fire safety requirements where the use of non-combustible materials is necessary.

Advantages

Advantages of raised deck terraces:

1. Height and level adjustment – possibility of precise leveling of the surface without the need for screeds
2. Effective drainage – gaps in the terrace drain water to the space under the terrace
3. Easy maintenance – access to installations and substrate without dismantling the entire structure
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5. Thermal and acoustic insulation – the air layer under the pavers improves user comfort
6. Quick installation and dismantling – possibility of reusing elements when changing the arrangement
7. Durability – resistance to weather conditions and usage loads

Installation recommendations

A raised deck terrace does not require permanent anchoring to the substrate. Free water drainage and ventilation must be ensured under the entire surface of the terrace. The substrate must be level, stable, and load-bearing. A slope of at least 1.5–2% towards the drainage must be provided. In the case of higher loads, densify the support grid. Level the terrace height by adjusting the pedestals. At building expansion joints, maintain a gap and seal it with flexible elements. Pedestals cannot be stacked on top of each other - meaning the base of the upper pedestal cannot be placed on the top cap of the lower pedestal. The holes in the base are only for stacking pedestals during packaging.

Height adjustment is made by rotating the screw or the pedestal base. After adjustment, it is recommended to tighten the lock nut with a wrench. It is recommended to use non-combustible shims between the paver and the pedestal head to dampen any sounds that may occur while walking. A sound-dampening shim is required when laying ceramic pavers directly on the pedestal head.

Recommendations for a terrace with pavers: Before starting the installation, carefully analyze the technical documentation and other guidelines, including those related to the installation of floor pavers. Particular attention should be paid to the indicated support points for these pavers. Always follow the paver manufacturer's recommendations to ensure the suitability of the products for installation in a ventilated system and to determine the number of support pads/pedestals per 1 m². Qualification of "SELF-SUPPORTING" type pavers in classes T7 and T11 according to the EN 1339:2004-02 standard is recommended. Set the pedestals according to the paver dimensions – typically every 40–60 cm, at the corners - according to the paver manufacturer's recommendations. Lay the pavers starting from a corner, resting them on four pedestals. Maintain 3 mm expansion joints between pavers. Along the wall, cut 2 spacers from the head. Check the level and stability of each paver, correct the pedestal settings. The terrace should have a perimeter edge restraint around its surface to prevent the pavers from spreading apart. If it is not possible to install a perimeter edge, secure the last row of pedestals and pavers against shifting using anchors or adhesive. To prevent the pavers from moving on the pedestals, the laid pavers must be perfectly flat, of uniform thickness, and the underside surface in contact with the pedestal head must be even and smooth.

Tools

- Measure - Spirit level - String line or cross line laser - Pencil or construction marker - Mason's rule - Rubber mallet - Work gloves - Safety glasses - Hearing protection - Dust mask - Metal saw blade or jigsaw with metal cutting blade for trimming elements

- M12 wrench for tightening the lock nut

Recommendations for use

The raised deck terrace is intended for use in accordance with its purpose – as a recreational surface. Do not point-load the pavers (e.g., by placing very heavy objects on a small area). Avoid mechanical impacts that could damage the pavers or the support structure. The terrace surface should be regularly swept, and leaves, sand, and debris that may accumulate in the joints should be removed. At least once a year, check the stability of the pavers and pedestals. After winter or heavy rainfall, check the drainage system for blockages. If looseness or damage is found – perform adjustment or replacement of the elements. If access to the space under the pavers is required (e.g., for installations, drains), they should be carefully lifted using appropriate lifters or lifting tools. If access to the space under the pavers is required (e.g., for installations, drains), they should be carefully lifted using appropriate lifters or lifting tools. In the case of a slippery surface, use anti-slip mats or additional protective coatings, e.g., around the pool.

Information regarding aesthetic issues related to the appearance of patina and deposits resembling salt efflorescence on ALU aluminium brackets. This phenomenon is a natural physicochemical process which does not affect the technical specifications or the product's declared load-bearing capacity of up to 3,000 kg. White deposits or stains appearing on the surface are the result of aluminium oxidation, i.e. passivation. This is a natural protective mechanism of the metal, not a sign of deteriorating quality or accelerated ageing. As a result of exposure to moisture and oxygen – particularly in urban environments with elevated concentrations of CO₂ and sulphur compounds – aluminium forms a hard layer of aluminium oxide. This layer

prevents deeper corrosion and protects the structural integrity of the bracket. Key technical information: Structural integrity: The change is purely superficial and aesthetic. It does not affect the product's overall service life or its Class A1 fire resistance. There is no pitting corrosion. Environmental factors: Pollutants present in urban air (e.g. chlorides) may cause salt-like crystallisation. This is a typical phenomenon for aluminium products used outdoors in locations where the surface is not regularly washed by rainfall. Surface stabilisation: The oxidation process is most active in the 12 to 18 months following installation. After this period, the surface appearance stabilises, becoming matt grey and more uniform. Maintenance and cleaning: If deposits have formed prior to installation (e.g. due to moisture in the packaging), they can be removed mechanically using a soft nylon brush and water. However, it should be noted that the oxide layer will naturally regenerate over time, providing the metal with lasting protection. In a ventilated decking system, the brackets remain hidden beneath the decking surface; consequently, the natural patina does not affect the final visual appearance of the project.