INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLING UNDERFLOOR SAFES IN CONCRETE AND WOODEN FLOORS & GUARANTEE REGISTRATION

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

INTRODUCTION
To ensure their high security attributes, Underfloor Safes require a High Grade Concrete Encasement containing suitable reinforcement.

LOCATION
The installation should be undertaken by a qualified installer whose survey would determine a convenient ground floor site free from any electrical wiring, water or gas pipes, etc., and where the use of attacking tools would be restricted.

INSURANCE
If the safe is for insurance requirements your insurance company should be made aware of your intention prior to installation.

WHEN THE INSTALLATION IS COMPLETE NO PORTION OF THE NECK OR DEPOSIT TUBE MUST PROTRUDE ABOVE FLOOR LEVEL.

SAFE PREPARATION
1. Remove door from safe to a place away from site to avoid any form of contamination.
2. To prevent dust or concrete from entering during installation fill the inside of the safe and neck with crumpled newspaper.
3. For round door models ensure that the A.B.S neck is fully engaged in the steel collar. Where two necks are used see that they are correctly located. Single or double A.B.S necks may be glued to avoid subsequent dislodgement.
4. Apply sealant around neck-to-collar joint.
   Replace lid

REINFORCEMENT
Steel reinforcement must be used. A suitable type is Weldmesh Ref. No.26: 2" x 2" (50 mm x 50mm) x 6 S.W.G. Round door safes require a vertical layer approximately 9" (225mm) diameter by 3" (75mm) high formed to fit around the A.B.S neck. A 30" x 30" (762 mm x 762mm) piece is notched at the corners and the edges are bent downward leaving a horizontal layer approximately 22" x 22" (560 mm x 560mm). A hole is cut into the mesh to accommodate the neck and to allow positioning in the concrete 2" (50mm) below floor level. Additional steel reinforcement may be added to increase concrete protection at sides of safe if required. Reinforcement is arranged similarly for square door safes with both vertical and horizontal layers.

SITE PREPARATION
1. Remove any floor covering and expose concrete floor.
2. Mark an area on the floor to allow not less than 6" (150mm) of concrete round the sides of the safe.
3. Cut through the concrete and excavate to a depth of 3" (75mm) more than the total depth of the safe.
4. Angle the sides of the hole outwards by 2" in order that the concrete is dovetailed into the floor.
5. For installation in a wooden floor it will be necessary to confine the concrete to the dimensions given with the use of shuttering.

CONCRETE PREPARATION AND DAMP-PROOFING
Use only good quality sand, aggregate and cement.
Recommended Specification:
PARTS BY WEIGHT

Coarse Graded Aggregate ¾" MAX	3
Fine Graded Aggregate 3/16" MAX	1 ½
Ordinary Portland Cement	1
Water	Not to exceed 24.4 litres for every 50 kgs of Cement

All materials to conform to the appropriate Bristish Standard Specification.
A suitable dry mix preparation is Marley Mix 3-1 ½ - 1 B.S 5838 Part 1
DO NOT CONCRETE UNLESS THE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 3ºc MIN.

Materials must be frost free and in cold conditions use water heated to 10ºC. Accelerating or other admixtures containing calcium chloride must not be used as these are highly corrosive. The addition of a waterproofing agent, however, may be necessary. Where site excavation reveals extreme damp presence, the hole should be lined with a heavy gauge polythene sheeting.

Thoroughly dry mix all materials and then add a minimum of water to allow the concrete to be compacted. Do not add too much water as this will reduce the strength of the construction. The amount of water shown in the column above produces a 2" (50 mm) slump which should not be exceeded.

SAFE INSTALLATION
1. Cover the base of the hole with 4" (100 mm) of the concrete mix.
2. Lift safe by top plate (avoid dislodging round type neck), place in centre of hole and work down into the concrete bed until the lid is at the correct level with surrounding floor.
3. Use a spirit level to span the hole to check the safe is level.
4. The concrete is added in layers of 4" (100mm): each layer worked well into the previous layer with a tamping tool. A section of timber, or similar, about 39" (1m) long, with a ramming face approximately 1" (25mm) square is ideal for the purpose. Work methodically over entire surface and ensure full compaction of concrete. Take care not to disturb the safe or dislodge the neck through-out installation.
5. The steel reinforcement is introduced into the concrete at the appropriate stage.
6. When the hole is filled with the concrete mix to within ½ " (12mm) of the surface, take the safe door from bag and after removing lid, insert door into safe to ensure that misalignment has not occurred. **ANY NECESSARY ADJUSTMENT WOULD NEED TO BE MADE NOW BEFORE CONCRETE IS SET.**
7. Screed last ½" (12mm) with a mixture of sand and cement to bring to a smooth finish.
   THE SAFE MUST NOT BE USED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER INSTALLATION.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE
The subsequent application of a lino paint by the owner/user will act as a surface stabiliser and help to control grit. Ensure that any floor washing activity etc. does not result in water entering the safe. Keep safe door and locating collar dry, clean and lightly oiled. Dirt and grit etc. can be damaging to the locking mechanism. To ensure that the safe remains in good working order always close the escutcheon and see that the lid is replaced properly after use. The use of silica gel is recommended where condensation is a problem or where the safe remains locked for any extended period of time.

GUARANTEE REGISTRATION

Please submit your guarantee registration by visiting our website www.phoenixsafe.com and clicking on guarantee registration.

For further assistance or information please contact us on 0151 944 6444.
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