DIRECTIONS FOR USERS

V21 Bosch Beton Verkoopmaatschappij B.V.

CONTENTS

By choosing the products of Bosch Beton Verkoopmaatschappij B.V. (trade register no. 09069727 also trading under the name of Bosch Beton), you have opted for investment over the long term. For the best use of Bosch Beton products and retaining your factory warranty for breakage, it is important that you pay attention to the following directions for users.

1. SUBSTRATE

Peat, clay and sand are the most common substrate types. Each soil type has its own load-bearing capacity. The substrate should be structured in such a way that subsidence behaviour is uniform. In this regard, the groundwater level should be fully taken into account. Assessment of the substrate is entirely the responsibility of the user. For this reason, we recommend that you have the substrate assessed beforehand by an expert geotechnical practice. Note: in the case of a soft substrate (for example peat or clay) with inadequate load-bearing capacity, additional measures may be needed to prevent subsidence of the retaining walls and/or the surface.

2. EARTHWORKS

Points to look out for when assessing the substrate:
- at a depth of >1 metre below ground level, the degree of compaction measured (Proctor value) must be at least 93%, with a good average of 98%;
- at a depth of <1 metre below ground level, the degree of compaction measured (Proctor value) must be at least 95%, with a good average of 100%.

The bedding constant must be at least 0.03 N/mm^3 =30,000 kN/m^3 as standard. This is fairly simple to measure with a handheld cone penetration tester. If there are non-standard loads on or applications for the retaining walls, then the basic assumptions in the structural calculations supplied must be used as the starting point for the soil improvement. If the substrate does not meet these requirements, soil improvement will be necessary to ensure that these requirements can in fact be met.
Once the earth layer has been removed, a start can be made on the substructure. The dimensions of the substructure to be laid must be generous (+1 metre extra in length and width).
It is recommended to lay down geotextile on the existing soil layer before the rubble layer is applied. If the substructure is laid using rubble, it should be built up in layers (minimum 20 cm thick per layer) compacted and power tamped.
Only once the substructure has been laid and meets the requirements, may laying of the upper, or levelling, layer begin with sand, fine grit or mortar.
The laying of the substructure and the upper layer are entirely the responsibility of the client. Here too, we recommend that you have this work done by a recognised earthmoving company. For this you could provide your earthmoving company with the 'roadmap for supply' that is enclosed as a simplified guide. Depending on the products to be installed, the following must be considered here.
When laying a substructure and the upper/levelling layer, the weather conditions must be considered at all times. A sand bed that is too wet is not sufficiently load-bearing. The same applies to a rubble layer that is too dry or too wet. The moisture content should lie between 8% and 15%, measured according to the Proctor test. All the materials listed for soil improvement, such as rubble, sand, fine grit and mortar must meet the current (national) standards and be certified where necessary.

2.1 Preparing the substrate for retaining walls and floor slabs

A thin layer of levelling sand or fine grit (minimum 5 cm) must be applied to the load-bearing substrate at the point where the retaining walls and/or floor slabs are to be placed. Where the work can be carried out directly onto the substrate, an extra layer of 10 cm minimum of crusher sand can be applied.
This levelling layer must be thoroughly compacted and finally finished perfectly smooth with a laser to a flatness tolerance of ± 1 mm per metre. Take care at all times here that the levelling layer is laid cleanly at right angles and sufficiently generously (+1 metre extra in length and width). The levelling layer must provide complete and even support to the retaining walls and/or floor slabs. When laying out the site, you should also take into account that a minimum joint width of 5 mm must be present between the slabs to absorb movement. The join to existing paving must always be a little higher when laying (± 2 cm) to account for any settling and possible subsidence. Ask your earthmoving company about this.
Note! When installing retaining walls for storage silos, the levelling layer must be laid at a minimum slope of 1% (1 cm per metre) to ensure rapid dewatering in the event of rain and good drainage of any liquids and/or leachate.
As well as the stipulated slope, the sand bed or rubble layer must also be laid high enough with respect to the surroundings, so that excess precipitation can flow off freely.
Note! When placing retaining walls in combination with (Stelcon) floor slabs, lay the floor slabs first. Then cover them with road plates, so that the mobile crane can drive over them and can extend outriggers for placing the walls without damaging the (Stelcon) floor slabs.

2.2 Preparing the substrate for retaining walls in combination with asphalt

If asphalt is to be laid in combination with retaining walls, a minimum 5 cm layer of levelling sand must be laid on the compacted rubble layer at the location of the retaining walls, as described above.
Only when asphalting over the foot of the retaining walls, the rubble bed must be finished up to the top of the retaining wall foot, following placement of the retaining walls. When asphalting between the feet of the retaining walls, the upper layer of asphalt must be laid at the same level as the top of the foot of the retaining wall. This is to ensure good flow-off of any liquids. Following asphalting, an expansion joint should be installed between the transition between the asphalt and the retaining wall to absorb movement. This joint must then be sealed liquid-tight using a suitable and permissible material. Discuss this with your asphalt company. Note! The minimum width for asphalting between two rows of retaining wall is 3.5 metres.
We refer you to your asphalt company for laying directions, the correct asphalt composition, as well as the thickness and layer structure for applying the asphalt. We recommend that you work only with certified asphalt companies which will be able to provide you with information regarding the current (national) standards and requirements, and guarantee you the correct application.
Bosch Beton recommends the use of Low Temperature Asphalt (LTA) for environmental and sustainability reasons. LTA results in at least 50% reduction in CO2 emissions and can be driven over sooner than standard asphalt. In addition, LTA reduces temperature stresses in the concrete when asphalt is laid over the foot of the concrete retaining walls. With temperature stresses that are too great, concrete may become deformed, resulting in

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cracking.
Warning!
A sound substrate serves as a foundation for the retaining walls. If the soil improvement (the substructure) and the levelling layer have not been laid in accordance with the directions, movement, subsidence, tilting and/or cracks in the retaining walls and cracks in the slabs may result. With use of the wrong asphalt, poor asphalt compaction or faulty expansion joints and/or faulty concrete/concrete slabs in a storage system (silage clamp), undesirable liquids may leak to the subsoil. Bosch Beton is not responsible for any damage that arises or has arisen as a result.

3. TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

Three days after the date of production the retaining walls have hardened to at least two thirds and can be transported. Full final strength is attained after 28 days. Unless otherwise agreed, Bosch Beton supplies the retaining walls "ex works" from our Barneveld factory. If required, the retaining walls can also be unloaded on site. The method of any non-standard deliveries must be discussed beforehand and stipulated in the confirmation of order. In the event of agreements on down payments, the down payments must be completed in accordance with the agreements before delivery can be made. Bosch Beton retains the right to refuse delivery if the down payment has not been received before the agreed delivery date and written proof of this has not been submitted.
If the delivery date is unknown on confirmation of order, the order can be placed on call. This can be up to a maximum of three months after the date of confirmation of order, unless otherwise agreed. Note! The final delivery/collection date must be confirmed to our Planning department at the latest 10 working days before delivery. Delivery can be postponed on request in writing up to 10 days before the agreed delivery date. If the purchaser does not do so in time, the supplier may charge the purchaser for storage costs and any other demonstrable damage or reasonable costs. Products not collected or not collected in time will after 28 days be stored at the cost and risk of the purchaser at a reasonable price. If the order is cancelled, cancellation costs of 15% will be charged.

3.1 Customised work
For customised work and large projects, specific delivery schedules (per phase) and/or partial orders are agreed in consultation. In addition, an agreement in writing must be provided separately by the customer for both the drawings for the customised work and the calculations. Bosch Beton retains the right to halt production or to refuse delivery if no agreement in writing has been provided for the drawings for the customised work or the calculations. For this also see our general conditions of supply.
3.2 Ex works
Products can be collected between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm on working days (Monday to Friday) with the exception of holidays. We will invoice the customer for any loading charges by the hour. When loading, the customer or their transport company shall observe the loading instructions. These instructions are available from our reception. The customer and/or their transporter is personally responsible for securing the load, for the load weight and for safe transport equipment.
3.3 Delivered and unloaded carriage paid
With carriage paid delivery, the site must be readily accessible along existing paved roads to a heavy 6-axle tractor-trailer combination with rear-axle steering to a maximum total weight of 50 tons and a maximum axle load of 12 tons per axle. This is to ensure safe unloading and placement of our products where required.
The trailers come equipped with a crane for independent unloading, unless otherwise agreed. If the site is inaccessible, this must be clearly indicated to our Planning department by the customer ahead of time. Any additional costs arising from this will be charged to the customer.
With unloading on its own, it must be possible to unload the retaining walls unstacked on a level and stable surface. With unloading slabs, three support points (concrete tiles or clinker bricks of equal thickness) must be placed on the level and stable surface, as the first slab must be clear of the surface. With each slab, three support points must in each case be placed perpendicularly above the support points of the slab below before the next slab can be stacked. The maximum stacking height is 150 cm. Any damage arising from unloading/stacking or long-term storage of the retaining walls/slabs on site are at the customer's responsibility and expense.

4. UNLOADING AND PLACEMENT

Unloading (placing the retaining wall or laying the slabs) can be done in three ways: straight from the truck, by the customer itself or by a contracted third party (telescopic crane). The customer remains personally responsible at all times for measuring up and laying out the line along which placement will occur. What is important is that this line is stretched at a maximum 10 cm above the ground and 2 cm from the foot of the retaining wall/floor slab. The line must be stretched along the side of the placement, so that it remains visible during placement for the placement driver/third party.

4.1 Placement from a mobile crane
Unloading the retaining walls directly from the mobile crane for placement at the points indicated by the customer can only be done if the site is accessible via a paved route (rubble track or road plates) with a heavy 6-axle tractor-trailer combination with rear-axle steering to a maximum total weight of 50 tons and a maximum axle load of 12 tons per axle. This is to ensure safe unloading and placement of our products. There must be sufficient room for extending the mobile crane's outriggers, and the retaining walls should not have to be placed below ground level.
Placement is carried out as standard by our regular haulage company employing drivers experienced in placement who are in possession of a valid VCA (HSE) and hoisting certificate. The trucks are fitted with special cranes and rotators for placing/laying the retaining walls/slabs. One hour placement time per truck load is included as standard in the transport and unloading and/or placement costs. Bosch Beton will pass on charges for unexpected placement time longer than one hour to the customer on a pro rata basis.
Note! With unloading and placement, at least one qualified person must be on hand to provide assistance free of charge to the placement driver. This assistance is at the purchaser's expense and risk.
Note! Correct placement directly from the truck can only take place if the preparations described in points 2 and 3 have been carried out correctly and the placement line has been stretched.
4.2 Exceptions with placement from the truck
Any damage that has occurred to the retaining walls through placement and allocation are to be notified to the placement driver. This must be reported immediately on delivery by phone and noted on the delivery note, so that Bosch Beton has the opportunity to offer a suitable solution with the haulage company. See Point 4.5 Acceptance.
Note! Should the placement driver decide after visual inspection on arrival on the basis of his experience that the preparation has not been carried out in accordance with the directions, the placement driver reserves the right to halt the placement. He will then take photos and first consult with Bosch Beton and the customer on how to proceed. Only after permission from both parties will the driver proceed to placement. Any additional costs ensuing from this will be charged to the customer.
Note! When placing retaining walls in combination with floor slabs, the floor slabs are laid first. They must then be covered with road plates, so that the mobile crane can drive over them and can extend outriggers for placing the walls without damaging the floor slabs.

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4.3 In the case of placement by the customer
If the site cannot be accessed by the truck, or the customer for other reasons wishes to carry out the placement themselves, this must be clearly indicated in the order.
Note! The retaining walls are not provided with hoist fittings as standard.
A suitable clamp can be hired for placement. See Point 5 Clamp Rental.
If damage occurs during placement by the customer, then this is at the customer's responsibility and expense. The customer must also personally take care of safety and suitable placement equipment.
4.4 Placement by contracted third parties/placement assistance
For specific retaining walls and/or special construction projects, a third party specialised in the work can be contracted for the placement if required. Bosch Beton is able to suggest partners or assistance to you for this on request. The work to be performed by this party can be discussed beforehand and stipulated in the confirmation of order.
If Bosch Beton provides placement assistance on delivery, this refers solely to assistance in the placement of our retaining walls on the prepared substructure. This assistance should be provided by qualified personnel and is at the expense and risk of the purchaser/foreman responsible on site. The assistance shall adhere to the current building regulations.
4.5 Acceptance & deficiencies
By acceptance is understood only the acceptance of the Bosch Beton products delivered. Following a check of the products delivered and any placement of the products, an authorised person should be present on site who is responsible for checking to sign the (digital) delivery note of the placement driver. Any remarks, faulty delivery or damage/deficiencies related to our products/delivery must be noted on the delivery note in writing and be recorded visibly on photos. Notification in writing of this must also be made within 24 hours of delivery, so that Bosch Beton has the opportunity to offer a suitable timely solution with the haulage company. The placement driver must be given the opportunity to take a number of digital images of the work. These images will be appended to the order. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, Bosch Beton reserves the right to make use of these images for wider commercial purposes. For more detailed instruction regarding the obligations of the purchaser to report deficiencies, the supplier refers to the general conditions of supply.

5. CLAMP RENTAL

As the retaining walls are not provided as standard with hoist fittings, you can rent a suitable mechanical or hydraulic clamp from Bosch Beton, depending on the type and weight of the retaining wall that you wish to place. This clamp can simply be attached to a (telescopic) crane or shovel. Clamp rental is free of charge for the first two full working days with the purchase of retaining walls; after that clamp rental is charged pro rata. The rental charges are exclusive of return costs. Please make arrangements beforehand if you wish to rent a clamp. We will confirm this in the order. Find out about the conditions and the separate directions for the rental and use of a clamp from our Sales and Logistics department.
Warning
Note! Ensure that the person operating the clamp is in possession of a valid hoisting certificate.
Note! Different maximum lifting weights apply for each clamp type. Before putting the clamp to use, always check the weight of the retaining wall to be placed in combination with the maximum lifting weight of the clamp and the maximum lifting weight of the vehicle that the clamp will be suspended from. The weights of the retaining walls are stated on the retaining wall stickers. The maximum lifting weights of the clamps are stated on the clamp stickers. The maximum lifting weight of the clamp must never be exceeded!!
If you use a clamp, always first read the clamp directions before use and follow the instructions contained in the directions.
Note! During damp or freezing weather, the retaining wall may slip from the clamp; so avoid placement under these conditions!
If damage occurs to the retaining walls/slabs/the clamp during placement by the customer while using a clamp, then this is at the customer's responsibility and expense.

6. WORK FOLLOWING PLACEMENT

Following placement of the retaining walls and/or the floor slabs, the following work may have to be performed. With a liquid-resistant or liquid-tight application for the retaining walls, as in a silage clamp, it is advisable to seal the seams off first, as stated under Point 7, before proceeding to earth backfilling. The execution of this work is at the customer's responsibility and is not included in Bosch Beton's work.
6.1 Backfilling around the retaining walls
Depending on the application and type of retaining wall, there may be a stipulation that a soil embankment, concrete or paving will have to be installed against the retaining wall. The application and the method of installation differ according to the retaining wall type and may be found on the technical drawings supplied for shape and application, or respectively the (customised) calculations for your retaining walls. When installing a soil embankment or slope, it is important to ensure that this is done in a controlled way and that the levelling layer at the bottom of the retaining wall cannot under any circumstances be flushed out. You can prevent this by laying pavement/paving/topsoil up to at least the top of the foot (heel) of the retaining walls. In the case of topsoil, this must subsequently be sown.
6.2 Filling a U retaining wall
The inside of a U retaining wall must be filled with rubble and/or drainage sand in combination with a drain. The inside of the U wall has been designed as a path for walking and may not be compacted mechanically or subjected to (vibrating/rolling) machinery. The addition of (rain)water provides for natural settling with the correct level of compaction. If you would nevertheless like to lay paving in the U retaining wall, you can choose to cover the filling with rubber mats or (water-permeable) clinker bricks. When using clinker bricks, you should use a brick with spacer at the edges, so that a wider joint is created to provide adequate space for the natural movement of the concrete. Using poured concrete is not recommended on account of possible settling.
6.3 Filling floor slab seams
During and after laying floor slabs, the joints between the floor slabs should be swept in with filling sand. Keep repeating this until the joints remain full. If the retaining walls or floor slabs are to have a liquid-resistant or liquid-tight function, they must also be sealed off.

7. SEALING OFF SEAMS BETWEEN RETAINING WALLS AND FLOOR SLABS

Following placement of the retaining walls, the retaining walls are linked only with the coupling slats supplied. Where required, the seams between the retaining walls can be finished by filling with joint filler then sealing the seams liquid-tight with a suitable sealant. The execution of this work is the customer's responsibility and is not included as standard in Bosch Beton's work.
7.1 Sealing off liquid-resistant
With retaining wall applications that have to function as liquid-resistant, following placement of the retaining wall/slabs the seams between the retaining walls/floor slabs must subsequently be sealed off, but no specific certification is required. For this check the Bosch Beton recommendation

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list. If you seal off the seams yourself, always first read the directions for use on the package before use and follow them.
7.2 Sealing liquid-tight & certified
With retaining wall applications that have to function as liquid-tight because the liquids in the materials stored are not permitted to enter the environment, following placement of the retaining walls/slabs the seams between the retaining walls/floor slabs must subsequently be sealed liquid-tight. It is best for you to have this carried out in a certified way by a company specialised and certified for the work. Bosch Beton works with specialist and certified partners that can take care of this. For this check the Bosch Beton recommendation list.
For each country or region, additional requirements may be set for the liquid-tightness of your retaining wall application. In the case of applications of this kind, we advise you to contact the relevant municipality where the storage will be built beforehand, as the requirements may differ from municipality to municipality. Any certificate for liquid-tightness must be applied for separately and can only be issued by third parties.
Warning
All sealants may wear or become porous over time. For this reason, the sealed seams should be checked regularly for liquid-tightness and the sealant should be renewed where necessary. No warranty can be supplied for sealed seams. Bosch Beton is not responsible for any leaks caused by leaking sealants.

8. USE AND APPLICATION OF THE RETAINING WALLS

Depending on the use and application of the retaining walls, Bosch Beton has developed several retaining wall types with varying load options. All standard retaining walls have been structurally designed for the most prevalent standard types of load.
The application and permissible load, as well as the method of installation for each retaining wall type may be found on the technical drawings supplied for the shape and application of your retaining walls. Bosch Beton warrants the structure through the guarantee on breakage supplied by Bosch Beton, given the correct application and load on the retaining wall. See also Guarantee/Warranty in the conditions of supply.
8.1 Load for agricultural application. The structures have been designed specifically for agricultural applications for retaining walls; for storing maize, grass or manure for a specific silage weight of at least 800 kg/m^3 in combination with a top load of a vehicle fitted with twin tyres (minimum 100 cm wide), such as a tractor or shovel that can compact the material up to the edge of the retaining wall (without safety distance). The maximum ensilage angle is 28° at all times, measured from the top of the retaining wall with a maximum of 1 metre above the wall. This is also to ensure your own safety while compacting!
For good preservation and to prevent the formation of gases, we recommend a cut length of 6-8 mm and a dry matter content during ensilage at a minimum of 33% for maize and/or 25% with grass. The application and maximum permissible load, as well as the method of installation for each agricultural retaining wall type may be found on the technical drawings supplied for the shape and application of your retaining walls.
8.2 Load for civil engineering application. The structures have been designed specifically for the application of retaining walls for civil engineering earth or water barriers, possibly with a slope and a top load of a (heavy) vehicle in accordance with the appropriate vehicle classes for this. The application and maximum permissible (vehicle class) load, as well as the method of installation for each retaining wall type may be found on the technical drawings supplied for the shape and application of your retaining walls.
8.3 Load for non-standard (storage) applications
If the retaining walls are to be used for entirely non-standard purposes, or for a non-standard storage system - other than the agricultural storage mentioned under Point 8.1 - there is a range of customised options. This depends entirely on the material to be stored, the quantity and the height of the storage. What is important is that the customer knows beforehand the specific weight, the angle of friction and the moisture content, and submits these to our Sales department. Using these data, our Sales department, in close cooperation with our Engineering department, can offer advice on the correct dimensions.
General points to look out for in customised work
Note! The options available for non-standard retaining wall applications and loads should be requested from our Sales & Engineering departments ahead of time, as they need to be structurally tested. Any additional costs for engineering are at the customer's expense. If there are non-standard retaining walls or non-standard applications, the basic assumptions in the structural calculations supplied must be used as the starting point for the maximum permissible load. In the event that these are exceeded or deviated from, all warranties shall be void.

9. CONCRETE PROTECTION

With retaining wall applications in surroundings where extreme temperatures, corrosive substances, acids and/or salts may come into direct contact with the concrete retaining walls (for example along public roads or with storage systems like a silage clamp for maize, CCM or grass), concrete is not resistant to corrosion, no matter how good the quality. Following years of research, Bosch Beton has developed a concrete quality with an extremely dense pore structure that considerably reduces and delays the corrosion process, and extends the service life. Nevertheless, corrosion cannot be entirely ruled out. Over the longer term, corrosion is inherent in applications of this kind and cannot be prevented. Damage arising from for example machine loading and unloading of storage systems, or with ensiling or removing silage from a silage clamp can also not be prevented and are inherent in use.
The LA retaining walls specifically developed for agricultural applications are furnished in places with an extra concrete cover in the form of a bumper to absorb damage in use of this kind, without the retaining wall's strength or structural safety being endangered.
The LR retaining walls have been specifically designed for extreme civil engineering applications with an additional safety cover that protects the structure of the wall and extends the service life.
In certain situations, a specific requirement for environmental class may be applicable. This may vary by country, by retaining wall type and by application. The permissible environmental class and load for each retaining wall type may be found on the technical drawings supplied for the shape of your retaining walls. The service life of the retaining walls and floor slabs can be extended by proper maintenance and correct protection of the retaining walls, and damage of this kind can be prevented.
9.1 Wall foil or silage cloth
Using wall foil or silage cloth extensively in the correct way along the retaining walls can protect the concrete retaining wall against damage from corrosion of this kind and is a requirement in the application of retaining walls for silage clamps. Correct slope also ensures minimal corrosion of the retaining wall foot.
9.2 Protective coating
In order to completely rule out corrosion, even with the use of wall foil or silage cloth, the exposed concrete sections of the retaining walls/floor slabs/water drainage points should be treated with a coating suitable for the purpose. Bosch Beton cooperates with partners that can provide all of this for you. For this check the recommendation list. For good adhesion of the coating, the wall surface must among other things be sufficiently rough. This can be achieved by sand blasting the surface, but with use of a storage system (silage clamp), the exposed concrete sections will become sufficiently rough under natural circumstances as a result of corrosion over time.

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Warning
With storage of extremely moist or acid materials (manure, CCM), or with the use of (silage) preservative additives, the corrosion of unprotected wall (sections) can accelerate, making coating of the walls under circumstances of this kind essential.
Note! Coating or paint should preferably be of light colour. Coating or paint of a darker (black) colour can raise the temperature and cause tension cracks in the concrete surface.
9.3 Possible deviations in the surface structure
The natural main components of concrete, such as sand and gravel, as well as lime and marl for cement, are extracted from natural sources. This may impact the colour or the surface structure of the concrete. Flaws of this kind, such as hairline cracks, craquelure or air bubbles may occur and are permissible to a limited extent in accordance with the applicable relevant (national) standards, as they have no direct impact on the structure or on the strength of the concrete retaining wall.
In the case of additional requirements on the colour and/or finish of a retaining wall, a clear reference framework should be drawn up beforehand by stipulating and referring to an existing reference wall or work that has actually been supplied. This reference wall or this reference work that has been stipulated will serve as the starting point for the expected finish and compliance with it.
Incorrect application, subsidence, overloading or excess pressure may also cause damage or deviation in the surface structure. If you observe a flaw of this kind that you cannot explain, you can always contact our Service department free of charge for a technical assessment or recommendation by one of our concrete technologists.

10. CUSTOMISATION AND MOUNTINGS ON THE RETAINING WALL

The retaining walls can be customised either during production or following placement with paint, coating, sand-blasted motifs, decorative paving, roofing, additional hoist fittings, plastering, gabions, fencing, colours etc. Find out about the options from our Sales & Engineering departments! To the products, work and services of this kind provided by the third parties solely the warranties of the products and services of third parties will apply. When using lashing straps, adequate lashing straps (approximately 200 cm per retaining wall) must be used, and overstressing the lashing strap and thus causing damage to the wall must be avoided at all times. Overstressing can for example be prevented by tightening the ratchet only by hand. You can also choose a mechanical covering system from one of our specialist partners. For this check the Bosch Beton recommendation list.

11. ACCESSORIES FOR DEWATERING/DRAINAGE

In the case of storage systems, in order to improve drainage and capture separately any liquids released in accordance with regulations, V-shaped gutters, concealed gutters, sand catchment wells, inlet wells or pipes can be installed following placement of the retaining walls. These products are also available from Bosch Beton. The customer or the earthmoving company must install them. For this check the Bosch Beton recommendation list. No warranty on these products is provided by Bosch Beton.

GENERAL

Bosch Beton Verkoopmaatschappij B.V. can never be made liable for damage resulting from poor execution in accordance with and/or failing to comply properly with the directions for users.
Moreover, all claim under warranty is ruled out if the directions for users are not complied with.
The recommendation list of Bosch Beton has come about on the basis of positive customer experience and is intended solely to assist in looking for the right companies. Bosch Beton derives no financial benefit from these partners and cannot be held responsible for the work or the recommendation of these companies. To the products, work and services of third parties solely the warranties of the third parties shall apply; Bosch Beton cannot provide any warranty for these. Nothing contained in these directions may be copied and/or made public by means of print, photocopy, microfilm or in any other way, without permission in writing from Bosch Beton Verkoopmaatschappij B.V.
The general conditions of supply and directions for users of Bosch Beton Verkoopmaatschappij B.V. shall apply to all our offers, transactions, work and services - to the exclusion of any general conditions of supply of the customer. These directions/conditions are available online and have previously been sent to you.

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