

GENERAL INSTALLATION OF RESIDENTIAL FENCE

Before installing any style of fence you must always:

- Check with local ordinances on rules and regulations before building fences in your area.
- Before any digging is done, contact the local utility companies to identify any buried lines, cables, pipelines, etc.

1. Lay out fence line(s).

- ### 2. Dig your starting corner posthole first.
- Determine the distance that you want the bottom rail to be from the ground (2", 3", or 4"). Measure the distance on the post from the post's bottom rail hole down to the end of the post and subtract your ground clearance preference (2", 3", or 4"). This measurement will be your post hole depth. Most post hole depths range from 24" to 36". We suggest using a 10" to 12" auger for digging the posthole.

NOTE: Use a 10" auger for 4" post and a 12" auger for 5" post.

- ### 3. The fence section width is measured from the center of the post to the center of the next post.
- We do not recommend a fence section greater than an 8' on center. Based on your fence section width, dig your first line post hole.

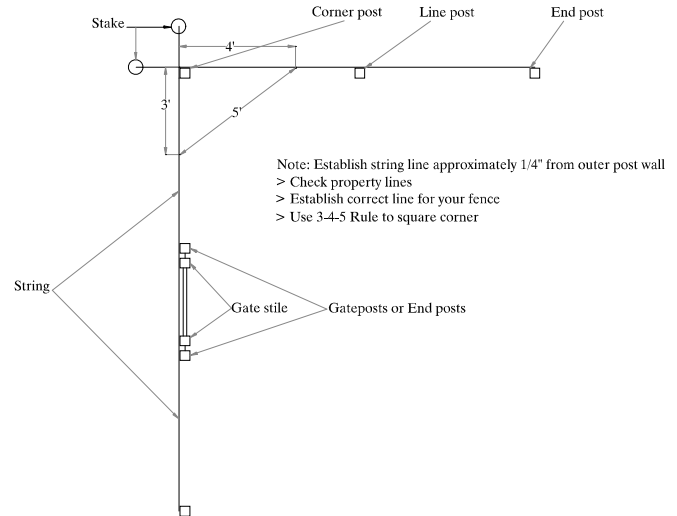


Diagram 1

- ### 4. Assemble your fence section.
- If your fence style has a middle rail (5' & 6' heights), slide the pickets through the middle rail. The middle rail is routed through both sides of the rail with the bigger holes on the bottom side. Bigger routed holes on the bottom allow the section to be racked up to 3". Lay the fence flat on a clean dry surface. Be sure not to scratch or mar the fence. Place the bottom rail (metal insert inside on most styles) onto picket section beginning at one end and working across the section as shown on Diagram 1.1. Use a rubber mallet if necessary. Continue by sliding the top rail on to pickets as show in Diagram 1.2. If using the notching tool to secure rails, notch at this time. Use duct tape to seal the ends of the bottom rails at this time to prevent cement from entering the bottom rails during the final installation stages. Adjust the rails to fit inside the routed holes in the posts.

Note: Secure top rails in post with #8 x 3/4" screws concealed inside the post or use notching tool(Diagram 1.3).

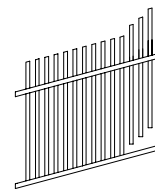


Diagram 1.1

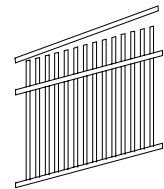


Diagram 1.2

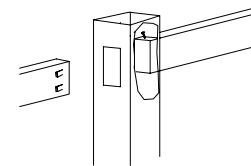


Diagram 1.3

- ### 5. Carefully place your first fence section in your corner post and your first line post.

- ### 6. Level, square, support, and anchor this first section.(Diagram 1.4)

Anchor with rope or covered wire.

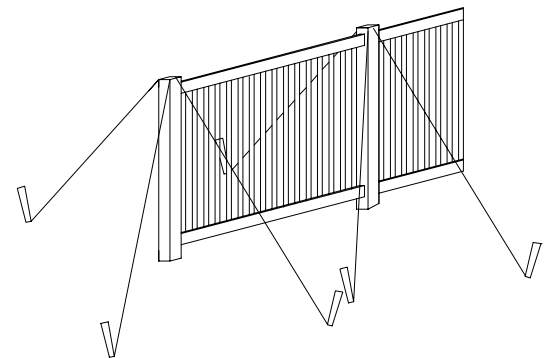


Diagram 1.4

7. Continue digging post holes and assembling fence sections. When you reach a gate area, be sure you have reviewed your gate installation instructions so that you leave the proper opening distance for the gate. Make sure the alignment of the fence is straight. Prepare to pour your cement in the posts. We recommend 1 part cement to 3 parts sand, or you can use a quickset commercial brand. Do not add too much water. Concrete requirements for your posts are as follows:

- **Fill all postholes with concrete to within 6" of the ground level.** Top off concrete with dirt.
- **If the space between your pickets is greater than 1" and your fence height is less than 6',** then you are required to use two pieces of 1/2" rebar inside the corner and end posts. (If your end post is for a gate, refer to gate installation instructions for concrete requirements.) The rebar should be positioned so that it is in opposite corners of the posts. Check that bottom rails are sealed. Using a funnel, carefully pour concrete inside the posts so that the concrete is **18"** above ground level and that the concrete completely covers the rebar. (The rebar length is the sum of the posthole depth plus 17"). Use a rubber mallet to bump the post, making sure the concrete is distributed evenly throughout the post. Wipe off any excess concrete from the outside of the posts using a mild biodegradable soap before the cement dries. *Note that concrete is not required in line posts for fence sections where the space between the picket is greater than 1" and the fence is less than 6' tall.* (See diagram 1.5.)

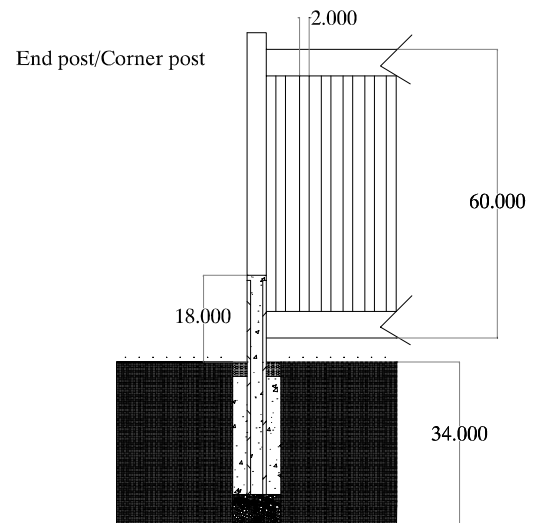


Diagram 1.5

- **If the space between your pickets is less than 1" and your fence height is less than 6',** then you are required to use two pieces of 1/2" rebar inside the corner, end and line posts. (If your end post is for a gate, refer to gate installation instructions for concrete requirements.) The rebar should be positioned so that it is in opposite corners of the posts. Check that bottom rails are sealed. Using a funnel, carefully pour concrete inside the posts so that the concrete is **18"** above ground level and that the concrete completely covers the rebar. (The rebar length is the sum of the posthole depth plus 17"). Use a rubber mallet to bump the post, making sure the concrete is distributed evenly throughout the post. Wipe off any excess concrete from the outside of the posts using a mild biodegradable soap before the cement dries. (see Diagram 1.6)

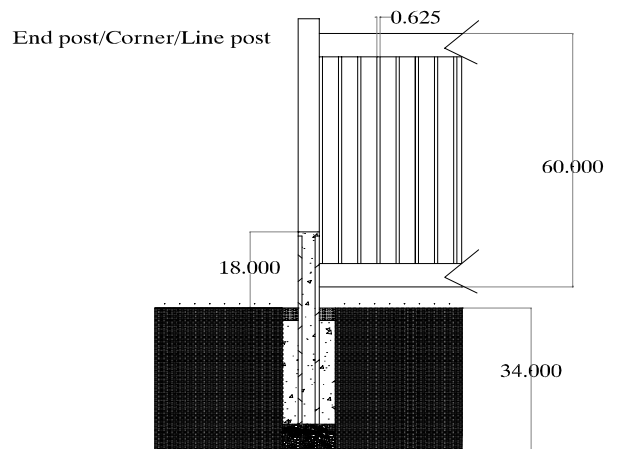


Diagram 1.6

- **If the space between your pickets is less than 1" and your fence height is 6' or greater,** then you are required to use two pieces of 1/2" rebar inside the corner, end and line posts. (If your end post is for a gate, refer to gate installation instructions for concrete requirements.) The rebar should be positioned so that it is in opposite corners of the posts. Check that bottom rails are sealed. Using a funnel, carefully pour concrete inside the posts so that the concrete is **45"** above ground level and that the concrete completely covers the rebar. (The rebar length is the sum of the posthole depth plus 44"). Use a rubber mallet to bump the post, making sure the concrete is distributed evenly throughout the post. Wipe off any excess concrete from the outside of the posts using a mild biodegradable soap before the cement dries. (See Diagram 1.7)

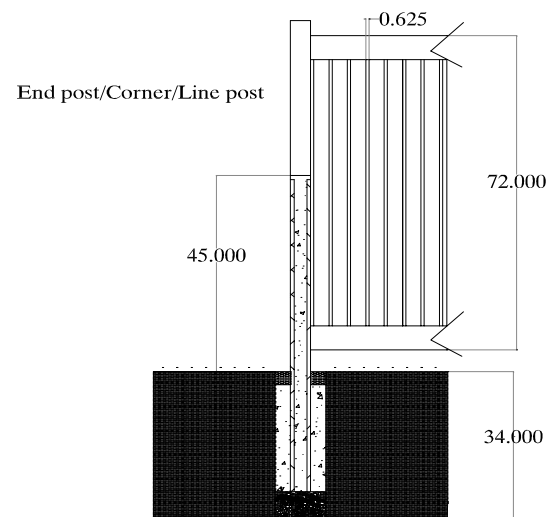


Diagram 1.7

8. Install caps with vinyl glue or screws.
9. Clean up using mild biodegradable soap. Rinse with clean water.