

Before You Begin...

1. Check with local utility companies for locations of underground cables and pipelines.
2. Check with local codes for allowable fencing heights and locations. Permit may be required.

Kits

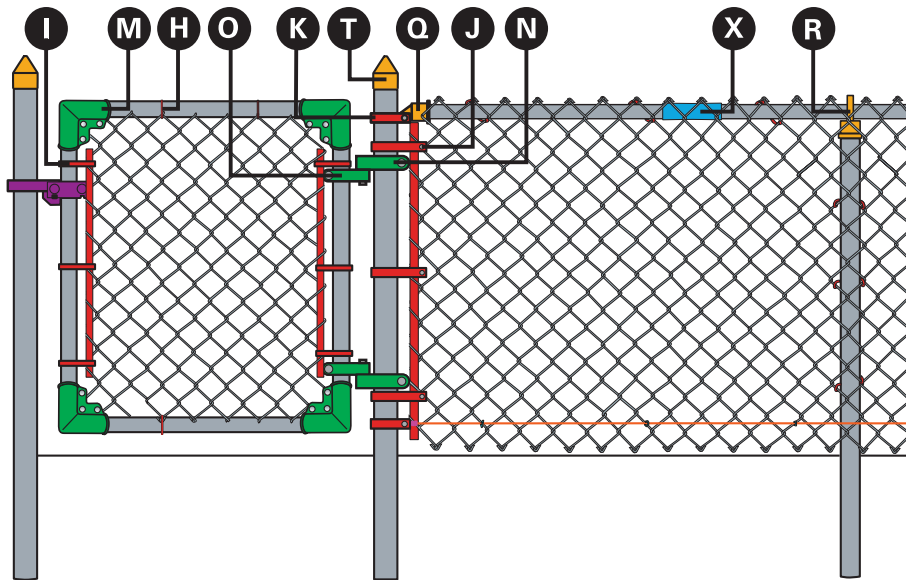
Clips & Bands

















Gates, Hinges & Latches













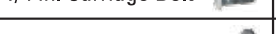





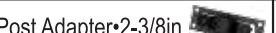



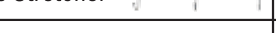
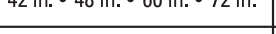



Caps

Connectors & Clamps

Tools & Hardware



| Parts Checklist | | Qty. |
|-----------------|--|----------------|
| A | Drive Gate Kit • 2-3/8 in.  | x4 x4 x8 |
| B | Walk Gate Kit • 2-3/8 in.  | x2 x4 |
| C | Fork Latch Kit  | |
| D | Gate Hinge Kit  | x2 x2 x4 |
| E | End Post Kit  | x1 x1 x3 x1 x4 |
| F | Corner Post Kit  | x2 x1 x2 x8 |
| G | Line Post Kit  | x3 x30 |
| H | Tie Wire • 6-1/2 in.  | |
| I | Gate Clip  | |
| J | Tension Band • 2-3/8 in.  | |
| K | Brace Band • 2-3/8 in.  | |
| L | Butterfly Latch  | |
| M | Gate Elbow/Split  | |
| N | Male Hinge  | |
| O | Female Hinge  | |
| P | Flat Back Fork Latch  | |

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| Q | Rail End Cap • 1-3/8 in.  | |
| R | Loop Cap • 1-5/8 in.  | |
| S | Terminal Cap • 2-3/8 in.  | |
| T | No-way Bullet Cap • 2-3/8 in.  | |
| U | One-way Bullet Cap • 2-3/8 in.  | |
| V | Two-way Bullet Cap • 2-3/8 in.  | |
| W | 1-3/8" Panel Clamp  | |
| X | Top Rail Sleeve • 1-3/8 in.  | |
| Y | 3/8 in. x 3 in. Carriage Bolt  | |
| Z | 3/8 in. x 2 in. Carriage Bolt  | |
| AA | 5/16 in. x 1-1/4 in. Carriage Bolt  | |
| BB | 1/4 in. x 3/4 in. Carriage Bolt  | |
| | Drop Latch  | |
| | Spring Latch  | |
| | Gauge Hog Rings • 12-1/2 in.  | |
| | Hog Pliers  | |
| | Adjustable Fence Post Adapter • 2-3/8 in.  | |
| | Post Anchor • 1-5/8 in.  | |
| | Post Anchor • 2-3/8 in.  | |
| | 3-Hook Fence Stretcher  | |
| | Tension Bar • 42 in. • 48 in. • 60 in. • 72 in.  | |
| | Tension Wire • 9 ga. 170 ft.  | |
| | Chain Link Fabric  | |
| | Terminal Post  | |
| | Line Post  | |
| | Top Rail  | |
| | Pre-Assembled Gate  | |

Tools You Will Need:

Tape Measure, Mason's String, Stakes, Post Hole Digger, Shovel, Level, Wheelbarrow, Wrenches or Adjustable Wrench, Hacksaw, Pliers, Cutting Pliers, Fence Stretcher and Come Along Winch (Optional)

1. Layout

Step 1

Find and mark your property boundary lines. You should consider setting your fence back from your property line so that concrete footings do not encroach onto private property.

Step 2

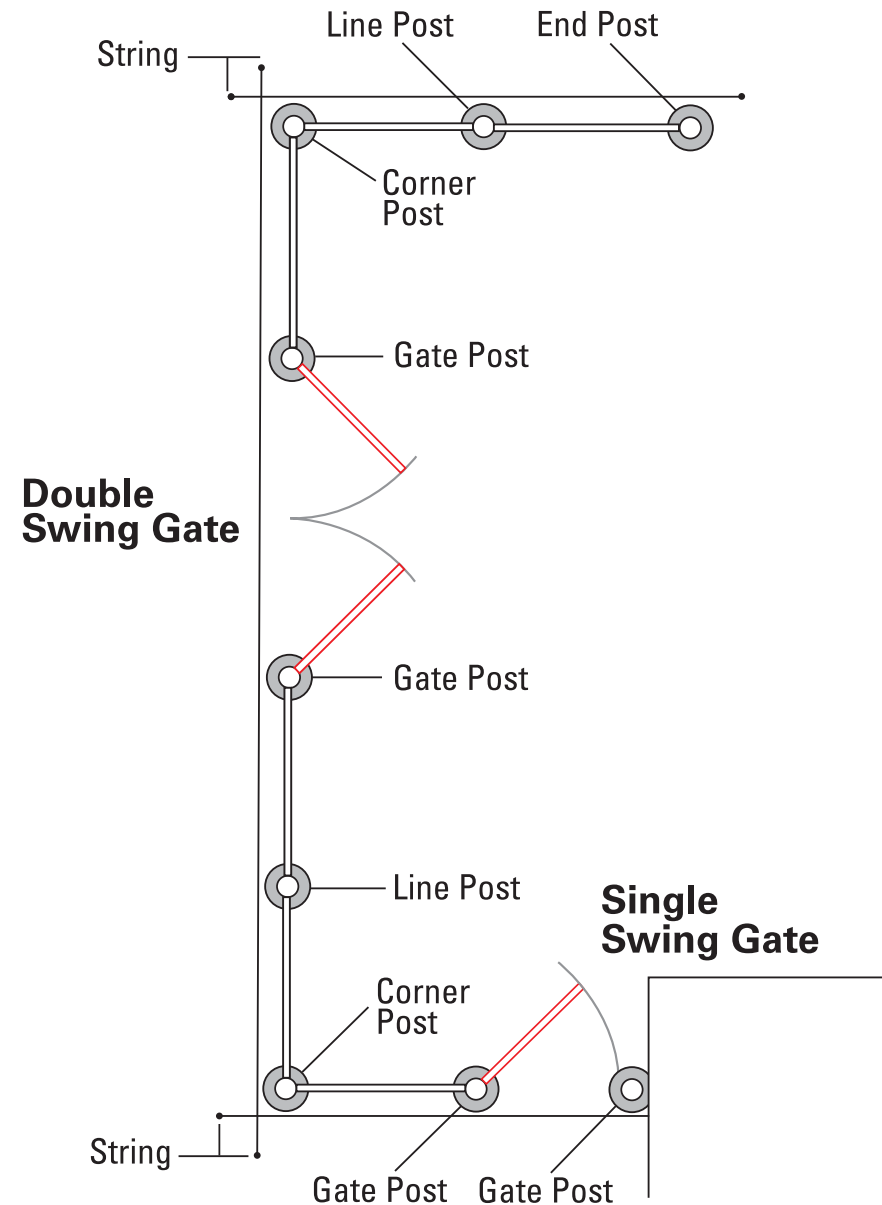
Plan your layout on paper or on the grid provided. Measure the overall length of your planned fence to determine what parts and how many feet of chain-link fabric and rail will be required (**Fig.1**).

Step 3

Mark the location of each terminal post with a stake. (Terminal posts are used for corner, end, or gate, posts)

When determining the positions of gate posts remember that clearance for hinges, latches, etc., is included in the listed opening width of the gate. Therefore, if you have a gate for a 36 in. opening the post spacing should be exactly 36in., inside post face to inside post face.

Fig. 1



2. Terminal Posts

Step 1

Dig holes for terminal post approximately 8 in. in diameter and 18 in. to 30 in. deep, with sides that slope out toward bottom of hole (**Fig. 2**). The depth will be determined by local codes / weather zones.

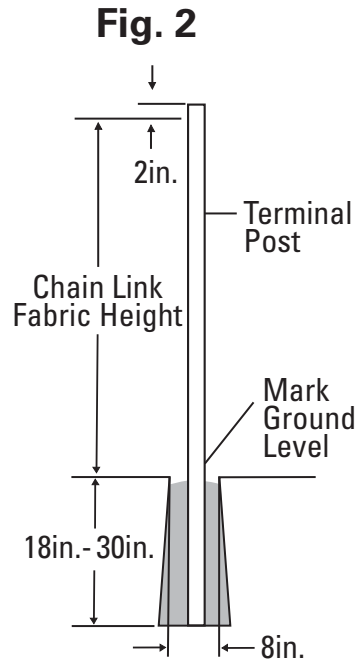
Step 2

Mark the ground line on posts with a marker or chalk. Post height, above level ground, of terminal posts will equal the height of the fence fabric plus 2 in.

Step 3

Locate posts in center of holes. Plumb posts and adjust height so that your mark is at ground level. Fill in hole with continuous pour of concrete. Trowel the top so it slopes away from the post for water to run off.

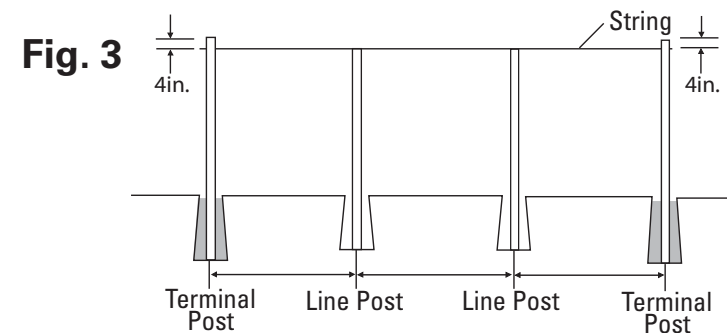
Note: Use 2-3/8 in. "terminal" post anchor as an alternative to concrete.



3. Line Posts

Step 1

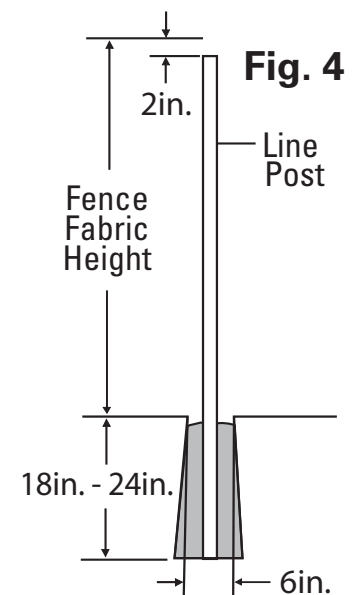
When the terminal post footings have hardened, stretch a string taut between terminal posts, placing the string on the outside face of the post and 4 in. down from the top of the post (**Fig. 3**). Height of line posts should be 2 inches less than the chain link fabric height, above the ground.



Step 2

Measure the distance between terminal posts and refer to post spacing chart to determine the distance between line posts. Dig line post holes approximately 6 in. wide and 18 in. to 24 in. deep, with sloping sides (**Fig. 4**). The exact diameter and depth will be determined by local codes / weather zones. Plumb posts and make sure they are on the center line of the terminal posts, and top of post is level with string line. Fill in holes with continuous pour of concrete. Trowel the top so it slopes away from the post for water to run off.

Note: Use 1-5/8 in. "line" post anchor as an alternative to concrete.



4. Bands & Caps

Step 1

After concrete footings have cured to concrete manufacturers specifications, slip the brace bands and tension bands onto the terminal posts. The long flat surface of the tension band should face toward the outside of the fence (**Fig. 5**).

Step 2

Apply all terminal post caps. **Note:** Can use alternative setup with bullet caps, one-way bullet caps or two-way bullet caps. Use of the one and two-way bullet caps eliminates the need for rail end caps and connecting brace bands.

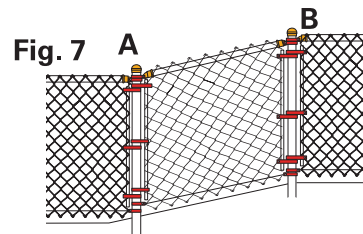
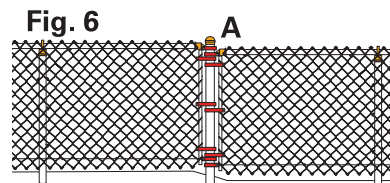
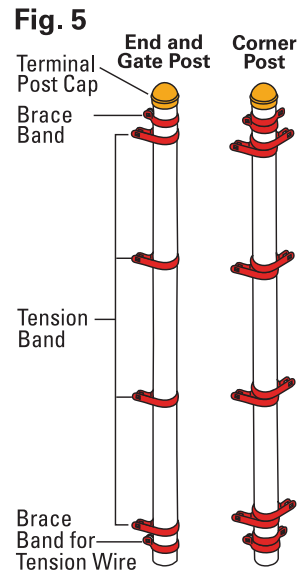
Note: Use one tension band for every 14 in. to 16 in. of overall fence height.

Terraced Ground

Corner Post assembly is used at point (A) to allow fabric to follow terraced contour of ground (**Fig. 6**).

Very Uneven Ground

Corner post assembly is used at points (A) and (B) when ground rises or drops more than 15 in. per 100 linear feet (**Fig. 7**).



5. Top Rail

Step 1

Place loop cap on the top of each line post. The off-set side should face toward the chain link fabric side of the fence (**Fig. 8**).

Step 2

Insert a piece of top rail through the line post top closest to a terminal post. Slip rail end cap onto the end of the top rail and attach it to a terminal post by using a brace band. Secure by using a 5/16 in. x 1-1/4 in. carriage bolt with the head to the outside of the fence (**Fig. 9**).

Step 3

Continue the top rail by forcing lengths of swaged end top rail together through the line post loop caps. (If top rail has been cut or does not have a swaged end, join rails together with top rail sleeve.) (**Fig. 10**)

Step 4

When rail reaches the next terminal post, measure carefully and cut the top rail to fit tightly between the last length of top rail and the rail end cap. Fasten rail end cap to brace band on the terminal post. Secure in place with a 5/16 in. x 1-1/4 in. carriage bolt (**Fig. 11**).

Fig. 8

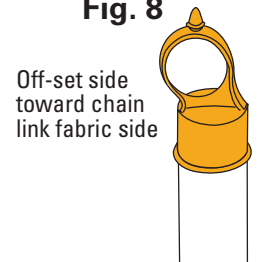


Fig. 9

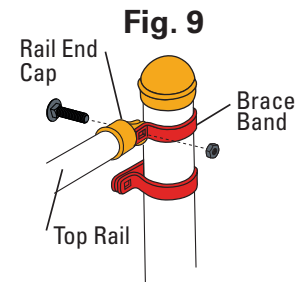


Fig. 10

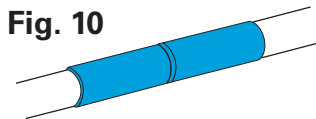
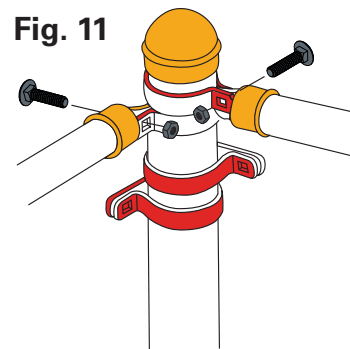
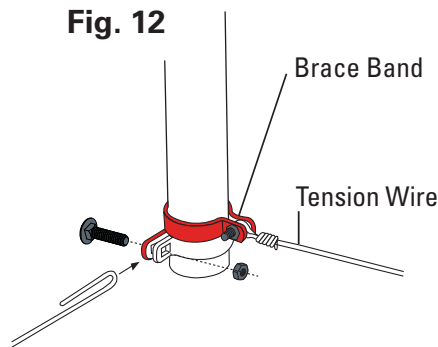


Fig. 11



6. Tension Wire

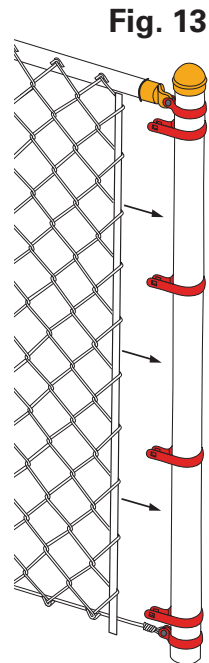
Wrap tension wire once around bottom brace band carriage bolt. Using pliers, twist wire around itself to secure (Fig.12). Tension wire should run along the same side of the posts as the fabric. After fabric is installed apply tension wire clips (hog rings) no more than 24 in. apart, or as needed for securing the wire to the chain-link fabric, after it is applied.



7. Chain-Link Fabric

Step 1

Starting at a terminal post, unroll chain-link fabric on the ground along the outside of the fence line to the next terminal post. Slide a tension bar through the first row of chain link diamonds. Fasten evenly spaced tension bands (already on the post) to the tension bar/fabric combination using 5/16 in. x 1-1/4 in. carriage bolts with heads to the outside of the fence (Fig.13 & 14).

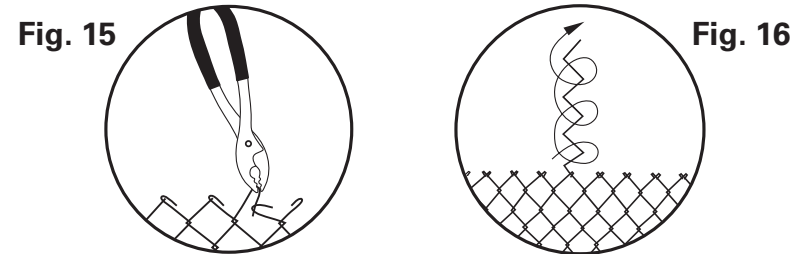


Step 2

Stand fabric up against the fence frame. Loosely attach fabric to top rail with a few fence ties to hold it in place. Take out the slack as you go.

To separate chain-link fabric:

Remove the excess fabric with pliers by opening the top and bottom loops (knuckles) of a single strand of wire at the desired point of separation. Unwind the strand up through the links until the fabric comes apart (Fig. 15 & 16).



To splice sections of chain-link fabric together. Use a single strand of wire. Remove it from the end of the fabric. Join two sections by winding a loose strand down, corkscrew style, through the end links. Join and tighten the knuckles at top and bottom to secure. Note: Before a section can be spliced, a second strand may have to be removed to provide proper mesh alignment.

8. Stretching Fence Fabric

Step 1

Temporarily insert a tension bar about 3 feet from the unattached end of fabric. Fasten one end of the 3-hook fence stretcher to the tension bar and the other end to the terminal post (**Fig. 17**). Stretch the fabric. The correct fabric tension should allow a slight amount of give when squeezed by hand. The use of a fence stretcher and come along winch may not necessary on smaller lengths of fence.

Step 2

Make the fabric longer or shorter by adding or removing wire as shown in (**Fig. 15 & 16**). Insert a tension bar at the end of the fabric and connect to tension bands on terminal post. Release tension on winch and remove the temporary tension bar.

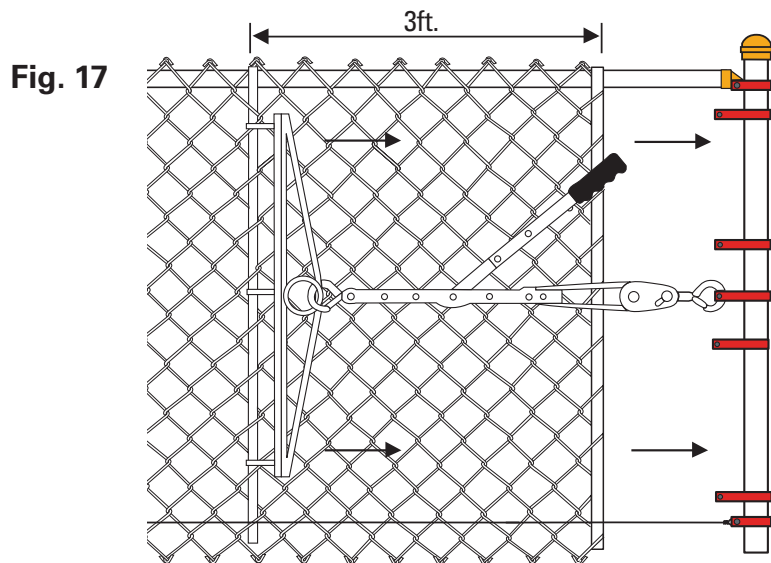


Fig. 17

Hillside-bias cutting (Where ground drops or rises more than 15in. over 100ft.)

If the top of the chain-link fabric does not create a right angle to the terminal post, the fabric must be cut on a bias so that the tension bar can slide into the fabric and be parallel to the terminal post. Pull the chain-link fabric until the top or bottom, whichever is shortest, reaches the terminal post. The other corner of the fabric will extend past the terminal post. Insert the tension bar at an angle through the fabric parallel to the terminal post (**Fig. 18**). Remove the excess wire by cutting the strands that form the diamond at the tension bar leaving them long enough to bend over the bar. Do not cut every wire. The number of wires cut depends on the degree of slope and the angle of the fabric.

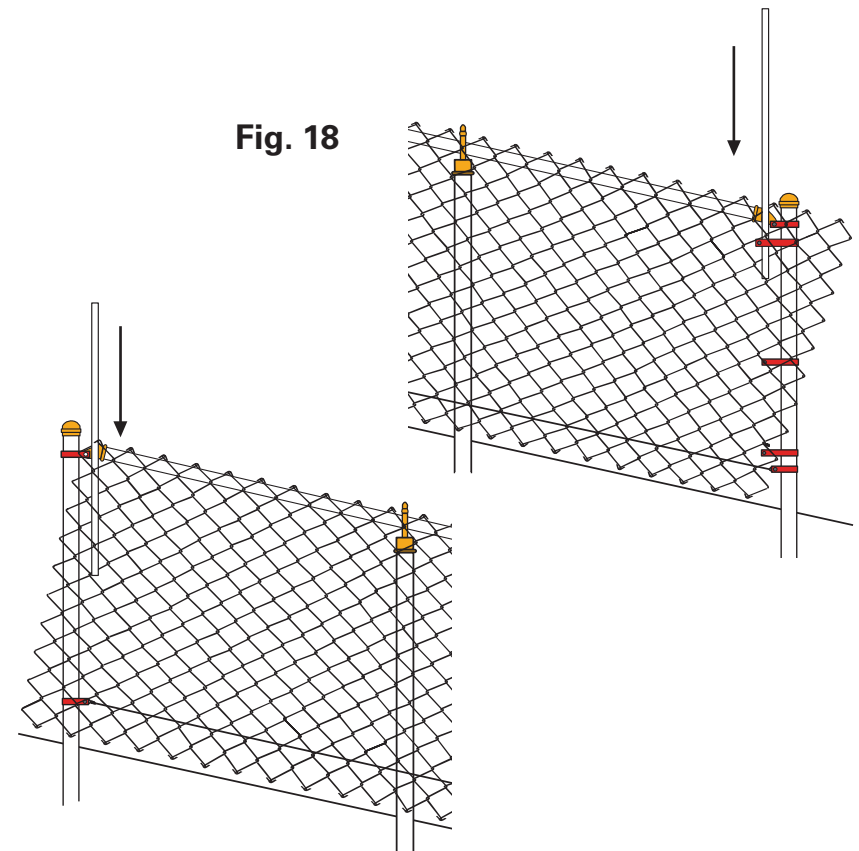


Fig. 18

9. Installing Tie Wires

Fasten the fabric securely with tie wires spaced approximately 24" apart along the top rail and at 12" apart on each line post (**Fig. 19**). Twist ends with pliers to avoid sharp points. Secure bottom of fabric to tension wire at this point with wire clips or hog rings. Finally, securely tighten nuts on all rail end bands and tension bands.

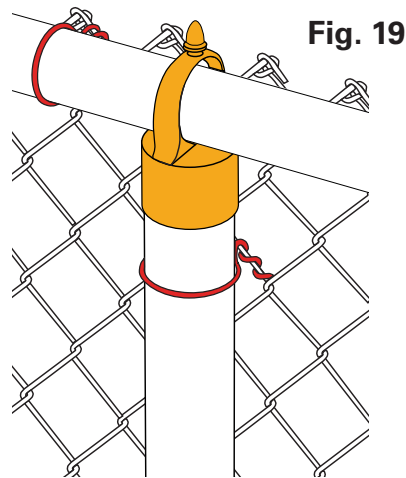


Fig. 19

10. Installing A Gate

Single walk and double drive gates install with a similar process (**Fig. 20 & 21**).

Step 1

Attach male hinges to gate post approximately 8" from the top and bottom of the gate post with the top hinge pin pointed down and bottom hinge pointing up. This will prevent the gate from being removed and/or from dropping off. Tighten all bolts securely.

Step 2

Attach female hinges to gate frame. Loosely fasten bolts so they can be easily adjusted on the gate frame. Hang gate(s) in place so that the bottom of the gate has approximately 2 in. of ground clearance. Tighten the bolts on the bottom female hinge first, then adjust and tighten the bolts securely at the top.

Step 3

Position gate fork latch at a convenient height. Tighten all bolts securely. **Note:** Adjust drop latch assembly on the double drive gate to the correct height and tighten all bolts securely (**Fig. 21**).

Note: You will need to leave 2 in. space between the post and the gate on both sides of gate (drive gates need 2 in. space in the middle as well).

