

How to Install Stock Fencing

Thank you for choosing Jacksons Fencing. Our high quality fencing products will last for years and give you trouble-free service if you follow the installation instructions below, which are offered as a general guide. We appreciate there are various ways of installing Stock Fencing using different tools and devices, but we strongly recommend reading the instructions fully before starting assembly.

Tools required:

String Line	Tape Measure	Post Level	Marker Pegs	Pencil
Rabbit Spade	Shuvholer	Post Driver	Saw	Wood Chisel
Hammer	Tamper/rammer	Small Brush	Monkey Wire Strainer	

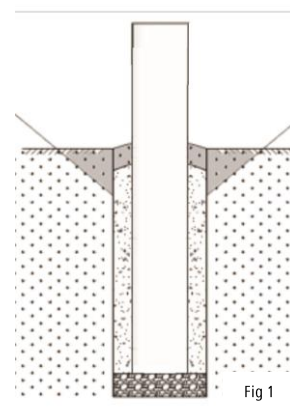
Materials required:

You will need the correct quantity of:

1. Straining posts - 1 required at ends, corners, changes of direction, either side of gates, and at acute variation in ground levels, plus one at every 50m on flat straight runs.
2. Struts and Anchor Stakes - 1 strut and anchor stake will be required for every end straining position, and 2 struts and anchor stakes for every corner, or multi-direction straining position.
3. Inter posts - you will require a stake every 1.8m. (1.8/1.65m cleft & round, 1.8/1.65m Machine Rounded 90mm stakes, 1.8/1.65m M/R 75 mm stakes).
4. Stock fencing and topping wire to correspond with the length of the run.
5. Fixings - 100mm galvanised nails, 30mm galvanised staples.
6. Jakcure® End Grain Treatment for treating all cut timber.

Method:

1. Make sure the site where the fence is to be installed is clear, and plan and mark out the fence line using a string line and pegs as required. Establish fence run ends and corner positions, and place where the straining posts can be best positioned to tension the fence i.e. in the bottom and tops of undulating ground etc. Mark these positions with pegs.
2. To install the strainer post, measure the height of the stock-fence and any top wire to be added plus about 75mm for top clearance from the top wire. Take the total amount off the length of the strainer post to give the depth of the hole for the strainer post.
3. Use the rabbit spade and Shuvholer to dig the hole for the straining post with straight vertical sides, making the hole as small as practical to allow for refilling and ramming.
4. For more detail on installing a post, view our Installing a timber fence post instruction document.
5. Replace the excavated soil a bit at a time, ramming soil in well as filling proceeds so as to ensure the post is firm. Check the post is straight with a spirit level as you go. See fig 1. We suggest if possible all the earth that comes out the hole goes back in as this will help stabilise the post.
6. The struts and anchor stakes are then fitted, with the strut facing the next straining position down the line. Use a saw to create a mortice in the strainer post, this should be at an angle to suit the length of the strut then cut the strut at an angle to suit the mortice hole (this should be about 30 degrees). See fig 2.



7. Treat all cut timber i.e. where struts fit to straining posts, with Jakcure® End Grain Treatment.

8. Place the strut in place, fix with two 100mm nails (see fig 3) then put the anchor stake in to act as a thrust plate to stop the strut moving when the strainer post is under strain. A small trench may need to be dug to allow the strut to sit against the anchor stake.



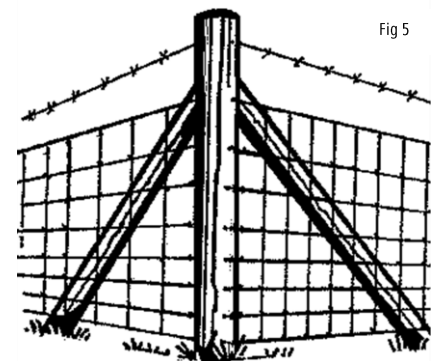
9. Fix strut to anchor stake with two 100mm nails.

10. Fix the string line between the first and second straining post, making sure the string is fixed to the same side of them, and then pull taut. The string should be above the ground.



11. With the string line in place, mark out the stake positions at 1.8 to 2.0m centres. (You may wish to measure between the straining posts so that you can equal out the spacing.) The stakes can be used to mark their final position by laying them at right angles to the string, or by making a small hole to mark the spot.

12. Then using your chosen stakes (1.8/1.65m cleft & round, 1.8/1.65m M/R 90mm stakes, 1.8/1.65m M/R 75 mm stakes), drive into position using the post driver, (please see point 11 ref driving in posts) checking with the post level as you go to keep it upright. The height of the inter posts should match the height of the strainer post (see fig 4). Note: on a long run of fencing, an inline strainer should be put in every 50 metres (to suit the length of the stock fence). With an in-line or two-way corner strainer you will need to follow the previous method but put two struts in place, one on either side of the post in line with the fence (see fig 5).



13. If more than one run of stock fencing is required, the wire needs to be joined. See fig 6 or use Gripples to create a full length of wire to suit the run.

14. With all the straining posts and stakes in position, you can now fix the stock fence to the first strainer post using 30 mm barbed staples. Staple every horizontal wire to the post, this has to be very secure as it will have to take all the strain when the fence is pulled/strained taut. Once the wire has been fixed to the post, unroll the stock fence then pull the fence tight using a wire straining tool (follow the instructions supplied with it). When the fence is tight fix it to the next strainer post.



15. Once it is fixed tight between strainer posts, the wire should be fixed to the inter posts. Note: when driving the staples in to the inter posts, support the post to prevent it moving. You need to drive them in so they hold the wire but do not pinch the wire too tightly to the post as it should be able to move to allow for different weather conditions (see fig 7).

16. Once the stock fence has been completed, the chosen top wire should be fixed to the strainer post (plain wire or barbed wire). Roll the wire along the fence line, pull it up hand tight then tension it up once tight. Fix it to the inter posts and the other strainer posts. When cutting the wire always stand clear in case it snaps. A length should be left so it can be bent back over around to help keep it from moving (see fig 8).

17. Tidy up the site, making sure no off-cuts of wire or staples etc. are lying around, as they may cause injury to children or animals.



Safety Notes:

Biocidal Products Regulation (EU528/2012):

Jakcured articles incorporate biocidal products to protect against wood destroying organisms.

Active ingredients include: Copper(II)Carbonate / Copper(II)Hydroxide (1:1) / Propiconazole / Tebuconazole / N,N-Didecyl-N,N-dimethylammonium Carbonate/Bicarbonate

Wear gloves when handling treated timber. Avoid inhalation of sawdust when cutting timber. Do not use in contact with drinking water or for direct food contact. Do not use for animal bedding, in fish ponds or for sheet piling (canal banks).

Dispose of treated wood / off-cuts responsibly – do not burn.