Metalcraft FENCING

A: 26 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki
P: PO Box 51286, Pakuranga, Manukau 2141
T: 0800 341 341 F: 09 274 0251
E: sales@metalcraftfencing.co.nz
www.metalcraftfencing.co.nz

TOOLS REQUIRED

- Pegs
- Stringline
- Measuring tape
- Spray can
- Shovel or auger
- Level
- Wheelbarrow (to mix concrete)
- Vice grips
- Drill or tek gun
- Tek drive bit

DIY installation instructions

1. SETTING THE STRING LINE

To get started, place a peg in the ground at either end of where you intend to run the fence, and then run a string line between the two points. Using a string line as a guide will ensure your posts are all in a straight line.

2. MARKING THE POST HOLES

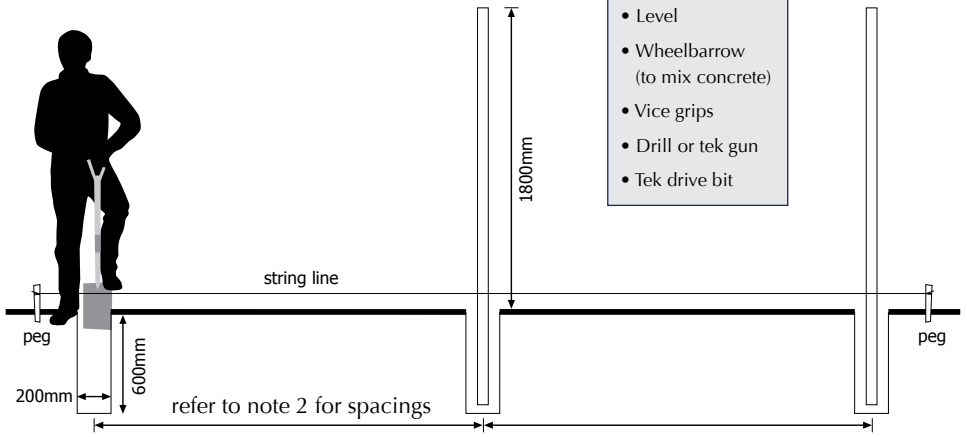
It is important to be as precise as possible with post hole spacings. To ensure accuracy we recommend measuring a rail from the kit set to confirm the required post spacings; because the rail is intended to sit hard up inside the post channel this is a good check to carry out.

Then, with a measuring tape, mark out post hole centres with spray paint along your string line. You are now ready to dig post holes in the marked positions.

NB: an alternate method to check required spacing is to assemble a frame of the fence panel, and use this as a template to mark post hole positions

3. DIGGING THE POST HOLES

Posts holes can be done with an auger or by hand. You should aim to make your post holes 600mm deep with a diameter of approximately 200mm.




(FIG A)


(FIG B)


(FIG C)


(FIG D)


(FIG E)

4. PREPARING THE POSTS

With the post holes ready to go you should now prepare your posts.

At the end of each run only a single post is required, however at corner junctions, and if you intend to hang a gate from one end of the fence, a 50x50 post should be used. This gives extra strength to the fence.

If this is the case, using the tek screws provided you should now screw the roll formed single post and the 50x50 post together (FIG A).

You should also prepare the intermediate posts. Whereas end posts are single posts, intermediate posts are made up of two posts screwed together back to back into which the rails are inserted (FIG B).

Screw the posts together in a zig zag pattern so they do not prevent the sheet from sitting flush against the post, or prevent the rail from being inserted (FIG C). We recommend spacing screws approximately 250mm apart; with two screws side by side at the end of the post that will be buried in the ground.

5. ERECT END POSTS

We recommend erecting the two (single) end posts, and any corner posts first as these can then be used as guides to ensure that the intermediate posts are in line, and as straight as possible. If you are working alone you will need to brace the posts in position (FIG D). Or, have someone hold it in position for you while you cement it in place.

Before pouring cement make sure one side of the post is touching the stringline, use a level to ensure your end post is plumb (FIG E).

It is worth taking a little extra time to ensure your end posts are straight and accurately positioned as they will determine the placement of the rest of your posts.

(FIG F)

6. CEMENTING END POSTS

When pouring cement into the post hole, ensure that it is evenly distributed around the post for best results. If you are using quick set cement, you will only have a couple of minutes to make final adjustments before the cement starts to go off. If the posts are moved beyond this amount of time, you risk having a loose post.

Once your end posts are in place, allow 20-30 minutes for quick set cement to partially cure. When you have done this lay your intermediate post by the post holes so they are all ready to go (FIG F).

(FIG G)

7. RESETTING THE STRINGLINE

Once the cement is partially cured, carefully reset your string line using the end posts as anchors to wind the string around. Try to avoid putting too much pressure on the posts as the cement will not be totally cured yet.

It is advisable to run the string line along the bottom of the posts (approx 100mm above level ground), as well as the top (approx 100mm down from the top of the post) (FIG G).

(FIG H)

8. INTERMEDIATE POSTS

Continue to cement posts in position as before, ensuring that the centres between posts are as accurate as possible, and the edge of your posts lightly touch the string line. You should use your top string line as a guide to ensure the post heights' are as uniform as possible (FIG H).

Once all posts are in, allow the concrete to set overnight to ensure a solid bond.

Day two DIY installation instructions...

(FIG I)

9. BOTTOM RAILS

Begin by putting the bottom rail(s) in position. The rails slip inside the posts and are designed to be a tight fit, so ensure they are pushed as far into the back of the post as possible.

Position the rail at the desired height, then use a level to ensure the rail is straight before screwing through the post and rail to fasten together (FIG I). You only require one screw at each end of the rail, and on both sides of the fence post.

(FIG J)

10. INFILL PANELS

You are now ready to begin putting the panels in. Carefully place the sheets in to the bottom rail, ensuring the first one is hard against the inside of the post.

If you are working alone, it can be a good idea to use a pop rivet in the top of the sheets to hold them together. Make sure any rivets are positioned at the top edge of the sheets so they will be concealed once the top rail goes on. (NB: see panel if the sheet or rail needs to be cut down to fit).

CUTTING PANELS TO FIT

If you have a panel that requires a sheet to be cut down to fit:

- Measure from the inside of the post to the other side of the closest rib to the post. This will allow for an overlap of the sheets.
- Take the sheet to be cut down and mark the distance at each end, then use a straight edge to mark a guide for cutting. This can be cut with tin snips, a grinder, or a 'nibbler'.
- Once cut to the correct size, brush away any metal swarf with a soft cloth, then place in rail with cut edge inside the post.

To cut a rail down:

- Measure the required length and mark the rail.
- Use a square to mark the cut on three sides.
- Use a hacksaw or tin snips to cut the rail.
- File any burs that may appear, and remove any swarf before installing.

11. TOP RAIL

Cap the top end of the sheets with the top rail. Insert one end into the post first, then slowly lower the other end, ensuring that the top of the sheets do not catch. Once top rail is in place and located in the correct position, screw off as with the bottom rail. Repeat steps 11-17 for remaining panels (FIG J).