

How to Install Featherboard 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.

Tools

Spade	Shovel	Hammer	Spirit level	String line
Crowbar	Pencil	Marker pegs	Tape measure	Saw
Screw driver	Spanner			

Materials

You will need the correct quantity of materials to suit the length of the fence run, allowing for a post every 2.4m. Between each post you should allow 1 gravel board, 29 pales, 3 rails for 1.5m and 1.8m fence / 2 rails for 1.2m high fence, ballast and cement, and gates if required. If capping (Optional) is to be installed, allow for 1 Featherboard Capping & Counter Rail kit (232200BM) per bay of fence run.

Fixings

75mm galvanized nails for rails and gravel board. 50mm stainless steel nails for the pales.

PLEASE READ THESE NOTES BEFORE STARTING WORK

All Timber Posts installations require proper drainage to avoid premature rotting. For Detail refer to the installation instruction for "Timber Fence Post".

- 1) Using the string line and marker pegs, mark out the exact line of the fence establishing ends, corners and changes of direction. You should allow 2 posts on an obtuse change of direction, a corner post on a right angled corner, and extra posts for gate ways. Where you are erecting a boundary, it is the established way of showing ownership of the fence to put the pales on your neighbour's side, and the rails on your side.
- 2) After establishing the above positions, dig out the hole for the first post. It should be up to 450mm square depending on the soil condition, and deep enough to leave the height of the post above ground equal to the height of the pales, plus 150mm for the gravel board. For best results we recommend posts should be set in concrete, and a 8:1 mix of ballast and cement will do for this purpose. You may have to fix a temporary strut to hold the post in position until the concrete is set. The notches face the side on which pales are fixed. The use of rapid hardening cement will speed up this process. Always angle off the concrete so it will shed water.
- 3) Repeat **no. 2** in planting a post at either end of run, corner, change in direction or gate way (see section 15 on gates), whichever is the first.
- 4) Fix a taut line between the two posts in order to establish a level for the intermediate posts and pales.
- 5) When the 2 posts are set in, use a rail to measure out the position of the next post. The 1st post on the 1st bay in each run will be set 50mm closer, as the rails and gravel board have to cover the 1st post; whereas on the intermediate posts they butt together on the centre line of the post.
- 6) Dig out the hole for the 2nd post and plant the post to the correct depth, so the top lines up with the string line. Use a spirit level to make sure it is upright. Nail the rails in position using 75mm nails (2 no. per rail end) and set the post in concrete as before. You may find a 2nd string line set about 750mm high will help you to line the posts in.
- 7) Now having completed one bay with post and rails, follow the above procedure until you have completed the run. Carry on to complete all runs in the line.
- 8) Using a pale, measure down the posts to establish the position for the top of the gravel board, and mark with a pencil.
- 9) Nail the gravel board on to the posts with 3 no. x 75mm nails each end, and 2 no. through to optional (644400) pointed post.

If capping (optional) is required to be installed, proceed to the next step otherwise proceed to Step 12.

- 10) For each bay, fix the L Shaped brackets to the inner sides of the posts, approx. 20mm from the top of the posts using 1 no. M5 x 50mm S/S Countersunk Screw as shown below in Figure2A & 2B. Make sure the outer face of the bracket is towards the cladding side of the fence.



Figure 1

Fixings for Capping & Counter Rail

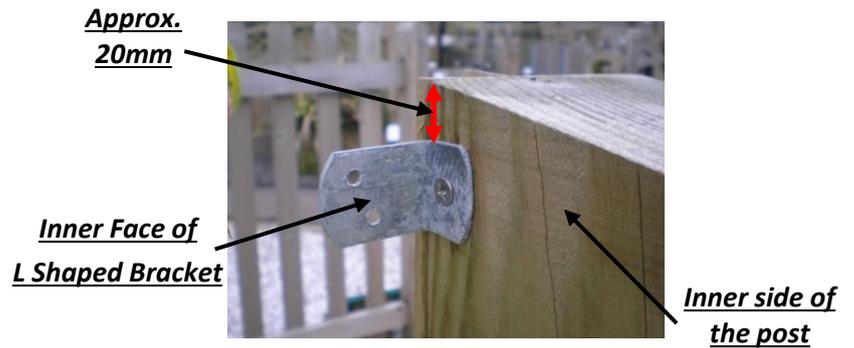
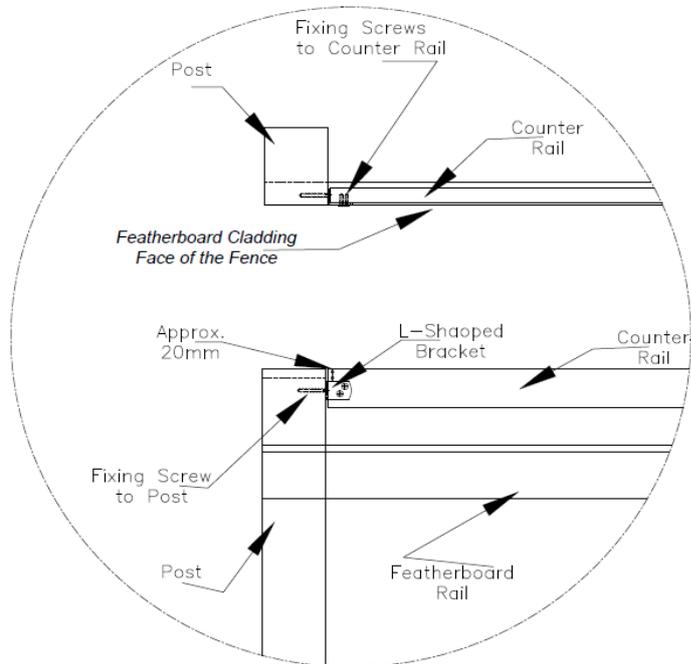


Figure 2A

Figure 2B



- 11) Next attach the counter rail to the inside face of the L shaped bracket, at both ends, using M4 x 25mm S/S countersunk screws as shown below (Ref: Figure 3)

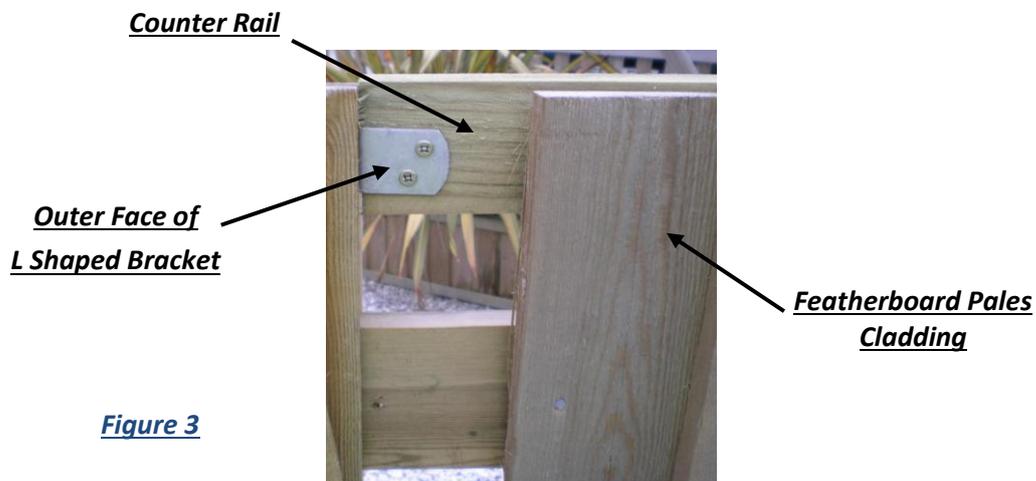


Figure 3

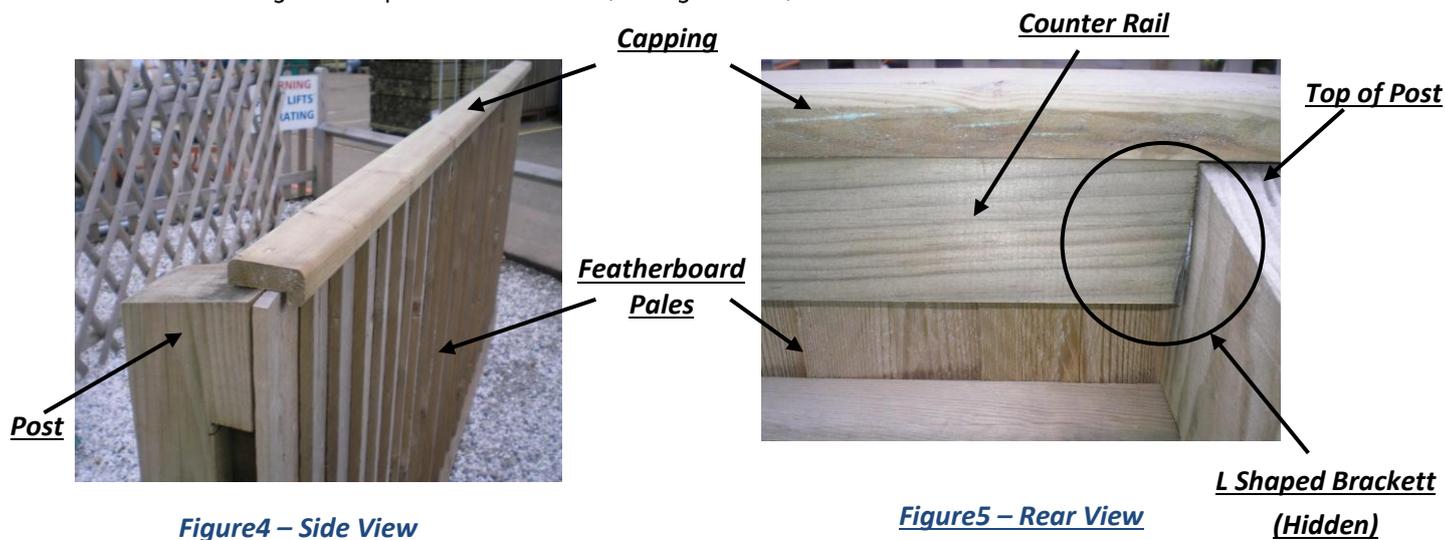
12) The pales now have to be nailed to the rails using 50mm nails. There are 29 pales to each 2.4m bay of fence, which means each pale has to overlap approximately 19mm. The nails should be driven through the thick portion of the pale about 20mm in from the edge so that they do not go through the pale underneath, thus allowing for any shrinkage without too much splitting. It is useful to make a simple wooden gauge for spacing the pales so as to keep the overlap of 19mm uniform, without having to keep measuring.

13) The first pale should be nailed at the top and checked with the spirit level, then held in position while the other nails are put in.

Notes

On sloping ground posts must be kept upright, but you will have to adjust the notches to allow the rails to slope with the fall of the ground. This will mean that when the pales are fixed, they will step.

14) If opted for capping (steps 10 & 11 completed), install the capping rail using 5 No's M5 x50mm S/S Countersunk Screws / 2.4m length to complete the installation (Ref: Figure 4 & 5).



Fixing a 1 metre wide gate in a fence run:

15) When a gate is required in the fence run, a post has to be used either side of the gate, one to hang it on, the other to shut it to. The posts should be planted in the ground as previously described, and a gap of 1030mm left between the inside edges of the two posts.

16) All 1 metre wide gates hang on the right hand side, and open away from you when viewed from the pale side of the gate, and they are all 50mm shorter than the fence height to give some clearance for it to swing. Most 1 metre wide gate ways can be made level by digging away or adding soil to the area.

17) The gate comes complete with fitted adjustable hinges and a ring latch, plus it has 2 no. shutting strips tacked to it with 50mm nails. These should be removed and set aside for fixing later on.

18) Loosen the nuts either side of the box section (with the plastic cap on), and unscrew the eyebolt until the centre of the eyebolt hole is about 50mm from the edge of the gate. Tightening up the nuts, make sure the hole in the eyebolt faces upwards. Repeat this operation for the other hinge.

19) Select some packing pieces which allow the top of the gate to be level with the top of the fence when the gate is stood on them across the gate opening. With 15mm clearance on either side between the gate edge and post.

20) With the gate held in position, offer up the top hinge ride and mark the screw positions; or if you prefer, offer up the hinge ride and screw into position. This can easily be done if someone holds the gate in position for you. Repeat for the bottom ride. Each ride has 4 no. screws, and the pin on the ride should face upwards.

21) You can now remove the gate from its packed position. Move the packers, and screw the hinge rides to the marked positions. Hook the gate on to the rides, or if you screwed them on whilst the gate was held, remove the

packers. Either way the gate should swing. Check that it is hanging upright, with the spirit level held on the closing end of the gate. If necessary use the adjusting nuts on the hinges to level it up.

- 22) Fit the ring latch receiver to the slamming post.
- 23) Finally with the gate in the closed position, fix the shutting strips to the hanging and slamming post with the strip just touching the gate.
- 24) Tidy up the site making sure no off cuts or nails are lying around, in case they cause injury to children or animals.
- 25) Treat any cut timber with Jakcure End Grain Treatment.

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.