

How to Install Knee Rail 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

String line	Post level	Clawhammer
Post driver	Maul	Spade / shuvholer
Tape measure	Saw	Pencil
Marker pegs	Rammer	Peeler bar

Materials

Posts	Rails	Galvanized straps
65 & 75mm nails	Ballast & Cement	

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

Method

- 1) Clear and level the site.
- 2) Establish ends, corner positions and changes of direction, and mark with pegs.
- 3) Each section of fence will be built in turn. For example: from the beginning to the first change of direction; the first change of direction to the second, and so on.
- 4) To establish the line for the first length of fence, you will need to put in the first post and the last post, so these can be used as sighting posts. If it is a very long section of fence, you may prefer to work in shorter straight sections.
- 5) Dig the hole for the first post with vertical sides, making the hole as small as practical to allow for refilling and ramming.
- 6) Place the first post in the hole, allowing enough of it above ground to suit the height and style of fence.
- 7) Replace excavated soil a bit at a time, ramming in well as filling proceeds. If the ground conditions are very soft, it is advisable to set the posts in a weak concrete mix. Use the post level to make sure it is upright, and ram in firm.
- 8) Fix the string line between the first and last post and pull taut. The string line should be about 400mm above ground. It is easier to place the posts in line if the string is 50mm away from the edge of the post.
- 9) Mark out the post centres along the section (according to the style of fence being installed). Make a small hole with the peeler bar to mark the post centres. You may have to have a short bay next to the last post. Only dig a few holes at a time, otherwise you may make a cumulative error.
- 10) Move the string line out of the way, and dig out the holes to the correct size and depth. Then replace the string line.
- 11) When installing the second post, you will be able to sight across the first post and the last post to ensure the second post is at the correct height. If the ground is undulating, the fence should follow the contours of the ground.

- 12) If the fence post needs lowering, the hole will need digging out a bit deeper, or you may be able to knock the post in if it only requires to go down a small amount. This can be done by using the side of a sledgehammer or maul. If the post needs raising, some of the excavated soil will need to be put back and rammed tight. This can be done by using the post itself as a rammer.
- 13) Lay the rail in the top of the first post and nail, then join to the next post, to give post setting out distance.
- 14) The rails should be nailed twice to secure to the post, using 75mm nails.
- 15) Every rail should be joined by nailing a galvanized strap. The straps should be nailed twice either side using the 75mm nails.
- 16) Tidy up the site, making sure no nails have been left laying around in case they cause injury to children or animals. Finally, treat all ends with Cut & Treat.

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 / Propiconazole / Tebuconazole

Wear gloves when handling freshly treated wood. Avoid breathing dust when cutting. Dispose of off-cuts responsibly – do not burn.

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