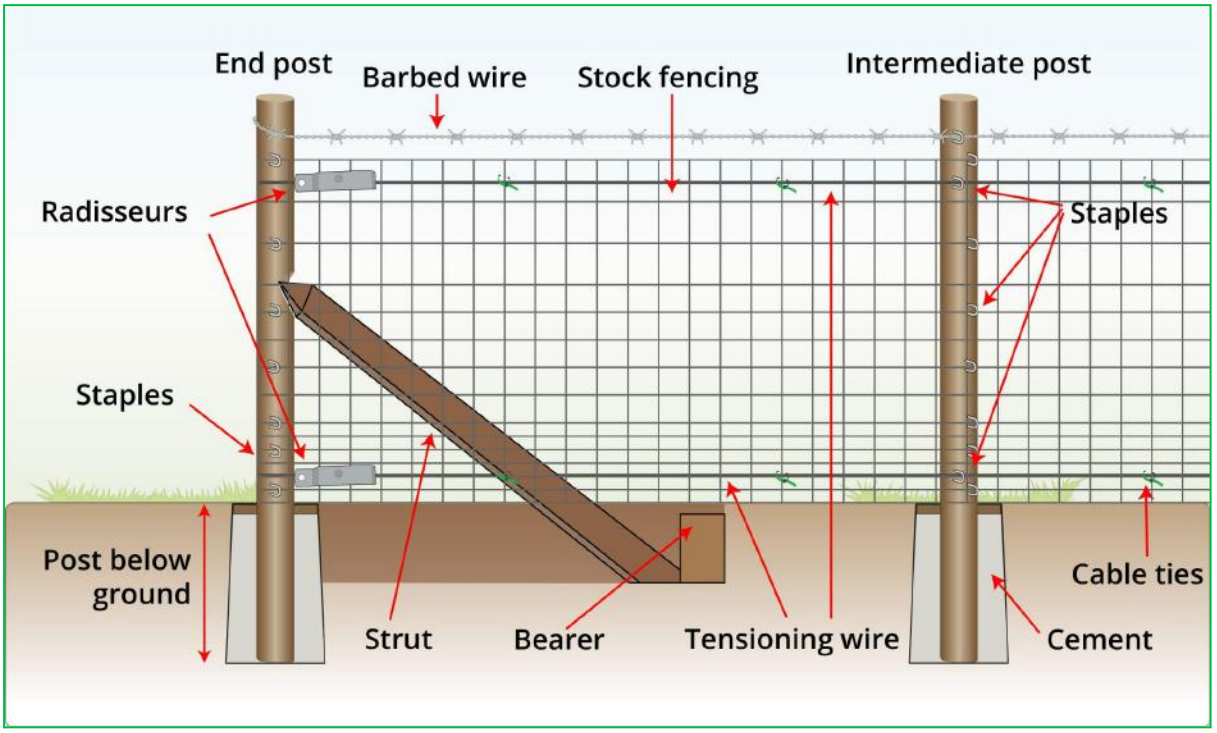
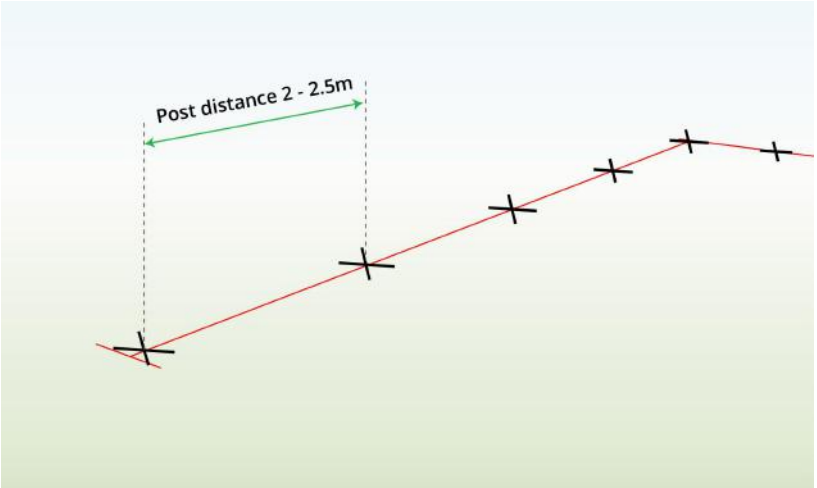
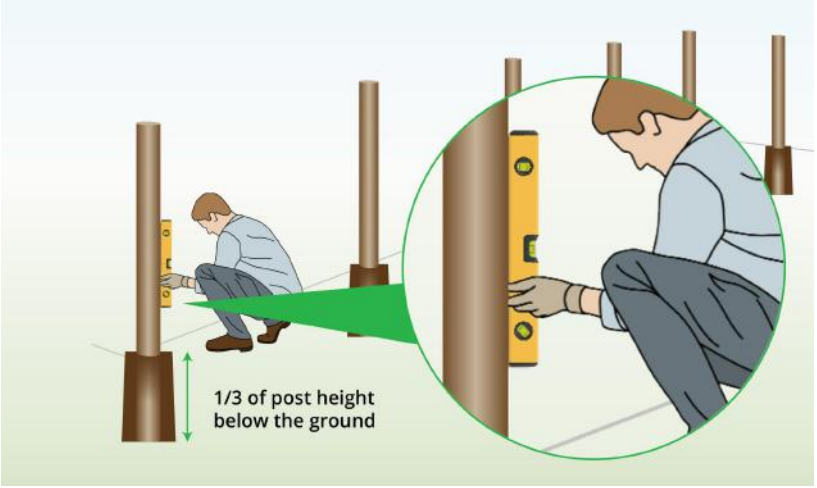
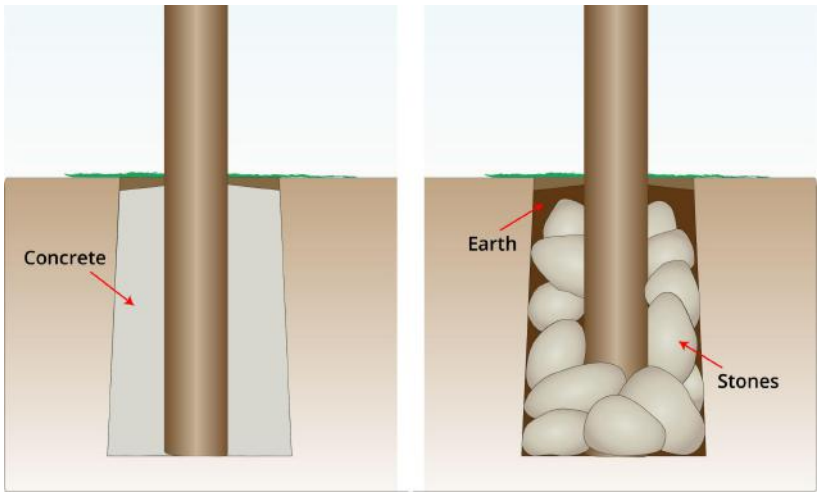
STOCK FENCING INSTALLATION



THINGS YOU'LL NEED

- Stock fencing
- Wooden posts
- Wooden strut
- Pliers
- Hammer
- Staples
- Cable ties
- Pegs (additional)
- Tensioning wire (optional)
- Radisseur (optional)
- Barbed wire (optional)
- Spade (optional)
- Cement (optional)

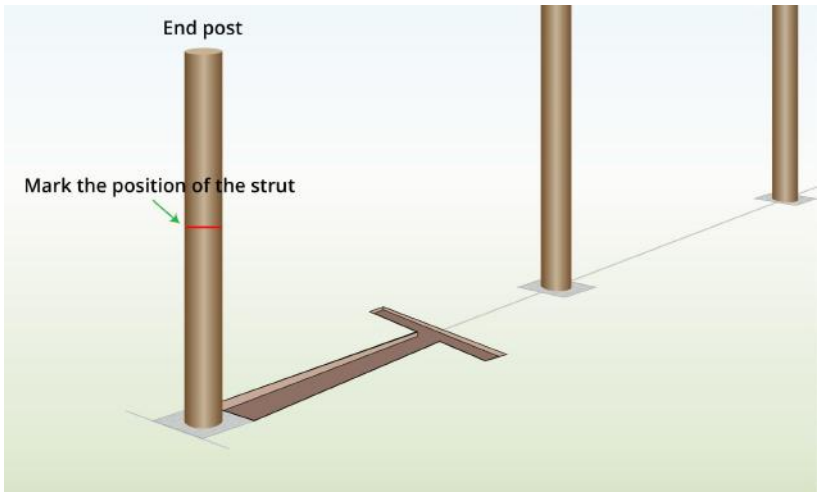
INSTRUCTIONS	
	**Step 1: Mark the Post Location** Designate the positions of the posts, ensuring a spacing of 2-2.5 metres between each post.
	**Step 2: Dig Holes** Dig a hole for the posts, making sure that the depth of the hole is approximately one-third of the length of the post. Utilise a spirit level to confirm that the posts are completely vertical.



Step 3: Position Upright Posts

With Concrete: Pour concrete into the holes, put the poles into the wet concrete and allow at least 1 day for the concrete to set. Cover the top of the hole with dirt.

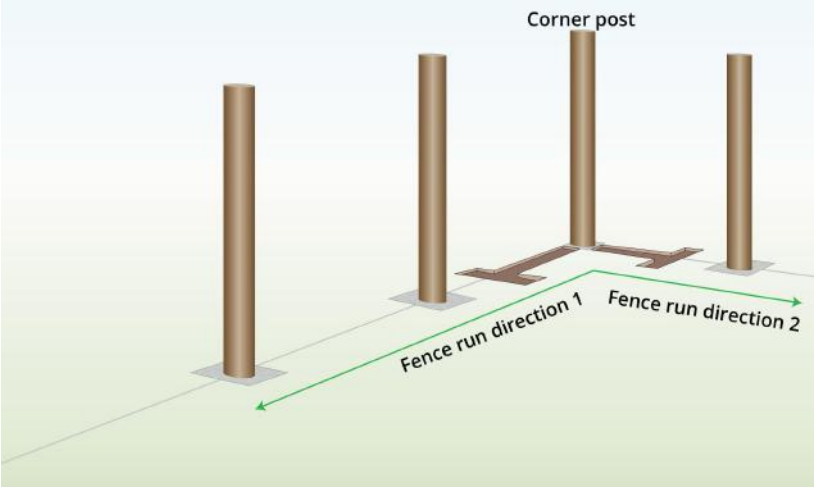
Without Concrete: Place them in the middle of the holes, then fill the holes with large stones to hold the poles in place. Then add earth until tight and compact.



Step 4a: Dig Trench for End Posts

Measure and mark the position where the strut will be. This should be halfway off the ground for end respectively corner posts and positioned towards the fence run.

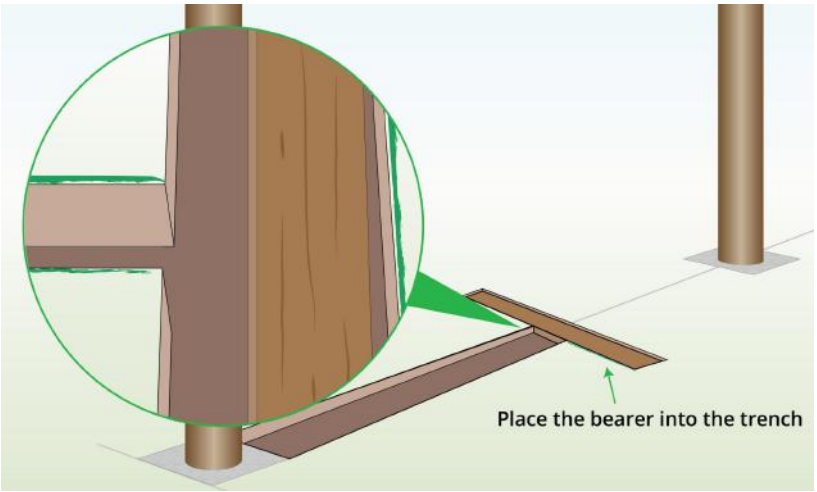
Dig a T-shaped trench about 30cm deep for the end of the strut to sit in and 30cm wide for the bearer.



Step 4b: Dig Trench for Corner Posts

Repeat step 4a but for corner posts, you should have 2 strut posts on adjoining sides.

These should be positioned towards the two fence runs that the corner post is joining.

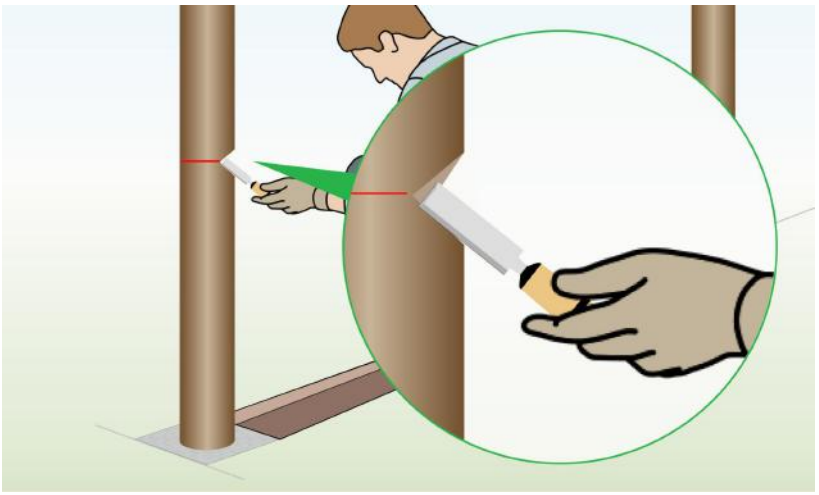


Step 5: Cut & Position Bearers

You should cut lengths of rail to act as bearers for the strut posts.

These should be a foot long and fit into the T shaped trench to stop the strut from slipping and thus providing support for the ends & corners of the fence run.

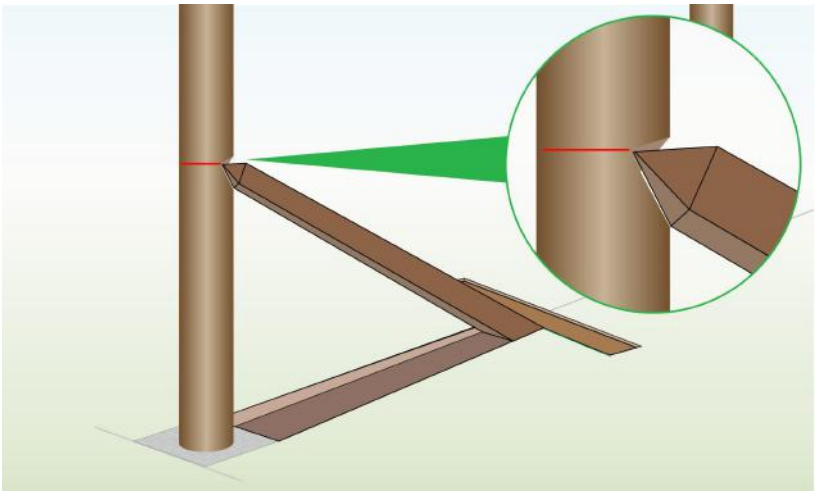
Place the bearers into the trench.



Step 6: Cut Notches

Cut a shallow notch in the strainer post where you previously marked it.

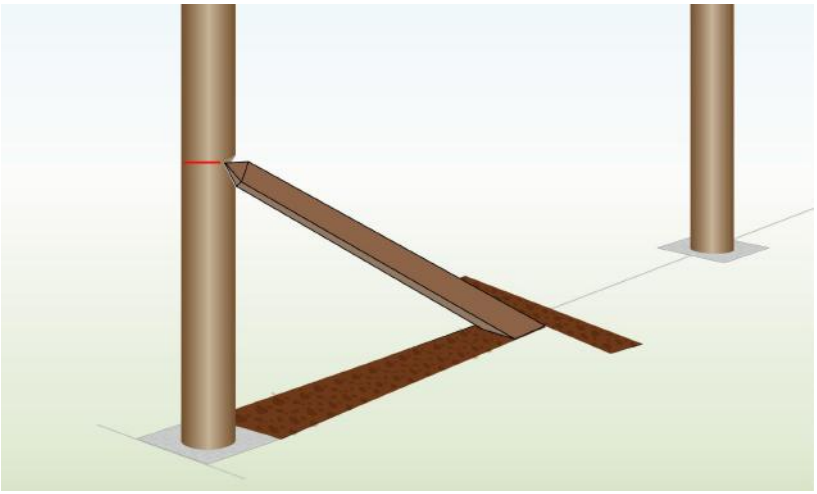
Note: It is vital to ensure the notch is shallow; this keeps the post strong and doesn't expose the untreated core of the post.



Step 7: Attach the Strut Post

Shape the end of the strut to fit the notch in the post.

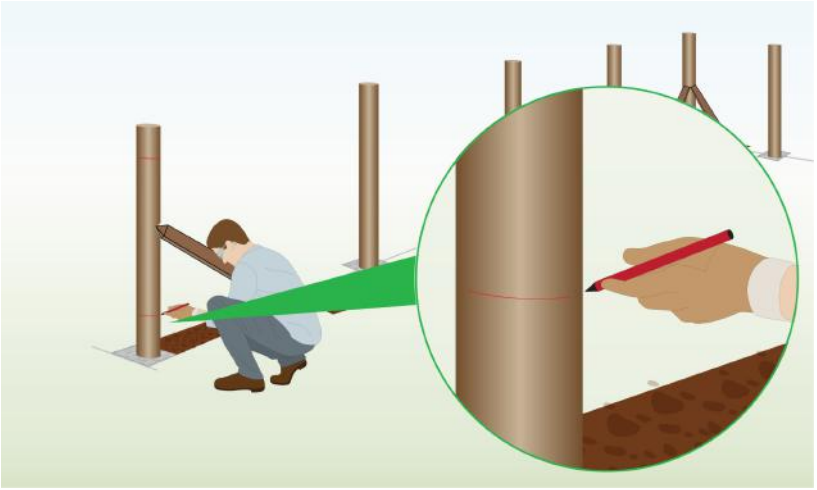
Place the sharpened end into the notch so that it's secure, while sinking the rest of the strut into the trench.



Step 8: Secure Strut

Wedge the strut in between the bearer and the strainer post – it should be a tight fit.

Cover the trench with earth and stomp it down.

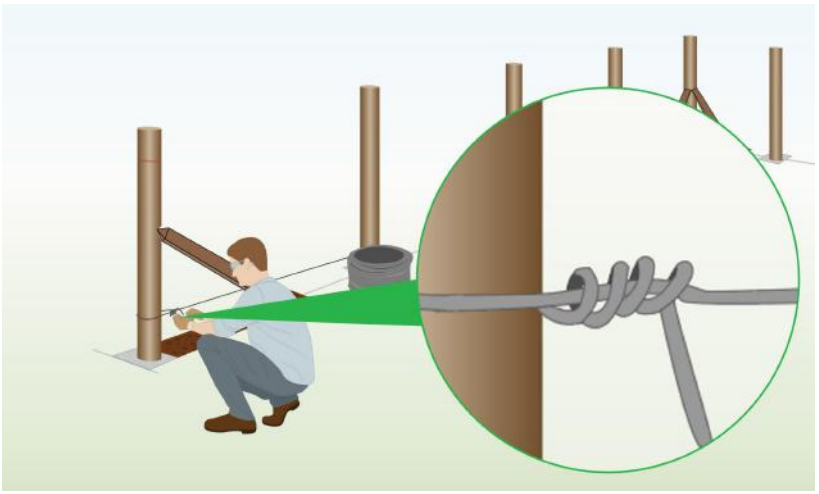


Step 9: Mark Wire Location

Begin by indicating the location for each wire strand on your posts.

You should have multiple lines of wire for a secure and taut fence as below:

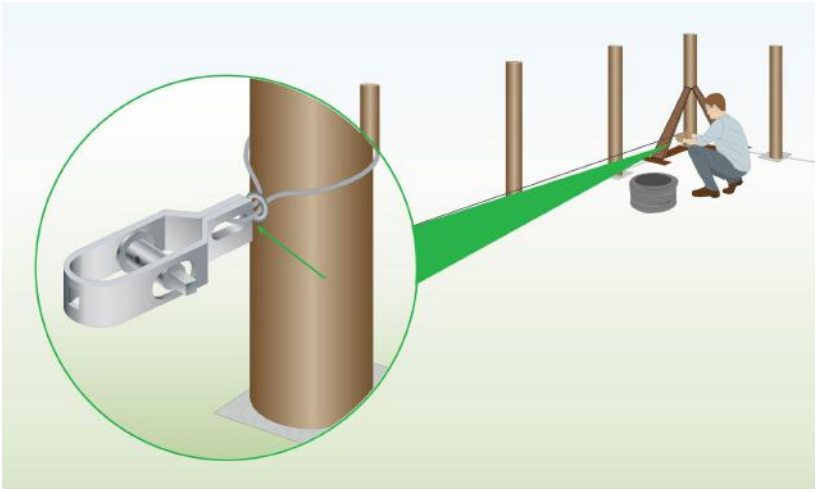
- 2 lines are enough for heights up to 1.2 metres.
- 3 lines are needed above 1.2 metres in height.



Step 10: Attach Wire to First Post

Securely attach the first wire strand to the lower section of the first post.

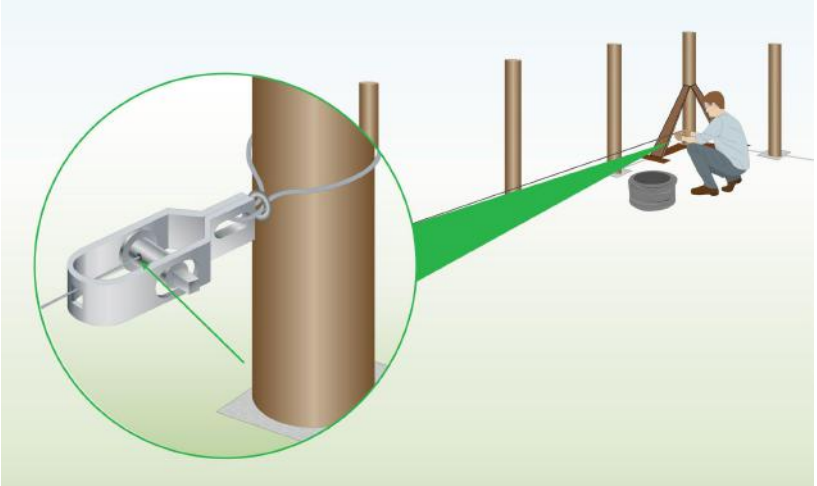
Loop it around the post, and wind it around itself 4-5 times to ensure it's securely tensioned.



Step 11: Secure Radisseur to Last Post

Use a smaller piece of wire to fasten a radisseur to the final post.

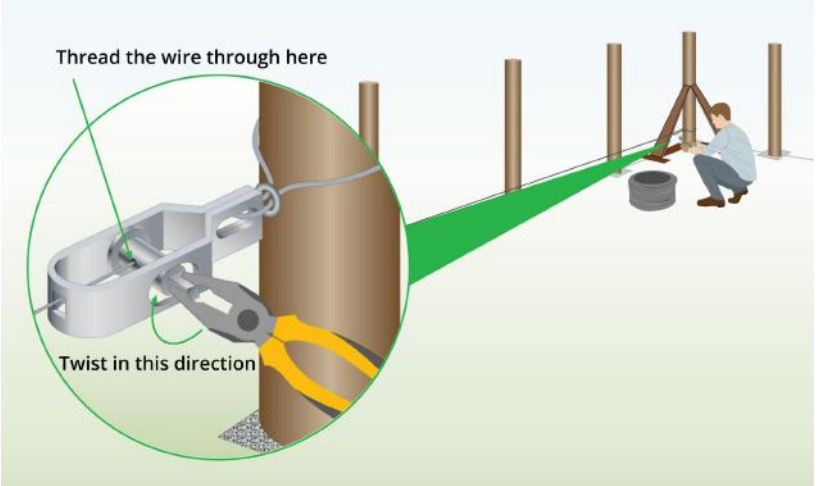
Note: skip ahead to step 14 if you don't have a radisseur.



Step 12: Secure Wire to Radisseur

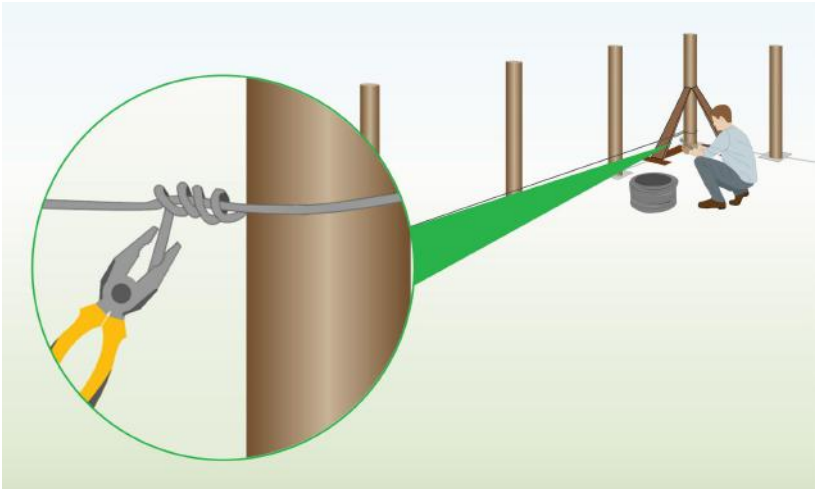
Cut the first line of tensioning wire, leaving an additional 10cm of length for potential adjustments.

Pass the wire through the hole located at the center of the radisseur.



Step 13: Tension the Wire

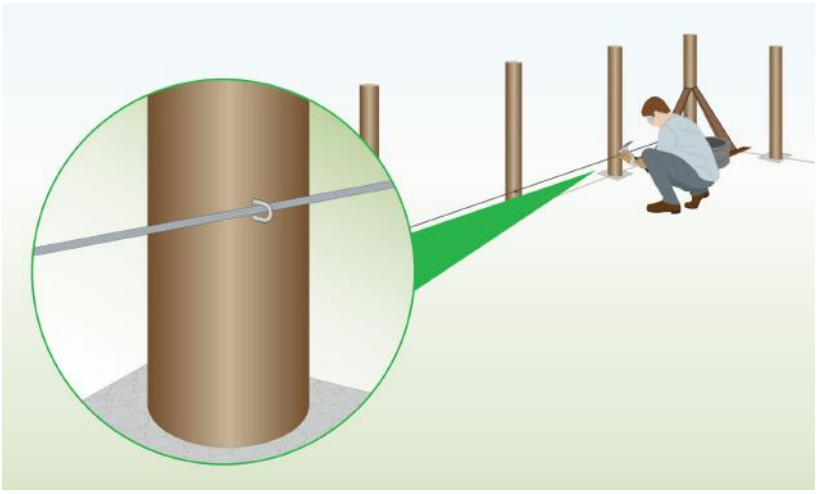
Use pliers to turn the pin on the radisseur in a clockwise direction.



Step 14: Tension Without Radisseur

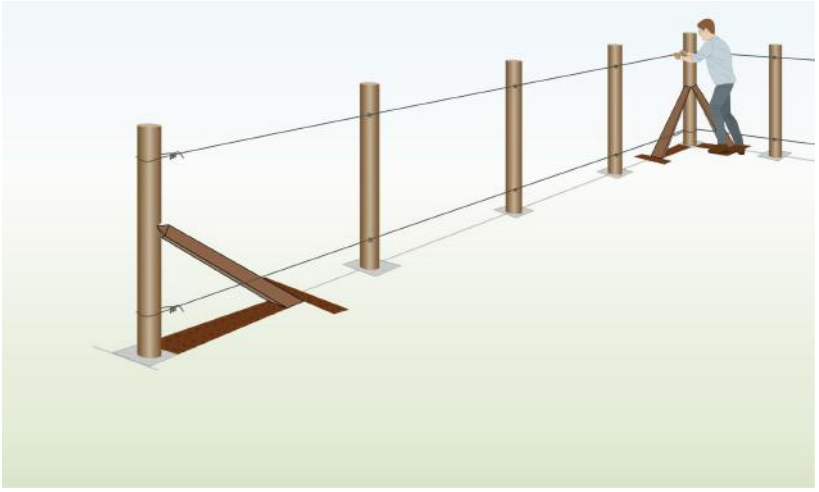
If a radisseur is not available, you can opt for an alternative by wrapping the wire around the post and coiling it around itself 4-5 times.

Employing this approach will lead to reduced tension in contrast to using a radisseur.



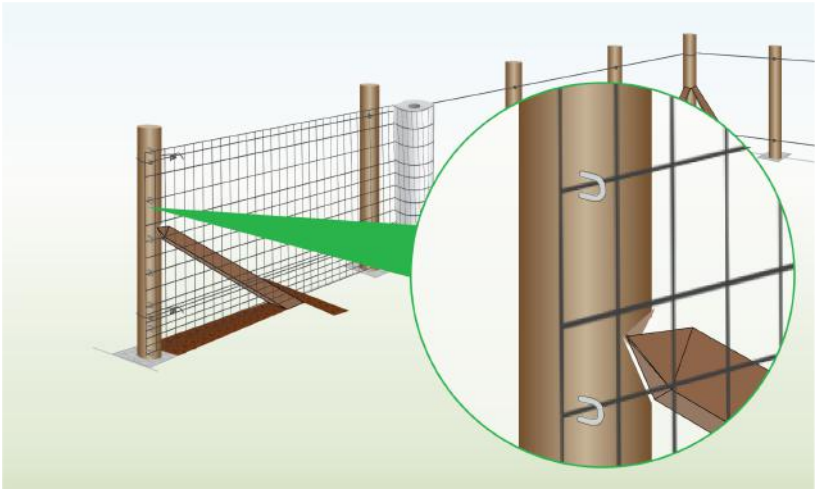
Step 15: Secure to Middle Posts

Secure the wire to the middle posts with staples, leaving a small space to accommodate some movement within the staple.



Step 16: Repeat Steps 11-15

Fasten the remaining wire lines by replicating steps 11-15.



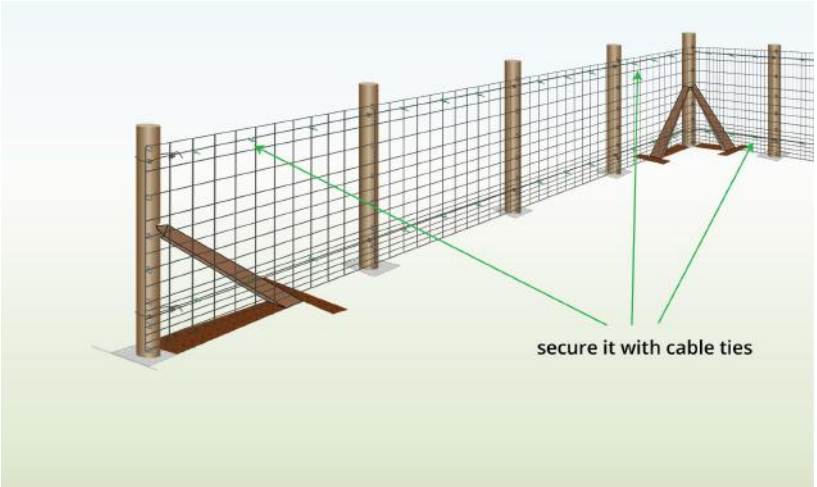
Step 17: Attach Mesh to End Post

Use enough mesh to cover at least the distance between the first two posts.

Fasten the mesh to the posts using staples or cable ties with intervals of 15cm.

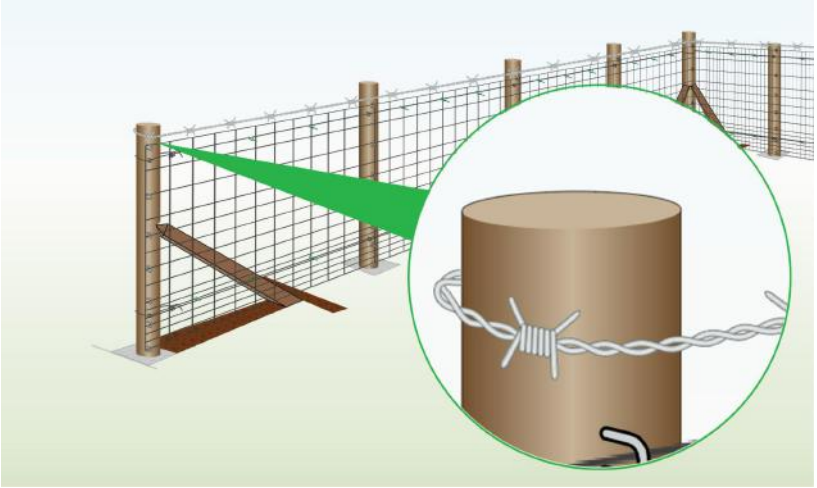
Step 18: Attach Mesh to Posts

Continue by securing the remaining portion of the mesh, following the procedure outlined in step 17.



Step 19: Secure to Tension Wire

Ensure to fasten the tensioning wire to the fence at multiple points to preserve the tension of the fence.



Additional Step with Barbed Wire:

For applications where climbing may occur or where animals may push down on the top of the fencing wire, barbed wire should be installed to protect the fencing and stop potential climbers.

Important: Please note that barbed wire can cause harm to the livestock.