



# LINIAR FENCING INSTALLATION GUIDE

## INTRODUCTION

Liniar fencing products are an easy to use, totally rot free, light weight fencing system of which is compatible with most traditional building materials, as well as existing fencing components. Liniar has no need for painting or preserving and is virtually maintenance free. Liniar also offers its own range fencing panels and components. All of the Liniar components can be used and erected without the need for special tools. This illustrated guide gives a comprehensive look at the installation procedure.

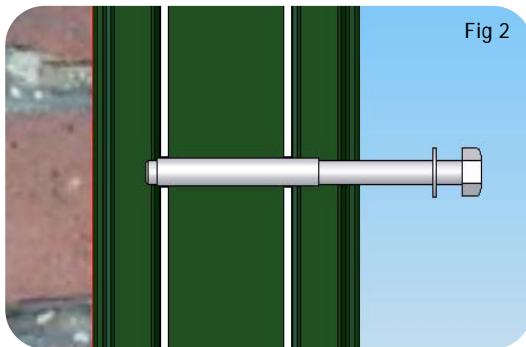
## BEFORE YOU START

If using a wooden fence panel and the panels are at ground level, it is advisable that a gravel board is fitted below the panel. The gravel board will protect the panel from the damp ground. Most pre-made fence panels are 6ft (1829mm) wide and come in four different heights; 3ft (914mm), 4ft (1219mm), 5ft (1524mm) and 6ft (1829mm). Note; some continental panels are only manufactured to 1800mm wide.

When determining the height of your fence ensure you take into account the gravel board. If using a Liniar gravel board they come in two different heights, 6 inch (150mm) and 12 inch (300mm). Liniar posts should be concreted 2ft (609mm) into the ground and therefore the posts should be 2ft (609mm) longer than the overall height of the fence. The post holes may need to be deeper if the fence is on soft ground.

## MARKING OUT THE FENCE LINE

The first job to do when erecting a fence is to mark out the line of the fence. Using a builders line or something similar and stretch a strong piece of twine or string between two stakes across the whole length of where the fence is to be erected. If the fence is intended as a property boundary ensure the fence is placed on your boundary.



## THE FIRST POST

It is critical that all the posts of a fence run are perfectly straight and in the correct orientation to enable the fence panels to slide into position. The first post is the most critical as it will be the datum point for the rest of the run. The first post may be against a building or a wall. If this is the case attach the post to the building/wall using anchor bolts. The anchor bolts should not be spaced more than 2ft (609mm) apart. Drill through the post using a drill that is 1.0mm larger in diameter than the anchor bolt shank. Before drilling the brickwork use a spirit level to ensure the post is vertical in both upright planes. Try to ensure the anchor is placed firmly into the brick work and not the mortar. Once drilled, remove the protective film from the post and bolt the post firmly to the wall. If the wall is not level it may be necessary to use packers between the post and the wall.

If the first post is not against a wall it must be mounted in the ground. Please see next step for mounting the posts in concrete. You should not use gravel boards when determining the fence run, in particular when installing European style panels, as the widths are slightly different, this may cause problems with installation of your panel

## FIXING THE POSTS IN CONCRETE BASES

Holes for concreting fence posts into position can be dug using a spade or a post spade. Post holes should be dug to a minimum depth of 26 inch (660mm). Pack the bottom 2 inch (50mm) of the hole with hardcore as a support base for the post. Pack some more hardcore around the bottom of the post to give it a little support, this will enable you to check the post is vertical. Using two support braces wedge them against perpendicular sides of the post to ensure the post is kept perfectly vertical whilst the hole is filled with concrete. Once the hole is filled with concrete check again to ensure the post is vertical. If not re-adjust the support braces accordingly.

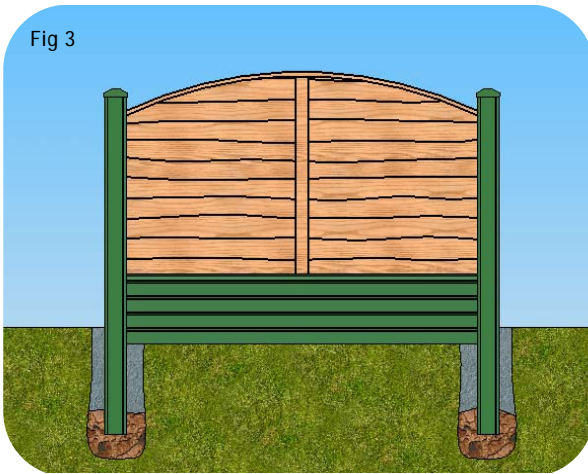


Fig 3

### **FIXING THE POSTS IN CONCRETE BASES CONTINUED**

The support braces should be left to support the post for at least 24 hours until the concrete is set. You may wish to use a rapid-set style concrete, which is available from all good merchants and stockists of fencing products.

Ensure the concrete around the top of the hole is below ground level. It can then be hidden with soil or gravel. If sinking gravel boards into the ground ensure you have allowed for this around the concrete base.

After the first post has been concreted or anchored into position do not concrete the second post in place until a gravel board or fence panel has been placed between the posts. This is to ensure the posts are the correct distance apart. Allow a 2mm to 3mm expansion gap at both ends of the gravel board. When you are satisfied that the next post is in its correct position, support and concrete into position as described earlier.

### **PLACING THE GRAVEL BOARDS AND FENCE PANELS IN POSITION**

Before placing the gravel boards and fence panels between the posts ensure that the concrete post bases are completely set.

Slide the gravel boards down in between the slots of the posts. If using Liniar gravel boards remove the protective film before inserting. The gravel boards can be set into the ground to give a more secure fixing.

Ensure the gravel boards are level before inserting the fence panels. When the gravel boards are level slide the fence panels down on top. The panels can be screwed into the post for security if desired. Finish the fence by fitting decorative post caps to the posts. The post caps can be glued or screwed into position if deemed necessary.

### **ERECTING A FENCE ON A SLOPE**

Marking out the run for a sloping fence is essentially the same as for a fence on level ground but we shall establish the line of the run at the top of the posts.

Allocate where the first and last post of the sloped run shall be. Fix the first and last posts into position using either of the methods described earlier. Once the posts are fixed and supported tie a strong piece of twine or string between the top of the posts.

All the tops of the posts that are now fitted in between the extremities of the slope should be fitted to the height of the string.

The gravel boards can either be set into the ground as described earlier or cut to suit the ground level.

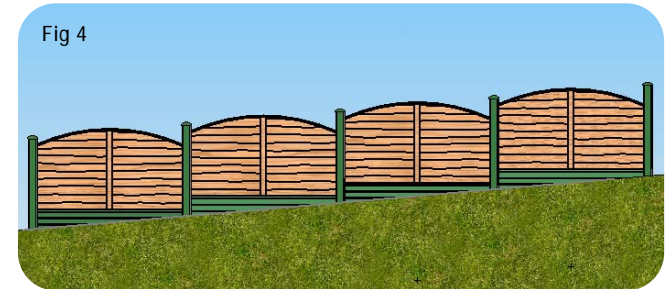


Fig 4

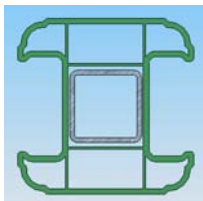


Fig 5

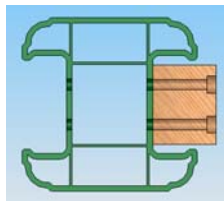


Fig 6

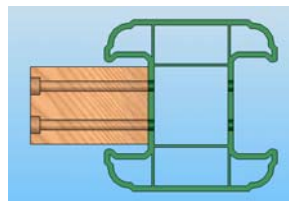


Fig 7

### **HANGING A GATE**

Gates can be hung from Liniar fencing posts but it may be necessary to reinforce the post. The post can be reinforced in numerous ways.

If a heavy gate is required the standard steel reinforcing within the post can be replaced with heavier duty rigid steel. Gates can then be bolted direct to the steel. Ideal for Hook and Band hinges (Fig 5).

For other types of gates it will be necessary to pack the slotted sections along the full length of the post with timber.

If using standard hinges it will be necessary to pack the recessed section of the post with a 40mm x 50mm piece of timber to allow the hinges to function (Fig 6).

If latch bolts are required to lock the gate it may be necessary to pack the recessed section of the opposing post with a piece of timber 75mm x 50mm to allow for fixing locks (Fig 7).

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