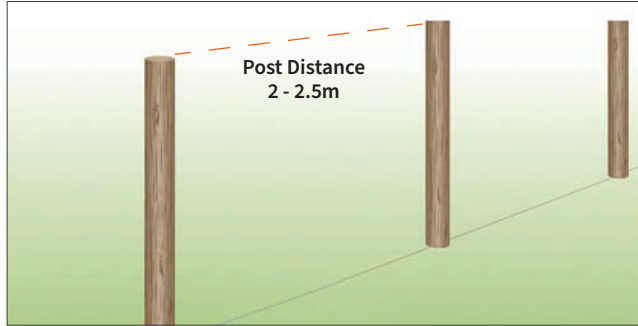


Agricultural Wire Step-by-Step Installation Guidance

Step 1: Post Spacing and Alignment



Mark Post Intervals: Measure and mark the ground for each intermediate post, maintaining a strict spacing of 2 to 2.5 meters (approx. 6.5 to 8 feet) between uprights.

Establish a String Line: Stretch a string line tightly from the starting strainer post to the final post in your run.

Align the Run: Use the taut string line as a continuous visual guide to ensure all intermediate line posts are positioned in a perfectly straight, uniform row before digging or driving them into the ground.

Step 2: Post Hole Excavation

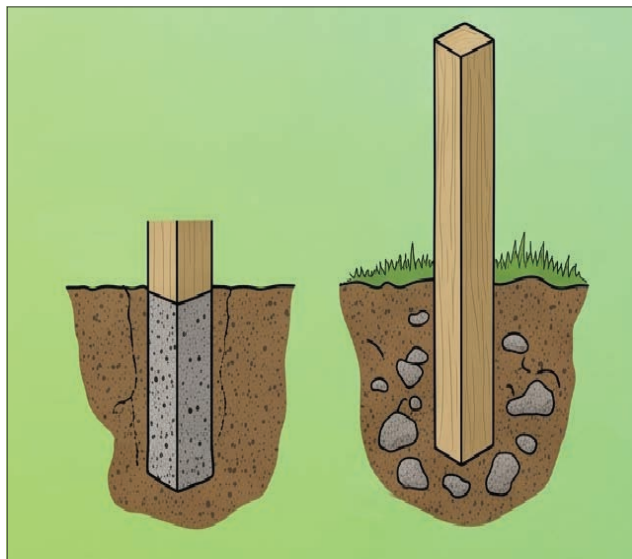


The 1/3 Depth Rule: Dig each hole deep enough to bury a minimum of one-third of the post's total length.

This depth is critical for providing the structural stability needed to withstand heavy wire tension.

Hole Diameter: Excavate the hole to a width approximately three times the diameter of the post. This ensures you have adequate space to properly surround the post with concrete or heavily compacted backfill.

Step 3: Position the Upright Posts



Spirit Level:

Use a spirit level on two adjacent sides of the post to ensure it is perfectly plumb (vertical) before the concrete sets or soil is fully compacted.

Gravel Base:

Consider adding 2-3 inches of gravel at the bottom of the hole before placing the post to allow water to drain away from the bottom of the post.

Crowning the Concrete:

Sloping or crowning the top of the concrete away from the post allows rain to run off rather than pooling against the post.

With Concrete:

Pour concrete into the hole then put the post into the wet concrete and allow at least 1 day for the concrete to set. Cover the top of the hole with soil. Use wooden stakes to temporarily brace while the concrete cures.

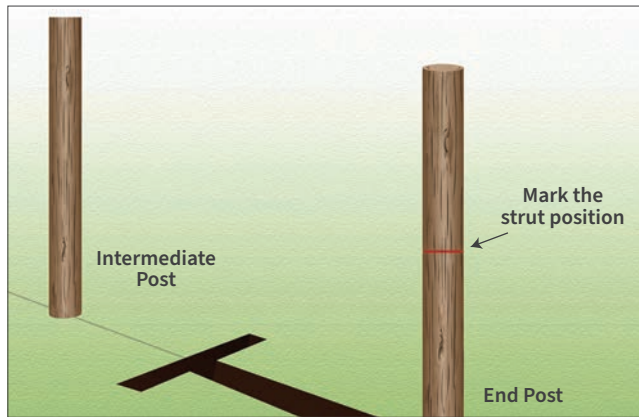
Without Concrete:

Place the post in the middle of the hole then fill with large stones to hold the posts in place. Add soil until tight and compact. Tamp heavily after each layer of stones/soil.



Call our Expert Sales Team for more information.

Step 4a: Support Strut Positioning & Trenching



Mark the Connection Point: Measure halfway up your end or corner post and mark the spot. This is where the top of the strut will attach.

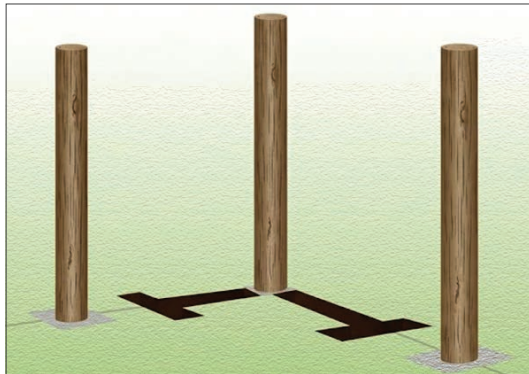
Align with the Fence Line: Angle the strut downward so it points directly along the intended run of the fence.

Excavate a T-Shaped Trench: At the exact point where the base of the strut meets the ground, dig a T-shaped trench.

Depth: Dig the main trench 30cm deep to securely anchor the end of the strut.

Width: Dig the perpendicular cross-trench 30cm wide to comfortably house the horizontal bearer (thrust block).

Step 4b: Corner Post Support Struts

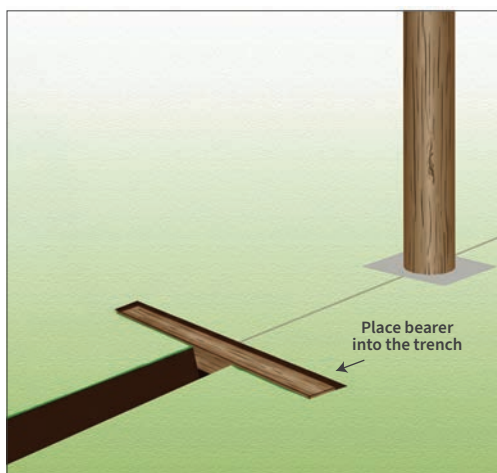


Install Dual Supports: Because they bear tension from multiple directions, corner posts require two separate support struts installed on adjoining sides.

Align with Fence Lines: Position each strut so it points directly down its respective intersecting fence run.

Excavate Trenches: Repeat the T-shaped trenching process (detailed in Step 4a) to securely anchor the base of both struts.

Step 5: Cut and Position Bearers (Thrust Blocks)



Cut to Size: Cut lengths of timber rail to approximately 1 foot (30cm) to serve as your horizontal bearers.

Position in the Trench: Place the bearer horizontally into the perpendicular cross-section of your T-shaped trench.

Anchor the Strut: The bearer functions as a critical underground anchor. By wedging against the earth, it prevents the diagonal strut from driving forward into the soil under heavy wire tension, ensuring rigid, long-term support for your end and corner posts.



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Step 6: Notching the Strainer Post

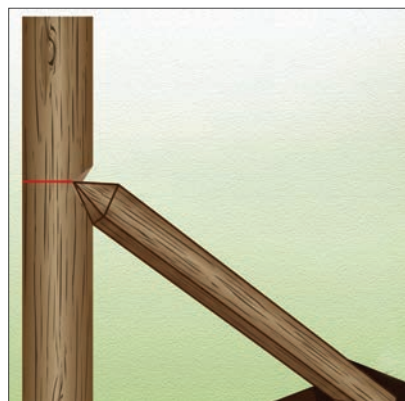


Cut a Shallow Notch: Carefully carve a shallow notch into the strainer post at your previously marked connection point to seat the top of the strut.

Preserve Structural Strength: It is critical to keep this notch minimal. Cutting too deeply will compromise the post's integrity and weaken its ability to hold heavy wire tension.

Prevent Rot: A shallow cut ensures you do not break through the protective outer treatment. Exposing the untreated inner core of the timber leaves the post highly vulnerable to moisture and premature decay.

Step 7: Attach and Secure the Strut Post

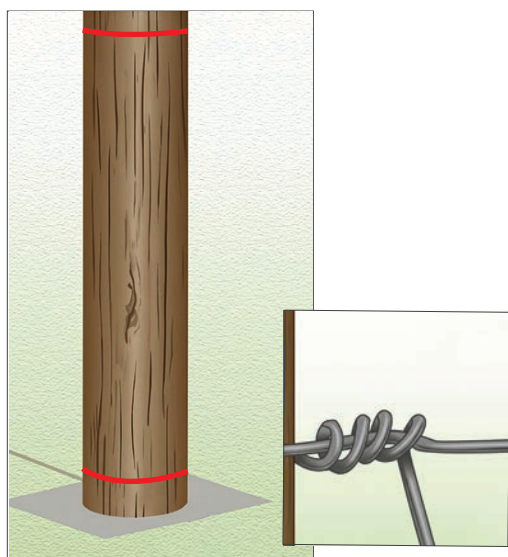


Shape the end of the strut to fit the notch in the post. Place the sharpened end into the notch so that it is secure, while sinking the rest of the strut into the trench.

Wedge the strut in between the bearer and the strainer post, it should be a tight fit. Cover the trench with earth and stamp it down firmly.



Step 8: Marking Tension Wire Positions & Attach to First Post



Mark the Strands: Begin by measuring and marking the exact positions for your horizontal support wires on each post.

Ensure Structural Integrity: Using multiple tension wires is essential to keep the agricultural mesh taut, secure, and resistant to sagging or impact.

Wire Count Guidelines:

Fences up to 1.2m (approx. 4ft): Requires a minimum of 2 horizontal tension wires.

Fences above 1.2m (approx. 4ft): Requires at least 3 horizontal tension wires.

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 or 5 times to ensure it is secure.



Call our Expert Sales Team for more information.

Step 9: Securing the Radisseur (Wire Tensioner)



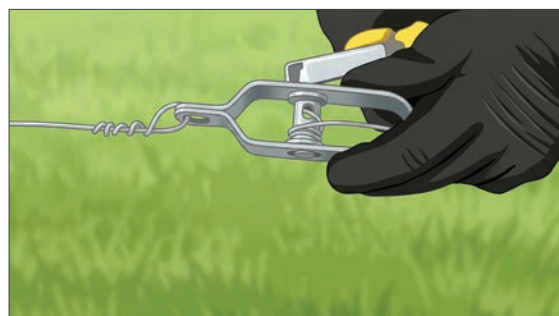
Attach to the End Post: Position a radisseur (commonly known as a wire tensioner or ratchet strainer) at the final post of your fence run.

Anchor with Wire: Loop a short, heavy-duty length of wire around the post and thread it through the anchor point of the radisseur. Tie it off securely to create a slip-proof mount.

Purpose: This tensioner serves as your cranking mechanism to pull the horizontal support lines taut, allowing you to easily adjust and maintain wire tension over the lifespan of the fence.

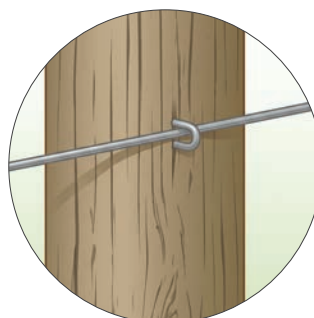
Attach tensioning wire: Cut the first line of tensioning wire, leaving 10cm of length for adjustments. Pass the wire through the hole in the centre of the radisseur.

Step 10: Tension the Wire



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

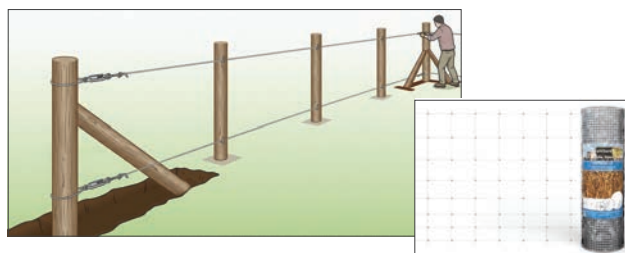
Step 11: Secure to Intermediate Posts



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

Repeat the process for the remaining wire lines.

Step 12: Attach Mesh to Posts & Secure to Tension Wire



Unroll the Wire: Unroll sufficient agricultural mesh to fully span the distance between your starting post and the first line post.

Secure to the Posts: Fasten the mesh securely to the uprights using heavy-duty cable ties.

Maintain Proper Spacing: Space the cable ties evenly at 15cm (approx. 6-inch) intervals from top to bottom. This tight spacing ensures the mesh remains vertically taut, preventing bagging, sagging, or potential animal push-through.

Add Barbed Wire: For situations where climbing may occur or where animals may push down on the top of the fencing, consider adding barbed wire to deter and prevent this occurring. Note that barbed wire can cause harm to livestock.



Call our Expert Sales Team for more information.