

ATTACHING, TENSIONING & JOINING

INSTALLER HANDLING TECHNIQUES

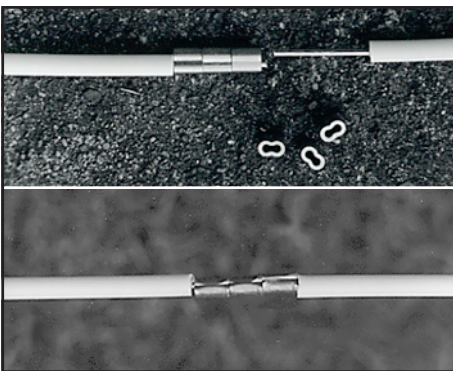
- It is more technically correct to use tensioners at both ends of the fence. It's the movement of the end assemblies that can cause loss of tension and it simplifies end post attachment to have tensioners there.
- Use the ever handy Eze-Pull tool for cutting, stripping and crimping when handling this product.
- Use the wide 2" (50 mm) barbed type staples, which should be driven so they allow the wire to slide freely.
- It is recommended to use a tube type insulator with a larger staple to protect the coating.
- **New, Easier Stripping Technique:** Using a pair of wire strippers score the plastic with the 10 A.W.G. stripping hole. Then take a pair of fence pliers or regular pliers and squeeze to compress the plastic the whole length to be removed. This breaks the bond between the plastic and the wire. Next, twist plastic (*until you hear a "snap"*) and pull off. You can strip up to 8" (200 mm).
- Use crimping sleeves for joining to maintain full strength.
- Safety First – Use safety eye glasses, and gloves.



STAPLING



THREADING



JOINING



ATTACHMENT/TENSIONING

HORSECOTE DO'S & DON'TS

DO build a strong brace assembly

DO use an oversized line post when drilling and threading

DO follow grade carefully (ie, two posts on the rise, etc.)

DO use pressure-treated posts

DO wear safety glass, gloves, etc. when constructing

DO use a spinning jenny to pay-off the wire

DO introduce animals to the new fence

DO keep the fence row clear of weeds and brush

DO stop and start the fence on the same corner post when necessary

DO use an oversized end post to help hide the tightener

DO use some electric to educate, not to contain

DON'T attach directly to live trees

DON'T attach to utility company poles

DON'T drive the fence staples tight

DON'T attempt to tension from the middle of the fence

DON'T pull around more than one 90° corner on long length fences

DON'T over-tension wires