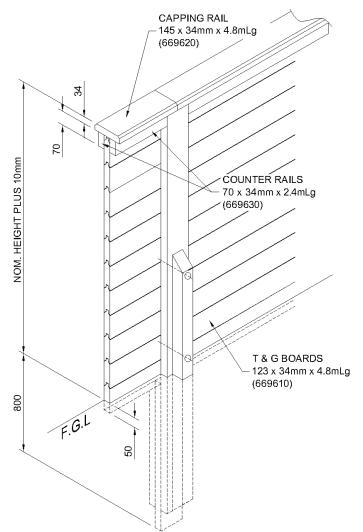
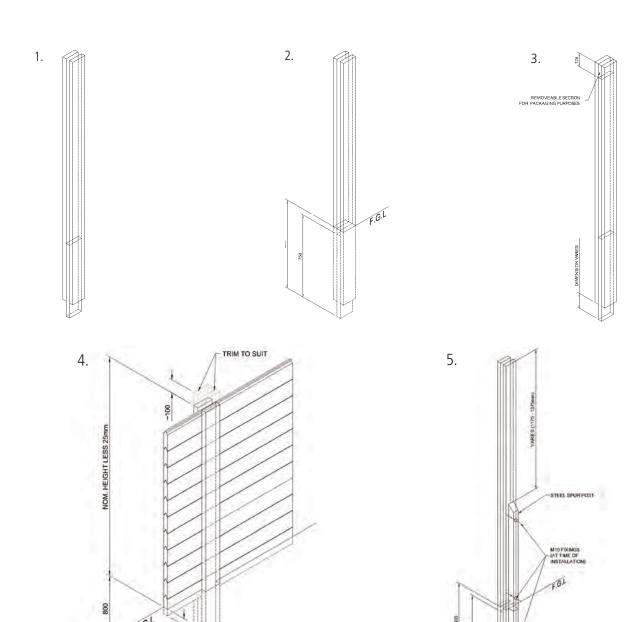
## Standard Post and Fence assembly



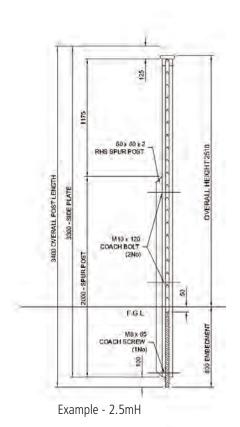
- 1. Posts are made with 'solid' bottom sections for below ground, with the top sections remaining 'open' for clamping the boards.
- Posts are designed to be sunk into the ground to depth of 800mm. The centre section of the post is 750mm long. This allows the bottom fence board to act as a gravel board to a depth of 50mm into the ground.
- 3. The bottom of the side boards will not go to the full depth of the post hole.
- 4. The post sides extend 125mm above the nominal height of the fence (for standard heights). Once the fence is erected they are trimmed to the same level as the top board. This arrangement facilitates any variations in board dimensions caused by moisture content. The Fence Erector needs to apply new Jakcure End Grain Preservative to cut post tops.
- 5. Fence systems above 2.0m high will have a steel spur post fitted to the post shown. They are designed to support the fence up to a height of 1.2 1.4m below the finished level of the fence. These spur posts are sent separately, for fixing to the timber post during installation on site.
- 6. The screws should be used to secure completed rows of boards as the height of the fence is gradually built up, in order to maintain its strength during the build. Do not assemble the full height 'loose' as there is a risk of collapse, especially in windy conditions.

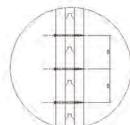


F.G.L

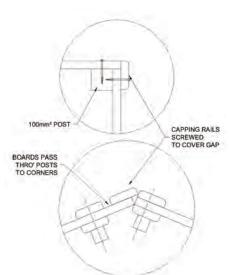
BOTTOM EDGE OF SPUR LEVEL WITH OUTSIDE OF POST

## Standard Installation

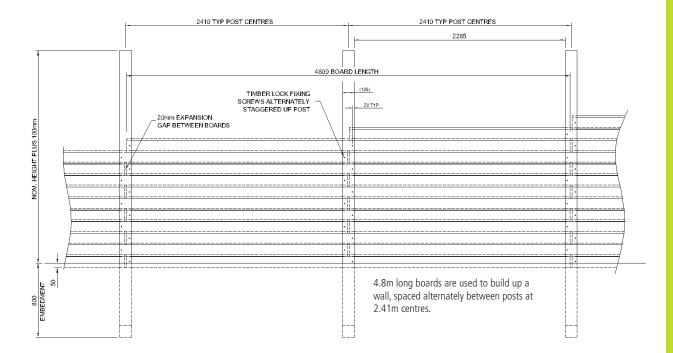




Screws are carefully chosen to have an effect of clamping the post sides to the board. This improves the acoustic properties of the fence eliminating gaps between panels and posts.



This diagram gives details of how a corner may be configured. Examples shown are 90° and 135° - all angles are possible.







Boards are 'bricklaid' and screwed as shown, giving a requirement of 2 No Timberlock screws per board. The screw positions should be staggered alternately from one side to the other, in order to prevent the post side cupping.

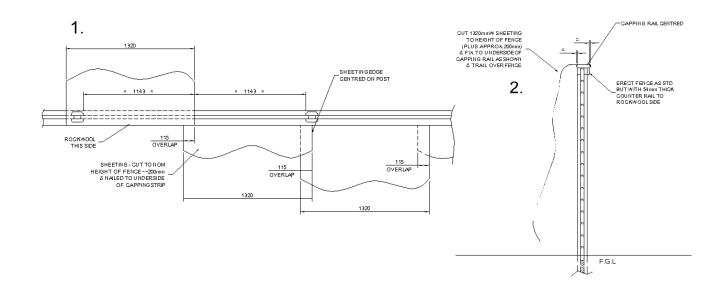
Top sections are finished with a capping rail and counter rail. The latter is provided to cover any gaps between the boards and the rail and leave a professional finish.

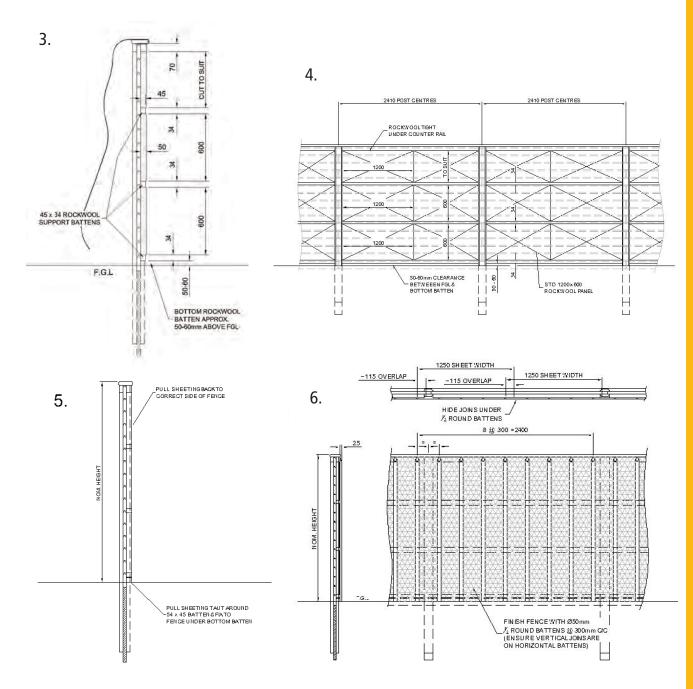
This change in level demonstrates how the boards can accommodate variations in profile at post intersections.

Nominal fence height above ground (m)	Actual height above F.G.L (mm)	Nominal post height above ground (mm)	Nominal post depth below ground (mm)	Hole base to post cap (mm)	Post side to post base dimension	Spur post item code	Spur post length (m)
2.00	1975	2100	800	2900	200	N/A	N/A
2.50	2475	2600	800	3400	100	669999	2.00
3.00	2975	3100	800	3900	0	669998	2.50
3.50	3475	3600	800	4400	200	669995	2.70
4.00	3975	4100	800	4900	100	669994	3.30

## Sound Barrier Extra Installation

- 1. The sheeting must be cut to length and fixed under capping rail. Care must be taken to centre the joins on and between the posts.
- 2. The counter rails are odd sizes the Rockwool covered side has a 70 x 54mm counter rail. The capping strip is to be centred on the counter rails, with the pre-cut strips of sheeting nailed to the underside as shown.
- 3. Rockwool panels are to be fixed to the face of the fence. Using 45 x 34mm x 2.27m battens (nailed through the 45mm thickness) and 75mm nails to support the weight, the fence is to be clad with Rockwool sheets.
- 4. Rockwool panels are to be laid horizontally and cut to suit as necessary.
- 5. Plastic membrane sheets to be returned to correct size of fence. These are pulled taut around a 45 x 34mm batten and fixed to the fence under the bottom Rockwool batten.
- 6. The fence is finished with weathered 50mm half-round timbers, fitted vertically or at an angle at nominal 300mm centres and to suit membrane width. These timbers will cover joins in the sheeting and protect the Rockwool. The testing was performed with battens at 200mm centres.





## **Highway Noise Barrier Installation**

