Jerith®

Patriot™ Ornamental Wire Fence
Installation Instructions

Please read these instructions thoroughly before attempting to install your Patriot Fence. While installation of the fence is relatively easy, this instruction sheet should eliminate any guess work. If you have any questions or problems installing the fence, please call us weekdays at 1-800-344-2242.

Materials Needed:
- Stakes
- String
- Measuring Tape
- Post Hole Digger
- Level
- Concrete Mix
- 5/16" socket 11/64" and 3/8" Drill Bits and Driver
- Reciprocating or Band or Hack Saw

Before You Begin Installing Your Fence:
- Establish your fence line by staking out the area to be enclosed and attaching a guide string to the stakes. Make sure the fence is set back from the property line as required by local codes.
- Gates and sections should be installed so that the bottom of the fence is about 2" above ground level. This will allow the grass under the fence to be easily trimmed.
- When you need less than a full section to complete a line of fence, cut it to size.

> **Caution: If it is necessary to cut panels to fit into the fence line or for gates, all cut pieces must be seal-coated with zinc rich primer (known as "Cold Galvanizing") and then painted with Jerith's custom touch-up paint. This two step process should also be done in any place where the finish has been damaged. Failure to follow this procedure may void the warranty!**

Fence Installation:

1. Install all terminal posts (end, gate and corners) first (see "**Gate Installation**" below for Gate post spacing). Dig the post holes and set the posts into them. Fill the holes with concrete and tamp down around each post so the concrete is about 2" below ground level. Any gates will be attached after the concrete has set.

> **Caution: The proper operation of the gate depends upon the correct installation of the gate posts. Make certain that they are plumb.**

2. After the terminal posts are set, begin setting the line posts. Uniform post spacings are measured from center to center of the posts. To determine center to center measurement, add the width of the actual section being installed (70" or 94 ¾") **PLUS** the width of the line post being used. For the **Passby System**, 96" centers are recommended although the spacing is not as critical. Line posts for the **Passby System** should be offset enough to allow line of fence to pass by the outside face of the line post but end in the center of terminals (see plan view of Passby Drawing) Heights of posts above ground level should be 50", 62" and 73" respectively (If on a slope, add the length of the drop to the lower post). Put a post into each hole and pour concrete around it. Check that the post is plumb and aligned with the guide string. Tamp it down to hold the post in position. Leave the concrete about 2" below ground level.

> **Caution: The concrete footings must extend below the frost line in areas where freezing of the ground can cause the posts to "heave". The posts themselves do not have to go below the frost line for proper installation.**
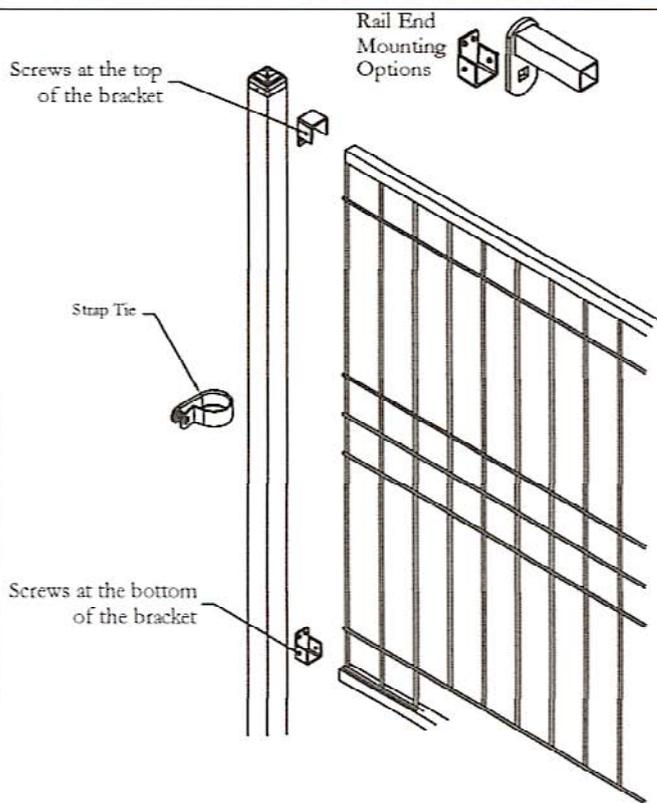
3. Continue in this manner until all fence posts are installed.
4. If the grade is too steep, there may be too much space under the bottom rail of the section. If so, it may be necessary to cut the section in half and use an extra post to reduce the space beneath the section or add fill dirt under the fence section. Cold galvanize and touch up cut ends
   5. **For Traditional System**, sections will proceed from post to post using 4 rail ends per section (see Figure 1). Attach rail ends as shown. Strap ties for vertical rigidity can be added as you

proceed or after all the fence sections have been added. Secure one end of each section by using a tech screw through the rail and into the rail end. One end of the section should be allowed to float freely to allow for expansion and contraction.

6. **For Passby Systems** sections will terminate on inside face of **terminal** posts only. Fence line sections will attach to face of line posts (See Plan View of Passby Drawing) End and corner sections attach same as in Traditional System above.

7. **For Passby Systems** Fence sections should be coupled through use of inserts provided(See Figure 2) and secured to line posts through the use of the 1 ½" Tech screws provided). Wires should abut each other allowing horizontal lines to be continuous (See Figure 2). These lines may be continued for as long a distance as the slope will permit.

8. **For Passby Systems**, when slope of ground creates too much space under the bottom rail (as in # 4 above), fence should be terminated and restarted at a line post (See Figure 3). Care should be taken to cut rails in such a way as to permit overlapping of ends, and for securing verticals to posts with strap ties. Cold galvanize and touch up cut ends. Make sure plugs have been inserted into all open ends of rails. After all lines have been completed, black hog rings (not provided) can be used to secure end vertical wires of each section to each other.

9. Fill in the top of the post holes with dirt and grass so the fence will look like it's been there for years. Your fence installation is now complete!

Gate Installation:

1. Gates are available in either kit form for residential and light commercial use, or as prefabbed heavy duty welded frames for heavy commercial or industrial use. Each will require some fabrication on site and any standard gate hardware that will fit the gate frames can be used Gate openings will be affected by which type of gate is specified and what hardware is used. Standard gates kits include 2-1" square gate verticals with inserts welded to them which are inserted into the rails of sections provided (see figure 4). If using standard hardware, allow 2" for these gate verticals as well as 2" for hinge side and 2" for latch side. Specially ordered hardware will include instructions for allowances. Cut sections to length by cutting horizontal wires **flush with vertical wires**, cold galvanize and touch up cut ends. For standard gate verticals, attach the verticals of the gate by inserting them into the horizontal rails of the section and fastening with two self-drilling screws at each corner (See Figure 4.) and then use strap ties or gate brace bands to secure wire verticals to the uprights. Heavy duty gate frames are comprised of 2" square uprights with steel angle and diagonals welded between them. Hardware should be inspected and analyzed to determine allowances for proper gate opening width. For heavy duty gate frames, cut sections as above, slide a rail end into rail and insert finished infill section into frame. If frames are wider than standard section widths, couple sections using inserts and hog rings as in #'s 7 and 8 above. Secure rail ends with tech screws and attach vertical wires to gate uprights and diagonals using strap ties and/or gate brace bands.

2. Once the concrete has set around the gate posts, you may install the gates.

3. Attach hinges to the gate frame first and then the gate post. Mount one hinge near the top rail of the gate and the other near the bottom rail to distribute the weight of the gate evenly. The gate should now swing freely. Position the latch at a convenient height (or as required by local codes) and fasten the latch on the side of the gate.

4. For double drive gates, the drop rod is installed before the latch. Place the drop rod high enough to ensure ground clearance of the drop rod when the gate is opened. Position the latch at a convenient height (or as required by local codes) and fasten the latch on the side of the gate.

Rail End
Mounting
Options

Screws at the top
of the bracket

Strap Tie

Screws at the bottom
of the bracket

Insert gate horizontal inserts
into rails and fasten
with 2 screws at each
corner

Strap Tie

End Post
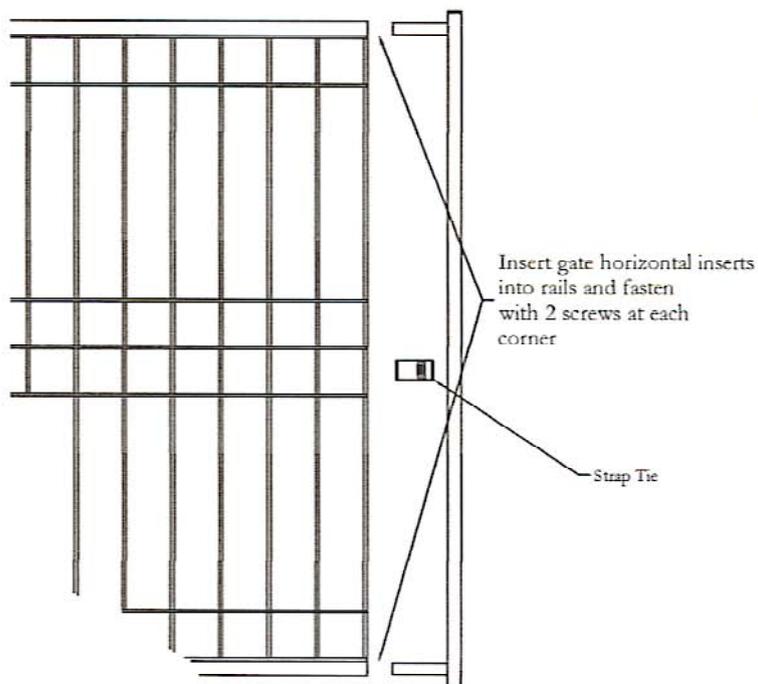
FIGURE 1

FIGURE 4

Secure to post
with #10 x $1\frac{1}{2}$"
tech screw

Insert plug into all
openings

Slide insert into
top and bottom rails

Secure with #10 x $\frac{3}{4}$"
tech screw provided

Rail of adjacent
panel to be slid
onto insert
and secured

Ends of rails cut
flush with vertical
wires. Wires to be
joined with hog ring.

Strap Ties

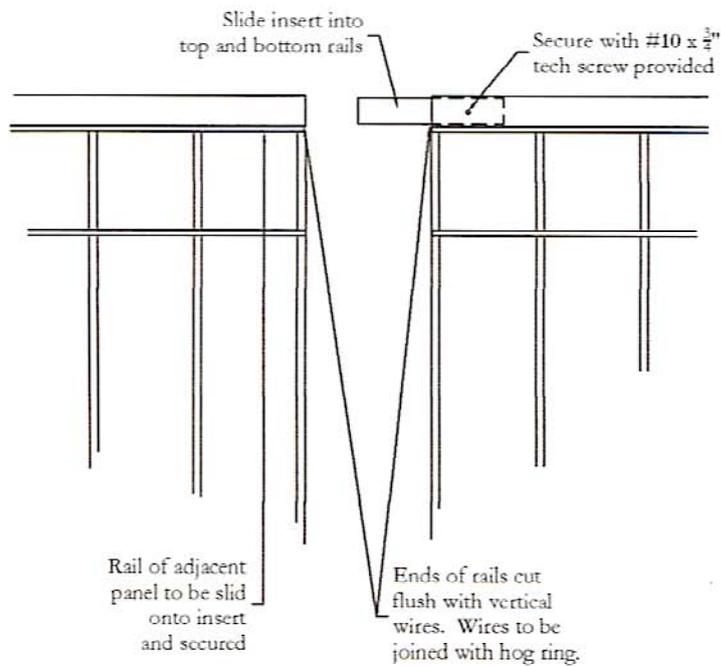Line Post

FIGURE 3

Rails and verticals should be cut
to allow for overlap without interference
from verticals. Verticals should
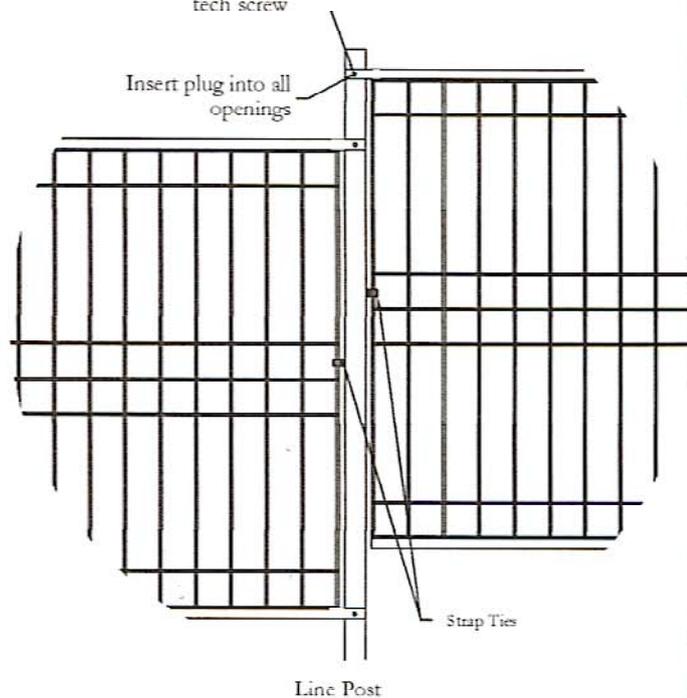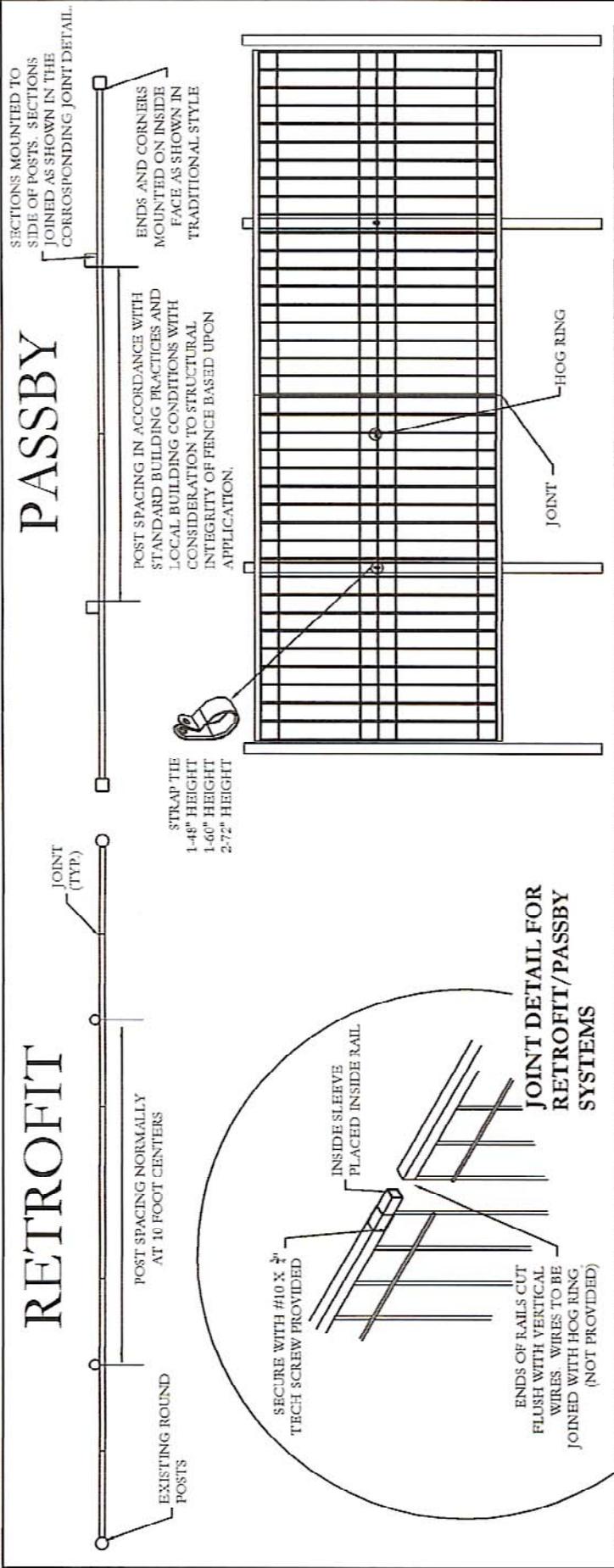be close enough to be secured to the posts.

FIGURE 2

PASSBY

SECTIONS MOUNTED TO SIDE OF POSTS. SECTIONS JOINED AS SHOWN IN THE CORROSPONDING JOINT DETAIL.

ENDS AND CORNERS MOUNTED ON INSIDE FACE AS SHOWN IN TRADITIONAL STYLE

POST SPACING IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD BUILDING PRACTICES AND LOCAL BUILDING CONDITIONS WITH CONSIDERATION TO STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF FENCE BASED UPON APPLICATION.

HOG RING

JOINT

STRAP TIE
1 - 48" HEIGHT
1 - 60" HEIGHT
2 - 72" HEIGHT

RETROFIT

JOINT (TYP.)

POST SPACING NORMALLY AT 10 FOOT CENTERS

EXISTING ROUND POSTS

JOINT DETAIL FOR RETROFIT/PASSBY SYSTEMS

INSIDE SLEEVE PLACED INSIDE RAIL

SECURE WITH #10 X ¾" TECH SCREW PROVIDED

ENDS OF RAILS CUT FLUSH WITH VERTICAL WIRES. WIRES TO BE JOINED WITH HOG RING (NOT PROVIDED)

TRADITIONAL

RAIL END MOUNTING OPTIONS

SCREWS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BRACKET

STRAP TIE
1 - 48" HEIGHT FENCE
1 - 60" HEIGHT FENCE
2 - 72" HEIGHT FENCE

SCREWS AT THE TOP OF THE BRACKET

72"

SECTION RAIL ENDS ARE MOUNTED DIRECTLY TO THE POSTS AS SHOWN IN THE CORROSPONDING SIDE VIEW.

2-WAY BRACE BAND FOR 72" HEIGHT (OPTIONAL FOR 60")