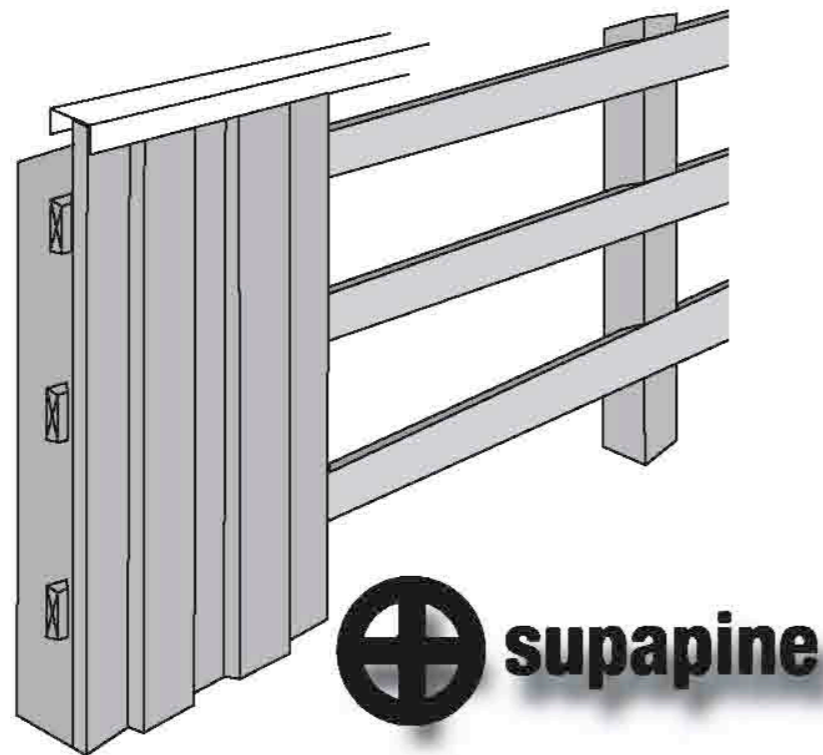


How to Create that added privacy and security with a ...



Create that added privacy and security with the addition of a Wespine Supapine® Paling Fence.

Create the feeling of privacy and protection in your home by constructing a Wespine Supapine Paling Fence. Clean up your backyard by hiding those unsightly garden sheds, woodpiles or the pool filter, behind a paling fence that can be constructed at any height up to 2.4m. Wespine's Supapine paling components have been treated to protect against Australia's harsh outdoor environment. Supapine - the perfect outdoor timber.



1. Appraising the Site.

Check the location of pipes, septic tanks, soak wells and in-ground service e.g. telephone, electrical, etc, so not to cause damage during construction. Ensure that if it is a boundary fence that both property owners agree to the location and that the height is within council regulations.

2. Designing and Site Layout of your Supapine Paling Fence.

Firmly hammer into the ground a stake at either end of the fenceline and secure a stringline to ensure the fence is constructed straight. The stringline can be level or angled depending on the slope of the ground. Make allowances for the location of junctions and gates.

3. Ordering the Materials.

Use this checklist to ensure you have purchased all the necessary material.

- Supapine treated posts (125 x 75mm H4 treated)
- Supapine treated rails (100 x 38mm or 90 x 45mm H3 treated)
- Supapine treated palings (150 x 17mm H3 treated)
- Galvanised deformed shank bullet head nails (100 x 3.75mm)
- Galvanised deformed shank flat head nails (50 & 65 x 2.8mm)
- Bags of premixed concrete
- Supapine treated plinth (150 x 25mm treated H3) (optional)
- Metal capping strip (optional)
- Exterior fence paint (optional)

Note: Sizes and quantities of timber and fasteners required are dependent on design parameters, ask your distributor for appropriate details.



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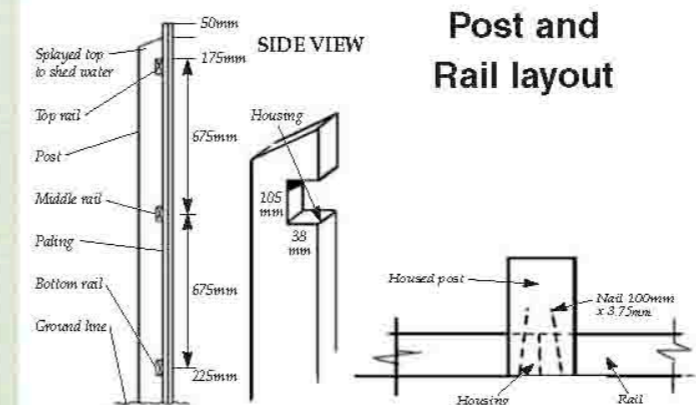
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4. Post Layout.

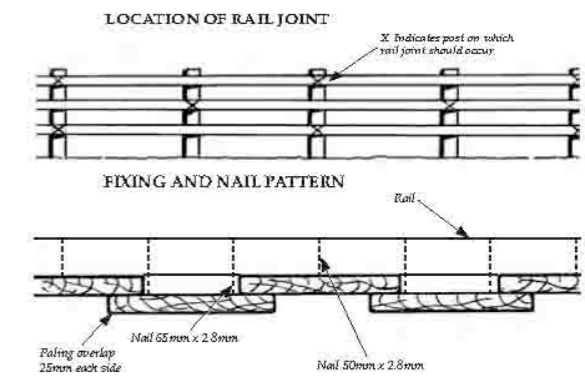
Posts are evenly spaced and usually at 2.4m for a three rail fence or 1.8m for a two rail fence. Mark out the post locations, dig holes 300 x 300 x 600mm deep and place posts in the holes ensuring each are in line, vertical and level. For fence heights greater than 1.8m, dig holes 'rule of thumb, depth inground equals half the height above the ground. Backfill the hole with concrete and leave 24hrs to set before fixing the rails. Once the concrete is set and using a stringline, cut the posts to the desired height ensuring a slightly splayed top to shed water.

5. Attaching the Rails.

Using a stringline, mark the rail locations and notch out, depending on rail size, a (105mm high by 38mm) or (95mm x 45mm) deep section. Locations are approximately 225mm from ground, mid height and 175mm from top. Rails should be long enough to span between three posts and the railing joins to be located on a post. Joins in rails should be butted together mid point on a post and also be staggered between the lower, middle and top rails. Double nail each rails to the post with 100 x 3.75mm galvanised deformed shank nails.



mark a line on the posts 160mm above the ground so to leave a minimum of 10mm gap below the plinth. Nail the plinth to the posts with two 100 x 3.75mm galvanised deformed shank nails. Palings are then rested onto of the plinth and fixed in two rows overlapping each other. A minimum of 25mm overlap ensures there are no gaps through the fence. Nail the first layer with a single 50 x 2.9mm galvanised deformed shank flathead nail through the centre to each paling. Use a spiritlevel to ensure the paling is vertical. Nail the second layer with two 65 x 2.8mm galvanised deformed shank flathead nails spaced so to miss the paling below. When using a 150mm wide paling, leave a space to the next paling of 100mm. This spacing will require approximately 8 1/2 palings per metre of fence. Using a stringline, mark along the top of the palings at least 50mm above the post then cut with a saw to achieve a straight level line. If a plinth is not required ensure a minimum of 10mm gap between the paling and the ground.



Finishing.

If desired, a metal capping can be fixed to the top of the fence to provide a neater appearance. Timber, being a natural product, may shrink or swell due to the natural weathering process. Always leave the completed fence for a few months to allow it to stabilise before painting.

Fence designs must be in accordance with Australian Standards and local council regulations.

For details or a copy on the safe use of Supapine timber contact

6. Attaching the Plinth and Palings

To create a different look, a plinth can be added along the bottom of the fence. Using a stringline,



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