

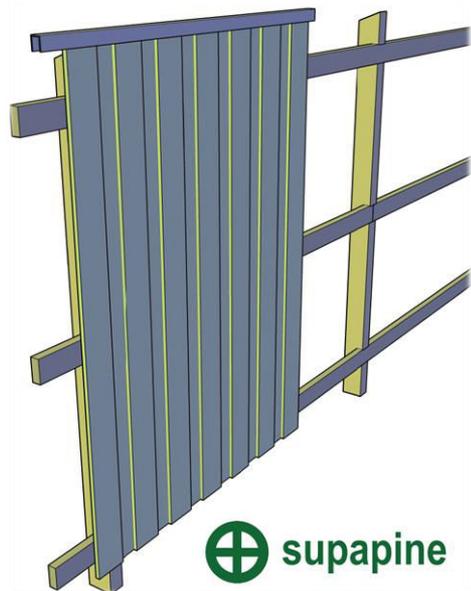


More privacy & security can now be easily added!

Looking for some extra privacy and security?
Well, now it can be easily achieved with the addition of Supapine Paling Fence!

Create the feeling of privacy and protection in your home by constructing the Wespine Supapine Paling Fence.

Clean up your backyard by hiding those unsightly garden sheds, wood piles 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 inground services eg. Telephone, electrical cables, etc. so not to cause damage during construction. Ensure that 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.

Firmly hammer into the ground a stake at either end of the fence line 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 allowance for the location of junctions and gates.

3. Ordering the Materials.

Use the following checklist to ensure you have purchased all the necessary materials.

- Supapine posts (125x75mm) **H4 treated**
- Supapine rails (100x38mm or 90x45mm) **H3 treated**
- Supapine palings (150x17mm) **H3 treated**
- Galvanised deformed shank bullet head nails (100x3.75mm)
- Galvanised deformed shank flat head nails (50x65x2.8mm)
- Bags of premixed concrete
- Supapine plinth (150x25mm) **H3 treated** (optional)
- Metal capping strip (optional)
- Exterior fence paint (optional)

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

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 300x300x600mm 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 ground'.

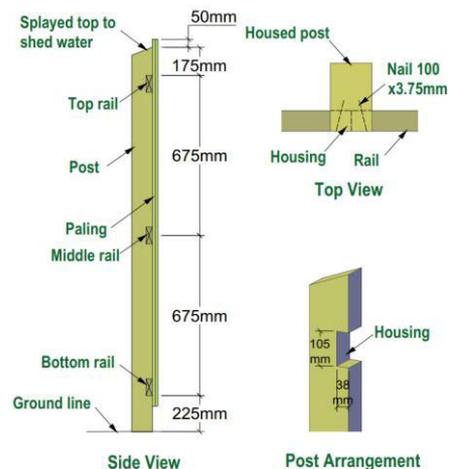
Backfill the hole with concrete and leave 24hrs to set before fixing the rails. Once the concrete is set and using a stringline, cut the posts to desired height ensuring a slightly splayed top to shed water.

5. Attach 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 100x3.7mm galvanised deformed shank nails.



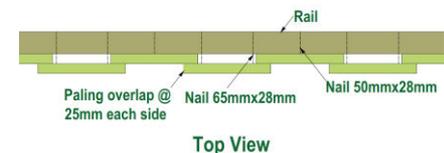
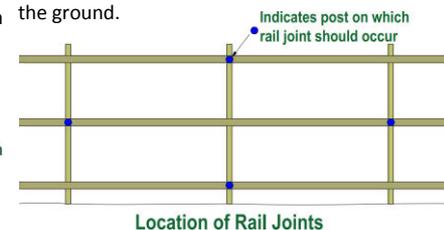
Fencing designs must be in accordance with Australian Standards and local council regulations.

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, 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 100x 3.75mm galvanised deformed shank nails.

Palings are then rested onto the plinth and fixed in two rows overlapping each other.

Am minimum of 25mm overlap ensures there are no gaps through the fence. Nail the first layer with a single 50x2.9mm 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 65x2.8mm 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 paling per meter 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.



5. 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.



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