

Foxstone Fence Installation Instructions



Installing a Foxstone fence is a straight forward procedure for the homeowner. Installation breaks down into a few simple steps-

- Site Evaluation and Preparation
- Site Prep and Layout
- Receivers and Posts
- Digging Holes
- Rails
- Picket Installation

You'll need a few basic tools - some stakes and string, marking materials like landscaper's spray paint to locate the posts, a 12" diameter auger or posthole digger capable of digging to the required depth, a magnetic level, a 2000 rpm screw gun or tek driver, a power saw with carbide tooth metal cutting blade - we do not recommend an abrasive blade (it will overheat the metal). You'll also need a power source, tape measure and equipment for mixing concrete. Also, cut some scrap 2X4 boards about 12" in length to support the rails.

Before You Start

Before beginning any type of construction that involves digging **you must call Dig Test**. You can dial **811 nationally**. Remember - there are any number of underground hazards and you don't want your digging tools to find a gas or electrical line that was installed long before you acquired the property. It's important to remember that Dig Test requires **2 business days** to complete their work, so call the week before you plan to erect your fence.

Site Evaluation

Before you start digging holes and building your fence, first determine if you need a building permit for the new fence. If you're building in a homeowners association or you have deed restrictions governing the property, clear those as well. You'll also want to talk to neighbors sharing the property line so they will know what, when, where, and how you'll be doing the installation.

Next locate the site pins or survey benchmarks for your property lines. If you can't find them it's a good idea to have the property surveyed. There's nothing worse than installing a beautiful new fence and then have to move it.

Site Prep and Layout

Measure the area and locate the corners. We suggest that you move your fence at least 2 inches inside the property lines. This will allow you 2 inches in variance for mistakes. Place your corner stakes and run the string line between them. Mark your post location on-center at 8-foot intervals. A 100-foot run will require 14 posts (12 8-foot sections and one 4-foot section). It's important to note that the distance may vary slightly over a grade change. If you have any questions, call for technical support 1-800-772-8100



Receivers and Posts

Next install the receivers on all corner, line and end posts. Place the posts on wood blocks to give them a firm base off the ground so as not to scratch the receivers on the opposite side. The posts are marked to show where the receivers are to be attached with self-tapping screws. But be sure to double-check your particular measurements on each post. **HIGHLY IMPORTANT:** Make certain that the open side of the receivers face each other on the posts.



Drilling Holes

Now it's time to drill your holes. For a 4-foot tall fence we recommend a 26-inch deep hole, for a 6-foot fence drill a 32-inch deep hole, and for an 8-foot tall fence the hole should be 38-inches deep.



As you drill the holes, place the posts in holes BUT DO NOT cement them in place yet. Start with one corner or end post place the bottom receiver on a 2X4 to regulate the height of the bottom rail to one and one half inches above ground level. Then, making sure that it is plumb (level) and that the attached receivers are facing

the right direction cement it in place. Do this at a corner or end post and allow the concrete to cure.



Rails

Now that you have all your posts in the right holes with receivers set and ready, starting with the cemented end or corner post, hook up rails placing block under the rails as you go. Use the 12-inch lengths of 2X4 scrap lumber to support the rail on either side of the post. This helps keep the bottom rail clearance even along the run of the fence. Install the bottom rail and then the top rail, keeping the post plumb with the line of the fence. The plane of the fence can be raised or lowered to keep a smooth contour with your yard.



Once the rails are in place concrete the remaining posts in place checking for plumb and continuing down the fence line until all posts are set, plumb and square. It's a good idea to wash off excess concrete splatters on the fence while concrete is still wet. Then, allow an appropriate time for the concrete to set up.



Picket Installation

After the cement has time to cure it's time to start setting the pickets. Note: there are two distinctive profiles to the pickets - decide which profile you prefer and make certain to maintain that profile to the same side to your fence as you move from section to section. Start at a post and install the first picket flush to the post. (step 1), slide the picket into the channel on the lower rail, then raise it to align the top of the picket with the first 90° bend to the top rail (this will be approx. 1 1/2" in the rails). (step 2), install the top screw into the face side of the picket, (step 3) install the bottom screw. This keeps the pickets plumb with the posts.



Using steps 1,2, and 3. Repeat this for each picket until the last four to five pickets. Place those pickets into the rails but don't screw them in just yet. Screw into place the picket closest to the opposite end post, aligning it with the post. Spread or contract the remaining four to five pickets to even the spacing and screw them in top and bottom.



Once you've finished installing all of the pickets on the face side of the fence, move to the opposite side and have a helper install the screws on the back side by pressing a piece of lumber against the overlap of the face side of the picket. Install screws in the short part of each picket at the top and bottom. Continue across the entire panel. At the corner, install a screw in the long side of the last picket and the top and bottom. Place the 4"X4" cap on the post.



Now enjoy your beautiful Foxstone Fence!