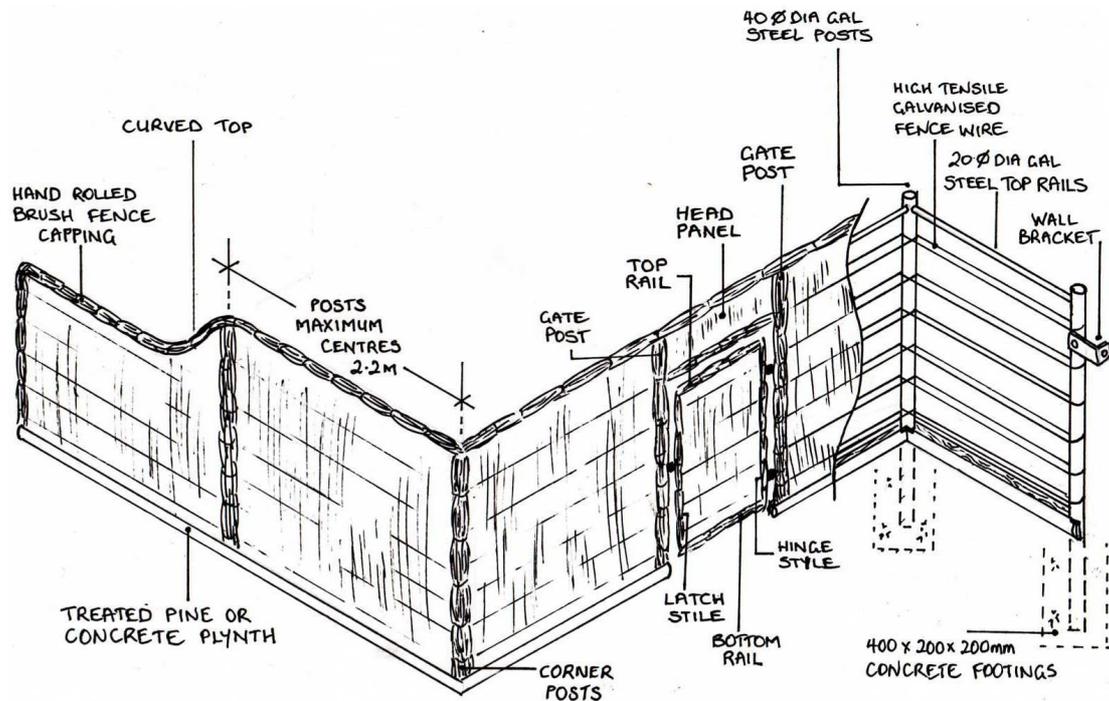


Brushwood Fence Construction



Posts

The Posts are constructed from 40mm diameter, extra light, galvanised steel pipe. The posts should be spaced no more than 2.2m apart. An extra post is required for each end and each corner.

Excavate a post footing 300mm deep and ram the post into the ground through the footing an extra 300mm if possible. Place a half bag of concrete around the base of each post. For concrete slab or rock installation a 50mm core-hole 250mm deep will have to be drilled for each post.

Steel pipe is available in lengths of 6.5m and 7.1m. It is cheapest to buy a pack of 15 if available.



Top Rail

The top rail is made from 20mm diameter medium grade galvanised steel pipe. The top rail should be cut in between the top of each post and can be fixed by wire or weld. All cuts should be sprayed with a cold galvanising compound.



Wire

A 2.5mm galvanised soft manufacturing wire is used for brushwood fencing. Black PVC wire can also be used if required. Wire is available in 1500m, 750m, 600m and 450m rolls from fencing or steel suppliers.

7 Wires are required for a fence 1.8m high. The bottom wire is to be 100mm from the ground or base and the top wire should be 50mm from the top. If the posts are in a straight line the wires can span 3 posts.



Brushwood

Brush bundles weigh approx 25kgs each and 2.2 are required per metre of fencing at 1.8m high.

Firstly, feed 3 to 4 sticks up through the bottom of the fence in between the wires. Leave the green ends hanging down to be trimmed later. Then feed 3 to 4 sticks down from the top overlapping the others by about one third of their length. Hide the cut ends of the sticks in the middle of the fence.



Repeat this procedure until around 400mm of fence has been completed and no ends can be seen. Using off cuts of wire fix the rear wires to the front wires making

sure the distance from front to back wire (the thickness of the fence) is between 70 and 100mm. A brushwood fence is sufficiently thick enough when no light can be seen through it.

Cappings and covers.

Firstly, trim the fence panels with a hedge trimmer or hedge shears to a neat straight line equal with the tops of the posts.



The cappings can be formed by hand. The object of a neat capping is to hide any green ends without making the capping excessively large. A good capping should be small, straight and neat.

Post cappings are done first. Using off-cuts of wire, form small circles around visible posts and ends and pack until the post is no longer visible. Trim the top and bottom to match the fence panels. If packing around steel gate frames be sure to leave at least 100mm between the gate frame and gate post for the brushwood.

Start at one end of the fence and form a circle of brushwood in one hand around 150mm diameter. Pick the straightest and longest sticks for the cappings and keep all the sticks facing the same way. Hold the brushwood roll in position with the stick ends pointing to the end of the fence. Using one hand wrap a circle of wire around the brush and under the top fence wire. Wrap a second wire around the capping at about 400mm spacings.



Next feed another 6 to 8 sticks, thick end first into the roll and bend the branches around the green ends so only the largest sticks are visible. Repeat this process until the capping has been completed and all wires neatly tied. Trim the ends of the cappings with shears to complete the look.

How to install brushwood panels.

