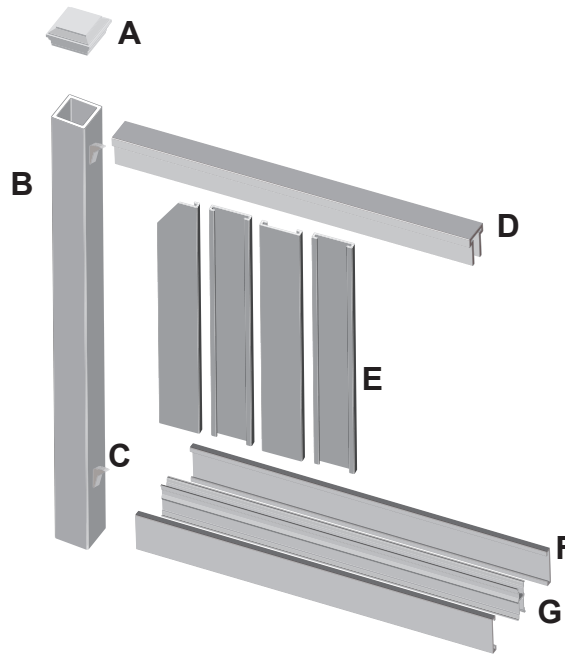


TREX SECLUSIONS® INSTALLATION GUIDE

TOOLS NEEDED

- Stakes
- String line
- Tape measure
- 12" Miter Saw (Recommended)
- Circular Saw
- Speed square
- Shovel or post hole digger
- 4 ft Level
- Drill
- Hammer
- Wheel Barrow
- Spray Paint
- Pencil
- 2" Finish Nails / Nail Gun or Composite Screws
- 1-5/8" Fence Screws

ITEMS USED PER 8' SECTION (6' Tall)



- A** 1 Post Cap
- B** 1 Post
- C** 4 Brackets
- D** 1 Top Rail
- E** 19 Pickets
- F** 2 Bottom Rail Covers
- G** 1 Aluminum Bottom Rail

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- >> Confirm location of underground utilities with local providers before you dig.
- >> Check local zoning laws, which may regulate the size and placement of your fence.
- >> Apply for local permit as directed by local code.

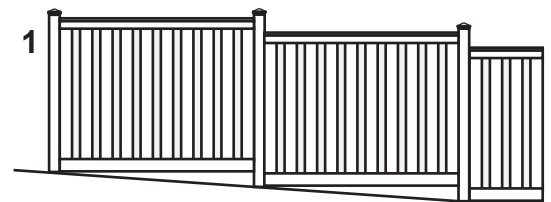
STEP 1: DETERMINE INSTALL METHOD FOR UNEVEN TERRAIN

A For uneven terrain, determine which method you will use to install your panels:

1 STEP METHOD: This fence gradually “steps” up the slope so that each section is the same length and the rails remain level. You will need to fill in the gap below the fence with soil. The downhill post will need to be set taller to allow attachment of the upper rail. Taller posts may be required. When laying out fence (STEP 2) spacing between posts must be measured horizontally and not parallel to the ground.

2 SLOPING METHOD: This fence follows the grade or slope with the rails parallel to the ground. Taller posts are not required but the horizontal post spacing may need to be reduced to avoid rails being too short. (Consult the chart in STEP 2 for proper spacing). Miter cut rails to fit grade. On extreme slopes pickets may require cutting.

3 TRANSITION: A fence can be easily transitioned to a different height. Horizontal post spacing will need to be reduced (see fig.3 in STEP 2) and top rail will need to be miter cut. Pickets will require cutting.



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STEP 2: LAY OUT FENCE LINE

- A** Locate property pins and stake out fence lines (placing lines 3-5" inside of property line will insure no encroaching of neighbors property). Drive stakes approx. 2 ft. beyond property pins so that stakes will not be disturbed when digging holes.
- B** Determine desired gate locations and sizes (See fig. 2 for proper spacing). Mark the gate openings with a line perpendicular to the fence line.
- C** Determine corners of the fence by locating the places where the strings intersect. From this location measure 2-1/2" inside and mark the middle of post with a line perpendicular to the fence line using a can of spray paint.
- D** Mark locations for posts starting with the first location and measuring every 96" on center. If ground is sloping, or fence transitions to a different height, the posts may need to be placed closer together (see fig.3 for proper spacing). Mark post center 2-1/2" inside of string.

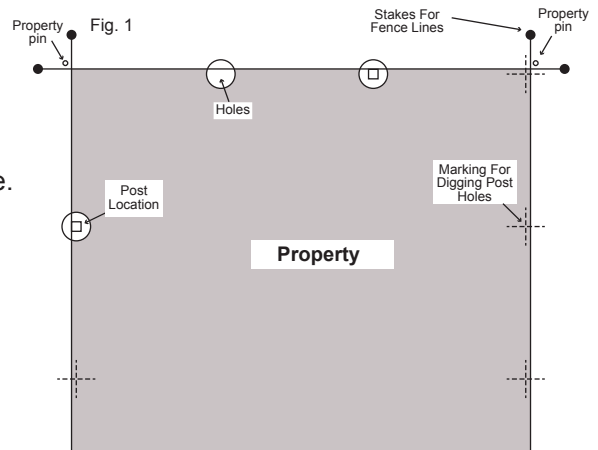
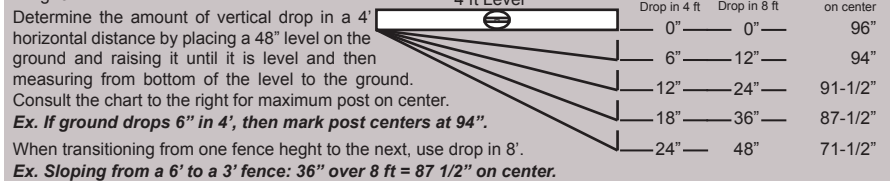


Fig. 2

| Gate Post Spacing | Panel Size | Opening Between Posts | Gate Posts on Center | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| WG a a i t k e | Standard Panel | 44-3/8" | 46-1/4" | 51-1/4" |
| | Large Panel | 63-7/8" | 65-3/4" | 70-3/4" |
| D O G | 2 Standard Panels | 44-3/8" | 91-1/2" | 96-1/2" |
| | 2 Large Panels | 63-7/8" | 130-1/2" | 135-1/2" |
| l i e | 1 Standard & 1 Large Panel | | 111" | 116" |

Fig. 3



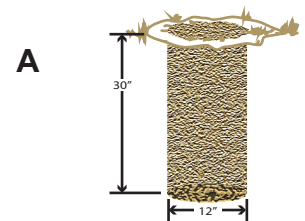
ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS:

Note: Laying out posts 8 ft on center may leave an odd section at the end. For a more uniform look, fence lines may be divided into even sections. Divide line length by max post spacing and round up. Now divide line length by number of sections for post on center distance.

Ex. For a 69' foot fence line on flat terrain: $69 \times 12 = 828" / 96" = 8.625$ Round up = 9 sections. Now $828" / 9$ sections = 92" on center.

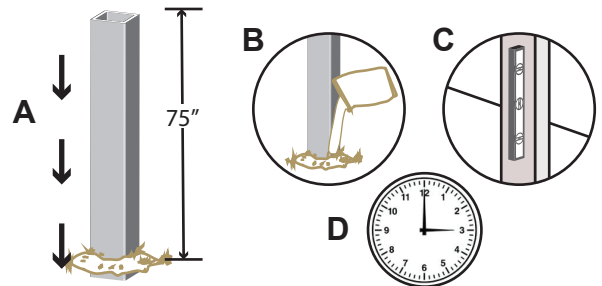
STEP 3: DIG HOLES

- A** Dig holes for posts making sure not to disturb stakes. Holes should be 12" in diameter and 30" deep (or below frost line). Holes should be dug so that they allow for equal amounts of concrete on all sides of posts.



STEP 4: SET THE POSTS

- A** Insert post into hole. Typical finish post height for a 6' fence is 75" (If setting post to height, dig hole deeper or cut off post before setting).
- B** Fill hole around post with concrete mix to approximately 2" below grade.
- C** Level and plumb posts making sure post is next to string but not touching.
- D** Allow concrete to set per manufacturer's instructions before installing rails and pickets.



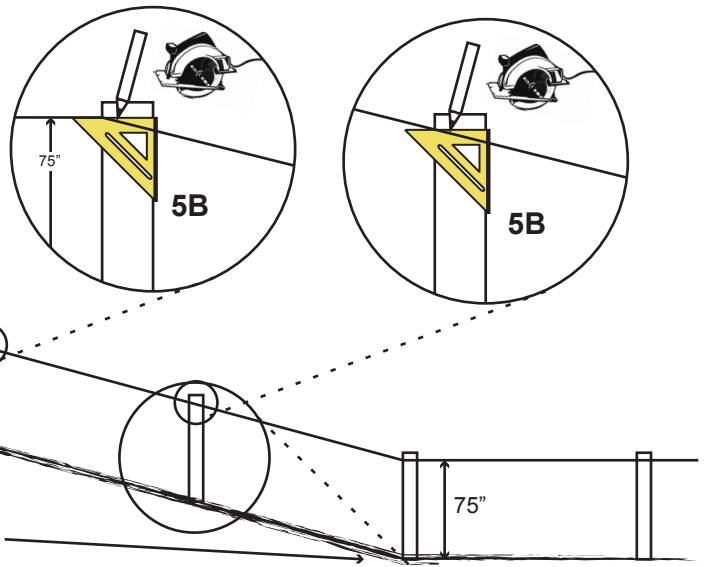
ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS: When dealing with slopes or grade changes, it is better to leave posts taller and cut them to height later using a skill saw. Determine rough height (approximately 78" above ground). If using step method, use a level to set post at least 75" taller than the base of the uphill post.

Ex. If ground drops 6" over 8', the lower post needs to be set at $6" + 75" = 81"$.

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STEP 5: CUT POSTS TO HEIGHT (IF POSTS ARE NOT SET TO HEIGHT)

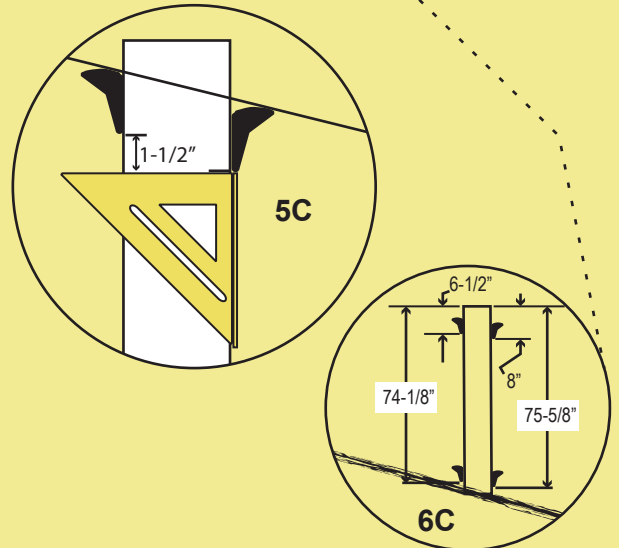
- A** Locate transition posts (posts where ground changes slope) and string lines 75" above ground. This will create a 1-1/4" reveal between post cap and top rail and 5/8" below the bottom rail. If you would like more or less reveal, adjust all measurements accordingly.
- B** Using a pencil and a speed square, draw a line where the string line crosses the uphill side of the post. Transfer this line around all four sides of the post using your speed square. Cut post to height using a circular saw.



ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS:

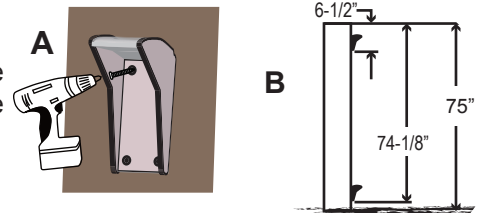
- 5C** To keep rails flowing smoothly on a slope, before marking and cutting posts, determine bracket slope adjustment (if any) by holding a bracket on the uphill side of post so that the bracket touches the string line. Make a small pencil mark at the bottom of the bracket. Now hold a bracket on the downhill side of post, once again just touching the string line, and make a small pencil mark. Using a speed square, note the amount of vertical drop between the two marks. This measurement should be added to the measurements used for mounting the top and bottom rail brackets in STEP 6B.

Ex. If the drop measured above is 1-1/2", then add 1-1/2" to the measurements for the brackets on downhill side of the post. The upper bracket would be 6-1/2" plus 1-1/2" = 8". The bottom bracket would be 74-1/8" plus 1-1/2" = 75-5/8".



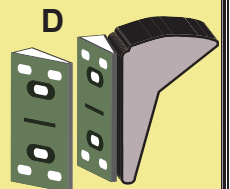
STEP 6: ATTACH RAIL BRACKETS

- A** Using (4) 1-5/8" fence screws, attach the rail brackets to the post as follows:
- B** Measure down from the top of the post 6-1/2". This will mark the bottom of the upper bracket. Measure down from the top of the post 74-1/8". This marks the bottom of the bottom bracket. Bracket should be centered on the post.



ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS:

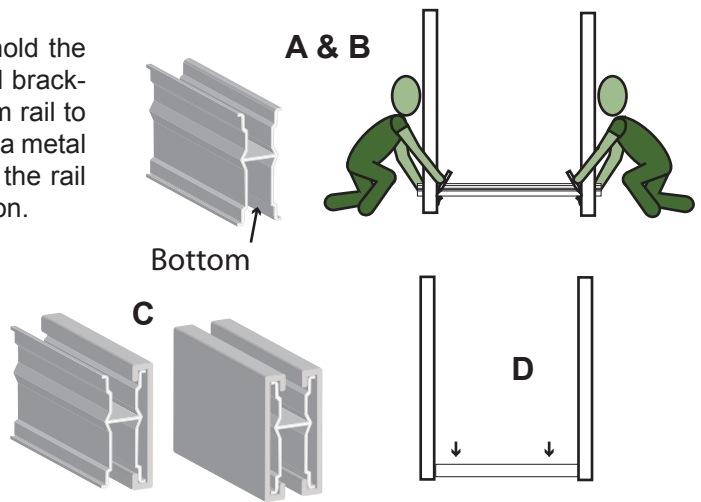
- 6C** When mounting the downhill side brackets on a sloped section, remember to add the measured drop from Step 5C to the measurements before attaching the rail brackets (see above Tips section).
- 6D** If the fence will run on an angle to the post, use rail bracket adapters to adjust the angle of the bracket. Each adapter provides 22.5 degrees of adjustment. Mount the adapters with two screws through the center holes, and then attach the rail bracket using four screws through the outer holes.



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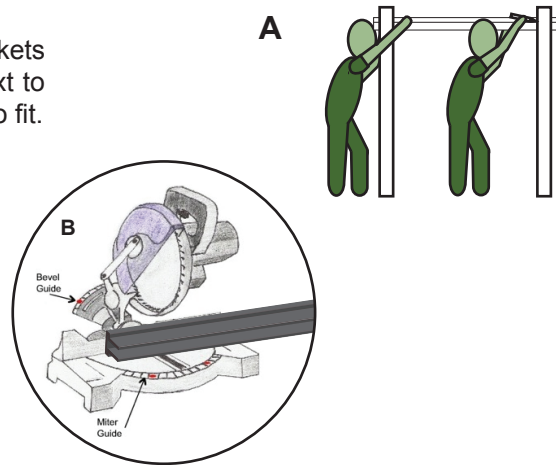
STEP 7: CUT & INSTALL BOTTOM RAILS

- A** Measure between the post or for a more accurate cut, hold the aluminum bottom rail next to the posts in line with the rail brackets, with the deeper pocket facing down. Mark the bottom rail to transfer angles to ensure accurate cuts. Cut the rail using a metal blade or an old wood blade (Wear Eye Protection). Cut the rail 1/2" smaller to avoid scratching the posts during installation.
- B** Repeat the procedure with two bottom rail covers (face them in opposite directions), but do not cut them shorter so you can maintain a tight fit. Cut the rail covers using a circular saw or miter saw.
- C** Slide the bottom rail covers over the bottom rail.
- D** Slide the assembled rail over the bottom rail brackets.



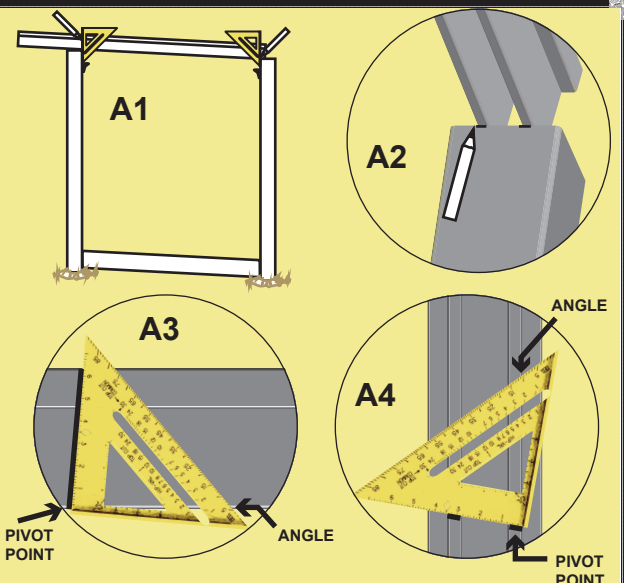
STEP 8: CUT TOP RAIL

- A** It is easier to measure and mark your top rail before the pickets are in place. Measure between posts or hold your rail next to the post in line with the top rail brackets and mark the rail to fit.
- B** Place the rail on your miter saw with the top side against the fence. Line the blade up with your marks and cut the rail. Repeat the process with the other end (If using a circular saw, transfer mark around top cap before cutting).
- C** Test fit the top rail on the brackets. Leave in place while cutting and fitting top rails for the remaining sections to ensure everything fits properly.
- D** Remove the top rails and set aside until after the pickets are in place.



ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS:

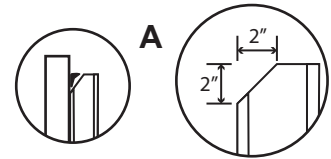
- A1** When dealing with a slope or complex angle, set your top rail on top of your posts. Hold your speed square against the post and mark the rail. Repeat on the other post.
- A2** For a complex angle, mark the rail underneath where it crosses the post. Repeat on the other post.
- A3** Determine the miter angle by laying your speed square on the side of the top rail in line with your mark. Make sure the pivot point touches the bottom edge of the rail. Read the angle by noting where the bottom edge of the rail crosses the gauge. Set the miter angle of your compound saw to this angle.
- A4** Determine the bevel angle by laying your speed square on the bottom of the rail in line with your mark. Make sure the pivot point touches the edge of the rail. Read the angle by noting where the edge of the rail crosses the gauge. Set the bevel angle of your compound saw to this angle.



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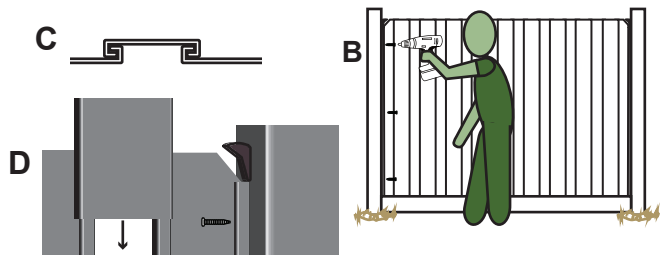
STEP 9: INSTALL PICKETS

- A** Notch the first picket in each section at a 45 degree angle, measuring 2" each direction. This will keep the picket from interfering with the bracket. Do not notch the last picket until you know which direction it will face. If the posts are set 96" on center, the first and last picket will face the same direction. For shorter sections, the first and last pickets may face in opposite directions.



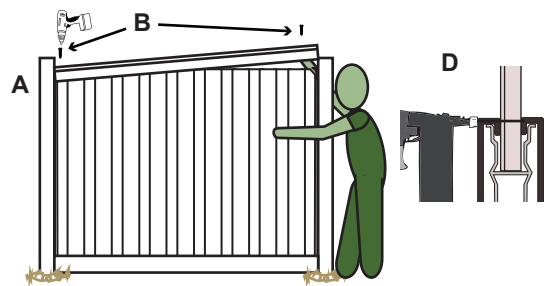
Note: *With composite materials, you may notice some color variation. To minimize the effects of any possible color variation, take special care when installing pickets to group pickets of similar colors within a section.*

- B** Insert the first picket into the bottom rail, and secure it to the post using (3) 1-5/8" screws.
- C** Insert pickets into the bottom rail, alternating their orientation so that they interconnect.
- D** Notch the last picket and secure it to the post. It may be easier to remove the second to last picket and reinsert it by sliding it down from above after the last picket has been secured to the post.



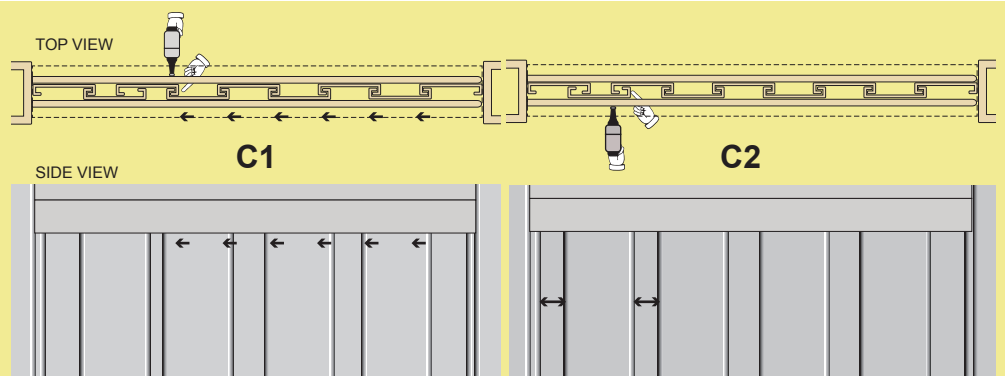
STEP 10: INSTALL TOP RAIL

- A** Replace the top rail you set aside in STEP 8 by setting the top rail over one bracket and gradually lower over the pickets while wiggling the pickets so that they will slide inside the top rail as you lower it.
- B** Secure the rail to the brackets using (2) 1-5/8" fence screws through the top of the top rail.
- C** Use a finish nail or a composite screw through the side of the top rail into pickets to prevent picket movement.
- D** If needed, use a finish nail or a composite screw through the bottom rail cover into pickets to secure. Shoot the nail through the top 1/4" of the bottom rail cover to miss the metal bottom rail (or pre-drill through aluminum if using a composite screw).



ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS:

- C1** If all the pickets are not tightly interlocked, the most efficient way to secure the pickets is to pull all but the last two pickets as tight as possible and secure the third to last picket through the top and bottom rails with a finish nail or a composite screw.
- C2** Evenly space the loose picket and secure through the top and bottom rails with the finish nail or composite screw.



Note: *Instead of a finish nail or composite screw, a 1- 1/4" exter. wood screw can be used before top rail is replaced.*

STEP 11: INSTALL POST CAPS

- A** Place post caps onto the posts.
- B** Caps may be secured using adhesive or a finish nail.

