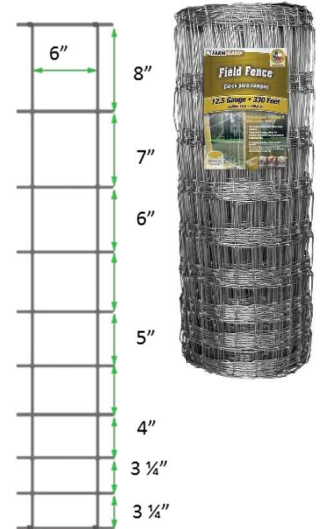




Installation Instructions & Applications for Field Fence

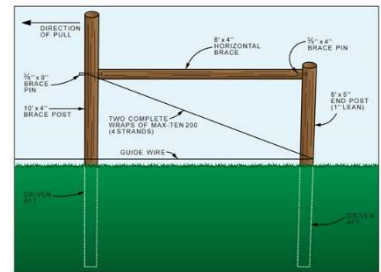
FarmGard® multi-purpose Field Fence is up to the challenge of corralling livestock such as cattle, hogs, sheep, and ratites (large, flightless birds). Special expansion crimps enable this product to expand and contract with weather changes and to stretch to conform to land contours. Graduated height of vertical wire openings prevents animal hooves from stepping through. 12.5 or 11 gauge fill wire and 10 or 9 gauge top and bottom wires to minimize sagging. Hinged wire construction adds strength and flexibility. 3 wraps on top and bottom wires for maximum strength. Available in 32", 39", and 47" heights; 330' and 132' lengths; Class 1 or Class 3 Galvanized zinc coating for extended life.



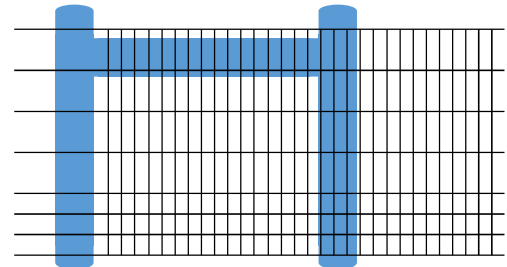
The Hinge Joint is the most common knot in agricultural fencing, found on both low carbon and high tensile products. The knot is formed by wrapping the vertical stay wire pieces around the line wire at each intersection. This design can also absorb animal impact without damage and is the most economical knot choice available. A Hinge Joint is used on the top and bottom wires of our Field Fence.

Tools Recommended: Gloves, wire cutters, fence stretcher, T-Post clips and fence staples, hammer, protective eyewear, come-along, chain link.

This guide proceeds with the assumption that the fence posts and corner braces are already installed and ready for installation of the FarmGard Field Fence. The line posts can either be round wood posts, or T-Posts. The end and corner brace posts will be a minimum of 6 to 8 inch round wood posts and will bear the tension of the Field Fence; the line posts will provide support along the fence.



1. With the fencing framework in place, start at one end of the fence and roll out the Field Fence along the side of the fence. Note that the Field Fence will be inside of the fence posts facing the animals, not outside of the posts.
2. Ensure that approximately 2 feet of Field Fence overlaps at each end so that it may be fastened to the wood brace posts.
3. Starting at one end, cut and remove 4 to 5 vertical pickets. This will leave 24 to 30 inches of loose horizontal wire to wrap around and secure to the corner or end brace post. Do the same at the other end.
4. With the pickets removed, wrap the loose ends of the Field Fence horizontal wires around the end or corner brace post. Wrap the wire onto itself and secure with fence staples.
5. Moving along the fence, lift the Field Fence up as you go until you reach the other end. The Field Fence will loosely rest on the wood line posts or T-Posts.



6. Connect a fence stretcher to the other end of the Field Fence. Connect the fence stretcher to a come-along. This is typically accomplished with using heavy chain link. The come-along needs to be secured to the brace posts or other secure object.
7. Use the come-along to increase the tension in the Field Fence. The fence will begin to straighten and stand upright along all the fence posts or T-Posts.
8. Secure the end of the Field Fence by wrapping the loose ends of the Field Fence horizontal wires around the end or corner brace posts. Wrap the wire onto itself and secure with fence staples.
9. Secure the rest of the fence using fence staples for wood posts, or T-Post Clips with T-Posts.
10. Remove the come-along and fence stretcher.

