

Commonly asked questions:

Q: How do I protect my new cedar fence?

A: We recommend you use a translucent, semi-transparent or a solid stain.

Q: What type of posts do you use?

A: We use a pressure treated hemlock 4 1/8" x 4 1/8 (true 4x4)

Q: How far do you dig down to set the posts?

A: Minimum 16"-24" unless the soil is extremely soft. We then would recommend going an extra foot deeper.

Q: When should I stain or paint my fence?

A: We recommend that you wait at least 2 months unless the weather is extremely dry. Waiting will give you panel's time to adjust to the weather as well as dry out any excess moisture.

Q: Why do my fence boards occasionally have gaps between them?

A: Cedar is a natural product and shrinks and swells with the varying levels of moisture absorbed by the wood. At times when the weather is dry, you will find that the boards may shrink slightly causing small gaps. We use tongue and groove boards that help with this problem but staining or painting is also recommended.

Maintaining and preserving the appearance of your Fence Panels.

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After you have installed your new fence, we recommend that you stain it to preserve the natural look of the cedar.

Although the cedar looks vibrant and colorful now, in time, the weather (rain, sun, etc...) will wash away the natural oil in the wood and cause it to turn grey.

You can prevent this with minimal maintenance.

There are 3 basic types of stain: Solid, semitransparent and translucent.

The life of each depends on the weather and the exposure (east, west) Generally speaking solid stain will last approximately 5-7 years.

Translucent stain will last 1-2 years.

To stain matching the color of your fence, we recommend that you use Behr Natural Cedar, tone #501



Aim Cedar Works Ltd.

2869 Norland Avenue

Burnaby, BC Canada, V5B3A9

Phone (604) 431-0102 - Fax (604) 451-4577

www.aimcedarworks.ca

info@aimcedarworks.ca



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Cedar Fencing Guide and information

*Thank you for choosing our Cedar Fence Panels.
Once installed and taken care of, they are a
wonderful addition to your home and yard.*

FENCE CHARACTERISTICS

Your Cedar Fence Panels are comprised of two species of lumber.

The 2x4's that make up the frame of the panel are SPF (mixture of spruce, pine and fir) that has been kiln dried, grooved and stained.

The Fence Boards (1"x6" tongue & groove) and lattice, within the panel, are all Western Red Cedar.

Western Red Cedar, in its natural fibers, contains oils that act as preservatives that help prevent rot and decay, but cedar naturally weathers to a silver-grey when exposed to the elements, and therefore should also be covered with a stain to protect its natural beauty.

The materials used in the fence panels are all of the highest qualities and grades. The same materials are used daily in construction and home building trades because of their strength and durability

INSTALLING YOUR PANELS

When you are installing your new Fence, you will need a few things to complete the job.

First you will need a level, tape measure, a hammer, a bucket or hose, clam diggers or an auger and a saw.

Don't worry if you don't have all these, you can rent them at any local Home Depot Rental Center.

To get started, take a string and 2 pegs to make a line from your start to finish point; this is the line you will use for an accurate straight Fence.

After digging your first hole, approximately 1' across and 16"-24" deep, you need to add your cement and be sure to double check that your post is straight with your level.

Our Cedar Panels are 8' long and when setting your nest post you will need to measure 8' on center (make sure to always double check the length of the panels to ensure accuracy).

When cementing your posts we recommend that you use a quick set or ready mix cement (dries very quickly and will help with a faster installation).

We recommend that you use 3" galvanized spiral nails to secure your panels to the posts, you can also screw them in but you will need to pre-drill all your holes first or the lumber could split. You most likely will find that at some point you will need to shorten an 8' sections. We have constructed our panels to supply the most support and sturdiness by removing on of the 2x4's on either and, measure what you need and saw off the rest.

In your measurement allow for the 2x4 that was removed.

