

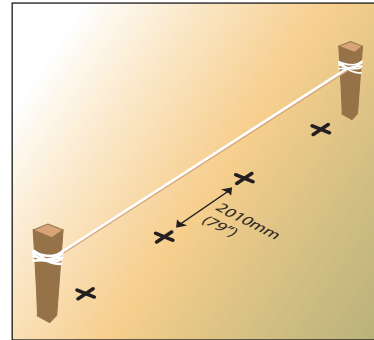
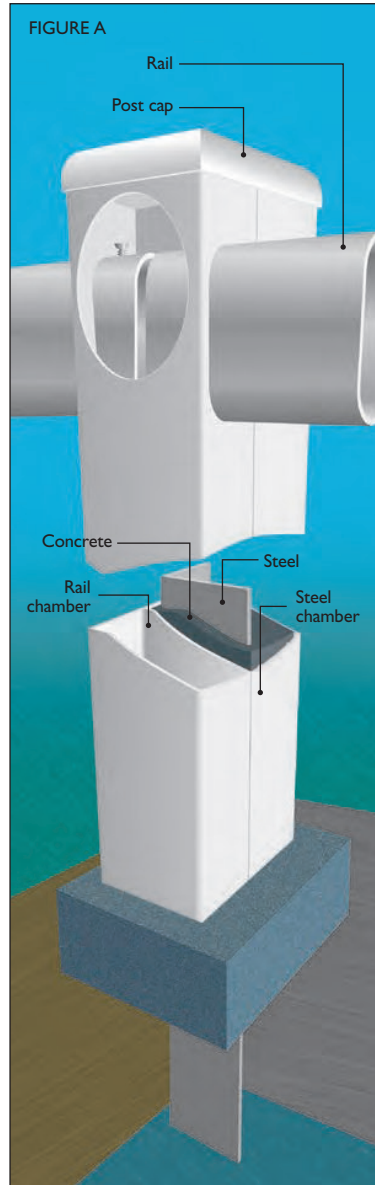


**DEMEX**



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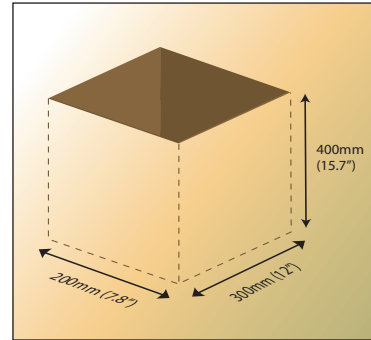
**DEMEX HORSE  
FENCING SYSTEM  
INSTALLATION MANUAL**



### 1. Planning the fence line

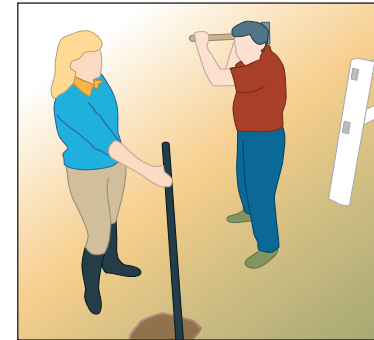
**IMPORTANT:** Ensure there are no underground services beneath the posts.

From packing list, check all parts are present. Start fence lines at gate positions or corners. Run taut string between pegs to define fence line. Mark the post positions required – not more than 2010mm (79") apart.



### 2. Digging the post hole

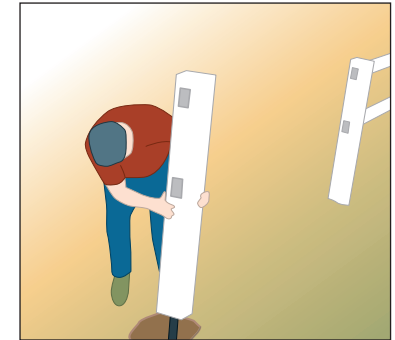
The unique post system does NOT require deep holes. Dig to achieve the minimum, but adequate, dimensions shown above. Or use a 250mm (9.9") auger to the same depth. It is not necessary to be square, but ensure the vertical sides are straight to avoid the possibility of underground frost forcing the concrete base up.



### 3. Installing the ground steel

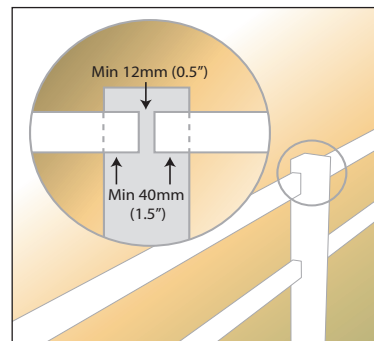
Fill to 50mm (2") below ground level with a mix of 4 parts ballast/1 part cement. Lightly indent the position of the post on the wet cement. Place the steel in the indent created by the steel chamber (figure A). Drive half the steel length through the wet cement and into the ground. 50% of the steel should remain above ground.

**IMPORTANT:** At this stage check that the spikes are vertical and your measurements and line are correct.



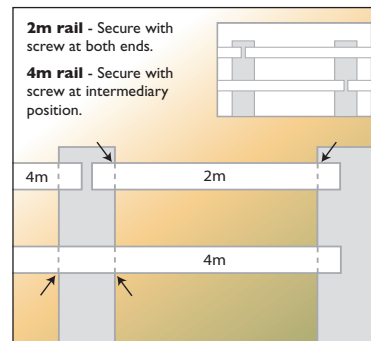
### 4. Installing the posts

Place steel chamber over the steel. Fill with concrete so that it just covers the steel – DO NOT fill to the top of the chamber. Ensure post is level and in line by raising and lowering the post. When the concrete has set – minimum 5 hours – replace the base area with turf or soil, or slope some concrete away from the post.



### 5. Fitting the rails

Slide each rail into post by at least 40mm (1.5") leaving a 12mm (0.5") gap – approx finger width – between rail ends for expansion and contraction. If necessary the rail may be cut using a conventional saw. For strength, 4m rails should be offset as per inset in diagram 6.



### 6. Securing the rails

Drill pilot holes in rails as shown above and fix with screws supplied. If rails are supplied with 'crimped' ends, screws are not required – simply push the rails into position. Fix caps with a pvc solvent adhesive ensuring even spread. Wipe off any excess.

## ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Corner and T-posts

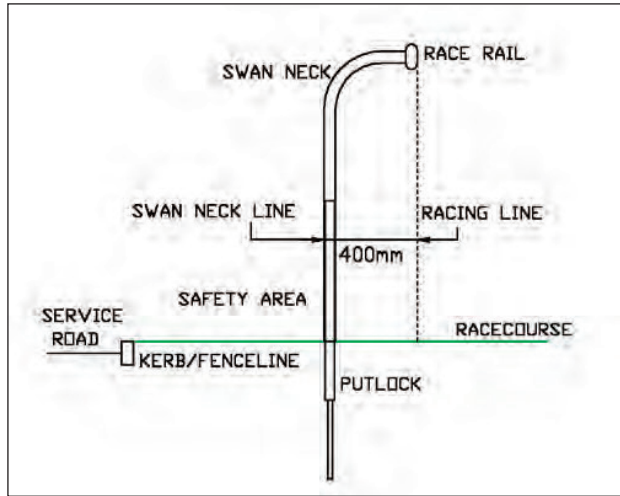
Before cementing a steel chamber which has rail holes, ensure rails are filled and ends are sealed with paper or tape.

### Sloping Ground

Rails that span between single posts can be inclined up to 5 degrees. For steeper slopes carefully sand or file the rail holes to elongate them. File at the same angle as the rail to ensure an even fit. Rails should slide with light drag. 4m rails can be cut into two 2m lengths and fitted the same way.

### Picket Fencing (including weldmesh or tubed panels)

Fit posts and rails as above. If pre-made panels are supplied, trim panel length to size (if required) and fit. Insert panel fully into left hand post, then insert into right hand post and centralize. Fix with screws.



### 1. Mark out

Establish the race line and mark, then measure back 400mm from the race line, this is the distance between the face of the race rail and the back of the swan neck line, this will establish the line of installation where putlocks (ground fixings) will be installed later.

### 2. Layout materials

Layout materials along line of installation in the following order:

- 1 x putlock every 3m
- 1 x rail every 6m
- 1 x swan neck pack (15) every 45m (1 every 3m)
- 1 x box of 26 rail connectors every 78m (1 every 3m)

Slip rails where necessary.

Using 1 x length of rail as a ruler; mark the swan neck positions at 3m centres. Use this to establish putlock locations along the line of installation.

**IMPORTANT:** Do not exceed 3m of rail between putlock positions.

**NOTE:** The open face of the putlock angle irons should face the racecourse line.



### 3. Slip rails:

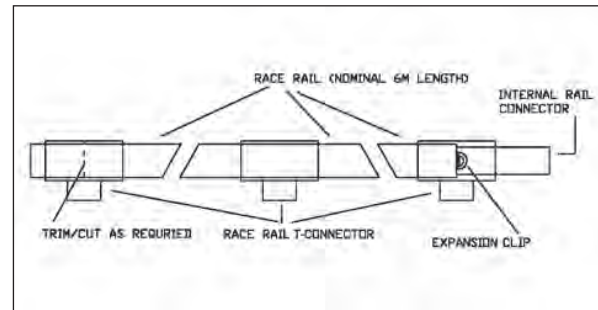
At location of slip rails, unwrap and lay out the material to see how best to install i.e. left hand opening or right hand opening. Then lay on the line of installation.

### 4. Installing putlocks

Once putlock positions have been established you can drive the putlocks into the ground. Leave a min of 500mm to 900mm max out of the ground. This will vary depending on ground type and how stable / permanent a race rail is required.

Putlocks can be driven into the ground using sledge-hammer; wacker style breaker with special attachment or any post driving equipment modified to drive putlocks.

**NOTE:** For a permanent fence line, dependent on ground condition, we recommend that you bore a hole and concrete the putlocks into the ground.



### 5. The build

In the packet of swan necks you will find some rail profile sections to be used as spacers for levelling if required. Place 1 x spacer onto each putlock and knock into ground then place 1 x swan neck onto the putlock. (If ground is very soft use more spacers).

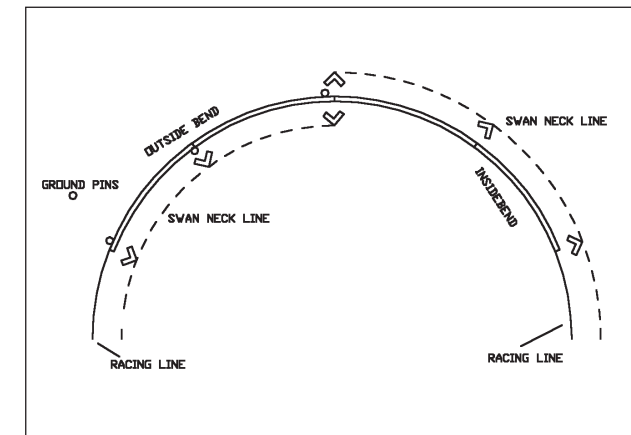
Taking 1 x length of rail slide 3 x T-connectors on to the rail and offer up to swan necks and connect. Centralise the rail within the T-connector and trim/cut rail if required. Taking the next rail slide on 2 x connectors and connect onto previous rail. Then locate onto internal rail connector and slide into position.

Finally feel for contact with expansion clip and back off 5mm min up to 30mm max.

Repeat.

### 6. Fence levelling

First look down the race line and adjust any swan neck that is leaning forward or back from the race line by pulling the putlock into position and re-compacting the ground around it. Next look horizontally along the race rail and make adjustments up or down by adding or taking away spacers.



### 7. Bends

Mark out the radius/curve of the bend using ground pins and peg out the rail on the race line and then establish putlock positions along the curve and fix rails as described previously.



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