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### Assembling Sections

#### Routed
- Newport &
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- Bel Air & Wilshire ............... 10
- Arlington, Arlington w/Lattice &
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- Post & Rail ......................... 14

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- Newbury &
- Scalloped Newbury .......... 16
- Brookhaven &
  Brookhaven w/Lattice .... 18
Glossary

**Auger**  Hand or machine-operated tool with a screw-like shank for boring holes in soil.

**Backfill**  Process of placing soil in construction; soil used as fill.

**Blocking**  Method for supporting horizontal members, such as fence rails.

**Brace**  Diagonal component of a gate, provides dimensional stability.

**Bullet clip**  Gravity clip that is used to fasten Bel Air and Wilshire style rails to posts.

**Caps**  Vinyl accessory placed on top of fence posts to provide a finished look and prevent water penetration.

**Chalking**  White residue visible on the surface of a vinyl fence as it weathered.

**Crimp lock**  Method for fastening rails inside posts. The rail is notched (crimped) so that it stays within the post once inserted.

**Expansion and contraction**  All vinyl expands slightly when it heats up and contracts when it cools down as outside temperature changes.

**Fence layout**  Section-by-section diagram of the proposed fence line.

**Frost line**  Lowest level in soil that frosts or freezes. Frost line depth depends on winter temperatures, soil type, and vegetation cover, and varies from 0’ in warm regions to about 2’ in cold-winter areas.

**Finish**  Refers to the texture and/or gloss level of vinyl fence.

**Gate**  Movable framework or solid structure that swings on hinges; controls entrance or exit through an opening in a fence.

**Gloss**  Describes amount of reflection or sheen on the surface of vinyl.

**Good neighbor fence**  Fence that has the same look on both sides.

**Lock ring**  Circular-shaped fastener with tabs that insert into Post & Rail and Arlington style rails for fastening rails to posts.

**Opposite Gate**  Used in double-gate situations as a complement to the primary gate; diagonal brace is mounted in the opposite direction for a pleasing, symmetrical look.

**On center (O.C.)**  Measure from the center of one object (e.g., a post) to the center of the next (post).

**PVC**  Polyvinyl chloride, the plastic resin used to manufacture “vinyl” fence.

**Rail**  Horizontal pieces between fence posts.

**Racking**  Method of installing fence on sloped terrain. Fence posts are plumb, but the rails are mounted at an angle so they parallel the grade.

**Rebar**  Reinforcing bar, rods, round steel bars placed in end and gate posts to vertically reinforce the fence; No. 4 rebar is 1/2” diameter.

**Scalloped**  Fence style in which the pickets follow a concave pattern high on both ends and low in the middle.

**Slope**  Degree of incline of a hillside; measured in inches of rise per horizontal inches of run.

**Snap Cap**  Screw that comes with a vinyl washer and PVC cap to cover the screw head.

**Stepping**  Method of installing fence on sloped terrain. Fence rails remain horizontal, and posts are extended to accommodate the variance in the grade.

**Tamp**  Compacting soil, fill material, or concrete with repeated light blows using a flat tool or piece of lumber.

**Weep holes**  Openings drilled in bottom rails for drainage of water.

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Fence System Components (Routed System)
**Installing CertainTeed Selects Fence is predictable and easy, if properly planned. An essential part of a trouble-free installation is having the materials on hand before you begin. Below are the tools and materials needed for installation.**

### 1. Getting Started
- Site plans and permits
- Hammer
- String line
- Measuring tape
- Wooden stakes
- Spray paint (marking post locations)

### 2. Digging Holes
- Shovel
- Wrecking (tamping) bar
- Post hole digger or auger (4" x 4" posts = 10", 5" x 5" = 12")

### 3. Installing Posts
- Wheelbarrow
- Concrete mix & gravel
- Garden hose
- Level
- Concrete tools
- Short length of wood (2 x 4) for tamping concrete

### 4. Installing Fence Sections
- Leveling blocks
- Duct tape to seal rail ends
- Shim stock
- Support rope and stakes

### 5. Assembling Gates
- Drop cloth
- Square
- Phillips screwdriver
- PVC cement
- Hacksaw, circular, or chop saw (masonry blade)
- Drill & drill bits (1/8" for #8 screws; 1/4" for bullet clips and drain holes; 3/16" for hinge, gravity latch, thumb latch; 3/8" for lock rings on Post & Rail)

### 6. Installing Gate(s)
- Wrenches for thumb latch (3/8, 7/16, and 9/16")
- Round file for thumb latch (tapered rat-tail type)

### 7. Filling End/Gate Posts with Concrete
- 1/2" rebar
- Funnel, can, or scoop
- Rubber mallet (tap posts)
- Step ladder (higher fences)

### 8. Cleaning Up
- Bucket and sponge
- Scotch Brite® type pad
- Soft Scrub™ type cleanser

### Laying Out the Fence Line

#### Before you begin:
- Check with the utility companies for underground supply and power lines.
- If you are installing a fence along a property line, suggest that the homeowner have the property surveyed.
- Always check with local building authorities for any necessary permits and to verify fence and pool codes.

Laying out the fence line:
The first step in determining the fence layout is to walk the fence line. Make certain there are no obstacles and look for any changes in the terrain that will need to be accommodated. Next, stake out the fence line. Place stakes and string where you intend to install your fence. Decide the location and desired size of the gates and mark them along the string line. Remember: Gates come assembled in standard sizes, or a custom size gate can be built. For all gates, allow 3/4" on each side for the gate hardware.

Laying out the fence:
1. Take a rough measurement of the fence line.
2. Draw a diagram of the fence line, including the gate locations.
3. Identify each side or segment of the diagram with a letter (A,B,C, etc.). Start a new segment on both sides of each gate (D and E segments in example).
4. Measure the actual fence line. Write a measurement for every side or segment that is represented by a letter on the diagram. It is likely that standard fence sections will not exactly fit the fence layout, so you will have to decide which spacing method to use (proportional spacing or the remainder method) to accommodate the actual dimensions of the fence line. For proportional spacing, cut each fence section to the same width so that all the sections, even those next to gates and walls, are equally spaced. For remainder method, install most of the fence sections as they are supplied. One fence section in each segment of the layout will be cut to fit the “remainder” space.
5. Using the chart that follows, determine the standard width of a fence section for the style you will be ordering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Width of Standard Section</th>
<th>Width of Gate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>6'</td>
<td>50&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel Air/Wilshire/Arlington</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>50&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post &amp; Rail</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>48&quot; (2 rail); 96&quot; (3 or 4 rail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newbury/Brookhaven</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>41 1/4&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ordering Materials

Drawing a diagram of your fence layout makes ordering materials easy. Draw your own diagram using graph paper or download the CertainTeed Selects diagram and order chart from www.certainteed.com

1. To determine the number of fence sections to order, divide the length of the segment by the width of a standard section of fence. Round up to the nearest whole number.

   For Post & Rail fence, multiply the number of sections by either 2, 3, or 4 (rails) to determine the number of 8’ rails required. If ordering 16’ rails, divide the number of rails by 2 and round up if necessary.

   Each rail requires two lock rings. Multiply the number of rails by two.

System Posts

Bracketed System Posts

– Add 1 to the total number of fence sections needed. Add number of gate posts needed. This is the total number of blank posts and post caps needed.

Routed System Posts

– An end post is required for each side of the gate and/or where the fence stops. Identify the end posts needed for every side and/or segment of the diagram. (When a gate is located at the end of a fence line, a blank un-routed post—not an end post—is required for latching or hinging.)

– Identify the corner posts on your diagram.

– Determine the number of line posts. Split (mark) the segments of your diagram into the number of fence sections calculated from step 1. Each mark represents a line post. On the ordering chart, enter the number of line posts required for each segment in the diagram.

2. Determine the cap style (gothic external, interior flat, exterior flat, ball, or New England cap) and quantity of post caps, ordering one cap for each post.

Gates:

Assembled gates include all material and come in 50” width. For larger size gates, order a gate kit plus one additional fence section. For wider applications (double drive) order one gate (kit or assembled) plus one opposite gate (kit or assembled). Order one drop pin kit for each assembled gate or gate kit.

Post & Rail Gates:

For 2-Rail, order 4’ wide gate kit plus one (1) 8’ rail. For 3 or 4-Rail, order 8’ wide gate kit plus three (3) 8’ rails for 3-Rail or four (4) 8’ rails for 4-Rails. Kits come unassembled and rails may be cut to accommodate smaller openings. For wider openings (double drive) order 2 gate kits. Order one (1) drop pin kit for each gate kit.

Concrete Requirements

All posts require concrete around the outside base. All end posts and gate posts must also be filled inside with rebar and concrete. The following table lists how much concrete is needed for each post:

Concrete Requirements for Posts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Size</th>
<th>Fence Post</th>
<th>Line or Corner Post</th>
<th>End Post</th>
<th>Gate Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 x 4</td>
<td>3’</td>
<td>100 lb</td>
<td>145 lb</td>
<td>150 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 4</td>
<td>4’</td>
<td>100 lb</td>
<td>155 lb</td>
<td>165 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 5</td>
<td>5’</td>
<td>140 lb</td>
<td>235 lb</td>
<td>260 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 5</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td>140 lb</td>
<td>240 lb</td>
<td>275 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 5</td>
<td>2 rail</td>
<td>140 lb</td>
<td>210 lb</td>
<td>230 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 5</td>
<td>3 rail</td>
<td>140 lb</td>
<td>230 lb</td>
<td>250 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 x 5</td>
<td>4 rail</td>
<td>140 lb</td>
<td>250 lb</td>
<td>280 lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount of concrete is based on the number of posts in the fence layout. To determine the total, multiply the number of line, corner, end, and gate posts by the appropriate pounds/post. Divide the total pounds by either 60 or 80 (pounds of concrete per bag) to determine the number of bags to order.

Solidify Posts:

Gate hinge and latch posts as well as end posts can be solidified by using an aluminum gate post stiffener inside each post or by filling post with concrete and rebar.*

Hinge and latch posts require 2 pieces of 1/2’ rebar installation in opposing corners of the post. Length to extend from the bottom of hole to 12” from top of post.

End posts require 2 pieces of 1/2‘ rebar installed in opposing corners of the post. Length to extend from bottom of the hole to halfway up post.

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1 Figures are based on a 10” hole for a 4 x 4 post, a 12” hole for a 5 x 5 post, both 30” deep.

* Caution – In climates that experience freeze-thaw cycles, this installation method could result in post cracking over time. This would not be covered by the warranty.
Working with Materials

There are a few precautions before unloading and installing any vinyl fence: Always place vinyl fence components on a non-abrasive surface, such as a drop cloth, to avoid scratches. Protect all components during transport. When assembling the components, avoid excessive force, particularly overtightening screws. And always drill 1/8" pilot holes for #8 screws.

Trimming Fence Sections - Measure twice; cut once

Use a hacksaw, circular, or chop saw with a masonry blade to cut CertainTeed Selects Fence. When cutting rails for short sections or gates, measure rails from the center and trim both ends. If measuring from the true center causes the cuts to fall in the middle of a picket, adjust the center either left or right to avoid the problem. This will result in even picket spacing.

Variable Terrain

Ground will sometimes be unlevel along the fence line. These instructions are a guide to installation on sloping or hilly terrain. There are two methods for installing a fence on variable terrain:

• Stepping: The fence rails remain horizontal and the posts are extended to accommodate the change in terrain. Longer end posts will be needed (available from your supplier), which can be routed in the field with a drill and saber saw.

• Racking: The fence rails follow the slope of the terrain. When the slope is 10° or more, the rail and post holes will have to be enlarged slightly to accommodate the change in angle.

Most CertainTeed Selects Fence styles will rack naturally up to a 10° slope (2" rise per foot) without enlarging the picket or rail holes. The chart below indicates which style fences will rack naturally.

Natural Racking Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fence Style</th>
<th>Natural Slope (rise/ft.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post &amp; Rail</td>
<td>2&quot; with 8’ rails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlington</td>
<td>Stepping is recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>Will rack indefinitely2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel Air &amp; Wilshire</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newbury</td>
<td>Stepping recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookhaven</td>
<td>Stepping recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the slope is greater than 10°, the post holes will have to be enlarged, and rails and pickets will have to be mitred, to allow for the angle. Also, the posts must be closer together to attain even picket spacing at the ends of fence sections. The chart below lists the maximum slope and angle that each fence style can be racked:

Maximum Slope Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fence Style</th>
<th>Rise/Foot</th>
<th>Maximum Angle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>6 3/4&quot;</td>
<td>32°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel Air, Wilshire, Post &amp; Rail</td>
<td>6 3/4&quot;</td>
<td>35°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you plan to rack the fence at greater than 10°, call customer service for instructions. Calculate the slope of the terrain and the length of the fence line before you order materials. With this information, you can custom route the posts so that the fence fits perfectly.

To determine the slope of the line, first calculate the rise/ft. (angle): Measure the length of the fence section in inches. Determine the section rise by stringing a level line between two pieces of wood stuck vertically into the post-hole marks. Measure the vertical rise in inches (Fig. 5), then divide the rise by the length of the section to get the rise per inch. To determine the rise/ft., multiply this number by 12.

Calculation for rise/ft:

\[
\text{Calculation for rise/ft:} \\
\frac{24\text{" rise}}{96\text{" (section length)}} = .25 \text{ rise/in.} \\
.25 \times 12 = 3\text{ rise/ft} \\
\]

Fig. 5 Determining the Section Rise

Field Routing

If sections are stepped or racked to accommodate sloping terrain, the posts will have to be routed to accommodate the step or rack. Stepped sections will require longer posts, which will have to be field routed. If sections are routed and the slope is greater than 10°, line posts will also have to be field routed.

To route new holes for the rails, use a drill, saber saw, and a file. Determine the size and the placement of the hole and trace it onto the post. Drill a hole wide enough for the saw blade at each of the four corners, staying within the marks. Insert the saw blade into one of the holes and cut along your mark. Clean up the hole edges with a file.

Field Routing

Calculation for rise/ft:

\[
\text{Calculation for rise/ft:} \\
\frac{24\text{" rise}}{96\text{" (section length)}} = .25 \text{ rise/in.} \\
.25 \times 12 = 3\text{ rise/ft} \\
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Fig. 5 Determining the Section Rise

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Field Routing

Calculation for rise/ft:

\[
\text{Calculation for rise/ft:} \\
\frac{24\text{" rise}}{96\text{" (section length)}} = .25 \text{ rise/in.} \\
.25 \times 12 = 3\text{ rise/ft} \\
\]

Fig. 5 Determining the Section Rise

Field Routing

Calculation for rise/ft:

\[
\text{Calculation for rise/ft:} \\
\frac{24\text{" rise}}{96\text{" (section length)}} = .25 \text{ rise/in.} \\
.25 \times 12 = 3\text{ rise/ft} \\
\]

Field Routing

Calculation for rise/ft:

\[
\text{Calculation for rise/ft:} \\
\frac{24\text{" rise}}{96\text{" (section length)}} = .25 \text{ rise/in.} \\
.25 \times 12 = 3\text{ rise/ft} \\
\]
Standard Installation Techniques

CertainTeed Selects fence systems require the same basic installation technique:
• Assemble (if necessary) and decide where to put the gates.
• Stake out the fence line.
• Space and mark the post holes.
• Using a template to ensure proper spacing, dig the holes; be certain to allow for the gate(s).
• Insert the end/gate post in the first hole and steady it with dirt or gravel, and square and level it.
• Insert and steady the second post.
• Tape the ends of the rails that will fit into the end/gate post (only gate/end post are filled w/concrete).
• Install the bottom, middle (if applicable), and top rails, then pickets.
• Level and square the section.
• Fill post holes with concrete, and move to next section.
• Hang the gate(s).
• Reinforce all gate/end posts.

Assembling Custom Gates

CertainTeed strongly recommends ordering assembled gates. However, if gate openings are larger or smaller than standard sizes, order gate kits and assemble custom gates. To accurately establish the height of the fence and the space between the hinge and the latch posts, custom gates must be assembled before the fence is installed.

Each gate style has a slightly different installation technique, which is clearly described in the instructions that accompany the gate kit, but there are several points that apply to all gate assembly:
• During assembly, lay the gate components on a drop cloth to avoid scratching them.
• PVC cement dries quickly, so use extreme care when applying it.
• All gates require 2" of clearance under the bottom rail on level ground.
• Except for Post & Rail, all gate hardware requires a 1" space for hinges and 3/4" for latches. Post & Rail gates require 1 1/2" for hinges and 1 1/4" for latches.
• Gate hardware must be attached to two sides of each post.
• When cutting rails for gates, always include drainage holes in the bottom rail.
• Let concrete in gate posts set up for a minimum of 72 hours before removing blocks from under the gate.

Spacing the Sections

The best way to space the posts is to use a template. For the remainder method, make a template by cutting a 2 x 4 to the length indicated on the table below for the fence style you are installing.

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The best way to space the posts is to use a template. For the remainder method, make a template by cutting a 2 x 4 to the length indicated on the table below for the fence style you are installing.

Standard Spacing for Post Hole Centers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fence Style</th>
<th>Post Size</th>
<th>Standard Section Post Spacing on Centers^1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>4&quot; x 4&quot;, 5&quot; x 5&quot;</td>
<td>72&quot;, 73&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlington</td>
<td>5&quot; x 5&quot;</td>
<td>96 1/8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel Air</td>
<td>4&quot; x 4&quot;, 5&quot; x 5&quot;</td>
<td>96&quot;, 97&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilshire</td>
<td>4&quot; x 4&quot;, 5&quot; x 5&quot;</td>
<td>96&quot;, 97&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post &amp; Rail</td>
<td>5&quot; x 5&quot;</td>
<td>96&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newbury</td>
<td>4&quot; x 4&quot;</td>
<td>96 1/2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookhaven</td>
<td>5&quot; x 5&quot;</td>
<td>96 1/2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlington with CertaGrain texture</td>
<td>5&quot; x 5&quot;</td>
<td>96 5/8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the proportional spacing method, cut the template to the same width as the fence rails.

Digging Holes

Once a template has been created and the necessary rails have been cut, you are ready to dig the post holes.

Before digging holes, double check the spacing at the gate opening. The end posts that hold the gate must be spaced for the width of the gate plus 1 1/2". Place the assembled gate between the markings for the post holes, check the fit, and check it again. Check for the proper clearance of 1 3/4" for the mounting hardware.

Dig the holes for the posts 30" deep or below the frost line in your area. In areas with a very deep frost line, the holes will be deeper than 30" and you will have to “float the posts.” To float the posts, support the bottom rail with either gravel or lumber so that the posts extend only 30" below the ground level.

Remove the dirt, and pile it where it won’t interfere with the fence line. Each hole should be clean and wide enough to accommodate the post and concrete. A correctly sized hole for a 4 x 4" fence post will be 30" deep, with a 10" diameter. A 5 x 5" fence post will be 30" deep with a 12" diameter.

[Fig. 7 Gate Components]

[Fig. 8 Each hole is 30" deep]

^3 Center of one post to center of next post.
Setting Posts and Installing Rails

Put the post in the hole, place 4" of gravel or dirt in the hole, and square the post. Before assembling the fence, duct tape the end of every rail that is to fit into an end and gate post. If filling with concrete taping rail ends is not required when using aluminum post stiffener. This will prevent the rails from filling with concrete. Insert the taped end of the bottom rail into the end/gate post. Then insert the other end into the second post. Install the remaining rails and pickets.

Make sure everything is square and level. If adjustments are required, place a block of wood over the post and tap it carefully. NEVER TAP DIRECTLY ON POSTS.

Finally, go back and fill the first post hole with concrete until the concrete is about 2" from the top. Tamp the concrete with a 2 x 4 to eliminate any air pockets.

Note: Shim the bottom rail with blocks of wood as the next section of fence is installed. This will help maintain the proper level as you install the next section of fence.

Hanging Gates

The bottom rail of the gate needs at least 2" of ground clearance and should be level with the bottom rail of the fence.

To install the gate, line up the bottom edge of the lower hinge with the top edge of the bottom rail. (Remember, hinges must be mounted on two sides of the post.) Line up the top edge of the upper hinges with the bottom edge of the top rail, and attach them to two sides of the post. Install the latch according to the directions that come with the gate. Place blocks under the gate to support it and maintain level.

Installation Instructions

When Using Aluminum Insert

Designed for use in end, hinge and latch post

Installing insert into post

(insert into post before setting post)*

Drive a screw through the vinyl into the aluminum in the bottom of post. This will prevent the insert from moving inside the post.

Routed Post

Insert aluminum into post with open end facing routed hole.

Blank Post

Make sure that you set your post so that you will be attaching the hinge plate to the aluminum in both directions.

Attaching Hinge Plate

To attach hinge plate to post with insert, pre-drill a 5/32" pilot hole for screws.

Note: Insert will not work in corner, line or 3-way posts

*Refer to rebar separator clip instructions if not using aluminum insert

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4 When installing Post & Rail style fence, leave 2 3/4" for gate hardware: 1 1/2" for hinges and 1 1/4" for latches. See Post & Rail installation instructions on page 14.
Newport & Scalloped Newport — Traditional Picket Fence

Newport & Scalloped Newport fence (Fig. 10) can be ordered with either assembled or unassembled sections.

1. Getting Started
   - Be sure to call underground prior to digging
   - Assemble gates (if necessary) and decide where they will be located
   - Stake out the fence line
   - Space and mark post hole locations for gate and sections (spacer bar/template may be useful)
   - Start at gate end post and work outward to determine proper fence height relative to ground

2. Dig Holes
   - Dig holes 30” deep or to frost line
     - hole size for 5 x 5 posts = 12”
     - hole size for 4 x 4 posts = 10”
   - Clean holes and check for straight walls

3. Install First Post
   - Insert post in hole
   - Determine rough height
   - Fill hole around post with concrete mix (sand, gravel and cement) approximately 2” below grade
   - Tamp concrete in hole to eliminate air pockets
   - Level and square post

4. Install Bottom Rail
   - Tape the ends of any rail being inserted into a post that is to be filled with concrete to prevent concrete seepage
   - Insert rail into post
   - Note: Pickets will attach to rail on the side with the small (1/4”) holes
   - Rail ends have been crimped to hold inside posts

5. Install Second Post
   - Insert second post in hole
   - Insert bottom rail in post
   - Insert block under bottom rail to position at correct fence height
   - Fill hole around second post with concrete mix
   - Tamp, level and square fence
   - Assembly may be continued by installing all bottom rails first, or one section at a time

6. Support and Secure
   - Level and square fence
   - To lower a post, place a wood block from corner to corner on the post and carefully tap with a mallet
   - Never strike the PVC post without a wood support

7. Install Pickets and Rails
   - Insert top rail in post
   - Rail ends have been crimped to hold inside posts

8. Install Pickets
   - For field assembly, insert hex washer head screw through large (3/4”) pre-drilled hole in top rail
   - Align pre-drilled hole in picket, tighten with 1/2” deep socket wrench or nut driver with clutchdrill (do not overtighten)
   - Repeat for bottom rail
   - Insert (3/4”) hole plug into hole in back side of rail

9. Secure Rails
   - Square pickets and rails
   - Check for even picket spacing on each end of rail
   - Top rail may be secured inside post with a #8 x 3/4” screw on each end

10. Hang Gate/Install Hardware
    - For complete details, see gate installation instructions in hardware box
    - Position gate between posts
    - Allow 1” gap for hinge and 3/4” for latch and gate swing
    - Block up gate to square with fence; rails should be level
    - Gate hardware must be mounted to two sides of the post

11. Solidify Gate Posts
    - It is critical that gate hinge and latch posts are solid to ensure proper gate functionality. Two methods are available:
      A. Aluminum gate post stiffener
         - Slide aluminum gate stiffener inside hinge, latch or end posts with open end facing routed hole
         - Drive a screw through the vinyl into the aluminum stiffener at the bottom of the post to hold in place
         - Insert post into ground
         - Fill hole with concrete mix to cover rebar and hardware fasteners
         - Tamp post with a rubber mallet to eliminate air pockets
         - Leave gate on blocks for 72 hours to allow concrete to set
      B. Concrete and rebar*
         - Use two pieces of 1/2” rebar in each hinge, latch and end post
         - Rebar should extend from the bottom of the hole to 12” from the top of the post
         - Hold rebar in opposite corners of post with rebar separator clips
         - Fill post with concrete mix to cover rebar and hardware fasteners
         - Tamp post with a rubber mallet to eliminate air pockets
         - Leave gate on blocks for 72 hours to allow concrete to set

12. Install Caps
    - Insert post caps
    - Caps may be secured with glue, silicone adhesive or #8 x 3/4” screws, caps and washers

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* Caution – In climates that experience freeze-thaw cycles, this installation method could result in post cracking. This would not be covered by the warranty.
**Post Holes**

- **4 x 4 Posts** = 10'
- **5 x 5 Posts** = 12'

**Dig Holes 30' Deep or to Frost Line**

**Post Support Options**

- **Rebar Separator Clip**
  - Use (2) pieces of 1/2" rebar in hinge, latch, and end posts. Position rebar in opposing corners of each post with rebar separator clips.

**Allow Clearance for Gate Swing**

- Allow 1" for hinge and 3/4" for latch system.

**Allow Clearances**

- **For Hinge and Latch System**
  - Allow 1" for hinge and 3/4" for latch system.

**Attachment Details**

- **Attach Traditional Pickets to Rails** with 5/16" x 3/4" hex washer head screws. Tighten with 1/2" nut driver. Insert plug-in rail.

**Gate/End Posts**

- **Insert Aluminum Gate Post Stiffener** inside post for faster, cleaner installation.

**Locked Top Rail in Post**

- Use #8 x 3/4" screw.

**4 x 4 Post Centers**

- 3' Picket = 72'

**5 x 5 Post Centers**

- 3' Picket = 73'

**Rails Are Crimped on Ends to Hold in Post**

**Figs. 10 Newport and Scalloped Newport**
1. Getting Started
- Be sure to call underground prior to digging
- Assemble gates (if necessary) and decide where they will be located
- Stake out the fence line
- Space and mark post hole locations for gate and sections (spacer bar/template may be useful)
- Start at gate end post and work outward to determine proper fence height relative to ground

2. Dig Holes
- Dig holes 30” deep or to frost line
  - hole size for 5 x 5 posts = 12”
  - hole size for 4 x 4 posts = 10”
- Clean holes and check for straight walls

3. Install First Post
- Insert post in hole
- Determine rough height
- Fill hole around post with concrete mix (sand, gravel and cement) approximately 2” below grade
- Tamp concrete in hole to eliminate air pockets
- Level and square post

4. Install Bottom Rail
- Check bottom rail for drain holes
- Tape the ends of any rail being inserted into a post that is to be filled with concrete to prevent concrete seepage
- Depress bullet clip, insert rail in post
- Bullet clip will drop down and hold rail into place

5. Install Second Post
- Insert second post in hole
- Insert bottom rail in post
- Insert block under bottom rail to position at correct fence height
- Fill hole around second post with concrete mix
- Tamp, level and square fence
- Assembly may be continued by installing all bottom rails first, or one section at a time

6. Support and Secure
- Level and square fence
- To lower a post, place a wood block from corner to corner on the post and carefully tap with a mallet
- Never strike the PVC post without a wood support

7. Install Pickets and Rails
- Insert middle rail (if applicable) in post with large holes facing down
- Insert pickets through holes in middle rail
- Insert pickets in bottom rail. Temporarily remove middle rail ends from post. Insert top rail over pickets
- Insert middle rail and top rail in post

8. Secure Rails
- Square pickets and rails
- Check for even picket spacing on each end of rail
- Secure rail inside post with a #8 x 3/4” screw (do this on both ends)
- Level middle rail, secure rail to pickets with (2) #8 x 1-1/2” screws, snap caps and washers evenly spaced along rail

9. Hang Gate/Install Hardware
- For complete details, see gate installation instructions in hardware box
- Position gate between posts
- Allow 1” gap for hinge and 3/4” for latch and gate swing
- Block up gate to square with fence; rails should be level
- Gate hardware must be mounted to two sides of the post

10. Solidify Gate Posts
- It is critical that gate hinge and latch posts are solid to ensure proper gate functionality. Two methods are available:
  A. Aluminum gate post stiffener
     - Slide aluminum gate stiffener inside hinge, latch or end posts with open end facing routed hole
     - Drive a screw through the vinyl into the aluminum stiffener at the bottom of the post to hold in place
     - Insert post into ground
     - Fill hole with concrete around outside of post
  B. Concrete and rebar*
     - Use two pieces of 1/2” rebar in each hinge, latch and end post
     - Rebar should extend from the bottom of the hole to 12” from the top of the post
     - Hold rebar in opposite corners of post with rebar separator clips
     - Fill post with concrete mix to cover rebar and hardware fasteners
     - Tamp post with a rubber mallet to eliminate air pockets
     - Leave gate on blocks for 72 hours to allow concrete to set

11. Install Caps
- Install post caps
- Caps may be secured with glue, silicone adhesive or #8 x 3/4” screws, caps and washers

* Caution – In climates that experience freeze-thaw cycles, this installation method could result in post cracking. This would not be covered by the warranty.
ALLOW 2" UNDER BOTTOM RAIL FOR CLEARANCE

4" LAYER OF FINE GRAVEL OR DIRT FOR DRAINAGE

POST HOLES
4 x 4 POSTS = 10"  
5 x 5 POSTS = 12"

DIG HOLES 30" MINIMUM OR TO FROST LINE

HOLD BOTTOM RAIL IN POSITION WITH BULLET CLIP

POST CENTERS
4 x 4 POSTS = 96"  
5 x 5 POSTS = 97"

SECURE MIDDLE RAIL TO PICKETS WITH 2 #8 X 1-1/2" SCREWS, CAPS & WASHERS

HOLD TOP RAIL IN POST WITH #8 X 3/4" SCREW

POST SUPPORT OPTIONS
REBAR
SEPARATOR CLIP
1/2" REBAR
USE (2) PIECES OF 1/2" REBAR IN HINGE, LATCH AND END POSTS. POSITION REBAR IN OPPOSING CORNERS OF EACH POST WITH REBAR SEPARATOR CLIPS

INSERT ALUMINUM GATE POST STIFFENER INSIDE POST FOR FASTER, CLEANER INSTALLATION

ALUMINUM GATE/END POSTS
1" HINGE, 3/4" LATCH

POST HOLES
4 x 4 POSTS = 10"  
5 x 5 POSTS = 12"

DIG HOLES 30" MINIMUM OR TO FROST LINE

HOLD BOTTOM RAIL IN POSITION WITH BULLET CLIP

POST CENTERS
4 x 4 POSTS = 96"  
5 x 5 POSTS = 97"

SECURE MIDDLE RAIL TO PICKETS WITH 2 #8 X 1-1/2" SCREWS, CAPS & WASHERS

HOLD TOP RAIL IN POST WITH #8 X 3/4" SCREW

POST SUPPORT OPTIONS
REBAR
SEPARATOR CLIP
1/2" REBAR
USE (2) PIECES OF 1/2" REBAR IN HINGE, LATCH AND END POSTS. POSITION REBAR IN OPPOSING CORNERS OF EACH POST WITH REBAR SEPARATOR CLIPS

INSERT ALUMINUM GATE POST STIFFENER INSIDE POST FOR FASTER, CLEANER INSTALLATION

ALUMINUM GATE/END POSTS
1" HINGE, 3/4" LATCH

Fig. 11 Bel Air

Fig. 12 Wilshire
1. Getting Started
   • Be sure to call underground prior to digging
   • Assemble gates (if necessary) and decide where they will be located
   • Stake out the fence line
   • Space and mark post hole locations for gate and sections (spacer bar/template may be useful)
   • Start at gate end post and work outward to determine proper fence height relative to ground

2. Dig Holes
   • Dig holes 30" deep or to frost line
   - Hole size for 5 x 5 posts = 12"
   • Clean holes and check for straight walls

3. Install First Post
   • Insert post in hole
   • Determine rough height
   • Fill hole around post with concrete mix (sand, gravel and cement) approximately 2" below grade
   • Tamp concrete in hole to eliminate air pockets
   • Level and square post

4. Install Bottom Rail
   • Tape the ends of any rail going into a post that is to be filled with concrete to prevent concrete seepage
   • Insert lock ring in both ends of bottom rail
   • Depress lock ring tabs, insert bottom rail in post
   • Tabs will recoil to hold rail in post

5. Install Second Post
   • Insert second post in hole
   • Insert bottom rail in post
   • Insert block under bottom rail to position of correct fence height
   • Fill hole around second post with concrete mix
   • Tamp, level and square post
   • Assembly may be continued by installing all bottom rails first or one section at a time

6. Support and Secure
   • Level and square fence
   • To lower a post, place a wood block from corner to corner of the post and carefully tap with a mallet
   • Never strike the PVC post without a wood support

7. Picket End Channel
   • When installing Sierra Blend, picket end channels are required (2 per section)
   • Center channel on post between routed holes
   • Attach channel to post in four locations

8. Install Pickets and Rails
   • Pickets are cut at a 5˚ angle to accommodate a 1' slope (last picket has tongue ripped to sit flush against post)
   • Insert pickets in bottom rail
   • Insert top rail over pickets
   • Depress lock ring tabs

9. Hang Gate/Install Hardware
   • For complete details, see gate installation instructions in hardware box
   • Position gate between posts
   • Allow 1" gap for hinge and 3/4" for latch and gate swing
   • Block up gate to square with fence; rails should be level
   • Gate hardware must be mounted to two sides of the post

10. Solidify Gate Posts
    • It is critical that gate hinge and latch posts are solid to ensure proper gate functionality. Two methods are available:
    • A. Aluminum gate post stiffener
       - Slide aluminum gate stiffener inside hinge, latch or end posts with open end facing routed hole
       - Drive a screw through the vinyl into the aluminum stiffener at the bottom of the post to hold in place
    • B. Concrete and rebar*
       - Use two pieces of 1/2" rebar in each hinge, latch and end post
       - Rebar should extend from the bottom of the hole to 12" from the top of the post
       - Hold rebar in opposite corners of post with rebar separator clips
       - Fill post with concrete mix to cover rebar and hardware fasteners
       - Tamp post with a rubber mallet to eliminate air pockets
       - Leave gate on blocks for 72 hours to allow concrete to set

11. Install Caps
    • Install post caps
    • Caps may be secured with glue, silicone adhesive or #8 x 3/4" screws, caps and washers

12. Lattice Install
    • Measure distance between inside faces of the posts
    • Cut bottom channel to fit between posts
    • Fasten bottom channel to top fence rail with #8 X 1-1/2" screws evenly spaced along the length
    • Fasten side channels to posts with #8 X 1-1/2" screws
    • Insert lattice into channels
    • Slide top channel over lattice
    • Insert top 3 X 3 rail into routed post holes
    • Secure top channel to 3 X 3 top rail with #8 X 1-1/2" screws evenly spaced along the length

* Caution – In climates that experience freeze-thaw cycles, this installation method could result in post cracking. This would not be covered by the warranty.
ALLOW CLEARANCE FOR GATE SWING

PICKETS FOR THIS STYLE ARE TONGUE AND GROOVE

TONGUE RIPPED OFF LAST PICKET TO SIT FLUSH AGAINST POST.

POST HOLES
4 X 4 POSTS = 10”
5 X 5 POSTS = 12”

DIG HOLES 30” DEEP OR TO FROST LINE

POST CENTERS
4 X 4 POSTS = 95-1/8”
5 X 5 POSTS = 96-1/8”

*Add 1/2” to post centers when using end channels

POST SUPPORT OPTIONS
USE (2) PIECES OF 1/2” REBAR IN HINGE, LATCH AND END POSTS. POSITION REBAR IN OPPOSING CORNERS OF EACH POST WITH REBAR SEPARATOR CLIPS

ATTACH END CHANNEL TO POST WITH 4 SCREWS

INSERT ALUMINUM GATE POST STIFFENER INSIDE POST FOR FASTER, CLEANER INSTALLATION

ALUMINUM GATE/END POSTS
1” HINGE, 3/4” LATCH

HOLD TOP RAILS IN POST WITH LOCK RING

HOLD BOTTOM RAILS IN POST WITH LOCK RING

HOLD TOP RAILS IN POST WITH LOCK RING

Fig. 13 Arlington & Arlington with Lattice

Arlington
Arlington with Lattice
Arlington with CertaGrain® Texture
Post & Rail — 2-Rail, 3-Rail and 4-Rail

1. Getting Started
   - Be sure to call underground prior to digging
   - Assemble gates (if necessary) and decide where they will be located
   - Stake out the fence line
   - Space and mark post hole locations for gate and sections (spacer bar/template may be useful)
   - Start at gate end post and work outward to determine proper fence height relative to ground

2. Dig Holes
   - Dig holes 30" deep or to frost line
   - hole size for 5 x 5 posts = 12"
   - Clean holes and check for straight walls

3. Install First Post
   - Insert post in hole
   - Determine rough height
   - Fill hole around post with concrete mix (sand, gravel and cement) approximately 2" below grade
   - Tamp concrete in hole to eliminate air pockets
   - Level and square post
   - Fence may be installed post and bottom rails first, then upper rails

4. Install Rails
   - Tape the ends of any rail going into a post that is to be filled with concrete to prevent concrete seepage
   - Standard rails are supplied in 16 foot lengths
   - For rolling terrain, rails may need to be cut to 95-1/2"
   - The starting point for rails should be staggered from post to post for bottom/mid/toprail for maximum strength
   - Insert lock ring into one end of rail by depressing tabs, insert in rail end and release
   - Depress lock ring tabs to insert bottom rail in first post
   - Tabs will recoil to hold rail in post
   - If bottom rail is 16" long, slide rail through second post and then insert post in ground
   - Insert lock ring in rail end, insert end into third post
   - When installing rails leave a 1" gap between rail ends, inside post to allow for expansion

5. Support and Secure
   - Block up bottom rail to determine correct fence height
   - Fill holes around posts with concrete mix
   - Tamp, level, and square
   - Fence assembly may be continued by installing all bottom rails first or one section at a time
   - To lower a post, place a wood block from corner to corner of the post and carefully tap with a mallet
   - Never strike the PVC post without a wood support

6. Hang Gate/Install Hardware
   - For complete details, see gate installation instructions in hardware box
   - Position gate between posts
   - Allow 1-1/2" gap on hinge side of the gate and 1-1/4" on latch side to allow for the gate swing and hardware
   - Block up gate to square with fence, rails should be level
   - Gate hardware must be mounted to two sides of the post

7. Solidify Gate Posts
   - It is critical that gate hinge and latch posts are solid to ensure proper gate functionality. Two methods are available:
     A. Aluminum gate post stiffener
        - Slide aluminum gate stiffener inside hinge, latch or end posts with open end facing routed hole
        - Drive a screw through the vinyl into the aluminum stiffener at the bottom of the post to hold in place
        - Insert post into ground
        - Fill hole with concrete around outside of post
     B. Concrete and rebar*
        - Use two pieces of 1/2" rebar in each hinge, latch and end post
        - Rebar should extend from the bottom of the hole to 12" from the top of the post
        - Hold rebar in opposite corners of post with rebar separator clips
        - Fill post with concrete mix to cover rebar and hardware fasteners
        - Tamp post with a rubber mallet to eliminate air pockets
        - Leave gate on blocks for 72 hours to allow concrete to set

8. Install Caps
   - Install post caps by pressing in place inside post

* Caution – In climates that experience freeze-thaw cycles, this installation method could result in post cracking. This would not be covered by the warranty.
ALLOW 1-1/2" GAP ON HINGE SIDE OF GATE AND 1-1/4" ON LATCH SIDE OF GATE HARDWARE.

HOLD RAILS IN POST WITH LOCK RING. DEPRESS LOCK RING TABS INSERT IN RAIL AND RELEASE.

STAGGER RAIL ENDS FOR GREATER STRENGTH.

POST CENTERS 5 x 5 POSTS = 96".

DIG HOLES 30" MINIMUM OR TO FROST LINE.

POST HOLES 5 x 5 POSTS = 12".

4" LAYER OF FINE GRAVEL OR DIRT FOR DRAINAGE.

HOLD RAILS IN POST WITH LOCK RING. DEPRESS LOCK RING TABS INSERT IN RAIL AND RELEASE.

ALLOW 1-1/2" GAP ON HINGE SIDE OF GATE AND 1-1/4" ON LATCH SIDE OF GATE HARDWARE.

ATTACH BRACES ON BOTH SIDES OF GATE IN IDENTICAL POSITIONS.

INSERT ALUMINUM GATE POST STIFFENER INSIDE POST FOR FASTER, CLEANER INSTALLATION.

POST SUPPORT OPTIONS

USE (2) PIECES OF 1/2" REBAR IN HINGE, LATCH AND END POSTS. POSITION REBAR IN OPPOSING CORNERS OF EACH POST WITH REBAR SEPARATOR CLIPS.

Fig. 14 Post & Rail
Newbury & Scalloped Newbury — Traditional Picket Fence

1. Getting Started
- Be sure to call underground prior to digging
- Assemble gates (if necessary) and decide where they will be located
- Stake out the fence line
- Space and mark post hole locations for gate and sections (spacer bar/template may be useful)
- Start at gate end post and work outward to determine proper fence height relative to ground

2. Dig Holes
- Dig holes 30” deep or to frost line
  - hole size for 4 x 4 posts = 10”
- Clean holes and check for straight walls
Note: Fence section may have to be supported under bottom rail to allow post to extend the correct distance from grade to accommodate panel size.

3. Install Posts
- Insert post in hole
- Determine rough height
- Fill hole around post with concrete mix (sand, gravel and cement) approximately 2” below grade
- Tamp concrete in hole to eliminate air pockets
- Level and square post

4. Attach Rail Brackets
- Locate bottom bracket on post to allow a 2” clearance from bottom rail to grade.
- Secure bracket to post with provided 1” screws.

**Screw Chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To attach bracket to post</th>
<th>2 – 1” screws/bracket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To attach rail to bracket</td>
<td>4 – 1” screws/bracket  (2/side)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Attach top bracket (middle bracket on Lattice style) per the chart using provided 1” screws.
  **Tip:** Laying posts flat on protected flat surface to install brackets may be easier.

**Z**

- Secure upper bracket to post with provided 1” screws.  
  **See Screw Chart above.**
- Attach brackets on next post.

Note: Make sure brackets on all posts are level with brackets on first post.

5. Install Fence Panel
- Insert panel into brackets. (Bottom rail is reinforced.)
- Make certain panel is resting on bottom of bracket so that panel is level.
- Secure panel to brackets using 4 – 1” screws in each bracket, 2 on each side.
- Do not over-tighten screws.

6. Installing Gates See Fig. 15.
- Set hinge and latch posts 43” apart to allow for hardware and gate (actual gate width 41 1/4” plus 1” for hinge plus 3/4” for latch).
- Fill posts with concrete and 2 pieces of 1/2” rebar positioned in opposing corners of post. Rebar should extend from bottom of hole to 12” from top of post. Allow concrete to set for 72 hours before hanging gate. An aluminum post stiffener can be used instead. When using aluminum insert, pre-drill a 5/32” hole for hinge screws.
  **Note:** Rails of gate should line up with rails of fence.
- Position gate in opening, support to correct height and determine position of hinges.
- Attach hinges to hinge post before filling with concrete.
- Attach latch catch to latch post.
- Attach hinges to gate to hang gate.
- Position striker bar on gate and secure.

7. Solidify Gate Posts
- It is critical that gate hinge and latch posts are solid to ensure proper gate functionality. Two methods are available:
  **A. Aluminum gate post stiffener**
  - Slide aluminum gate stiffener inside hinge, latch or end posts with open end facing routed hole
  - Drive a screw through the vinyl into the aluminum stiffener at the bottom of the post to hold in place
  - Insert post into ground
  - Fill hole with concrete around outside of post
  **B. Concrete and rebar**
  - Use two pieces of 1/2” rebar in each hinge, latch and end post
  - Rebar should extend from the bottom of the hole to 12” from the top of the post
  - Hold rebar in opposite corners of post with rebar separator clips
  - Fill post with concrete mix to cover rebar and hardware fasteners
  - Tamp post with a rubber mallet to eliminate air pockets
  - Leave gate on blocks for 72 hours to allow concrete to set

8. Install Caps
- Install post caps
- Caps may be secured with glue, silicone adhesive or #8 x 3/4” screws, caps and washers

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* Caution – In climates that experience freeze-thaw cycles, this installation method could result in post cracking. This would not be covered by the warranty.
POST HOLES
4 x 4 POSTS = 10"

ALLOW CLEARANCE FOR GATE SWING
ALLOW 1" FOR HINGE AND 3/4" FOR LATCH SYSTEM

ATTACH TRADITIONAL PICKETS TO RAILS WITH 5/16" X 3/4" HEX WASHER HEAD SCREWS. TIGHTEN WITH 1/2" NUT DRIVER.

INSERT PLUG-IN RAIL POST SUPPORT OPTIONS
REBAR
SEPARATOR CLIP

1/2" REBAR
USE (2) PIECES OF 1/2" REBAR IN HINGE, LATCH AND END POSTS. POSITION REBAR IN OPPOSING CORNERS OF EACH POST WITH REBAR SEPARATOR CLIPS

DIG HOLES 30" DEEP OR TO FROST LINE

4 x 4 POST CENTERS
3' PICKET = 96-1/2"

BOTTOM RAIL PICKETS

INSERT ALUMINUM GATE POST STIFFENER INSIDE POST FOR FASTER, CLEANER INSTALLATION

POST SUPPORT OPTIONS
ALUMINUM GATE/END POSTS

Fig. 15 Newbury & Scalloped Newbury
Brookhaven & Brookhaven with Lattice — Privacy Fence

1. Getting Started
   - Be sure to call underground prior to digging
   - Assemble gates (if necessary) and decide where they will be located
   - Stake out the fence line
   - Space and mark post hole locations for gate and sections (spacer bar/template may be useful)
   - Start at gate end post and work outward to determine proper fence height relative to ground

2. Dig Holes
   - Dig holes 30” deep or to frost line
     - hole size for 5 x 5 posts = 12”
   - Clean holes and check for straight walls
   - Note: Fence section may have to be supported under bottom rail to allow post to extend the correct distance from grade to accommodate panel size.

3. Install Posts
   - Insert post in hole
   - Determine rough height
   - Fill hole around post with concrete mix (sand, gravel and cement) approximately 2” below grade
   - Tamp concrete in hole to eliminate air pockets
   - Level and square post

4. Attach Rail Brackets
   - Locate bottom bracket on post to allow a 2” clearance from bottom rail to grade.
   - Secure bracket to post with provided 1” screws.
   - Tip: Laying posts flat on protected flat surface to install brackets may be easier.

   **Screw Chart**
   | To attach bracket to post | 3 – 1” screws/bracket |
   | To attach rail to bracket (2/side) | 4 – 1” screws/bracket |
   - Attach top bracket (middle bracket on Lattice style) per the chart using provided 1” screws.
   - Tip: Distance between bottom of bottom bracket and bottom of top bracket
   - Brookhaven 62 3/8”
   - Brookhaven with Lattice 49 3/8” privacy panel
   - 17 1/4” lattice panel

5. Install Fence Panel
   - Insert panel into brackets. (Bottom rail is reinforced.)
   - Make certain panel is resting on bottom of bracket so that panel is level.
   - Secure panel to brackets using 4 – 1” screws in each bracket, 2 on each side.
   - Do not over-tighten screws.

   If installing the Brookhaven with Lattice Accent:
   - After above steps, slide 1-1/2” x 1-1/2” top rail over lattice panel.
   - Insert this panel into top rail of privacy panel.
   - Measure 17-1/4” from top rail of privacy panel to locate upper bracket.
   - Secure upper bracket to post with provided 1” screws.
   - Place 1-1/2” x 1-1/2” top rail inside upper brackets and secure with provided 1” screws, one on each side.

   **To attach lattice top rail bracket to post** 2 – 1” screws/bracket
   **To attach lattice rail to bracket** 2 – 1” screws/bracket (1 side)

6. Installing Gates See Fig. 16.
   - Set hinge and latch posts 43” apart to allow for hardware and gate (actual gate width 41-1/4” plus 1” for hinge plus 3/4” for latch).
   - Fill posts with concrete and 2 pieces of 1/2” rebar positioned in opposing corners of post. Rebar should extend from bottom of hole to 12” from top of post. Allow concrete to set for 72 hours before hanging gate. An aluminum post stiffener can be used instead. When using aluminum insert, pre-drill a 5/32” hole for hinge screws.
   - Note: Rails of gate should line up with rails of fence.
   - Position gate in opening, support to correct height and determine position of hinges.
   - Attach hinges to hinge post before filling with concrete.
   - Attach latch catch to latch post.
   - Attach hinges to gate to hang gate.
   - Position striker bar on gate and secure.

7. Solidify Gate Posts
   - It is critical that gate hinge and latch posts are solid to ensure proper gate functionality. Two methods are available:
     A. Aluminum gate post stiffener
        - Slide aluminum gate stiffener inside hinge, latch or end posts with open end facing routed hole
        - Drive a screw through the vinyl into the aluminum stiffener at the bottom of the post to hold in place
        - Insert post into ground
        - Fill hole with concrete around outside of post
     B. Concrete and rebar
        - Use two pieces of 1/2” rebar in each hinge, latch and end post
        - Rebar should extend from the bottom of the hole to 12” from the top of the post
        - Hold rebar in opposite corners of post with rebar separator clips
        - Fill post with concrete mix to cover rebar and hardware fasteners
        - Tamp post with a rubber mallet to eliminate air pockets
        - Leave gate on blocks for 72 hours to allow concrete to set

8. Install Caps
   - Install post caps
   - Caps may be secured with glue, silicone adhesive or #8 x 3/4” screws, caps and washers

* Caution – In climates that experience freeze-thaw cycles, this installation method could result in post cracking. This would not be covered by the warranty.
PICKETS FOR THIS STYLE ARE TONGUE AND GROOVE

TONGUE RIPPED OFF LAST PICKET TO SIT FLUSH AGAINST POST

ALLOW 1" FOR HINGE AND 3/4" FOR LATCH SYSTEM

POST CENTERS
5 x 5 POSTS = 96-1/2"

POST HOLES
5 x 5 POSTS = 12"

DIG HOLES 30" DEEP OR TO FROST LINE

PICKETS FOR THIS STYLE ARE TONGUE AND GROOVE

ALLOW CLEARANCE FOR GATE SWING

TONGUE RIPPED OFF LAST PICKET TO SIT FLUSH AGAINST POST

POST CENTERS
5 x 5 POSTS = 96-1/2"

POST HOLES
5 x 5 POSTS = 12"

DIG HOLES 30" DEEP OR TO FROST LINE

PICKETS FOR THIS STYLE ARE TONGUE AND GROOVE

ALLOW CLEARANCE FOR GATE SWING

TONGUE RIPPED OFF LAST PICKET TO SIT FLUSH AGAINST POST

POST CENTERS
5 x 5 POSTS = 96-1/2"

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5 x 5 POSTS = 12"

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ALLOW CLEARANCE FOR GATE SWING

TONGUE RIPPED OFF LAST PICKET TO SIT FLUSH AGAINST POST

POST CENTERS
5 x 5 POSTS = 96-1/2"

POST HOLES
5 x 5 POSTS = 12"

DIG HOLES 30" DEEP OR TO FROST LINE

Fig. 16 Brookhaven & Brookhaven with Lattice