



DEER-D-FENCE®

Installation Instructions

Please take time to read the entire instructions before installing your posts! Thank you for purchasing our DEER-D-FENCE® system from one of our retail accounts.

The DEER-D-FENCE® system is a proven method of protection for your garden and property. The key to success is to **completely enclose** the area you wish to protect from deer, dogs and other critters. This includes your driveway, as deer will walk a fence perimeter and enter in any open spot. You do not want to be faced with the challenge of removing a deer from a 99% enclosed area.

Other Materials Needed (available from us):

Posts: The best type of post to use is a 3" to 4" diameter treated wood post 10' or 10'- 6" long. 1 1/2" to 2" diameter steel pipe is also a good choice. Steel "T" posts are not recommended for a complete installation but could be used in between more sturdy wood or pipe posts. Steel "T" posts are simply not rigid enough to accommodate pulling the fence tight. The "T" post also tends to cut the fence over time.

The fencing material can also be easily attached to trees. A tree protection board is advised to prevent the tree from growing over the fencing material. Simply nail a common 1x4 to the tree trunk first. Then attach the fencing material to the 1x4.

Stakes: It is highly recommended that the bottom of the fence be staked to the ground in order to prevent deer from crawling under the fence. Install a minimum of 2 stakes between each post. Our DEER-D-FENCE® system uses a 12" steel stake.

Cinch Ties: Use only "UV Stabilized" cinch ties. Regular plastic cable ties will break in a few months after exposure to the sun. **DO NOT** use wire to attach the fence to post or to attach at a splice. Wire will eventually cut the fence material.

Nails: We recommend using 3" long galvanized nails to attach the fence to wood posts, bending about 1" of the head end of the nail over in the direction you are pulling the fence. **DO NOT** use Staples as they may cut the fence material. If the fence ever needs to be re-tightened the bent nail can easily be straightened or pulled.

INSTALLATION

Begin installation by setting all posts a minimum of 24" - 30" into the ground. This will leave an 8' high post if using a 10' - 6" post. Maximum spacing for posts should not exceed 16 feet. On uneven ground, always have a post on the high and low points, regardless of spacing. We highly recommend corner post be reinforced with a horizontal or diagonal brace.

Allow at least 2" of fence to overlap on to the ground, as you will later stake the bottom of the fence with steel stakes. Starting at ground level, begin by attaching the fence to the outside of the corner post and unroll some of the fence towards the next post. Before attaching the entire fence to the first post unroll another span or two and **temporarily** attach it making certain the bottom of the fence is as near parallel to the ground as possible. Attach the fence material with 3" long nails.

Drive a 3" nail about 2" into the post, then bend about 1" of the head end of the nail in the direction you are unrolling or stretching the fence. Space nails about one foot apart. If installing the fence alone, go to the second post and drive in the nails half way, then pull the roll of fence material as tight as possible and stretch the fence up over the nails, and then bend the nails over **in the direction** you are unrolling the fence. This will increase the tension and make your span tighter. It is important to pull the material as tight as possible. This not only makes a better-looking job, it also makes for stronger protection should someone, or a deer, push against it. **DO NOT** over-stretch the fence when bending the nail so you don't tear the fence.

If you are not satisfied that the span is tight enough, simply pull the nails and reattach it. This should not damage the material.

For sloped terrain, or **every substantial break in elevation, you must cut and reattach** the fence so it stays on an even plane with the ground surface and maintains its' full height. When going up and down on very uneven slopes you may have to cut and reattach at every post. Cutting and reattaching make for a substantially stronger installation. We highly recommend that even on long flat runs, you cut and reattach the fence every fourth or fifth post. This will make a much stronger fence.

There is a **special method for cutting and reattaching**. You should have been attaching the fence to the outside of every post. When you come to the post where you will cut and reattach, you must attach to the inside of the post. Also it is very important to leave at least one foot of material extend beyond the post. You then reattach on the outside of the post, again leaving about one foot extending from the post. You then attach this extended piece of material to the fence with our special UV protected cinch ties. This will pull your spans even tighter than before, making for a tight finished job. **See sketch Below** for a view of a cut and reattached joint.

When cutting and reattaching on slopes, you may have to leave as much as two or three feet of material extending past the post. The degree of slope will determine this amount.

Now go back and stake the fence to the ground using our 12" steel stakes. We suggest these to be spaced every five feet or install a minimum of 2 stakes between each post. This is important as deer may try to push under the fence. This will also prevent dogs and other small animals from going under.

Walk-through or Driveway Gates

The most-simple form of gate to build is not really a gate at all, but just a section of fence that you pull aside for access. Even in the coldest Montana weather, the fence material is quite flexible.

We suggest that you nail a 1x4 over top of the fence material for your "hinged" side. This will help prevent the nails from cutting through the material of just the fence. On the other side of your gate we recommend attaching a wooden 2x2. You can then install a simple hook-eye for your latch.

We have several gates like this, and have opened and closed them thousands of times in temperatures from 40 degrees below zero to 105 degrees above during the past years with no problems. A lightweight steel or plastic pipe frame on a hinge with our fence attached to the frame makes a more attractive and functional gate. You could also install a motor operated opener on such a gate.

We also have the fence installed across a fifteen-foot wide creek, right down to, and floating, on the water's surface. The lower 18" of fence over the creek is encased in solid ice for over four months each winter. It emerges in the spring looking just like it was brand new.

If you have a problem with very aggressive deer and need a stronger barrier, we suggest weaving a single, or double twisted smooth wire through the fence in two or three places, at the bottom against the ground and about 36" to 42" above the ground. A wire woven through the top of the fence will also give it extra strength, especially in forested areas where there may be a chance of tree limbs falling on the fence. This will also prevent the top of the fence from sagging under heavy wet snow. The wire installed about mid-height will reinforce the fence in the area most likely to be impacted by a running animal.

For our special creek crossing design or other special application challenges, or any installation questions, please give us a call at DEER-D-FENCE® Systems, phone 1-406-933-8789 or Toll free at 866-933-8789, or email: info@deerdfence.com. Several typical installation photos are also available for viewing on our website www.deer-d-fence.com. Or www.tizergardens.com

Thank you for supporting our retail dealers in your local area.

