



Lysaght steel fences

Selection and installation guide for non-cyclonic regions

Not all fences made from COLORBOND® are created equal.

LYSAGHT® fences are stylish, strong, economical and durable. And they're easy to install and maintain.

LYSAGHT fencing is a superior product because we offer a stronger, better designed post. Greater depth of the rail means there is a lot more latitude when raking fences.

Designed to Australian wind loading standards, LYSAGHT fences are available in standard heights of 1500, 1800 & 2100 mm.

These fences can be installed on flat and sloping grounds, and are complemented by many accessories, including a range of matching gates. They may be installed all over Australia except for the tropical cyclone regions defined in AS 1170.2 —2002 SAA Loading Code, Part 2: Wind loads (See map on Page 5).

Environment

Our fences have good resistance to accidental spillage of solvents, however they should not be installed within one kilometre of marine, severe industrial or other corrosive environments. Both freshwater and saltwater swimming pools contain corrosive chemicals, and your warranty does not cover fences or gates if they get splashed with the contents of swimming pools.

Fences and gates must be installed clear of the ground.

This is a step-by-step guide for the selection and installation of LYSAGHT NEETASCREEN®, SMARTASCREEN®, CUSTOMSCREEN® and MINISCREEN® steel fences. When these fences are topped with an attractive steel lattice and decorative ball caps, they are called NEETASCREEN® plus, SMARTASCREEN® plus, CUSTOMSCREEN® plus and MINISCREEN® plus.



Rainwater Products



Structural Products



Fencing Products



Home Improvements



Roofing & Walling Products



House Framing Products



Customer Support

10 YEAR WARRANTY

For well over 100 years we have consistently manufactured the highest quality building products – and LYSAGHT NEETASCREEN, SMARTASCREEN, CUSTOMSCREEN and MINISCREEN fences are no exception.

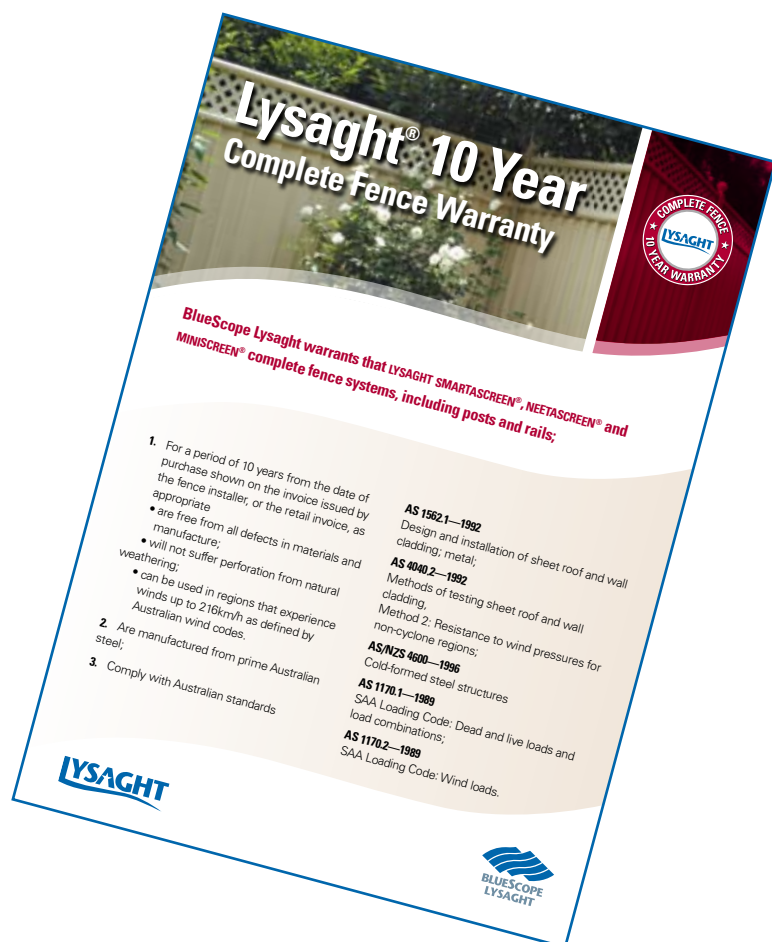
With such experience we proudly offer a Complete fence 10-year warranty on fences installed in accordance with this guide.

This exclusive warranty guarantees that your fence is free from all defects in materials and manufacture; will not suffer perforation from natural weathering; and will resist the maximum basic wind speeds applicable to the wind region (AS 1170.2).

The LYSAGHT Complete fence 10-year warranty is the warranty of choice for complete peace of mind because it covers all the fence components not just a few. Please refer to the LYSAGHT Complete fence 10-year warranty for full conditions.

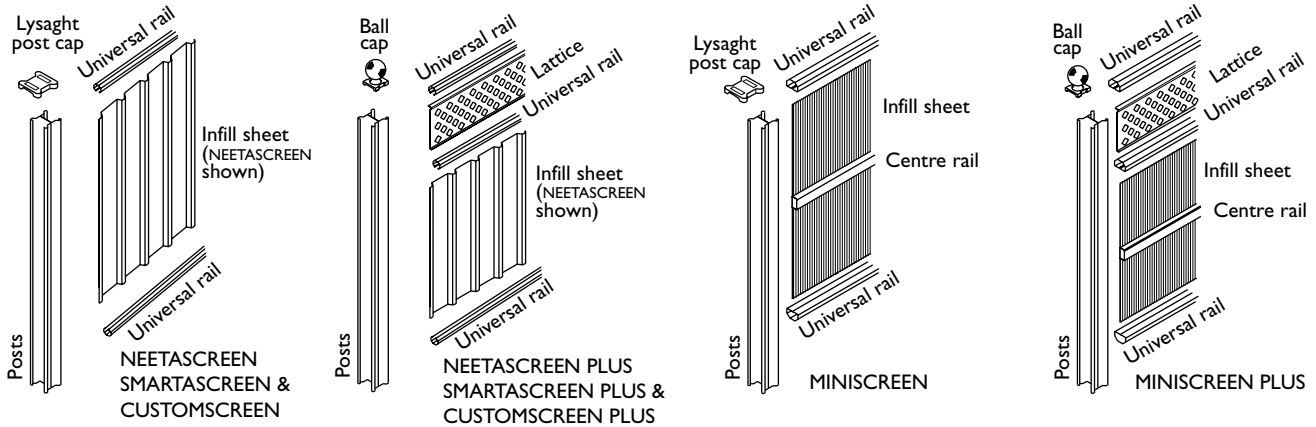
Be sure you get a copy of your Complete fence 10-year warranty when you buy your fence – it includes easy maintenance tips that help you to protect your warranty and investment. Register on-line at www.lysaght.com/warranty.

It is a condition of the warranty that the product be selected and installed in accordance with the version of this publication that is current at the time of installation.

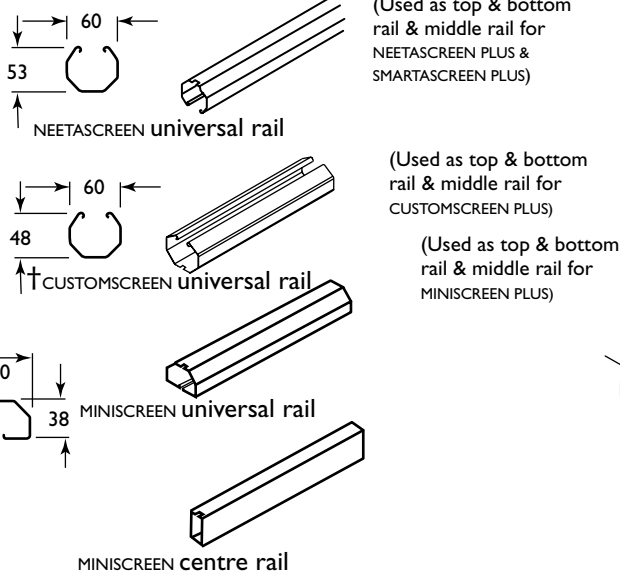


COMPONENTS

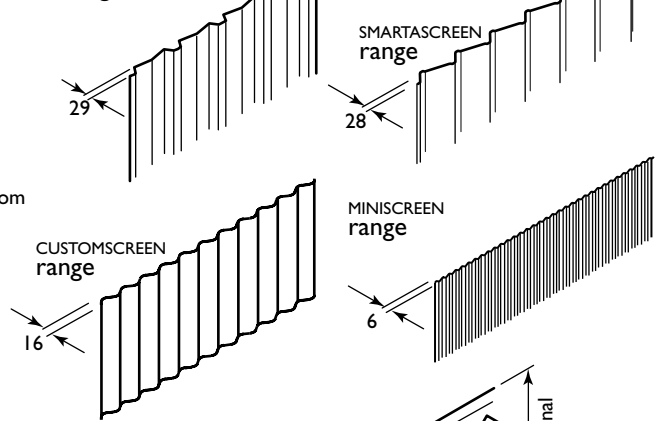
CUSTOMSCREEN® components are available in SA only. Individual components may vary between regions. Please check with your nearest sales centre.



† Rails Standard lengths 2350 mm

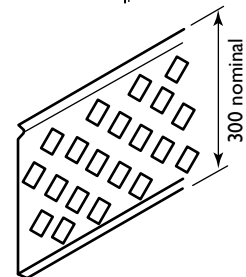


Infill sheets Standard lengths 1490, 1790 & 2090 mm

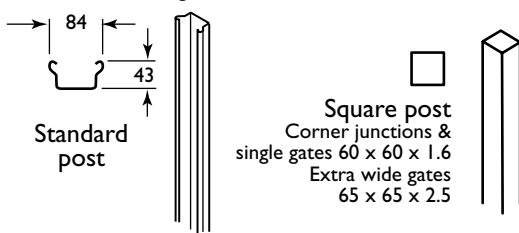


Lattice

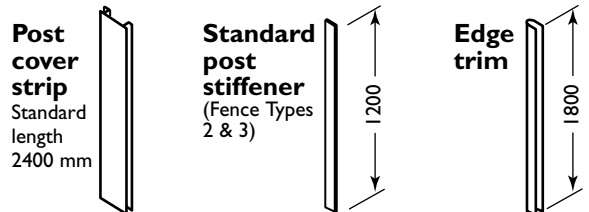
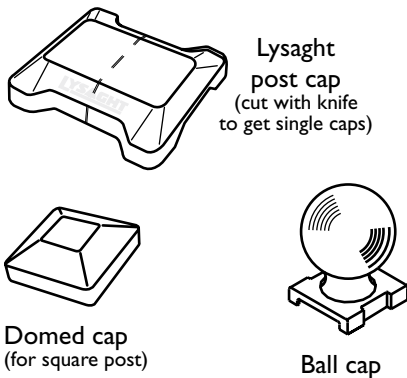
Standard length 2350 mm
NEETASCREEN PLUS
MINISCREEN PLUS



Posts Standard lengths 2100, 2400, 2700 & 3000 mm



Post caps



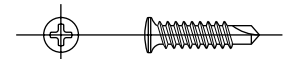
Fasteners



Self-drilling, self tapping hex. washer-head screws
10—16 x 16 (All fence types)
12—14 x 45 (Fence Type 3)



Self-drilling, self tapping long drill bit hex. head screw
12—24 x 32 (Fence Types 2 & 3)



Ripple Tek® screw
10—16 x 20
(MINISCREEN range only)

† Rail standard length 2370 for CUSTOMSCREEN

At the start

Before you order

- The next five pages are about selecting the right components in order to get the fence you want. This includes choosing the right fence type, posts lengths and infill profile.
- Decide if you prefer NEETASCREEN, NEETASCREEN PLUS; SMARTASCREEN, SMARTASCREEN PLUS; CUSTOMSCREEN, CUSTOMSCREEN PLUS; MINISCREEN OR MINISCREEN PLUS.
- Decide the height of your fence 1500, 1800 or 2100 mm high.
- Choose your components as listed in the order guide below.
- The subsequent pages detail how to install your fence.

Before you start work

- Read this guide before you start.
- Check you have the correct components for the type of fence you are installing.
- Check where you intend to dig that there are no underground electricity, telephone, gas or water mains.
- Check you have the tools that you need.

Tools you need

- Screw gun (or power drill) with torque adjustment
- Marker (Coloured pencils, texter or chalk - not black pencil)
- Tape measure
- Rubber mallet
- Stringline and marker pegs
- Shovel and/or spade
- Spirit level
- Safety gloves and glasses
- Sharp knife (to split lysaght post caps)
- Tin snips (if cutting required)
- Nibbler (optional if cutting required)
- Power saw with metal cutting blade (optional if cutting required)
- Concrete mixer (optional)
- Posthole digger (optional)

Components

The majority of fences built are of Type 1 (Figure 3), and the lists in the next column refer only to Type 1 fences.

Posts and post caps

Each standard fence panel is supplied with two standard posts. However, depending on how you configure corners and ends of fence runs, you might need extra standard posts or some square posts (Figure 4).

Your selection of these extra posts will affect the number and type of additional post caps.

Standard components

A standard Type 1 fence panel consists of the following components:

NEETASCREEN, SMARTASCREEN and CUSTOMSCREEN components

- 2 Standard posts
- 2 NEETASCREEN OR CUSTOMSCREEN universal rails
- 3 NEETASCREEN, SMARTASCREEN OR CUSTOMSCREEN infill sheets
- 1 LYSAGHT post cap*
- 17 self-drilling hex. head screws 10–16 x 16

NEETASCREEN PLUS, SMARTASCREEN PLUS and CUSTOMSCREEN PLUS components

- 2 Standard posts
- 3 NEETASCREEN OR CUSTOMSCREEN universal rails
- 3 NEETASCREEN, SMARTASCREEN OR CUSTOMSCREEN infill sheets
- 1 Lattice
- 1 Ball cap*
- 27 self-drilling hex. head screws 10–16 x 16
- 2 Post infill strips (optional)

MINISCREEN components

- 2 Standard posts
- 2 MINISCREEN universal rails
- 1 Centre rail
- 3 MINISCREEN infill sheets
- 1 LYSAGHT post cap*
- 17 self-drilling hex. head screws 10–16 x 16
- 7 Ripple Tek® screws

MINISCREEN plus components

- 2 Standard posts
- 3 MINISCREEN universal rails
- 1 Centre rail
- 3 MINISCREEN infill sheets
- 1 Lattice
- 1 Ball cap*
- 27 self-drilling hex. head screws 10–16 x 16
- 7 Ripple Tek® screws
- 2 Post infill strips (optional)

* You may need to order extra caps depending on your post configurations (Page 5).

Fence selection

Installation environment

LYSAGHT fences should not be used within 1 km of marine, severe industrial or other corrosive environments. The fence must be installed clear of the ground.

Take extreme care if the fence is near a swimming pool because pool water splashed on the fence will void the warranty.

These fences are not to be used as a retaining wall.

1. Find out your wind region

The information in this guide is suitable for use only in regions A and B of AS 1170.2—2002 SAA Loading Code, Part 2: Wind Loads (Figure 2). Cyclonic regions are covered in our cyclonic fence guide. If you have any doubt about the region your fence will be in, get advice from your local building consent authority.

2. Find out your terrain category

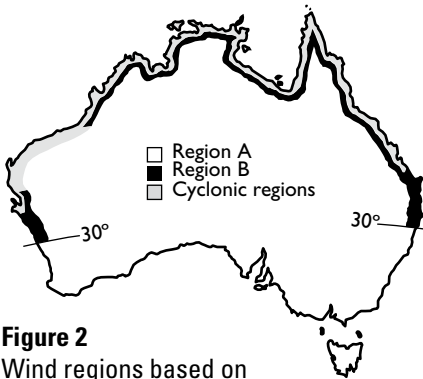


Figure 2
Wind regions based on AS1170.2—2002

Select the terrain category that best describes the area in which your fence will be. If you want to build on the top of a hill, adjacent to an escarpment, on a ridge, or in terrain category 1, you need engineering advice beyond the scope of this publication.

Category 2

Open terrain including sea coast areas, airfields, grassland with a few well-scattered obstructions, such as isolated trees and uncut grass, having heights generally from 1.5 to 10 m, and water surfaces. Typically acreage-suburbia with less than 10, houses per hectare.

Category 2.5

Terrain with a few trees, isolated obstructions (for example agricultural land, canefields or long grass to 0.6 m). This category is typical of developing outer urban areas. Less than 10 houses per hectare; or more than 10 houses per hectare, 500 m apart and in 2 rows.

Category 3

Terrain with numerous closely spaced obstructions the size of domestic houses 3 to 5 m high. Typically residential-suburbia with 10 or more houses per hectare.

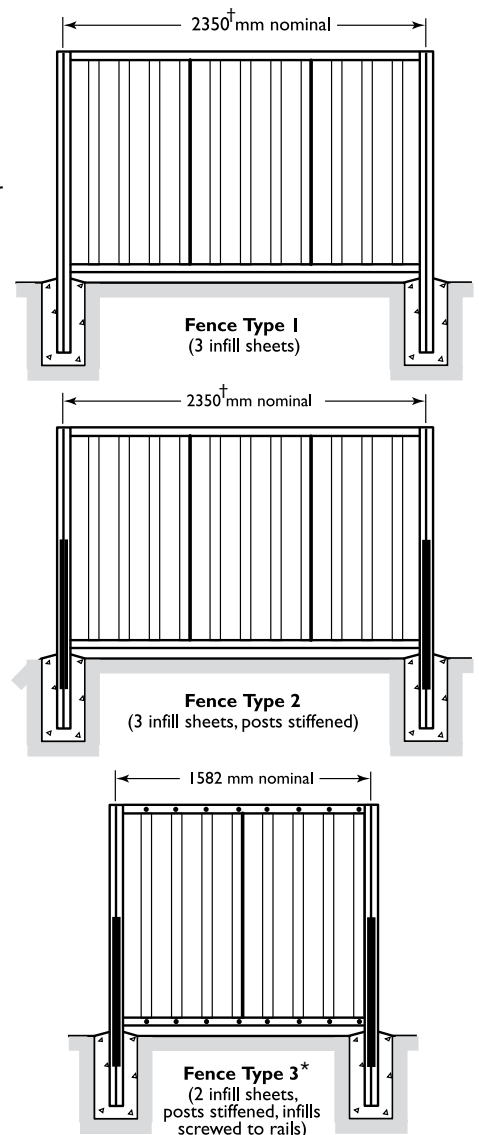
Hill sides and exposed situations

If your fence is situated on the side of a hill or in an exposed location, we recommend you upgrade to the next fence type.

Fence types

Fence height (mm)	Terrain category	Fence types* Wind regions	
		A	B
2100	2.0	2	-
	2.5	1	3
	3.0	1	2
1800	2.0	1	3
	2.5	1	1
	3.0	1	1
1500	2.0	1	2
	2.5	1	1
	3.0	1	1

*Data is based on level fences



†2370 mm nominal for CUSTOMSCREEN and CUSTOMSCREEN PLUS

*Not available for CUSTOMSCREEN and CUSTOMSCREEN PLUS

Figure 3

Fence types
(NEETASCREEN fences shown)

Select fenceposts & caps

Selection of posts

Check the number and type of posts you will need, starting with a sketch of your fence site. Mark on it the type of posts you will need (Figure 4).

You will need to consider:

- Posts in a fence run, that don't form a corner (typically at the front of a property next to road);
- Intermediate posts (they are always two standard posts screwed back-to-back);
- The various configurations of posts at corners;
- If the fence is to be stepped;
- If the ends of the fence are to be tapered (Page 14);
- Gate posts;
- That ball post caps are designed to fit on two standard posts screwed back-to-back, and this may affect the post configurations you choose.

Selection of post caps

Fix post caps on all fenceposts to give the perfect finishing touch and to protect against any sharp edges (see Page 16). Choose your post caps based on your post configurations and personal preference.

LYSAGHT post caps fit two standard posts screwed back-to-back. For a single standard post, it is easy to cut a cap in half with a sharp knife in the groove moulded into the underside—trim the edges straight.

There is a wide range of decorative spears, available from fence retailers and hardware stores, that you can fit to these caps to customise you fence. There are grooves moulded under the cap to help locate fasteners.

Ball caps are often used for NEETASCREEN PLUS, SMARTASCREEN PLUS CUSTOMSCREEN PLUS and MINISCREEN PLUS fences, but can be used on any LYSAGHT fence. They are designed to fit two standard posts screwed back-to-back.

Domed caps suit square posts and are usually used at corner junctions and gate openings.

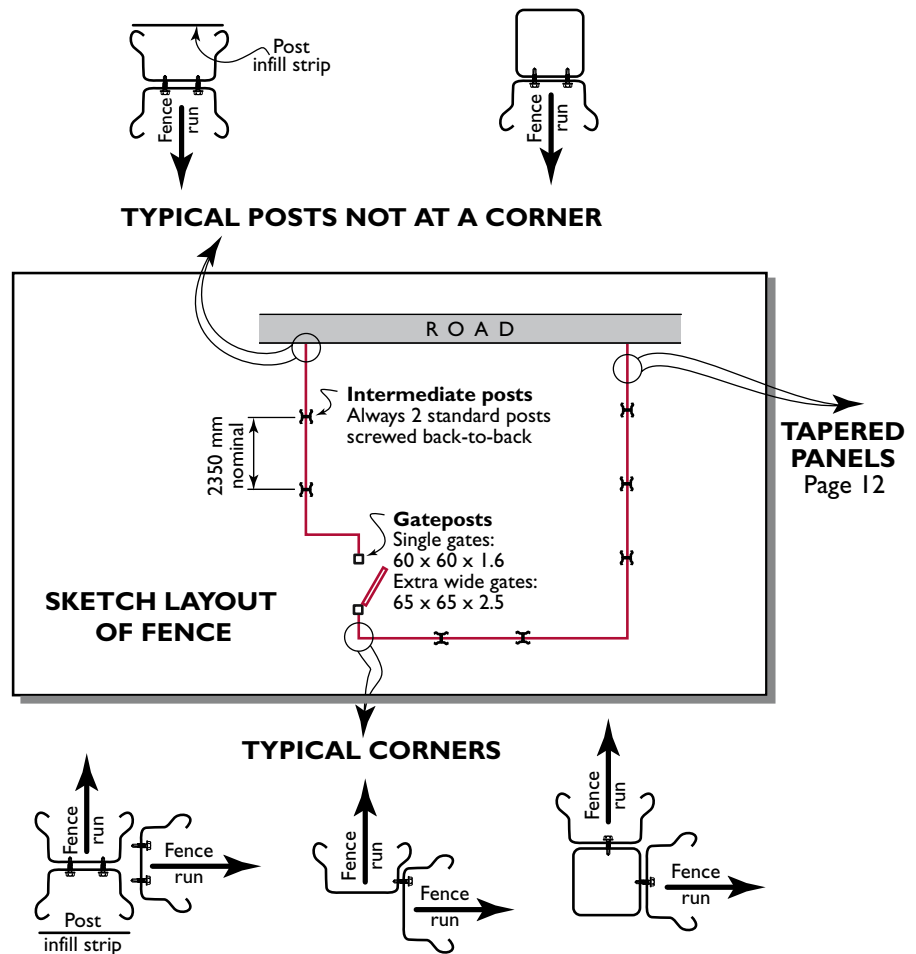


Figure 4
Preliminary selection of posts

Determine post lengths

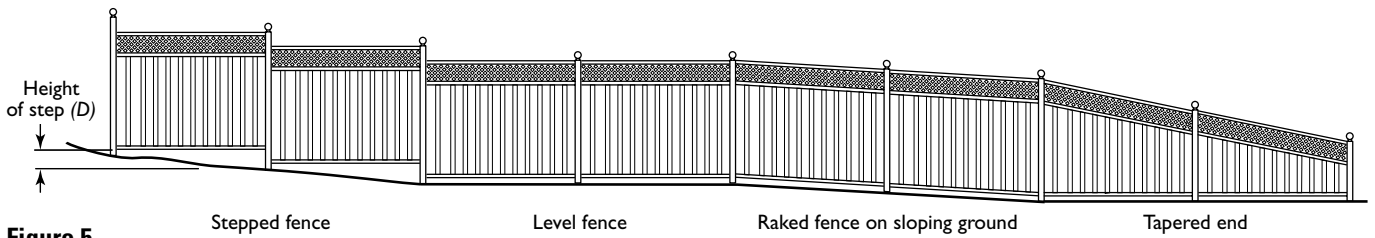


Figure 5
Fence installations

If the ground is not all level, consider whether the fence will be stepped or raked (Figure 5). For aesthetic reasons, people often choose to step rather than to rake when using a lattice.

Fences may be installed raked on slopes of 1 in 20 (117 mm in 2350 mm) for NEETASCREEN and SMARTASCREEN, 1 in 25 (95 mm in 2370 mm) for CUSTOMSCREEN or 1 in 30 (78 mm in 2350 mm) for MINISCREEN without cutting components to fit.

For steeper slopes you will need to:

- step your fence; or
- cut the infill sheets, lattices and rails (Page 11).

If some of the ground is level and some sloping, or if the slope varies markedly, you might need posts of different lengths.

Determine basic post lengths

(Refer to Figure 6. For data on tapered ends, see Page 14).

$$\text{Basic post length} = (\text{Footing depth} - 40) + (\text{Height above ground})$$

Get the footing depth from Page 8, and height above ground from:

$$\text{Height of post above ground} = A + B + C + D$$

Where:

A = Height of infill sheet (Figure 6)

B = 50 mm ground clearance (Figure 6)

C = If using lattice: 300 mm (Figure 6)

D = If a stepped installation: height of the step (Figure 5)

Select standard lengths

Use the table below to select the lengths you need to order. The standard lengths are 2100, 2400, 2700 and 3000 mm.

Post lengths

Calculated basic post length		Length of standard post to use (mm)
Minimum (mm)	Maximum (mm)	
2100	2210	2100
2211	2399	2400*
2400	2510	2400
2511	2699	2700*
2700	2810	2700
2811	2999	3000*
3000	3110	3000

* Cut so that dimension E in Figure 6 is between 40 and 150 mm.

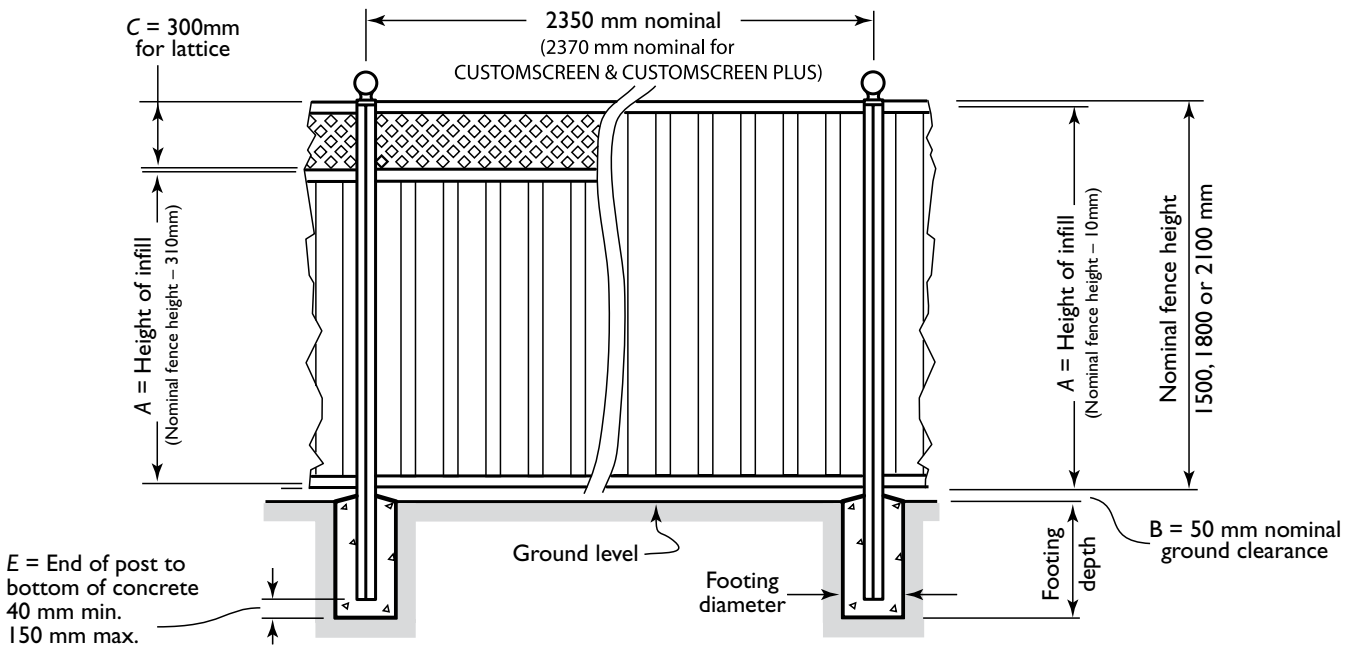


Figure 6
Panel arrangement
(NEETASCREEN shown)

Footings

Select your minimum footing depth

Your fenceposts must be embedded in concrete footings of adequate size. Footings must not be placed in uncompacted fill. All footings in the following table are 200 mm diameter.

Depth of footings

Terrain category	Fence height (mm)	Soil type	
		Sand, soft clay, or loose earth (mm)	Firm clay, firm earth or gravel (exclusive of loose topsoil) (mm)
Wind region A			
2, 2.5 & 3	1500	600	600
2, 2.5 & 3	1800	700	600
2, 2.5 & 3	2100	800	700
Wind region B			
2, 2.5 & 3	1500	800	600
2, 2.5 & 3	1800	900	600
2	2100	-	-
2.5 & 3		1000	900

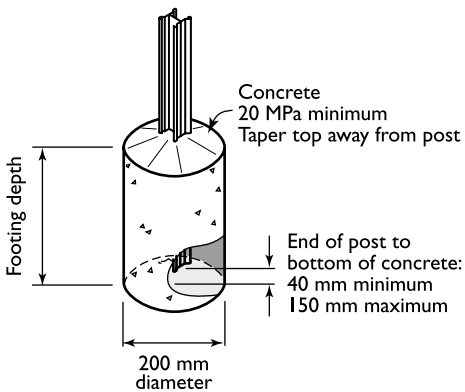


Figure 7
Footing dimensions

Example

Givens

1. Site in a Sydney built-up suburb.
2. Wind region: Region A
3. Terrain category: Established residential area – Terrain category 3
4. Soil type: Firm clay
5. Fence height: 1800 mm

Solution

Any fence height of fence type 1 may be used at this site (see Page 5).
Footing required is:
200 mm diameter x 600 mm deep (see this page).

Installing a fence: step by step

So far we have talked about selecting your fence. The following section discusses step by step, how to prepare and install your LYSAGHT fence.

What kind of site do you have?

Work out your levels. Is it one straight run, or are there raked or stepped sections?

Step 1: Making up posts

Start by making up posts by screwing them together. Screwing the posts together requires six staggered screws. (Refer Figure 8).

As a tip, bring your top screw down so it sits below your top rail. Otherwise your top rail is going to get stuck on it every time you go to fit it in. (Refer Figure 8.)

Use colour coated screws for best visual appeal.

Make up the required number of posts. For fence types 2 and 3, post stiffeners must be fitted (Figure 8). If using stiffeners, screw into place while making up posts.

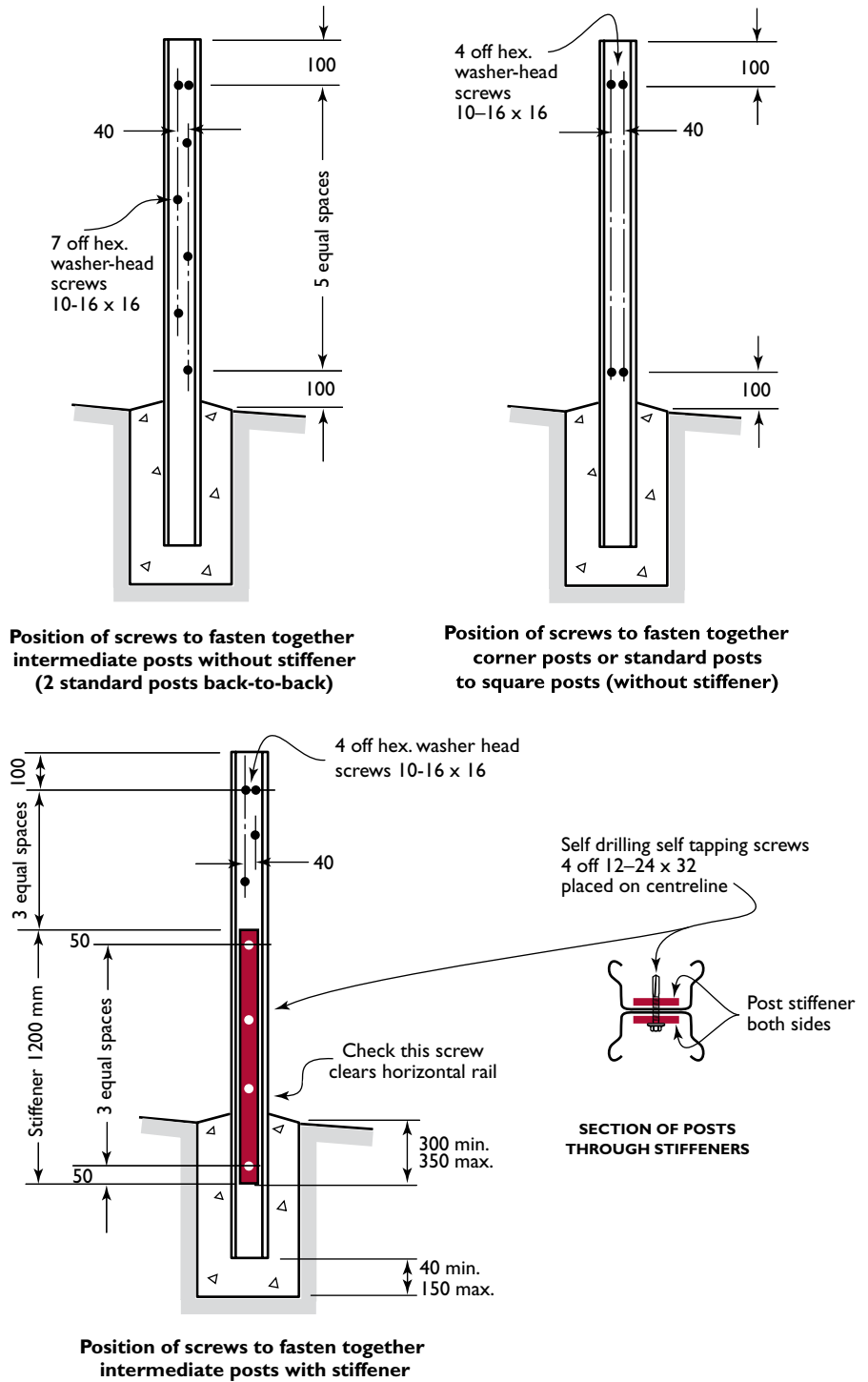


Figure 8
Fastening posts together

Installing fence posts

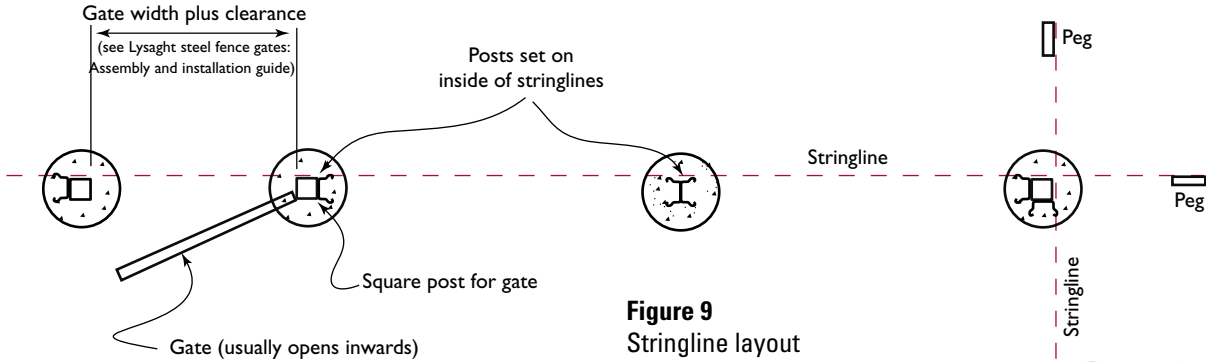


Figure 9
Stringline layout

1. Layout stringlines to position your fence

Stringlines mark the outside line of your fenceposts (Figure 9), and help to set your fenceposts at a uniform height.

Determine the exact location of your fence and setup a stringline. Keep the stringline taut and set at top of two end posts. Place the stakes 500 mm beyond the corners of the fence, so as not to obstruct the holes.

2. Layout posts and dig holes

Mark the position of fenceposts. Lay the rails on the ground butting end to end between the two end posts so you can see exactly where your posts are going to go. For raked sites, longer rails may need to be used. Refer to the raked section on pg 11.

If there is to be a gate, locate the gate posts as detailed in LYSAGHT Fence gates assembly and installation guide.

A fence panel can be reduced from the nominal width, without cutting infill sheets, by the increments shown in Figure 11. Rails and lattices must be cut to suit a narrow fence panel.

Dig the holes using the hole sizes determined from Page 8.

3. Place the first post

If the ground slopes, start at the high end.

Lay a minimum of 40mm concrete under the end of the post and set your post into the hole. This should be done for every post. Fill the hole with concrete and use your spirit level to get the post plumb. Tamp the concrete down. Ensure that the concrete tapers away from the post. (Figure 10).

Be careful that concrete doesn't contact the posts or rails above ground.

4. Place remaining posts

Place the second post in its hole and engage a bottom universal rail with the first and second post. Make sure the bottom rail is 50mm above the ground.

A tip is to give the rails a squeeze when you're putting them into or out of your post. This helps prevent scratching.

Fasten the bottom universal rail with one hex. head screw (10–16 x 16) from both sides of each post.

Use the stringline to ensure your posts are all the correct height, plumb and in line, before concreting into position.

Wait at least 24 hours for the concrete to dry before installing infill sheets.

Continue installation of posts and bottom universal rails for the remainder of the run.

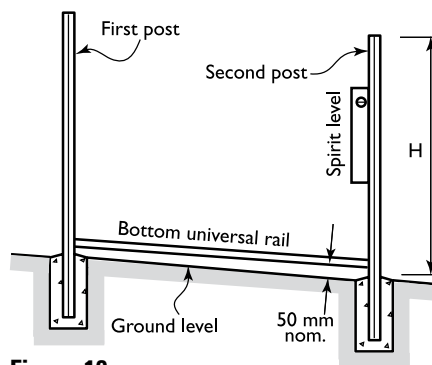


Figure 10
Placing remaining posts

Mixing your concrete

Thoroughly mix ingredients: 3 parts 20 mm blue metal; 2.5 parts sand; 1 part cement. Add water and mix well before use. Premixed concrete (20 MPa min.) may also be used.



Use stringline to set post heights



Lay the rails along the string line to determine positions of posts.



Set all the bottom rails into position ensuring a 50mm ground clearance.

Preparing raked sections

If your fence requires raked sections, you may need to prepare the rails and infill sheets (Refer page 7). If your fence is level or stepped, skip ahead to the infill installation instructions.

Preparing rails

For small rakes, the increase in the length of top and bottom rails can be ignored. An approximate length of angled rail is shown in the adjacent table. A rail of 3100mm (and a lattice of 3122mm) are available for this purpose.

The length to cut these raked sections is detailed in the table at right, once you have determined the height of the cut.

Height of step (D)	Normal rail length	Angled rail length (approx.)	Height of panel cut (d)
Fence types 1 & 2*			
150	2350	2355	50
200	2350	2358	67
250	2350	2363	83
300	2350	2369	100
400	2350	2384	133
Fence type 3			
150	1582	1589	75
200	1582	1595	100
250	1582	1602	125
300	1582	1610	150
400	1582	1632	200

* 2370 mm normal rail length for CUSTOMSCREEN
Add 20mm to angled rail length shown for CUSTOMSCREEN

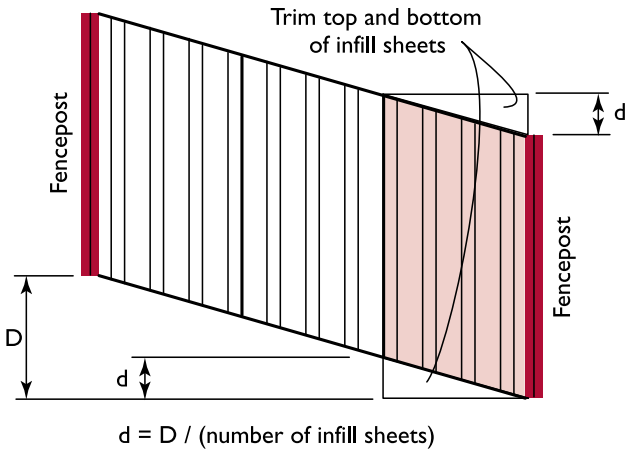


Figure 17
Cutting infill sheets for a raked fence (Fence types 1 and 2 shown)



Measure the fall on the rail. This will allow you to position the top rail parallel and also to correctly cut the infill sheets.

Preparing infill sheets

Work out the measure of the cut by resting your spirit level inside the rail (at least the width of a sheet) at the high end of the rail (Refer photo). Measure the width of a sheet, and measure the distance with your tape between the bottom of the level and the inside of the rail. That will show you the angle of your cut. Wherever possible, make the rake on the bottom rail the same as the top. Measure the height of your fence up from your cut edge and cut at the same angle at the top of the sheet.

Use a coloured pencil, texter or chalk to mark the cut, as a pencil may cause corrosion.



Measure the amount to be cut and mark the sheet. Ensure you measure edge to edge, not rib to rib.



Cut the infill sheets three at a time. This equals a single bay and ensures uniformity. Measure twice, cut once.

Installing infill sheets

Installing the infill sheets is where the art is in fencing. It requires getting a few things to line up all at the same time. It's preferable to treat this as a one person job. Two people get in each other's way. Start at the high side. Insert the first sheet flush into the bottom rail, usually about 200mm out from the post. Lift the top rail and slowly slide the sheet into the top rail. Using your knee near the bottom of the sheet and your hand near the top, slowly ease the first sheet along the rails until they contact the post. Remember to move the sheet square or it might kick out of one of the rails.

When the second infill sheet is placed, make sure you place the sheet to allow for the overlap. (Figure 11) At this stage some minor adjustments may be necessary to get the lap to sit correctly or to fit the sheet into the rail. Gently bump the fence sheet into position as required.

The third sheet is the most difficult, only because there are a few things to get right. Place the bottom of the sheet into the rail, ensuring there is overlap to the second sheet.

It is usually necessary to gently bump, and push this final sheet into position. Roll the top rail away from you and this will assist feeding the top of the sheet into the rail channel. Get the side facing away from you in the bottom rail and then you can push the ridges of the side facing towards you into position with both the rail and the post. Once the sheet is in position, gently tap the top rail down onto the sheets using the heel of your gloved hand.

Do not screw off the top rail until you have 'fine-tuned' the rails by standing back and looking at the whole of the fence. This allows you to make minor adjustments to get the rails aligned.



Lift top rail and place 1st sheet into bottom rail. Slide to end position.



Lifting top rail helps ease 1st sheet into end position.



Place 2nd sheet into bottom rail, ensuring there is sufficient overlap.



Position 3rd sheet. Gentle force can be used.

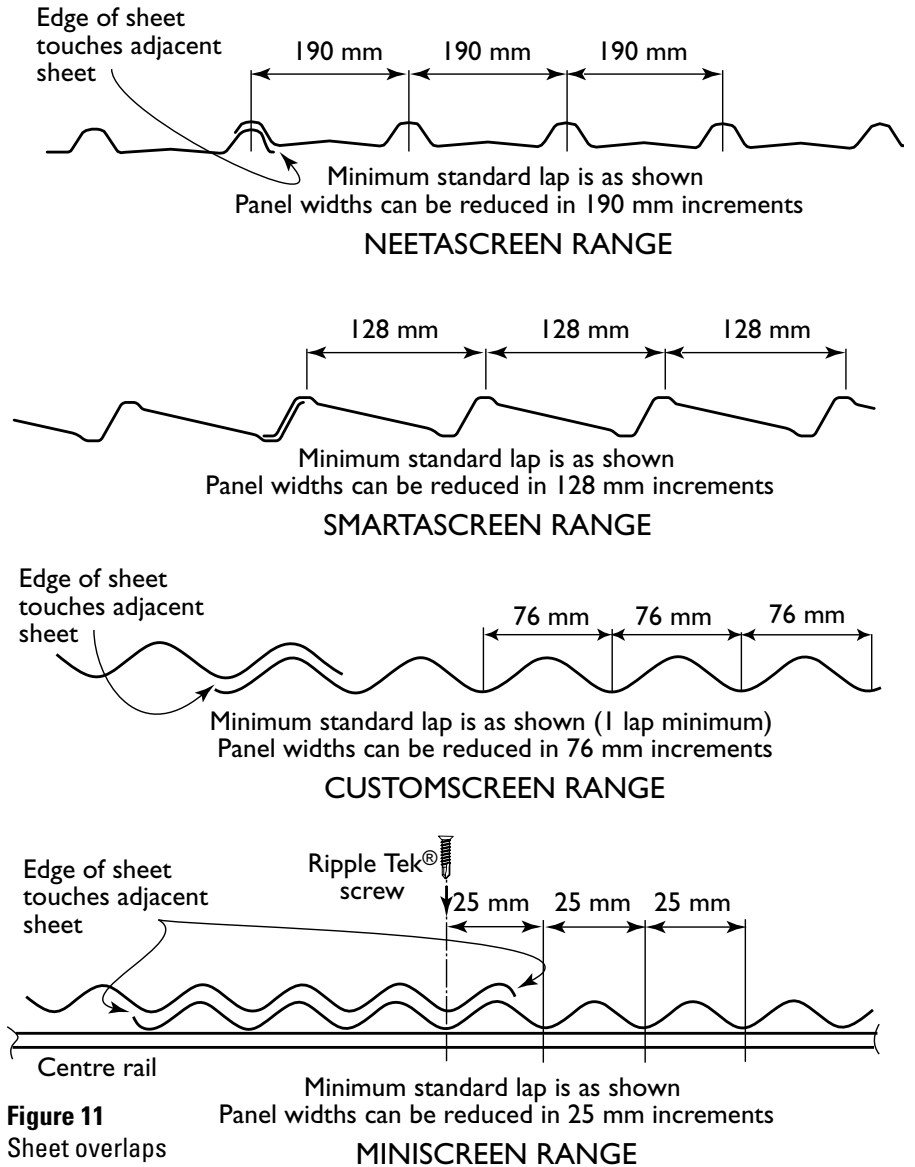


Lift top rail and rotate until infill sheet slides into receiver channel. Tap top rail down into position.

Finishing off the installation

Fixing the centre universal rail for MINISCREEN fences

FOR MINISCREEN fences, fasten centre rails halfway up the infill sheets. Use at least seven (7) Ripple Tek® screws through the infill sheets into the centre rail. One screw should pass through the laps (Figure 11).



Align & screw into position

Fine tune rails before screwing them into position

Do not screw off the rail yet. Ensuring the rails are aligned, and the sheets are neat vastly improves the appearance of your fence. Once you have installed all the bays, stand back from the fence and have a look at the fence as a whole. Make sure the lines on your sheets run parallel to your posts. Make sure the joint of the overlap looks flush, without a big gap. Adjust where required. Screw the rails into position. Remember to wipe off the fence to remove any swarf from the installation.



Screw off top rail and make it as close to parallel with the bottom rail as possible. Stand back and look at your work as you go along.

Installing lattices

Inserting the lattice (where required)

Engage a top universal rail onto the top of a lattice (Figure 13 for correct orientation).

Lower the rail and lattice onto the top of a fence panel, engaging the ends of the rail with the posts (Figure 12).

Fix with three screws (10–16 x 16) along the bottom flange of the lattice (Figure 13). Protect the paintwork with a piece of cardboard between the drill and the lattice.

Fix the top universal rail to the lattice with three screws (Figure 13).

Fasten the top universal rail to the posts with one hex. head screw (10–16 x 16) on both sides of each post.

A component is available to cover edges of the lattice if it is trimmed in length.

Fixing infill sheets to rails for Type 3 fences

From one side, fasten infill sheets to both rails with screws—for the NEETASCREEN range at every rib; for the SMARTASCREEN range at every second rib; for the MINISCREEN range 6 screws for each infill sheet (Figure 14).

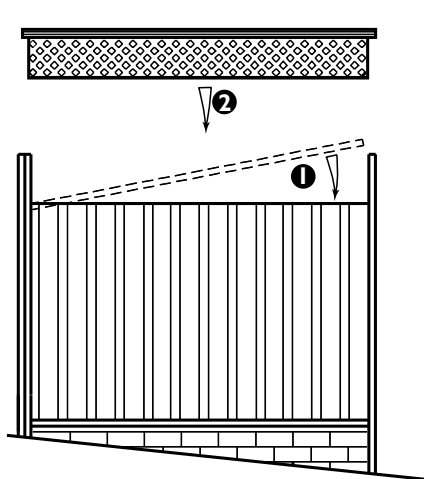


Figure 12
1 Rail installation at top of infill panel
2 Installation of lattice

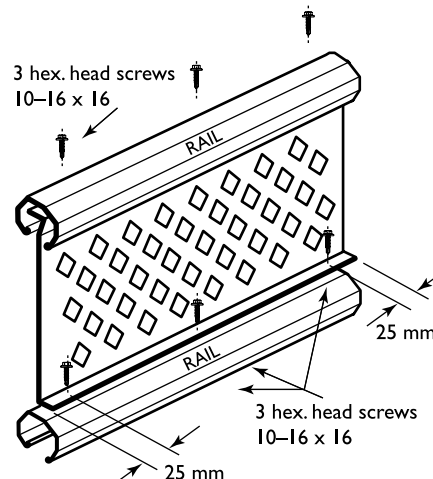


Figure 13
Fastening of lattice
(NEETASCREEN universal rails shown)

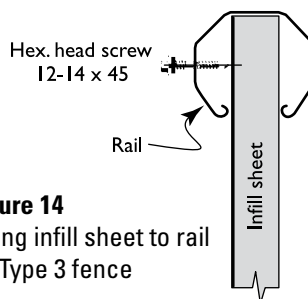


Figure 14
Fixing infill sheet to rail
on Type 3 fence

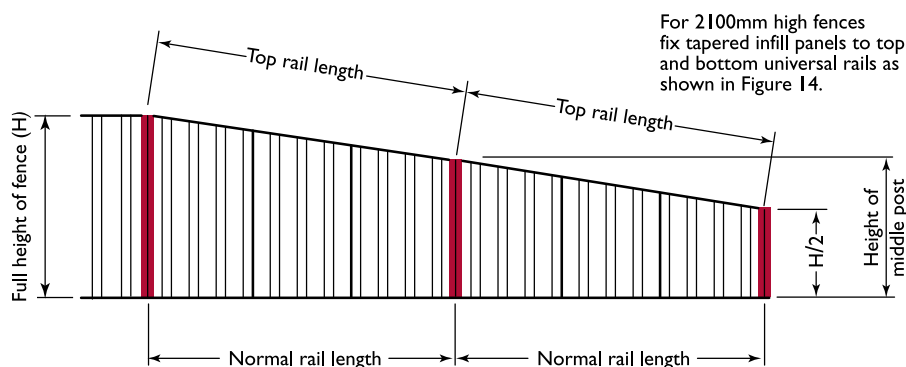
Tapering ends of fences

At the end of a fence run, where the fence doesn't form a corner (sometimes called a free end), the panels experience increased wind loadings—particularly where your fence extends beyond the alignment of your house.

Tapering of 1500 mm high fences is not mandatory in terrain category 3 of wind region B and all of wind region A. In all other cases your fence must be tapered in height over the last two panels (Figure 16).

Cut the top of the infill sheets in a manner similar to that shown for a raked fence (Figure 17).

A rail of 3100 mm (and a lattice of 3122 mm) are available for this purpose.



Fence height (H)	Half fence height (H/2)	Height of middle post	Normal rail length	Top rail length
Fence types 1 & 2*				
1500	750	1125	2350	2380
1800	900	1350	2350	2393
2100	1050	1575	2350	2408
Fence type 3				
1500	750	1125	1582	1626
1800	900	1350	1582	1645
2100	1050	1575	1582	1667

* 2370 mm normal rail length for CUSTOMSCREEN
Add 20mm to top rail length shown for CUSTOMSCREEN

Figure 16
Tapering ends of fences over two panels

Installing infill strips & post caps

Post infill strips

Infill strips are used to complete the open side of two standard posts screwed back-to-back (Figure 15).

Cut the strips to an appropriate length and slide in place. Some posts require a strip for the full length of the post. Short pieces are needed on stepped fences (Figure 15).

Post caps

All post caps must be positively secured to your fence with either silicone sealant or hex. head screws (Figure 15).

For a single standard post, it is easy to cut a cap in half with a sharp knife in the groove moulded into the underside — trim the edges straight.

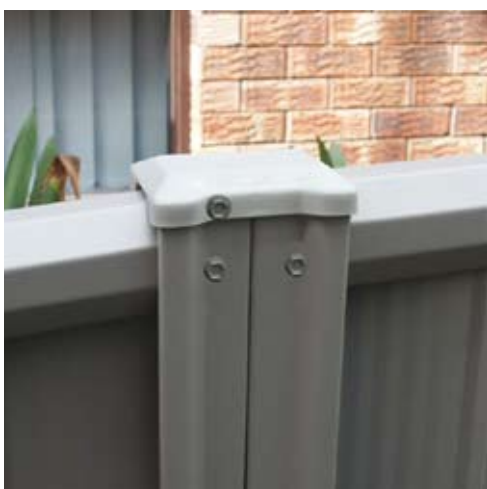
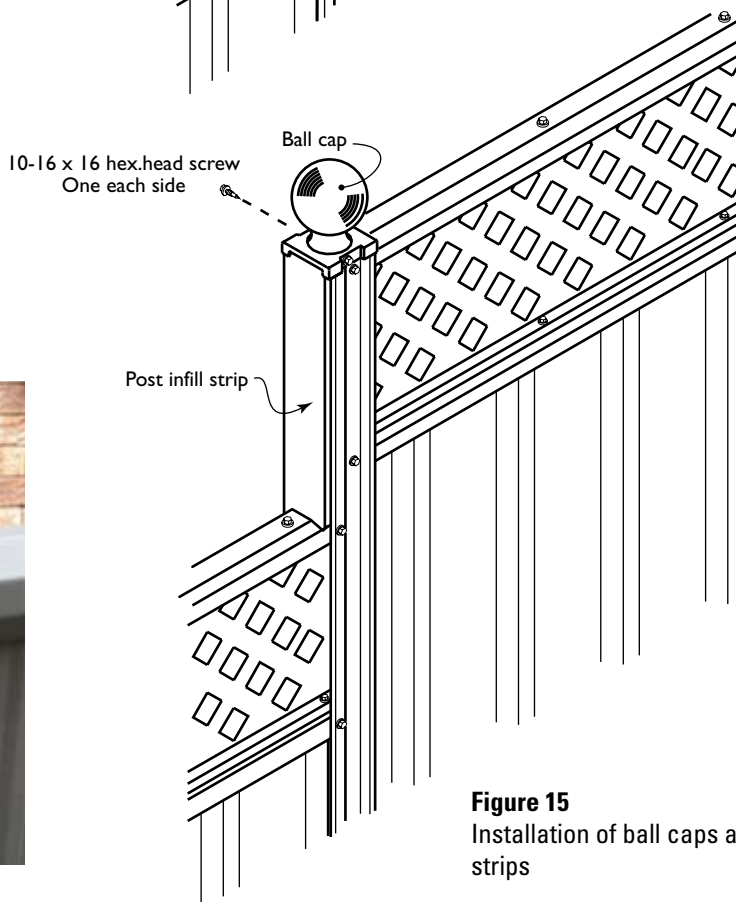
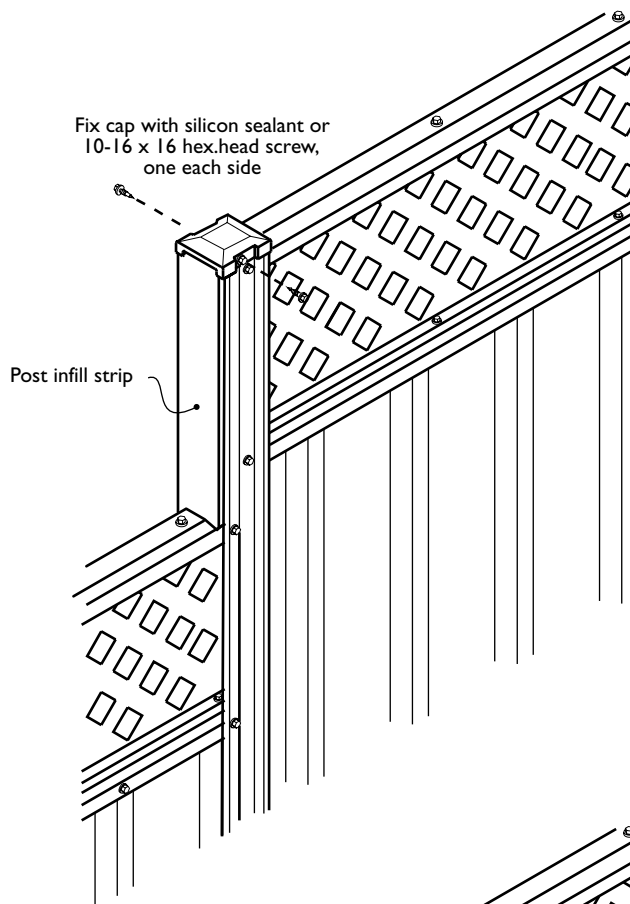


Figure 15
Installation of ball caps and post infill strips

General information

Maintenance of your fence

Make sure that the posts and bottom universal rail of the fence are not in contact with the ground and are kept free of dirt and debris.

A regular hose down of your fence, at least at six-monthly intervals, will keep the fence in good condition and looking its best.

Storage and handling

Keep the product dry and clear of the ground. If stacked or bundled product becomes wet, separate it, wipe it with a clean cloth and stack it to dry thoroughly.

Handle materials carefully to avoid damage: don't drag materials over rough surfaces or each other; carry tools, don't drag them; protect from swarf.

Care of paint

Do not touch up minor damage, such as scratches, with paint.

Small scratches will not affect the performance of your fence, because the coatings effectively protect any cut edges or scratches from corrosion.

Cutting

For cutting thin metal on site, we recommend a nibbler or power saw with a metal-cutting blade because they produce fewer damaging hot metal particles and leaves less resultant burr than does an angle grinder (carborundum disc).

Cut materials over the ground and not over other materials.

Metal, timber & chemical compatibility

Lead, copper, bare steel and green or chemically-treated timber are not compatible with this product; thus don't allow any contact of the product with those materials, nor discharge of rainwater from them onto the product.

Take care to avoid harmful chemicals coming into contact with the fence—they include swimming pool or bore water, garden sprays, poisons, fertilisers and solvents. If there is an accident, wash the fence immediately with fresh water.

If there are doubts about the compatibility of products being used, get advice from our information service.

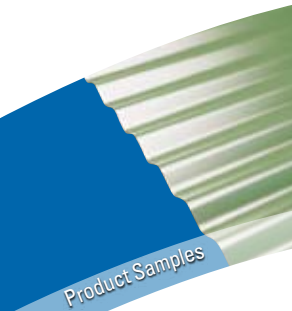
Fasteners

All screws must conform to AS 3566—2002, Class 3 or better.

Cleaning up

It is most important to brush or hose off all metallic swarf and other debris from fence components at the end of each day and at the completion of the installation. Failure to do this can lead to surface staining when the metal particles rust.

Be sure that the drainage slots in the bottom universal rails are clear.



Information, brochures and your local distributor **1800 641 417**

Please check the latest information which is always available at www.lysaght.com

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