

CHEW, DIG AND CLIMB PROTECTION



Instructions

Pet Playgröunds

NON-ELECTRIC DOG FENCES

Thank you!

Thank you for ordering your non-electric dog fence kit from Pet Playgrounds. In less than a day you will have your very own personal dog park installed on your property. It might take a little bit of *elbow grease*, but trust us it will be worth it. To view our complete video instructions please visit <http://www.petplaygrounds.com/howto>. Soon you will experience all of the advantages of your personal dog park with your DIY Pet Playgrounds Dog Fence Kit. In case you aren't familiar with our product, here are just a few advantages:

Nearly Invisible. Our dog fencing system is virtually undetectable from as little as 15 feet away. Due to the use of black components our system blends into natural environments. The high strength tension cable system in place of traditional rails allows fences to nearly disappear from most angles.

Easily Customized and Expandable. Dog enclosures can be built for a small dog run area or to enclose an entire property. Pet Playgrounds creates a fenced area within your budget because this unique system can be easily enlarged or otherwise modified at anytime. Our galvanized powder-coated posts are not set in concrete. Our no-dig sleeve system makes them extremely strong and they are easily moved if necessary, and as the name suggest **requires no-digging.**

Flexible. Our non-electric dog fence can be installed on uneven or challenging grounds such as hills, streams, wooded or rocky areas due to the flexibility of the materials and v ability to vary the spacing of support posts and the use of trees when possible.



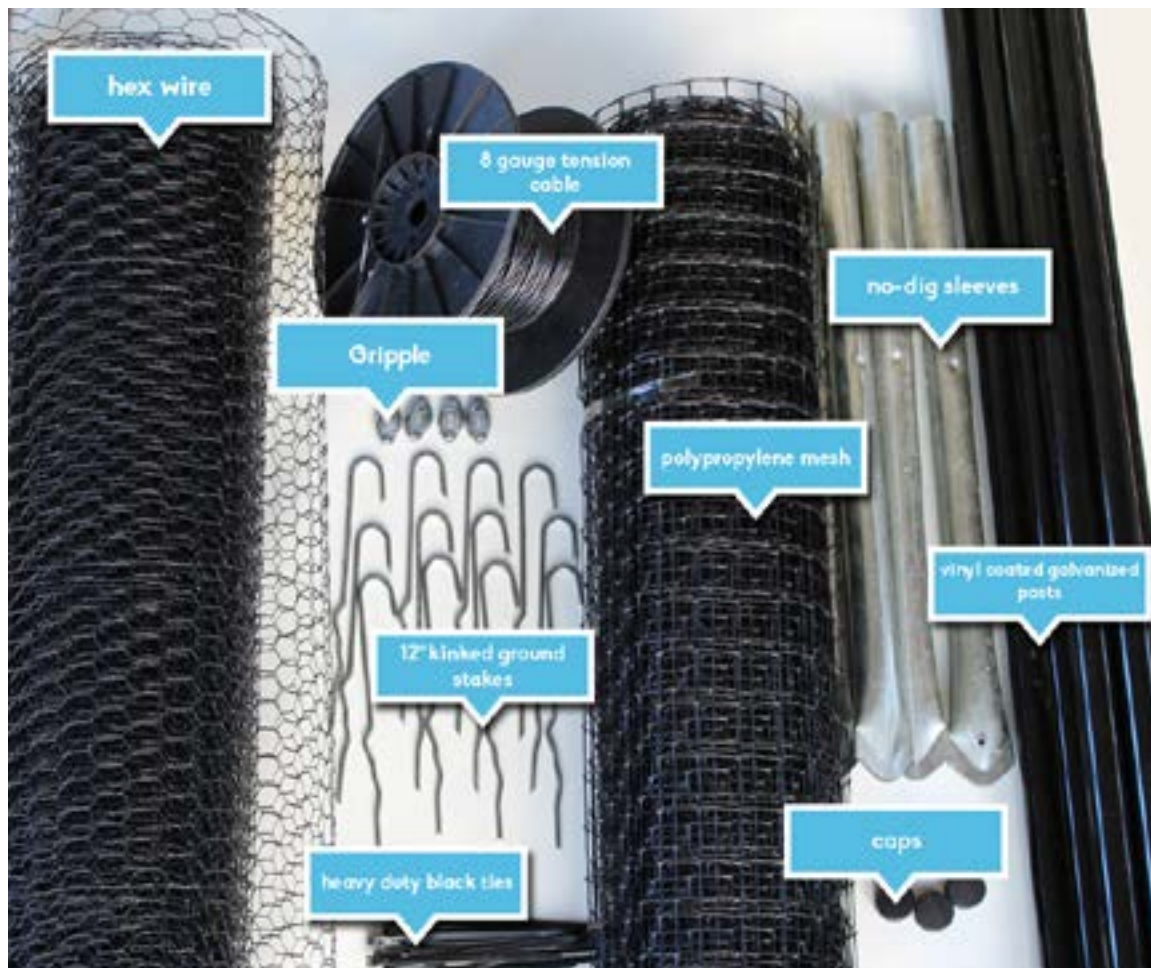
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NON-ELECTRIC DOG FENCES

What's in your kit?



All kits now come with a hog ringer included.

1 Installation Tips and Overview

The first consideration when deciding what type of Pet Playgrounds system to install is the breed and athletic ability of your dog. Our system can be adjusted in height and strength to provide the necessary protection for your dog. Our professional installation experts are always available to help. Even with our advanced anti-dig and anti-climb systems, we do not recommend leaving your dog unattended in any type of enclosure for extended periods of time.

Flexible Installation Options

Our system is not a typical fencing enclosure and does not need to follow a straight line, Pet Playgrounds enclosures can accommodate all varieties of terrain typical fences cannot. Taking time to plan the fence line properly and creatively will result in a stronger and more effective play area for your pets.

Follow the contours of your property and blend your fence line in with natural objects, such as tree lines and bushes, when possible. [Pictures of many different types of installations are available on our web site.](#) Take note of areas with hard ground or visible rocks. It will be occasionally difficult to drive posts in a specific spot. If you hit a tough spot and the sleeve is not solid then you can move the post to a different location as necessary. Posts can be moved forward or backward and can be placed 20 to 25 feet between each other. Although the Pet Playgrounds system is flexible we suggest the use of existing objects as “Post Points” whenever possible. These

objects include fixed structures such as a house, barn, or tree.

If you are in doubt about the location of any hazards, please have your utilities marked professionally.



Here is a customer using his house as a post point using the supplied eyelags from our kit.

Tools Required

- ◆ Sawzall® with metal cutting blade (optional)
- ◆ Full handle sledge hammer
- ◆ Screwdriver
- ◆ Small hammer
- ◆ Cable cutters
- ◆ Pliers
- ◆ Wire Snips
- ◆ Electric hand drill

Tips & Tricks



Cable Height.

The rectangular cable used to support the fence can be varied in length and height. Be aware of any HOA or local ordinance restrictions. The general rule is that if you have a long straight section of fence up to 120 feet and have solid corners on both sides it is possible to make one rectangular cable

section. For all other situations, such as curves or short runs, the general rule is to make it its own rectangular section up to 40 - 60 feet.

Corner Braces

Use corner braces when using posts at start and stop points of cabled sections. Slide the brace band onto each corner post and drive each corner post into ground 3 - 4 inches on (approximately) a 45° angle, then tighten the band on your post. Posts maybe braced in one direction or both if they are being pulled by the cable from both sides.



Gates

Install gates on level ground when possible. It is recommended to cement-in the hinged side of the gates if your no-dig sleeve does not go in the ground all the way.

Installing the Polypropylene Mesh

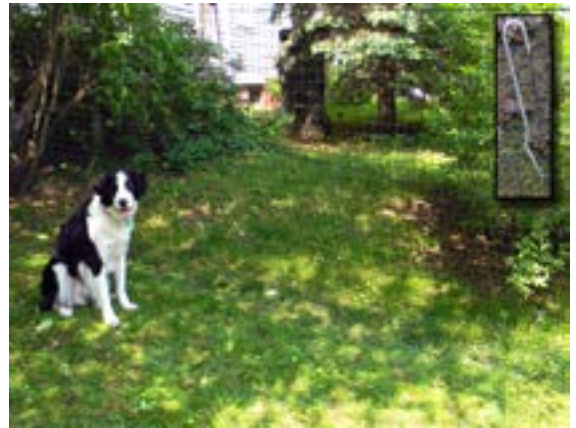
When using the hog ringer tool, keep the tool dirt-free and fully loaded with rings to improve operation. Once it gets below the level needed for the spring to work simply load additional rings. *Always hog ring the top edge of a section first.* Work the top edge of each fence section and then move to the next, pulling the material tight along the top first. Then hog ring the bottom cable and finally to the hex wire. Place hog rings approximately 3 feet from each other. It is not necessary to follow a line or hog ring exactly 3 feet apart. If there are wrinkles they can be removed at the end with the ground stakes or by adding hog rings or zip ties to pull the fence in the direction necessary. If something does not work or look right, you can always cut the rings with a pair of wire snips and try again.

Note that when you are mowing your lawn, it is important to use the guard on your weedwacker to protect the coating on the metal hex wire and the polypropylene mesh.



Ground Staking

Use ground stakes every 3-4 feet. Stake them at the bottom of the fence where both materials meet the ground when possible at a 45° angle. Stakes can also be used to pull the fence down to tighten wrinkled sections.



Snow or muddy areas

The fence can be staked down in snow and then re-staked once it has melted. We recommend for every inch of snow on the ground you should flair the fence an extra 6 inches as you will need the extra bottom length once the snow melts.



2 Step by Step Instructions



Step 1: Drive no-dig sleeves into the ground.

Use a full handle sledgehammer and the included driving cap to drive sleeves into ground. Post locations can be adjusted forward and backward to accommodate rocks or hard ground. Sleeves need to be driven down at least 50% or until solid, as straight as possible. Drive sleeves completely in the ground if possible. If necessary, sleeves can be cut flush to ground with a Sawzall® saw. It is not necessary for sleeves to be perfectly straight. Posts can be slightly bent to compensate. If an obstruction is encountered, simply remove the sleeve and try another location until the sleeve is solid.



Step 2: Slide posts into sleeves

Slide posts into each sleeves and bang the top of the post with hammer until the desired post height is reached or the bottom of sleeve is reached. If posts are not the correct height simply cut the post with a Sawzall[®] saw. Level posts in both directions by placing your foot at the base of each posts and your hand at top. Then gently tilt the post in the direction that is required. Visit www.petplaygrounds.com/howto for a video tutorial that more easily describes this and every other step in this manual.



Step 3: Install tree anchors (eyelags)

First, pre-drill your holes in your tree, shed, or home. You can also start a tree anchor(eyelags) with a hammer. Then complete the installation with a screw driver as shown. 6 foot fences should have 3 holes drilled in posts or trees: 6 inches from the ground, 3 feet off the ground, and approximately 6 feet from the ground. 4' and 5' foot fences should have 2 holes drilled in posts or trees.

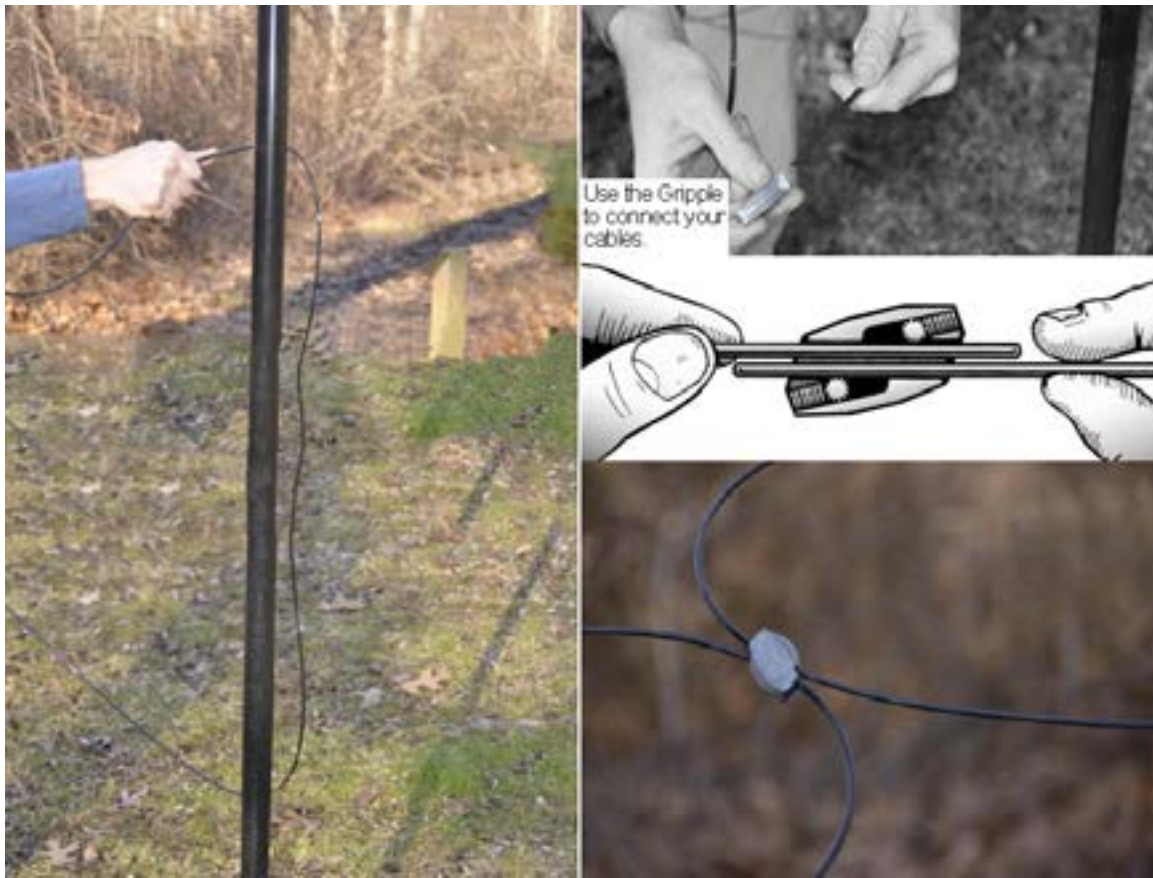


4 foot and 5 foot fences should have the bottom holes drilled at 2 feet off the ground. A four foot fence should have its top hole drilled approximately 4 feet from the ground, and a five foot fence should have its top hold drilled approximately 5 feet from the ground. Ensure that you leave a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of space at the top for your decorative post cap.



Step 4: Install the cable

Run the included 8 gauge tension cable through the tree anchors (eyelags) to create rectangular sections from 40 to 120 feet long. For curves or corners reduce the length of that particular section.



Step 5: Secure the cable

First, ensure that you have drilled your holes in your post properly depending on your kit size. Now that you have run the cable through your posts and tree anchors (also known as eyelags) you will close the loop approximately every 40 feet with the provided cam locks (also known as a Gripple). Simply, cut each end of your tension cable with a pair of wire snips at a 45° angle. Then put each end into the provided Gripple. Use a pair of pliers to pull both sides of your cable tightly. There is no need to over tighten. Trim your cable leaving a few inches to spare.



This is how a completed corner should look after the tension cable has been secured with the provided Gripper.

Note that your tension cable will go in easily but will not be able to be pulled apart. If you make a mistake when you run your cable and you need to remove the tension cable from the Gripper simply use a pair of wire snips to cut the cable and then use a pair of pliers to pull the Gripper out. The cable will only come out the opposite way you initially put the cable in.



Here is how your posts and tension cable should look once you have secured the cables to the provided Gripper.



Step 6: Use Double Braces at corners

For added strength our kit uses double braces at each corner. Use single braces, to start cable sections in the direction the cable is tensioned. Use the provided eyelags at the top and the bottom (as shown) and, if required, trim the top of your post with a Sawzall saw.



Your completed post corners after the material has been added should look like this. Alternatively, you can install posts in concrete if you do not want to utilize the provided braces.



Step 7: Get Ready to Install Both Materials

The hog ringer makes easy to connect the metal hex wire and the polypropylene mesh together to the tension cable. The next step is to load the hog ringer. Simply slide the spring back to load it. Keep the hog ringer loaded so the spring can push each hog ring out effectively.



Step 8: Secure the Metal Hex Wire to the Tension Cable

First, unroll the metal hex wire from its packaging and unroll it from one post to another post. Then layout the metal hex wire and connect the top of the metal hex wire to the **bottom** tension cable, which should be 2 feet from the ground if you have a 4 or 5 foot fence. If you have a 6 foot fence you should connect the metal hex wire to the middle cable (3 feet off the ground) and the bottom cable (6 inches from the ground). Hog ring the top of the material to the tension cable with the provided hog ringer about every 3 feet. Ensure that there is at least 6 inches to one foot of metal hex wire on the ground. Flaring metal hex wire in (towards you) will prevent your dog from digging under the fence.

This is how your metal hex wire should look once it has been flared out properly. Note that there is plenty of material after the bottom tension cable that is flared in.





Step 9: Secure the Polypropylene Mesh to the Tension Cable

Now that your metal hex wire has been secured to the tension cable approximately every 3 feet you can attach the polypropylene mesh to the metal hex wire. Ensure that both of the materials to are secured to the tension cable. Make sure that you hog ring the top of both materials first, then hog ring the middle, and finally the bottom.



This is how your hog rings should look.



Step 10: Install Stakes Into the Ground

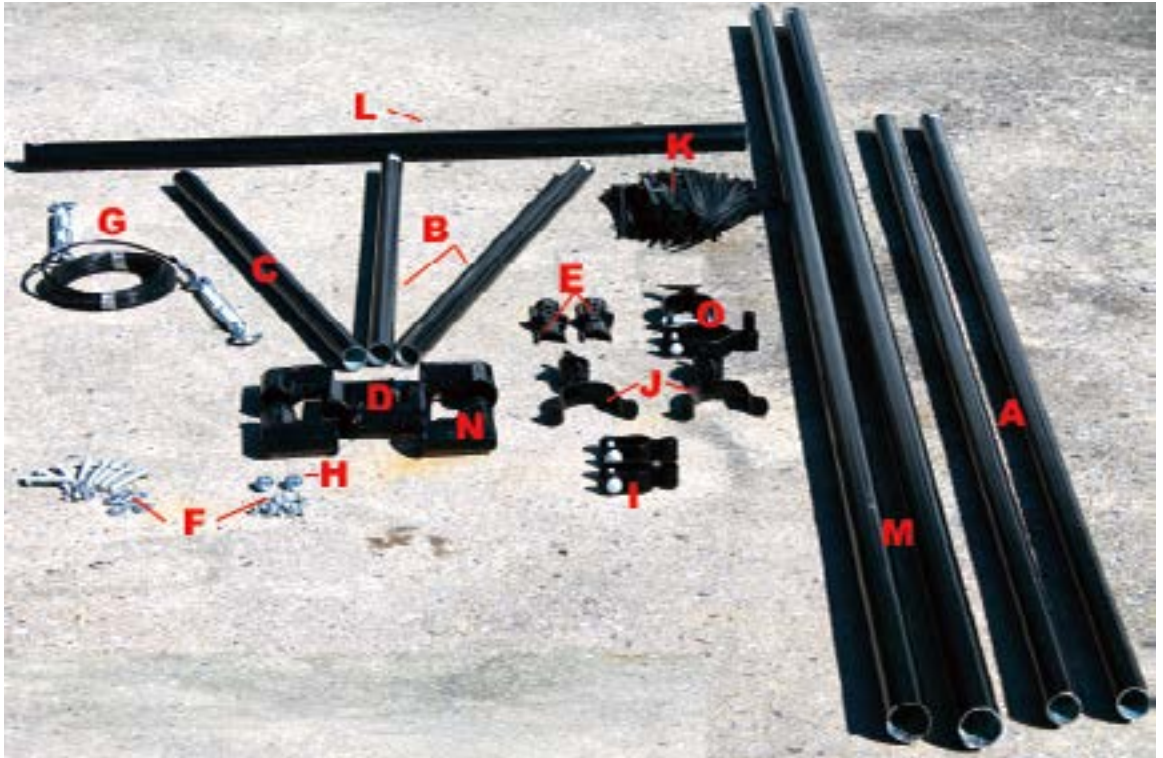
Now that you have connected both materials securely to the tension cable you should crease the metal hex wire with your foot and put a stake into the ground as necessary every 3 – 4 feet. If the polypropylene mesh does not reach ground, simply fill in the space with any left over hex wire. When possible, ground the stake where the polypropylene mesh and metal hex wire meet the ground to tighten the fence downward. Ideally, stakes should be put in a 45 ° degree angle. That's it! You now have installed your Pet Playgrounds Dog Fence.

3

Gate Installation



What's in your kit?



- A. (2) 1 3/8" Vertical Side Pipe
- B. (2) 1 3/8" Horizontal Top/Bottom Pipe
- C. (1) 1 3/8" Center Support Pipe
- D. (4) 1 3/8" Black Corner Elbows
- E. (2) 1 3/8" Black End Clamp (2-sided)
- F. Hardware (nuts, bolts, washers)
- G. (2) Monofilament Corner Tension Wire
- H. (2) 1/8" Wire Clamp

- I. (2) 1 3/8" Black Female Hinge
- J. (2) 1 5/8" Black Fork Assembly Gate Latch
- K. (50) 8" Black Self-locking Fence Ties
- L. (1) 1 5/8" Top Spreader Pole
- M. (2) 1 5/8" 9ft Side Pole
- N. (2) 1 5/8" Black Corner Elbows

Step 1: Layout Your Structure

Lay out the structure of your gate on the ground, using the vertical side pipes (part A), horizontal top/bottom pipes (part B), and center support pipe (part C) (as shown in figure 1). Connect the outer pieces together, using the black corner elbows (part D) (as shown in figure 2). If you haven't already installed your gate posts, use the same process as before to get your no-dig sleeves into the ground, and level your posts for the gate, and use the provided finishing nails to secure your post in your no-dig sleeve.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Step 2: Find the Center

Find the center of your gate, and mark it. Place the black end clamps on both sides of your gate and use them to attach the center of the support pipe. Secure the end clamps and center pipe using the 5/16" carriage bolts provided. Place the black end clamps (part E) at this point on both sides and use them to attach the center support pipe. Secure the end clamps and the center support pipe using 5/16" carriage bolts (part F) provided (as shown in figure 3).



Figure 3

Step 3: Secure Each Corner

Secure each corner elbow using the provided four self tapping screws (as shown in figure 4).



Figure 4

Step 4: Hook the Turnbuckles

Hook the turnbuckles, located at the end of the corner tension wires (part G) into the center of the corner elbows on the top of the gate (as shown in figure 5a). Loop the tension wire through the wire clamp (part H) and then through the corner elbow on the opposite side on the bottom (as shown in figure 5b).



Figure 5a



Figure 5b

Step 5: Feed The Wire

Feed the wire through the wire clamp again. Tighten the wire and then tighten the wire clamp. Repeat on the other side. Then, evenly tighten the turnbuckles, keeping the gate square (as shown in figure 6)



Figure 6

Step 6: Attach Female Hinges

On one side of the gate, measure 12 inches from the top and 12 inches from the bottom. Attach one female hinge (part I) at each 12 inch point using the nuts and bolts provided (as shown in figures 7a and 7b).



Figure 7a



Figure 7b

Step 7: Attach Gate Latches

On the opposite side, attach the gate latches (part J), making sure they are 12 inches from the top and bottom, as you did with the hinges. Attach using the nuts and bolts provided, with the pad lock hole on the latch at the bottom (as shown in figure 8).



Figure 8

Step 8: Fasten Fence to Gate

First use a pair of wire snips to cut the needed amount of material. Pre-cut spaces in the metal hex wire for gate latches and hinges. Once you have wrapped the material around, use the hog ringer to attach the material together. Now do the same thing with the polypropylene mesh, and hog ring both materials together with your gate.



Figure 9

Step 9: Install Top of Frame

Note: 4' & 5' gates do not have a top frame.
Assemble the top of the gate first. Starting with the top spreader pole (part L), slide two corner elbows (part N) onto the ends. Make sure the elbows are pushed in to the end of the pole. Lay it on a flat surface and using a 5/16" drill bit, drill two holes on either side of the top spreader pole, using the holes in the corner elbows as guides. Attach the corner elbows to the top spreader pole using two bolts with washers and nuts.



Note that only 6 foot tall gates have a top bar (as shown above). 4' and 5' gates do not have a top bar (as shown below)

Step 10: Complete the Frame

Finish assembling the access gate frame by attaching the poles to the top spreader pole. Drill holes with the 5/16" bits, using the holes in the corner elbows, and then attach the sides to the top pole with washers, nuts, and bolts. Tighten all eight bolts.



Note that 4 & 5 foot gates do not have a top bar (as shown above).

Step 12: Finish Installation

Stand the assembled gate frame upright and connect it to your fence. Hang your gate to the frame using the male hinges. Use your foot to support the gate to help guide the gate to the frame. Hang the gate to the frame using the provided male hinges (part O).



Thank you!

Thank you for purchasing your Pet Playgrounds Non-Electric Dog Fence Kit. We hope your installation has been a painless process, however if you still have questions give us a call at 1.800.985.9202 or visit <http://www.petplaygrounds.com/howto> for a complete video tutorial. Remember that if you want to change or expand your kit you can [buy parts and accessories on our website](#), or you can call us for custom kit options when you are ready to expand. If you would like to join our affiliate program, please visit www.petplaygrounds.com/affiliate

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