## Instructions



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HOW TO
Get Started

## 1. Identify Parts

Unpack all items and identify parts. Take inventory of items. Please contact us if you need help identifying parts.

NOTE: If you are missing any items, please contact us before you begin your installation.

## 2. Gather Tools

## NECESSARY TOOLS

Driving Cap
10 lbs. sledge hammer
San Angelo digging bar
Long Nose Pliers
9-inch magnetic level

## RECOMMENDED TOOLS

Hog ring gun
Cordless Power Drill (3/8 inch)
11/64" drill bit
Small sledge hammer (3 lbs)
9/16" wrench or deep socket
$1 / 2$ " wrench or deep socket
$3 / 8$ " magnetic driver
Dewalt Compound Action Long Nose Pliers
100 or 250 foot measuring tape
$1 / 4$ drive socket adapter (for power tightening of nuts)

## OPTIONAL TOOLS

$5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ drill bit (used to pilot holes for tree fastening)
Post-hole digger (standard size)
Tool belt (one sided, deep pocket)
Cordless Sawzall tool
6" metal cut off Sawzall blade (medium metal teeth)

## 3. Plan fence layout

Determine where all ends, corners and gates will be located. Make sure you have enough material for your fence layout.

## POST SPACING

Post should be spaced 8 ft . to 14 ft . apart depending on the type of fence and terrain.
Metal Fence + Flat Terrain: $8 \mathrm{ft} .-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
Metal Fence + Hilly Terrain: 8 ft .
Poly Fence + Flat Terrain: 10 ft . 14 ft .
Poly Fence + Hilly Terrain: 10 ft .

## GATE LOCATIONS

Choose level terrain for gate locations whenever possible.

CORNER AND END POSTS LOCATIONS
Corner and end posts require bracing.

## 4. Install Fence

## Install fence in this order:

## STEP 1

end + corner posts + bracing

## STEP 2

gates
STEP 3
line posts
STEP 4
cables

STEP 5
fence

## HOW TO INSTALL <br> Posts

This method should be used for all line posts.

## Identify Parts




Each posts come with a ground sleeves which is driven into the ground with a driving cap. The driving cap will allow the ground sleeve to be driven into the ground without damage. Place the sleeve where you want to post to be. Use the drive cap and a large sledge hammer or mallet to drive the sleeve all the way into the ground. If you are having trouble driving the post, use an auger to create a pilot hole. Once sleeve is securely in the ground, slide post into sleeve.

NOTE: drive caps will begin to "mushroom" after continued use. Once the drive cap begins to "mushroom" or appear to become deformed replace with a new drive cap.

## HOW TO INSTALL End Posts

## This method should be used for all end posts.

## Identify Parts




STEP 1: To install the end post you will first install the post sleeve. Post sleeves make installing the end posts an easy process. The sleeves are driven into the ground using a drive cap. Place the sleeve where you want to post to be. Use the drive cap and a large hammer or mallet to drive the sleeve into the ground leave approximately 1 inch above grade. If you are having trouble driving the post, use an auger to create a pilot hole. Now you can slide your post into the sleeve.
Secure the end post inside the post sleeve with the a self-tapping screws. Screw the top of the sleeve to the post as close to the ground as possible.


STEP 2: A brace post is used to further secure your end system. If you are using tensioning, slide one alignment band over the post and down to the bottom. Next, you need to place the brace band and cup over the end post. Measure and mark 12" from the top of the end post. Slip the brace band over the post and onto the $12^{\prime \prime}$ mark. Placing the cup into the band position the cup so that the brace post will be just inside the fence line. Using the nuts, bolts and washers to hold the brace band and cup in position. Do not fully tighten.

STEP 3: After your brace cups are installed you will want to determine where to dig your holes to secure your brace posts. Place your brace post in the cup just inside the fence line. You can drive a self-tapping screw through the brace cup into the brace post to hold it in place. At the point where the post meets the ground, you will want to dig a hole approx. 1 foot deep. You can either cement the post in place or you can use a dead man (Step 4).


## HOW TO INSTALL Corner Posts

This method should be used for all corner posts.

## Identify Parts




STEP 1: To install the corner post you will first install the post sleeve. Post sleeves make installing the corner posts an easy process. The sleeves are driven into the ground using a drive cap. Place the sleeve where you want to post to be. Use the drive cap and a large hammer or mallet to drive the sleeve into the ground leave approximately 1 inch above grade. If you are having trouble driving the post, use an auger to create a pilot hole. Now you can slide your post into the sleeve. Secure the corner post inside the post sleeve with 2 of the self-tapping screws. Screw the top of the sleeve to the post as close to the ground as possible.


STEP 2: A brace post is used to further secure your corner system. If you are using tensioning, slide one alignment band over the post and down to the bottom. Next, you need to place the brace band and cup over the corner post. Measure and mark 12" from the top of the corner post. Slip the brace band over the post and onto the 12 " mark. Placing the cup into the band position the cup so that the brace post will be just inside the fence line. Using the nuts, bolts and washers to hold the brace band and cup in position. Do not fully tighten. After you have installed the first brace cup install the second directly on top at a 90 -degree angle to the first brace cup.

STEP 3: After your brace cups are installed you will want to determine where to dig your holes to secure your brace posts. Place your brace post in the cup just inside the fence line. You can drive a self-tapping screw through the brace cup into the brace post to hold it in place. At the point where the post meets the ground you will want to dig a hole approx. 1 foot deep. You can either cement the post in place or you can use a dead man.


STEP 4: A dead man is a brace put into the ground to hold the brace post in position. You can use a cinderblock or a large sturdy piece of wood. Once you have put the dead man into proper position fill the hole back up with dirt and tamp it down. Repeat the process on the other side of the post. To finish the corner system, tighten the bolts and place the post cap on top of the end post.

# HOW TO INSTALL Cable 

## Identify Parts



11 gauge cable DE2821-0xxx


8 gauge metal cable
DE2824-0xxx

large gripple
DE2840


8 gauge cable
DE2820-0xx

u-bolt cable connector DE2830

medium gripple DE2842


Installing cable keeps your deer fence from sagging between posts. STEP 1: Begin at an end, corner or gate post and feed the end of the cable through the eye bolt in alignment band at each post. To terminate the cable, insert one end of the cable through the gripple. Feed the cable through eye bolt and then wrap the cable around the end or corner post near the ground. Thread the end into the other side of the gripple sleeve. Then using pliers, tighten the cable. A u-bolt cable connector can be used at one end to terminate the cable. Be sure the use a gripple at the opposite end of cable to allow for tightening.
STEP 2: (optional, if not using alignment bands) Crisscross two self locking ties, forming an " X ", around the post and over the cable to secure the wire in place.

## Which cable goes where?

8 GAUGE METAL CABLE: Metal cable is used for the bottom cable because it can not be chewed through.
8 GAUGE NYLON CABLE: The thicker cable is used for the top cable to support the weight of the fence.
11 GAUGE NYLON CABLE: The thinner cable is used for the middle cable.
NOTE: Some kits may only come with one type of cable.

## Where to start cable runs?

Begin and terminate all cable at a braced, cemented, or tree post whenever possible.

## Which gripple goes with what?

MEDIUM GRIPPLE: secures 11 gauge cable (thinner cable).
LARGE GRIPPLE: secures 8 gauge metal and nylon cable (thicker cable).

# HOW TO INSTALL Fence 

STEP 1: In order to keep your fence as taut as possible, you should keep it rolled up, and let it feed out as you go along. Have one person holding the fencing roll, stretching it as tightly as possible. The other person will secure the fence to your line posts using 5-6 self locking ties per post. If you need to use more than one roll of fencing, overlap the ends by several feet and fasten with hog rings.
STEP 2: Once all the fencing is in place and securely tightened to the posts you can attach the top and bottom to the cable with hog rings. Hog rings should be used approximately every 3 feet. This gives the fence greater stability and keeps it from sagging. Hog ring guns and pliers will allow for the proper stapling of the hog ring to the fence.
STEP 5: Ground stakes are very important part in the installation of your deer fence. Deer will often try to push under your deer fence. Secure the bottom of the fence with ground stakes placed approximately every 5 feet along the fence line. There are two kinds of stakes you can use. The kinked stake is for normal soils. The heavy-duty rebar stake is ideal for rocky or clay soils.
STEP 6: Finally, you should put warning banners half-way up the fence. This lets thedeer see the fence so they don't hit it. Deer fence warning banners are 1 in wide and cut into (50) 24 inch sections. We recommend that you tie 1 pre cut strip every 10 ft at the 4 ft level to warn deer that the deer fence is present. Deer may accidentally hit the newly installed fence at night if warning banners are not used.


GATEFRAME + ACCESSORIES


(1-3/8 $\times 2-1 / 2^{\prime}$ )

access gate turn buckle and leveling cable

$[1.3 / 8 \times 1.5 / 8]$

$\frac{\text { Debzi0 }}{\text { female }}$ gate hinge $(1-3 / 8)$



DE8216 male driveway gate hinge
$(2-1 / 2 \mid$


Desuss-00
brace pipe [1.3/8]


STEP 1


STEP 2


STEP 3


1. Fasten two Self-Sealing Screws per corner


2. Install $5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ carriage bolt through hole and fasten nut.

STEP 3 (alternative)


STEP 4


STEP 6


STEP 5


## STEP 1: SPREADER BAR

Slide the two $15 / 8$ " corner elbows onto the ends of the spreader bar, making sure the open ends of the elbow are flush with the ends of the spreader bar. You should be able to see through the inside of the spreader bar after the corners are installed. Using the holes in the corner elbow as a guide, take a $5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ drill bit and drill holes in the spreader bar. Flip the elbows and spreader bar over and repeat the drilling on the opposite side. Bolt the elbows to the spreader bar using the $5 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ hex bolts.

## STEP 2: LOCATE HOLES

Place the spreader bar along your fence line in the spot where you will be installing the gate. The location of the corner elbows will mark the location for your two $15 / 8$ " diameter support posts. These are the spots where you will drive the ground sleeves for your $15 / 8$ " diameter support posts. After marking your locations, use the drive cap to drive the ground sleeves in flush with the ground checking as you are driving to make sure the sleeves are plumb.

## STEP 3: INSTALL GATE FRAME

Place the assembled gate frame into the ground sleeves. Measure the distance between the posts to make sure they are the same distance apart at the bottom (ground level) as at the top.

## STEP 4: ATTACH THE FENCING

OPTION 1: Cut a piece of fencing off your roll slightly larger than the gate door with a wire cutter and mount it on the door with zipties, using about 1 tie every 6 inches.

OPTION 2: Should you wish to cut the fencing for the gate door from fencing crossing the gate, you can do that. Simply make sure that the fencing is securely mounted at least one post behind and one post beyond the gate frame. Then terminate the fencing at the gate frame on both sides, leaving an inch or so more than you need to secure the fencing to the frame posts, and use the section thus cut out to mount on the gate door. Trim the mounted fencing.


# HOW TO INSTALL Driveway Gates 



GATEFRAME + ACCESSORIES




STEP 3
 Screws per corner

 through hole and fasten nut.

STEP 3 (alternative)


STEP 4


STEP 5



STEP 1: Drill 3/8" hole 6 inches up from the bottom of the $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ diameter posts. Drive rebar through the hole of the $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ diameter gate posts. Dig hole approximately 36 " deep on one side of gate opening and cement or tamp. Place the extension w/post cap on top of gate support post by sliding silver end inside top of $21 / 2$ diameter gate support post. Secure w/ 2 self-tapping screws near the top.
STEP 2: Slide brace band \& cup down from the top of the $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ gate support post. Band should be approximately 12 " from the top of the post.
STEP 3: Place brace post in brace cup. Place the other end of the brace post just inside your fence line Dig a hole approximately 1' deep and either, cement at least 6 " all the way around the post or use a dead man. (Dead Man- A 4x4, solid cinder block, or even a large rock place perpendicular to the brace post end in the ground.)
STEP 4: Attach male part of hinges loosely to gate post, stand your gate up matching hinges together. Adjust to proper height and tighten male hinges securing tightly. Place gate on blocks about 6" high then tighten hinges to secure the gate.
STEP 5: Secure the 2nd gate post, also 36" deep, at the opposite side of gate allowing enough space to let the latches work freely. Place the extension w/post cap at top of post.

