

Define your boundary with



Fence Pickets

- Blank or Windsor profiles
- Available in 900, 1200, 1500 and 1800mm heights
- Preservative treated for a durable long lasting picket
- Can be stained or painted.

- ✓ **Great value**
- ✓ **Superior quality**
- ✓ **Preservative treated**
- ✓ **Renewable resource**



Windsor



Blank



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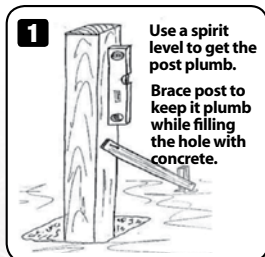
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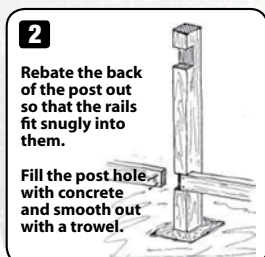
Fence Pickets

Building a Picket Fence

Pickets make an attractive, cost effective, durable and versatile fence to help keep your property secure while adding value and making it look appealing. Below are some "How to" tips for erecting your picket fence. Please note these are suggestions only and do not replace professional advice from a registered builder.

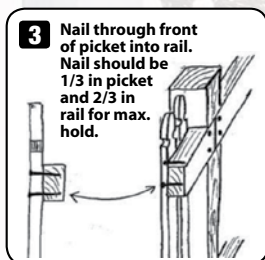


1 Use a spirit level to get the post plumb. Brace post to keep it plumb while filling the hole with concrete.

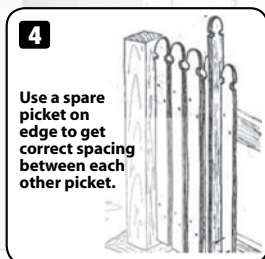


2 Rebate the back of the post out so that the rails fit snugly into them.

Fill the post hole with concrete and smooth out with a trowel.



3 Nail through front of picket into rail. Nail should be 1/3 in picket and 2/3 in rail for max. hold.



4 Use a spare picket on edge to get correct spacing between each other picket.

PICKETS: These come in various profiles and are preservative treated with a 50 year warranty. These pickets are not subject to termite or ant attack. Made from NZ pine, they are extremely stable and won't crack or check like Cyprus do.

POSTS: We recommend 100mm treated square posts. These need to be about 600mm longer than the length of picket you purchase i.e. use a 1500mm post for a picket length of 900mm. The spacing between post centres is recommended at 2 metres (approximately). Post holes can be dug either by hand or use a powered auger to make it easier. Sit the posts in place and ensure they are straight and plumb before pouring concrete around them to fix them in permanently. Recommended length in ground is about 600mm (See #1).

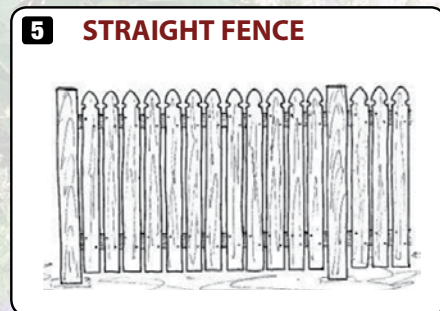
RAILS: Standard rails are 75mm x 50mm or for extra strength go for 100mm x 50mm. For 900mm and 1200mm pickets use 2 back rails and for 1500mm and 1800mm use 3 rails. Normal positioning is about 200mm up from the bottom of the picket and 300mm down from the top. For 1500mm and 1800mm fences the 3rd rail should be centered in the middle. The post should be rebated out so the rail slots snugly into it. (See #2). Rails should be long enough to cover 2 sections of fence and the joints between rails should be staggered so on a 2 rail fence there is only ever 1 rail join on a post.

For attaching the pickets to the rail, the nails need to go through the picket from the front and approximately 2/3rds of the nail should be through into the rail with the head flush with the picket or slightly countersunk (See #3).

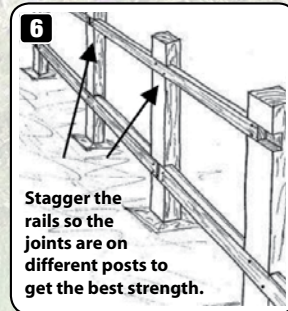
We recommend nails to be galvanized, flatheads and about 60mm long. For extra holding power use 60mm galvanized, flathead "decking" nails.

SPACING: The standard spacing is the thickness of a picket - **about 19-20mm**. This makes it easy as all you need to do is keep a spare picket handy to turn sideways into the picket just nailed whilst positioning the next one. (See #4) **12 pickets will do approximately 1 metre of fence.**

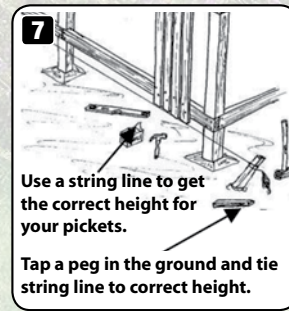
FINISHING: Wet pickets will need to be left after putting up to season and dry before painting or staining. Pre-primed pickets are also available which will save you time and money as you only have to apply a top coat. Ask at the trade counter for these or email your query to sales@anzeal.com.



5 STRAIGHT FENCE



6 Stagger the rails so the joints are on different posts to get the best strength.



7 Use a string line to get the correct height for your pickets. Tap a peg in the ground and tie string line to correct height.