

# PVC General Post Installation

## Fence Wholesale

Fence Wholesale fence, properly installed, is warranted to provide years of durable, nearly maintenance free service. Every installation is unique and requires decisions to be made, on the job, by the installer. Specific performance requirements, soil conditions, climate conditions, and other situations must be considered for each installation and are the sole responsibility of the installer. Fence Wholesale is not responsible for installation practices and procedures and this manual is not intended to cover every circumstance that may be encountered. This manual only contains methods of installations that have been proven successful in the past and is not to be construed as the only possible way of installation.

If you have specific questions about our products or their installation, please call 1-866-525-9288 for technical assistance.

### RECOMMENDED TOOLS AND MATERIALS

- Marking Paint (brightly colored)
- String
- Stakes (rebar may be used)
- Saw (fine tooth)
- Pole Hole Digger w/1 0" or 12" Bit
- Level
- Duct Tape
- Tamping Bar
- Shovel
- Measuring Tape (50' or 100')
- Sledge Hammer and Wood Blocks
- Concrete (wet or dry)
- Notching Tool

**CAUTION:** This manual is for residential fence only. All fence and gates must be installed to conform with B.O.C.A. Specifications and/or local building code regulations.

**NOTE:** Local municipalities may require a setback from property line to fence line, otherwise, it is recommended to be 2" inside the property line. It is important to find out all the requirements before installing your fence.

### Also See:

- [PVC Privacy Section Installation](#)
- [PVC Privacy Gate Installation](#)
- [PVC Privacy Panel Cutting](#)
- [PVC Privacy Fence Grade Incline](#)

**PLEASE NOTE:** There are two ways to install PVC fencing. One way, detailed in the instructions below, you set all the posts and then install the fence sections the next day.

Another way to install the fencing is to install one post and then one section at a time, a post and a section and so on. You basically build the fence as you go along. This way is a little easier for the novice fence builder.

Should you have any questions regarding any of the instructions, feel free to contact us at 866-525-9288.

### STEP 1

Survey land for special features, obstructions, underground cables, concrete from old fence. Be sure to follow all local building codes and obtain a building permit if necessary. If under ground utility lines are present, contact utility companies before digging.

### STEP 2

Run string lines- push as low to ground as possible without distorting straight line. (Avoid tall grass, weeds)

### STEP 3

Map location for holes- using 50' or 100' tape measure, run along string line and spray with marking paint every 95" or 96" depending upon style (Remember that posts should not be installed more than 95" or 96" depending upon style center to center, but may be slightly under, as rails may be cut but not lengthened.) Use a different mark to signify location of gate posts\*. (See diagram 1)

\*Refer to gate installation for setting of gate posts.

### STEP 4

Dig post holes- remove string line without moving stakes. Using post hole digger or auger bit (8' for 3 1/2' posts, 10" for 5" posts) Dig down to proper depth while staying as plumb as possible. Repeat for every 6' mark as well as gate openings\*. Accuracy in depth helps to simplify installation.

**Note:** Recommended depth of holes to be 3'-0" minimum- check local codes and frostline as greater depths may be required.

\*Refer to gate installation for setting of gate posts.

### STEP 5

Re-run string line on original stakes (8' to 12' from high spot of ground.)

### STEP 6

Set proper post in each hole (end, corner, line). Cleanup of some holes may be necessary due to large rocks or roots. Some posts may need to be cut. Use level and hold post in it's desired location. (Check height, distance from next post, distance from string line, and plumb). Post should be kept at a slight distance from the string line so as not to deflect line. Kick in and/or tamp only enough dirt to hold location.

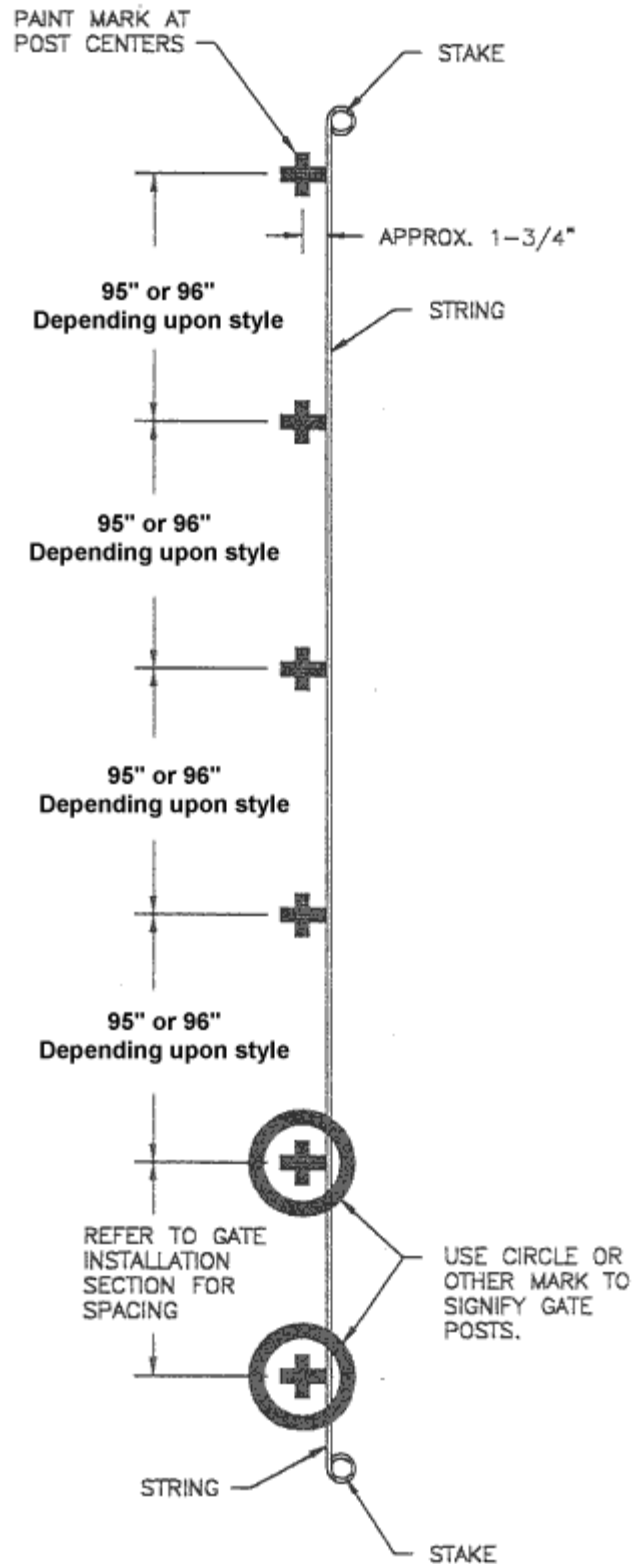


DIAGRAM 1

Repeat until all posts are lightly set (still adjustable).

### STEP 7

To insure a quality job, it is strongly recommended that all line posts be set in concrete, and it is necessary for all corner, end, and gate posts. To do this, hold post in place to prevent slippage. Fill remainder of hole around post with concrete to 3-6 inches below ground level. Be sure to work concrete into hole by shaking post. Make sure post is exactly where it should be. Continue filling all holes. Gate posts must be accurately measured and set. (See gate installation) Make any final adjustments and cover concrete with remaining dirt. (See diagram 2)

**Note:** It is recommended that concrete foundations be allowed to set at least 24 hours before continuing with panel or gate installation.

**NOTE: THESE INSTALLATION GUIDELINES SHOULD PROVE SUCCESSFUL IN CONDITIONS WHERE WINDS ARE LIGHT TO MODERATE AND SOIL CONDITIONS ARE STABLE. IN CONDITIONS WHERE WIND LOADS ARE HIGH OR SOIL IS LESS STABLE, OTHER PRACTICES MAY BE DESIRED SUCH AS: USING LARGER HOLES FOR POSTS, INSTALLING REBAR IN EACH POST AND FILL INSIDE WITH CONCRETE TO APPROX. 1' TO 2' ABOVE GRADE.**

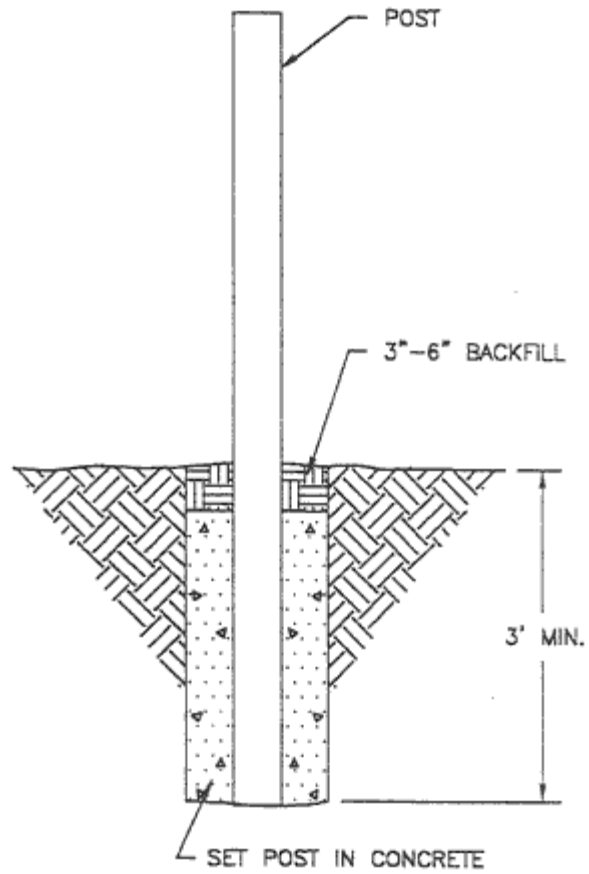
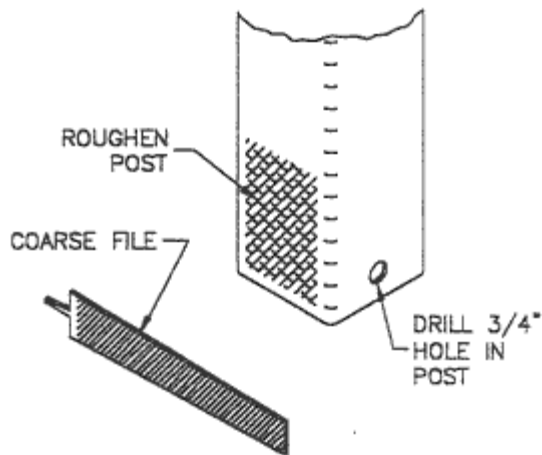


DIAGRAM 2



To help prevent up-heaving of posts, either use coarse file to roughen up bottom of post, or drill 3/4" hole on each side of post near the bottom.

**CAUTION:** In areas where ground frost occurs extend the concrete footing below the frost line.

**NOTE:** Local municipalities may require different hole depths than those shown below. You must verify that these depths meet all local building codes.