



FENCERWIRE®
WELDED WIRE, HARDWARE CLOTH & HEX NETTING

Tips for Installing Welded Wire

Listed below are some instructions and tips on the installation process of welded wire to make it easier

Tension is the biggest trouble you will face with wire fence. For most types of wire, you will need to keep the correct tension on the line to keep it from sagging or dipping.

With a welded wire fence you can prevent sagging and dipping by adding a cap and bottom rail if you are using wood posts.

However, if you decide to use a T-Post, a fence puller may make the job easier.

Tightening the tension can also be accomplished with a pair of pliers on a welded wire fence.

Bracing on the corners is another common flaw as many issues with tension stem from the corners. If posts are not anchored properly, they may lean putting slack into the fence line and causing it to sag.

There are a few ways to combat this effect. One way is to use heavy wooded posts in the corners, wood posts are far more expensive than simple t-posts and on a small fence on level ground they do not always seem worth the money, but if used in the corners they make a world of difference.

Typically 3 posts per corner are used so H-bracing can be used.

Wooden corner post should be set in concrete and diagonal bracing wires should be installed running on both to keep the posts from swaying or leaning.

Most of your welded wire fencing is T-posts, but you may find that some T-posts are better than others.

For keeping animals in or out of a contained area, you will first want to pick a gauge and mesh size that works better for the animals you wish to contain. If fencing some form of livestock or if you are building a barrier fence to keep deer or other larger animals away, make sure you install the fence to the inside of the posts, because if the animals run into or hit the fence the nails and clips do not have to bear the force of the impact, instead the fence is being pushed into the post.

Buying options to look for: Smaller the opening or mesh, the more expensive, larger the gauge, the thinner the wire and when setting posts, try to do them 6 ft. apart.

6 main tips to remember:

Locate the Property Line

Call the Utilities Company

Use a Posthole Digger

Cut the fence into sections

Use Safety

Get a helper

✉ sales@fencerwire.com

📍 10820 Westpark Dr Houston TX 77042