



FENZ

AAC FENCING SPECIFICATION



Enjoy the appeal of plastered masonry without the price.

©COPYRIGHT
SPECIALIZED
CONSTRUCTION
PRODUCTS
2018



An autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC) lightweight panel fence system which can be easily erected and customised to create an attractive and effective solution for sound abatement, security and privacy.

Step 1: Assembling your Posts

Two C-Section pillars are placed back to back and screwed together using an appropriate tex screw. Two screws in the top, middle and the bottom of the post. (See examples on last page)

Step 2: Spacing the Fence Posts

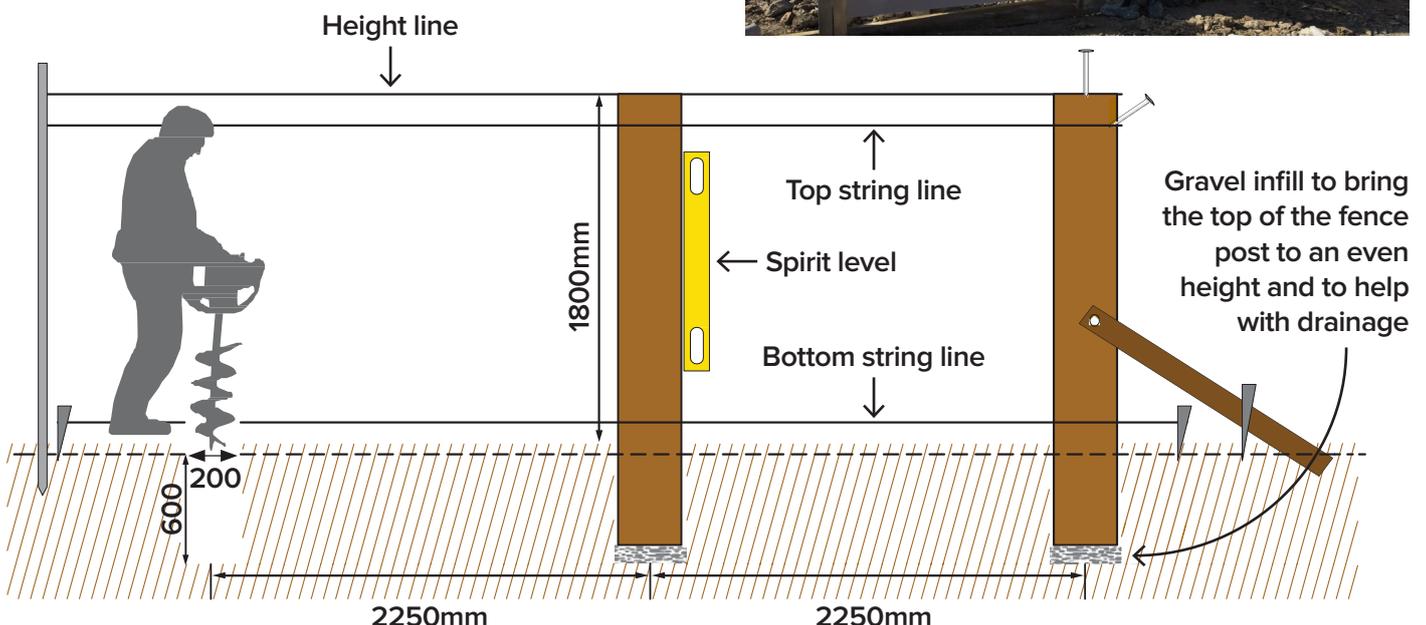
You should start your fence by setting your corner posts. Not only will this provide a line to string your other posts from, but it will also give you an accurate measurement by which the number of posts and panels you will need can be calculated. By measuring the distance between your corner posts you will ensure the size of the fence panels will all be identical. As a rule of thumb fence posts should be set up to a maximum of 2250mm centres. This allows 50mm for the panel to slip into each adjoining post while leaving a little amount of tolerance for cutting inaccuracies. In a lot of cases the spacing of the posts will depend on the type of fence you build, the terrain, the purpose of the fence, and other such factors. Once your corner posts are set, stretch a line from each corner or end post so the posts can be aligned. To ensure the tops of the posts are kept even a string line should also be run across the top of the posts. Drive in a stake every 2250mm (or whatever measurement you have calculated) at the exact position where the post hole is to be dug. Take time to measure and position the posts accurately. The appearance and the structural strength of your fence will depend a great deal on the positioning of the fence posts. To ensure the distances between each post are accurately maintained, we recommend cutting a length of timber to the same length as the panels you will be installing and using this as a guide as you set your posts.

Step 3: Setting the Fence Posts

Set all of the posts 600mm or less into the ground. Use a regular post-hole borer (200mm auger) to dig the post holes. Dig the holes straight to the proper depth at each stake marker. You can anchor the posts more firmly by making the holes slightly larger at the bottom than at the top. Place a large stone or two shovels full of gravel in the bottom of each hole. This will help to provide drainage and avoid excessive moisture at the base of each post.

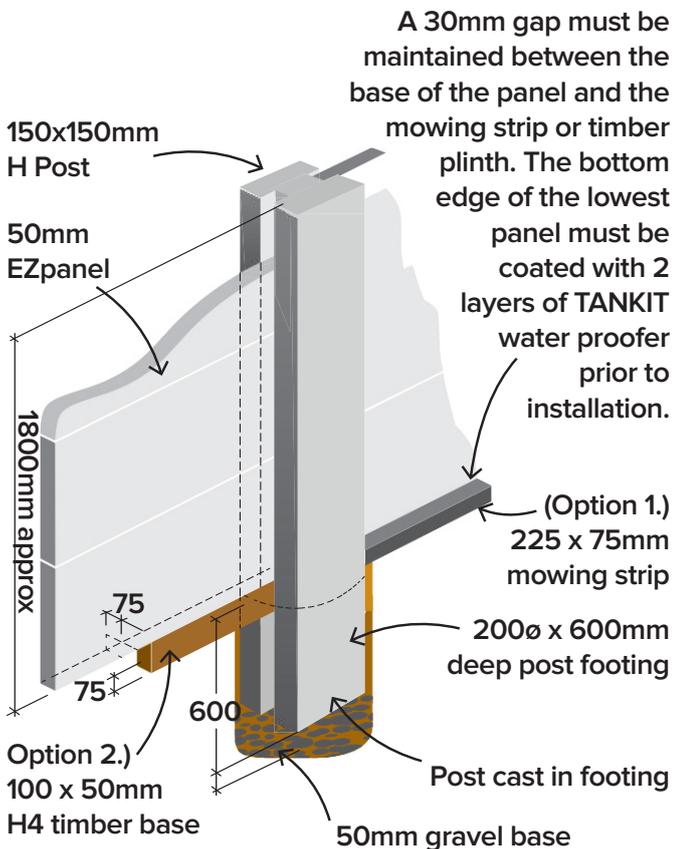
Step 4: Packing the Posts

Place enough gravel in the hole to bring the top of the post up to the top string line. Be sure the posts are in an exact, upright position. It is worth taking a little extra time to ensure your corner posts are well positioned and as plumb as possible as these two posts will determine the placement of the rest of your posts. Make sure the concrete poured into the holes is evenly distributed around the posts. You can check the alignment of each post with a regular level. You can also check the alignment of the posts in one direction by sighting from one end of the row of posts to the other. Make sure that one side of the post is just touching (not disturbing) your string line. Remember, if you are using a rapid setting concrete you will only have a few minutes to make any final adjustments before the concrete starts to set and the posts can no longer be moved.



Step 5: Setting the Posts

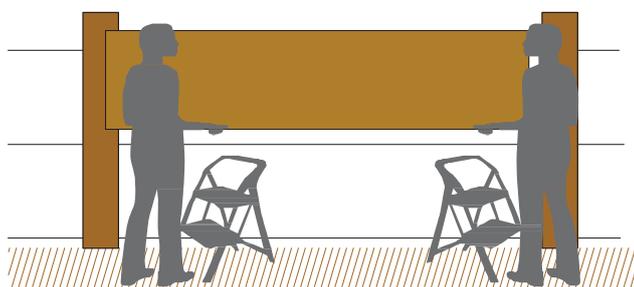
When the post is firmly in position, build a mound around it to help eliminate water standing at the post base. Slope the concrete slightly away from the post and round it off with a trowel. Tamp the concrete lightly to eliminate any air bubbles left in the mixture that can act as water pockets. To ensure long-term damage is kept to a minimum, we highly recommend laying a mowing strip. However the other option is to use a 100 x 50mm H4 timber plinth as a starter before the panels are installed. The heads of the posts must be capped with the metal caps provided.



Step 6: Adding Panels to Posts

The bottom edge of the first layer of panels should be kept a minimum of 50mm from finished ground and care should be taken to ensure the panels aren't buried. Prior to installing the first layer of panel, the bottom edges and sides of the panel (100mm minimum up from the bottom of the panel) must be coated in a minimum of two coats of Specialized's Tankit paint on waterproofing compound. The panels are installed by sliding each edge into the C-Section of the post starting from the top.

Lifting and slotting the panels in place is a two-person job and will greatly reduce damage.



Step 7: Measuring Up

If the panels need to be trimmed this can be done using a masonry or diamond blade in a power saw. Each panel should be adjusted so that it is approximately 15-20mm shorter than the distance from the back of one post channel to the other. This excess gap makes it a lot easier to slide the panels into place as it stops them from jamming in the channel. Carefully check any cuts that have been made to the EZPanel and apply a minimum of two coats of zinc based primer to any exposed reinforcing steel. All panels must have their contacting edges buttered with a suitable moisture cured polyurethane cartridge adhesive (E.g. Maxilam SabreFix PU) glue as they are being installed. The edges of all of the EZpanel sheets must be free of all dust and debris (preferably blown down with compressed air) and should be sprayed down with a mist of water immediately before the glue is applied. The glue should be laid in a bead approximately 6-8mm in width before the next sheet is positioned above it. This practice should be done as quickly as possible to ensure the glue remains as pliable as possible to ensure good adhesion of the panels. Once the panels have been glued into place any glue excess that oozes out of the joints should be wiped off or cut from the surface before it has fully cured. As the EZPanels have a certain amount of flexibility, it is also important to ensure the panels are well aligned before the adhesive sets.

Step 8: Stopping Up

Once the panels are in place, any damage that has been caused during construction can be easily fixed using Specialized's EZstop compound. Don't mix more material than you can use in one hour. Using a hawk and trowel, or a broad knife; fill any screw head holes, broken corners, chips and cracks, etc, using the plaster. Don't leave thick edges of plaster because these will show through your finished paintwork.

Step 9: Finishing

Once the panels have been set in place and any damage has been repaired a flexible multi-purpose, exterior grade, gap filler can be used to fill the seam between the posts and panels. This will make the fence easier to coat with paint and leave a flat finish. The Metal Caps for the posts can now be installed. To give the desired finish colour to your fence and to increase its durability, the EZfenz System Panels must be coated with a minimum of two coats of 100% acrylic paint. Your chosen paint system should be applied by brush and roller at a spread rate of approximately 6m²/litre. The paint system must be applied in accordance with the paint manufacturer's instructions. The posts and metal cap can be painted using galvanised metal primer and that manufacturer's specified paint.

TIP:

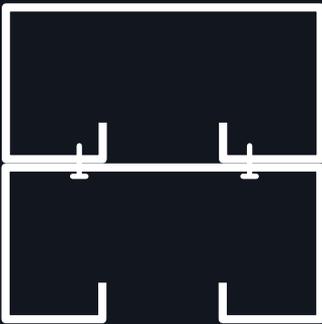
Regardless of the type of fence you plan to build, be sure you know where your property line is located. Also, check any local ordinances applying to fences before beginning construction. Call the building department of your local council.

Post Assembly

PILLAR



END POST



CORNER POST

