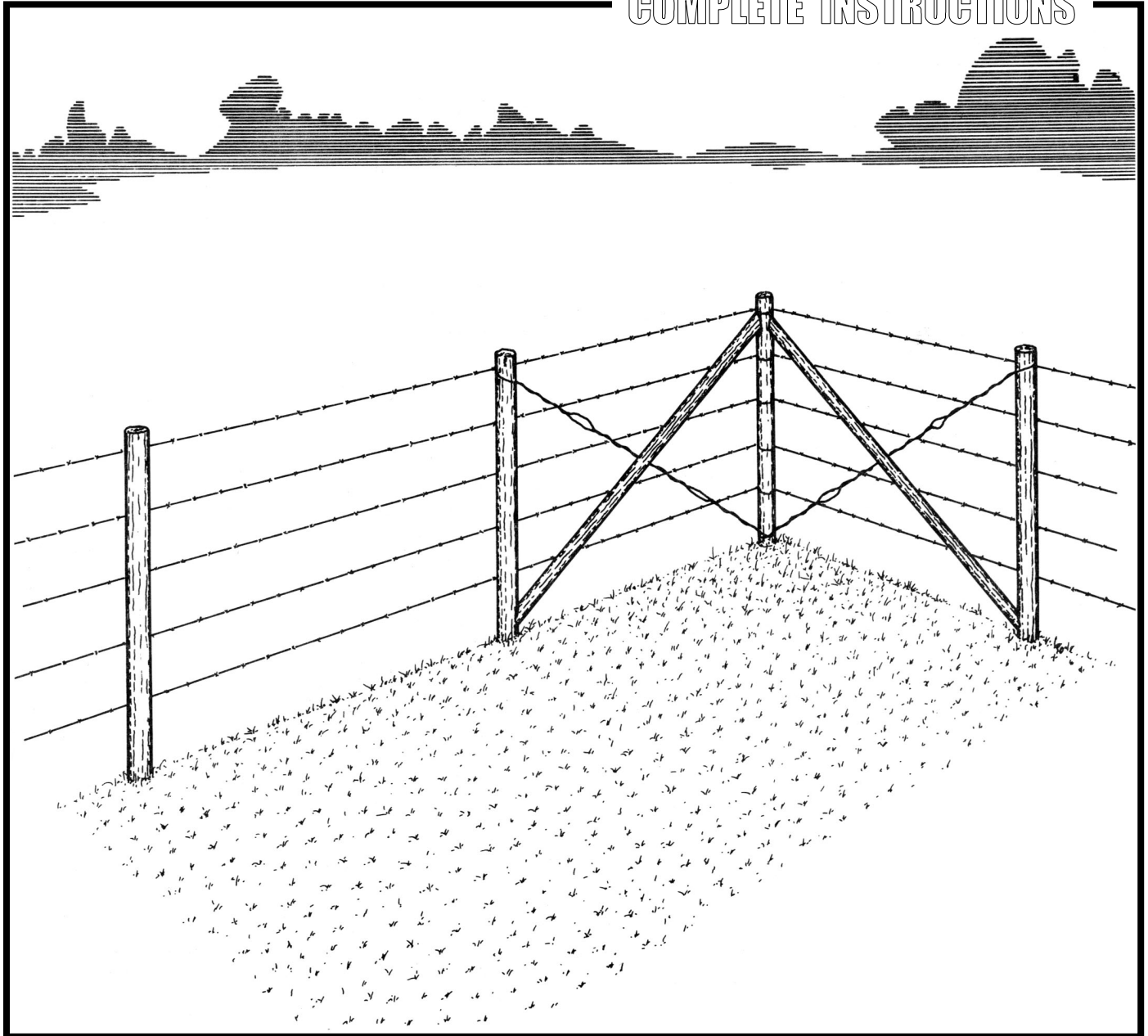


# BARBED WIRE FIELD FENCING

COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS



DEVELOPED BY CANADA PLAN SERVICE

# BARBED WIRE FIELD FENCING

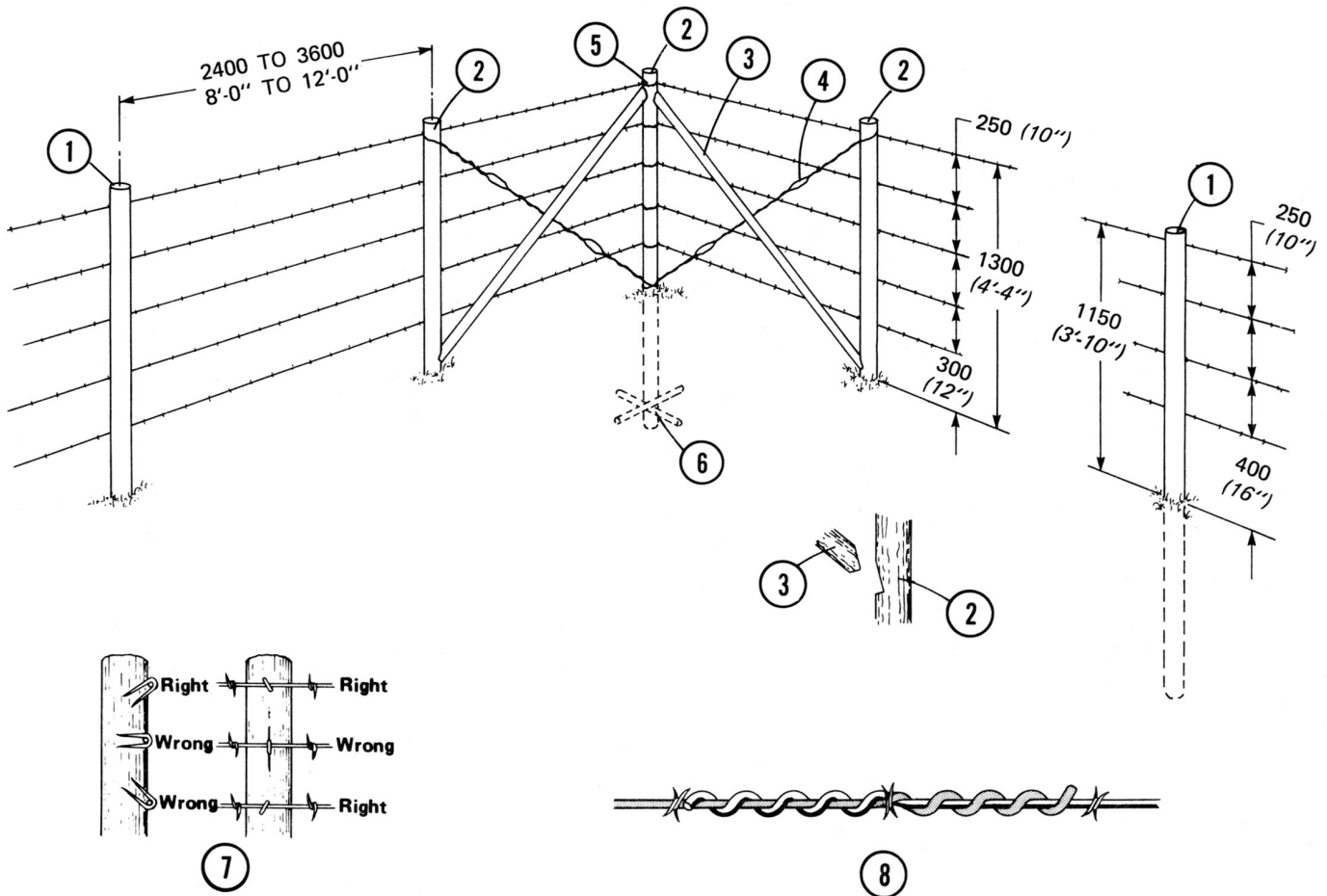
CPS  
 PLAN M-8366 REVISED 86:08

This plan is for making 4-wire or 5-wire field fencing, chiefly for confining cattle. The wires may be either the traditional double-strand barbed wire or the newer single-strand type. The single-strand is cheaper, a little stronger and it has more barbs.

Anchor, corner and stretch posts must be wood, but line posts may be wood or steel. Some woods like cedar can last 10 to 15 years under typical field conditions in Canada. Other woods are less durable and should never be used without preservative treatment. Since the galvanized fence wire is usually quite sound after 10 to

15 years of exposure, it pays to use pressure-treated wood or galvanized steel fence posts at a small increase in the first cost of materials. Posts pressure-treated with chromated copper arsenate (CCA) according to CSA Standard 080 are recommended as they are paintable and safer to handle than wood treated with some other preservatives.

A word about securing fencing to the line posts: do not tighten the fence staples or wire ties, otherwise it will be impossible to get a uniform tension on the wires when stretching the fence



- 1 100 mm (4 in.) top dia. posts (CCA-pressure-treated) or commercial steel posts, 2400 mm (8 ft) long for 1500 mm (5 ft) high five-row fence
- 2 150 mm (6 in.) top dia. corner and brace posts
- 3 100 mm (4 in.) dia. brace, notched and spiked into ②
- 4 4 mm (No. 9) brace wire, twist at two locations to tighten

- 5 start wire at corner posts
- 6 post anchors, wired and spiked to corner and end posts
- 7 galvanized steel staples 38-45 mm (1 1/2 - 1 3/4 in.), should be driven obliquely at a slight downward angle; allow 3 mm (1/8 in.) play for the wire to slide through the staple
- 8 wrap splice; the two ends to be joined are wrapped four times around the other