RADIAL INSTALLATION GUIDE
WATTLE AND WIRE

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radialtimber

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Radial Wattle and Wire is an exciting, natural style fencing solution that weaves small, split logs or profiled sections of plantation grown native hardwood between tensioned wires. The result is a distinctive, handcrafted look that blends seamlessly into the landscape.

Radial Wattle & Wire is sawn from selected naturally durable regrowth or plantation grown Australian hardwoods which meet the required durability standard for external fencing applications.

There are two different profiles of Wattle & Wire fencing. A natural “Split Pale” fencing and a more refined, profiled “Eucifence” profile.

The beauty of Wattle & Wire fencing is the time it takes to install. As the fence comes in convenient, pre-made rolls of 5m or 10m, simply set your posts and plinth board and the rest of the fence goes up in a matter of minutes creating an instant natural feel to any landscape.

Please refer to our installation video on the website while reading this guide.

1.1 SUSTAINABILITY

1.2 WHERE DOES OUR TIMBER COME FROM?

Radial Timber is committed to the sustainable management of our timber resources. All Radial timber products are curently supplied through sustainable regrowth or plantation timber partners, unless specified otherwise.

Our vision is to become totally self sufficient by managing our own saw log plantations of durable hardwood in Gippsland. In 2004 we put in place a plan to establish at least 2000 hectares of native hardwood plantations, since then we have been planting and managing these plantations every year. We also acknowledge that we must work together with industries and government bodies to carefully manage our native regrowth timber resources to ensure a sustainable future for all. We truly believe you can love both timber and trees, if we work together to do so sustainably.

1.3 WATTLE & WIRE RESOURCE

Wattle & Wire fencing utilises smaller diameter logs sourced from thinning operations in our plantations. These thinnings are essential for encouraging the healthy growth of surrounding trees and maintaining overall plantation health. Traditionally, these smaller logs are only used for fibre or low quality firewood. By repurposing them into a natural, rustic fencing product, we're adding value to an often-overlooked resource. This approach allows us to make use of every part of our managed plantations, reinforcing our commitment to a circular economy and sustainable land management.

Our goal is to create a circular economy in the way we grow, produce, and distribute timber products. We are investing in innovative techniques to minimize waste, reduce our carbon footprint, and protect forest biodiversity, while still delivering the sustainable timber products we know and love. This includes looking at ways we can turn often undervalued logs into high qaulity products like Wattle & Wire fencing.

2.0 PRE-PLANNING

2.1 TOOLS AND MATERIALS REQUIRED

There are some tools and materials required to complete your Wattle & Wire fence they include:

Appropriate size HWD, Cypress or Treated pine posts and plinth board
Tape measure
Wire cutters
Hammer
Vice grips
Swaging tool (for ferrules)
Spirit level
Drill
Impact driver with hex driver
GAL batten screws (75mm or 100mm depending on profile)
50 mm galvanized bullet head nails
Ratchet tie-down straps
Appropriate PPE

3.0 PROFILES

3.1 WATTLE & WIRE PROFILES

Radial Wattle & Wire **Split Pale Fencing** is crafted from roughly split timber wedges, offering a beautifully natural and rustic finish. Perfect for rural, coastal, or character filled landscapes, this fencing style brings natural charm to any setting. As this is natural product no two fences will be the same and some variation is to be expected.

Available in heights of **0.9m, 1.2m, 1.5m**
Pale Spacing approx: **40mm, 65mm, 90mm**

Pool-compliant option available.
1.2m high x 65mm gaps with two wires only (900mm non-climbable zone)

Radial Wattle & Wire **Eucifence** offers a more refined, diamond profile look while maintaining natural appeal. With its clean lines and robust design, its perfect for front fences, privacy screens, or even functional applications like windbreaks and sand erosion control.

Available in heights of **0.9m, 1.2m, 1.5m**
Pale Spacing approx: **40mm, 65mm 90mm**

Wire Heights
For 0.9m fence - Bottom wire 200mm, No middle wire, Top wire 700mm
For 1.2m fence - Bottom wire 200mm, Middle wire 600mm, Top wire 1000mm
For 1.5m fence - Bottom wire 200mm, Middle wire 750mm, Top wire 1300mm
For 1.2m Pool fence - Bottom wire 140mm, Non climable zone of 900mm, Top wire 1120mm

4.0 INSTALLATION

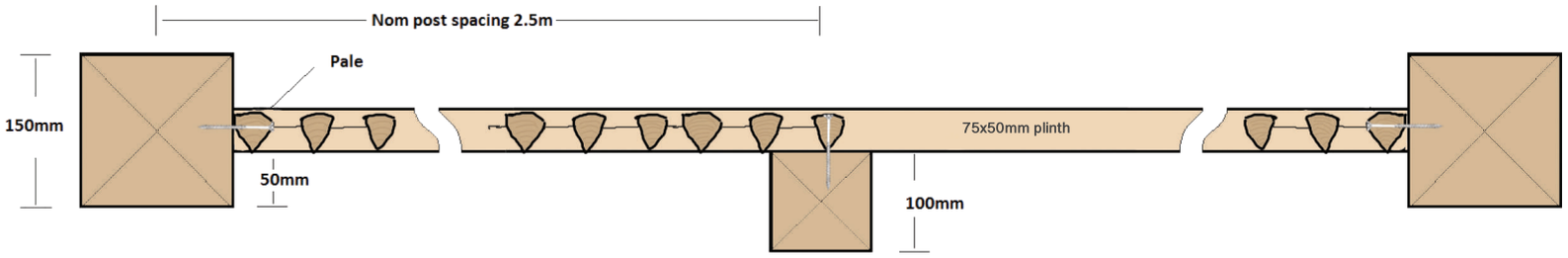
4.1 POST AND PLINTH LAYOUT

Step 1: Prepare post and plinth layout.
Recommended strainer post sizes which includes all posts carrying a lateral load; (end posts, gate post and corner posts)
0.9m high Fence - 125mm x 125mm post
1.2m high Fence - 125mm x 125mm to 150mm x 150mm post
1.5m high Fence - 150mm x 150mm minimum
All Intermediate posts - 100mm x 100mm post

Strainer posts (end posts): Dig hole: 800 mm deep × 350 mm diameter - Concrete to the surface
Intermediate posts: Dig hole: 600 mm deep × 200–250 mm diameter - Backfill with compacted soil or concrete

Posts should be no more than 2.5m span apart. Rails are not required but can be used in certain applications if required.

Plinth board: 75x50mm treated pine or hardwood- Used to raise fence pales above mulch or moisture.



4.2 FIXING FENCE TO POSTS

Step 2: Roll out and position fence
Roll out fence and position near your posts.
Save the plastic straps for temporarily positioning fence to intermediate posts.
Lay the fence in approximate position along the plinth and posts.
If your fence is longer than the rolls provided, join each section of fence together with the ferrules provided using the swaging tool. Make sure gap between the joins matches the gap spacing between the pales to match the rest of the fence and trim any excess wire.

Step 3: Fixing pales to the strainer posts (end posts)
Use vice grips to tighten the wire twist at the ends of the fence.
Rotate the wire ends about ¾ of a turn so they sit behind the pale and between the strainer post and trim any excess wire ends.
Fix the pale to the center of strainer post (in line with fence) using a Gal batten screw (75mm screw for Eucifence, 100mm screw for Split pale fence) .
Repeat at the other end of the fence and fix that pale to the other strainer post.
(Run lengths should be no longer than 50m without another strainer post put in)

4.3 TENSIONING FENCE

Step 4: Tension the fence
Check that all pales are evenly spaced and aligned at the correct height, if not adjust now, not after tensioning.
Use ratchet straps (with hook and ring) somewhere in the middle of the run and place these around approx 10 pales, positioned with one strap at the top wire and one strap at the bottom wire.
Tension bottom wire first, then top, until fence is taut and straight and the fence is standing up.
Ensure pales are parallel and fence is taut.

4.4 JOINING FENCE

Step 5. Joining the fence

Choose a spot midway between the rachet straps to join fence.
Cut fence and overlap, cut out the excess pales to make a tight join, while keeping the same gap spacing as the rest of the fence.
Trim tails of the wires so they don’t overlap or touch the pales.
Tighten wire twists and slightly point the ends to ease insertion into ferrules.
Slide a 5mm ferrule (supplied) over both ends of cut fence.
Use the swaging tool (5 mm jaw) to crimp the ferrule securely, ensure it's not twisted and creates a tight join.

4.5 FINAL FIXING TO POSTS AND PLINTH

Step 6: Fixing to intermediate posts

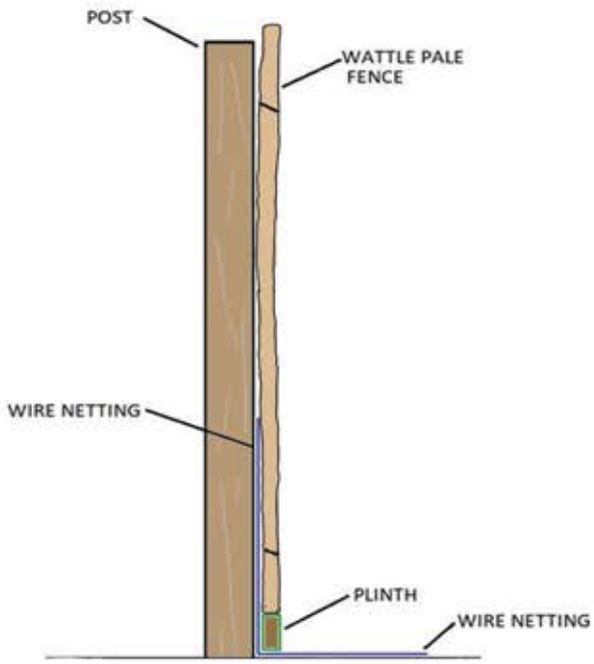
Pre-drill and use Gal batten screws (75mm screw for Eucifence, 100mm screw for Split pale fence) to fix pale to every intermediate post, aiming for screw to pass between front and rear wires.
If a pale does not line up with a post, a 50mm barbed staple can be used over the ligature (wire).

Step 7: Fixing to plinth

(If required) Choose 2 solid pales between each post.
Mark center of pale on the plinth.
Drill a 15 mm deep pilot hole.
Hammer in a 50 mm bullet-head nail with the point facing up.
Knock the pale down onto the nail to secure.
Make sure nail drives into bottom of pale and does not just bend over.
This is required when installing pool fence to secure fence from slight lateral movement and is recommended for all other applications as extra support.

4.6 RABBIT PROOFING FENCE

To rabbit proof a Wattle & Wire fence use 90cm wide netting with a 40mm aperture.
The netting is placed against the post and along the ground as in the diagram.
The plinth board is placed in position over the netting and screwed to the posts.
The fence is installed and once completed the top of the netting can be fixed to pales at two or three intervals between posts using lite wire or staples.



Rabbit proofing Wattle&Wire Fences

4.7 POOL FENCE COMPLIANCE

We can provide compliant pool fencing by having 1.2m high fence pales with only two wires giving you a compliant, non climbable zone of 900mm.
The gap spacing for these fences are approx 65mm.
The installation process of pool fencing is the same, however you must install a plinth and have at least 2 pales fixed to plinth between each post.
Pool fencing can be supplied in the Split pale fencing profile.

4.8 FINISHING

Wattle & Wire fencing is natural durable and wont require oil or paint but a clear oil can be used if required for extra protection.
Will weather naturally to a beautiful silver/grey if left raw.
Once tensioned and fixed the fence will last many years in that position.

5.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

5.1 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information such as specs, blogs , videos and full construction drawings can be found on our website at **www.radialtimbers.com.au**

You can also call the office on (03) **9768 2100** or email **sales@radialtimbers.com.au** anytime to discuss any installation queries.