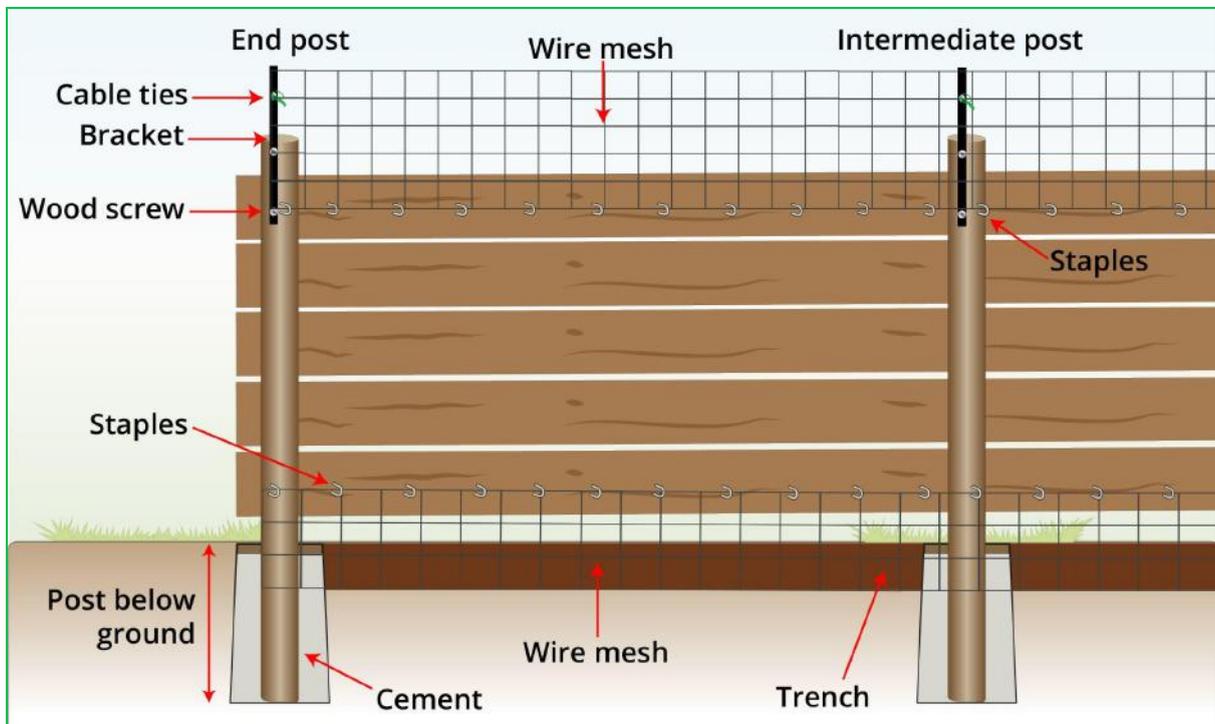


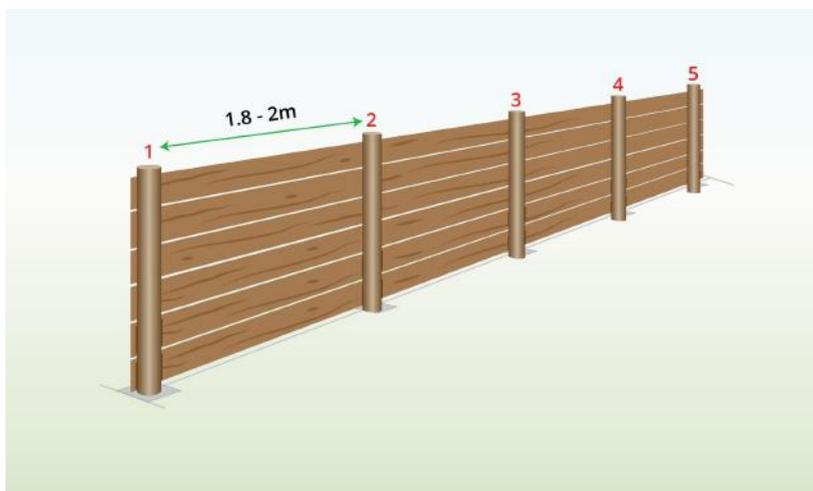
CAT PROOFING AN EXISTING FENCE



THINGS YOU'LL NEED

- [Cat proof mesh](#)
- Brackets
- Screws
- Pliers
- Hammer
- Staples
- Wire cutters
- [Cable ties](#)
- Tape measure
- Marker

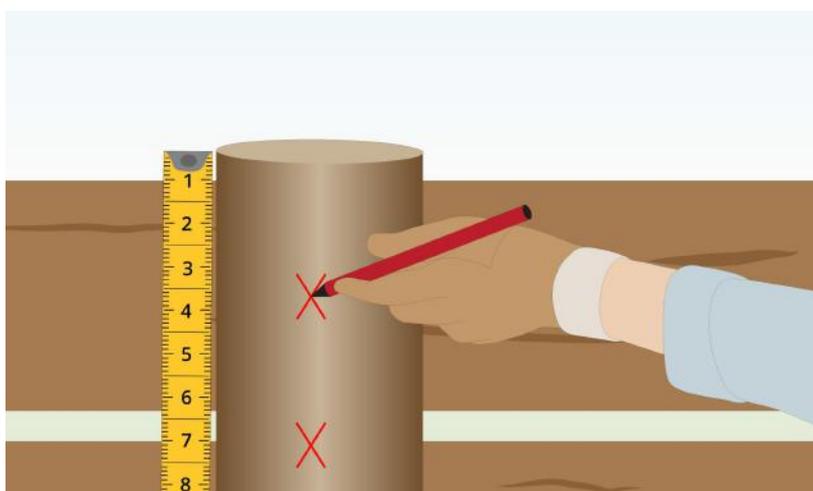
INSTRUCTIONS



Step 1: Calculate Bracket Quantity

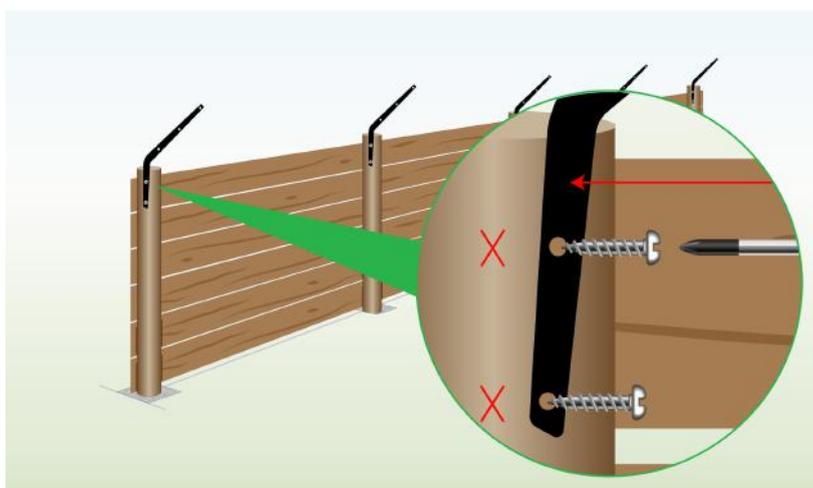
If you have fence posts, you should calculate one bracket for each post.

As a general rule, you will need to place a bracket at intervals of approx. 2m.



Step 2: Measure & Mark Bracket Distances

Use a tape measure and marker to mark where the brackets will need to be attached to the fencing.



Step 3: Attach Brackets

Use wood screws to attach the brackets in the marked locations. Repeat until you run out of brackets.

Note: You may need to drill and/or

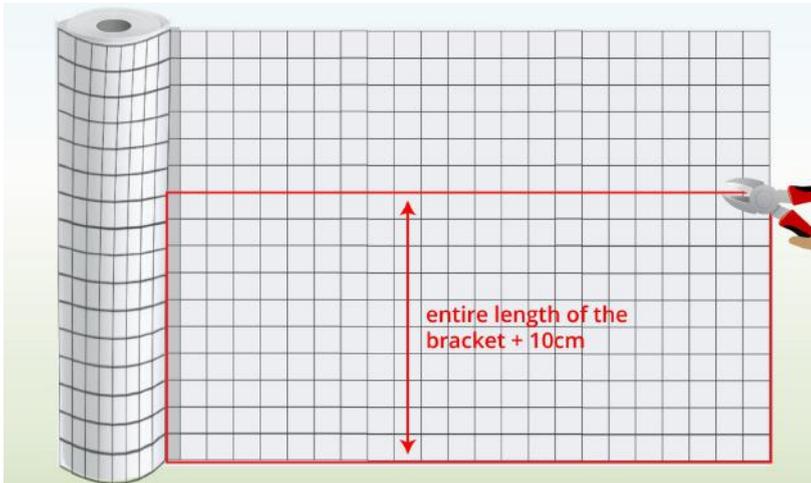


use different fixings if you have a fence made of a different material.

Step 4: Cut Down Mesh

Choose a mesh roll with a height equal to the length of the brackets + 10cm for a loose overhang.

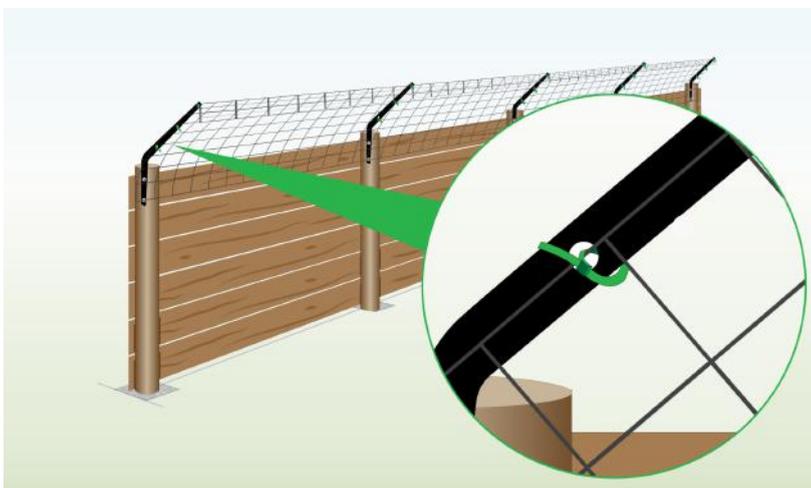
If you have a taller mesh roll, measure out the entire length of the bracket and add 10cm, then cut along the measured and marked line using wire cutters.

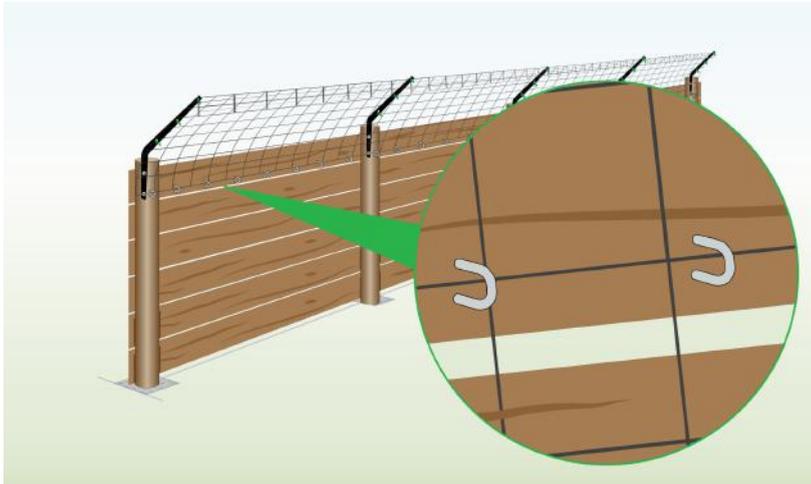


Step 5: Attach Mesh to Brackets

Position the mesh in a way that 10cm is hanging off loosely at the end of the brackets.

Use cable ties to attach the mesh to the pre-drilled holes of the brackets. If there aren't any, loop the cable ties around the entire bracket instead.



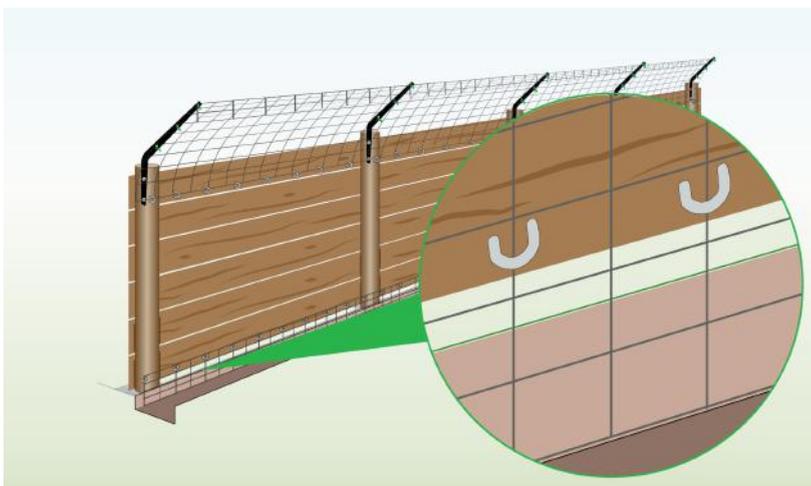


Step 6: Attach Mesh to Fence

Use staples at 15cm intervals to attach the bottom of the mesh to the fence itself.

Note: If your fence is not made of wood, you'll need to use different attachments such as:

- cable ties or wire ties for a wire fencing;
- bolts and clamps for concrete and brick;
- drilled holes and cable ties for palisade and steel panel fencing.



Step 7: Cat-Proof the Bottom

If your existing fence is flexible or there's a gap at the bottom, you need to attach a piece of mesh to stop cats from pushing underneath the barrier.

Dig a trench to a 10cm depth and sink a piece of mesh into it, while making sure to attach the netting to



the bottom of the fence itself as you go.



Step 8: Finish Fence Run

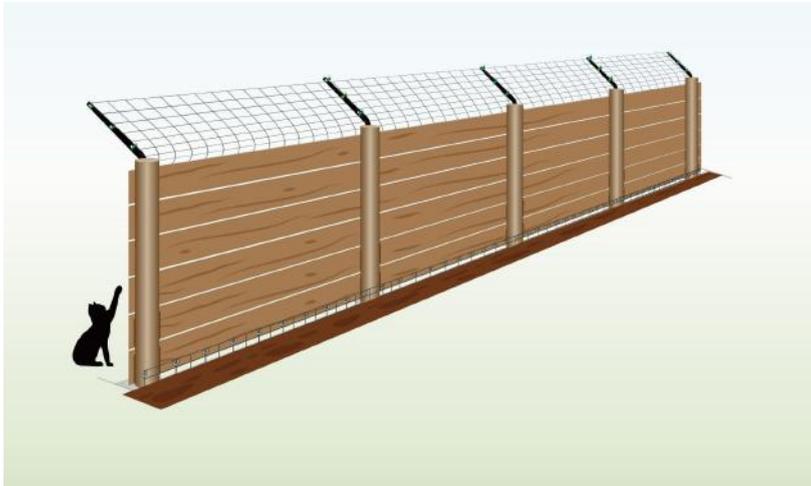
Repeat Steps 5-7 to complete the run.

Make sure to check the netting everywhere for weak spots - cats are notorious for being escape artists, so no gap or wiggle room large enough should be left for them to squeeze their head or paws through.



Step 9: Cover Trench

Use the soil you dug up previously to cover the trench with the mesh inside.



Alternative: Outward Facing Overhang

Use the same instructions to keep neighbouring felines from entering your garden, the only difference being that the brackets and the overhang should be facing outwards.



Alternative: Two-Direction Overhang

For a two-way cat-proof solution, double up the number of brackets and create an overhang facing in both directions.