HOW TO BRACE
a Fence Post

- Wooden post
- Wooden post with groove
- Timbersnap post
- Steel post
- Staples
- Post pounder
- Post pounder plate
- Protective gloves
- Post hole digger
- Post hole plugger
- Hammer
- Tape measure
- Pliers
- Wire cutter
- Wire stretcher
- Wire tensioner
- Wire strainer
- Wire winder
- Wire cutter (optional)

B I R A C E

Introduction

Also referred to as a Horizontal brace, this is one of the most common and simple ways to brace a fence post and obtain a tight fence.

It requires more work since you need to dig additional holes, and it comes with a little more cost due to the wire (optional).

Plan Fence Corners 1

Plan and figure out how many corner posts are needed by identifying where the corners are.

For example, if your fence surrounds a square area, you will have four corners.

2 Calculate Total Holes Needed

Plan and figure out how many corner posts are needed by identifying where the corners are.

Typically, two supports are spaced between 2.4 - 3m apart.

Dig Holes 3

For a 2.4m wooden pole, you should dig a 90cm deep hole for each primary pole.

Fill the holes by either packing the dirt back around the poles or using concrete to secure the poles.

If you choose concrete, make sure to allow it to cure fully according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Mark Brace Pin Locations 4

Mark the pin locations on the poles at a height between 75% and 85% of the total height where the top of your mesh will be attached.

This ensures the braces are positioned correctly for optimal support.

Alternatively, you can cut a notch in the pole.

Attach Brace Pins 5

Drill holes for pins at the marked locations on both primary and horizontal braces, then insert the pins.

Alternatively, notch the primary poles, place the support in the notch, and secure it with nails.

Install Horizontal Post 6

Install the horizontal pole in place and secure it with nails.

As a rule of thumb, the horizontal pole should be at least twice the height of the primary pole.

String & Attach Wire 7

Wrap the wire around the H-support post and secure it with nails. Place the wire in the pin holes on the primary poles.

Also known as the Deadman brace, this method uses a horizontal support post to create a more robust brace and less digging.

This installation process can be simpler and quicker and it allows for easier adjustments and repairs.

Plan Fence Corners 1

Determine the number of corner posts required by assessing where additional support is needed.

For instance, if your fence encloses a square area, you'll need four corner posts.

Calculate Total Holes Needed 2

Determine how many holes do you need.

For this assembly, you will need at least one hole per corner, or 12 supports total for a fence with 4 corners.

Typically, primary poles have a diameter of 20 cm or more, while diagonal poles in a Deadman support assembly are typically 15 cm or diameter.

Dig Holes 3

For a 2.4m wooden pole, buy 90cm of the pole underground.

Dig a 90cm deep hole for each primary pole to ensure proper stability.

Set Primary Post 4

Set the primary pole, ensuring it is perfectly aligned with your fence line.

Typically, primary poles have a diameter of 20 cm or more, while diagonal poles in a Deadman support assembly are typically 15 cm or diameter.

Fill the Hole 5

Fill the holes by either packing the dirt back around the poles or using concrete to secure them.

If you opt for concrete, ensure it cures completely according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Mark Post Notch Location 6

Mark the notch location on the primary pole, positioning the support to attach at about 2/3 of the mesh height.

Ensure that the end of the support is not too high, as this is a common mistake when building a fence.

Create a Post Notch 7

Cut a notch approximately 3 inch deep in the face of the corner post, ensuring it is large enough to fit the end of the support.

Make sure the end of the support to fit into the notch.

Alternatively, drill a 20 cm deep hole in the post and place the bracing support.

Secure Floating Pole 8

While you brace posts for fence, secure the floating support to the primary pole.

The support should be twice the height of the primary post.

Once the support is positioned, fasten it to the primary post.

Add a Brace Pad 9

Place the end of the support on a support base, also known as a brace pad.

Ensure that the end of the support rests on the pad is smoothed off so it sits flat.

Brace pads can be made from lasting materials, such as the chainsaw blade.

Staple Wire to Poles 10

Staple the wire to the poles using a hammer and staples.

Wrap the wire twice around the poles and secure it with staples.

Install Wire Strainer 11

Choose a back spot on the wire, often a hedge between posts.

Clip the tensioner onto the wire, ensuring it sits properly in the channel of the device.

Turn the toothed wheel to grip the wire securely and tighten it, with each ratchet click increasing tension.

FLOATING BRACE

Introduction

Also known as the Deadman brace, this method uses a horizontal support post to create a more robust brace and less digging.

This installation process can be simpler and quicker and it allows for easier adjustments and repairs.

Plan Fence Corners 1

Determine the number of corner posts required by assessing where additional support is needed.

For instance, if your fence encloses a square area, you'll need four corner posts.

Calculate Total Holes Needed 2

Determine how many holes do you need.

For this assembly, you will need at least one hole per corner, or 12 supports total for a fence with 4 corners.

Typically, primary poles have a diameter of 20 cm or more, while diagonal poles in a Deadman support assembly are typically 15 cm or diameter.

Dig Holes 3

For a 2.4m wooden pole, buy 90cm of the pole underground.

Dig a 90cm deep hole for each primary pole to ensure proper stability.

Set Primary Post 4

Set the primary pole, ensuring it is perfectly aligned with your fence line.

Typically, primary poles have a diameter of 20 cm or more, while diagonal poles in a Deadman support assembly are typically 15 cm or diameter.

Fill the Hole 5

Fill the holes by either packing the dirt back around the poles or using concrete to secure them.

If you opt for concrete, ensure it cures completely according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Mark Post Notch Location 6

Mark the notch location on the primary pole, positioning the support to attach at about 2/3 of the mesh height.

Ensure that the end of the support is not too high, as this is a common mistake when building a fence.

Create a Post Notch 7

Cut a notch approximately 3 inch deep in the face of the corner post, ensuring it is large enough to fit the end of the support.

Make sure the end of the support to fit into the notch.

Alternatively, drill a 20 cm deep hole in the post and place the bracing support.

Secure Floating Pole 8

While you brace posts for fence, secure the floating support to the primary pole.

The support should be twice the height of the primary post.

Once the support is positioned, fasten it to the primary post.

Add a Brace Pad 9

Place the end of the support on a support base, also known as a brace pad.

Ensure that the end of the support rests on the pad is smoothed off so it sits flat.

Brace pads can be made from lasting materials, such as the chainsaw blade.

Staple Wire to Poles 10

Staple the wire to the poles using a hammer and staples.

Wrap the wire twice around the poles and secure it with staples.

Install Wire Strainer 11

Choose a back spot on the wire, often a hedge between posts.

Clip the tensioner onto the wire, ensuring it sits properly in the channel of the device.

Turn the toothed wheel to grip the wire securely and tighten it, with each ratchet click increasing tension.