

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS  
BRICK AND MASONRY WALLS



First of all, relax! This is easy...a bit tedious, perhaps, but well worth it!

Your kit contains the following:

- (1) Enough stanchions for every 8 feet of your yard, plus gates. A stanchion is a metal bar bent into a carefully designed “S” shape and drilled for mounting and attaching netting. If you have trees in your yard to provide a natural escape route (and danger to songbirds), you will need to purchase metal flashing from your local hardware store and staple it around the trunk of the tree to prevent your cats from climbing.
- (2) Netting: You will have more than enough linear feet of netting (39” wide) for your yard, your gates, and any problem areas you may discover.
- (3) Hex-head screws, #10 – 1-inch; three per stanchion plus enough for each washer to secure the bottom of the netting to wall.
- (4) 1 ½” x ¼” washers. You will receive 4 per stanchion, 1 for the middle screw in each stanchion and 3 to use in attaching the bottom of the netting to the wall between stanchions. You may need only 1 or 2 for this purpose if the netting flows smoothly along the wall and doesn’t present obvious gaps to be used as egress points by your feline friend(s).
- (5) Plastic anchors – 1 for each screw.
- (6) Cable-ties ...amply provided.
- (7) 1/4 – inch masonry drill bit

Tools you will need:

1. Cordless drill
2. Scissors for trimming netting and cable ties.
3. Small hammer for inserting plastic anchors into wall.

Procedures:

(1) Each stanchion has a small hole very near the top end; the longer (bottom) end fits flush against the wall and is secured to the wall through the 3 larger holes at the bottom of the stanchion. Our system is designed for 1 stanchion each 8 to 10 feet, but you may space them equally as you desire. Determine and mark the stanchion locations. Holding stanchion in place, longest end on bottom and first bend near the top of your wall, mark the wall through the 3 bottom holes. Note: There will be slight variations in hole location in stanchions, so lay out your stanchions along the wall and mark and drill each separately. Drill these holes with the masonry bit provided at least 1 ¼” and, preferably, 1 ½” deep. Using a small hammer, insert a 1 ¼” plastic anchor into each hole until flush with wall. Screw the stanchions to the wall, leaving the middle hole empty.

“Neighbor-Friendly” Fence: For all fences that are not flat you must secure netting, in all 5 places, one stanchion at a time. Before attaching netting to the next stanchion you must wrap the netting around any posts or uneven spots in the fence and secure it with screws and washers. This will leave some slack in the top of the netting, which can be taken up and attached to the top of the next stanchion with cable ties. Between each stanchion attach netting to fence with screws and washers as necessary to keep cats from sliding between the fence and the netting.

(2) If your fence does not have a flat surface (it has posts or columns) see (6). Starting at one end of your fence, **attach top 2 or 3 horizontal strands** of netting to the top hole of stanchions with cable-ties . Note: Loop cable-ties through the FLAT side of fastener only; experiment with one before you begin as tie will not hold if used incorrectly. Netting goes on the yard side (not the fence side) of stanchion. Continue along fence until you reach a corner or a gate. Place last stanchion approximately 2’ to 3’ from corner. If it’s a gate, see instructions for gates below. If you have reached a corner, continue with steps (3) and (4) before going around the corner. Tension on netting should be moderate...not so tight that pressure is constant against netting.

(3) Return to starting point and tie netting through remaining holes in stanchion, following the vertical rows of the netting as much as possible to ensure uniformity. Some variance may be unavoidable. Due to structural considerations, there is no hole in the stanchion

at the first bend from the top of the fence. Simply wrap a cable tie through the netting and around the stanchion at that point. Remember, there is no need to place unnecessary tension on netting, so do not stretch. Remember to gather at least 2 strands of netting into each tie to assure strength of union.

(4) Go back to starting point. Without exerting undue pressure on netting, insert middle screw with washer through netting and tighten; repeat for all stanchions. Netting on bottom should now be in a relatively even line along wall. Return to starting point and fasten netting to wall at 2 to 3 places between each stanchion using screws and washers to hold the netting to the wall.

(5) To continue around corner: There should be a stanchion 2' to 3' from corner on both segments of fence. Bring netting around corner and secure the bottom of the netting to the fence into the corner with screws and washers. Be sure to attach the netting into the corner before attaching to the second corner stanchion. This will insure that the bottom of the netting reaches all points of the corner. You will have excess netting on the top; simply bunch it up and cable-tie to the corner stanchions. Repeat for all sections of fence.

(6) For all fences that are not flat you must secure netting, in all 4 places, one stanchion at a time. Before attaching netting to the next stanchion you must wrap the netting around any posts or uneven spots in the fence and secure it with screws and washers. This will leave some slack in the top of the netting, which can be taken up and attached to the top of the next stanchion with cable ties. Between each stanchion, attach netting to fence with screws and washers as necessary to keep cats from sliding between the fence and the netting.

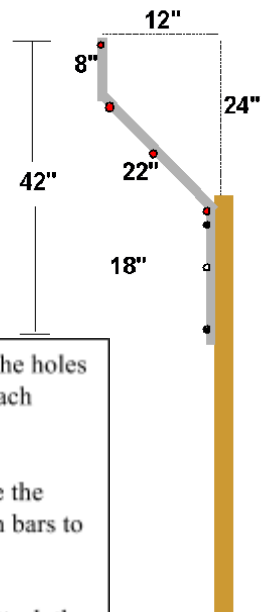
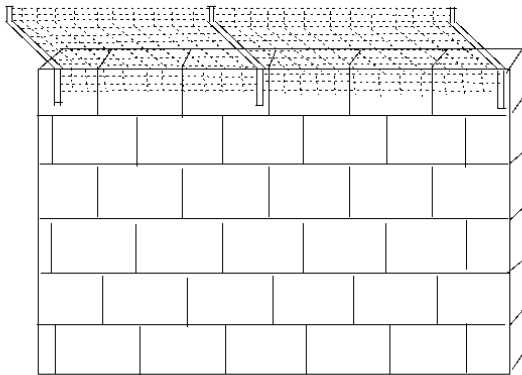
Gates: If your gate swings only into your yard, you may stretch the netting across the hinged area of the gate without cutting. Otherwise, you must treat each section of the gate as a separate fence, ensuring that the stanchions on adjoining fence and gate poles come close together when gate is shut.

### **THAT'S IT! YOU'RE DONE!**

Well.....almost. Check the spaces between fence and gateposts, under the fence, particularly under gates and between gateposts where the gates come together. You may need to put a few patches of netting here and there. If so, pay attention to what happens when a gate opens...you may need to leave extra slack on the corners to accommodate the stretch of opening....it's all right, they can't get through the netting whether it's slack or taut.

Final Check: Imagine you're a cat. You're curious, of course, and intend to explore anything and everything around you. Walk around the yard with your cat persona....see where you might escape. If it looks like a possibility, it's a probability! Close it off!

If cats find no obvious escape routes during their first few days or weeks of yard-freedom, they seem to resign themselves to exploring within the yard rather than constantly seeking a way out. From time to time, however, you'd be well-advised to don your feline persona and prowls the fence, looking for cable-ties which have loosened or other weakened points in the system. Good luck!



The four red dots indicate the holes or areas that are used to attach netting with cable ties.

The two black dots indicate the holes that are used to attach bars to the fence with screws.

The white hole is used to attach the netting and the bar to the fence with a screw and washer.