

A photograph of a backyard featuring a brown composite fence with vertical slats. In the foreground, there is a swimming pool with a blue and white mosaic tile border. To the right of the pool, there are two wooden lounge chairs with orange cushions and a wicker basket. Two potted evergreen trees are placed against the fence. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

Trex[®] Seclusions[®]
COMPOSITE FENCING SYSTEM

Installation Guide: Fence

www.TrexFencing.com

Trex® Seclusions® Fence Colors



**When it is new, Winchester Grey looks similar to Woodland Brown. As it weathers shortly after installation, it will lighten to a grey color.*

Care & Cleaning Guide

Maintain the Beauty

All exterior building materials require cleaning. We recommend a basic cleaning with a composite deck cleaner or combination of soap, hot water and a soft bristle brush. Ideal times to clean are just after installation and then on a semi-annual basis (typically spring or fall is most conducive with the weather). This will help to maintain the beauty of your Trex® fence.

| Problem | Solution |
|--|--|
| Dirt and Debris | Clean the fence to remove dirt and debris. Soap, water, and a soft brush are all that is needed. |
| Chalk Markings | Most colored chalk lines are permanent. As an alternative to regular chalk, use either baby powder or Irwin Strait-Line Dust-off marking chalk available at www.irwin.com . |
| Water Spots, Leaf Staining and Wood Tannins | Tannin leaching occurs in Trex® and all wood based products naturally. Allow for at least 12 weeks of normal weathering. This process may be hastened through the use of a product containing oxalic or phosphoric acid. * |
| Scuffs & Abrasions | Scuffs and abrasions can fade or disappear naturally after 12-16 weeks of weathering. If a reduction in the visibility of a scuff or abrasion is desired before the fence weathers, WD-40 can be applied to the affected area for a temporary solution. Apply a small amount of WD-40 to a rag and lightly rub it into the affected area. Weathering can be accelerated with a product containing oxalic or phosphoric acid, such as Deck Brightener from www.Olympic.com . |
| Rust Stains, Ground-In Dirt and Grime and Pigment Staining | Use a cleaning product containing oxalic or phosphoric acid, such as Deck Brightener from www.Olympic.com , to lighten or remove rust or dirt. The product may need to sit on a stain 10-15 minutes before rinsing. * |
| Oil and Grease Stains | Rinse the stain with hot water as soon as possible. Use Pour-N-Restore (www.pour-n-restore.com) as directed for any remaining staining (test in a small area first as the product may remove some of the colorant from the fencing surface). |
| Mold & Mildew | Semi-annual cleaning (typically Spring and Fall) of your fence is important to prevent the build-up of pollen and other debris that can support the growth of mold. Use conventional fence washes or cleaners that contain sodium hypochlorite (bleach) and detergent (refer to the Mold Technical Bulletin for specific recommendations). * |
| Pressure Washer | Trex Company does not recommend the use of a pressure washer. The use of a pressure washer with a greater than 1,500 PSI, and/or applied closer than 12" from the fence surface could damage the fencing surface and result in a loss of warranty coverage . |
| Sanding | Trex Company does not recommend sanding. Sanding will change the appearance of the surface of Trex® material and will void the warranty . |
| Disposal | Trex® products should be disposed with normal construction debris or household waste. Do not burn Trex® products. |

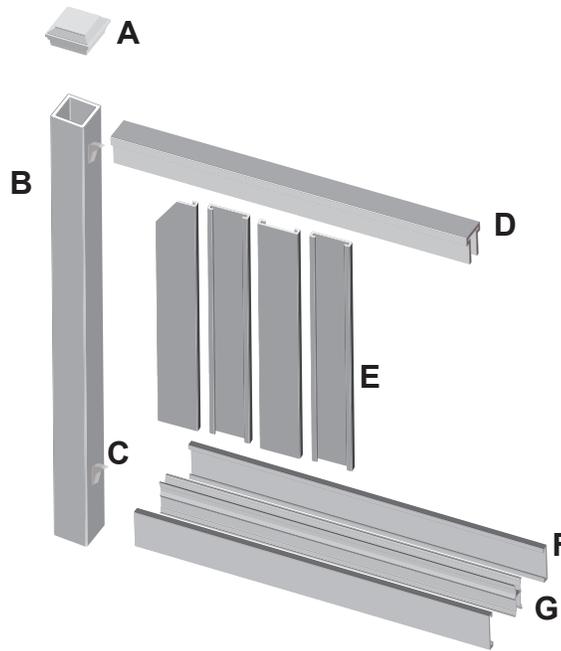
** Use of products containing bleach or oxalic/phosphoric acid will lighten the surface of Trex®. Use in an inconspicuous area to determine if lightening is aesthetically displeasing to you. Neither product will affect the structural integrity of Trex® composite fencing.*

TREX SECLUSIONS® INSTALLATION GUIDE

TOOLS NEEDED

- Stakes
- String line
- Tape measure
- 12" Miter Saw (Recommended)
- Circular Saw
- Speed square
- Shovel or post hole digger
- 4 ft Level
- Drill
- Hammer
- Wheelbarrow
- Spray Paint
- Pencil
- 2" Finish Nails / Nail Gun or Composite Screws

ITEMS USED PER SECTION (6' Tall)



- A** 1 Post Cap
- B** 1 Post
- C** 4 Brackets
- D** 1 Top Rail
- E** 13 Pickets for 6' long Kit
19 Pickets for 8' long Kit
- F** 2 Bottom Rail Covers
- G** 1 Aluminum Bottom Rail

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- >> Confirm location of underground utilities with local providers before you dig.
- >> Check local zoning laws, which may regulate the size and placement of your fence.
- >> Apply for local permit as directed by local code.
- >> Wear proper safety protection for eyes and ears.

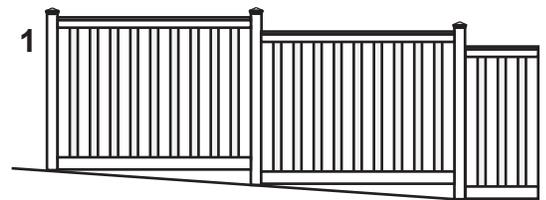
STEP 1: DETERMINE INSTALL METHOD FOR UNEVEN TERRAIN

A For uneven terrain, determine which method you will use to install your panels:

1 STEP METHOD: This fence gradually “steps” up the slope so that each section is the same length and the rails remain level. You will need to fill in the gap below the fence with soil. The downhill post will need to be set taller to allow attachment of the upper rail. Longer posts may be required. When laying out fence (STEP 2 in the following section) spacing between posts must be measured horizontally and not parallel to the ground.

2 SLOPING METHOD: This fence follows the grade or slope with the rails parallel to the ground. Taller posts are not required but the horizontal post spacing may need to be reduced (see Fig. 3 in STEP 2 in the following section) to avoid rails being too short. Miter cut rails to flow with the grade. On extreme slopes pickets may require angle cuts so they fit inside the rails.

3 TRANSITION: A fence can be easily transitioned to a different height. Horizontal post spacing will need to be reduced (see fig.3 in STEP 2 in the following section) and top rail will need to be miter cut. Pickets will require angle cutting to fit inside the rails..



6' TREX SECLUSIONS[®] INSTALLATION GUIDE

STEP 2: LAY OUT FENCE LINE

- Mark location of all end and corner posts using spray paint. Place stakes and string lines so that the string runs along the outside edge of these posts.
- Determine the location and size of each gate and mark the location of gate post centers (see fig. 2 for proper spacing).
- Mark the locations of the remaining post centers by measuring 67 1/2" (for 6' long kits) or 96" (for 8' long kits) from the marks made in steps A and B. This may leave a short section at the end. If ground is sloping, or fence transitions to a different height, the posts may need to be spaced closer together (see fig.3 for proper spacing).

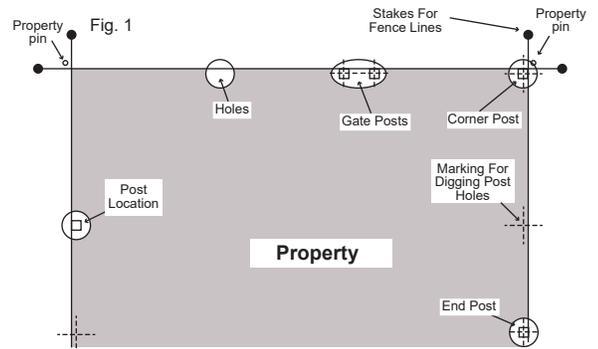


Fig. 2

| Gate Post Spacing | Panel Size | Opening Between Posts | Gate Posts on Center | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| WG a a l t k e | Standard Panel | 44-3/8" | 46-1/4" | 51-1/4" |
| | Large Panel | 63-7/8" | 65-3/4" | 70-3/4" |
| D O G u b t l e | 2 Standard Panels | 44-3/8" | 91-1/2" | 96-1/2" |
| | 2 Large Panels | 63-7/8" | 130-1/2" | 135-1/2" |
| | 1 Standard & 1 Large Panel | | 111" | 116" |

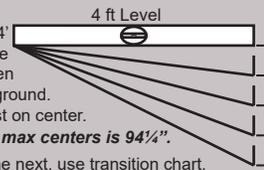
Fig. 3

Determine the amount of vertical drop in a 4' horizontal distance by placing a 48" level on the ground and raising it until it is level and then measuring from bottom of the level to the ground. Consult the chart to the right for maximum post on center.

Ex. For 8' kit, if ground drops 6" in 4', then max centers is 94 1/4".

When transitioning from one fence height to the next, use transition chart.

Ex. Sloping from a 6' to a 3' fence with 6' kit, set post center at 52".



| Drop in 4 ft | Max on Center 6'Kit | 8'Kit | Drop | Max on Center 6'Kit | 8'Kit |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|------|---------------------|---------|
| 0" | 67 1/2" | 96" | 0" | 67 1/2" | 96" |
| 6" | 66 1/2" | 94 1/4" | 12" | 65 1/4" | 94" |
| 12" | 64 3/8" | 91 1/2" | 24" | 60 1/4" | 90 1/4" |
| 18" | 61 3/4" | 88" | 36" | 52" | 85 1/2" |
| 24" | 58 3/8" | 83 3/8" | 48" | 29" | 78 3/4" |

SLOPING METHOD TRANSITION

ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS:

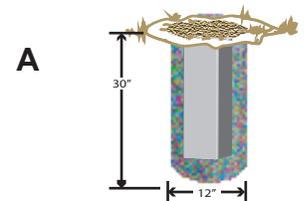
For uniform post spacing, mark the location of the remaining posts in step C by measuring the distance (in inches) between the marks made in steps A and B. Divide these measurements by 67 1/2" (for 6' long kits) or 96" (for 8' long kits) and round up to determine the number of sections. Now divide the distance between the marks by this number (number of sections), this will be the distance between the posts.

Ex. For a 69' fence line on flat terrain using an 8' kit: $69 \times 12 = 828" / 96" = 8.625$ Now round up = 9 sections. Now $828" / 9 = 92"$ on center.

6' kit: $69 \times 12 = 828" / 67.5 = 12.27$ Now round up = 13 sections. Now $828" / 13 = 63 5/8"$ o.c.

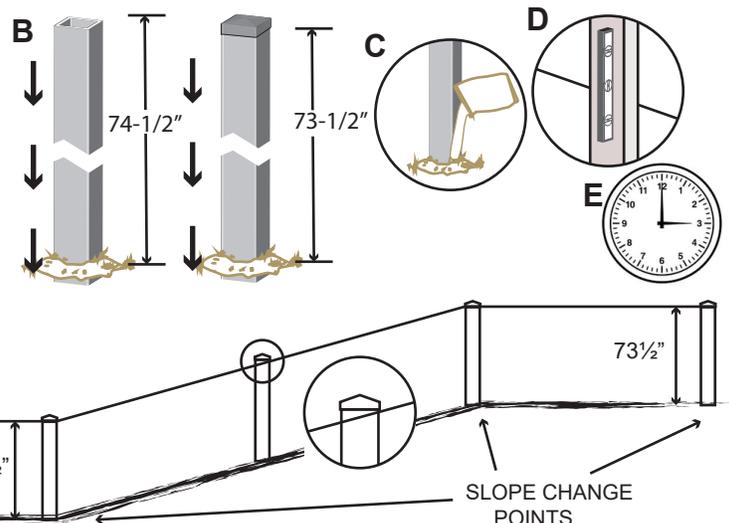
STEP 3: DIG HOLES

- Dig holes for posts making sure not to disturb the stakes. Holes should be 12" in diameter and 30" deep (or as required per local codes or conditions). Holes should be dug so that they allow for equal amounts of concrete on all sides of posts.



STEP 4: SET POSTS TO HEIGHT ** (INSERTS ARE NOT REQUIRED EXCEPT ON GATE POSTS)

- If setting posts to height, set all posts for ends, corners and slope change points first. String a line from the top of these posts to determine the height of the remaining posts. Note: If posts are not being set to exact height (i.e. they will be cut to height after setting) insure that posts are set to the proper depth as indicated in Step 3, then string for height after all posts are set and follow Step 5.
- Insert post into hole. Typical finish post height for a 6' fence is 74-1/2" to top of post (or 73-1/2" to bottom edge of crown cap if using 8' posts).** If the post is not sufficiently tall enough above ground, raise the post in the hole while the concrete is still wet. Check the post periodically to make sure it has not sunk back down.
- Fill hole around post with concrete mix to approximately 2" below grade.
- Level and plumb posts flush to the string but not touching.
- Allow concrete to set as per manufacturer's instructions before installing the rails and pickets.



** See chart in back for heights other than 6'

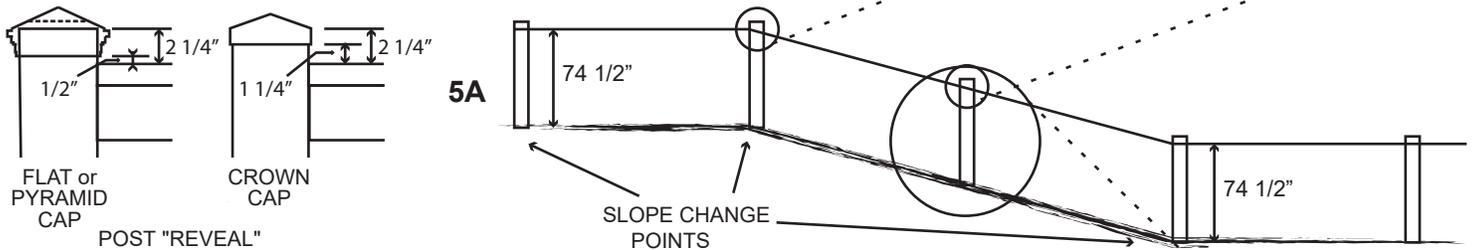
6' TREX SECLUSIONS® INSTALLATION GUIDE

STEP 5: CUT POSTS TO HEIGHT **

Skip to Step 6 if posts have been set to height

A Locate posts where ground changes slope and string lines 74-1/2" above ground. This will create a reveal as shown below. Adjust your height if desired. **

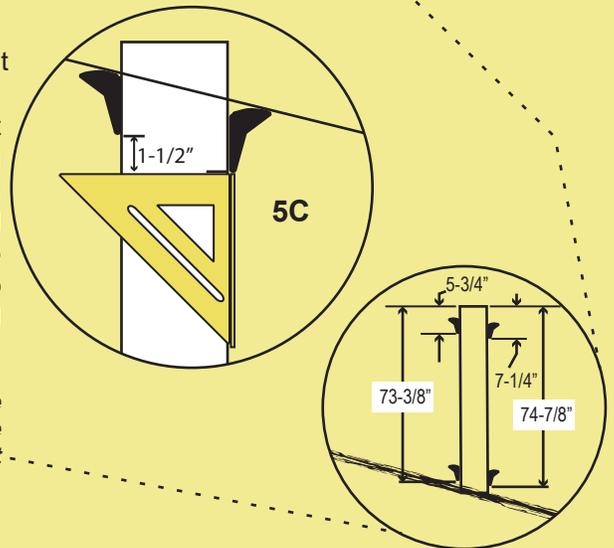
B Using a pencil and a speed square, draw a line where the string line crosses the uphill side of the post. Mark this line around all four sides of the post using your speed square. Cut post to height using a circular saw.



ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS:

5C To keep rails flowing smoothly on a slope, determine adjustment of fence bracket placement (if any) while string line is still up. Hold a bracket on the uphill side of post so that the bracket touches the string line. Make a small pencil mark at the bottom of the bracket. Now hold a bracket on the downhill side of post, once again just touching the string line, and make a small pencil mark. Using a speed square, note the amount of vertical drop between the two marks. This measurement should be added to the measurements used for mounting the top and bottom rail brackets in STEP 6B.

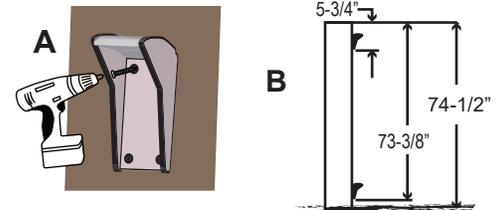
Ex. If the drop measured above is 1-1/2", then add 1-1/2" to the measurements for the brackets on downhill side of the post. The upper bracket would be 5-3/4" plus 1-1/2" = 7-1/4". The bottom bracket would be 73-3/8" plus 1-1/2" = 74-7/8".



STEP 6: ATTACH FENCE BRACKETS **

A Using (4) 1-5/8" fence screws, attach the fence brackets to the post as follows:

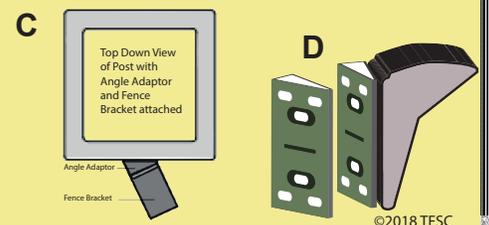
B Measure down from the top of the post 5-3/4" (or 4-3/4" from the bottom of the crown cap if attached). This will mark the bottom of the upper bracket. Measure down from the top of the post 73-3/8" (72-3/8" from the crown cap). This marks the bottom of the bottom bracket. If fence is on a slope, adjust bracket placement as indicated in Step 5C. Bracket should be centered on the post.



ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS:

6C If the fence will run on left/right angles to the post, use one or two adapters to adjust the bracket angle. Each bracket provides 22.5 degrees of adjustment. Mount the adapter with two screws through the center holes into the post and then run your 4 screws through the outer holes of both the bracket and the adapter into the post.

6D More than one adapter can be used as necessary.

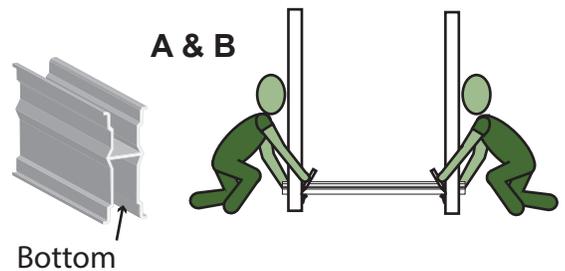


** See chart in back for heights other than 6'

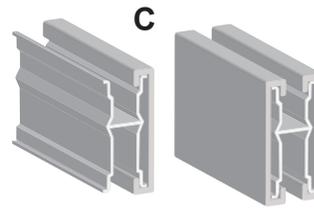
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STEP 7: CUT & INSTALL BOTTOM RAILS

A Measure between the posts, or for a more accurate cut, hold the aluminum bottom rail next to the posts in line with the fence brackets, with the deeper pocket of the rail facing down. Mark the bottom rail in a manner to ensure accurate cuts if you have angles. Cut the rail using a nonferrous metal cutting blade (Wear Eye Protection). Cut the aluminum rail 1/2" shorter than measured to avoid scratching the posts during installation.

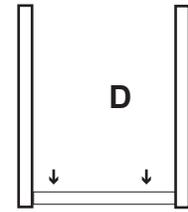


B Repeat the procedure with two bottom rail covers (face them in opposite directions), but do not cut them shorter so you can maintain a tight fit. Cut the rail covers using a circular saw or miter saw.



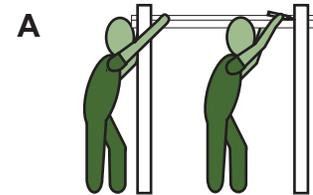
C Slide the bottom rail covers over the bottom rail.

D Place the assembled rail over the bottom rail brackets.

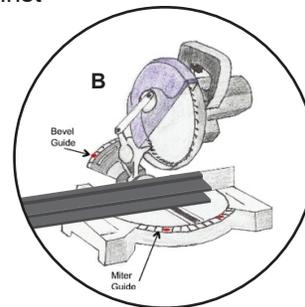


STEP 8: CUT TOP RAIL

A It is easier to measure and mark your top rail before the pickets are in place. Measure between posts or hold your rail next to the post in line with the top rail brackets and mark the rail to fit, accommodating any angles.



B Place the top rail on a miter saw with the top side against the blade fence. Line the blade up with your marks and cut the rail. Repeat the process with the other end (If using a circular saw, transfer the mark around the top rail before cutting).



C Test fit the top rail on the upper fence brackets. Leave in place while cutting and fitting top rails for the remaining sections to ensure everything fits properly.

D Remove the top rails and set aside until after the pickets are in place.

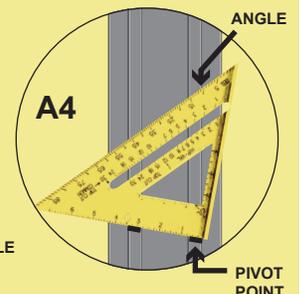
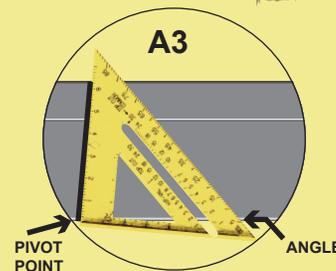
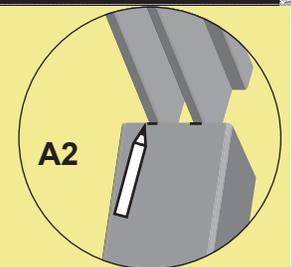
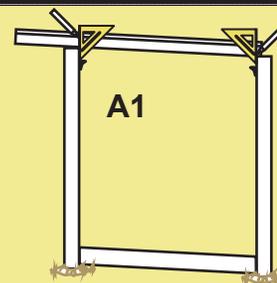
ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS:

A1 When dealing with a slope or complex angle, set the top rail on top of the posts. Hold a speed square against the post and mark the rail. Repeat on the other post.

A2 For a complex angle, mark the rail underneath where it crosses the post. Repeat on the other post for the other end of the rail.

A3 Determine the miter angle by laying your speed square on the side of the top rail in line with the mark. Make sure the pivot point touches the bottom edge of the rail. Read the angle by noting where the bottom edge of the rail crosses the gauge. Set the miter angle of the compound saw to this angle.

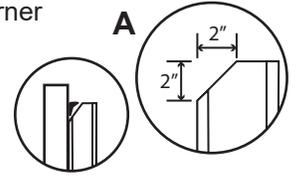
A4 Determine the bevel angle by laying the speed square on the bottom of the rail in line with the mark. Make sure the pivot point touches the edge of the top rail. Read the angle by noting where the edge of the rail crosses the gauge. Set the bevel angle of the compound saw to this angle.



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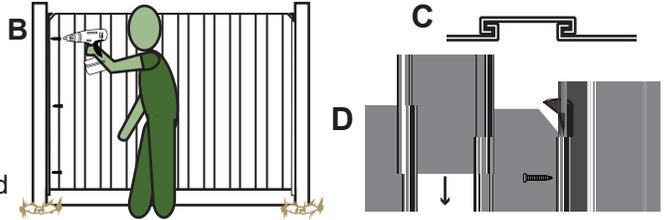
STEP 9: INSTALL PICKETS

- A** Determine the direction you will be facing the first picket of each section and cut the upper corner of the side that touches the post at a 45-degree angle, measuring 2" each direction. This will keep the picket from interfering with the upper fence bracket when you attach the picket to the post. Repeat for the picket at the other end of the section, but do not cut the last picket until you know which direction it will face. If the posts are set at the max width on center, the first and last picket will face the same direction. For shorter sections, the first and last picket may face in opposite directions.



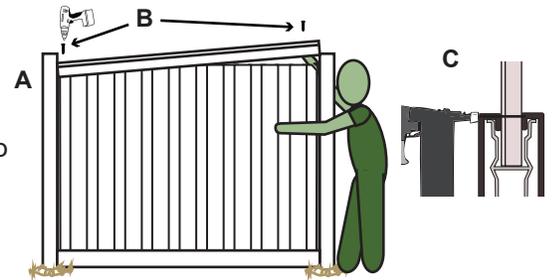
Note: With composite materials, you may notice some color variation. To minimize the effects of any possible color variation, take special care when installing pickets to group pickets of similar hues within a section.

- B** Insert the first picket into the bottom rail, and secure it to the post using (3) 1-5/8" exterior wood screws. Once you have determined the direction of the last picket, secure it as well.
- C** Insert pickets into the bottom rail, alternating their orientation so that they interlock with each other.
- D** If the pickets are all tight, it may be easier to slide the second to last picket down from above after securing the last picket.



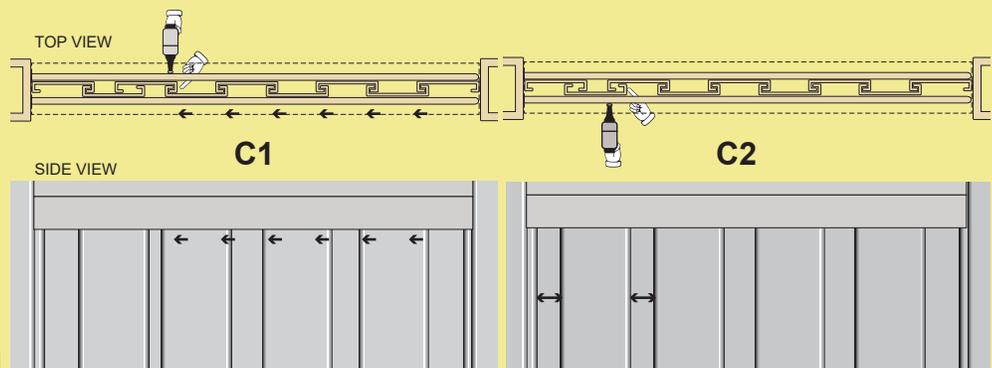
STEP 10: INSTALL TOP RAIL

- A** Place the top rail back on by starting at one end and setting the rail over one fence bracket, gradually lowering it over the pickets while wiggling them so that they will slide inside the top rail.
- B** Secure the top rail to the fence brackets using (1) 1-5/8" exterior wood screw through the top of the top rail at each end.
- C** Attach finish nails or composite screws through the side of the top rail into the pickets to prevent movement. This will also keep the top rail from sagging, if it is not resting on the pickets. Do the same for the bottom rail covers, if necessary. Shoot the nail through the top 1/4" of the bottom rail cover to miss the metal bottom rail (or pre-drill through the aluminum if using composite screws).



ADVANCED TIPS AND TRICKS:

- C1** If the pickets are not all tightly interlocked, the most efficient way to secure the pickets is to pull all but the last two pickets as tight as possible and secure the third to last picket through the top and bottom rails with a finish nail or a composite screw.
- C2** Evenly space the loose picket and secure through the top and bottom rails with finish nails or composite screws (see Fig C).

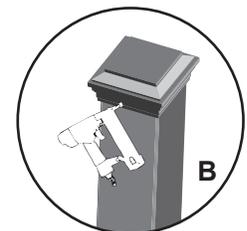
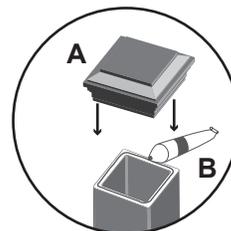


Note: Instead of a finish nail or composite screw, a 1- 1/4" exter. wood screw can be used before top rail is replaced.

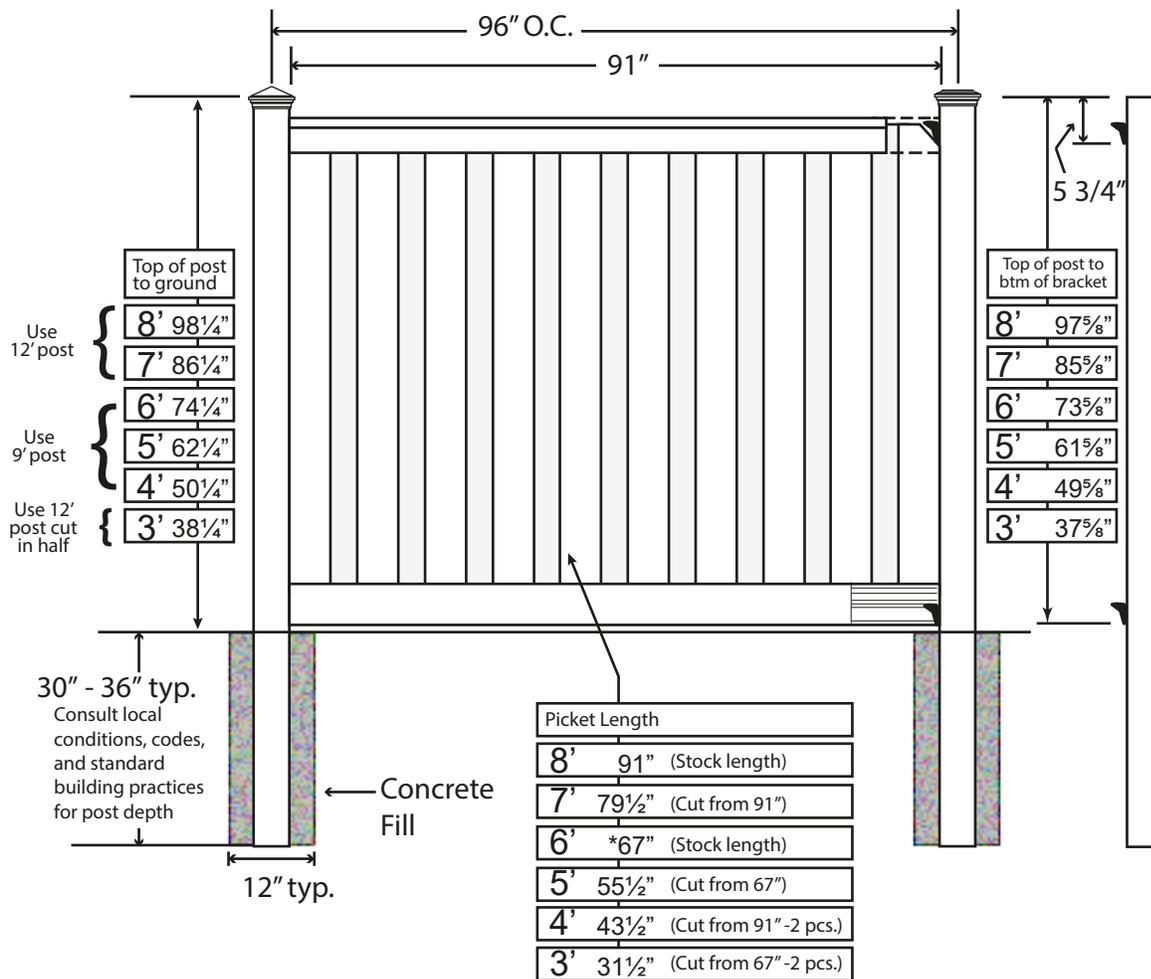


STEP 11: INSTALL POST CAPS

- A** Place post caps onto the posts (if not already attached).
- B** Caps may be secured using adhesive or finish nails.



TREX SECLUSIONS (ALL HEIGHTS)



For digital copies of these instruction guidelines, or for drawings, technical specifications, and other architectural information, please refer to our web site:

[trex fencing.com/support](https://www.trex.com/fencing/support)

Be sure to research local codes and other requirements for your area prior to installing your fence. An installation preparation checklist is available on our website:

[trex fencing.com/start-project/plan-your-fence/fence-project-preparation-checklist](https://www.trex.com/fencing/start-project/plan-your-fence/fence-project-preparation-checklist)

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COMPOSITE FENCING SYSTEM

Designed for Beauty. Formulated for Quality. Engineered for Durability.

Aftermarket gates are available through Trex Fencing distributors, contact them for installation instructions.