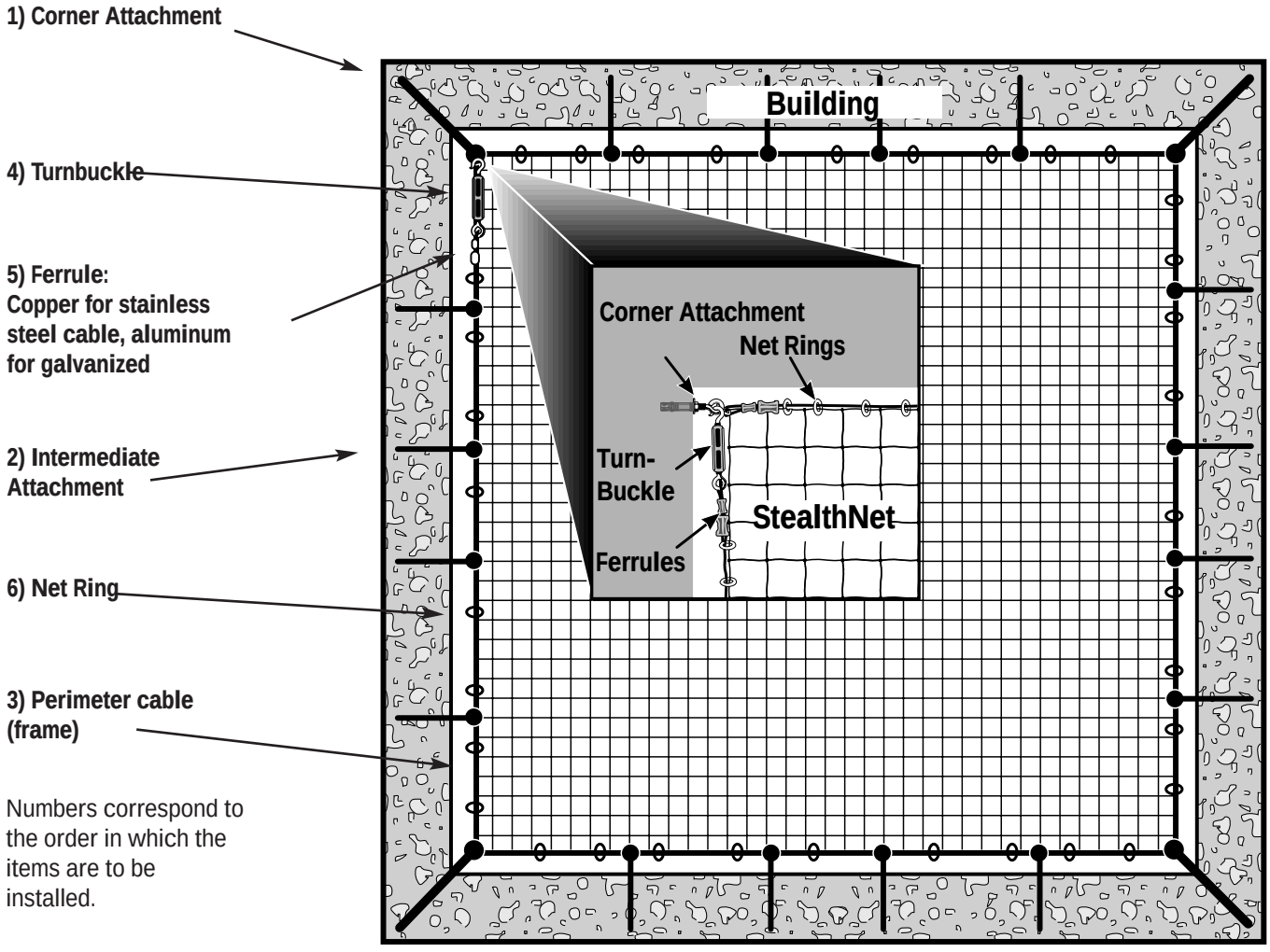
# Installation of StealthNet™

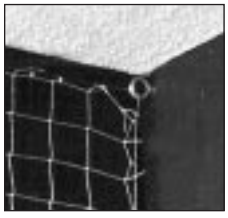
Target Pest Bird: All Species
Recommended Pressure: All, especially heavy




***StealthNet installation can be very complicated if you don't think it through properly in the beginning. However, with good planning, it is a very easy proposition.***

***There are seven elements in every netting job. If you pick the correct piece of hardware for each of the seven elements, you will be able to install a professional, effective and long-lasting netting application every time. The basic configuration of every net job is a strong, tensioned cable which borders an opening to which netting is later attached. The cable is attached to the building using a variety of hardware attachments, and the netting is attached to the cable using net rings.***

***Following is a rundown of the seven basic elements in a net job:***



1) Corner Attachments

Corner attachments are the most important part of a netting installation. They are used where cables turn corners or where cables end. They withstand a great deal of pressure.

There are two important considerations regarding corner attachments – where you install them and which ones you choose.

The location of corner attachments is usually quite simple to determine. It is where natural corners fall in the shape of the net or where cables end at a wall. When netting off a square opening on the side of a building, the corner attachments are placed in each corner (four). When a three dimensional job is installed, corner attachments may be placed on opposite walls with a cable running between them. This cable forces the net to take a corner.

The choice of which attachment to use is determined by the substrate material surrounding your job. If you are working with concrete, you need to install net-bolts that expand when you tighten them (see corner attachment page in the catalog). Likewise, if you are working with wood, you need to use corner attachments which fasten into wood. These anchors must be strong because great tension will be applied by the system, and the corners will take most of the strain.

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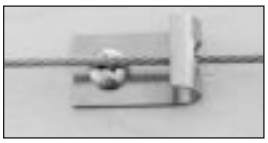
**2) Intermediate Attachments**

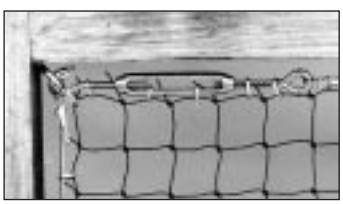
Like the corner attachments, the intermediates also hold the cable to the structure. In this case, however, the job of these fasteners is to hold the cable tight against the wall along the side of the net job, so the cable will not bow away and allow birds to enter the bird-free zone. If the cable were attached in just the corners, the tension of the netting would pull the cable away from the walls. The intermediate attachments, when placed every few feet along the run of the cable, prevent this from happening. For pigeons and larger birds it is acceptable to install them every three to four feet. For smaller birds, like sparrows and swallows, the attachments must be much closer together (no more than two feet), so small birds cannot get behind the cable gaps. All of Bird Barrier's intermediate attachments are designed to be strong yet discreet.



Different intermediate attachments are available for different substrate materials. Attachments are available for stone, steel, wood, sheet metal and stucco. Hardware is available in galvanized or stainless steel versions. Please refer to the Intermediate Attachments section (pages 12-13) of Bird Barrier's product catalog.

**3) Perimeter Cable**

As previously stated, the cable frames the entire net project and forces the net to take corners on three dimensional jobs. Bird Barrier's cable is available in galvanized and stainless steel. The cable is designed to be exceptionally strong, yet very hard to see. The cable may be used under large panels of netting on outdoor, horizontal applications (like over a courtyard), and is especially critical if snow or ice could build up on the netting. The cable is looped at one end through the corner attachment, runs through every intermediate attachment, and is looped at the other end through the turnbuckle (see below).



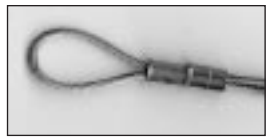
**4) Turnbuckles**

The cable is tensioned between corner attachments and through intermediate attachments with turn buckles. These small screw-tensioning devices can exert thousands of pounds of tension on the cable, so it must be strong and the corners must be anchored securely.

There are three different turnbuckle sizes all of which are available in galvanized and stainless steel. Small turnbuckles are for cable runs under 25 feet. Medium turnbuckles are used for cable runs between 25 and 75 feet, and large turnbuckles are for cable runs above 75 feet. It is important that the turnbuckle is opened all the way and that the cable is pulled as tight as possible before the loop is crimped to take up as much slack and stretch in the cable as possible. For installations under 10 feet in length, the tensioned cable should not be allowed to run through more than one corner attachment. For installations over 10 feet, turnbuckles must be used for every straight run.

**5) Ferrule and Ratchet Crimper**

Ferrules are used to secure loops in the cable at each end (at corner attachments). One loop is fastened to a corner attachment; the other loop to an opened turnbuckle. The ferrules are slid onto the cable before the loop is formed and then crushed around the cable with Bird Barrier's powerful ratchet crimper. When using the ratchet crimper place the ferrule into the middle or end slot with the narrow part facing up and then crimp down once on each end of the ferrule crushing both ends completely (you must crimp each ferrule twice for a strong hold). Always use 2 ferrules per loop for added strength and reliability of the perimeter cable system.This creates a strong, yet discreet, loop.



**6) Net Ring Loops**

The netting is fastened to the cable using a special Net Ring tool. This tool loops a small piece of metal around the netting and the cable. It is easy to use, carries a cartridge of 50 rings, and is the fastest and strongest way of attaching the net to the cable. Use one loop per square of netting. To estimate the amount of Net Rings for the job, multiply the number of net rings per foot by the total feet of cable being used. For example:

2" Net = 6 Net Rings per foot.
3/4" Net = 16 Net Rings per foot, or 8 if you skip every other square.

Net rings come packaged 2,500 to a box.

**7) Selection and Attachment of the Netting**

Now that the cable frame is in place, it is time to install the net that best matches your building's color and bird control objectives. The color net you chose should reflect the dominant color of the building. StealthNet is available in 4 different colors: black, stone (beige) and whitel. The most commonly used color, and often the most commonly used often the least visible, is black StealthNet. Stone netting is against beige, brown, and other sandstone buildings. White StealthNet works best against white buildings that are not exposed to direct sun reflection or bright lights. This is due to the light reflection properties of white colors. Black should be used if bright light, like sunlight, will shine directly on it.

StealthNet is designed in three standard mesh sizes (size of each square) depending upon the species to be