TENAX® Corporation
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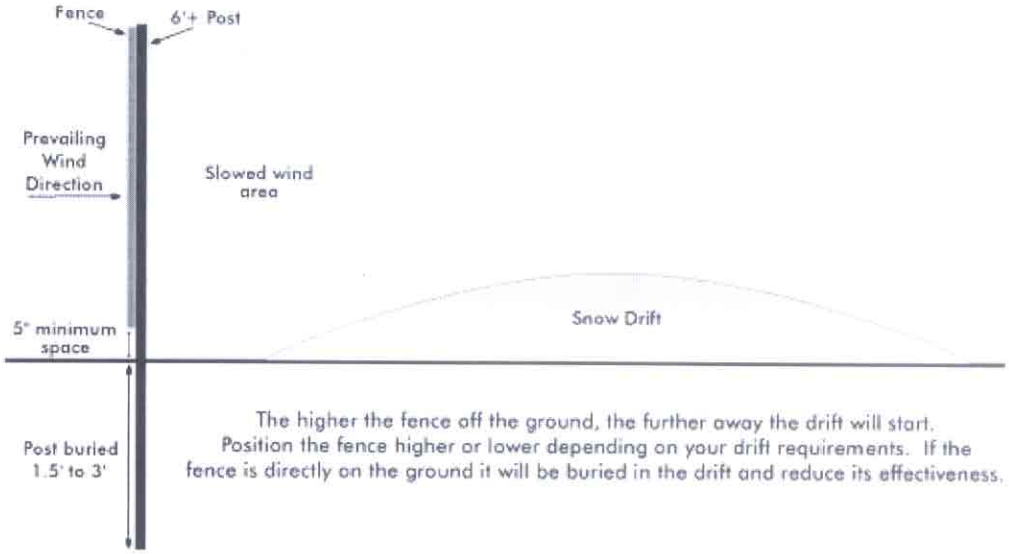
Tenax Snow Fence installation recommendations

Principle of controlling a Snow Drift:

- First and foremost, a snow fence is designed to CREATE snow drifts rather than prevent them. Snow fences ultimately perform as windbreaks, causing the snow to be deposited as drifts when the wind slows down.
- Basics of drift control are:
  1. Keep the wind blowing or moving
  2. Slow the wind speed down, where the drifts are wanted.
  3. The higher the snow fence off the ground (still less than 2 ft), the further away the drift will start. If the fence is placed on the ground, if will be buried in the drift.
  4. Proper installation is critical to success.

Controlling a Snow Drift



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By Tim Bauters

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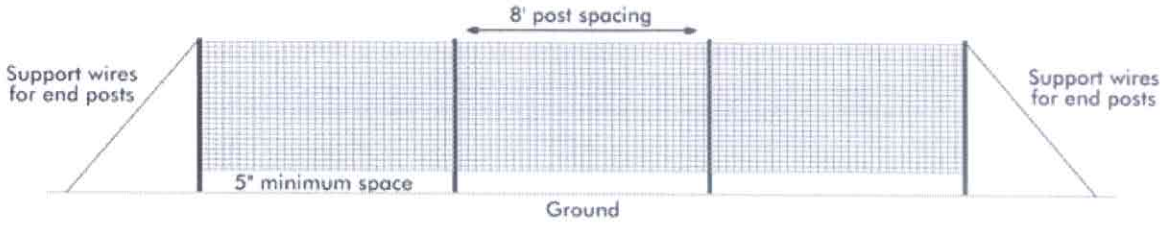
Tenax Snow Fence Suggested Installation

Instructions*:

Installing Snow Fence



1. Snow fence should be positioned upwind of the desired drift area, noting the prevailing wind direction.
2. Bury the posts 1/3 their height, place the T-posts no more than 8 feet apart. (Note: Metal U-post or rebar are not recommended as supports for snow fences.) Please note that when tensile strength is the biggest concern typically the posts are the weakest link in successfully controlling the snowdrift.
3. Pull the snow fence taught and secure to the posts with the plastic fence ties (zip ties), with a minimum 5" gap at the bottom of the fence to prevent burying. In addition the fence should be attached to the upwind side of the post to minimize tearing. Loop the ties through the available holes or "teeth" in the post to prevent the fence from sliding down the post. Support wires should stabilize end post to prevent sagging.
4. For additional longevity pull the snow fence taught and secure between the flat side of the T-post and the wood slat. Or weave the slat through the fence mesh, and use it as a tension bar to pull the fence snug. Then secure the slat to the post. Use plastic fence ties (zip ties) to secure the slat and the fence to the T-post, at the top, middle and bottom of the fence. Loop the tie through the "tooth" at top and bottom of the post to prevent the snow fence sliding down the post.
5. For the greatest longevity of the snow fence it can be suspended from a wire (plastic, metal, rope, etc.), this is in addition of the securing method explained in #2, 3. This wire shall be weaved through the upper openings of the snow fence

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and through the holes in the posts; the wire shall then be secured at both ends of the snow fence.

6. To connect fence sections, overlap two ends by at least 6 inches and weave a wood slat through the overlapped strands. Secure the joined area to a post.

*Please note that if an engineer has specified snow fence installation recommendation for specific applications; those would supersede the above recommendations assuming more strict requirements.