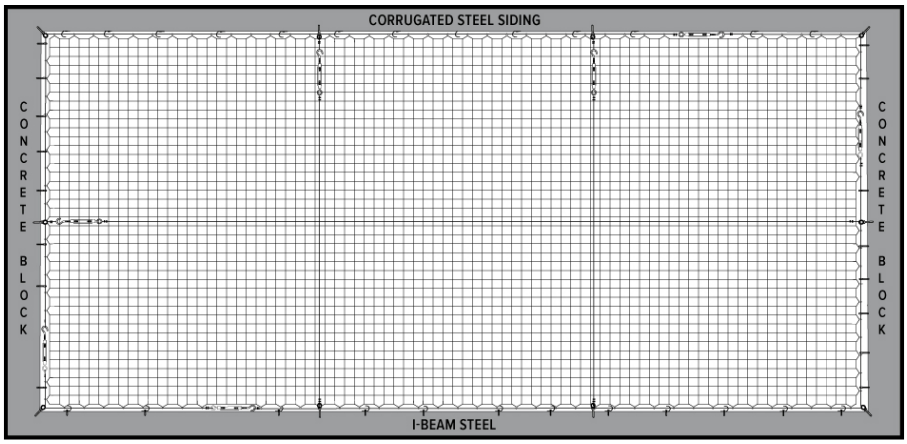
BIRD NET HARDWARE GUIDE

How to estimate bird net hardware

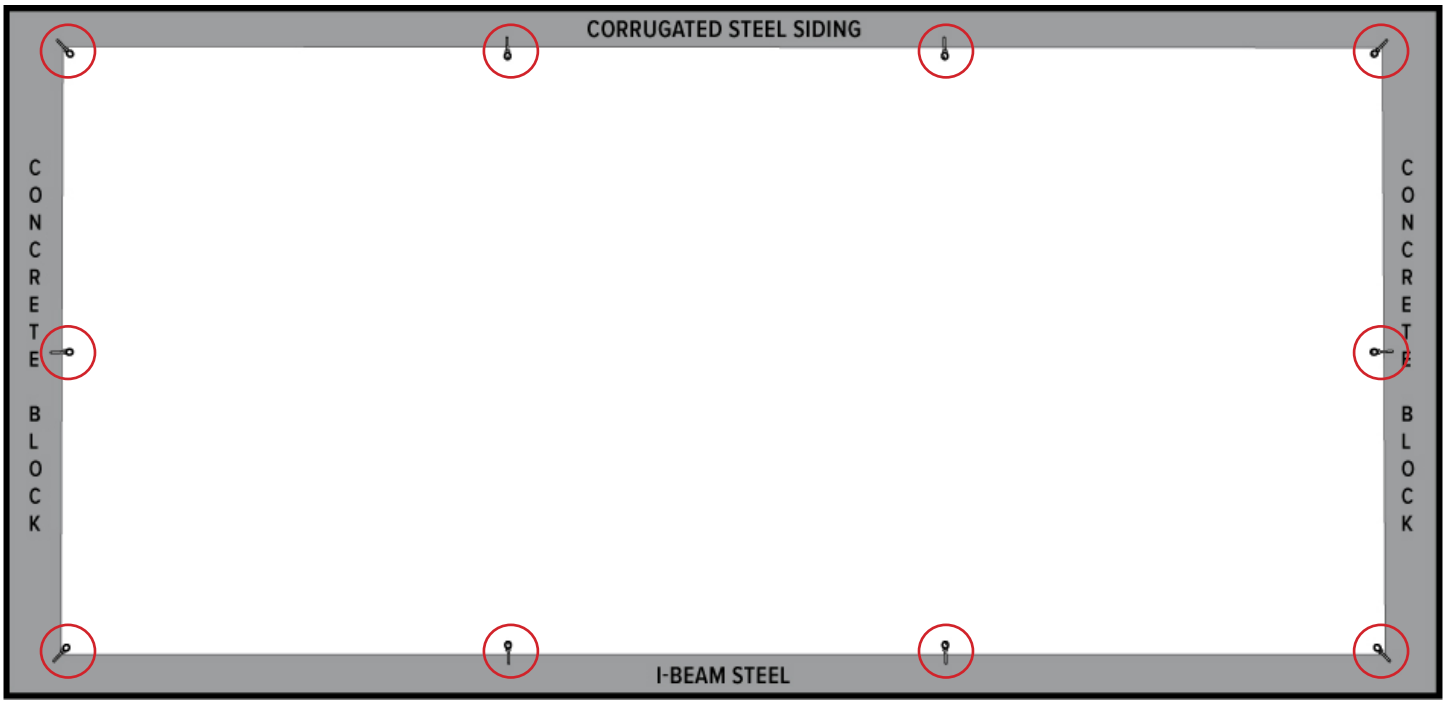
When it comes to estimating bird net hardware, the most important step is to perform a correct site evaluation. Gathering the right dimensions and understanding the structural materials you're attaching to is key. In this example, we will outline how to estimate the amount of net hardware needed for a bird net job.



We will be installing **50 ft. by 100 ft.** of 3/4" mesh.

1. CORNER ATTACHMENTS

We use eyebolts in every corner and wherever there is a support cable connection. In this example, we will use 10 eyebolts. There are different eyebolts depending on the structure you're attaching to.

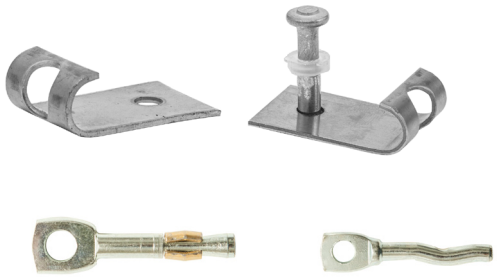


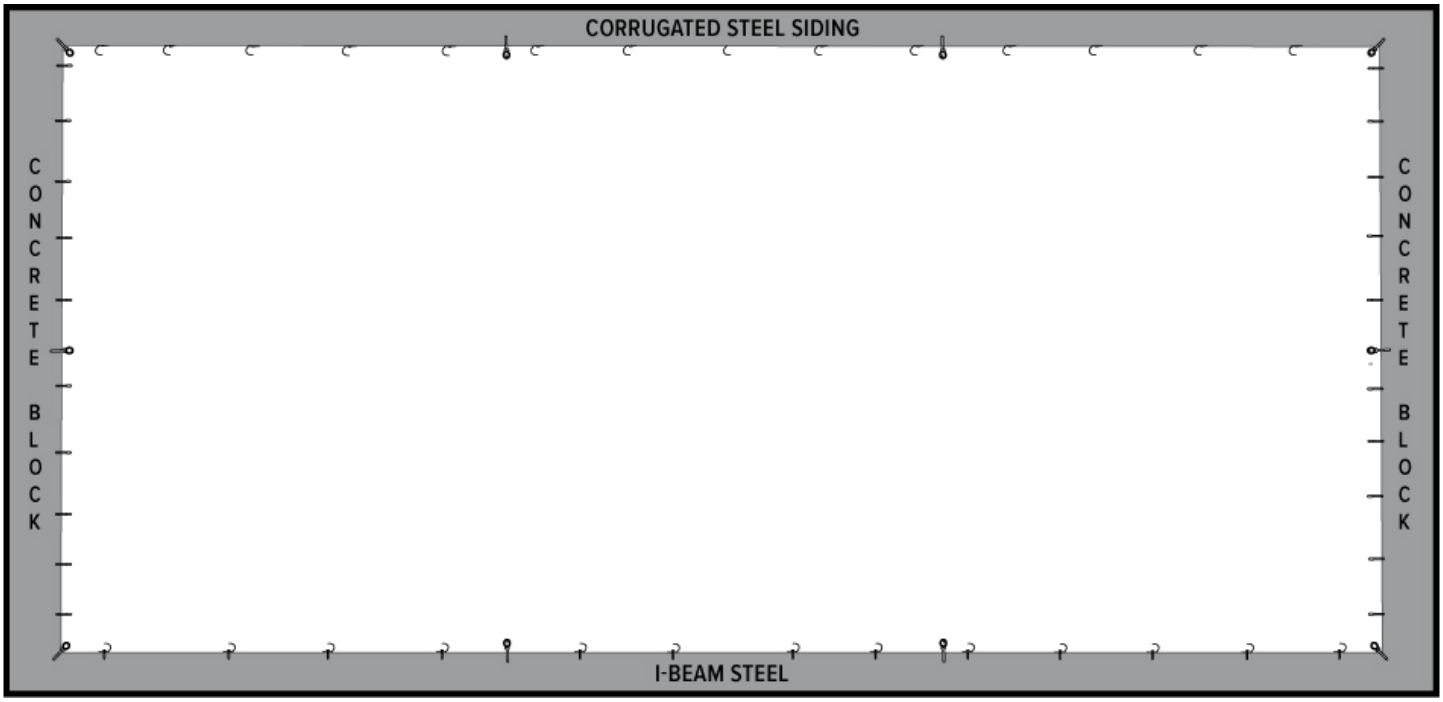
BIRD NET HARDWARE GUIDE

2. INTERMEDIATE ATTACHMENTS

The next step is to calculate intermediate attachments. As mentioned before, these will vary depending upon the surface you're attaching the net to, but the general guide is to install one intermediate attachment for every 1 to 1.5 feet.

- To calculate the amount of intermediate attachments needed, multiply the outer net perimeter (in our case 300) by 1. In our example, we will need 300 intermediate attachments.

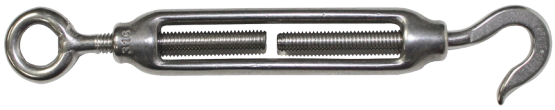




3. FASTENERS

The next step is to calculate fasteners which includes turnbuckles and ferrules.

- You will need 1 turnbuckle for every length of cable. In our example, this equals 7 turnbuckles. (See illustration on next page).
- You will need 4 ferrules for every length of cable. Therefore, in our example, we have 7 cable runs times 4 ferrules which equals 28 ferrules.



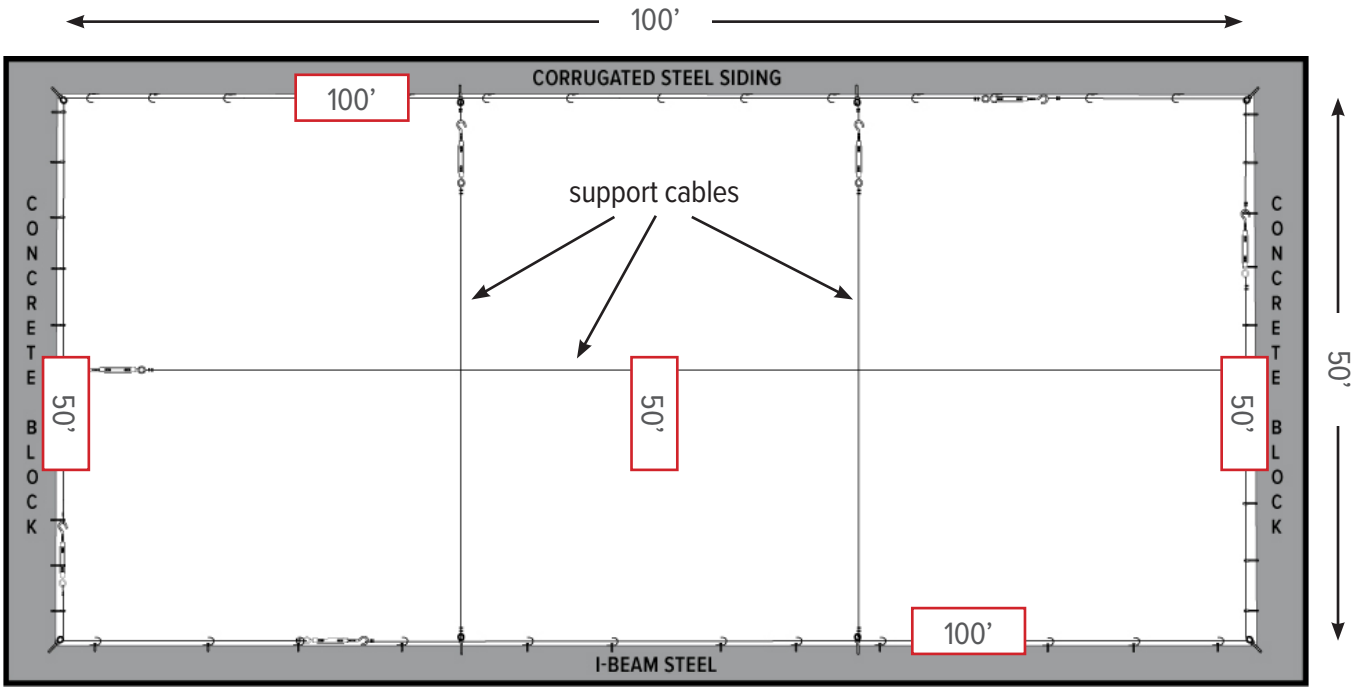
Quick Tip: When you're up on a lift, small pieces tend to drop easily, so make sure you take plenty of extra pieces.

BIRD NET HARDWARE GUIDE

4. CABLE

To estimate the amount of cable or straining wire needed, calculate the perimeter of the job. For net sizes over 25' by 25', we recommend the installation of support cables to keep the weight of the net from sagging. For our 50 by 100 ft. net, we will run 1 stretch of support cable.

1. First, calculate the perimeter of the net by adding the lengths of all four sides;
   - **a.** (100 + 50 + 100 + 50) = 300 feet
2. Next, calculate the additional lengths of cable needed to prevent the net from sagging:
   - **a.** divide the longest side of the net in thirds. This will equal 100 ft. of additional cable.
   - **b.** divide the shortest side of the net in half. This will equal 100 ft. of additional cable.
3. For our 50 by 100 net, we will need a total of 500 feet of cable or straining wire. Our perimeter is 300 feet plus the extra 100-foot length and two 50 foot lengths of support cable. Keep in mind that you will need additional cable to loop through eyebolts and ferrules. For this job, if you ordered one 500-foot role of cable, it would not be enough. As a general guideline, we suggest ordering an additional 10% of all materials for waste.



BIRD NET HARDWARE GUIDE

4. HOG RINGS

The last step is to calculate hog rings. The amount of hog rings installed will depend upon the net mesh size.

- Two-inch mesh requires one hog ring for every square;
- Three-quarter inch mesh can use one hog ring every other square.

In our example, we are installing three-quarter inch mesh net. Therefore, to simplify our calculation, we will estimate one hog ring per inch.

- To calculate the amount of hog rings needed, multiply the outer net perimeter (in our case 300) by 12 inches. We will need 3600 hog rings.

Depending upon the job, you may also need to use hog rings to hold the net to support cables, attach zippers, obstructions, jams, reloads, etc. We always suggest having an extra box or two of hog rings on hand.

For this job, we did not use any additional hardware to secure the support cables as the cable itself will prevent the net from sagging. During your site evaluation, be sure to notate any obstructions or extenuating circumstances that may require you to secure the support cable to the net as this may impact your bird net hardware calculation. In addition, environmental conditions, like proximity to water, will also determine the hardware material you should choose. We always recommend stainless steel to be used for jobs near bodies of water.