

STAINLESS CABLE RAILING

Stainless cable and fasteners for residential railing applications.

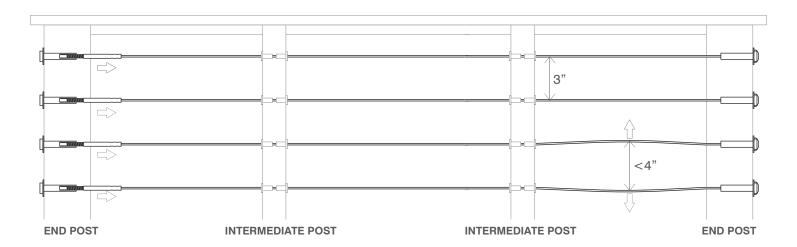




BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Wood Framing Recommendations

The railing design must be built strong enough to meet the guard rail loading requirements of the building codes. Codes will vary between local jurisdictions, always consult your local building department before construction.



End Posts

The End Posts (the posts in which the cable runs will start and stop) will bear the force of all the cables when tensioned tight. Each cable will pull a load of about 300 lbs; thus for example: a 12 cable run will require the End Posts to hold about 3,600 lbs. The longer the length of the cable run, the tighter the cables will need to be tensioned, which results in a greater force. It is highly recommended to use at least a 4 x 6 post for End Posts, however a typical 4 x 4 post is commonly used for shorter runs of cable. A strong and rigid top rail is important to support the End Posts to withstand the force pulled from the Cables.

Intermediate Posts

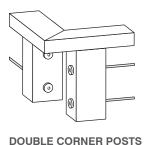
These posts will not bear any force of the tensioned cables since the cables will simply pass through them. However, the Intermediate Posts must be sized and designed to meet the loading requirements for the top rail to be used as a guard.

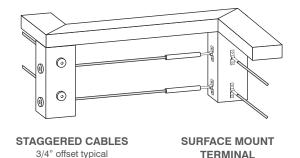
Post and Cable Spacing

Per the building codes, the cables must not be able to be pulled to allow a 4" gap between them. Because of this, a maximum of 4 feet on center is recommended for all posts, and cables should be spaced no more than 3" on center apart. Cables must be fully tensioned as well. More tension is required to resist the cables being able to be separated the further the Intermediate Posts are spaced.

Corner Posts

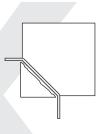
The loads applied to the Corner Posts resulting from the tensioned cables should be thought of in the same manner as End Posts, with further attention to intersecting cables. Recommended configurations are: Double Corner Posts, Stagger Cables and Surface Mount Terminals.



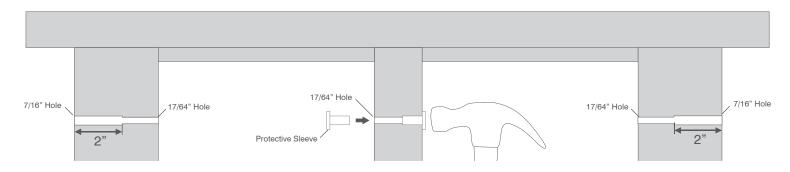


holes into wood posts to 'wrap' the cable around a corner. In time, the tensioned cables will eventually break out of 'wrapped' posts.

DO NOT drill angle



INSTALLATION GUIDELINES



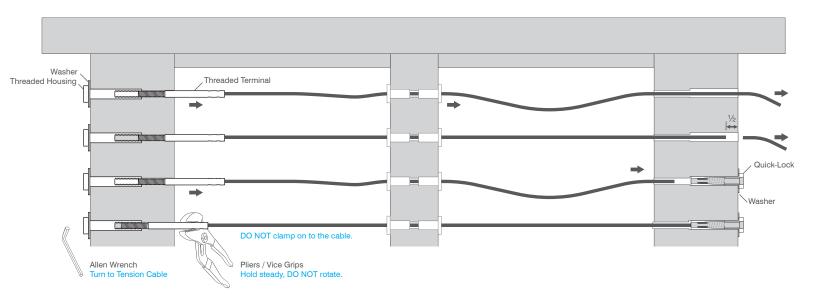
ONE

Measure carefully and drill clearance holes for each cable run, through each post. 17/64" is typical, however hole size varies on wood type and application.

For each End Post where the Quick-Lock or the Threaded Housing is to be used, widen the hole to 7/16" at a depth of 2".

TWO

Insert Protective Sleeves in each side of the holes through the Intermediate Posts. This should be a snug fit, a light hammer tap may be necessary.



THREE

Insert each Threaded Terminal into the Threaded Housing. Only turn the Threaded Housing until the threads start to engage.

Lace the cable through the posts and Protective Sleeves; then along the side of the Quick-Lock post - but NOT through the Quick-Lock just yet.

FOUR

Pull the cable tight as possible by hand. Mark and cut the cable a 1/2" from the edge of the post.

FIVE

Make sure the new cut cable is wrapped tight and there are no loose strands. Place the Quick-Lock into the post then insert the cable into the Quick-Lock which will automatically grip and secure the cable. A slight twisting action may help ease the cable in. Remove as much slack as possible.

NOTE: Fluid Film is recommended to be sprayed inside the Quick-Lock to assist in lubrication and corrosion resistance.

SIX

Holding the Threaded Terminal steady with pliers, tighten the Threaded Housing with an Allen wrench to tension each cable as required. Refer to this tension sequence.

NOTE: Wrapping the pliers with tape is recommended to prevent damaging the finsih of the Threaded Terminal.

SEVEN

Push the Vinyl Caps on to each fastener, if desired.

Dealer:	Date:		□ Quote Only □ Dealer PO	
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CABLE ASSEMBLIES ORDER FORM		FAX TO	FAX TO: (425) 258-6734	

Details shown below are graphical representations only, drawn to approximate scale.

