

Black Hog Wire Fence Panels

Installation & Handling Guide

BarrierBoss Black Hog Wire Panels are 6-gauge steel galvanized AFTER welding and dip-coated black — so the welds don't rust the way competitors' pre-galvanized panels do. That's why we back the wire and finish for 40 years, nearly triple the leading hog wire brands. Built for farms, gardens, and modern yards; framed in Western Red Cedar or Pressure Treated lumber, or unframed, in fully customizable sizes. Low-maintenance, DIY-friendly, rugged protection with a sleek, contempo

This product

Sizes	3' x 6' · 3' x 8' · 4' x 6' · 4' x 8' · 5' x 6' · 5' x 8' · 6' x 8' · 7' x 8' · 8' x 8'
Options	4" x 4" · 2" x 2" · 1" x 1" · 2" x 6"
Configurations	108
Example SKU	HW-3x6-4x4-UF

Receiving and handling

- Your panels were manufactured to precise standards and stacked straight out of the machine into a clean, organized bundle, then loaded by forklift. That minimises scratches in production and transit.
- **Lift sheets straight up — never slide them across one another.** A panel edge acts like a key and will cut through paint or finish on the sheet below.
- Take only a few sheets at a time, one person on each side. Edges are sharp: wear work or garden gloves.
- Each stack ships with a protective top and bottom sheet. They are sacrificial — discard them once you have unloaded.

What you will need

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Post hole digger or auger• Tape measure and string line• Level (4 ft minimum)• Drill with metal bits | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wrenches or sockets• Concrete mix• Work gloves• Clamps (helpful, not essential) |
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Working out your posts

Post length	Panel height + 3 ft, rounded up to the stocked ladder — 6 ft, 9 ft or 12 ft.
How many	One post per section, plus one end post to close each run, plus one more for every gate.
Hole depth	About 3 ft for a 6 ft fence. Go deeper if your local frost line requires it — check your municipality.
Concrete	Fill while holding spacing and alignment. Brace the posts and let the concrete cure 24–48 hours before hanging anything.

Specific to this product

You can order this framed or unframed	Framed panels bolt through the frame into the post. Unframed panels are the bare welded sheet — you fix the wire directly to the post face, or drop it into a U-channel. Decide which you ordered before you set post spacing, because a framed panel is wider than the bare panel by the thickness of its frame on each side.
Pressure-treated frame	Kiln-dried before treatment, so it is stable and will not shrink away from its fixings the way green lumber does. Pre-drill before you screw near an end to avoid splitting.
Western Red Cedar frame	Cedar is softer than treated pine — pre-drill every fixing and do not overdrive. Use stainless or hot-dip galvanized fasteners only; plain steel reacts with cedar tannins and will bleed black streaks down the frame.
Wire opening: 4" x 4" · 2" x 2" · 1" x 1" · 2" x 6"	The opening you chose decides what the fence contains. Smaller openings hold smaller animals and children but catch more wind — on an exposed site a tighter mesh puts noticeably more load into your posts, so do not skimp on post depth.
Going tall (7' x 8' · 8' x 8')	A taller panel is a bigger sail. Increase post depth beyond the 3 ft baseline, and consider a wider hole and more concrete on any exposed or windy run. Post length is still panel height plus 3 ft — a 8 ft panel needs a 12 ft post from the ladder.

Installing this product

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Set out the line
Run a string line the full length of the fence and mark each post centre off your panel width. Measure the run before you dig — it is far cheaper to move a mark than a set post.

2 Dig and set the posts

Dig to roughly 3 ft for a 6 ft fence, deeper if your frost line demands it. Set each post plumb and aligned to the string, then concrete. Brace and let it cure 24–48 hours.

3 Position the panel

Offer the panel up between the posts at your chosen ground clearance. A consistent gap along the run matters more than any particular number — pick one and hold it.

4 Fasten

Fix through the frame into the post, or clamp the wire to the post face for unframed panels. Work from one end so any accumulated error is pushed to the last bay rather than the middle.

5 Check as you go

Level and square every second or third panel rather than at the end. Correcting one bay is easy; correcting twenty is not.

Before you call it done

- Every bolt fully tightened.
- Panels snug in their channels with no rattle.
- Frame square, plumb and level.
- Consistent reveal between panel and post along the whole run.

Cutting, drilling and sealing

Every cut and every drilled hole exposes bare steel. How you make that cut, and what you do to it afterwards, is what decides whether the edge lasts as long as the panel.

DO

- **Cut cold.** Tin snips, a nibbler, or a circular saw fitted with a fine-tooth carbide metal-cutting blade. These shear the steel without heating it.
- **Cut with the finished face down** when using a saw, so the burr forms on the back and the visible face stays clean.
- **Support the sheet close to the cut** so it cannot flex and distort the profile.
- **Drill, do not punch.** Use a sharp metal bit at moderate speed and deburr the hole afterwards.

NEVER

- **Never an abrasive wheel, chop saw or angle grinder with a cutting disc.** The heat burns the zinc and paint back from the edge — rust will start at that cut and travel.
- **Never cut over other panels.** Hot filings land on the finish and embed, and every one becomes a rust freckle.
- **Never leave swarf on a panel.** Sweep filings off immediately, before they sit in dew overnight.

SEALING THE CUT EDGE

Galvanized / dip-coated steel and wire	Touch the cut edge with a zinc-rich cold-galvanizing compound. The galvanizing protects a small exposed edge sacrificially, but a cut end or a snipped wire deserves the touch-up.
HDP-painted panels and sheet	Deburr, then apply matched touch-up paint to the cut edge. Two thin coats beat one thick one.
Corten weathering steel	Leave it. Corten is designed to rust to a stable protective patina — a cut edge simply joins in. Do not seal or paint it.
316 stainless	Deburr and clean. Avoid contaminating it with carbon-steel filings from another cut — that is what causes surface rust spotting on stainless.

Cut edges that are burnt or left bare are the most common cause of early edge rust, and damage from improper cutting is not a finish defect.

Maintenance and upkeep

These systems are built to be left alone. The upkeep below is what keeps the finish warranty intact — it is not a chore list.

Twice a year	Rinse with a hose. Where road salt, coastal spray or livestock is involved, rinse more often — salt left sitting is what shortens a coated finish.
Cleaning	Mild soap and water with a soft brush or cloth. Rinse it off. Never a pressure washer at close range, never an abrasive pad, never a solvent or bleach-based cleaner — all of them cut the finish.
Scratches	Touch up promptly with matched paint or, on galvanized, a zinc-rich compound. A scratch left through a winter becomes an edge rust line.
Fixings	Check bolts and fasteners after the first season and every couple of years after. Ground movement and thermal cycling loosen hardware; a loose panel wears at its contact points.
Vegetation	Keep soil, mulch and dense planting off the panel base. Constant damp against steel is the one condition that beats any coating.
Western Red Cedar frame	Cedar is the one part that genuinely needs attention. Re-apply an oil-based penetrating stain every 2–3 years, or let it silver naturally — both are fine, but an unfinished cedar frame will weather faster than the steel it holds.
Pressure-treated frame	Kiln-dried before treatment, so it is stable. Stain or seal if you want the colour held; leave it if you do not mind it greying.

Warranty

BarrierBoss warranties are set **by component**, not by product:

COMPONENT	TERM
Steel, wire and factory finish	40-Year Warranty
Pressure-treated lumber	Lifetime Limited (fungal decay and termite)
Western Red Cedar frame	10-Year Limited
Factory assembly	5-Year Limited Workmanship
Corten weathering steel	No coating warranty — the patina is intentional and protective
316 stainless (CoastalSafe)	30-Year Corrosion

Installation is the installer's responsibility. Concrete, hole diameter and depth, frost-line allowance, and setting panels square, plumb and level are down to the installer. Damage from improper installation or from cutting with an abrasive wheel is not covered.

BarrierBoss — made, moved and unloaded by us. Delivered and unloaded on your property.
Questions about your install? Contact us before you cut, drill or concrete — we would rather answer first.