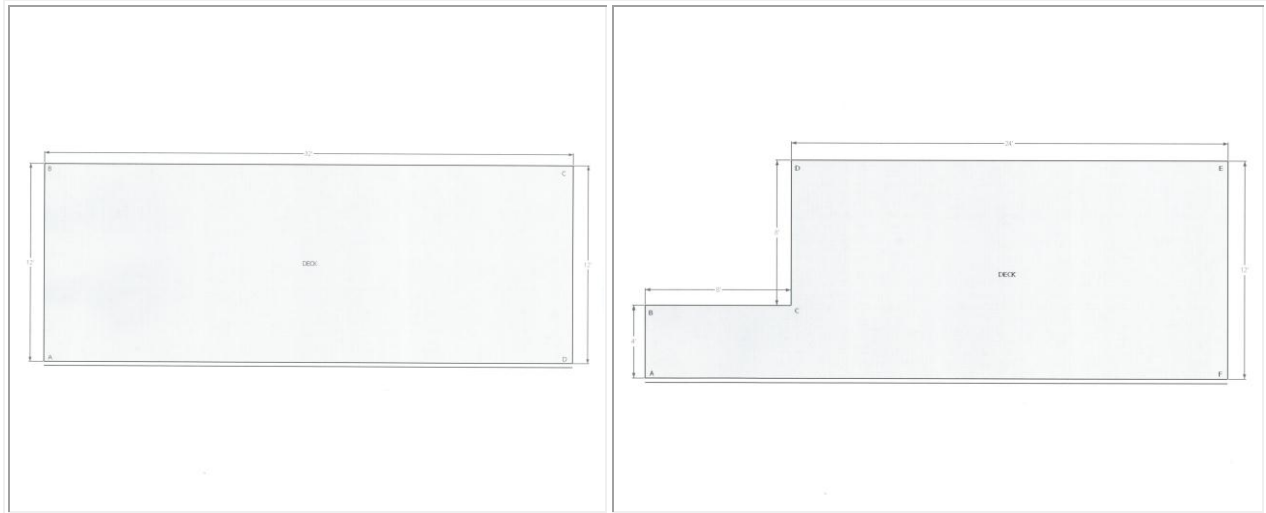


Several small drawings of sample deck railing layouts.

The two decks below use the same overall amount of cable, but differ in cable cost, cable installation labor, additional post costs, etc. This will be the case whether using wood, aluminum, mild steel or stainless. We recommend using two posts at the corners. This allows the cable to flow around the corner without stopping in most cases (depending on overall length and number of turns). The two lines on deck denote a house wall.



In a typical 36" high residential high railing you will use 10-11 cables (3" spacing). Adding the bottom rail usually reduces the amount of cables to 9. Both of the above decks are within the range of using only one cable for the entire run (56 ft.), but the deck on the right has four, 90 degree corners. This would cause a cable tensioning problem with the compounding friction of all the turns. We would plan on stopping and starting the cables at point "D" on the second drawing which would add an additional cable run. With ten cables, 20 fittings would be added, increasing both the overall cost and the cost per linear foot for the package.

There are several ways to handle these decks:

1. Threaded studs could be used on each end of the left deck allowing tensioning adjustment at both ends. This setup would require being able to get to the back side of the posts to tighten the nuts and cut off the excess stud. (2-3" of space between post and house wall.)
2. On the right deck, the same fittings could be used which would double the fittings used since the cable run is now also starting and stopping at corner "D".

Some rough pricing based on the additional stop and start at point "D" would be as follows just for reference which includes: cable, fittings, all hardware + extras, special stainless sleeves if using wooden posts and eight (8) cables:

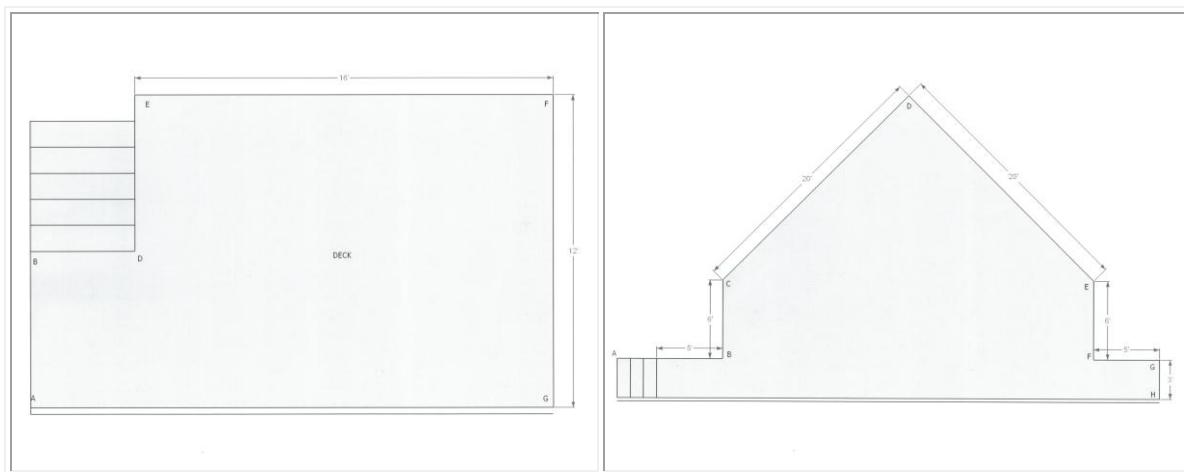
Cable for the first deck would cost approximately \$465.00. With 56 feet, the cost per foot is \$8.30 (this should be a lot less expensive than glass and it doesn't break.....). Cable for the

above right deck would cost approximately \$665.00 or \$11.88 per foot for the same overall length (be careful with linear ft. pricing).

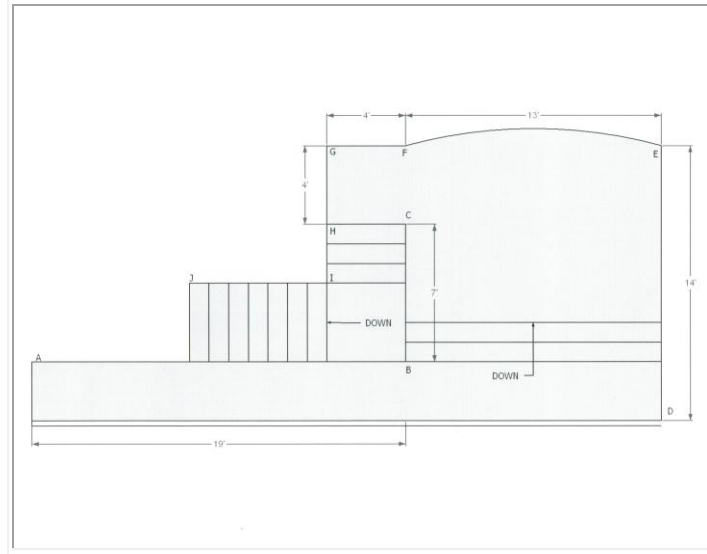
If using aluminum posts, you would add approximately \$35.00 for the special grommets we use in the posts to allow the cable to move freely and protect the cable and posts from rubbing each other.

With each stop and start point you can easily see the affect it has on cost per linear ft. of the overall cable run. Since you can use the same fittings for a 4 ft. run as on a 56 ft. run, it should be obvious that the longer you can run a single cable the less your cost per ft. would be as the budget figures above show. We will be adding a price listing for various assemblies with a graph to show how the price varies with length of cable run. We are happy to assist you with your layout. If you are a contractor and will be doing additional cable installations, we will help you learn the basics so you can easily bid the more normal applications. You should consider buying a few basic tools also so you can easily perform the work and be at ease with cable. We find it to be great, it doesn't break on installation like glass can do and ruin your day plus it looks very nice when done. There are no bird strikes, no glass to clean or replace after some errant rock from a lawnmower hits it or some child gets rambunctious with their toy hammer.

More Complicated Railing Layouts



The deck on the left adds a stairway. Actually this is pretty simple. You can go from "D" to "G" on one run and from "A" to "C" at the bottom of the stairs in another run. The one to the right is a different story. It came to us in a broken cadd drawing and after several discussions with the contractor we ended up with this format. We found that it is important to let us know how the railing connects if there are odd angles, stairs, landings or even separate smaller decks so we are able to connect the dots and understand what you are giving us to work with and help you plan your cable layout. We are working on two or three cable runs on this one.



It is one we have just made up for a customer north of Seattle, WA.

Note the curve and different level of the main deck. We decided with the contractors concurrence to have three runs of cable. The first was from "A" through "B" down two steps stopping at "C". The second went from "H" around the arc ending at "D". We installed a turnbuckle in the four ft. section at the head of the stairs to be able to aid in the adjusting around "G", the arc and the corner at "E" since we used a "Deck Toggle" at "H" where we couldn't use a fitting that went through the post as you would with a normal "Threaded Stud". This is because we had to use the "Deck Toggle" again to start down the stairway from point "H" (other side of same post) to give us the ability to angle the cable down the stairway. The contractor elected to have a turnbuckle in the last bay at the bottom of the stairway to eliminate an angle hole and protruding hardware on the bottom side of the last post at "J". Remember that you need at least one adjusting element (fitting) in each run. The type and number is the real issue.