

BIRD NET 2000

Purpose: For roofs and open areas such as warehouses, loading docks, airline hangers, and other exposed enclosures.

Bird Pressure: All (see Bird Type)

Bird Type: 2" Net: Pigeon, Seagulls and Larger Birds.
3/4" Net: All Types including Small Birds such as Sparrows, Starlings, etc.

Overview: Bird net 2000 is the most efficient and effective method to prevent birds from entering parking garages, airline hangers, warehouses, loading docks, attics, eaves, courtyards and other Exposed enclosures. Bird Net 2000 is manufactured from knotted polyethylene twine, is flame resistant, "super strong. When installed, Bird Net 2000 is virtually invisible.

Installation Overview: It is important to pick the correct hardware for your specific Bird Net job. For example, Bird Net attached to a wood frame would take different hardware than Bird Net that is attached to concrete or steel. The common thread to every netting job is properly attaching a tensioned cable to your opening on the building, and then attaching the netting with "hog rings".

Installation Instructions:

I. Corner and Intermediate Attachments

A. Corner Attachments are under the most pressure, and must be the strongest part of the system or the entire system will fail. Corner attachments are used where the cables begin/end and where cable turns corners. **Example:** If you are netting off a square building, corner attachments would be placed in the four corners of the building. Examples of Corner attachments include:

1. For Wood: Galvanized or Stainless Screw Eyes.
2. For Concrete: Expanding Net Bolts.
3. For Steel: Eye Bolts & Nut (This is the only item that needs to be drilled into the steel.)

B. Intermediate Attachments also hold the cable to the structure. The purpose of intermediate attachments is to hold the cable tight against the wall, i.e. prevent it from bowing and/or giving the birds room to enter/exit the area of coverage.

1. Installation of Intermediate Attachments should be every 2-3 feet.

Note: For sparrows, swallows and smaller birds, intermediates should be placed no more than 2 ft. apart, otherwise the birds may be able to get behind the gaps in the cable.

2. Examples of Intermediate Attachments include:
 - a. Anchor Rivets and Split Pins: Multi Purpose Cable Brackets. These can be used in wood or concrete frames. Advantage: Low Visibility as well as Strength.
 - b. Hilty Hooks which can be hammered directly into concrete. Advantages: strength, but larger head makes it more noticeable than anchor rivet and split pin option.
 - c. For Steel: Girder Clips. They are installed by hammering on to steel beam. Be sure not to hammer in all the way, or the cable won't be able to run through jaw of the bracket.

II. Straining Wire/Cable & Ferrules

Once you have installed the corner and intermediate attachments, it is time to run your straining wire. Straining wire (or Cable) is available in either galvanized or stainless steel. Stainless cable (and hardware) is primarily used in areas that are near the ocean. Most installations will take galvanized wire and hardware.

Ferrules are used at the first corner attachment and then later at the turnbuckle.

- A. Run two copper ferrules through the end of the cable.
- B. Loop the cable through the first corner attachment and back through the ferrules.
- C. Secure/ crimp the ferrules to lock cable into place with a ratchet crimper. This will create a strong loop.
- D. Run cable through all intermediate attachments and finally through the turnbuckle at the end of the cable run.
- E. Repeat Step #C (i.e. loop and crimp cable through turnbuckle.) See Section III for correct method on installing turnbuckles.

III. Turnbuckles

Turnbuckles are available in galvanized or stainless steel (medium or large). Turnbuckles must be well anchored since they are exerting a great deal of tension on the cable/ straining wire.

- A. Medium turnbuckles are designed for cables up to 75 feet.
- B. Large turnbuckles are designed for cables 75 feet and above.
- C. Installation:
 1. Make sure to open the turnbuckle all the way.
 2. Pull the cables as tight as possible through the turnbuckle before the loop is finally crimped. Take up as much tension as possible before crimping!!!
 3. Tighten turnbuckle using a screwdriver, etc.
 4. Be careful not to pull out your fasteners/ eyehooks when tightening the cable via the turnbuckle.

IV. Hog Rings

Netting is attached to the straining wire/ cable with hog rings (using a Hog Ring Tool). Similar to a stapler, the Hog Ring Tool holds a cartridge of approx. 50 hog rings.

- A. Hog Ring one loop per square for 2" net. 3/4" net may suffice with every square, depending on the installation and pest bird problem.

V. Miscellaneous

This is a general installation overview. More complicated installations may require additional hardware and / or other products. When you need advice or help, remember to call the Bird-B-Gone Toll Free Hot Line for Advice / Assistance.

Bird Net 2000 Material Specs

The Material: Polyethylene is chemically inert, rot-proof and highly resistant to a wide range of chemicals and environmental conditions. Insoluble in most common organic solvents at room temperature. Outstanding electrical insulator, especially to high frequency currents.

The Twine: The 12/6 netting comprises 6 monofilaments, each 12/1000” thick with U.V. stabilizers added. These are twisted together to produce a strong twine with a breaking strain in excess of 20 Kg, burst strength of 450KPa. Life expectancy in normal circumstances is more than ten years, provided installation is correct and there is no physical damage. Bird Net 2000’s U.V.-treatment and color are embedded in the composition, making the net more resistant to the effects of the sun.

Temperature

Extremes: Although not flame proof, the twine will withstand temperatures up to 270° F before melting. It is non-conductive and is stable in sub zero temperatures. Twine will retain its flexibility at very low temperatures and does not become rigid under freezing conditions.

Flammability: Burns with difficulty and may be heated for short periods up to 600° F. Burns slowly in air; fine filaments tend to melt and drop away before propagating a flame.

The Netting: Single knot sheet netting in diamond mesh and full machine widths is formed on special net making machines and steam stretched afterwards to set the knots with an even finish to the rows. A selection of different mesh sizes is available.

Colors: Black or Stone