

MONK'S GATE MODELS

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FENCE JIG 7mm ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USE WITH SLATER'S GWR LINESIDE FENCING (SLATER'S REF 7A05)

Warning: This kit is intended for those with a modicum of modelling experience and is not suitable for children due to small parts, the use of hazardous adhesives and sharp blades.

Tools needed:

Monk's Gate Models jig (ideally two)
Craft knife
Small flat file
Tweezers
Pliers
Sharp sewing scissors
Hammer
Masking tape

Materials needed:

Cotton reel
Panel pins
Butanone solvent (or similar)
Gorilla superglue gel (or similar)
Dark grey aerosol primer
Humbrol Matt 29 Earth (or similar)
Phoenix Precision Paints Concrete P958
(or similar)

It is recommended to familiarise yourself with these instructions before starting.

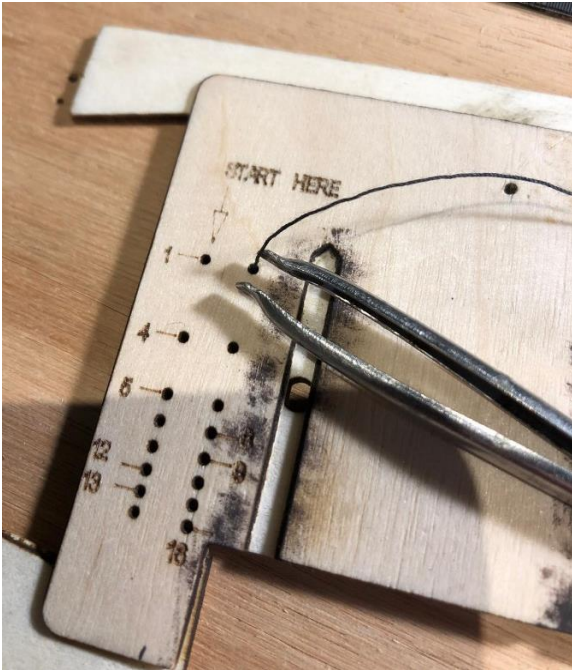
Step 1
Separate posts from sprue. Note the 'face' side of the posts (ie opposite face to the grooved guide side to which wire/cotton will be fixed) has an unsightly round indentation at the top from the plastic injection process so this is best filed flat so the circular indent is lost. This also roughens up the face of the post and gives it more of a texture when painted.



Step 2
Spray the posts using ideally a dark grey aerosol primer.

Step 3

Thread the cotton through the guide holes at each end of the jig. Make sure you use the corresponding holes at each end! The holes are numbered to assist in following the correct threading order. You may choose to make a 7-wire fence though many will prefer just to thread 5 'wires'. As to choice of cotton colour, dark grey works well though some may prefer light grey to give the impression of newer galvanized wire. On the other hand, if your fence is going to be old you may prefer dark brown for aged rust.



Once threaded each end use some masking tape on the face of the jig to hold the cotton firmly in place. Then insert the posts into the jig. If you are doing a length of fencing, it is best to use two jigs. Once the run of posts is in place pull the cotton wires tight. The masking tape should hold the first end but once the cotton is tight then add masking tape to the second end and the cotton wires then hold the posts in place.



If making a fence using more than one jig it is a good idea to nail the jigs onto a suitable length of MDF or ply, so that the jigs are firmly held. As long as you don't hammer the pins in too deep, they will come out easily with pliers once the fence run is completed.

Step 4

Once the loose fence posts are in the jig (flat/front post face down and the face with the grooves facing up) and held loosely in place by the taut cotton thread, generously dab with a small brush some butanone on the cotton as it sits in the grooves and then immediately push the cotton thread hard down into the groove. The handle of a needle file works well. The butanone will soften the plastic and after pressure of a few seconds the cotton should melt into the post and hold firm. Do all the posts in the same way. It sounds daunting but is actually quite theraputic!

Step 5

Once you have stuck all the posts in this way (and whatever you do, don't remove the whole edifice from the jig yet) then go along each butanone fix and add a generous blob of Gorilla superglue gel. A short length of scrap brass wire is useful to add the blobs. The only downside is that if the blobs are too large it can be a little unsightly but frankly it makes the fence so strong and hopefully you won't have the cotton coming adrift. Most layouts are viewed from one side only so put the back side of the posts with blobs out of sight!



Step 6

Once fully dry, I suggest you dry brush the post sides to cover the unsightly glue. Then carefully remove from the jig - and there is your fence!

Step 7

Next comes the fun bit of planting the fence on the layout. I advise that at each end post of your run of fencing you superglue a strip of L-shaped brass section that is approximately the same depth/width as the posts. If you make the brass strip an inch longer than the posts, then you can bury it in the scenery and cement in place. Once dry you can then pull the fence taut and cement in the other end, so that the cotton is under tension.

You may also wish to make up diagonal straining posts for extra strength.

Cellotex landscapes can have posts simple pushed in, but MDF or similar will need snug holes drilled to take the posts.

I hope you find this jig invaluable in producing realistic fencing. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any queries, or indeed send me photos of your completed fence!



As some of the photos are difficult to reproduce in print, these instructions are available as a PDF upon request.

If you require further assistance in any way, please do not hesitate to contact me at:
monksgate1907@gmail.com

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