

## Pigeon Birdwire on Masonry

- Drill 6.5mm hole, 25mm deep,
- 1<sup>st</sup> row holes 20mm in from edge
- 2<sup>nd</sup> row holes 45mm back medium or 55mm back light pressure
- Subsequent rows then 65mm medium and 75mm light pressure
- Holes max 1.5m apart along rows, can be less when going round curves
- Stagger holes from front to back – helps prevent pigeons landing on neighbouring springs and dropping down between wires



• Clean dust away

- Tap in anchor rivet. The dome shaped rivets help reduce water ingress; Avisil in the hole can help further reduce this if required.
- Knock posts into holes. Use 120mm (or 130mm double headed for extra protection) posts for front row, 150mm for rows behind.



- Cut Birdwire to about 100mm longer than gap; thread a Crimp on; pass wire through hole in Post or Split Pin and back through Crimp. Fasten Crimp close to post with Cut & Crimp Tool, then trim excess wire.
- Hook Spring into eye of next post, making sure it is twisted fully on; fit on a Crimp; pull wire until Spring just tensions; slide Crimp up to Spring and fasten. When runs are less than 1.5m springs not required on every run.
- Bend leading edge posts out so that wire is directly above ledge edge, and gap between first and second parallel rows is 65-75mm

- Discreet system
- Favoured by architects
- Not suitable for heavy pressure sites



Features

Specification

- Posts, Split Pins and Brackets stainless steel
- Pigeon Birdwire 0.45mm stainless steel 1 x 7 wire rope coated with UV protected nylon to 0.7mm

Drill Holes

Posts

# Birdwire Standard Installation

Gulls

## Gull Wire

- Installation is similar to that for pigeons, but use larger, heavier-duty components
- **Black Headed Gulls** – 180mm x 4mm posts, ideally 2m apart, 0.96 mm diameter wire max 90mm apart, 1mm ferrules
- **Herring and Lesser Black Backed Gulls** – Gull Post Plugs with 200mm x 5mm Gull Posts ideally 3m apart; 0.96mm wire max 125mm apart, 1mm ferrules

Springs and Wire

Split pins



- For walls at ends of run use horizontal hole, anchor rivet and split pin



### Gutter Clamps

21mm jaw for gutters and vertical flanges (such as this Brise Soleil). A polypropylene spacer can be used to spread the pressure of the bolt on plastic gutter



### Beam Clamps

21mm jaw for horizontal flanges



### Rail Clamp Posts

Can be screwed in place directly or used with Rail Clamps to proof pipes and rails.



### Threaded Posts

For tops of signs etc. install through 4mm hole



### Drilled Rods

Installed horizontally above ledges to avoid multiple holes on ledges. Drill 6mm hole 95mm above the ledge and tap the rod in. Fit anti-perch wires above and counter-tension wires at ends.



### Multi-Headed Posts

Installed using 6.5mm holes and Anchor Rivets, can be used for smaller ledges



### Pigeon Stick-on System

- Never drill through metal flashing – use stick on system instead
- Remove the oil coating (with Soudal Surface Cleaner or Surface Activator) from gluing area on new lead; remove patination from old copper/lead by abrasion; scratch all lead surfaces for better adhesion.
- Wipe underside of Stick-on-Base and metal surface with Surface Activator; dry for 5 minutes; then install straight away. Use Avifix adhesive, pressing and jiggling on firmly to about 1mm glue thickness, allowing rivets of glue to form through the holes.
- Let the glue cure prior to wiring up the system in the same way as for masonry. Curing time varies according to temperature but is at least 24 hrs. This system should not be installed in the wet or in temperatures below 5°C.

# Birdwire

# Fixings and Brackets



### Special Fabrications

Sometimes individually designed brackets are required e.g. to avoid holes in tops of parapets, posts can be welded onto shaped strips of stainless steel



### Roof Ridge Brackets

**Triangular** – install with Avifix and Blind Anchor Rivets (drill 6.5mm hole into the ridge tiles or mortar, push in the rivet, then knock in the plastic nail).

**Half Round** – can also be clamped.

Counter-tension the end brackets with wires secured to a split pin.

