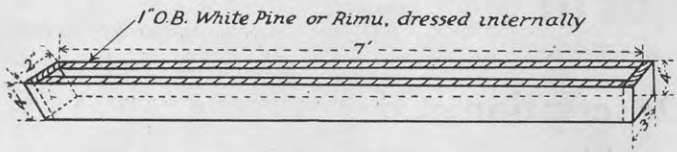
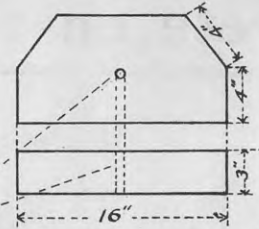


Details of Stay Mould.

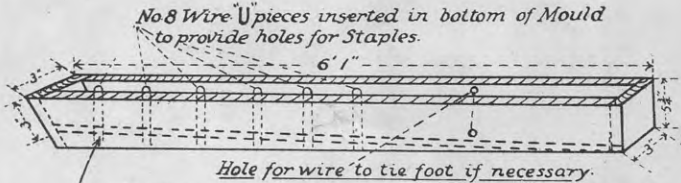


Details of Foot Moulds

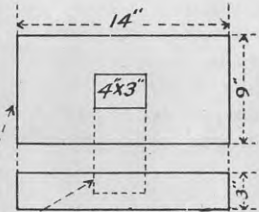


Hole for wire to tie to foot on Strainer.
Feet for Posts can be made considerably smaller than the dimensions given while still employing a similar pattern.

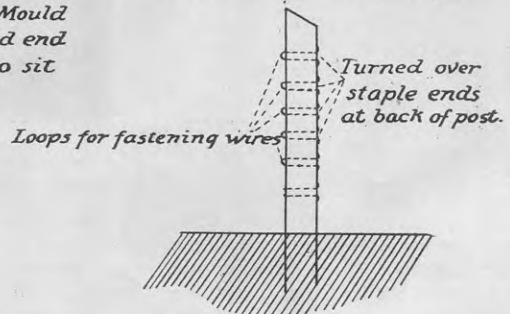
Details of Post Mould.



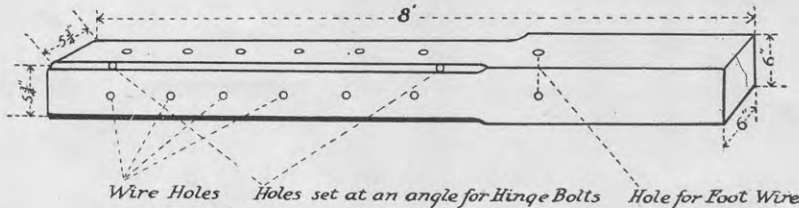
The inclined broken line represents bottom of Mould and thus gives taper to Posts. The side and end pieces are of even width to allow mould to sit level on runners.



Hole recessed in Block 1 inch
Concrete Block for Footing Stays.



Details of Strainer Mould.



All Dimensions given are internal.
The Bevelled Edge to the Strainer is not absolutely necessary but it adds to appearance and tends to reduce the tendency of cutting into wires that a sharp cornered strainer would have.

The construction of a suitable mould should present no great difficulty, but for the sake of efficiency it should be made as durable as possible. Only well-seasoned, dressed Oregon should be used, and the minimum thickness of the timber should be 1 in.

Good Baseboard Essential

A good solid baseboard is essential, and on this are constructed the neces-

sary cleats and blocks which support the mould sides. Care must be taken to prevent the side members from bulging when the concrete is being introduced, and to do this blocks should be fitted on extreme outsides of each of the outer members, while the inner boards are held in place by a transverse slotted board, which fits over them.

In placing the concrete, fill one mould at a time. First spread about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of concrete evenly over the bottom and place the reinforcing rods (which should be 2 in. shorter than the post) $\frac{3}{4}$ in. from the inside edges of the mould, pushing them into the concrete to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; for 4 in. x 4 in. posts, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. steel rods are used. Fill up until $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the top of the mould, and