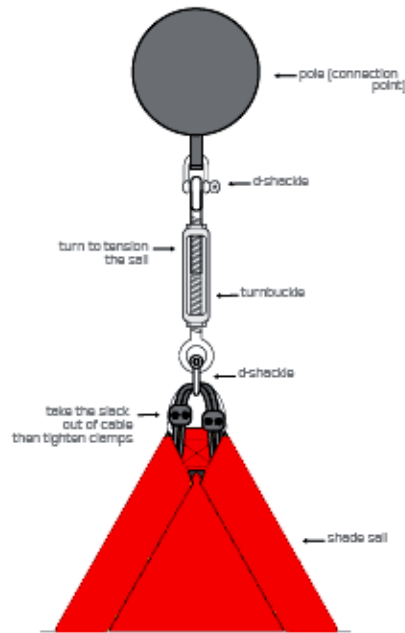


# STEP 9

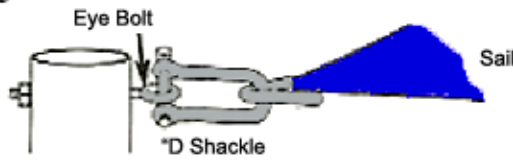
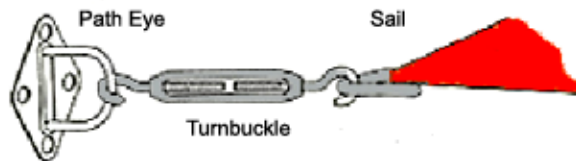
Ensure that all components are tight, from cable clamps to nuts and turnbuckles.  
 Congratulations! Your TensoShade Sail installation is Complete.

ENJOY YOUR SHADE



## SUGGESTED CONNECTIONS POINTS

Some Possible Combinations of fixing accessories:



## NOTE:

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU CONSULT A LOCAL CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL IN THE FIELD OF YOUR CHOICE AND VERIFY WITH LOCAL BUILDING OFFICIALS PRIOR TO START.

## SUGGESTED HARDWARE



Cable Clamp (2 per sail)



Wire Rope Cable (1 per sail)



Turnbuckle (1 per corner)



Shackle (as needed)



LET'S GET YOU COVERED !!!



TENSO SHADE, LLC.  
 1.877.378.2828 | INFO@TENSO SHADE.COM  
 WWW.TENSO SHADE.COM



YOUR DIY  
 TENSOSHADE SAIL INSTALLATION GUIDE

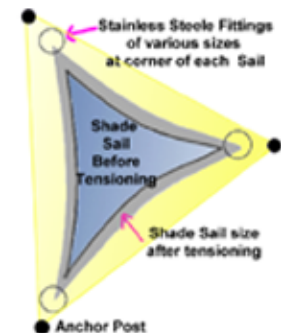
Thank you for purchasing a DIY or Custom Shade Sail from TensoShade, LLC. We hope this product will assist you in creating a functional and visually appealing outdoor area, and importantly protect you, your family, and your visiting friends from the harsher aspects of the sun.

## STEP 1

**Select Position** - Determine the shade sail configuration to be used. It is important to consider the shape and size of the sail(s), the total area to be shaded, the strength of existing structures intended to be anchor points and direction of the sun.  
**Note:** The sun is constantly moving across the sky from east to west. This means the shade moves with the position of the sun. Shade will only fall directly under the sail at midday during the summer months.

## STEP 2

**Fixing Point** - Determine positioning of your fixing points. Once you have identified the location for your shade sail(s) it is important to determine the most suitable fixing points for the corners. Some of these fixing points could already exist, a pergola/sundeck, large tree, fence post, fascia, large tree, rafter, fence, etc.  
**Safety Note:** Caution is imperative when considering fixing to existing structures, such as your house. In instances of poor weather and strong winds, the loads placed on fixings by the sail are enormous, and should not be underestimated. Make sure fixing points are structurally sound. If you are unsure, please obtain independent advice from a builder or an engineer. Remember shade sails work best with high and low points. Lower points should be suitable for water runoff.

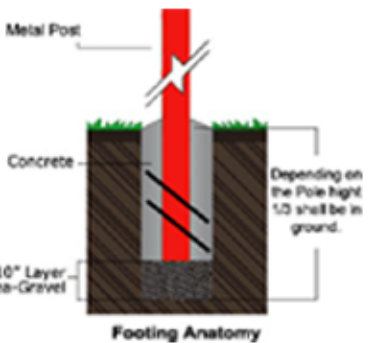


# STEP 3

Step 3: Post Supports - If additional posts are required, steel posts are highly recommended and are available from either your normal hardware outlet/home centre or your local steel supplier. Steel posts can be cut to predetermined lengths and galvanized or painted to a color matching your shade sail and the environment. The use of treated softwood and/or hardwood of durability are also recommended. Your local timber supplier can assist you in selection. Post lengths should be calculated taking into account the proposed height of your sail plus the depth of your footings. Once your sail is laid out, and in position, allow approximately 30cm (1'-0") DIAGONALLY from each corner for placement of your posts/fixings.

Remember, it does not hurt to leave more space between the post and the sail, as this can be accommodated by a larger turnbuckle or even rope if required, however if the space is too small then inadequate tension will be able to be maintained through the sail, it will sag, its quality will be compromised, and it certainly would not look as good as perhaps it could have.

Note: We recommend you use steel posts, and not timber posts, for your sail structure, with a minimum size of 10cm x 10cm (4") "square" or 10cm (4") diameter "round", and a 4mm (1/8") wall thickness. This should be increased where the column is longer than 3.6m (12'-0") out of the ground. Steel is stronger than timber, will not overly deflect as noticeably (bend from the ground up), and will not rot.



# STEP 4

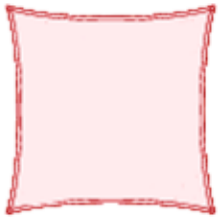
Step 4: Footings – Required footing sizes for columns vary, depending on the size of the structure and the height of the post out of the ground. An old conservative engineering principal is 1/3 in ground, 2/3 out".

As a general rule, holes diameters should be around 35cm (1'-2") however, increasing as column sizes increase. Depth, however, is the most important factor.

Note: Ensure your area is clear of underground services, such as sewage and water plumbing, or electrical cabling, prior to digging holes for your footings. Damages to services can be dangerous, and expensive to correct. Consider a services search prior to digging if you do not have plans of underground services available. You should also check with your local authorities as to relevant building regulations that may be a factor in your development of a shade sail structure.

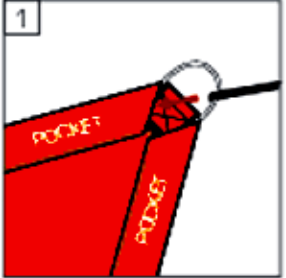
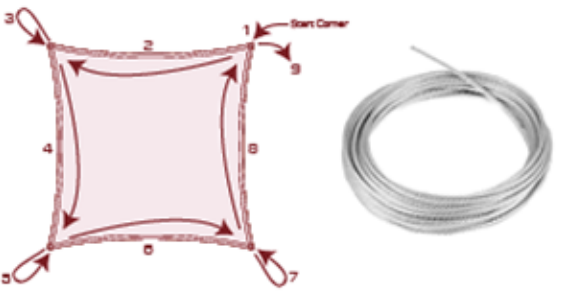
# STEP 5

Extend and lay out your shade sail and the wire rope on the

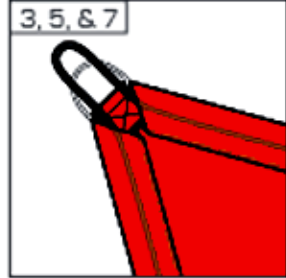


# STEP 6

Run the wire rope through the pocket along the perimeter of the shade sail.



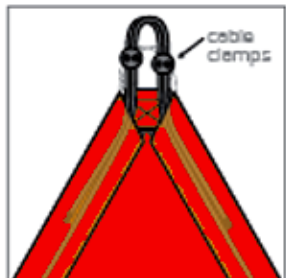
Insert cable at any desired pocket and string the cable all the way around. (do not thread cable through the D-Ring.)



Ensure the cable is accessible from all the openings.



The two ends of the wire rope should be more than 4' for a better tensioning.



Feed the ends of the wire rope into the pocket end.

# STEP 7

Open the turnbuckles all the way out and attach one shackle/turnbuckle combination " if needed," to each corner of the shade sail, "MAKE SURE TO ATTACH TO BOTH THE "D" RINGS AND AND THE LOOP OF CABLE.



# STEP 8

Connect Shade Sail - Attach the anchor hardware to the fixing points. Connect your sail with your relevant tensioners and secure tightly. Attach the opposite corners of the sail with adjustable links.

Tightening - Once the sail is up, pull of of the slack out of the wire rope and then tighten the cable clamps.

Use turnbuckle to tighten sail. Tension until the fabric is rigid with little or no creasing. The more tension applied to the sail will ensure that it has less movement and will maximize the longevity of the product.

