

# Face Mount to Through-the-Post Mount

## Straight Cable Runs and Cable Runs through One Corner

Deck 1 has dedicated end posts, but the posts next to the house are too close to access the back side of the posts. Run #1 is through the post, so it will take a Series 262 kit. However, for Runs #2 and #3, you will attach to the *face* of the posts next to the house and run *through* the post at the other end.

Deck 2 has shared corner posts, but the posts next to the house are placed such that the back side of the posts are accessible, so for Runs #2 and #3, you will attach to the *face* of the corner posts and run *through* the post next to the house.

Deck 3 illustrates how the 601 series can also be used to go around a single corner up to 90°.

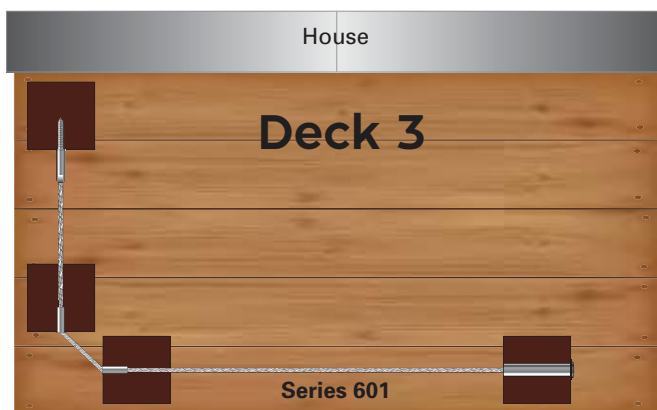
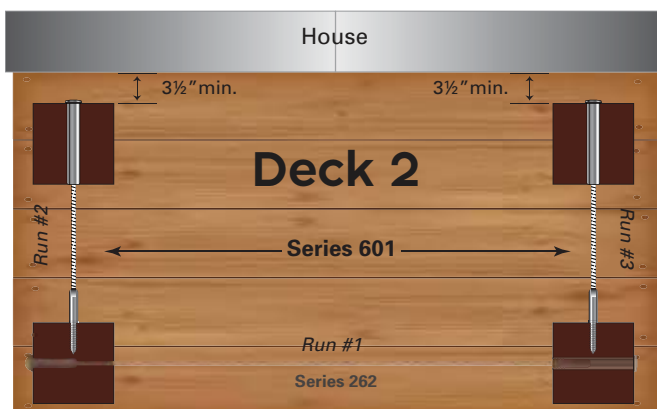
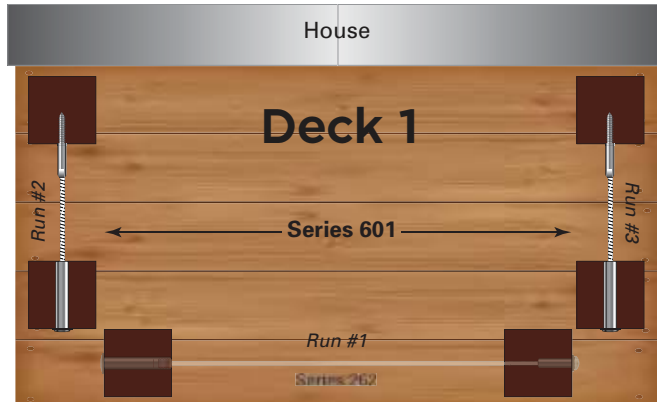
### Use the 601 Series

The tensioning device is a 3½" long Invisiware® Receiver, which installs through the wood post on one end. A Push-Lock® Lag is lagged into the other end.



Series 601 Kits

Cable Length	1/8" cable	3/16" cable
	PART NO.	PART NO.
5'	60105	60105-6
10'	60110	60110-6
15'	60115	60115-6
20'	60120	60120-6
25'	60125	60125-6
30'	60130	60130-6
40'	60140	60140-6
50'	60150	60150-6



For Post Protector Tubes, see Tools and Essentials section.

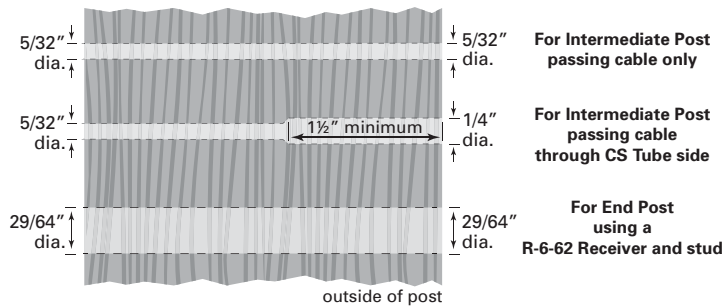
### Tools needed for 601 Series:

- 5/32 drill bit if 1/8" cable, 7/32 if 3/16" cable
- 29/64 drill bit for Receiver installation
- 3/16 hex wrench for tensioning Receiver
- 7/16 wrench for tightening Push-Lock® Lag
- Cable cutting tool
- If using Post Protector Tubes, 1/4 drill bit

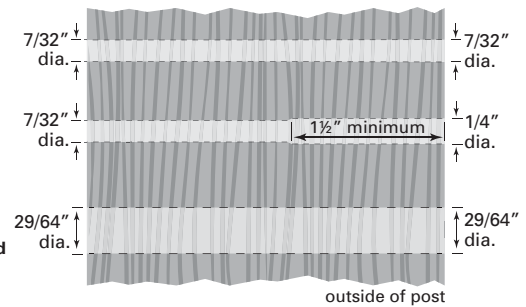
# Kit 601 Series Installation Instructions for 4x4 Wood Posts

## A. Drill Posts

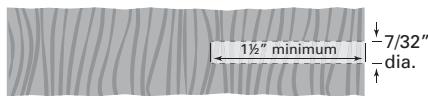
Hole size for 1/8" dia. cable installation



Hole size for 3/16" dia. cable installation

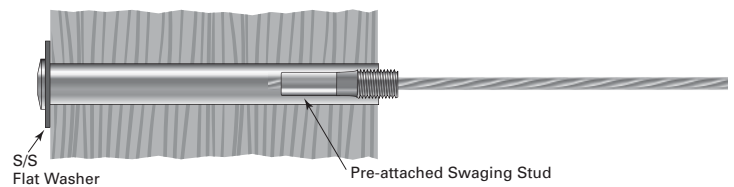


Hole size for end post using Push-Lock® Lag



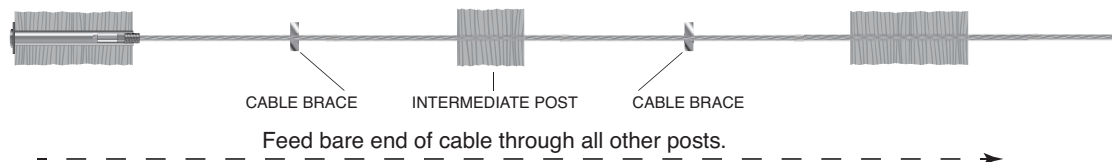
## B. Install Tensioning Terminal

1. Slip the 7/16SAE S/S flat washer over the body of the Receiver and insert the Receiver into the post.
2. Start the swaging stud attached to the cable into the Receiver and turn 8 complete turns. This should thread the stud fully into the Receiver.



## C. Feed Cable through Intermediate Posts

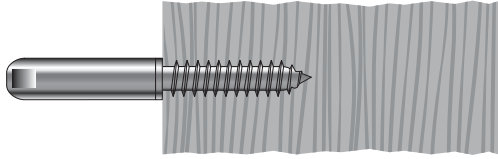
1. Feed the bare end of the cable through all your intermediate posts and through the end post where you will be installing the Push-Lock® fitting.



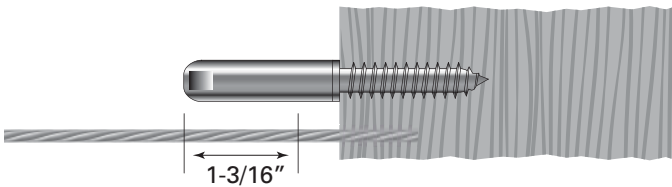
## D. Feed/Crimp Cable through Corner Posts

## E. Install Swageless Terminal

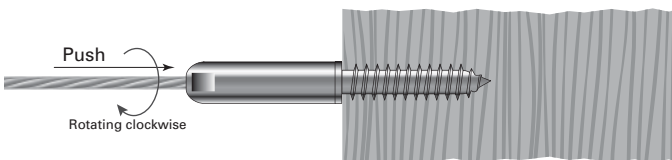
1. Place lag thread into hole and drive lag thread into wood post using 3/8" open-end wrench on wrench flats milled into body of fitting. Stop turning when shoulder on fitting between lag thread and body makes contact with wood post.



2. Pull the cable tightly along the side of the fitting and mark the cable 1-3/16" from the end of the fitting opposite the post. Mark and cut the cable on your mark.



3. At opposite end post with tensioning terminal, detach the stud from the Receiver to allow cable slack so you can perform the next step.
4. Back at post with swageless terminal, push the cable into the hole in the fitting as far as it will go (approximately 1-1/16"). Twist the cable in a clockwise direction as you push it into the fitting.

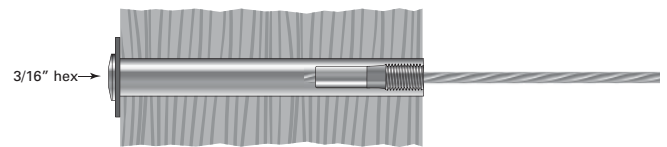


**Note:** If you have trouble inserting the cable into the fitting, it may be because the locking wedges have become stuck. This is not a defect! Here's what you can do to "free the wedges" — For Push-Lock® fittings for 1/8" cable, using either a PL-KEY or 1/4" diameter bolt, insert the PL-KEY or bolt into the hole and press until the wedges move freely. Perform the same operation for a 3/16" Push-Lock®, except use a 16d nail or another tool with 1/8" or smaller diameter. Anything larger than what is recommended can actually get stuck inside the fitting – NOT what you want!

5. Return to the post with tensioning terminal and rethread the stud back into the Receiver.

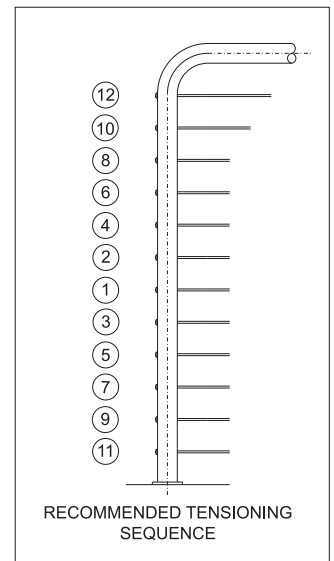
## F. Tension Cables

1. Tension the cable by holding the cable securely to prevent it from turning while you turn the Receiver with a hex wrench. Be careful to protect the cable from damage while tensioning.



The swaging stud will be pulled into the Receiver by rotating the Receiver clockwise.

2. Tension all cables to desired amount in sequence, beginning with the center cables, moving up and down toward the top and bottom. As you tension each cable, give it a sharp pull downward mid-span to help set the wedges, then re-tension as necessary in the same sequence. Be aware that the cable may move as much as 3/16" toward the tensioning terminal as the wedges seat.

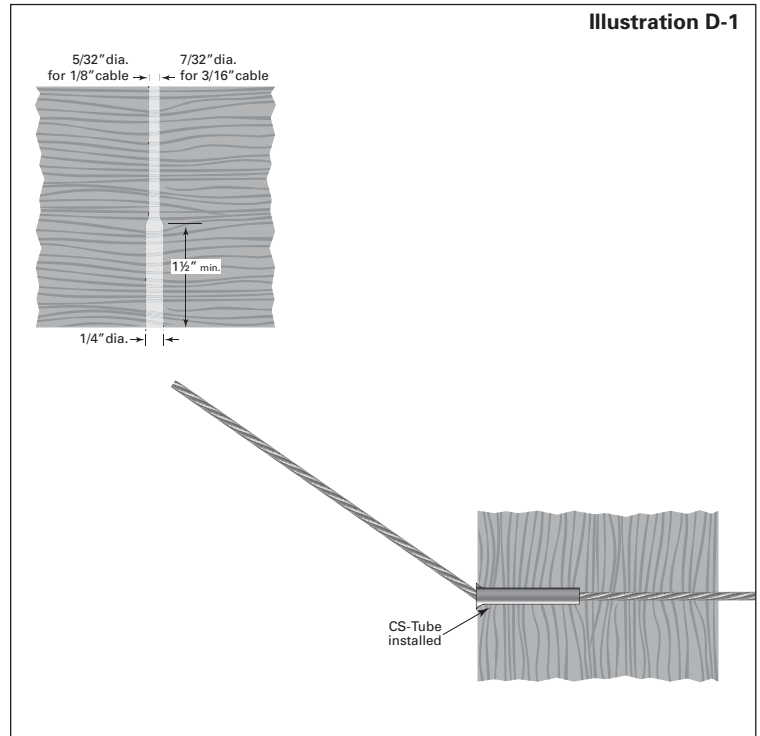


## D: Passing Cable Through Two-Post Corner Configurations Using Post Protector Tubes

When passing cable railing through a corner, do not bend the cable past 45° at any time.

If turning 90°, a 2-step turn using a double corner post configuration is required, as illustrated. For wood frame cable runs with up to 90° of turn, kits with single tensioners are sufficient. If going through corners totaling more than 90°, you will want to use a kit with tensioners at both ends.

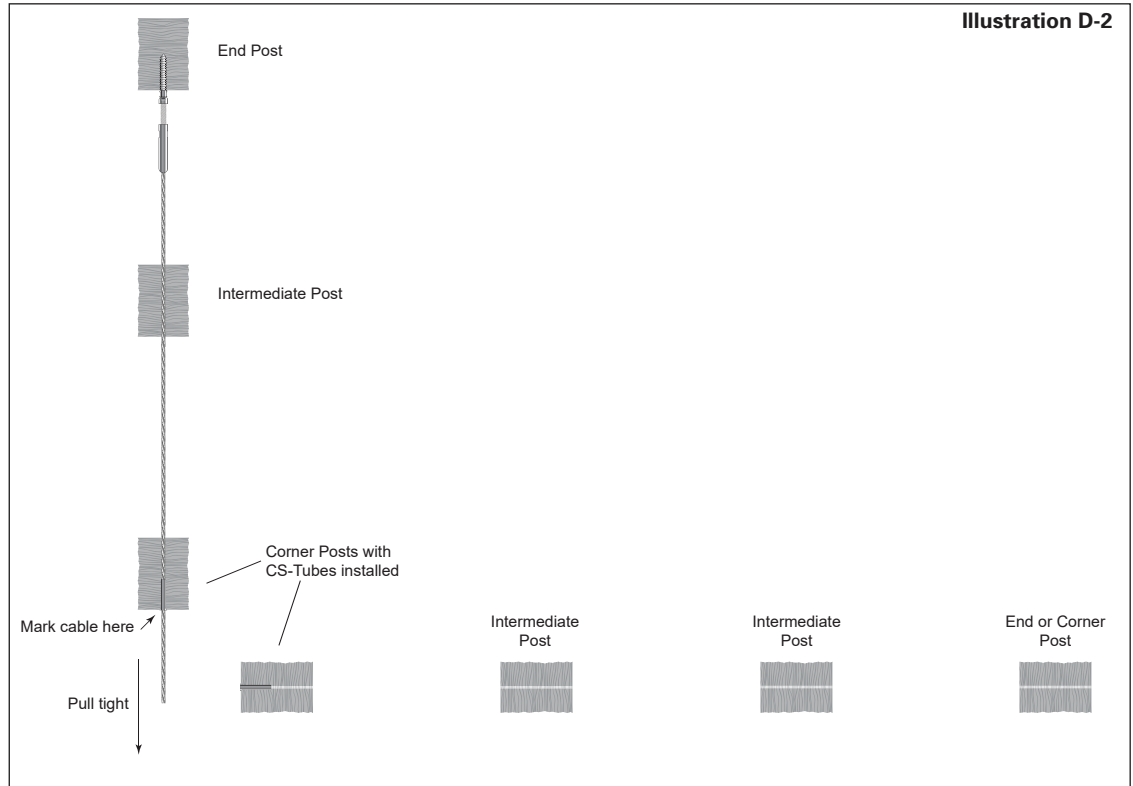
Corners require two posts because the cable itself, being rigid, will not cooperate in bending cleanly through a single post. When you go through a corner post, you will need to prevent the cable from slicing into the wood as it exits the post on an angle by using a Post Protector Tube.



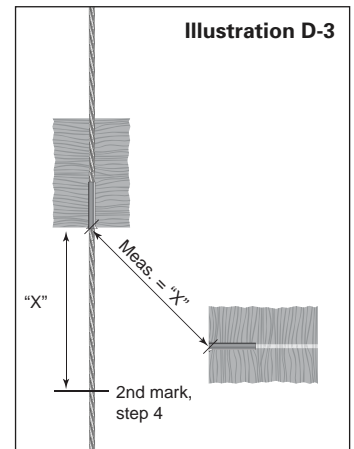
1. Insert a Post Protector Tube (order separately from Accessories) into all wood posts where the cable angles out of the post. Drill 1/4" diameter holes 1-1/2" deep into the face of the post where each cable angles out of the post. Force tube into post so it is flush with post face. (Illustration D-1)

2. As you feed the bare end of your cable through your intermediate posts (per Section C in your installation instructions), stop after you feed it through the first of your two corner posts.

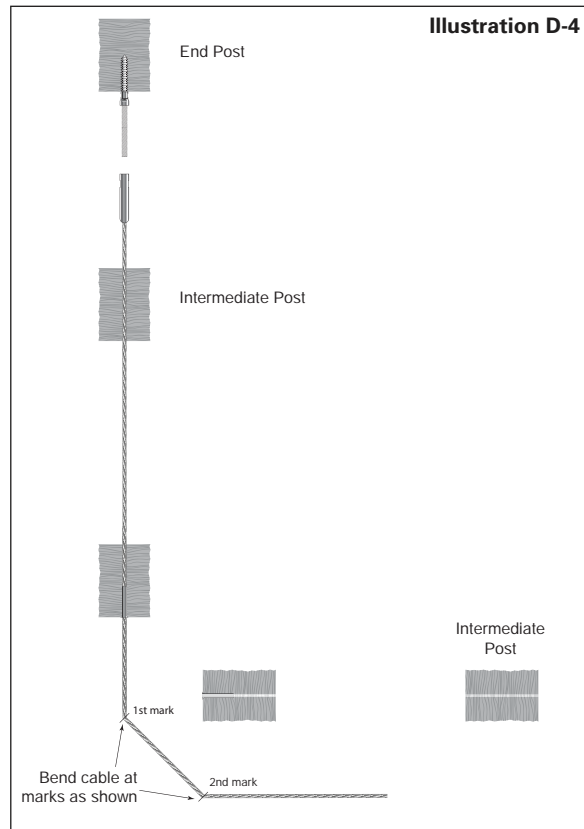
3. Mark the cable at the point where it exits the Post Protector Tube at the face of the first post. (Illustration D-2)



- Take a measurement in a straight line between the installed Post Protector Tubes on adjacent posts. Make a second mark on the cable that is the same distance away from the first mark as the measurement that you have just taken. (Illustration D-3)

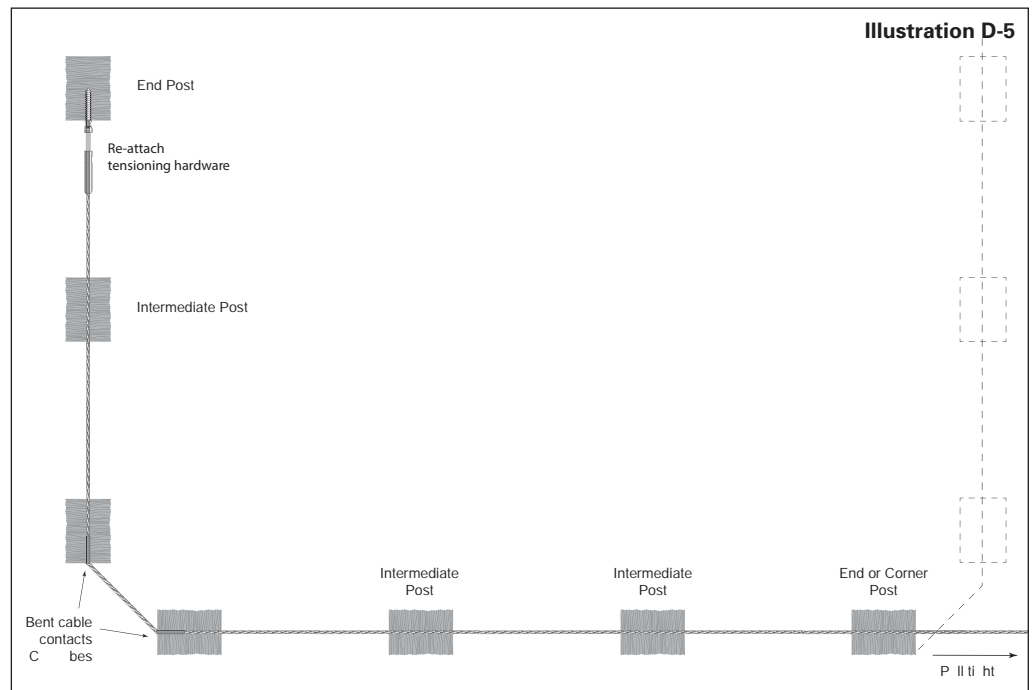


- Remove the stud or the Adjust-A-Body from the tensioning terminal end that was installed in Section B of your kit instructions. This will make it possible to pull the first mark away from the face of the post so that you can access the mark for bending the cable. (Illustration D-4)



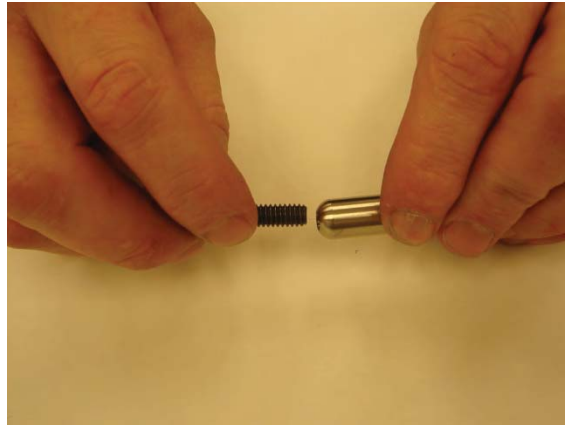
- Bend the cable in both locations that you have marked to approximately  $45^\circ$  (in the same plane). Use a tool such as Ultra-tec Cable Gripping Pliers to help you make "sharp" bends in your cables at the marked locations. (Illustration D-4)

- Re-attach the tensioning terminal such that the first mark is at the face of the post with the Post Protector Tube. Feed the bare end of the cable through the second post and continue to feed the cable through all other intermediate posts and/or another corner section. Pull tight until the second mark contacts the Post Protector Tube on the second post. (Illustration D-5)



- When the bare end of the cable has been passed through all remaining intermediate posts (if another 2-post corner is encountered, repeat Steps 1-7) proceed to Section E of the installation instructions for your kit application.

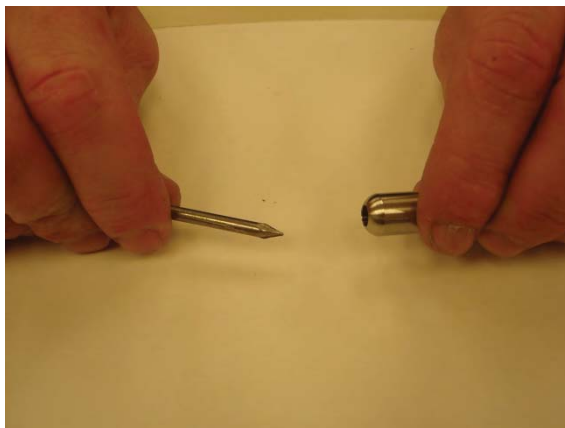
Occasionally, the wedges may settle into the push lock body and be difficult to move. This may impede cable installation if they are not freed first. To free the wedges, do the following:



Push Lock for 1/8" cable: use a PL-Key tool or a 1/4" diameter fastener



Insert the tool into the hole and press until the wedges move freely



Push Lock for 3/16" cable: free the wedges using a 16d nail or another tool with a 1/8" or smaller diameter.