

TIMBER BOLLARDS | B2 – B10

Bollard Style Guide

Choose from our range of timber bollard styles below, or ask us to custom-build a profile to suit your project. Available in White Cypress Pine, Spotted Gum or Ironbark, in a range of sizes and lengths.

These are examples of our most common bollard types. We regularly custom-manufacture bollards to any council or client specification — including custom sizes, lengths, widths, timber species, top profiles and collar arrangements beyond those shown here.



B2

B2

20mm Chamfer Top & 18mm Collar



B3

B3

35° Pyramid Top & 18mm Collar



B4

B4

35° Pyramid Top



B5

B5

Dome Top (Treated Pine)
150mm × 150mm



B6

B6

20mm Chamfer Top



B7

B7

35° Pyramid Top & 2 × 18mm Collars



B8

B8

Peak Top



B9

B9

20° Splay Top



B10

B10

Dome Top

MAKE IT YOURS

Bollard customisation options

Almost every part of a bollard can be tailored to your project. Here's what we can change.

Bollard tops

The most common tops are a **20mm chamfer**, **35° pyramid** and **20° splay**. We can custom-build almost any profile to suit your project.

Bollard collars

Collars range from **10mm to 100mm wide × 10mm deep**. The most common is **18mm × 10mm square**. Other sizes available.

Chain, pipe or cable holes

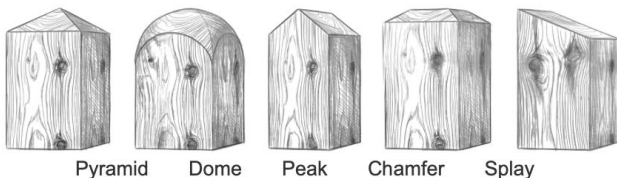
Custom drilling up to **75mm diameter**, through bollards up to **300mm wide**. We allow **5mm clearance for pipes** and **4mm for chains & cables**. We also CNC-route and paint logos.

Extras

Impact holes — for roadside bollards, to comply with VicRoads and lessen a vehicle's collision force. **Delineators** — recessed reflectors (red for approach, white for departure). **Chamfered edges** — remove sharp corners & splinters for a safer, tidier finish.

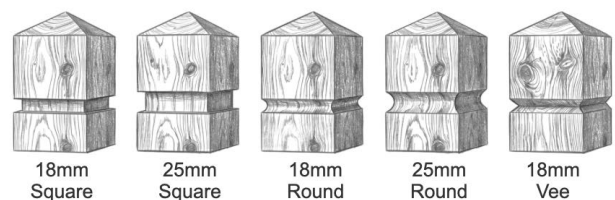
Not sure what you need? Send us your council or project spec and we'll build to it — or use the "design your own" sheet at the back of this guide.

Bollard Tops



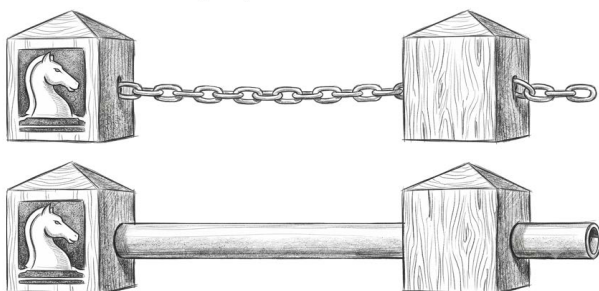
The Most Common Tops include, 20mm chamfer, 35° pyramid and 20deg Splay tops, We can custom-build almost any profile to suit your project requirements.

Bollard Collars



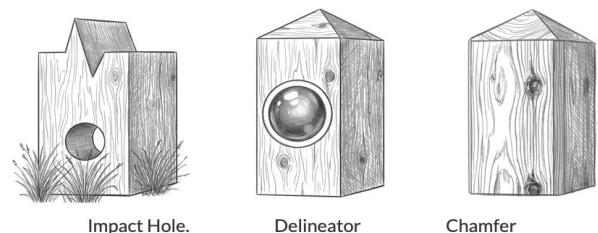
Collars range from 10mm to 100mm wide x 10mm deep. The most common size is 18mm x 10mm Square. Other sizes available.

Chain, Pipe or Cable Holes



Custom drilling is available for up to 75mm diameter and through bollards up to 300mm wide. We recommend a clearance of 5mm for pipes and 4mm for chains & cables. We also CNC Route and paint Logos.

Bollard Extras



Impact protection holes are for bollards installed along roadsides to comply with Vic Roads and lessen the force of a vehicle collision. **Delineators** are recessed into Bollards. (Red for approach, White for departure).

Decorative & Safety Edging: chamfered edges serve a dual purpose: enhancing the aesthetic while removing sharp corners and splinters for a safer, user-friendly finish.

STEP 3 — PLAN AHEAD, DIG SAFE, STAY COMPLIANT

Before you dig

Five minutes of planning here saves a lot of grief later. Do these three things before a shovel goes in the ground.

1. Dial Before You Dig

Call **1100** or lodge a free enquiry at **1100.com.au** to locate underground services (gas, power, water, comms) before digging. Avoids a costly — and dangerous — mistake.

2. Check with council

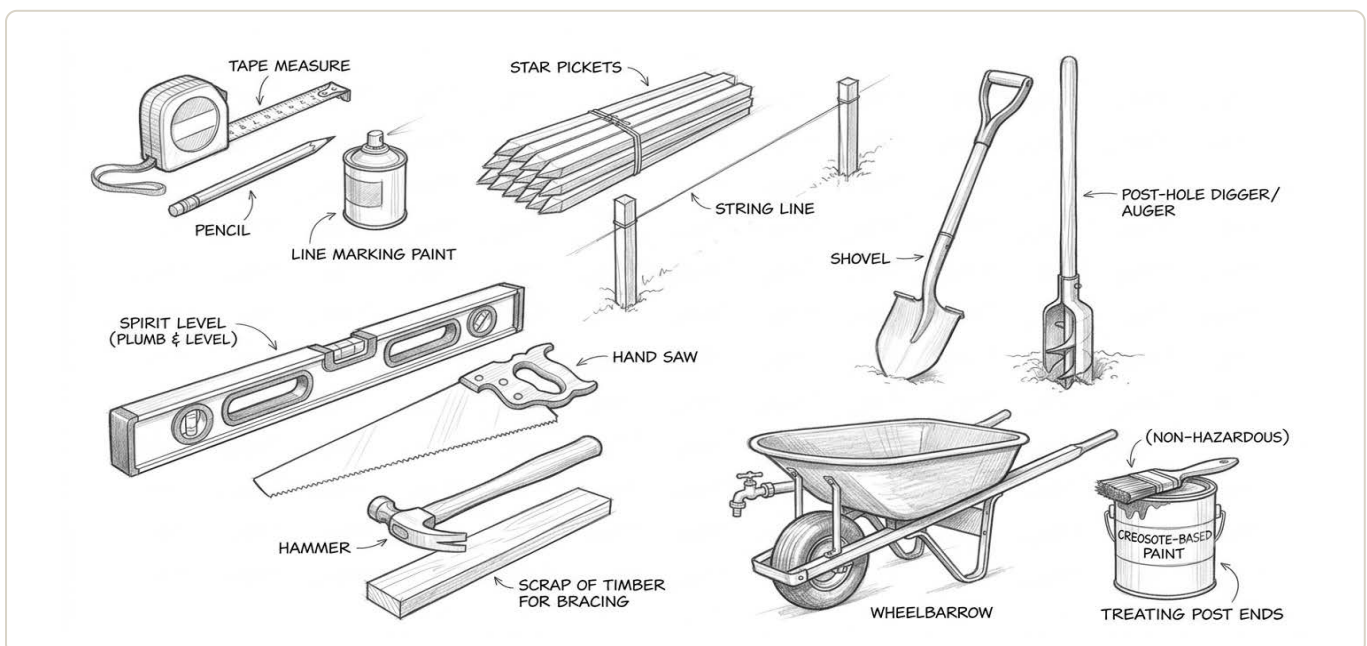
Confirm any rules on **fence height, boundaries and permits** with your local council before you start, especially near a boundary or road.

3. Site & safety gear

Clear the work area, make sure the ground is stable, and wear your **PPE** — boots, gloves, eye protection, sun hat and long sleeves. Keep a first-aid kit handy.

Tools you'll want

- String line & star pickets (to set out the run)
- Tape measure & pencil
- Spirit level (for plumb & level)
- Shovel and post-hole digger or auger
- Line marking paint
- Hand saw (to trim rails)
- Hammer & a scrap of timber for bracing
- Wheelbarrow (to mix & move slurry / concrete)
- Non-hazardous, creosote-based paint for post ends



The golden rule

Set your **end posts first**, get them dead plumb, then run your string line between them. Take your time at set-out — walk the line, look from a few angles, and get the flow right **before** any posts are set. Once they're in, there's no going back.

INSTALLING — THE IMPORTANT BIT

Two ways to set your bollards

You can set your bollards in an earth-and-cement **slurry** or in **concrete**. Both work well — here's how to do each.

Which should I use? Slurry is cheaper and fine for standard bollards in reasonable soil. Choose **concrete** for roadside or impact bollards, soft or wet ground, or when you want maximum strength.

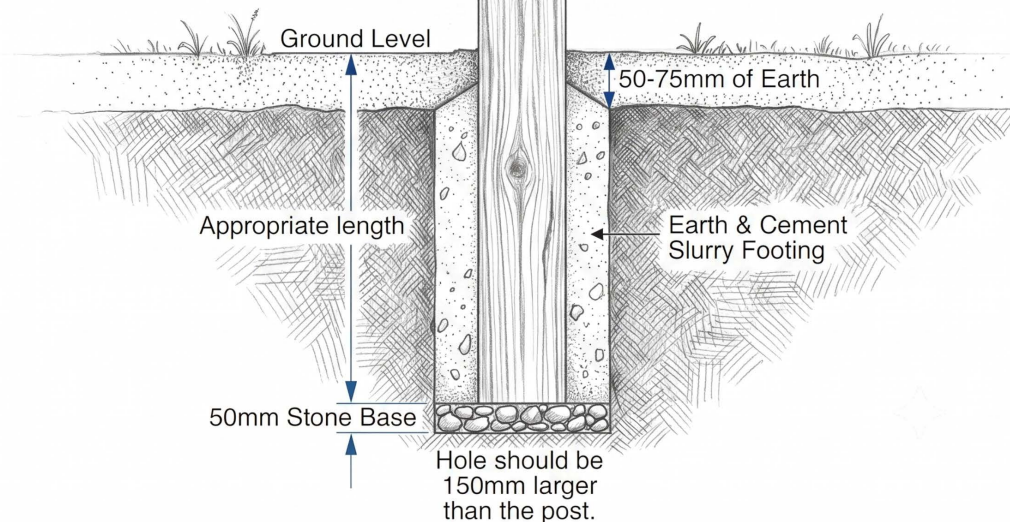
Method A — Earth & cement slurry

INSTALLATION IN EARTH & CEMENT SLURRY

Earth and cement slurry is made with the soil from the hole, 2 shovels of cement (1/ 20kg bag to 4 holes) and 8 to 12 litres of water. The amount of water depends on the soil type and hole size.

First pour the water into the hole, then rake in and mix the earth and cement with your shovel until you have a consistency of thick cream. Only two thirds fill the hole. Now push the post into the slurry till it is level with the string line. Get the post level. Back fill the top 50 to 75mm around the surface and leave for 24 hours.

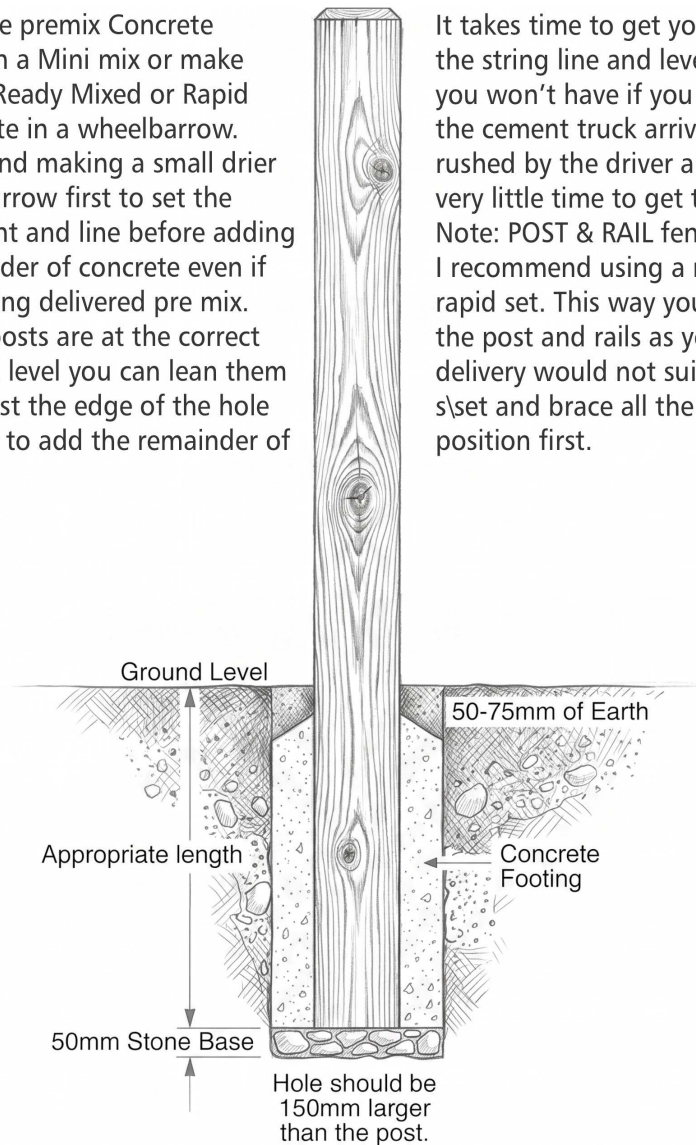
If the post is too large to do this with or the soil type does not suit. (when the soil is too rocky or is clay) Then set the post height and level, now fill the hole one third with water and rake in the soil and cement mixing with a shovel as you go. The trick is to get all the soil cement mix wet. Don't worry if the slurry mix is very wet and sloppy. The wetter it is the faster it will go off and the stronger the set. The top 50 to 75mm of dry soil will help stabilise the post until it sets.



Method B — Concrete footing**INSTALLATION IN
CONCRETE FOOTING**

You can use premix Concrete delivered in a Mini mix or make your own Ready Mixed or Rapid set Concrete in a wheelbarrow. I recommend making a small drier mix in a barrow first to set the posts height and line before adding the remainder of concrete even if you are using delivered pre mix. Once the posts are at the correct height and level you can lean them back against the edge of the hole until ready to add the remainder of concrete.

It takes time to get your posts set to the string line and levelled, it's time you won't have if you leave it until the cement truck arrives. You will be rushed by the driver and will have very little time to get the posts right. Note: POST & RAIL fences. I recommend using a ready mix like rapid set. This way you can install the post and rails as you go. Pre mix delivery would not suit unless you set and brace all the posts in position first.



Tip: a rapid-set concrete lets you set the bollard to height and line, then lock it in — handy when you're setting several to a string line.

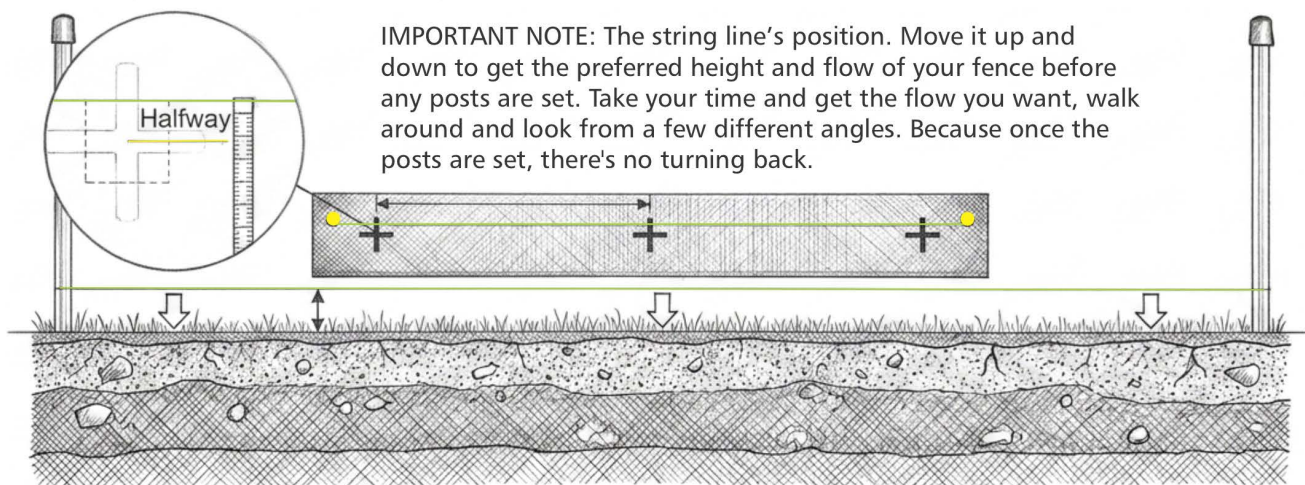
STEP 5 — PUT IT IN THE GROUND

Installing your fence, step by step

1 Set out the fence line

Offset the star pickets from the centre line of the fence by half the width of the post. If the post is 150mm then set the string line 75mm to the far side from where you will be working. Doing this keeps the star pickets and stringline from interfering with the post installation. NOTE: star pickets must not be more than 10 metres apart. Run the string line on the fence side of the star pickets around 150mm off the ground. Mark your post holes using line marking paint at the spacings of your fence style. (2.4, 2.7 or 3.0 metres) (Some post spacings may need to be altered later due to obstructions in the ground) Mark the cross large enough to see the centre line after you have dug the hole.

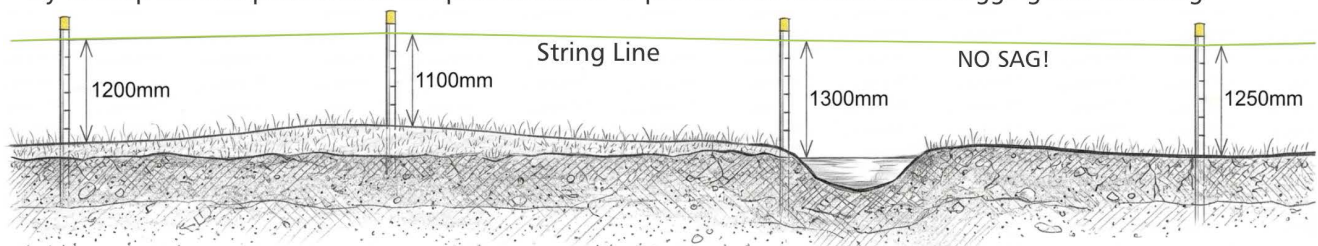
When you have finished marking your holes, take down the string line, (NOTE: leave the star pickets in place) You can now dig your holes and when finished, run your string line at the required height of the fence posts using the previously installed star pickets.



2 Allow for uneven ground

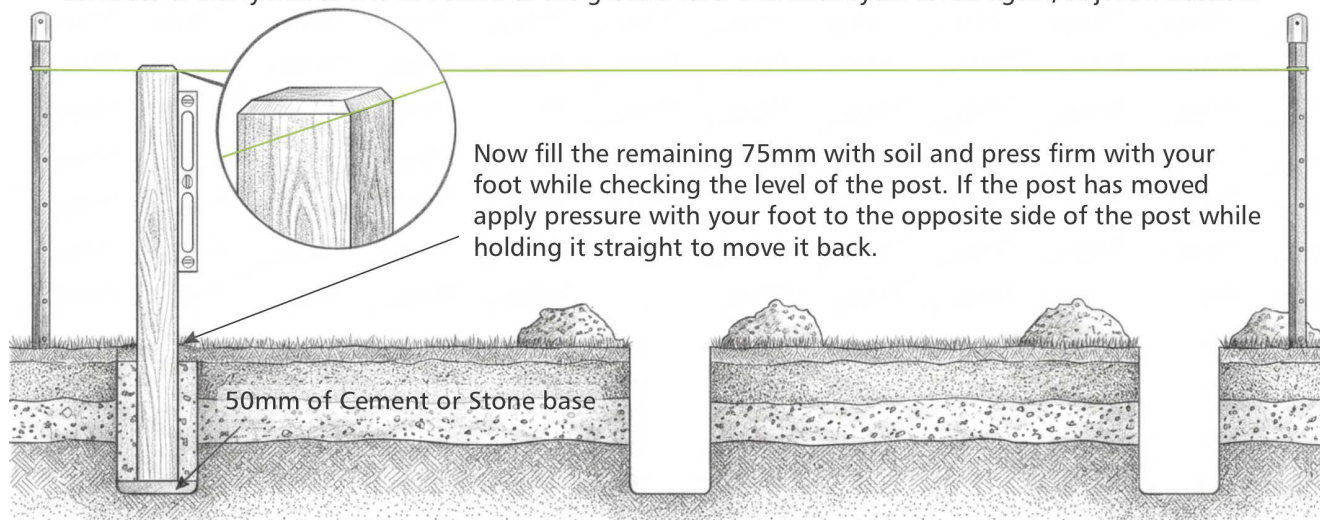
Keep the stringline as tight as you can, a sagging stringline equals a sagging fence line! You may need to have sections higher and lower than the set fence height to allow for uneven ground. This way you can keep the look and flow to the top of the fence aesthetically pleasing. We suggest you run the entire fence line, keeping the line as tight as possible and as mentioned in step one, take your time. Stringline and star pickets are relatively cheap. Be happy first with the look and flow, then proceed.

Try to keep the star pickets between post locations to prevent interference when digging and installing.



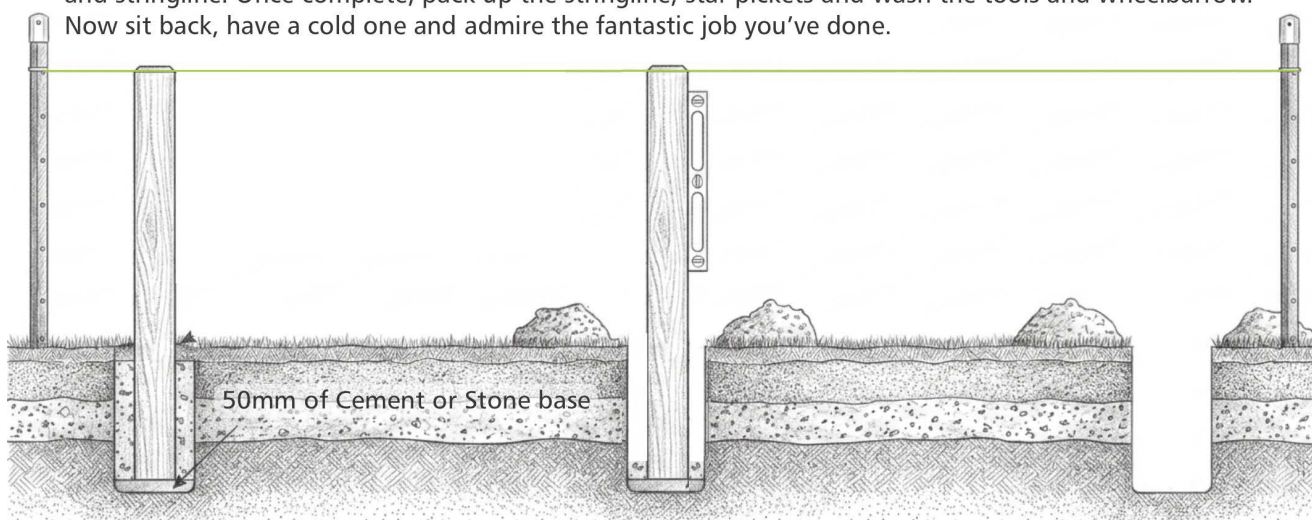
3 Set your first post

Set the height of the stringline to the highest point of the post's edge as per example. Once you have set the height of your first post to the string line and have levelled the post in both directions, fill the hole with concrete or slurry mix to within 75mm of the ground level and check your levels again, adjust if needed.



4 Set the rest of the posts

Continue on following the step 3 and install the remainder of the bollards keeping a close eye on the level and stringline. Once complete, pack up the stringline, star pickets and wash the tools and wheelbarrow. Now sit back, have a cold one and admire the fantastic job you've done.



CAN'T SEE EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED?

Design your own bollard

Sketch your idea below and fill in as many details as you can — email or bring in this page and we'll turn it into a formal quote.

Common sizes (mm)

Sawn	Dressed	Sawn	Dressed
100 × 100	90 × 90	125 × 125	115 × 115
150 × 150	140 × 140	200 × 200	190 × 190
150 × 100	140 × 90	200 × 100	190 × 90

Custom sizes also available on request.

Common lengths (m)

0.9, 1.2, 1.35, 1.5, 1.8, 2.1, 2.4, 2.7, 3.0 — cut to any length in between.

Timber

White Cypress Pine, Spotted Gum, Ironbark.
(Treated Pine available for the B5 Dome Top.)

Quantity

Bollard size

Length

Timber

Top style

Collar (size / qty)

Chain / pipe / cable hole

Extras

Notes / sketch your bollard here