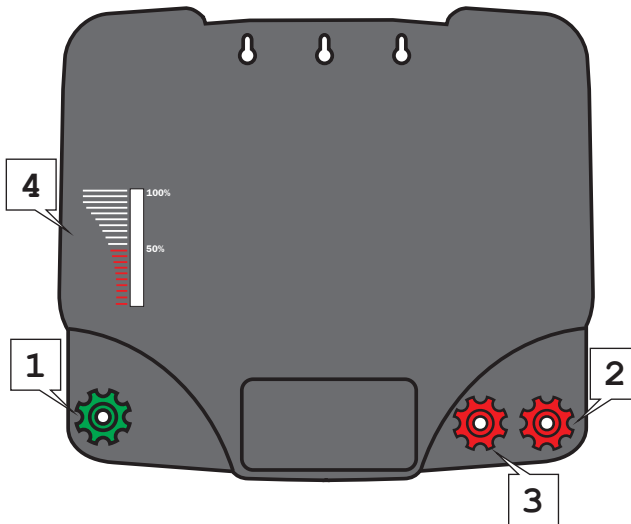


# Installation Guide - EK4H, EK9H

Please read before installation.  
Please read safety guidelines leaflet.

## What's in the Box? Getting to Know Your Energizer.

### EK4H, EK9H

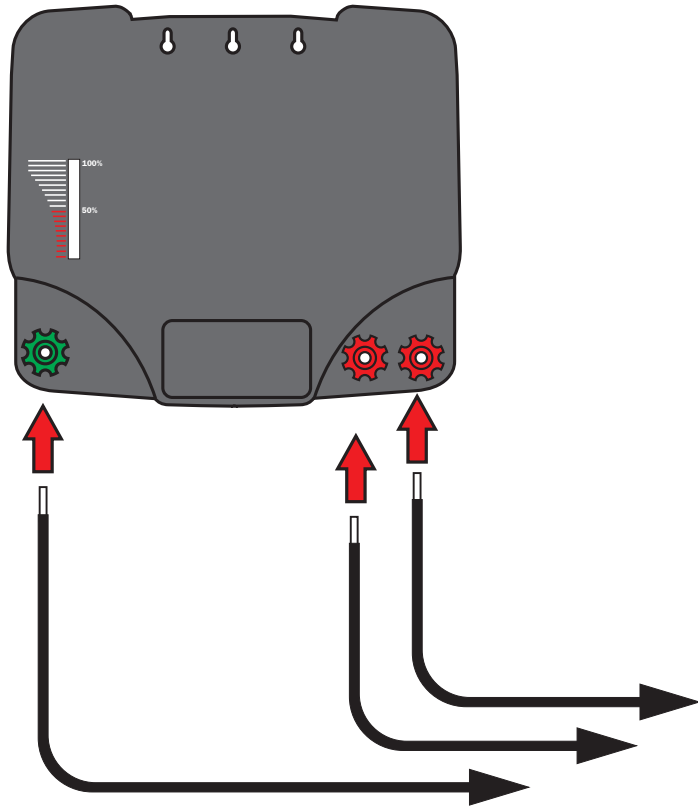


### Key

1. Ground terminal
2. Live terminal
3. Low power live terminal
4. Fence indicator

# Connecting It All Together

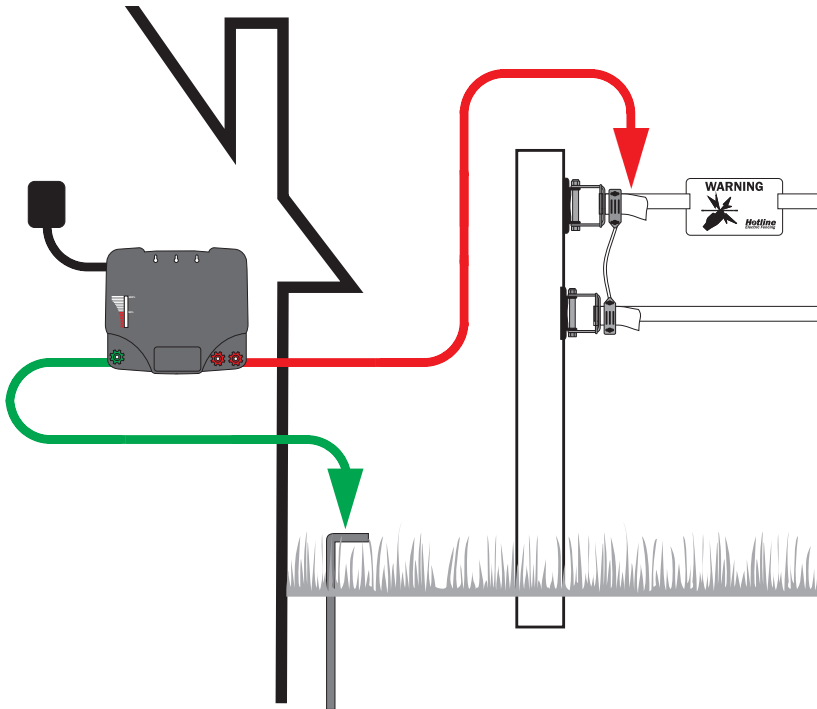
## EK4H, EK9H Connection



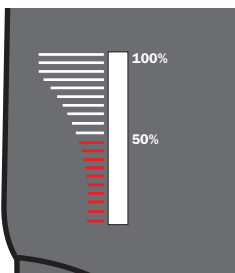
Mount the energizer next to an indoor socket and plug it in. Connect the high-tensile lead for your fence and ground connections to the terminals (high-tensile is not included in the pack as power to fence distance varies). These models have two live terminals: one high power (2), one lower power (3). You can use either, or both to power two separate fences.

## Fence Connection

The energizer should be mounted indoors or in a weatherproof environment to a wall socket. Using insulated high-tensile lead-out or undergate cable, take a line from a red terminal to the fence and from the green terminal to the ground rod. The ground rod should be 50' from the building to ensure there is no interference with the building's main ground.



## Fence Indicator



The fence indicator will flash with the pulse of the fence and will indicate how much effective voltage you have on your fence.

# Troubleshooting

You should have a minimum of 3kv on your fence line to be effective. In principle, electric fencing is a simple concept. If your energizer is working, then there can only be two other places to look - your fence line or ground system.

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## Checking the Energizer

**Sound and Sight:** Most energizers emit an audible tick caused by the firing of the output transformer. This is a good indication that the energizer is working. The indicator light or fence monitor should be pulsing or flashing. The energizer has a pulse indicator, and this should be operating at all times. If the light is flashing, it usually means that the energizer is working correctly. If your energizer has a performance indicator and it is showing a low reading, this indicates that the problem is somewhere on the fence system. **Flash Test:** Disconnect the connections from the fence and ground rod, and put them into contact with each other. Slowly draw them apart. You should get a short (1-2mm) spark jumping from one to the other. **Use a Tester:** Disconnect completely from the ground rod and fence, and take a reading across the terminals. Depending on the model of energizer, you should have a reading between 7 and 10kv. If you have voltage across the terminals but no voltage at the end of the lead out cable, the lead out may be faulty.

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## Checking the Ground System

**Low Voltage:** If there is high voltage on your ground rod, it is missing from your fence line. The greater the depth and surface area under, the ground the more efficiently your ground rod will collect the pulse as it returns through the earth. If you get a shock from your ground rod, or your tester shows voltage when touched to the ground stake, you can improve your whole system by adding further ground rods. Link additional ground rods with wire, spacing them about 10' apart.

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## Checking the Fence Line

**Clear Lines:** An electric fence operates as an open circuit. The fence is positive and the ground itself is negative. By touching both fence and ground, the animal completes the circuit and gets the shock. If anything touches both ground and fence, other than the animal, it reduces the effective voltage on the fence line. The fence line must not touch anything that is not insulated from the ground. Check to make sure the fence line is clear from all vegetation, wooden posts, and metal posts, and that gates are not touching the line. Check all insulators. The fence line can occasionally come unhooked from insulators and touch the posts, and broken insulators can cause leaking of power into the post and ground. **Line Problems:** If you are joining two sections of tape or wire, try to use correct connectors to ensure the conductors in both sections are connected. Check the condition of the line. If the metal conductors within the line are broken, it will effect the efficiency of the fence. Greater metal content means greater efficiency. **Netting:** Netting is closer to the ground than other forms of fence, so it requires more maintenance to keep clear from vegetation. All horizontal lines, apart from the bottom, must be kept clear from the ground. If your net is sagging and touching the ground, add extra posts. The net must also be clear of contact from other forms of fencing, arks, and chicken wire runs. Check the metal spikes on the posts, occasionally wires can get caught up or slip down to the metal spike and take power to ground. **Remember,** if your energizer and ground system are fine, the problem **will** be somewhere on your fence line!