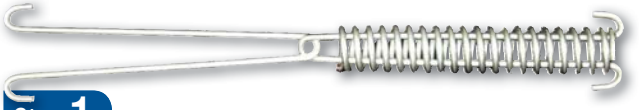
Tension Springs are used for several purposes - to indicate the amount of tension on the wire, to act as a shock absorber and to make the fence tension more self-maintained. When the spring is compressed to the first notch, it is under 150 pounds tension, which is common for electric fences. Non-electric fences require more tension. When the second notch on the drawbar is exposed, there is about 250 pounds tension on the fence. If the tension is greater, there will be problems with end, corner, bend and dip posts pulling out of the ground.

Usually only one spring is installed per set of in-line wire tighteners. After the spring is installed, simply push/pull the other line wires to compare the tension. Then slowly adjust the wire tighteners on each line so the tension is comparable. On long stretches the wire acts as a spring. If a tree falls on the fence, take the tree off and the wire should rebound back into place. For shorter fences, the wire doesn't have enough length to give as much recoil so tension springs are needed on each wire if a fair amount of abuse is expected. If a lower strength wire is used, the spring will be especially helpful. If you like to do the "spring tie knot", the (HTSL) has extra long tug links made of Class 3 galvanized wire. This spring can also be used on ends and corners with the (ICP1) insulator. This insulator will fit on the end of the long tug and will insulate a hot wire from an end or corner post.

All of Kencove's springs have Class 3 galvanized coating and strong drawbars. The Heavy Duty Spring (HTSHD) has a normal holding strength of over 2,200 pounds before the drawbars pop through the spring. This is the highest strength and longest lasting spring on the market.

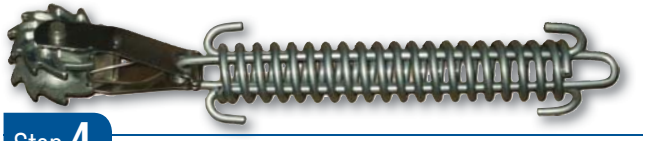
INSTALLING WIRE TIGHTENER ON TENSION SPRING



Step 1

Step 2

Step 3



Step 4

When using the HTSL Spring on corners or ends, use this plastic insulator (ICP1) to insulate hot wire. It is installed the same way as the strainer (above).