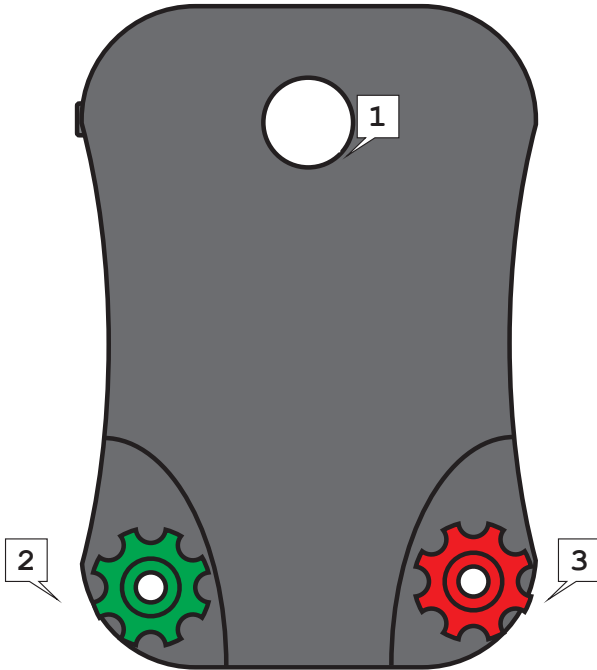


Installation guide - EK1H

Please read through before installation.
Please read safety guidelines leaflet.

What's in the box? Getting to know your energizer

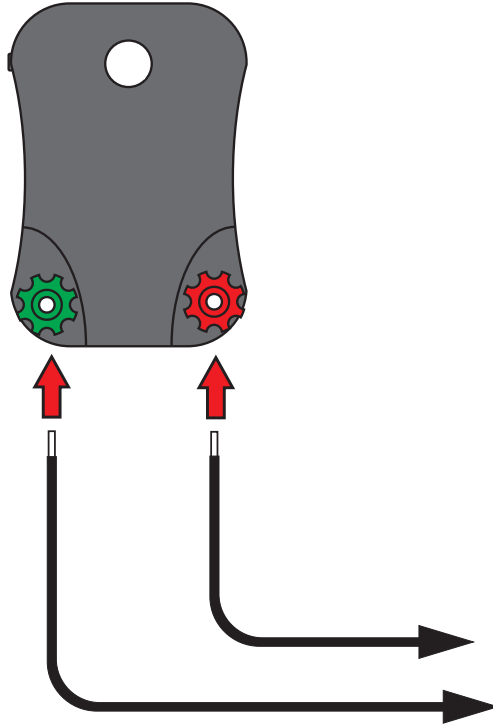


Key

1. Fence indicator
2. Ground terminal
3. Live terminal

Connecting it all together

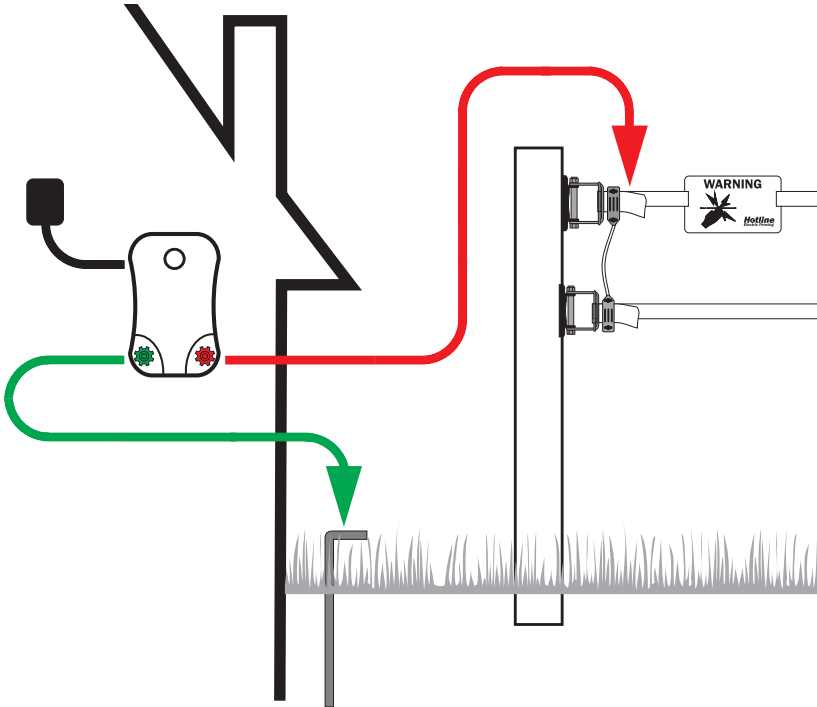
Connection EK1H



Mount the energizer next to an indoor socket and plug in. Connect connection lead to your fence and ground terminals (lead is not included in the pack as power to fence distance varies).

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 buildings main ground.



Pulse indicator

The light on the front of the energizer will flash red with every pulse.



Trouble shooting

You should have a minimum of 3000 volts on your fence line to be effective. In principle, electric fencing is a simple concept. If your energiser is working then there can only be two other places to look - your fence line or ground system.

Checking the energiser

Sound and sight - Most energisers emit an audible tick caused by the firing of the output transformer. This is a good indication that the energiser is working. The indicator light or fence monitor should be pulsing or flashing. This energiser has a pulse indicator, and this should be operating at all times. If the light is flashing green it usually means that the energiser is working correctly. This indicates that the problem is somewhere on the fence system. If red then your battery needs charging. **Flash test** - disconnect the alligator clips from the fence and ground rod. Clip the alligator clips together making sure the metal jaws contact each other. Slowly draw them apart - you should get a short 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 energiser you should have a reading between 7000 and 10000 volts .

Checking the ground system

Low or no earth voltage is best - If there is high voltage present on your ground rod then 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 rod, you can improve your whole system by adding further ground rods. Link additional ground rods with wire, spacing them about a yard apart.

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 get 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 the fence line is clear from all vegetation and wooden posts, metal posts and 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 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 in 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 energiser and ground system is fine, the problem **will** be somewhere on your fence line!