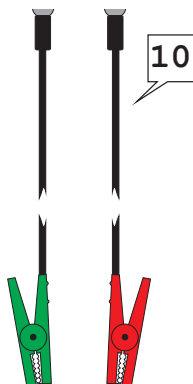
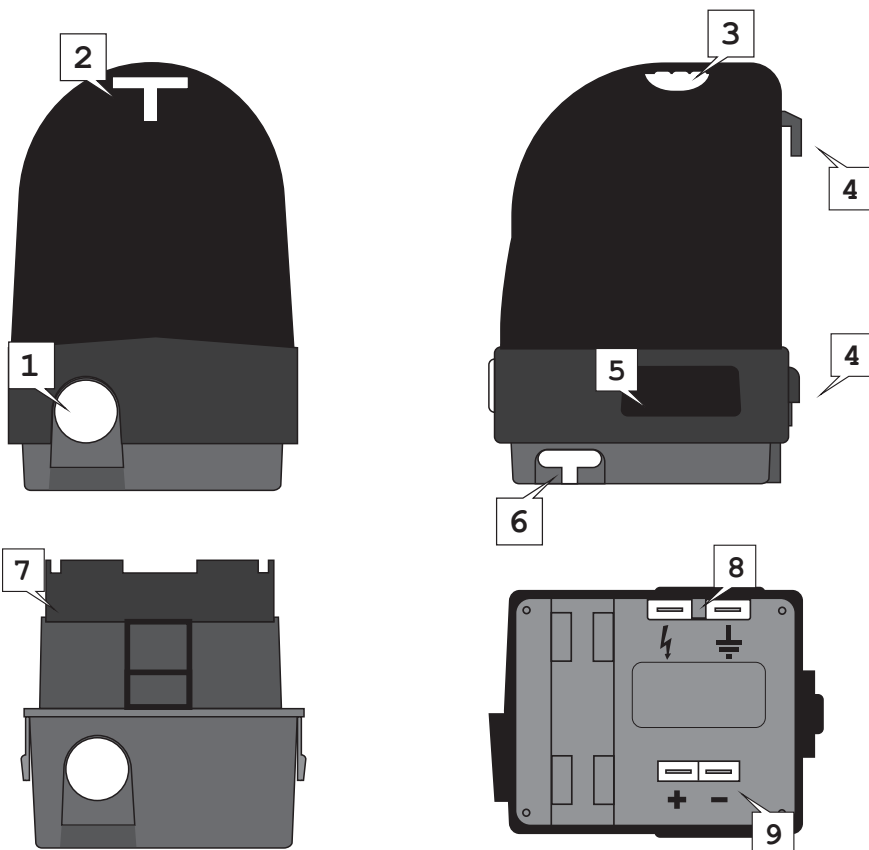


Installation guide - BX4



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

What's in the pack?





Key

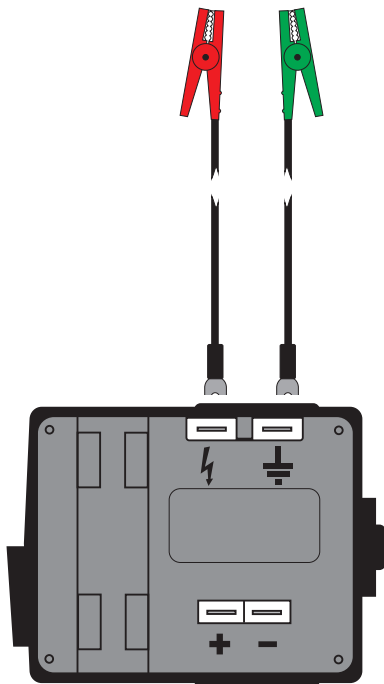
1. Switch with pulse indicator
2. Optional solar panel mount
3. Hanging mount
4. Wall/post hanging fixtures
5. Case locking clips
6. Alternative stand mount
7. D-cell battery holder
8. Earth and fence connection terminals
9. 12v input terminals (or solar panel)
10. Earth and fence leads

Connecting it all together

The energizer can be operated from two internal D-Cell batteries (3v) or from an external 12v battery (battery input lead purchased seperatley. - part number 47BL1)

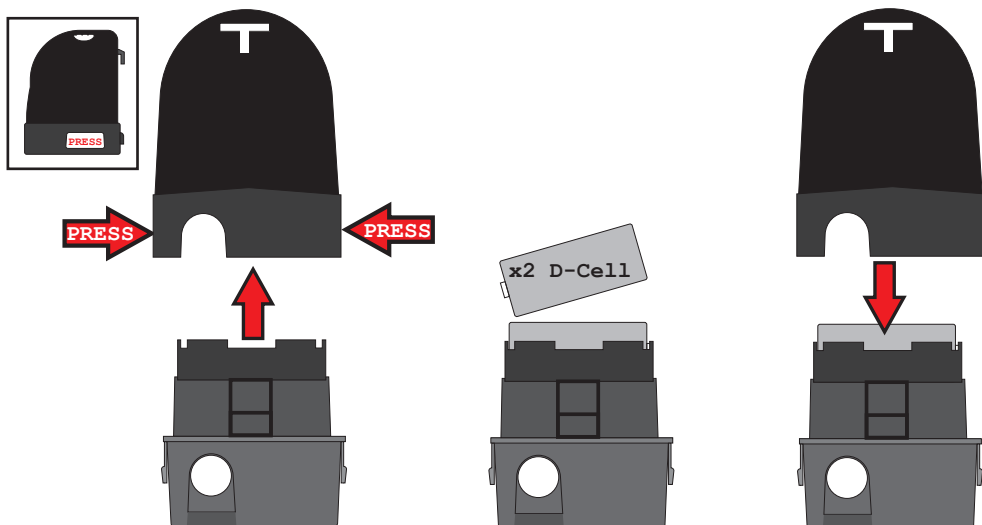
Lead connection

Connect the earth and fence leads to the earth and fence connections on the base of the energizer. Lead with the green croc clip to the EARTH terminal  and lead with the red terminal to the LIVE terminal 



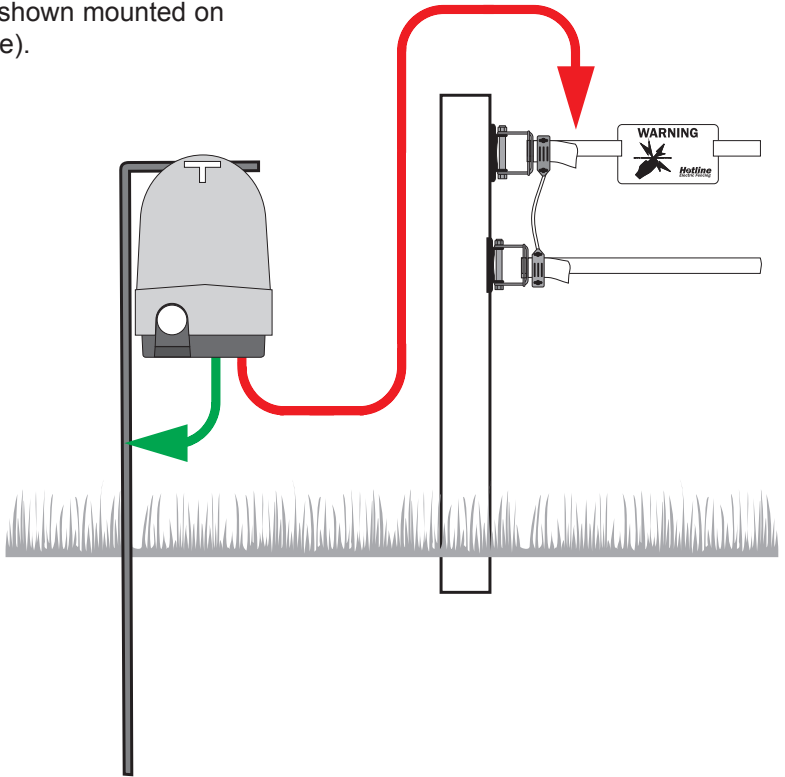
Battery connection

Depress the case locking clips on either side of the energizer and lift the top clear of the base. Insert the two D-cell batteries in the direction indicated within the battery holder. Replace the top ensuring that the case clips lock back into place securely.



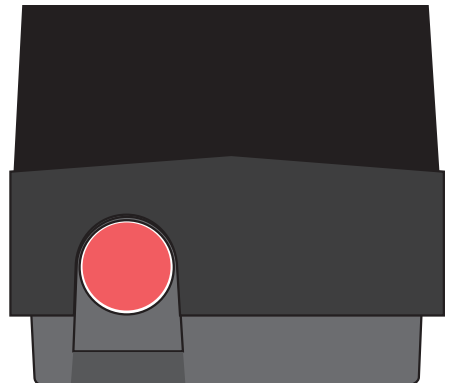
Fence connection

Connect the lead with the red croc clip to the fence & the green croc clip to the ground rod (unit is shown mounted on a 47ES2 earth stake).



Turning on and off

Press the switch on the front of the energizer. The switch will flash red with each pulse.



Trouble shooting

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.

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 green it usually means that the energizer 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 croc clips from the fence and ground stake. Clip the croc clips together making sure the metal jaws contact 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 stake and fence and take a reading across the terminals. Depending on the model of energizer you should have a reading between 7 and 10kv.

Checking the ground system

Low voltage - If there is high voltage on your ground stake it is missing from your fence line. The greater the depth and surface area under the ground the more efficiently your ground stake will collect the pulse as it returns through the earth. If you get a shock from your ground stake, or your tester shows voltage when touched to the ground stake, you can improve your whole system by adding further ground stakes. Link additional ground stakes with wire, spacing them about a metre 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 energizer and ground system is fine, the problem **will** be somewhere on your fence line!