

## 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 energizer 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

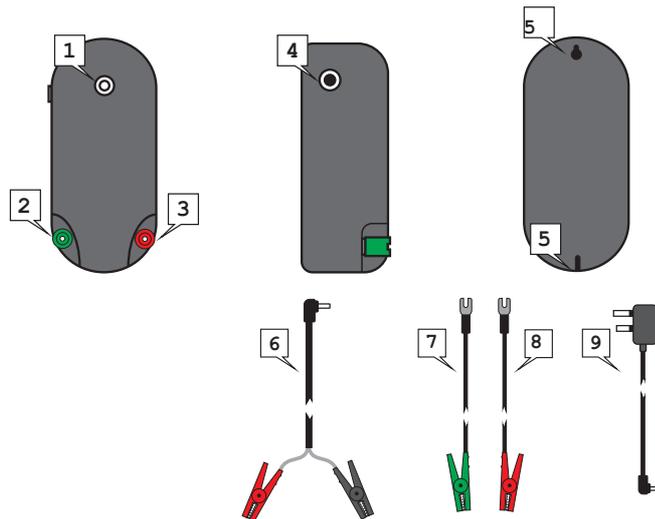
**Clear lines** -An electric fence operates as an open circuit. The fence is positive and the ground itself is negative. By touching both fence and ground the animal completes the circuit and get the shock. If anything touches both ground and fence, other than the animal, it reduces the effective voltage 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!

## Installation guide - Type: MXB240

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



### What's in the box? Getting to know the energizer.



#### Key

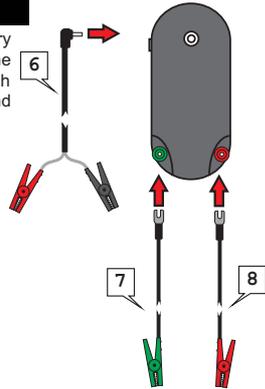
1. Pulse/battery indicator
2. Ground connection terminal
3. Fence connection terminal
4. Power input jack
5. Mounting holes
6. 2v input lead for battery operation
7. Ground connection lead
8. Fence connection lead
9. Power adaptor for 110v operation

## Connecting it all together

The energiser can be powered by external 12v battery or 110v via the enclosed adaptor.

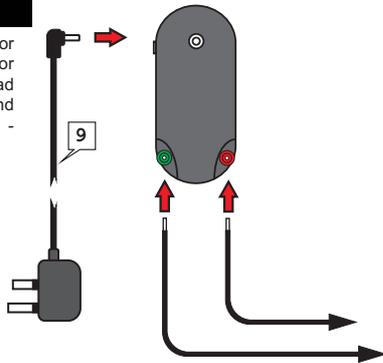
### 12v connection

Insert the male jack from the 12v battery lead into the socket on the side of the energiser. Unscrew the terminals enough to slide the fork terminals on the earth and fence leads. Securely tighten.



### 110v connection (adaptor)

Mount the energiser next to an indoor socket. Insert the male jack of the adaptor into the socket and plug the adaptor head in. Run connection lead to your fence and ground rod from the terminals (green - ground, red - fence).



### NOTE

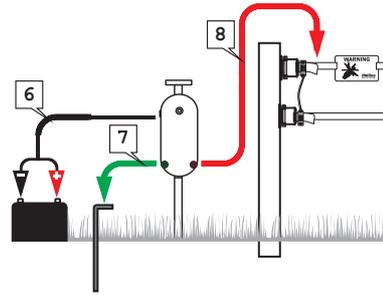
The energiser is designed to drain when wet. Ensure it remains mounted upright at all times.



## Connection to the fence

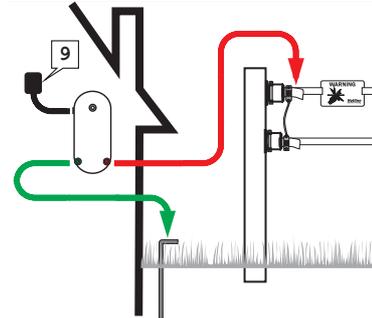
### 12v connection

Connect the lead with the red alligator clip to the fence (from red terminal) & the green alligator clip (from the green terminal) to the ground rod. We recommend a minimum of one ground rod driven approx. one yard into the ground. Connect the alligator clips on the battery lead to a 12v leisure/marine battery.



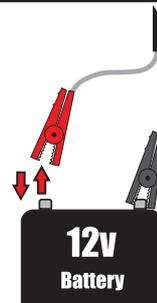
### 110v (adaptor) connection

The energiser should be mounted indoors or in a weatherproof environment and connected via the provided adaptor to a wall socket. Using insulated high voltage connection cable, take a line from the red terminal to the fence and one from the green terminal to the ground rod. The ground rod should be positioned 30 feet from the building.



### Switching on and off

To turn the energiser, on and off, when operating from battery power, unclip/clip the red alligator clip from the battery terminal.



### Pulse/low battery indicator

The light on the front of the energiser will flash green with every pulse. As your battery loses power, it will start to flash red indicating that it requires charging.

