

EARTHING

The maximum use of your energiser is only established with sufficient earthing.

The importance of earthing

The earthing takes care of the fact that, when an animal touches the fence, the circuit is being closed and the current is flowing through the animal. This causes an electrical shock to deter the animal.

For an optimal working of the electric fence good earthing is essential. The earthing has to be as such that a very low resistance is present (not higher than 100 Ohm). Optimal is a copper or copper coated earth pin with a diameter of about 20 mm,

which is connected to the groundwater level. This however cannot always be realised. In order to get good earthing, we recommend the connection of at least 2 earth pins with a length of 1 meter (code 162-80199, on page 25) parallel and/or in series with each other, with an interval of 3 meters.

When you want to have the maximum use of your electric fence, then earthing is of crucial importance. Without sufficient earthing the system can never work properly.

TESTING

- 1 Measure the tension on the earth pin with a voltmeter*. This measured tension must not be higher than 300 Volt. The reference for your voltmeter is the earth.
- 2 Measure with a voltmeter* if, at least 100 meters from the earthing, if there is more than 3.000 Volt on your fence. The reference for your voltmeter* is the earth.
- 3 Ensure that on this measure point a short circuit is being made by connecting the conductor with the earth, for instance by placing a conducting pole (iron/aluminium) against the wire.
- 4 Measure the voltage on the earthing in this condition. Is the voltage more than 300 Volt, then the earthing is insufficient and you have to install more earth pins in order to create an optimal electric fence.
- 5 After having installed more poles do the above test again. To make sure the goals above are achieved.

* = High tension voltmeter

