

Wherever possible, use a mains powered energiser.  
(no batteries to service or go flat)

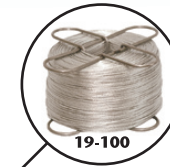
Maintain the current on the fence 24 hours per day at all times.

The type of energiser required depends on the fence length but should be not less than 1.4 joules.

Earth stake should be positioned near to the fence and at least 10 m away from any electricity supply.

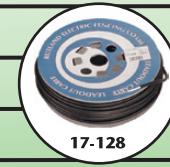
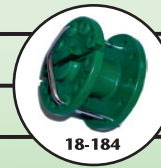
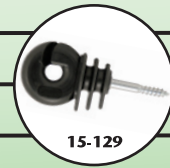


Posts can be placed up to 10 m apart, although ground undulations may dictate closer spacing.



Mount insulator on the animal side of the fence.

Link all live wires at both ends of the fence.



**NOTE:** The bottom wire is used as earth and ground leveling line. The wire should be stapled to the post.

Fit extra earth stakes in dry ground areas.

### Recommended List of Rutland Electric Fencing Components

Item	Description	REF Part No
Lead Out Cable	Use to connect live and earth wire on fence	17-128
Fence Line Wire Clamps	Use to attach lead out cable to fence line	18-172
7 Strand Galvanised	400 metre spool of galvanised fence wire	19-101
Treated Wood Posts	Use to create perimeter and wire spacing	N/A
Wood Screw Insulators	For attaching fence line to wood posts	15-129
Strain Insulator	Use on end/corner posts to secure fence line	16-122
Strainers	For removing slack from the fence line	18-184

Monitor the fence voltage regularly and ensure it is a minimum of 3000 volts at all points on the fenceline.

Test the earth system regularly and ensure a maximum of 400 volts. If greater than this, add more earth stakes until it is brought down.

Use a quality tester to check fence and earth voltages such as 14-172.