

Useful tips from our experts

Tip 1

1. Remove the knurled nuts from the earthing and fence output
2. Contact the earth output on the device using the fence tester's earthing rod
3. Contact the fence output on the device using the fence tester



Tip 3

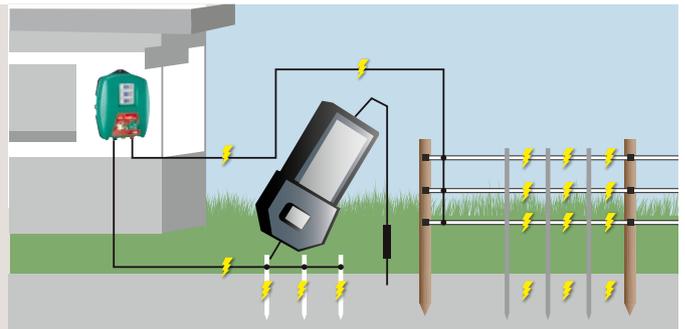
1. Switch the device off
2. Disconnect the fence supply cable at the fence
3. Switch the device back on
4. Using the fence tester, measure the voltage at the end of the fence supply line cable



Tip 5

How do I measure voltage directly on the earthing rod?

1. Short-circuit the fence wire approximately 10 m away from the device earthing using iron rods
2. Check the voltage directly at the earthing rod using a digital voltmeter



Tip 2

1. 9 volt battery: flashing red → battery is flat
2. 12 volt rechargeable battery: flashing red → battery is flat
3. 230 Volt mains power: LED not flashing → no power supply

Tip 4

1. Underground fence supply line

The underground cable is faulty → use an underground cable resistant to high voltages

2. Underground fence supply line

Check the fence supply line for diversions / interruptions (e.g. is the supply line contacting the building, e.g. ivy, guttering, shrubbery, etc.)?

Tip 6

1. Insert earthing rods to a depth of at least 1 m away from the building into damp soil
2. Insert multiple earthing rods at intervals of at least 3 m and connect them
3. Earthing rods must be made of non-rusting material, e.g. stainless steel, or must be galvanised

Tip 7

1. Vegetation on the fence → remove it!
2. Conductive material lying on the ground → tie / bind it up
3. Poor conductive material → replace with material that has good conductive properties ($< 1 \text{ Ohm/m}$)
4. Conductive material is knotted → use stainless steel ties
5. Insulator breaks through → replace with new insulator
6. Broken metal conductor wires → replace conductive material
7. Improve conductivity → connect conductive material series with each other vertically at intervals of around 200 m