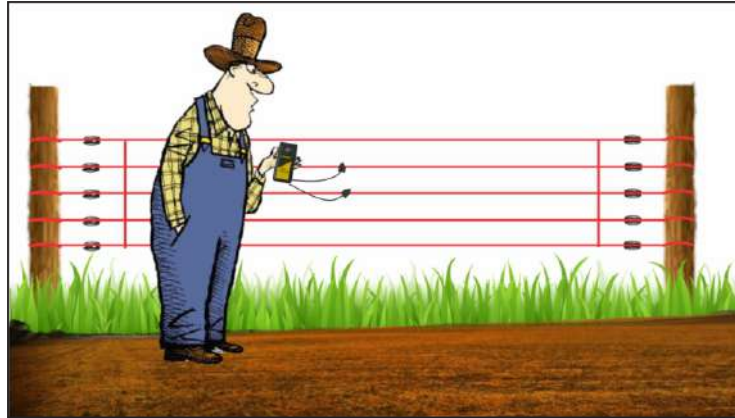


## FAULT FINDING CHECK LIST

### STEP 1 CHECK THE FENCE LINE VOLTAGE

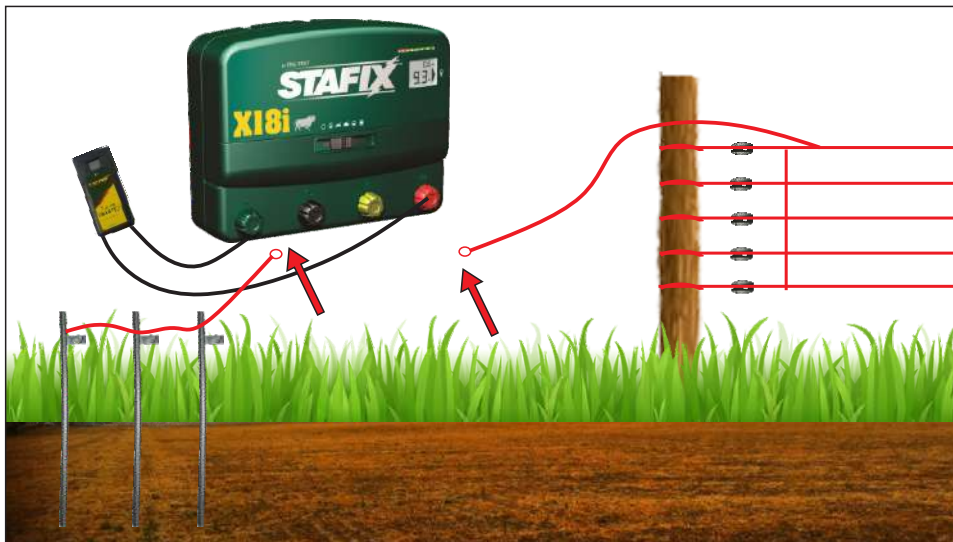
- 9.0 kV ✓✓✓✓
- 8.0 kV ✓✓✓
- 7.0 kV ✓✓
- 6.0 kV ✓
- 5.0 kV ?



- 4.0 kV ??
- 3.0 kV ???
- 2.0 kV ✗
- 1.0 kV ✗✗
- 0.0 kV ✗✗✗

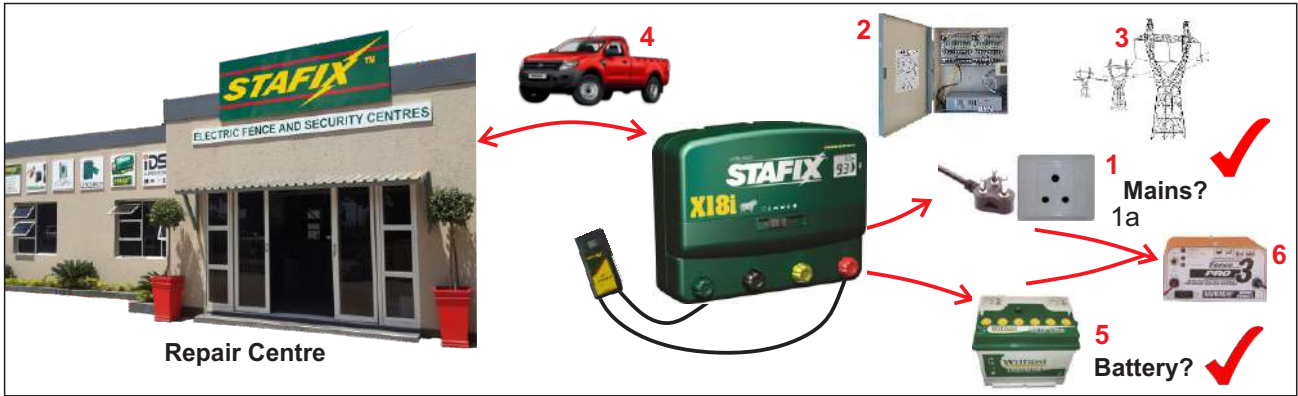
Using a volt meter or fence compass, take a reading on the fence line. If the reading is between 6,000 and 9,000 volts you have a good fence. Between 4,000 and 4,500 volts there is still sufficient energy to deter livestock. However below 3000 volts you need to do something about your electric fence. Zero volts means you have a big problem – probably a broken wire or faulty energizer.

### STEP 2 CHECK THE ENERGIZER



Disconnect the energizer from the fence line and take a reading directly across the energizer terminals. This will determine if the energizer is functioning properly without the influence of the fence line. Above 7,000 volts indicates the energizer is working O.K. A lower voltage could indicate a capacitor or transformer problem and zero voltage indicates that the energizer is definitely faulty.

### STEP 3 CHECK POWER SUPPLIES TO THE ENERGIZER



If the energizer shows zero volts, before sending it in check the following:

#### Mains powered energizer:

1. That the plug is inserted in the socket and the plug is switched on
2. That the Earth leakage has not tripped
3. That there is No load shedding
4. If still zero voltage send in for repair.

#### Battery powered energizer:

5. Check battery voltage
6. Check charger and mains supply to charger.

### STEP 4 CHECK THE EARTH SYSTEM

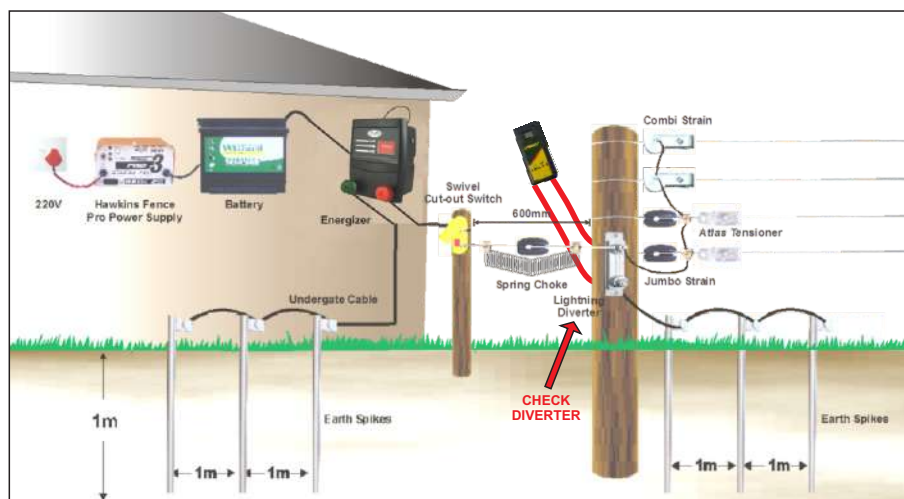


If the energizer is working check the earth system:

1. Check for rusty or broken connections.
2. Check the cabling from the energizer.
3. Check that the earth rods have not rusted off. (must be hot-dipped galvanised.)
4. Check that you have sufficient earth rods.
5. N.B. Check the lightning diverter.

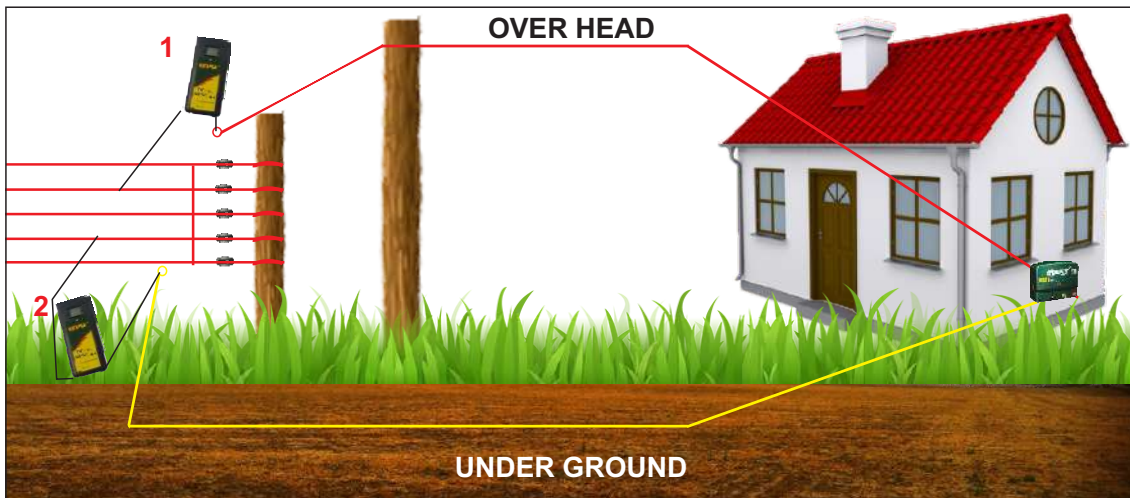
### STEP 5 CHECK YOUR LIGHTNING DIVERTER

The diverter may have taken a strike and is damaged and could be shorting to ground. Replace if faulty.



## STEP 6 CHECK THE LEAD OUTS TO THE FENCE LINE

Disconnect the lead-out wire from the fence line and take a reading at the end of the lead-out. If O.K. the lead-out is sound. Reconnect and proceed to your first cut-out switch. If not O.K. the wire may be broken underground.

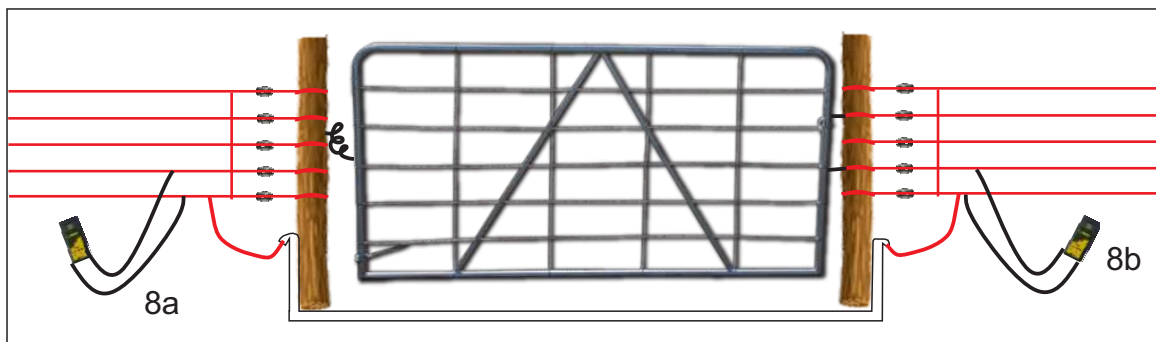


## STEP 7 CHECK THE FENCE WIRE SECTOR BY SECTOR



Proceed to your cut-out switches and switch off the first cut-out switch and take a reading. If the voltage is good, this first section of fence line is sound. Proceed to the next cut-out and repeat the procedure until the section of fence line that has the fault is located. Then locate the fault in this section. Remember, there may be more than one fault in the system. So once you have repaired the first fault recheck the fence line's overall voltage.

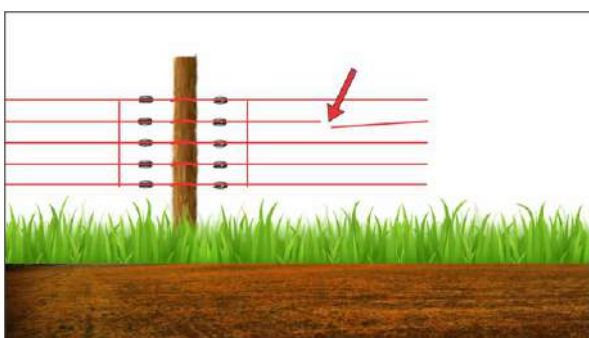
## STEP 8 CHECK GATE WAYS (AND FLOOD GATES IF INSTALLED)



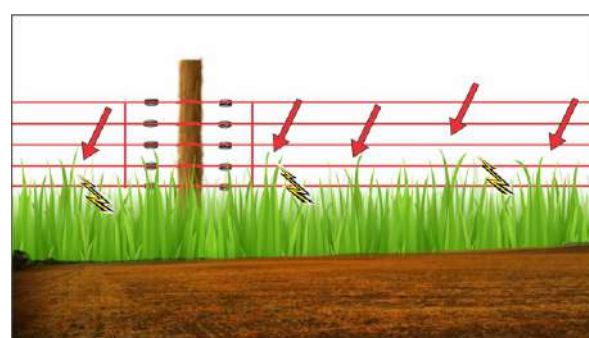
Always check the voltages on either side of a gate-way. The underground cable may have been damaged underground causing the problem.

**STEP 9 FAULTS TO LOOK OUT FOR ALONG THE FENCE LINE**

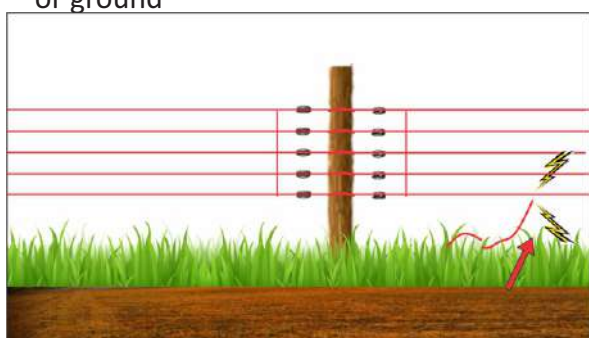
➤ Broken wire



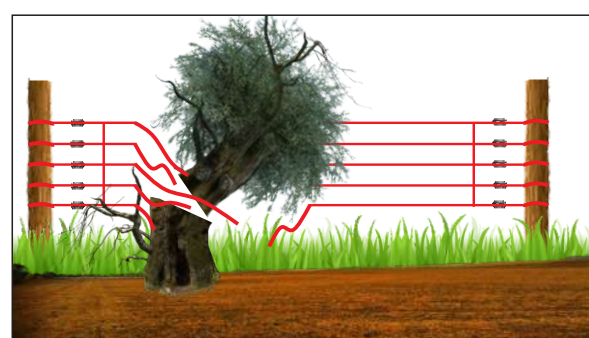
➤ Very heavy competition from Vegetation



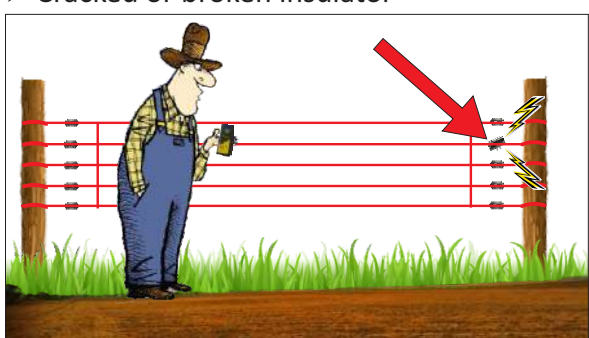
➤ Stray wire making contact with the fence or ground



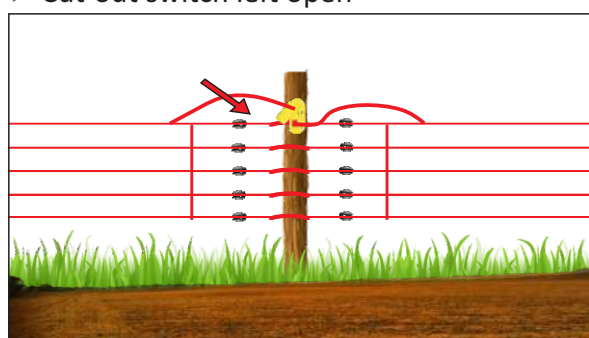
➤ Tree fallen over the fence



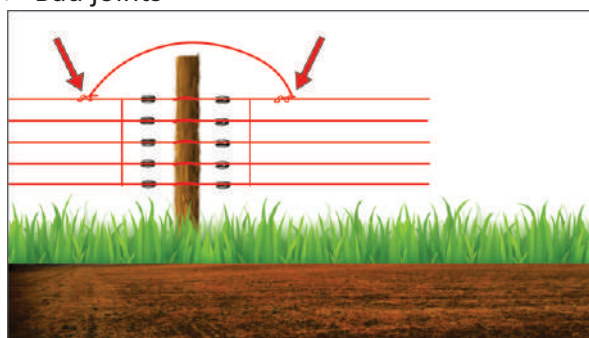
➤ Cracked or broken insulator



➤ Cut-out switch left open



➤ Bad joints



For further technical advice  
phone your nearest  
Stafix Electric Fence Centre  
0861 STAFIX