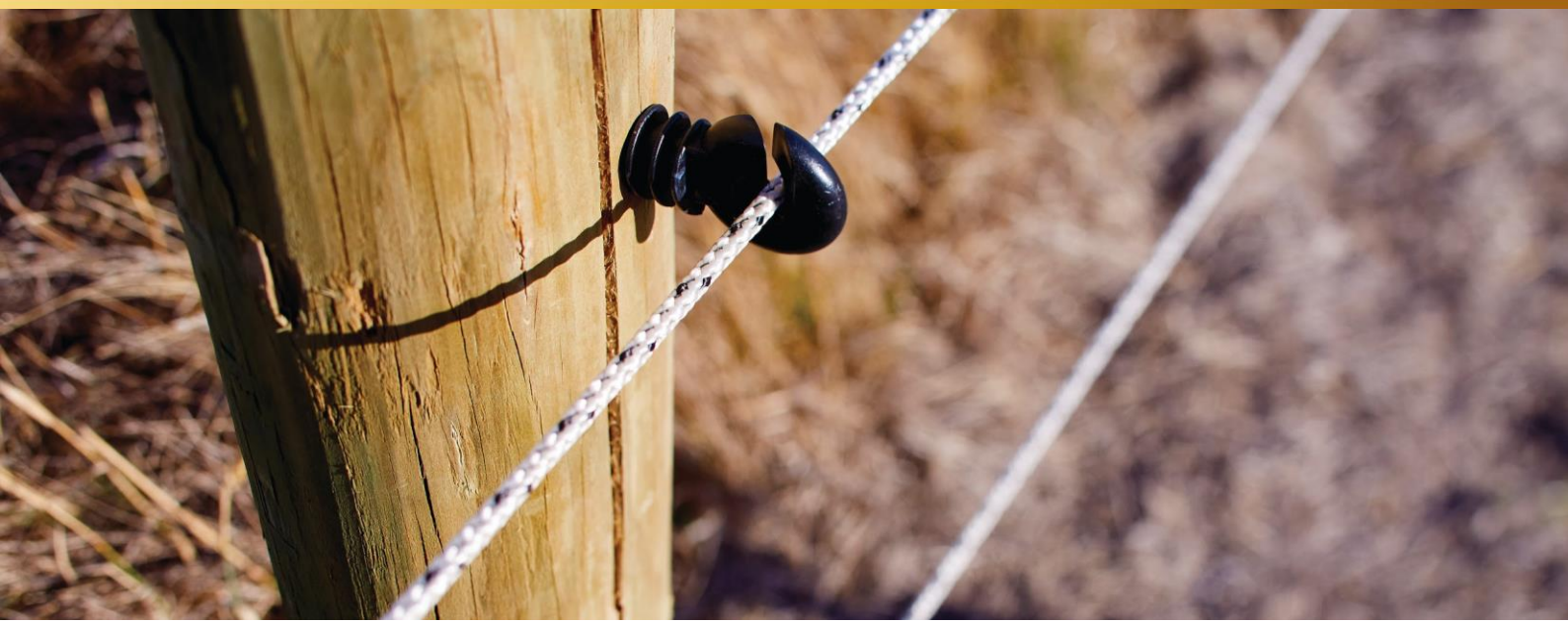
Stock Noble
Fencing Solutions



EquiRope™ Fencing

INSTALLATION GUIDE

V1.1 – September 2020

This Manual may differ from the original manufacturers' instructions for some products because this manual is specific to Stock & Noble.

READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CAREFULLY. Failure to follow these instructions could result in injury to persons and/or livestock.

Beautifully Designed Electric Horse Fencing

Firstly, congratulations on your decision to purchase an Equirope™ for your horses.

We expect you will be extremely pleased with Stock & Noble's ease of installation, minimal maintenance, safety and performance. Hundreds of hours have gone into testing our system to ensure high quality and product that will look great.

This installation manual can help you properly install your Equirope™. It is IMPORTANT you follow these instructions to minimize maintenance and maximize safety. We should also note here that failure to use the nominated fittings will render the warranty null and void.

We have tried to include as much detail as possible; however, it is impossible to cover every application. If you have a question, please contact your local dealer, our local partner will assist you.

It is our commitment to you and your horses, to provide a safe, reliable, cost effective and great looking Fence System.

Thank you for choosing Stock & Noble. We look forward to serving you now and in the future.

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Stock & Noble's Commitment to Safety

Equirope™ is designed to minimize or ideally completely remove the opportunity for injuries to horses. Equally important, correct installation and proper maintenance is needed from you.

Equirope™ is not rigid – it is resilient, like a boxing ring. When a horse at full gallop impacts Equirope™ it usually bounces right back, with no damage to horse or fence.

Equirope™ is a psychological barrier. Always maintain at least 5,000 volts and a good grounding system to ensure your horse will receive a significant electric shock – not just a "bee-sting". The shock from an approved energizer won't harm your horse, because the shock is very low amperage for a tiny fraction of a second, but your horse will always respect Equirope™ in the future.

At Stock & Noble we are always glad to hear from the 'horses mouth' about improvements or suggestions that will make Equirope better, from all aspects, so please feel free to reach out as our door is open. Congratulations again and all the best installing you Equirope from Stock & Noble.

Five Steps to Successful Electric Fencing

1. **The Right Energizer for the Job.**

   There are a variety of energizers on the market but we only recommend low impedance energizers Certified Safe by UL or CSA. They put out a very short, low amperage pulse of electricity, which will not harm an animal or child. NEVER use "Weed Burners" or "Weed Choppers" - these energizers have been banned in many areas as a fire and safety hazard and will damage Equirope™.

2. **Install a Good Ground System.**

   Poor or improper grounding causes 95% of all electric fencing problems. You can have the most powerful energizer in the world, but if the ground return is poor, your fence will not perform.

   Use a minimum of three copper coated ground rods spaced at least 3m apart and as added protection a fourth ground rod to place in a wet area such as a pond or swamp. If a moist area is not available place the fourth rod at the furthest point away from the initial three ground rods and connect it to the grounded strand of fence. With dry or sandy soil, you may need more ground rods.

3. **Use Recommended Materials.**

   Do not use make-shift insulators, ordinary electrical wire, or materials we do not recommend.

   Copper clad ground rods, Striker connector and joiners, and copper underground wire prevent corrosion due to electrolysis, provide optimum electrical conductivity, reduce maintenance and increase the life of your fence.

4. **Check your Fence Regularly.**

Don't wait for something to go wrong. Check the voltage on your fence regularly using a reliable fence voltmeter. Track down and correct any electrical shorts. Check the tension on the Equirope on a regular basis to ensure each strand is tight - posts can move due to ground heave or impact - re- set the post and re-tighten each strand.

5. **Always keep your fence Electrified**

   Due to a general copper deficiency in Australasian soils your horse will naturally sniff out the copper in the Equirope which, if left off, your horse will have a good old chew. This can weaken or even break through the copper conductors or damage the rope creating a weak point. If horses are in the paddock then the fence must be electrified.

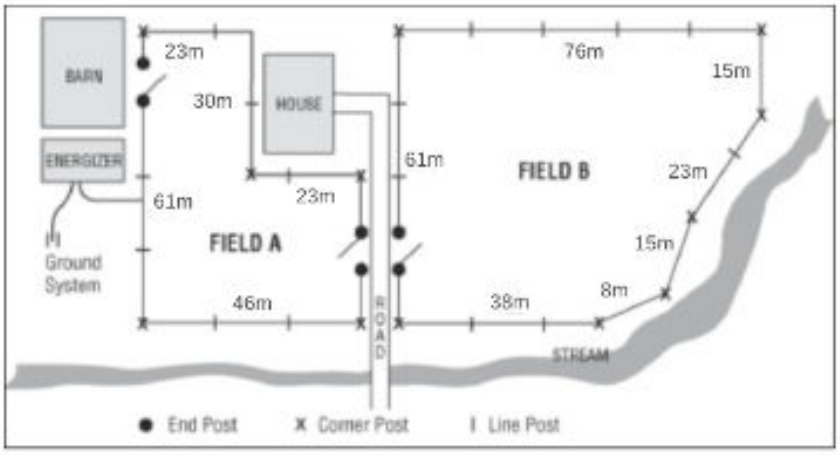
FOR THE SAFETY OF YOUR ANIMALS ALWAYS KEEP YOUR FENCE ELECTRIFIED. NEVER LEAVE ANIMALS UNATTENDED WITHIN A NON-ELECTRIFIED FENCE.

Planning your Equirope™ Fence System

Every experienced fencer will tell you the same thing, a job well planned is a job well done. Take the time to plan: The installation of any fencing system begins before the first post is driven. The secret to getting the best value for your dollar is to take the time to thoroughly plan before you start construction.

Check Local Laws and Ordinances: laws governing fences and electric fencing vary from county to county. Get the answer to questions such as: "How far must a fence be from a roadway?", "Can an electric fence be used in a suburban area?", and "Are warning signs required?". Check with your Council or local Shire office.

Sketch a map



Begin by drawing a map of your property, including all major features: buildings, roads, fields, swamps, woods, gullies, streams and other features. Be sure to include: power, telephone, gas and oil lines as well as underground cables.

- Mark the location of each end and corner post.
- Mark the location of each line post based on the separation you wish to use

- Mark the location of the energizer close to an electrical outlet (or plan to use a solar powered energizer)
- Calculate the total length of your fence
- Choose the number of strands of Equirope™ you wish to use. We recommend 3 to 5 strands depending.
- Choose the type of line post you wish to use (wood, PVC, plastic, steel, or Star posts)

Calculating your needs

How many Rolls will I need?

Multiply the length of your fence by the number of strands you wish to use and divide by the length of reel you will be purchasing = _____ . This is the number of rolls you will need.

Stock & Noble Roller Post Insulators for End Posts, Corner Posts, Dips and Rises:

- Add the number of corner posts and the number of end posts and multiply by the number of strands = _____ .
- Count the number of Line posts with vertical changes in direction (hills, gullies, etc) and multiply by the number of stands = _____ .
- Add these two numbers together (_____ + _____) = _____ . This is the number of Stock & Noble Roller Insulators you require.

Line Post Insulators for Line Posts:

- Count the number of line posts and multiply by the number of strands = _____ . This is the number of Line Post Insulators you will need for Line Posts.

Insul Tube for drilled Line Posts:

- If you are drilling through the centre of your line posts to insert Insul Tube. Count the number of line posts and multiply by the number of strands = _____ . Multiply this number by length of insul tube remembering to allow 30mm extra length out each side of the post. = _____, total length of Insul Tube.

Insulated Underground Wire:

- Add the widths of all your gates together = _____ plus 20ft for each gate = _____ .
- Measure the distance from your Energizer to the nearest point on your fence = _____ .
- Measure the distance from your Energizer to where your ground rods will be located = _____ .
- Measure the distance from your ground rods to the nearest point on the fence = _____ .
- Add these numbers together = _____ plus a minimum of 3m for the distance between ground rods = _____ . This is the minimum length of Underground Wire you will need.

Consider allowing for some extra wire for possible additional ground rods, miscalculations and/or changes in your fence design.

Striker Connectors:

- Count the number of End Posts and multiply by the number of strands = _____ .
- Add one Striker Connector per strand if your electrical feed connection point is separate to a termination point.

- Add these two numbers together = _____ . This is the number of Striker Connectors you need.

Striker Joiners

- Count the number of fence lines that exceed 500M (or the roll size you purchased), multiply by the number of strands = _____ .

Energizer:

See “Choosing your energizer” (Page 15)

Ground Rods:

You will require a minimum of 3 ground rods and probably more if your fields are large or your soil conditions are poor. A fourth ground rod is advisable for installation in a separate wet area if available or at the furthest point away from the initial ground system.

Tensioning Kit:

You will need at least one Stock & Noble Universal Tensioning Tool to tighten the Equirope™.
A second tensioning jaw may be required for future joins or repairs.

NOTE: *The tensioning tool is a re-usable tool and is not left on the fence.*

Tools Required

To install your Equirope™ you need the following tools:

- Universal Tensioning Tool
- Hammer
- Spade or Shovel
- Black Electrical Tape
- Measuring Tape
- Sharp Stanley Knife
- Cigarette Lighter
- 4mm Allen key
- Broom Handle (for unwinding Braid)
- Adjustable wrench
- Safety Glasses
- Spirit Level

Getting Started – Line Spacing

With Equirope™ fence you are building the equivalent of a “boxing ring”. The corner and end posts must be strong enough to withstand the forces that would be transmitted if a horse were to strike the fence at speed.

We suggest setting your top strand at withers height (or at least shoulder height) of your tallest horse and the bottom strand somewhere between hock and fetlock based on your specific needs or preference. You should then install the balance of the strands by spacing them equally.

Installing Corner and End Posts/Braces

Equirope™ is a tension system which requires proper bracing. For proper performance, ensure each of the following are soundly and properly braced:

CORNERS – Any change in direction greater than 20 degrees should be considered a corner and properly braced.

ENDS – You normally have an end post where you terminate or start a fence:

- For a gateway
- To divide and existing paddock into sections (cross fencing).
- To start or terminate a run (e.g. the side of a barn).

IN-LINE BRACING – Whenever you fence a long, straight run you need to terminate and install a brace system every 700 – 800m to maintain tension on the Equirope™.

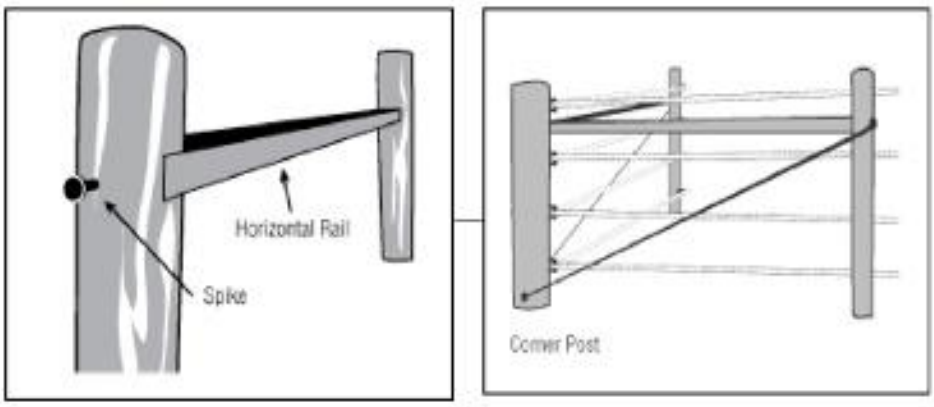
Proper Bracing will increase the effectiveness of your fence and reduce maintenance caused by post shifting. ***Incorrect or insufficient bracing may lead to fence failure and may be dangerous to you and your horses.*** If you are unsure of how to brace or are unsure of your soil conditions please call refer to your local supplier.

After properly clearing the area you intend to fence, install all corner, end and gate posts. We recommend your posts be at least 130mm to 150mm in diameter (pressure treated for longevity). How deep to set the posts will depend on the type of soil and conditions. Ensure all bracing has been completed BEFORE proceeding with installing Equirope™.

Posts should be set a minimum of 900mm into the soil. In loose soil conditions such as sand or mud, consider cementing your posts or driving them deeper. Please check with your local store or contractor for local advice for possible special bracing needs based on your specific soil or geographic area.

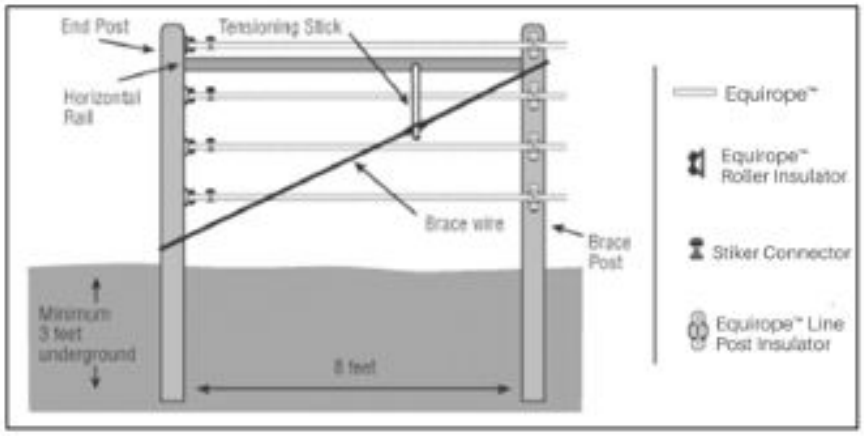
H-Brace

For most installations, we recommend a style known as the Horizontal or H-Brace. After setting your corner post, end post or gate posts in the ground at the proper depth for your soil conditions, measure 2.4m down the fence line to locate where to place your brace post. Once it is securely placed, set your horizontal rail halfway between the planned location of your top two strands of Equirope™ (see diagram). Drive a spike through the back of the posts and into the horizontal rail. Leave the spike to protrude 15mm at the back of the brace post to hold the brace wire. The spike should go through the brace post and penetrate at least 80 – 120mm into the horizontal rail.



If your corner, end or gate post is large in diameter, you may want to pre-drill a hole for the spike through the post and into the end of the rail.

After your posts and horizontal rail have been set you can now set your brace wire. Use a piece of Equirope™ and loop it around both posts, going from the bottom of the end post to the top of the brace post. Pull the ends together and fasten them by tying a knot or with two striker joiners, (See Joining Equirope™ page 15). Set a nail/tech screw at an appropriate location on the end post so the brace wire will not slide up and, similarly on the brace post, so the brace wire will not slide down. To tension the brace wire, slide a piece of wood, such as a 20mm dowel between the two strands of the wire and twist until taut. Fasten the dowel to the horizontal rail to keep it secure. For brace wire you can use any material meant to have longevity for an outdoor, high tension use such as Equirope™ or hi-tensile wire.



NOTE: *To prevent an electrical short, make sure the brace wire and tensioning stick cannot contact any Equirope™ strands.*

Ensure all braces have been completed BEFORE installing Equirope™.

Installing Insulators on Corner, End and Gate Posts

After setting all corner, end and gate posts and correctly bracing them, you are ready to fasten insulators. Since wood conducts electricity, you must use insulators on all posts, including brace posts, to eliminate electrical shorts.

Use Equirope™ Roller Post Insulators. They are specially engineered:

- To eliminate friction when tensioning
- For safety
- For durability
- For ease of installation

Measure and mark the location of each of your planned strands of Braid on one of your end posts then make a jig to help you mark your other posts. (A jig is simply a stick on which you indicate the position of each insulator so you don't have to measure at every post).

Attach Equirope™ Roller insulators by using class 4 galvanized tech screw to hold the insulator in place. Discretion is required in choosing screw length - we suggest a minimum length of 50mm depending on the quality of the timber post.

Complete the installation of insulators on your corner and end posts using the jig for spacing

Starting at an end post, feed the leading end of the Equirope through the insulator and secure it to itself using Striker Connector or joiner. Tape, cut and design the end to prevent fraying.

Installing line posts

When you have completed the corner and end posts, you are ready to install your line posts and the line post insulators and start running your lines

First you need a sight line. Starting at a gate or end post, feed the Equirope™ through the second insulator from the bottom and secure it using a Striker. Pick up the roll and begin to walk the fence line. Insert the Equirope™ behind each corner post insulator. When you get to the end post, insert the Equirope™ behind the end post insulator and secure it with a Striker. Attach the soft jaw and tension using the Universal Strainer.

NOTE: *Ensure you mark your 2% tension before tensioning (please refer to page 14). The sight line you have created will help you position your line posts in a straight line.*

On hilly terrain, install line posts at the peaks and in the valleys first, and then space the remaining line posts to suit the terrain. An Equirope™ Roller Insulator is recommended where there is a horizontal or vertical change in direction. The use of other insulators could allow the Braid™ to pull out under tension.

Note: *Always work with the "lay" of the land. Place a post at the top of each rise and the bottom of each depression.* ***Recommended distance between line posts is 10 to 15 meters****. Reduce post spacing in hilly terrain and in areas of high snowfall.*

Installing Wood Line Posts

Using the installed strand of Equirope™ as a sight line, install your line posts. Mark the position for each insulator with your jig, and attach each line post insulator and each Equirope™ Roller Insulator to all posts.

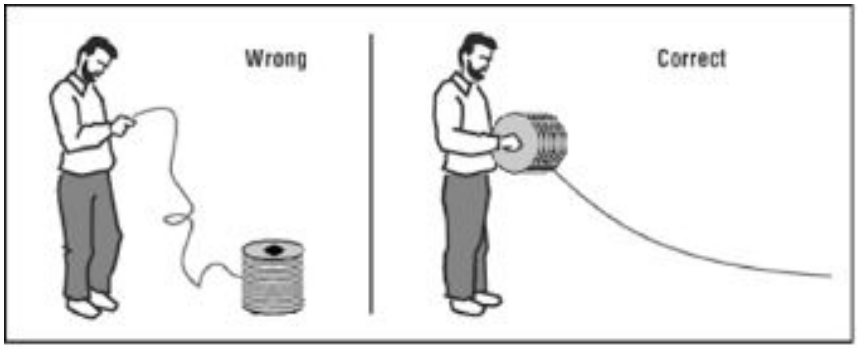
Note: *The Equirope™ Roller Insulator will withstand a greater force from a vertical change of direction than a conventional line post insulator. To install the Equirope™ on a line post at a peak or a valley, first tension the Equirope™. Then, after the Equirope™ has been tensioned, remove the roller pin, place the Equirope™ behind the roller and re-insert the pin ensuring the pin is set all the way by tapping it with a screw driver. The Equirope™ may jam in the insulator if you insert the Equirope™ behind the roller and then try to tension.*

Centre hole Drilling line posts

First create a jig to mark the hole spacings. Using a long self tapping drill bit we recommend drilling a 16mm hole and then inserting a snug fitting 13mm Insul tube as an insulator leaving at least 30mm of tube sticking out each side of the post to avoid earthing and sparking, particularly when it rains.

Running your Lines

Pick up the reel and walk your fence line. At each line post, fasten the strand of Equirope™ to each insulator.

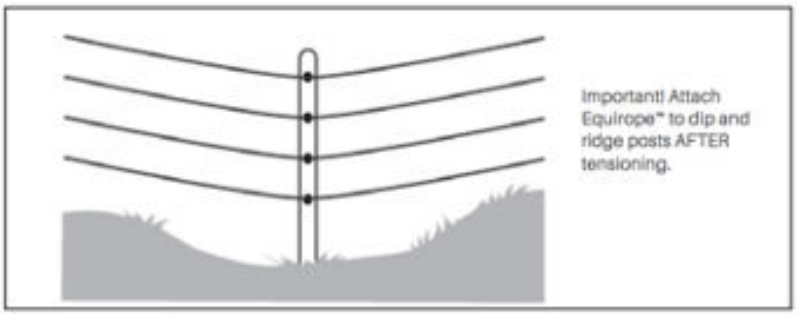


***DO NOT** take rope off one end of the spool. The rope will kink and could be damaged. The correct method is to unroll the rope and it will not kink. (see diagram)*

Continue unrolling the Equirope™ until you come to an end post where the strand will terminate. End the strand by attaching it to the end post insulator just as you did when you started the strand. Pull hard on the Equirope™ to remove as much slack as you can before you apply the tensioning device. Clamp the Equirope™ to itself using a copper split bolt connector approximately 2" from the insulator.

***Note:** When installing fence on rolling terrain, tension all lines first before attaching the rope to the dip and ridges posts.*

Dip Post



Universal Strainer Tool

Wrap the rope around strainer post and slip the latch back over the rope.
Take the ratchet and jaw out past the 2% tension point and connect to start straining process.

Tensioning Equirope™

After a strand of Equirope™ is installed, you can apply the Equirope™ tensioning device.

2% tension is the optimum tension for Equirope. Once the Equirope has been pulled up by hand so it is level or close to level between the posts. To work out 2%, measure the length of the 'run' and multiply that number by 2%. Example: 100M run x 2% = 2M. Measure back from the strainer post the 2% measurement and mark the Equirope with some tape or visible pen. Attach the soft jaw past the mark by at least 500mm, make sure it is well attached and take tension on the ratchet. Continue to pull up on the ratchet until the 2% mark reaches the roller insulator and you are ready to tie off. Please note, when releasing the ratchet lever, first take the tension off the release lever, pull the lever back and then release tension.

For multiple strands that are the same length, a time saver is to tie a knot in the strainer rope at the point where you want the ratchet to stop when releasing and returning for the next strand tension.

Note: *before tensioning ensure the rope is not caught or likely to catch on anything along the length of the run.*

CAUTION: ALWAYS USE EYE PROTECTION WHEN TENSIONING.

Wrap black electrical tape around the Equirope™ before you cut it. Using a stanley knife cut the Equirope™ and then melt both ends with a lighter.

***NOTE:** Always tape Equirope™ before you cut it. Always singe the end until it meltsso the rope won't fray when the tape wears off.*

Equirope™ maintains its tension very well so you will not have to constantly re-tension. However, if one of your posts moves due to the impact of an animal or vehicle, the Equirope™ will need re-tensioning. Re-set the post and apply the tensioning device to re- tighten the rope. Consider strengthening your bracing to ensure the post won't shift again.

The Equirope™ Tensioning Device does not stay on the fence and is to be stored until needed.

Joining Equirope™

When you end one reel of Equirope™ and start another, you will have to join the two ropes together. Simply overlap the two ends of Equirope™ and then use the Striker Joiner to join leaving a small tail out each end. To ensure there is good contact with all copper conductors and that the joiner wont slip, tighten the joiner as tight as you possibly can using the allen key. Make sure you tape and singe both ends of the Equirope™.

Electrifying the Fence

Choosing your energizer

It is vital that the energizer you choose has sufficient power to meet your needs. The marketing of electric fence energizers is extremely competitive and manufacturers wildly overstate the length of fence each energizer can adequately electrify. A simple rule of thumb is to match your length of fence to 1/10 the energizer's rating. Part of the reason is that you will be electrifying 3 or more strands of Equirope™.

WARNING: Only use a LOW IMPEDANCE energizer that is UL or CSA approved. NEVER use an energizer labeled "WEED BURNER" or "WEED CHOPPER"; they are unsafe and WILL damage Equirope™.

WARNING: Never use regular house wire or Equirope™ for your electrical connections. Only use high voltage, heavily insulated, copper lead-out wire, copper clad ground rods and brass ground rod clamps.

NOTE: *To protect your mains energizer investment, we recommend a surge protector between the power source and your energizer.*

Ground System

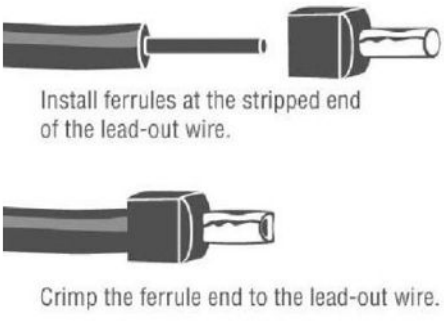
First decide where to locate your energizer (also known as a "fencer" or "charger"). You can use a solar powered energizer or an AC mains powered energizer, but a mains energizer is always more reliable. Your AC mains energizer should be mounted on a wall indoors, away from flammable material and out of reach of children.

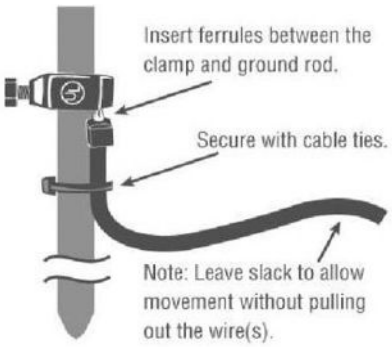
We recommend a minimum of three copper clad ground rods spaced at least 3m apart in a triangular configuration and for added effectiveness a fourth ground rod at the furthest point away from the initial three rods. Look for soil that is wet or moist year round to place your ground rods. Dry, rocky, sandy or frozen soils may present special problems- electrons do not readily pass through such soils and the intensity of the shock may not be sufficient to deter an animal from touching the fence. More ground rods may be required. These can be placed as needed along the fence line.

Ground rods should be placed at least 7m from your energizer and near the fence line, but at least fifty feet away from any underground piping, cable or other grounding system. A ground rod closer than 15m from a waterline (even if the waterline is plastic) may cause signal interference in your home computer, phone, radio or TV. Ground rods closer than 7.5m from the energizer may damage the energizer during electrical storms.

Remember to attach clamps BEFORE driving ground rods as the end of a ground rod may mushroom from pounding, making it impossible to slide a clamp over the end.

When you have installed your ground rods, connect them with heavily insulated copper lead-out wire rated for at least 15,000 volts. Strip a ¾" length of the insulating jacket and crimp a ferrule on with pliers. Secure with cable ties for a trouble-free, permanent installation. (see diagram)





Secure connecting wires to the ground rods with brass ground rod clamps. Add cable ties for increased security. After all ground rods are connected, connect one ground rod to the negative terminal on your energizer.

Do not confuse or combine ground rods for your house with ground rods required for an electric fence energizer. The ground rods used with a fence energizer act as receivers for electron flow.

Grounding is one of the most critical elements in any electric fence system. Over 95% of all electric fence problems result from poor grounding.

It is important to understand how and why you need an effective ground system.

For an electric fence to provide an effective shock, an electric circuit must be completed. That means the electrons passing along the fence must pass through the animal and then return back to the energizer. The electrons can return to the energizer either by travelling through the ground to the ground rods or through the negative (grounded) strand on your fence, which is connected to the negative terminal on the energizer.

NOTE: *Bury the ground rods so the connecting ground wire is below the surface of the soil to avoid the risk of animals, equipment, or people breaking or disconnecting the ground wire. Use small indicator flags to show where each ground rod has been buried.*

NOTE: *Leave slack loop in lead-out wire near each ground rod or anywhere a negative lead wire is not in conduit to allow for soil movement.*

IMPORTANT: Check with local utility companies to locate existing underground cables, power lines or pipes before you install your fence posts and ground rods.

When you install a solar powered energizer, be certain to position it away from shadow or possible animal contact. Face the solar panel towards the equator or at an angle to allow maximum exposure to the sun.

TIP: Place your Solar Powered energizer out in the field for two sunny days before connecting it to the fence. This will allow the battery to charge to its maximum capacity. Ensure the unit is turned “Off” while charging (failing to fully charge a battery before use will prevent the battery from ever reaching a full charge).

Wiring your Energizer

You can now connect your energizer to the Equirope™. Run a length of underground wire from the positive terminal on your energizer to the top strand of Equirope™. Feed the wire into under the wingnut of the Striker connector and twist around to help lock in place and tighten the wingnut.

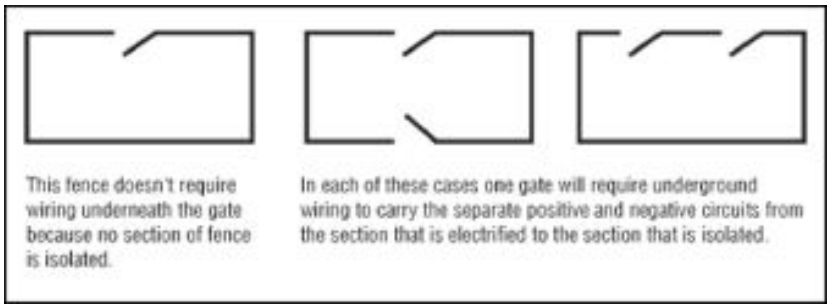
While you have the Striker connector wingnut undone, cut and insert another piece of wire that will be used to jump the electricity to next strand. Repeat this for all strands. If you do this at both ends of the strand it will create a ‘grid’ effect and ensure maximum consistent shock in all areas of the rope.

Bury all wiring 25mm + deep.

NOTE: *We recommend you thread all wiring through a piece of 20mm conduit (flexible Poly well water pipe) to avoid abrasion and to prevent shorting between negative and positive wires. Bury the 25mm + deep. Strap the ends of the pipe to the gate posts with the ends turned down to prevent rain and dirt from filling the pipe.*

Cut-Off switches can be installed to allow you to progressively turn on and off the bottom strands if grass/weed growth is a problem.

When to wire under a gate



Wiring Gates

Dig a trench under your gate. If it is a narrow, walk through gate, 120 – 150mm deep will suffice.

However, if heavy equipment, such as trucks or tractors will be going through the gate, the trench should be 200 – 250mm deep.

NOTE: *We recommend you thread all wiring through a piece of 20mm conduit (flexible Poly well water pipe) to avoid abrasion and to prevent shorting between negative and positive wires. Bury the 25mm + deep. Strap the ends of the pipe to the gate posts with the ends turned down to prevent rain and dirt from filling the pipe.*

NOTE: *The insulation on the underground wire should not breakdown at less than 15,000 volts. If the guard voltage is less than 15,000 volts, the wire may leak electricity, which will affect the integrity of your fence. Your animals may not want to cross over the buried wire if they sense electricity beneath them.*

Connect a piece of underground wire to one of the strands by connecting the wire to Equirope™ with a Striker connector. Run the wire underground and re-attach it to the strand on the opposite side of the gate, using another Striker connector. To electrify additional strands, jump the electricity, vertically, from that strand to other strands to be electrified, as described above.

Using gate Handles for Gates

Gate Handles make the perfect, cost effective, 4.5 – 6.0m wide gate for **infrequent use only**.
They give easy access for bringing heavy equipment in or out of paddocks for seeding or fertilizing.

Note: *Only use the Stock & Noble two direction anchor as other activator plates can be dangerous.*

Testing the Voltage on Your Fence

Testing Your Fence with a 5 Light or Digital Volt Meter

1. Turn your fence energizer OFF.
2. Disconnect the two lead out wires from your fence energizer.
3. Turn the fence energizer ON and read the voltage on your energizer with your voltmeter. (Simply apply the Voltmeter to the (+) terminal and the ground pin on the Voltmeter to the (-) terminal of the energizer). If less than 5,000 (5.0) volts, there is a problem with the energizer.
4. If the energizer is O.K., turn it OFF before you reconnect the two lead out wires to the energizer, then turn the energizer back ON.

5. Now read the voltage on each strand of your fence near where the energizer is connected to the fence. You should read at least 5,000 (5.0) volts on each electrified line. If less than 5,000 (5.0) volts, there is a problem with the underground wire or you have crossed wires during installation.
6. Now go to the point of your fence which is most distant from your ground system and check each strand. **Most importantly, check the voltage between each electrified fence line and the soil under the fence.** Depending on your tester type, place the ground pin on the Voltmeter about one and a half inches into the soil and test the actual voltage of each positive line. If less than 5,000 (5.0) volts, you have a problem with your ground system. See instructions on how to "Test the Earth Return System".
7. Finally, check the voltage to the soil at any high points or dry areas to make sure you are getting at least 5,000 (5.0) volts. If less than 5,000 (5.0) volts, you will need to install additional ground rods.

REMEMBER: ALL READINGS SHOULD BE OVER 5,000 (5.0) VOLTS

If any reading is less than 5,000 (5.0) volts, you need to troubleshoot and fix the problem.

If you can't fix the problem, contact your local store or qualified fencing contractor for professional advice.

NOTE: If the display is showing "Lb" this means "Low Battery" and the battery needs to be replaced.

These simple tests will assure you that your Equirope™ fence is properly installed. Please monitor your fence on a regular schedule.

TIP: Test after rain when conditions are wet to best determine if there are any electrical shorts. Shorts are more easily detected in wet conditions.

TIP: Test when conditions are very dry to confirm that you have adequate grounding. In particular, test where the fence runs over high terrain or through areas that might be especially dry or have sandy, clay or rocky soil.

Trouble Shooting

No Respect: If you find your horses are showing less respect for their fence than normal, it is very likely something is reducing the voltage on your fence, or the grounding of the fence is not what it should be.

Here are some things you should do:

- Follow the instructions under "Testing your Fence".
- Check all electrical connections to ensure they are secure.
- Check that the ground rod clamps are secure and connector wire is intact.
- Walk the fence line to ensure nothing has happened to cause the fence to short out.
- Are your horses standing on ground that is so dry or frozen that they are insulated and prevented from getting a shock? Is this a general problem, or is it localized?
- If grounding is the problem, take steps to improve grounding.

If you have any difficulty diagnosing why your fence voltage or grounding is not as it should be, please do not hesitate to contact your local store or a qualified Equirope Fencing Contractor.

Loss of Tension: If you detect a loss in tension, check the following:

- A post may have moved at a corner, end or gate.
- A striker connector or joiner may have slipped and needs to be tightened.
- Broken insulator

Do's & Dont's – Safety and Maintenance

To keep your horses safe, use good horse sense:

- Know your horses and recognize the limitations of your property.
- Separate each stallion from other horses by a laneway.
- Always introduce a horse to a new pasture. For your own safety, turn OFF the fence energizer so the horse you are leading won't get accidentally shocked and bolt. Lead the horse around the fence perimeter. Once the horse understands the boundaries of its new pasture, release the horse and turn the energizer back ON.
- Create a sandy area away from the fence for your horses to roll in.
- Do not create a riding arena using Equirope™ as this will encourage your horse to fear the fence.
- Take particular care when you introduce a new horse to a pasture where other horses have an established pecking order.
- Don't torment your horses with accidental electric shocks by putting water troughs close to your electric fence, hanging grain pails on your fence posts, or throwing hay near your electric fence.
- Don't build a new fence close to where your horses roll. If necessary, relocate the fence away from where they habitually roll.
- Small paddocks can be hazardous to very active horses. To fence small paddocks and pens, consider using an other products from the Stock & Noble range.
- Do not leave your fence un-electrified as most animals will chew on it including horses, goats, rabbits and rodents.

Fence Sense

- Install your Equirope™ fence as recommended. Choose either four strands or at least a minimum of 3 strands of Equirope™. Set the highest strand at approx withers height to your largest horse and the lowest strand accordingly based on your specific needs.
- Don't turn off your fence energizer to save electricity. The cost of electricity for a fence energizer is the same as a 100-watt light bulb – about a dollar a month.
- Regularly inspect your fence to ensure the Equirope™ is taut and properly electrified.
- Thoroughly check the fence after rainy or stormy weather and during a drought.
- Take particular care to make sure your fence is well grounded. 95% of all electric fence problems are due to poor grounding. Check your installation manual, our website, or call us for advice.
- Consider using a hot-cold system – ground the second from the top strand of Equirope™.
- Always turn the energizer off before servicing the fence.
- When testing an electric fence with a voltmeter, wear rubber gloves or rubber- soled shoes to minimize any accidental electrical shock. Wet or sweaty hands or wet feet intensify electrical shocks.
- Use only one energizer per paddock or continuous fence line. Never use two energizers on the same fence.
- Use extreme caution if you are considering installing an electric fence near overhead lines or underground power lines.
- Do not stand beside a fence during an electrical storm.
- Use warning signs to mark an electric fence every 60-80m, check local by- laws.
- Never attempt to service your energizer. If it fails, seek professional assistance or send it to the manufacturer for servicing.
- Equirope™ is engineered for your horses' safety. Don't take shortcuts!
- Please manage your horses with care and maintain your fences. Courts hold the property owner responsible for the security of their animals.

Do Not…

- Use an non specified fittings or products in the Equirope system.
- Hang feed buckets on the fence;
- Drape water hoses over the fence;
- Stack feed or manure near the fence;
- Run water lines parallel to the fence;
- Allow feed or water barrels to be located too close to the fence;
- Place water trough near the fence.

We welcome your comments and suggestions.

Enjoy your Stock & Noble Fencing.

1800 102 233 www.stockandnoble.com.au