How to Install an Electric Fence

Checklist

- ❑ Cement
- ❑ Pressure-treated wood posts
- ❑ Brace pins
- ❑ Twitch sticks
- ❑ High-tensile wire
- ❑ Crimping sleeves
- ❑ Poly spacers & clips
- ❑ Fencing staples
- ❑ Tension springs
- ❑ Crimping tools
- ❑ In-line strainer and crank (handle)
- ❑ Fence controller
- ❑ Ground rods
- ❑ High-strain insulators or poly batten/tube "wrap-around" insulators
- ❑ Underground/insulated wire

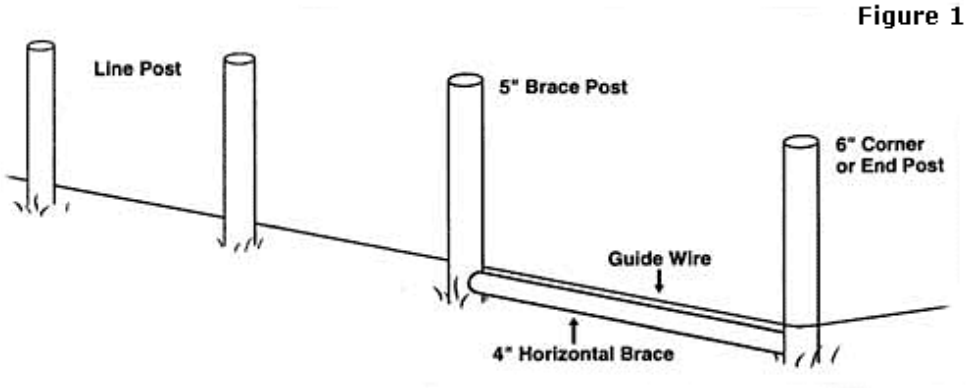
One: Plan your layout.

- ❑ Consider the kind of animal you want to contain in order to determine how to space the wires. (Look at the diagrams below).
- ❑ Determine different geography requirements and where to place your posts.

Two: Set end and corner posts.

- ❑ Drive or cement in all end and corner posts in predetermined run using 8-foot posts on ends, corners, turns, and dips 48 inches into the ground.
  - Line posts don't need to be more than 2 feet in the ground and won't require concrete.
- ❑ Run one guide wire, which will be used as the bottom wire and assume a straight fence line.
- ❑ Tighten the guide wire.

Figure 1



Three: Brace end and corner assemblies.

- ❑ Drive or concrete the first brace post 8 feet from the end post. (Figure 1)
- ❑ Drill a 3/8-inch hole into the end post. (Two inches deep and 44 inches up on the surface facing the first brace post.) (Figure 2)
- ❑ Drill a 3/8-inch hole through the first brace post 44 inches up and in line with the end post.
- ❑ Drill a 3/8-inch hole 2 inches deep into one end of the top horizontal brace. (Figure 3)
- ❑ Insert a 3/8-inch x 5-inch brace pin 2 inches into the end post.
  - The top horizontal brace is ready to be slipped onto the 5-inch brace pin in the end post.
- ❑ Insert a 3/8-inch x 10-inch brace pin through the brace post into the top horizontal leaving 2 inches exposed.

Figure 2

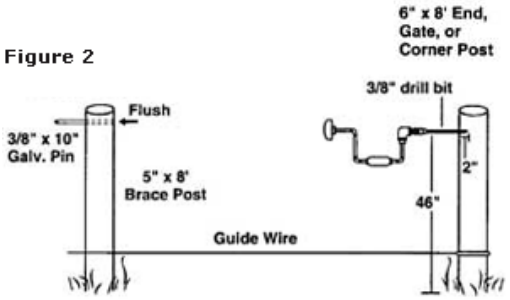


Figure 3

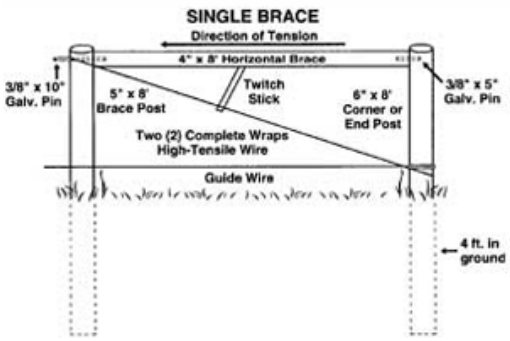
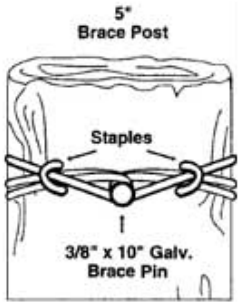
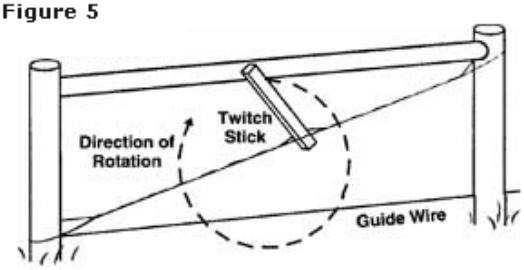


Figure 4



- ❑ Drive a keeper staple at the bottom of the end post to prevent the bottom wire from shifting up the pole.
- ❑ Wrap a brace wire with an insulator around the brace pin at the top of the first brace post and diagonally to the keep staple at the bottom of the end post. (Figure 4)
- ❑ Repeat until you have two complete and tight wraps. (Figure 5)
- ❑ Loop the end around the brace pin where you started and staple both ends.
- ❑ On the side opposite the fence wire, insert a twitch stick 2 inches between the diagonal brace wires and twist forward toward you 8 to 10 times.
- ❑ Secure the twitch stick to the horizontal brace post with a piece of high tensile wire 17 to 20 inches long.

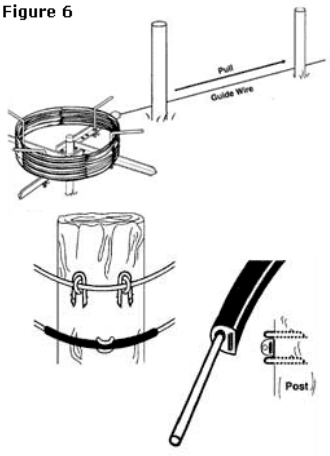
Figure 5



Four: Dispense the wire.

- ❑ High-tensile wire is strong and springy so a spinning jenny must be used to contain the wire while dispensing. (Figure 6).
- ❑ String the wire around the back of the corner brace, return it to the inside of your first line post and continue.

Figure 6



- ❑ When pulling the wire around a corner, staple above and below the wire insulator to eliminate drag when bringing the wire to tension.
- ❑ Staple the wires from bottom to top every 165 feet. Don't drive the staples fully into the post except when securing brace wire and twitch stick.
  - This allows for expansion and contraction of the wire throughout the entire fence line.

Five: Anchor the wire.

- ❑ Wrap wire around and onto itself.
- ❑ Secure with two crimping sleeves.
  - A high-tensile splice requires 3 crimping sleeves or can be done with a wire link. (Figure 7)
- ❑ One crimping sleeve should be left on electric wires before anchoring to allow for electrical hookups.(Figure 8)

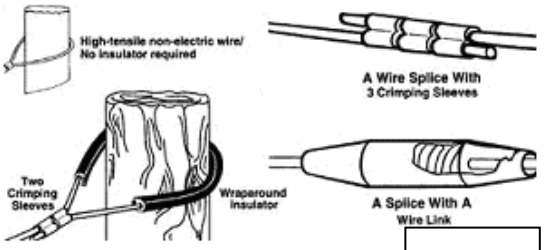


Figure 7

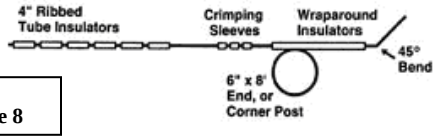
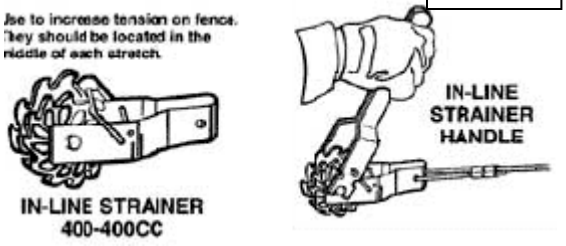


Figure 8

Six: Tighten the wire.

- ❑ Install a post tube, corner and end post wraparound insulators on hot wires before affixing the in-line strainers.
- ❑ Install in-line strainers near the middle of the fence line in order to achieve the same resistance factor in both directions. (Figure 9)
- ❑ Install a tension spring on the second wire from the top to indicate tension prior to tightening the in-line strainers. (Figure 10)
- ❑ Tighten the wires slightly.
- ❑ The wire should only be taut enough to maintain the same height between the posts without sagging. It should not be extremely tight.
  - If overstrained, wire may break and recoil. This can cause serious injury.

Figure 9



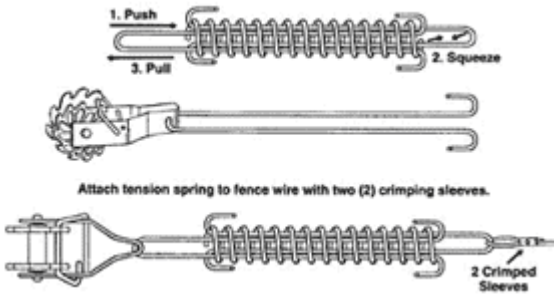


Figure 10

Seven: Install fence chargers.

- ❑ Install the charger under cover and protect all electrical connections from moisture. (Figure 11)

- ❑ Install at least on 6-foot copper or galvanized ground rod within 20-feet of the charger.
  - For best results, use 3 ground rods spaced 10 feet apart.
- ❑ Run the lead-out wire from the controller to the wire you want to make hot and connect to the crimping sleeve you left for the connection.
- ❑ Consult the instructions that come with your charger for safe installation.
- ❑ Test the sections along the fence to insure that the fence is hot before releasing your livestock into the area.

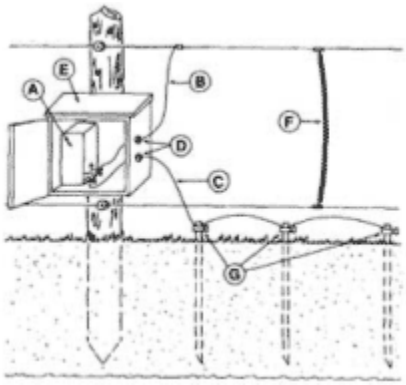
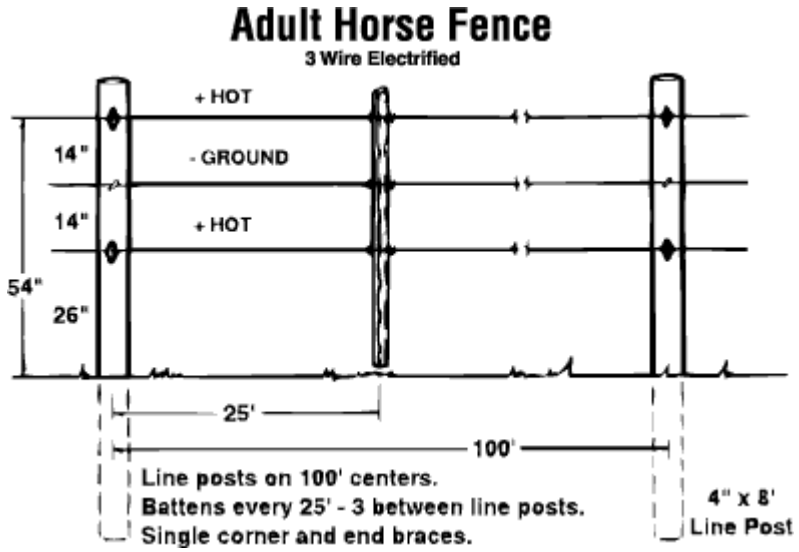
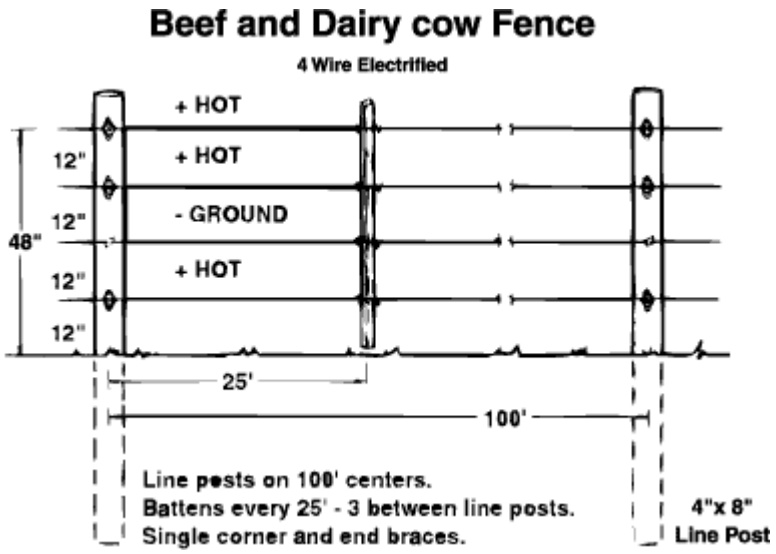


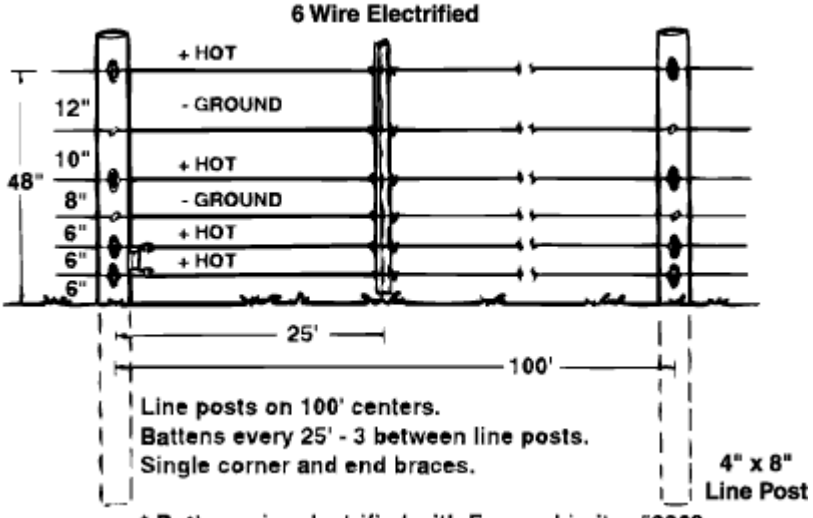
Figure 11





Hog, Sheep, Goat and Predator Control Fence.

6 Wire Electrified



* Bottom wire electrified with Energy Limiter #2209.

Horses with Foals

4 Wire Electrified