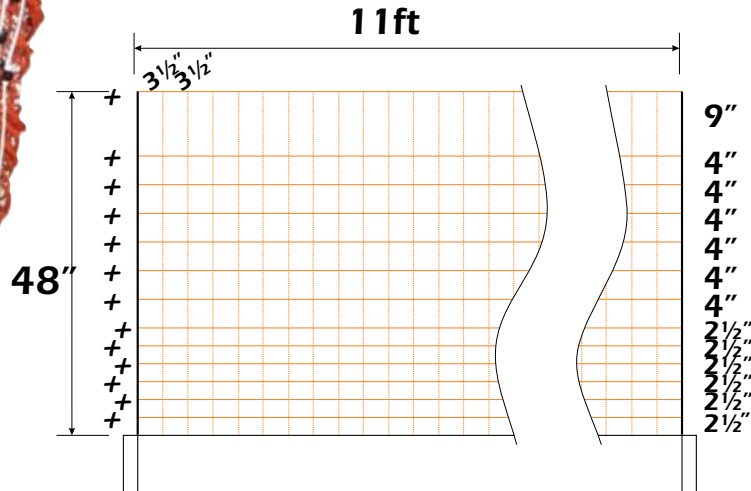




# NPC

164 Feet



Poultry • Goat

## Sheep, Goat, Rabbit and Poultry



1. While holding all the posts together, untie the green string and drop the netting away from the posts. DO NOT remove the strings from the post. They will be needed to re-tie the net when moving or storing.



2. Install the first post or lay it on the ground with the string attached at the net's starting point. When installing the post, the step-in part of the post should face (at a 90 degree angle or perpendicular) towards the net.



3. Pick up the remaining posts and lay the net out, dropping each post in turn as it pulls. After the net is laid out, clear the set up path of foliage or any other material that will drain energy from the net; grass, weeds, tree limbs, etc. Install and tension each section of net and step-in post as the path is cleared.

**NOTE:** It might be necessary to change the positioning of some posts to accommodate for rises and dips in the ground. Never change the positioning of wire for the first and last posts on the net.



If you are connecting the net to an existing, energized fence, be careful not to allow the connection clips or any part of the net to contact the existing fence until your set up is complete. If using the nets as a stand-alone system, position the first post where you want to enter the enclosure.

If erecting the net in a rectangular shape, it might be necessary to add extra support rods or guy wires at the corners. The entire net must be erected. When using a regular net (all wires energized), any excess can be folded back against itself. When using a positive/negative net, any excess must be erected in a fashion that does not allow the excess to contact the containment net already set up. The higher the moisture content of the foliage, the more energy will be drained.

**Reminder:** Any type of foliage will drain energy from the net.

4. Electrification of the net can be accomplished by connecting onto an existing perimeter fence powered by a low impedance mains (110/120 volt) fence energizer or by a low impedance battery operated energizer.

Whenever possible, the power unit should be placed mid-way along several fences and be connected to the aluminum clips to ensure contact. A ground rod is vital. ALWAYS keep the fence electrified if it is erected, as rabbits will damage the electric wires. A repair kit is supplied with every roll of fence if needed.

## Useful Tips for Electric Fencing

1. Excessive vegetation can short out the fence.
2. Avoid trapping an electric line in a post spike.
3. Use a fence voltage tester to maintain a minimum of 3,000v at the farthest point from the energizer.
4. To test standard netting or single-line fencing and horse tape, push the earth probe of the volt tester in the ground first, then hold the contact end firmly against the electric wire or if it has alligator clips, clip one to earth and one to the fence. Read voltage and act accordingly.
5. To test positive/negative fence systems 2 and 3, press earth probe end of the tester into the ground first, then press the positive end of the tester against the live line. With digital volt tester, clip one end on earth line and the other on the live line.

## Additional Instructions for Kencove 2-in-1 Positive/Negative System (+/-)

1. When connecting one or more of the positive/negative nets, connect orange to orange and black/white to black/white. They should NEVER be crossed.
2. Surplus fence should be erected but not doubled along itself, as with standard nets. When earth lines (neg) touch live lines (pos), the fence will short out.

Kencove's Positive/Negative Fencing is made of electric twine consisting of three strands of stainless steel combined to make electric netting.

### System 1 used in normal rainfall areas

System 1: To use in standard fence mode (black/white and orange lines to be live) connect one end of the connector lead to the clip on the orange lines and the other to the clip on the black/white lines. Connect the power lead of the energizer to either clip, turn on and the line will be live through all nets.

### System 2 used in dry regions or for ultimate control

System 2: Connect one of the alligator clips to the black/white connector of the fence and the other to the ground rod of the battery energizer. For a 110v or 240v powered energizer, connect the earth supply of the energizer to a ground stake. An animal or bird pushing between the orange and black/white earth lines will receive shock regardless of ground conditions.





**Note:** If Kencove Positive/Negative Fence is joined with any other brand of standard nets:

1. The energizer must always be connected to the Kencove Positive/Negative. The first standard net must be at the end of the pos/neg nets for the power to flow into them. Connect the orange or black/white (one that is live) connector to the clip on the standard net.

Do not attach any ground to the standard net. The animal or bird completes the circuit through the ground.

### Attaching Additional Rolls

To add a second roll, repeat steps 1-3 (pg.1). Insert the post with the strings next to the last post of the first fence and tie together. Connect the aluminum clips together. This is the only electrical connection from fence to fence and automatically electrifies all lines in the net. Any post along the line can be a corner post for directional changes. A guy-line peg is supplied if needed, or you can connect a light wooden stake to the netting post with a piece of twine. Plastic posts with steel spikes are built into the netting. The post has a bent spike attached to the main spike. This allows for easy installation.

### Dismantling

1. Turn off the energizer.
2. Untie the first post, lift, then walk to the next post, lift and so on until they are entirely picked up. The fence will be in folds.
3. Lay the folds on the ground and roll the net up to the posts, re-tie the roll and it is ready to move to a new site or storage. When not in use, store on a wall or beam to prevent vermin from nesting in the rolls.

**To avoid tangling - roll only as directed above**



## Important Anti-Rabbit Netting Points

If protecting field crop, garden or plantation, it is necessary to clear a 12 in. wide strip of ground to erect the fence. The fence is likely to be in a semi-permanent position for six months or longer and bare or closed cropped grass will reduce potential shorting problems. Also, spray along the fence periodically with weed killer to maintain good fencing conditions.

Wherever possible, erect the fence a week before the emergence of seedlings. This is important because rabbits take that length of time to stay clear. During the learning period, they may get through. Long-term tests have proven electric nets to be 85 to 95 percent effective against this pest, regardless of whether the spacing is 3.5 in. or the standard 7 in.

It is vital to have power in reserve, as rabbits need a much higher shock than farm or domestic animals. The fence must have at least 3,000v on the voltage test meter at the farthest point from the energizer. Holding a piece of grass against the fence is ineffective because it does not tell if the voltage is adequate. If a rabbit burrows within the area to be fenced, the rabbits must be removed to be successful.



## Poultry

Feathers of poultry act as insulators and they will only receive a shock if the comb touches a live wire. When making a fox-proof enclosure, set the fence at least 3 ft. away from any fence or wall.

# Trouble Shooting

If the fence is not working or not electrifying properly, check each of the following until the problem is corrected.

## Energizer

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- Check for faults
- Make sure the fence is connected properly
- Make sure the battery is charged
- Check for proper grounding

## Fence

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- Check for joined connectors to transfer current from fence to fence
- Check step-in posts to ensure no contact with electric wire strands
- Clear or remove excessive vegetation on fence
- Check for damaged net among good nets

## Overload

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- Be sure the charger is capable of electrifying the number of nets connected to it. (.25 joule per net; i.e. 4 nets connected together need a 1 joule energizer)

To determine where the problem lies, disconnect the insulated energizer power lead from the fence and hold it away from the ground rod and turn it on. If the energizer is functioning, a spark will appear or it will register high on the tester.

If the battery is functioning properly, the pulse rate of the energizer will be between 50 and 60 pulses per minute. DO NOT let the battery go flat.

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