



**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION**

WARNING—READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING

WARNING – Any alteration to the design of this energizer may cause serious electrical shock and voids the warranty.

1. Install the energizer and the electric fence according to these installation and operating instructions.
2. Mount electric fence signs in visible areas to identify the electrified wire(s).
3. Inform everyone, especially children, who might possibly come into contact with the electrically charged fence, about its location and operation.
4. Instruct all persons how to disconnect the energizer in case of emergency.
5. Never climb over an electric fence wire while it is electrically energized.
6. Never install an electric fence below high-voltage power plant transmission lines.
7. Never use more than one electric fence energizer on the same fence.
8. **WARNING** – Do not simultaneously connect an electric fence to any other device such as a cattle or poultry trainer. Otherwise, lightning striking your fence will be conducted to all other devices.
9. **DANGER** – This energizer must be grounded. If it should malfunction, grounding reduces the risk of electrical shock by providing a path of low resistance for the electric current. A properly installed ground rod electrically connected to the fence energizer output ground terminal provides grounding of this product. An internal fault on an improperly grounded fence energizer could result in a risk of harmful electric shock on the electrified fence.
10. Repair of the electric fence energizer should be performed by an authorized repair center only. For the nearest repair center in your area, call 1-800-251-9388.
11. **DANGER** – To reduce the risk of electric shock, 120 VAC line-powered energizers are equipped with a polarized 2-blade plug (one blade is wider than the other) so that it will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. The plug must be inserted into an appropriate outlet that is properly installed in accordance with all local codes and ordinances. If the plug does not fit in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not alter the plug in any way.
12. If it is necessary to use an extension, use only a polarized extension cord that will accept the plug for the unit. Repair or replace a damaged cord.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ENERGIZER OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS:

SS-600: Continuous output at 800 VAC \pm 100 VAC open circuit voltage. 8.0 mA \pm 2.0 mA short circuit current.

SS-600 High/Low: Continuous output at 800 VAC \pm 100 VAC open circuit voltage. 8.0 mA \pm 2.0 mA short circuit current on the high terminal. 600 VAC \pm 100 VAC open circuit voltage. 2.0 mA \pm 1.0 mA short circuit current on the low terminal. The high output is normally used for large poultry, the low output is used for small poultry or as a trainer.

SS-600 High/Low with Lamp: Same as SS-600 High/Low energizer. Some models are supplied with an output indicator lamp as an option. During normal electric fence system operation, this lamp will be illuminated or blink depending on the model. If the energizer output is either shorted or does not exist due to energizer failure, the lamp will not be illuminated.

SS-650: Intermittent output at 800 VAC \pm 100 VAC open circuit voltage. 10.0 mA \pm 2.0 mA short circuit current. Duty Cycle: On time is approximately .17 seconds and off time is approximately 1.5 seconds. Pulse rate is approximately 40 pulses per minute.

FENCE ENERGIZING RANGE: The range for all models is up to 3 miles (4.8 km) of single strand fencing under ideal conditions. The range will decrease when using multiple strands of wire and under certain fence loading conditions.

POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS: Check the energizer's label for the correct input power supply requirements. Special note: Energizers that are designed and manufactured to operate from an input power source of 220–240 VAC at 50/60 Hz, have outputs that are in accordance with those listed above. In addition, these energizers may not have the standard factory installed power supply cord with a flat blade attachment plug. Therefore, if your energizer has this type of attachment plug and cannot be used in your area, simply remove the plug and replace it with the appropriate type of attachment plug. Likewise, if your energizer is supplied with only a power supply cord and no attachment plug, then it is the responsibility of the end-user to attach the appropriate attachment plug that is applicable for the location of which the energizer is being used. When installing an attachment plug, be sure to follow all wiring instructions supplied with the plug. All wiring should be in accordance with local electrical wiring requirements.

ACTIVATING THE ENERGIZER: Simply plug the power supply cord into a standard 120 volt, 60 hertz outlet. The 220–240 volt models require an outlet that supplies a 220–240 volt, 50/60 hertz power source.

LOCATION OF THE ENERGIZER

The electric fence energizer should be installed in a clean location where direct moisture and sunlight do not come into contact with the enclosure on a continuous basis. Even though the energizer's enclosure is basically weatherproof, it is advisable to install it indoors or in a weatherproof housing. This location should be as close to the power source and the electric fence as possible. Be sure to install porcelain tube-type insulators (or equivalent) in the walls of buildings or housings where the fence wires go through. Secure the energizer by using its mounting keyhole slot(s) located on the enclosure housing. Frequently inspect the area where the energizer is installed and maintain it as a clean and dry environment. The enclosure housing may be cleaned with a damp cloth.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

If your fence is not operating properly, check the fence line to be sure it is not touching anything other than the fence insulators. Check all of your connections to the energizer and the ground rod (or ground wire) to see if they are secure. If you suspect there is no charge on the fence line, perform the following test. Using a commercial electric fence tester, check for an output on the fence line while it is activated. If there is no output, unplug the energizer, remove the fence wire from the energizer, then plug the energizer back in to check for an output across the energizer's terminals. If the fence tester indicates an output, then the problem is somewhere in the fence construction. If the fence tester indicates no output, then the problem is with the energizer. NOTE: The indicator lamp located on some models shows the output to be OK when the lamp is blinking or illuminated under no-fence-load conditions. If this indicator lamp does not blink or illuminate at no-load conditions, then the energizer has no output. The visibility of this lamp will vary when the fence load is connected to the energizers. Some models do not have an indicator lamp.

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING TIPS

SUGGESTED ELECTRIC FENCE MATERIALS

POSTS	INSULATORS	WIRE	ACCESSORIES	
Wood	Plastic	Galvanized Wire	Gate Handles	Elect. Fence Sign
Steel	Porcelain	Aluminum	Ground Rod	Elect. Fence Tester
Aluminum		Plastic-Metallic Wire	Ground Clamp	Lightning Arrestor
Fiberglass				

FENCE WIRE RECOMMENDATIONS:

Size: 20 through 9 American wire gauge (.9 mm through 3 mm)

Type: 1. Smooth galvanized steel electric fence wire

2. Aluminum (conducts electricity 4 times better than steel)

3. Plastic/metallic wire (see wire manufacturer recommendation located on wire package)

TYPICAL ELECTRIC FENCE DESIGN

The design usually consists of wood, steel fiberglass or aluminum posts fitted with Fi-Shock insulators and threaded with a single strand of wire (see Figure 1). Spacing between the posts may vary at your discretion, but be sure the wire is always taut and never allowed to sag excessively. The electric fence wire should be placed approximately two-thirds the height of the poultry.

Drive a ground rod into earth ground to a depth of 6–8 feet (1.8–2.4 m). The ground rod should be either galvanized steel, copper plated or equivalent. Locate the ground rod as close as possible to the energizer and preferably in a spot that has permanent moisture. The ground rod may be driven into the earth at an angle if necessary. Never use an existing rod that is connected to any other electrical service. Do not use a water line for grounding the energizer. To connect the ground wire to the ground rod, use a ground clamp that is mechanically secured to the rod. Remember, the earth is half of your electric fence construction, so if your grounding connections are not satisfactory, you may have a poor working electric fence.

Connect the fence wire to the fence terminal and the ground wire to the ground terminal located on the energizer. This is accomplished by simply turning the wing nut on each terminal bolt of the energizer counterclockwise until the spacing between the two flat washers is such that the wire diameter will fit between them. Wrap the wire around the terminal bolt and secure the connection by turning the wing nut clockwise.

In dry or sandy soil areas it may be necessary to run a ground wire as illustrated by the dashes in Figure 1. Some types of earth conditions do not conduct electricity well and often the single line fences do not work because of poor grounding conditions. This fence construction is normally referred to as the two-wire system.

CONSTRUCTION OF FENCE ON METAL FEEDERS

(See Figure 2) Install fence wire in the desired position making sure the wire is properly insulated from frame of the feeder equipment. The fence wire must be mounted onto the metal feeder system with insulators in order for the system to work properly. A ground rod is not necessary because the equipment frame serves as the ground return path for the energizer. The metal feeder system should not be electrically connected to a service equipment ground. If it is, a ground rod must be installed in accordance with Figure 1. Securely connect the ground wire from the ground terminal of the energizer to the metal feeder system by way of any appropriate means that allows for a secured electrical connection. When the fence installation has been completed, energize the energizer and check for proper operation with an electric fence tester. If the system fails to energize properly, check all connections and the energizer. **NOTE:** These instructions are written for a typical metal feeder system installation only. If the feeder system is made of nonconductive materials, then a two-wire fence system must be used. In the two-wire system, the fence wire will be installed as shown in Figure 1 with the ground wire installed to allow the poultry to come into contact with both fence and ground wires at the same time. When using the two-wire system, never allow the ground and fence wires to come into contact with each other.

FIGURE 1 / FIGURA 1

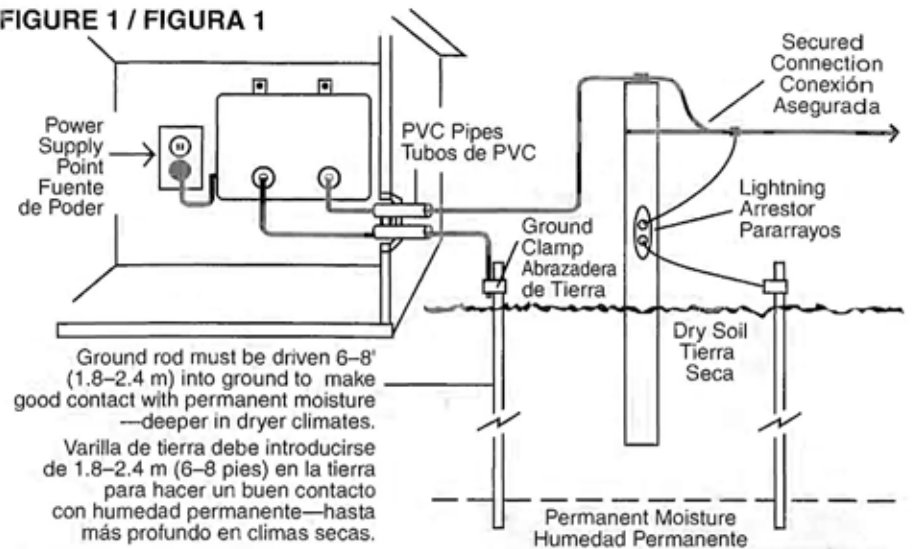
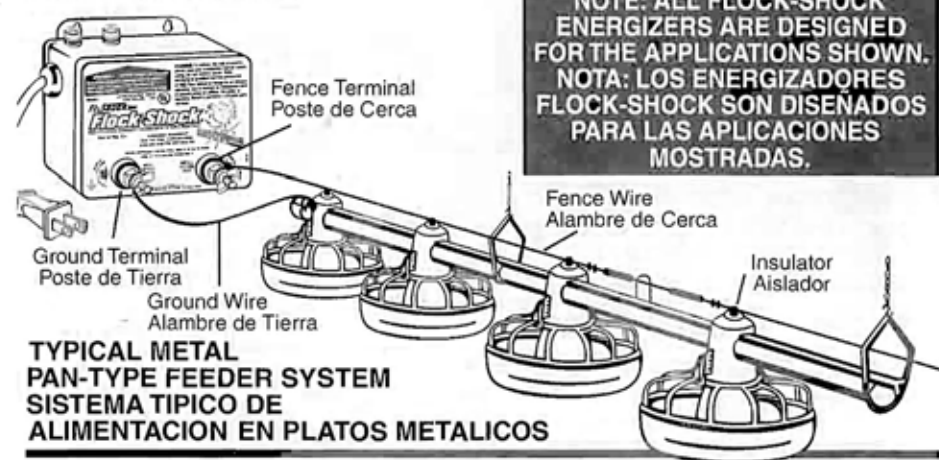
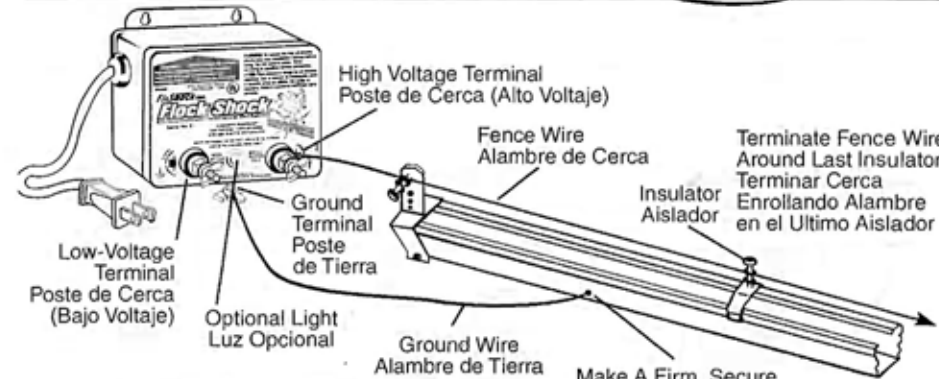


FIGURE 2 / FIGURA 2



**TYPICAL METAL PAN-TYPE FEEDER SYSTEM
SISTEMA TIPICO DE ALIMENTACION EN PLATOS METALICOS**



**TYPICAL METAL TROUGH SECTION
SECCION TIPICA DE PESEBRE METALICO**