

Rent A Coop

ELECTRIC NETTING

INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

v.22.01

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Keep predators and unwanted animals out of your enclosure with our electric fencing. Rest easy knowing that your animals are safe.

PACKAGE CONTENTS

1 Instruction Booklet
(This very book you're holding in your hands)

1 Roll of Poultry/Goat/Sheep Netting with
15 built-in 13mm Double-Spike Posts
spaced 12' apart

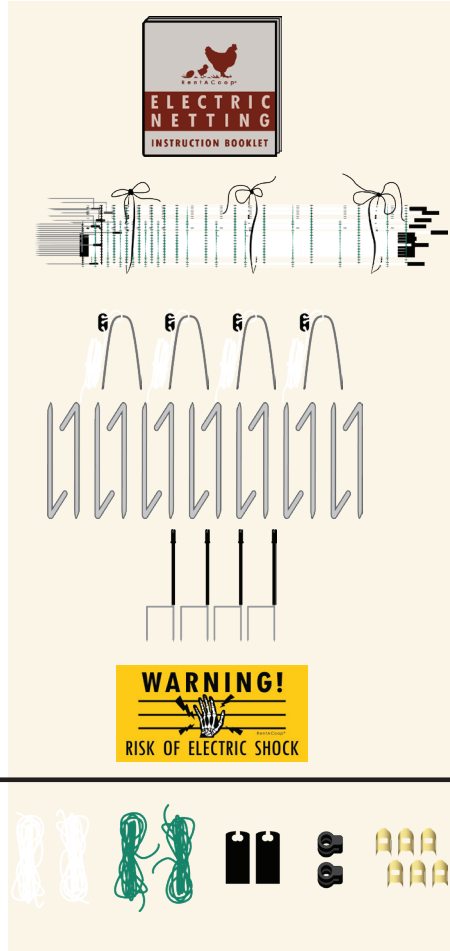
4 U-Shaped Stakes with Guylines

14 Metal Hook Stakes

4 Mini Fence Posts (poultry fencing only)

1 Warning Sign

1 Repair Kit
(contents may vary based on fence model)



WHAT ELSE YOU'LL NEED:

Energizer [Plug-In or Solar]

Energizer sold separately - Electric Netting does not turn on without an energizer. We recommend 0.20 joules of energy per one 168' roll. Use only low or wide-impedance intermittent pulse energizers.

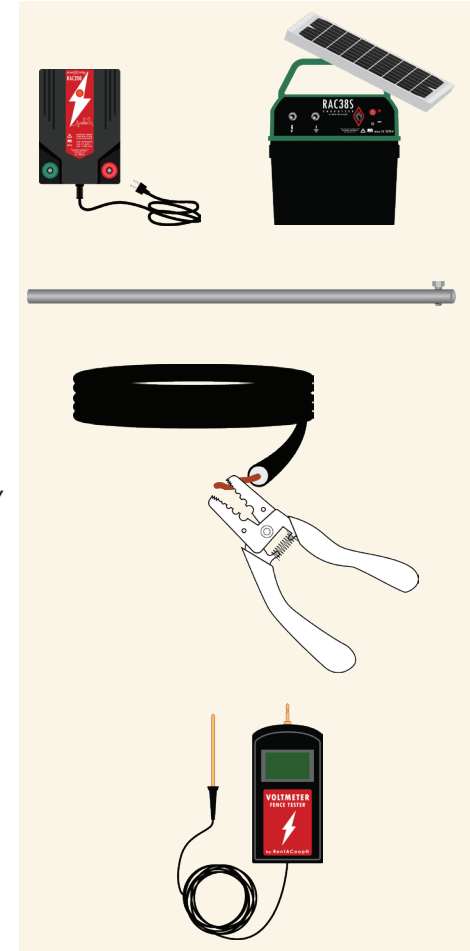
Ground Rod[s]

Insulated Wire

WARNING! Not just any insulated wire will work. The lead-out wire carrying the electric pulse from the energizer to the fence needs to be rated for and thoroughly insulated up to 20,000 volts. Using ordinary household wire for electric fencing is dangerous as a leakage of electricity will take place. An electric fence will usually require a 14-Gauge wire.

Wire Stripper (optional)

Fence Tester or Voltmeter



IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

PLEASE READ PLEASE READ PLEASE READ PLEASE READ

WARNING! Do NOT use continuous current energizers with electric netting.

WARNING! NEVER PLACE YOUR HEAD OR UPPER SPINE NEAR A “LIVE” WIRE. This can occur by accident when you are testing your fence. Use caution.

WARNING! Not just any insulated wire will work. The lead-out wire carrying the electric pulse from the energizer to the fence needs to be rated for and thoroughly insulated up to 20,000 volts. Using ordinary household wire for electric fencing is dangerous as a leakage of electricity will take place. An electric fence will usually require a 14-Gauge wire.

The horizontal “live” wire on the netting (green) should never touch wood, metal or any other conductive material. Doing so will interrupt the electrical charge, weakening the current.

We recommend mowing the grass in the fence-area prior to installation.

Keep the vegetation around your fence short or it will impede and/or weaken the electrical charge of your fence.

Routinely check and clear the fence area from wet leaves, piles of leaves and other vegetation, sticks, long grass, in order to ensure a strong electrical charge.

The animal has to be in contact with the ground and the horizontal wire in order for a shock to occur.

SETUP

Installing your electric fence system successfully will happen in three parts.

PART ONE

Unboxing and putting up the fence.

PART TWO

Setting up the energizer, ground rod[s], and making sure all wires are in place.

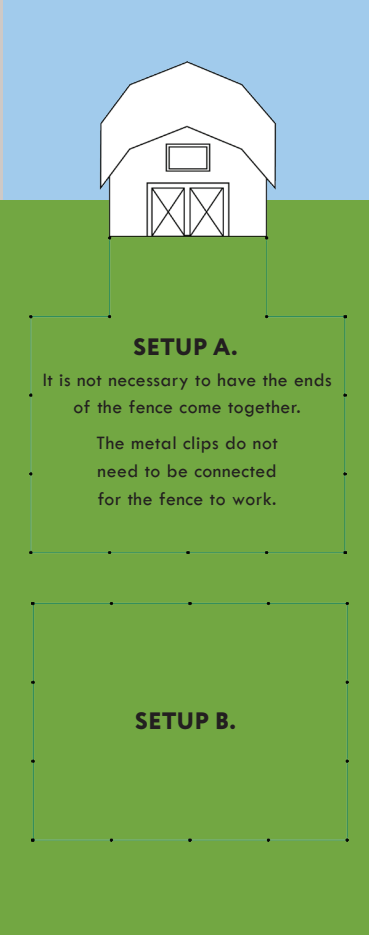
PART THREE

Connecting the energizer to an electrical source and then testing the connection.

The following pages will break down the steps more in-depth.

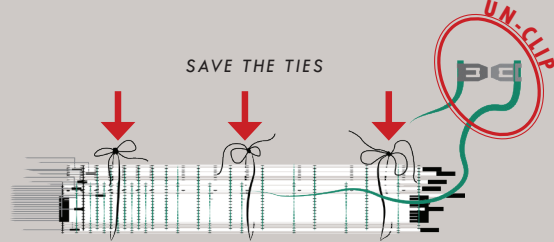
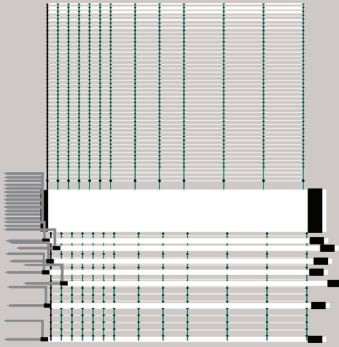
PART ONE

ELECTRIC NETTING



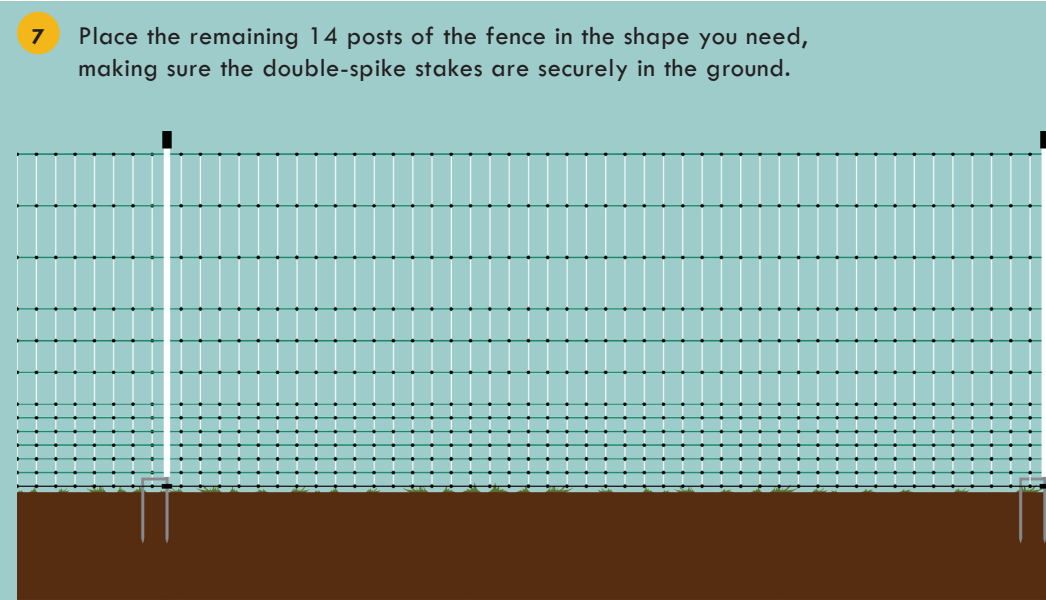
SETUP A.
It is not necessary to have the ends of the fence come together.
The metal clips do not need to be connected for the fence to work.

SETUP B.

- 1 Decide on the “floor plan” of your fence. To the left are two examples of setups using one 168’ roll of netting.
- 2 Take the bundle of netting out of the box.
- 3 Untie the three ties from the bundle and unclip the two metal clips from each other.

SAVE THE TIES
- 4 Unroll the bundle.

- 5 Unfold the netting as you lay out the approximate “floor plan” desired.

FENCE POSTS & HOOK STAKES

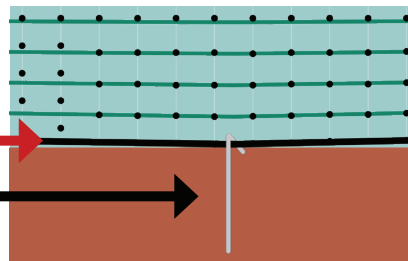
- 6 Stick the first post into the ground.
- 7 Place the remaining 14 posts of the fence in the shape you need, making sure the double-spike stakes are securely in the ground.



- 8 **OPTIONAL:** Secure the netting by placing hook stakes on the last bottom line of the netting only so that it does not touch or impede on the electric current (the green wires are the "live" wires).

NON-LIVE WIRE

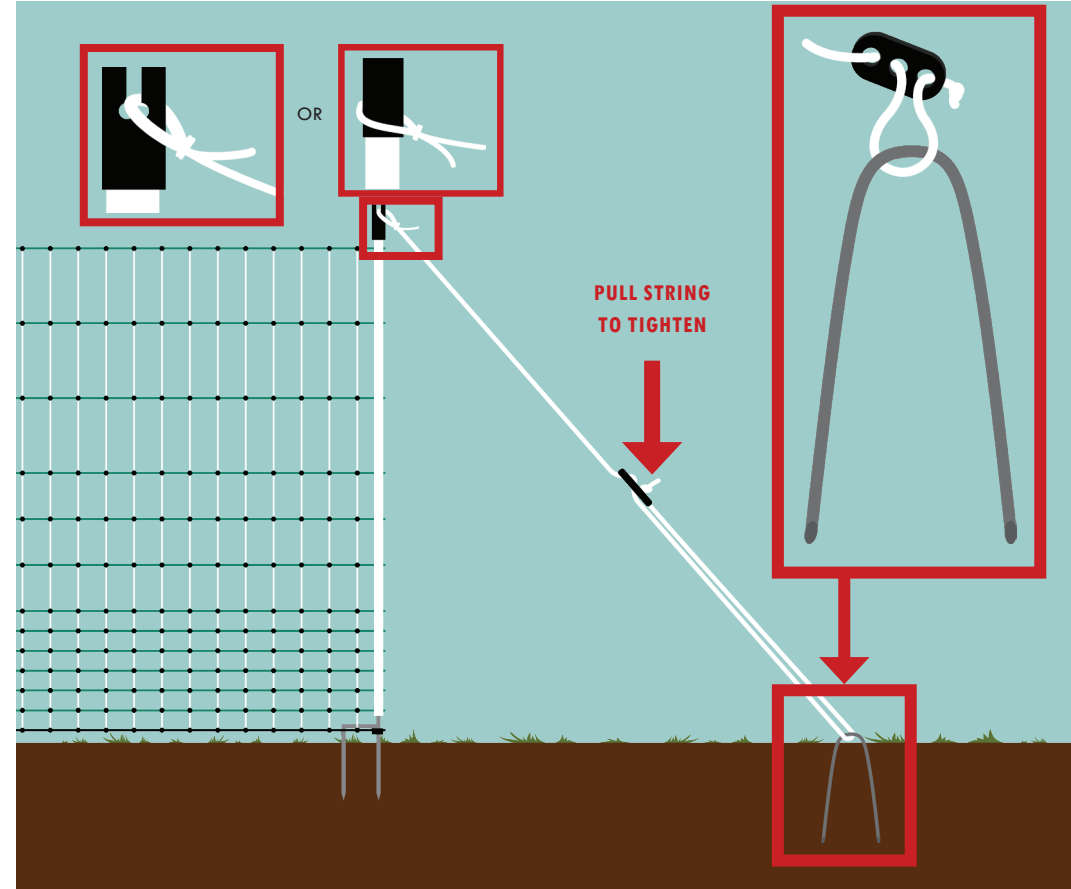
HOOK STAKE



10

U-SHAPED STAKES & GUYLINES

- 9 Reinforce the fence using the provided U-shaped stakes and guylines.



11

PART TWO

ENERGIZER

Because an electric fence without an energizer is just ... a fence.



You will need to purchase an energizer based on the size and joules requirement of your electrical fence setup. We do not include this in your purchase because everyone's fencing setup will vary. For example, the requirements of a person using one roll of 168' electric netting will be different from another person's needs if they are using multiple rolls of 168' electric netting.

ENERGIZER REQUIREMENTS:

At least 3,000 volts

PRO TIP: Buy a stronger energizer than what you think you need in the event that you want to expand your fencing area.

ENERGIZER'S RELEASED JOULES AMOUNT POWERS THIS MANY ROLLS OF 168' NETTING

0.38	1-3
0.60	1-5
1.00	4-6
2.00	6-10

Use Pulse-Type Current ONLY.
DO NOT USE Continuous Currents.
Use ONLY Low-impedance OR Wide-impedance.

Plug the energizer directly into a 110v outlet. DO NOT USE AN EXTENSION CORD.

Wide-impedance energizer units are appropriate for drier conditions when compared with low-impedance units, which work best in moist conditions. Using any other type of impedance can be dangerous.

We are providing a general outline for setting up your electric box. Check with your energizer's manual or its manufacturer for exact instructions. We are not liable for setting up your electric box incorrectly.

GROUND ROD[S]

The purpose of a ground rod (or multiple ground rods) is to have a planned electrical path to dissipate any extra voltage from the energizer into the earth, or ground - hence, "ground" rod.

Ground rods also collect the electrons via the soil's moisture and sends them back to the energizer. Basically, ground rods create a route for stray electricity.

What Size Ground Rod Do I Need?

You will need a minimum of three feet of ground rod per one joule of energizer output. FOR EXAMPLE:

- up to 1.0 joule energizer unit = use one 3.0' ground rod
- higher than 1.0 joule and equal to or less than 2.0 joules = use two 3.0' ground rods spaced 6' apart or one 6' ground rod

- 2 Position and install the ground rod[s] in a moist location.

How Deep Do I Install the Rod Into the Ground?

Ground rods should be installed all the way into the earth with four to six inches sticking out.

NOTE: There are many different styles and varying materials of ground rod clamps. If you are using a galvanized steel ground rod, pair it with a galvanized or stainless steel ground rod clamp. If you are using a copper ground rod, pair it with a brass ground rod clamp. Combining incompatible metals can and will accelerate corrosion and rust.

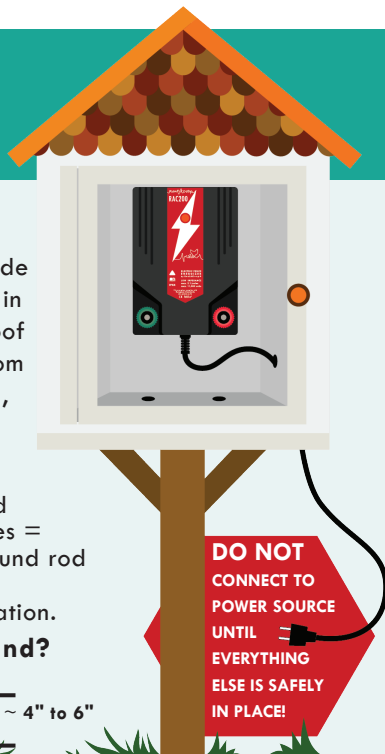
Galvanized Steel Ground Rods or Copper Ground Rods?

- Galvanized steel rods will remain rust-free for a very long time, but will eventually rust.
- Copper is more conductive but will corrode quicker, interrupting the energized circuit.

How Do I Know If I Have Enough Ground Rods?

See FAQs (PAGE 16).

- 1 Install the energizer inside a building or in a weatherproof area, safe from direct rainfall, snow, etc.



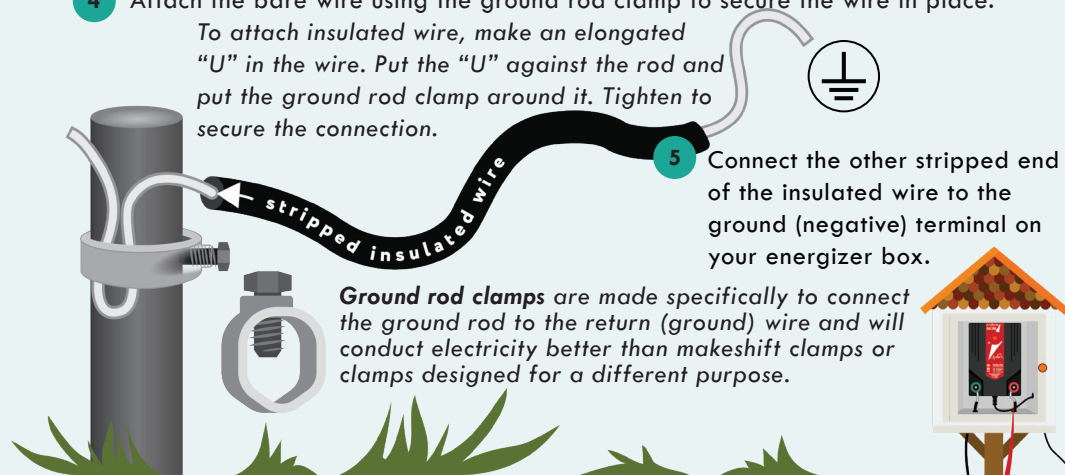
~ 4" to 6"

INSULATED WIRE

Insulated wire is wire covered in a layer (or layers) of insulated material. This insulation provides protection from the elements (such as high heat and low temperatures), reduces energy leakage, increases efficiency, all while protecting you against electric shock.

- 3 Use the wire stripper to strip 3" of insulation off the insulated wire.
- 4 Attach the bare wire using the ground rod clamp to secure the wire in place.

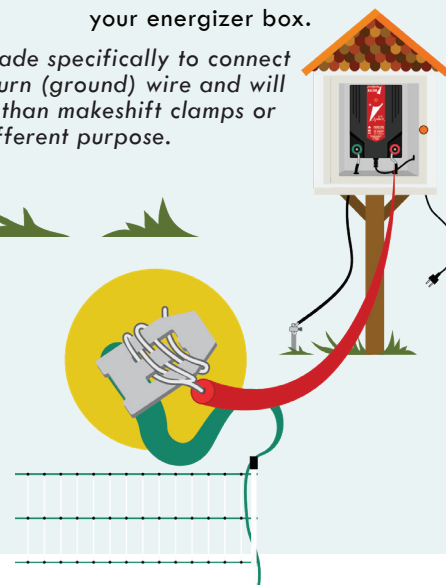
To attach insulated wire, make an elongated "U" in the wire. Put the "U" against the rod and put the ground rod clamp around it. Tighten to secure the connection.



- 5 Connect the other stripped end of the insulated wire to the ground (negative) terminal on your energizer box.

Ground rod clamps are made specifically to connect the ground rod to the return (ground) wire and will conduct electricity better than makeshift clamps or clamps designed for a different purpose.

- 6 Using another section of insulated wire, strip another 3" of insulation off one end and connect the bare wire to the ground (positive) terminal on your energizer box.
- 7 Bring the other end of the insulated wire to the beginning of the fence, strip off another 3" of insulation and connect the bare wire to the fence's metal clip as shown in the diagram.



PART THREE

POWER SOURCE & TESTING THE FENCE

- 1 Connect your energizer to a power source.

POWER SOURCE OPTIONS

AC-Power/Plug-In Unit

Most popular.

Nearby access to a 110v electrical outlet must be available.

Perfect for large areas of fencing.

Provides the best output compared to DC-power or solar units.

DC-Power/Battery

Ideal for remote locations where an electrical outlet is unavailable.

Batteries need to be changed out regularly.

The more times the fence is grounded (due to how many times your animals touch it, or if there is vegetation touching it), the sooner you have to replace or charge your batteries.

You have to frequently test your fence to see that there is still power.

Solar Power

Ideal for remote locations where an electrical outlet is unavailable.

Solar units contain a solar panel and a battery for energy storage. The solar panel collects energy from the sun to charge the battery.

- 2 Follow the instructions that came with your fence tester or voltmeter. The reading should register at least 3,000 volts in order to deter furry predators.

When using the fence voltage tester, DO NOT grab the ground probe while the tester is still on the fence. First, remove the tester from the live wire so that there is no longer any active current to your tester, and then pull the ground probe out of the soil.

FAQs

How does RentACoop's Electric Fence work?

The green horizontal wires (except for the most bottom wire that rests on the ground) are polywire. Our polywire consists of three stainless steel wire strands woven throughout the netting which serves as conductors of electricity. When predators come in contact with it, the electric pulse from the energizer will send a brief shock to the animal. With that being said, it is important to reiterate: **DO NOT USE AN ENERGIZER WITH CONTINUOUS CURRENT.**

Why is soil moisture important?

The drier your soil is, the less conductive it will be which will result in a weaker electrical pulse. Avoid installing ground rods in locations where the ground is mostly rock and/or sandy. Rocks and rocky soils create a physical barrier for the electrons to travel so that the pulse will travel around the rocks, reducing available energy along the way. Sandy soils do not retain moisture well, limiting conductivity. To remedy this, use more ground rods and/or a stronger, wide-impedance energizer.

Do I have enough ground rods?

You can tell if you have enough ground rods by measuring the amount of voltage build-up around your ground rod[s] in "worst-case" conditions.

1. Make sure your energizer is OFF.
2. Walk down your fence line at least 500 feet from the energizer.
3. Insert a galvanized rod into the earth. Attach one end of insulated wire to the rod and the other end to a live-wire on the fence.
4. Push a second wire into the soil 10 feet away from your ground rod[s] connecting the rod to the earth.
5. Turn on the energizer. You've temporarily created a dead short on the fence. All the pulse energy will travel out of the fence and into the soil via the wire. Unless you have adequate grounding, it will "pile up" around the ground rods creating voltage.

6. If the existing ground rods are adequate in total length and depth, you should be able to attach a fence voltmeter between the ground rods and the temporary wire and get a reading of less than 300 volts. If the reading is more than 300 volts, add more ground rod[s].

Where Do I Place Additional Ground Rods?

If using 3' grounding rods, any additional 3' rods should be spaced at least 6' apart in a straight line. Use 3' rods for smaller energizers and lightning diverters.

If using 6' grounding rods, any additional 6' rods should be spaced at least 8' apart in a straight line. Use multiple 6' rods for large energizers.

What does it mean if the energizer's light is blinking?

This is normal. The energizer only emits a current every second or so because it is a pulse type energizer and not a continuous current. Every time it sends out an electric pulse, the light turns on.

The fence isn't working. How do I know if the problem lies with the energizer or the fence?

Test the fence, energizer and battery (if applicable) using a voltmeter. If you do not own a voltmeter, use these methods:

AC-Power/Plug-In Unit

1. Disconnect the energizer from the fence.
2. Check to see if the 110v outlet is working by plugging in something besides the energizer to test it (i.e. a lamp, phone/ phone charger, etc).
3. If the outlet works and the energizer does not, contact the energizer's manufacturer.
4. If the outlet works and the energizer works, contact RentACoop.

DC-Power/ Battery / Solar

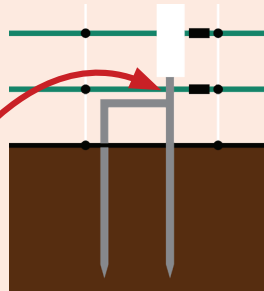
1. Disconnect the energizer from the battery. Test the energizer using the battery from a vehicle.
3. If the energizer works, then the battery that is used for the fence needs to be recharged or replaced.
4. If the energizer does not work, contact the energizer's manufacturer.
5. Contact RentACoop if you have any other questions.

TROUBLESHOOTING

The fence isn't putting out a strong enough charge.

COMMON CAUSES:

- The green wires are below the white fence posts and are touching the metal stake, depleting the current.
- Grass is too long and there are wet leaves piling up at the bottom of the fencing.



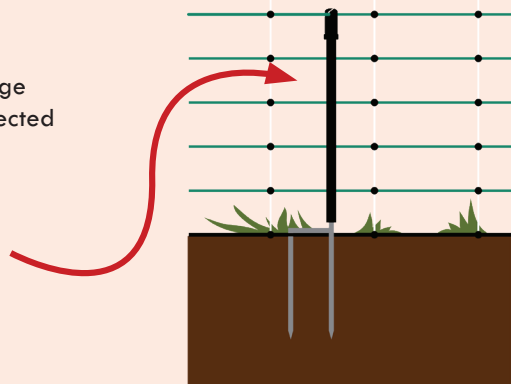
The fence is making “tck, tck, tck” sounds.

This happens when the electric wire hits the ground. If you don't have a fault finder, you can locate the fault by seeing the “zaps” at night (or when it is dark out). The “zaps” will be visible. You need to make sure the net is not drooping in that area and if any one of the green horizontal wires are not touching the ground. Use RentACoop's Mini-Stakes to prop-up this section.

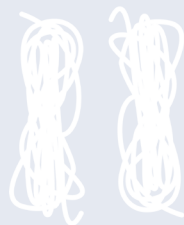
The fence keeps sagging.

Tighten the guylines (SEE PAGE 9). Your package will come with 4 U-Shaped Stakes and 4 connected guylines.

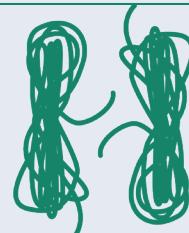
Use our mini-stakes to prop up the bottom (smaller squares) section of the fence. If you need extra, they are available for purchase.



NET REPAIR KIT



non-electric wire



electric polywire



fence post caps



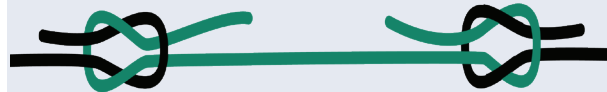
bottom-post wire connectors



brass rope clamps

Fixing Broken Wires:

1. Disconnect the fence from the power source.
2. Remove the damaged portion of the wire.
3. Measure out the corresponding wire: non-live wire (white/vertical) or polywire (green/horizontal).
4. Tie one end to one side of the break with a reef knot and do the same for the other side of the break.



5. Place a brass rope clamp around each of the knots and clamp together with pliers.

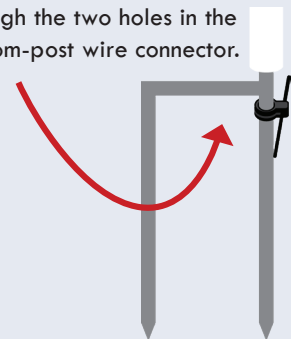
Bottom-Post Wire Connectors:

1. Position the bottom black wire in the space between the bottom-post wire connector.

BOTTOM WIRE →

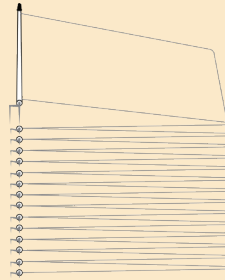


2. Insert the metal spike at the bottom of the white post through the two holes in the bottom-post wire connector.

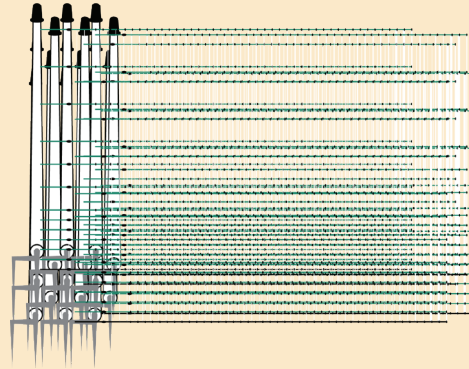


STORING THE FENCE

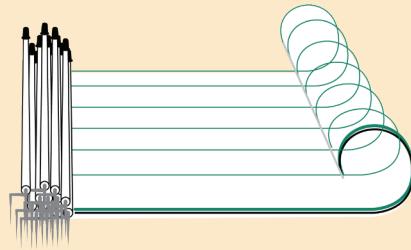
- 1 Turn off the energizer and disconnect the fence from it. Start at one of the fence and as you remove the posts, fold the fence into pleats like an accordion while grouping the posts together as shown in the diagram below.



- 2 Lay the netting flat on the ground.

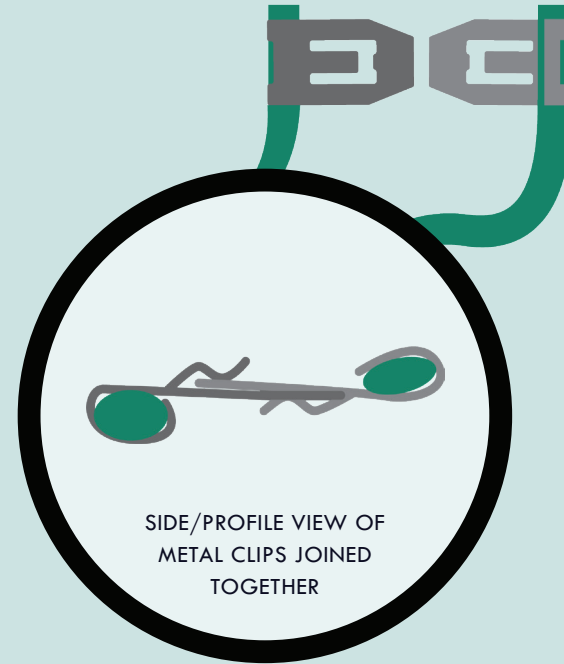


- 3 Starting at the end without the posts, roll the netting towards the posts. Tie the roll together using the three strings it came with.



CONNECTING MULTIPLE FENCES

Simply connect the two metal clips together. We recommend wrapping the green polywire around the posts before joining the clips together. Below are different views of the clips joined together.





RentACoop®

QUESTIONS?

CONTACT OUR
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