EzePower™ 9-Volt Dry Battery Tips

#121000, #121500

Before using your new EzePower battery...

When using a new EzePower 9v dry cell battery for the start of your grazing season remember to remove the tape seal from the top of the battery one hour prior to hooking up the battery to the energizer.

Removing the tape will expose four, 0.25" holes allowing the battery to saturate with air so that its energy can be produced.

Batteries from last season may or may not have an adequate charge, depending on their state of discharge from the prior season and the amount of self-discharge that happened over the time the battery has been stored.

In most cases having a new EzePower battery on hand would be recommended since they have a 2 year shelf life as long as the top holes have not been exposed to air.

Fence & energizer troubleshooting...

1. Determine if the fault is with the fence or the energizer. Test the energizer—disconnect the fence from the energizer fence terminal. Measure the voltage across the fence and ground terminals with a fence tester. It should measure 5000–7000 volts (if so the problem is likely with your fence). If the measurement is less than that (with the fence disconnected) you may have a problem with the energizer system.
2. If the energizer is at fault and its a 110 volt energizer, check the 110 volt outlet.
3. If the energizer is at fault and its a battery unit, determine if it is the battery that is problematic or the energizer itself.
4. If the fence is at fault, then you must find the fault(s) and fix them. A fence tester is a must have tool to have on hand. A fault finder is also nice as it will tell you the direction of the fault.

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Common Energizer Trouble Shooting—Ground Systems

A common question: "I can't get any power on my fence but my energizer seems to be working fine. My animals are walking through the fence."

Answer: Many times the problem ends up being that the energizer ground system is inadequate because copper ground rods have been used. Why?

In electric fence applications, copper corrodes rapidly, usually within 2 months to 2 years due to direct current (DC) voltage. When copper corrodes on the surface of the energizer ground rods or on connecting wires, it does not allow electricity to easily flow.

The solution is to install galvanized ground rods and to connect them using only galvanized wire. The amount of grounding required is dependent on the energizer's size.

When connecting galvanized ground rods together we suggest not only using galvanized wire but insulated galvanized wire. Why?

A ground wire that connects ground rods together will usually have direct soil contact. Even the best galvanized ground wire will corrode over time. Thus simply by using insulated galvanized wire years of problem-free ground systems can be attained.