Premier’s Electric Netting

Quick to install • Adaptable • Durable

Why Premier knows net…
• We’ve used it since 1970—longer than anyone in the US.
• It’s used 24/7 at Premier to fence sheep, goats, poultry and guard dogs in—and fence deer, coyotes and stray dogs out.
• We talk daily to netting users (thousands per year) nationwide—who let us know what they like and/or dislike, when it works, and where and why it doesn’t.

Why it’s unique…
• It’s easy to move.
• It requires minimal sweat energy.
• It’s quick. 600 ft can be moved or installed in an evening by almost anyone over 12 years old.
• It doesn’t require tools.
• It’s not physically strong. It relies upon pain and the animal’s memory.

Why we use it…
• More portable than permanent and multistrand fences.
• More electrified strands than multi-strand fences, so it’s more secure.
• Animals will rub on permanent fences, loosening wires and staples. They won’t rub on electrified fences.
• Because it works!

Ours vs others’
What Premier’s netting has that other competitor nets don’t:

1. Drivable posts for hard soils.
2. Plus Nets—extra line posts to reduce sagging and adapt to curves and hills.
4. Much better conductivity.
5. Struts as verticals—available on most nets. Easier to roll/unroll. Less likely to sag than nets with strings/stays.

How netting works…
The visual combination of a close mesh of vertical and horizontal wires encourages animals to touch it with their sensitive head, nose or ears.
All horizontal strands (except for the bottom strand) in most nets get connected to a powerful fence energizer that sends a shock down the wires once per second.
Result? Animals touch it, quickly learn the fence is painful—and then avoid it.

★★★★★
PoultryNet® 12/42/3
I am very pleased with this PoultryNet. I have used poultry netting for many years. This is the first one I have purchased with double spikes and I really like it.

– Tony S., Georgia
Netting prevents damage to...

**Animals & Livestock**
Protects sheep and goats from coyotes, stray dogs and foxes—and it keeps **in** livestock guard dogs like Big Foot.

**Poultry**
Sometimes a photo is more powerful than words to demonstrate that Premier’s poultry netting keeps birds in (and safe!) and predators out.

**Windbreaks**
Premier’s Deer QuikFence™. It’s as quick and simple to install/remove as it is effective protecting a windbreak. 60” tall on heavy-duty PVC posts.

**Beehives**
Netting protects beehives across the US from wildlife (bears, skunks) and curious livestock (cattle, pigs). Net in this photo is ElectroNet®.

**Gardens**
Keeps out deer, coyotes, dogs, raccoons, woodchucks and rabbits. PermaNet 12/48/3 is the popular choice for keeping most animals out of the garden.

**Sweet Corn**
VersaNet excels at keeping raccoons out of the sweet corn patch. It’s short enough so that most adults can step over it easily and safely.

**Soft Fruit**
Protect raspberries and other soft fruits from deer and raccoons. PermaNet 12/48/3 or 12/68/6 both do this well.

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Electric Netting: 6 Key Details

1. Plus vs Standard & Line Post Spacings

Plus vs Standard— the key difference?

Plus nets have additional line posts, which means a shorter distance between posts. Netting is less likely to sag when line posts are closer together. Those who have used both almost always prefer the Plus nets.

Why do we offer both?
1. Standard is less expensive.
2. Many prefer standard netting.
3. Users who own Plus nets seem very pleased with it (as are we). So we continue to supply both.

When Plus nets excel
1. For fences that involve curves, corners and elevation changes. More posts enable the fence to adapt to terrain changes with minimal sagging. Use FiberTuff support posts at 90º corners.
2. Less sagging = better eye appeal.
3. For net fences that will not be frequently moved.

Drawbacks of Plus nets
1. Heavier and bulkier per foot than standard nets.
2. Additional posts = higher cost per ft.
3. Extra posts per roll make them more work to move.

When to use Standard nets?
1. For a straight fence line with no curves. Purchase additional posts for enhanced corner support.
2. When your energizer is large/strong enough to cope with potential sagging and resulting grass contact.
3. When you have long distances to fence, non-Plus nets have a lower cost per ft. Add FiberTuff posts for support where needed.

Plus Nets

Standard Nets

**PLUS NETS**
- ElectroFence Plus
- ElectroNet Plus
- ElectroStop Plus
- PermaNet Plus
- PoultryNet Plus
- VersaNet Plus

**STANDARD NETS**
- Bear QuikFence
- Cattle QuikFence
- Chicken Net
- Deer QuikFence
- ElectroFence
- ElectroNet
- ElectroStop
- Goat & Sheep Net
- Horse QuikFence
- PermaNet
- Pig QuikFence
- PoultryNet
- Sheep & Goat Net
- Sheep QuikFence
2. Color Options

White vs Green Net
Premier’s (white/black)—White netting enhances visibility to both humans and animals day and night.
Premier’s (green/black)—Some prefer green netting because it blends into a green-grass background.

White vs Orange Net
Premier’s Net (white)—When visibility is a concern, for both humans and animals, white is the obvious choice.
Other’s net (orange)—Orange is actually harder to see (and it appears dark gray at night).

Yellow vs Orange Net
Premier’s (yellow)—More visible than orange nets. See above, a comparison to competitor’s orange nets.
Other’s net (orange)—At night yellow is a light grey, whereas orange is a dark grey (harder to see).

3. Line Post Strength, Sizes and Diameter

All Premier nets have built-in line posts.
To order replacement line posts, see our website.

Diameter comparison:
1. 19mm—.75” dia
2. 15mm—.60” dia
3. 13mm—.50” dia

Diagram illustrates the post’s relative ability to resist at side pressures of curves, corners, wind, rain, ice and snow. Note that NetPost 15 is 2 times stiffer than NetPost 13 (which is already larger than most net posts).

Post Side-Strain Comparisons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Outer dia of the post</th>
<th>Height of test site on each post</th>
<th>Deflection with 2 lbs of side-strain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. NetPost 19</td>
<td>.75” (19mm)</td>
<td>35”</td>
<td>4”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. NetPost 15</td>
<td>.60” (15mm)</td>
<td>35”</td>
<td>12”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. NetPost 13</td>
<td>.50” (13mm)</td>
<td>35”</td>
<td>22”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Premier’s Posts
- Either .50”, .60” or .75” PVC
- The .60” and .75” posts have 6 fiberglass cable filaments for reinforcement.

Other’s Posts
- .50” fiberglass rod
- Very stiff (good) but weighs more than PVC posts.

A 42” NetPost 15 (double spike) weighs 8 lb—and by comparison, a 40” fiberglass rod (with foot) weighs 1 lb. That .2 lb weight difference adds up quickly (for 5 posts = 1 lb; for 10 posts = 2 lb).
4. Post Ground Spikes

Single Spike (SS)
We recommend these unless your soil is always soft. Single spikes insert and remove easier than double spikes.

NetPost 13 or 15 (SS)
- Chicken Net
- ElectroNet
- ElectroStop
- Goat & Sheep Net
- HogNet
- PoultryNet
- RacoonNet
- Sheep & Goat Net
- VersaNet Plus 9/20/3
- VersaNet Plus 11/30/3

Double Spike (DS)
When the soil is soft, these posts are easily pushed in with your foot. When the soil is hard or rocky, they are much harder to get into the soil and to remove. Do not drive them with a hammer!

NetPost 13 or 15 (DS)
- ElectroFence
- ElectroNet Plus
- ElectroStop
- ElectroStop Plus
- PoultryNet
- PoultryNet Plus

NetPost 19 (DS)
- ElectroFence 11/48/12
- PermaNet 10/48/6
- PermaNet 12/48/3
- Pig QuikFence

Note: 19mm spikes are longer and posts are larger. They provide more support—but are a bit harder to install/remove.

Premier’s Double Spikes—Ours vs Others

The steel spike is pointed and 30% larger in diameter. Our “foot bar” is wider and welded to the main spike.

Others’
Formed by bending and then squeezed onto a rod into the PVC or are an extension of the fiberglass post with a plastic footplate and 6” spike.

Drivable Post (DP)
For dry, frozen or rocky soils, we recommend these posts. They also work for hard soils when it’s difficult to push in single spikes or step in double spikes. When using a hammer to drive the post into hard or rocky soils, the spike stop (at right) prevents the spike from being forced up into the post.

NetPost 19 (DP)
- Bear QuikFence 12/35/12
- ElectroFence 9/35/12
- ElectroStop 10/42/12
- Net Gates
- PoultryNet 12/42/3
- PoultryNet 12/48/3

5. Vertical Types

Large Plastic Struts
- Bear QuikFence
- Cattle QuikFence
- Deer QuikFence
- ElectroFence
- ElectroNet

Struts are able to hold strands above the soil when net passes over rises in terrain or grass. Allows net to be set up with less tension (because struts offer support between posts). Easier to fence curves and corners. Enables net to maintain height between horizontals. Makes handling easier during installation or removal.

String Verticals
- All PermaNets
- Chicken Net
- Goat & Sheep Net
- HogNet
- PoultryNet

String nets (excluding PermaNets) are best when used for shorter fence lines. The string verticals do not provide support when net passes over rises in terrain or grass. Net will sag a little between posts.

Premier’s Strut
Side and cross-sectional views (magnified 2x).

Other’s Stays
Side and cross-sectional views (magnified 2x).

Premier introduced netting with struts in 1979. A competitor offers nets with stays and implies they are equal to our struts. In truth they are much smaller, more flexible, less able to provide the same support as struts.

Dead Blow Hammer
The drivable post (DP) drive cap can be hit with a dead blow hammer or mallet (not steel).

Hammer, 1 lb
#205015

premier1supplies.com • 1-800-282-6631
6. Conductivity

**Premium Nets**

Design includes a green and white superconductor strand that has both stainless steel and tinned copper filaments for optimal conductivity.

These nets are 10 times more conductive (only 38 ohms) than our basic nets (below). This enables the pulse to go much farther and be less affected by weed contact.

All of our nets (including pos/neg capable nets) are premium nets, except the 3 basic nets below.

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**Basic Nets**

- Goat & Sheep Net
- Sheep & Goat Net
- Chicken Net

Basic nets are not advised for fences exceeding 600 ft in length.

Very similar in design and conductivity (380 ohms) to nets from our competitors.

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**Pos/Neg Nets**

- Bear QuikFence
- HogNet
- ElectroFence
- PermaNet
- ElectroNet
- PoultryNet
- ElectroStop
- Sheep QuikFence
- Pos/Neg Neutral Net

For sites where soil resistance is high (brown grass, dry soil, snow). Learn more at right.

Also for species that make poor soil-to-foot contact due to fur, dry hooves or minimal weight (e.g. goats).

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**Netting Repair Clips**

- LitzClips
- 2-way
- 3-way
- 4-way

Clever conductive clip for repairing breaks in netting. Insert conductor or string support through holes and slide black clip to lock. For 3mm string verticals and conductors.

**Litz Clips**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Item #</th>
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<tr>
<td>2-way</td>
<td>pkg of 10, 0.10 lb</td>
<td>#200002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-way</td>
<td>pkg of 5, 0.10 lb</td>
<td>#200003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-way</td>
<td>pkg of 5, 0.10 lb</td>
<td>#200004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LitzClip Repair Set**

(4) 2-way, (2) 3-way, (2) 4-way, pkg of 8, 0.10 lb  #200008

**MORE INFORMATION ABOUT POS/NEG NETS**

**Is your area dry?**

Conventional electrified fence systems rely on soil moisture to be effective. However, not all areas have the required moisture. Pos/Neg nets are wired to allow the use of every other horizontal strand as an extension of the ground terminal, rather than all strands an extension of the fence terminal. Half the strands are connected to the ground terminal or ground rod, so reliance on soil moisture is reduced. A PowerLink is sold separately to make the secondary ground connection.

**How it works...**

In order to receive a shock, the animal must touch both a positive (hot) and negative (grounded) strand at the same time. This will deliver more pain to animals than normal nets.

Fence maintenance is important. Grass contact across both a positive and a negative wire will reduce the voltage.

Pos/Neg fences can be used as Pos/Pos in moist conditions.

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**LitzClips**

- 2-way 3-way 4-way

In areas with rocky soils we suggest using Bear QuikFence to protect beehives. Its Pos/Neg capability avoids the need for moist soils to carry an electric pulse.

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**SEE IT IN USE**

premier1supplies.com/videos
Why it’s easy to install

Even for new users, it can take less than 10 minutes to go from a roll of out-of-the-box netting to installed net. We can understand why those without experience might doubt those who say “it’s very easy.”

But netting is a product that’s easy to use—if you follow the instructions included with each net.

A key to its ease and speed is that netting needs minimal tension—which means light posts (pre-built into net) that are both easy to carry and easy to push or step into the soil.

Site preparation

• Carry netting to proposed fence line.
• Prepare a line by mowing all vegetation over 4” tall. If mowing isn’t practical, drive over or trample the grass to make a track. Then install the fence in the path.
• For longer fences we put the rolls into a vehicle and unload them as we drive along the intended fence line.

The 2 most common errors

1. Not energizing the net or using an energizer too small in joules of output. (Please ignore others’ claims of “miles of fence.”) Failure is almost guaranteed if net is not energized properly.

2. Rolling net like a carpet instead of first folding it by the posts. It takes too much time and unnecessarily tangles net. Most unhappy users roll the net like a carpet instead of folding—our instructions are quite specific about this.

SEE IT IN USE
premier1supplies.com/videos

Electric Fence in Minutes!

1. Unroll and then unfold the net.
2. Pull line posts tight and push in the posts.
3. Join the 2 rolls (as needed).
4. Install additional support posts as needed.
5. Connect energizer and check voltage.
Electric Netting FAQs

Q. How do I hook 2 rolls of net together electrically?
A. There is a stainless steel clip (shown above) on each end of all nets. Just join the clips together by hand to electrically connect the 2 rolls of net.

Q. Does net have to make a full circle for a pulse to occur?
A. No. The pulse path is from the net to the soil then back to the energizer. It’s a mistake to attach (electrically) the far end of the net to the beginning.

Q. Does the net have to be electrified?
A. Yes. Always. It’s a serious mistake to not electrify it. Why?
1. Non-electrified netting increases risk of entanglement and death.
2. Non-electrified netting will not stop predators.
3. Animals and poultry will chew and peck non-electrified netting.

Conclusion: A simple quick shock is far better for animals or birds than death by entanglement or being killed and eaten by a predator.

Water Gaps

Water gaps are a constant problem on our farms—16 fences stretch across streams. Stream depth varies from a trickle to 18 ft. All water gap solutions have pros and cons.

We use 2 methods:
• Electric Netting is reliable against sheep and goats but it’s expensive to replace. Expect to lose it due to high flood water, so use your oldest netting for this.
• IntelliTape™ or IntelliRope® suspended on FiberRods is easy and cheap to replace. But it’s limited to stopping horses and cows. Both must be repaired and reset after most floods.

For both designs we suspend an HT wire above flood level supported by 2 strong posts. It carries pulses across the gap even when the netting or tape/rope is pushed aside by flood waters.

Q. How do I support netting at corners or curves?
A. Two options:
1. Install a support post.
2. Or drive in a tent peg or T post outside the fence at the corner. Tie to netting post (at least 2" away) with nonconductive string.

Unique Situations
Electric Netting FAQs

Q. Is it ever safe to step over netting?
A. Doing so risks injury! Footwear and clothing (buttons, buckles) can become entangled and cause falls. Short nets are easier, but turn off the energizer!

Q. If the net is too long, can I cut it?
A. We strongly advise against cutting netting—because all the energized horizontal strands are interconnected at each end of the net. The best way to deal with net that is too long is to make a complete U-turn with the excess netting and erect it back alongside the original fence line. The 2 nets can touch one another (unless the netting is a pos/neg configuration).

Q. How do I put in replacement posts? Replacement clips?
A. Starting at the bottom of the net, interweave the new post upwards. Once done, place the lowest all-black strand in the replacement bottom clip and slide the clip up the steel ground spike. Then attach the top strand of net to the cap on top of post, inserting it into the slot.

Q. Is it safe for goats with horns?
A. It is if the goats are properly trained. Untrained goats and those new to the farm are at a greater risk of entanglement. Train them to the net the minute they arrive on your farm and monitor them during training.

Q. How do I make a gate?
A. We often use the netting itself as a gate. Turn off the energizer or disconnect the PowerLink. Open one end of net and walk through. We also use Net Gates, which have insulated handles and a docking station for quick access.

Q. Will netting harm animals?
A. Not unless they are unable to quickly move away from it. An electric fence pulse lasts less than 3 milliseconds—which is too brief to cause harm if the contact does not continue.

Q. Can I combine net styles?
A. Yes, they all conduct electricity. But some are much better than others.

Q. Why are some wires being chewed?
A. The lower wires are not “hot” enough to prevent rodents from chewing.

Q. Does the bottom wire have a charge?
A. The bottom strand of most (but not all) nets is not conductive. The exceptions are QuikFence & Quick Ground nets.

Q. How do I fix a break in my net?
A. Each net is supplied with a repair kit containing brass ferrules, conductive twine, post tops and bottom clips. Use a fisherman’s knot. Clamp brass ferrules over the knot to hold it in place. Also available are LitzClips. These are stainless steel tabs with sliding black clips that hold the broken conductors in place.

Q. Can predators jump the net?
A. It is possible for some predators to jump these fences. However, this is unlikely if the net is properly electrified when it is first installed and always maintained that way.

Q. I want to contain several species. Which net design is the best?
A. Choose the fence for the most difficult species to contain.

Q. Can I leave netting up through the winter?
A. Posts become frozen in the soil. To release, we clamp pliers on the steel spike and twist. To insert a post into frozen soil, use a power drill.
• Excess ice and snow can flatten netting (as they will any fence).
• Snow can act as an insulator and reduce the strength of the pulse.
Q. Fence energizers? Why and which one to choose?
A. For netting to work, it absolutely must be properly electrified. Many farmstore energizers are too low in energy output to successfully energize a roll of netting.
That is why we offer our own units. They are specifically selected for properly energizing netting.

Q. Which energizer is right for you?
A. If you’re close enough to plug the energizer into an outlet, always use a plug-in (AC/110) unit.
For fences far away from an outlet:
   a. Solar units—an all-in-one kit.
      Units are ready to work within 5 minutes.
   b. DC battery—for which you will need a 12 volt battery.

Q. Advantages of Pos/Neg netting (diagram below)?
A. Main use of Pos/Neg net is in dry, sandy or rocky soil conditions due to poor soil moisture.
   It’s good for species that make poor soil-to-foot contact due to fur, dry hooves or minimal weight.
   Must be installed with extra care and checked often to remove objects that fall on or against it.

Q. How much area do I need to fence in my animals?
A. It depends on the species, production system, and management style.

Q. Why do you sell netting and energizers as kits?
A. To simplify purchasing decisions.
   • Because there are so many netting options, support post choices, etc.
   • Because it’s complicated for those without fencing/electrical experience to buy the correct components.

Starter Kits
ElectroStop®
ElectroFence® Plus
PoultryNet® Plus
PermaNet® Plus
RaccoonNet
Pig QuikFence®
HogNet®
VersaNet® Plus

Netting Kits
PoultryNet®
PoultryNet® Plus
RaccoonNet
VersaNet® Plus
Shock-Or-Not™

Energizer Kits
HotShock
Patriot
IntelliShock
Kube
Solar IntelliShock
PRS

Starter Kits—Everything you need in one convenient package. Includes netting, posts, energizer & fence tester.
Netting Kits—Choose a netting kit, then add an energizer to fit your fencing situation.
Energizer Kits—Choose an energizer kit and add it to your existing system.

Q. How can I make netting work well in dry soils?
A. Here are 5 ways to maximize effectiveness:
1. Use a wide-impedance energizer. They are more capable of pushing strong pulses through dry soil than low-impedance units.
2. Use Pos/Neg capable netting.
3. Place the energizer’s ground rod in damp soil.
4. Install more or longer ground rod. The extra length needs to reach damp subsoil.
5. Moisten the soil around the energizer’s ground rod. To do this, make a pencil-size hole in the bottom of a 3- to 5-gallon bucket. Set bucket next to ground rod. Fill the bucket with water. The water will gradually seep into the soil around the ground rod. Refill it every few days.
Common Mistakes with Netting

A common error
Allowing the lowest live strand to be caught by post’s metal ground spike.

Result—a direct short through the energized strand to the metal spike and into the soil. Voltage will be very low. Animals will escape and you will be frustrated!

Energized wire caught by built-in line post spike (left) and by end post spike (right). This creates an immediate “dead short” in the fence.

How to move and store netting

**CORRECT WAY**—folding, then rolling

**Step 1.** First fold the net by picking it up sequentially by the posts. The netting naturally folds into sections as you do this. Keep the posts together in a bundle in your hands.

**Step 2.** Lay the folds of net neatly on the ground. Starting at the end opposite the posts, roll the folded net toward the posts. When this is done, use the exposed end-post tie strings to secure it as a roll.

**INCORRECT WAY**—rolling

1. (right) Rolling the net from one end to the other as you would roll a carpet. It’s hard work and takes a long time—both to roll and eventually unroll.
2. Even if you’ve first folded the net correctly (as in step 1 above), you can still make net “handling” difficult if you roll up the net beginning with the posts! This buries the black tie strings and risks entangling net with post spikes.

Too much vegetation
When touching live strands, grass will drain the energy out of an electric fence.

Four solutions:
1. Move fence over a bit so you can mow the fence line (see photo below).
2. Spray grass under fence line to control growth (above). Without herbicides in areas with rapid grass growth, weeds can render netting useless by midsummer.
3. Move netting a foot or two over onto the closely grazed portion of pasture, where the grass is shorter.
4. Or buy an energizer large enough to cope with the extra weed contact.
Connection Solutions for All Fences

Problem — Solutions—Two! Both very simple.

Rope fence connections

Problem

A potential problem. Strong pulses may “burn” the small metal filaments.

Solution

Attach the PowerLink where a Rope Link covers rope.

Insulated Wire to Rope

Problem

A potential problem. Strong pulses may “burn” the small metal filaments.

Solution

Attach the PowerLink where a Rope Link covers rope.

Ins. “Maxi” to HT Wire?

Problem

Rope fence connections

Solution

Twist MaxiShock around the rope/twine and attach the alligator clip to the combination.

On netting—attach the PowerLink to the stainless steel connector at the end post of all nets.

Why conductivity & resistance matter

High conductivity (low ohms/ft) enables the pulse energy and voltage to remain high all the way to the far end of the fence.

Poor conductivity does the opposite as you can see in this graph.

1. We installed two 1500 ft fences side by side.
2. One fence used a good conductor (IntelliTwine).
3. The other fence used ordinary polywire with only stainless steel filaments.
4. We allowed grass to grow and contact the far 50% (750 ft) of each fence.
5. We then measured available joules at the points shown (same energizer for each).

Conclusion: One will allow animals through the fence at the far end. The other won’t.

Polywire

Resistance is 65 times higher—3300 Ω per 1500 ft. So its conductivity is much lower than IntelliTwine. The difference? It has only stainless steel filaments in it.

IntelliTwine

Resistance is 50 ohms (Ω) per 1500 ft. Why? Because it has both stainless steel and tinned copper filaments.
Testing the Fence

Checking voltage with testers/meters

5-Light Tester vs Digital Voltmeter vs Digital Battery Meter

Two common styles of testers are those with a ground probe and those without. Both are reliable.

Ground probe designs test the voltage passing through the meter on its way to the earth. Groundless designs measure voltage passing through the conductor being tested.

Two common ways for the voltage to be displayed are through either a digital readout or an LED/diode that activate with a minimum voltage.

5 Light Tester

A 5 light tester is a simple device with a series of LEDs. There are some designs with 6 lights.

The tester contacts the fence, the individual LEDs will light up if their respective voltage is reached (i.e. the 2500v LED will activate if 2500 volts pass through the tester).

Digital Voltmeter

Digital voltmeters provide a higher level of precision than their 5-6 light counterparts. Instead of displaying a general voltage range, they provide a reading to the nearest 100 volts.

Why is that precision useful?

If a branch falls on a fence and causes the voltage to drop from 5500v to 4500v, the 5-light tester doesn’t indicate the change. A digital voltmeter would show this—allowing the user to identify all changes, big and small, in electric fence circuits.

They indicate a range of voltage (2500-4000, 4000-6000). Compared to digital voltmeters, they are not precision instruments, but they get the job done.

Digital Battery Meter

Digital battery meters read the available voltage for fence energizer batteries.

A typical 12v battery measures 12.6v (or higher) when fully charged.

If it measures 12.2v or below, recharge the battery immediately before it is drawn too far down and loses its ability to hold a charge or become recharged.

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Other types of meters

Testing an energizer

A voltmeter with ground probe is a useful tool for testing an energizer with no load on the terminals.

Battery meters

Battery meters read the available voltage for fence energizer batteries.

A typical 12v battery measures 12.6v (or higher) when fully charged.

If it measures 12.2v or below, recharge the battery immediately before it is drawn too far down and loses its ability to hold a charge or become recharged.

Common fence tester errors...

1. Not buying one. We don’t say that just to sell testers. A good tester tells you the status of your electric fence.
2. Not using it. Don’t let your animals tell you when the fence voltage is too low.
3. Don’t grab the ground probe while the tester is still on the fence.
4. Standard multimeters are not able to test fences (fence voltage is too high).
5. If receiving an inconsistent reading, check voltmeter’s battery.
6. Test voltage at the farthest point from the energizer in the fence line.

What NOT to do...

Prior to using fence testers, many folks touched a metal screwdriver (with an insulated handle) to test the fence. The pulse would arc from the conductor to the tool, letting user know the fence was on.

We urge you not to do this. It does not accurately depict the amount of energy in the pulse. It also risks accidental shock.