

NEW FAULT FINDER



RAMM
FENCE & STALLS

Combined Voltmeter and Current Meter for the Rapid Location of Electric Fence Faults



FF-1 - Fault Finder

*Fault Finder Specifications

- Voltage range - .3 to 18 kV
- Current range - 2 to 150 amps
- Battery - 9 Volt Alkaline

*Specifications are subject to change without notice

Check out the FARMPRO FFR-2 Remote / Fault Finder that includes energizer remote control technology

Features

- Large LCD displays fence voltage reading or current reading
- Use fault finder functions with any brand of pulse energizer
- Cordless design - no ground probe required
- Impact and water-resistant case with integrated belt clip
- Low battery warning system
- 1 year limited warranty



How do you use the reading to find a fault on the fence?

2 Types of Fence Configurations

Type 1: Fence does not loop back to the Energizer - When using the Fault Finder in a non-looping fence (See example A or B), the current arrow direction is not needed to determine the location of the fault, and can be ignored.

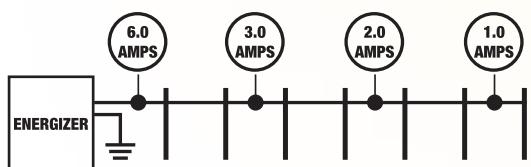
Type 2: Fence loops back to the Energizer - When using the Fault Finder with a fence that loops back to the Energizer (See example C), the current arrows are used to determine the location of the fault.

In normal conditions, as you test along a fence with no loops or faults, the fence current will decrease the farther you are from the Energizer (See example A).

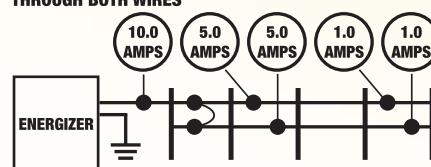
If you have a fence with one or more major faults, as you test along the fence there will be excess amounts of current on the fence. As you pass the point of the fault, the current will rapidly drop. At this point simply go backwards on the fence and find the exact point, where, on each side, there is a large change in current. This is where your fault is located (See example B).

With a fence with loops and faults, as you test along the fence the current will point in the direction of the current and as you pass the point of the fault the current direction will change. At this point simply go backwards on the fence and find the exact point, where, on each side, there is a change in the direction of the current. This is where your fault is located.

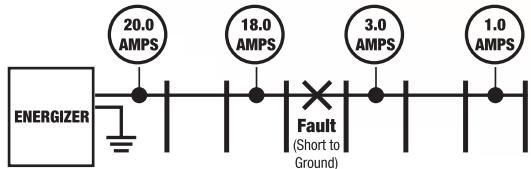
EXAMPLE A - NON-LOOPING FENCE WITHOUT FAULTS



EXAMPLE A - NON-LOOPING FENCE WITH CURRENT SHARED THROUGH BOTH WIRES



EXAMPLE B - FENCE WITH ONE OR MORE MAJOR FAULTS



EXAMPLE C - FENCE LOOPS BACK TO ENERGIZER

