



DFFR USER MANUAL



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1 INTRODUCTION

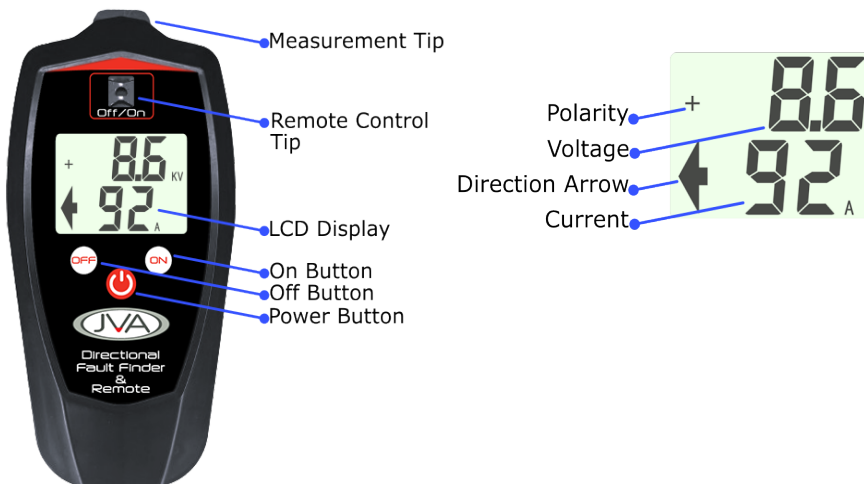
The JVA Electric Fence Fault Finder + Remote Control (DFFR) is an advanced handheld electric fencing tool. It includes all the functionality of the previous generation of Digital Fault Finder, with the added benefit of higher voltage and amperage readings plus a new Fence Line Communications function. This allows the device to arm or disarm a compatible energizer connected to that fence line.

2 PAIRING A COMPATIBLE ENERGIZER

To enable an energizer to be controlled by the DFFR, it must be paired with a simple procedure:

1. Disarm the energizer
2. Unplug the energizer's power supply
3. Wait 15 seconds for power to dissipate
4. Plug the energizer back in
5. Hold the DFFR's Remote Control tip to the fence line
6. Press the "ON" button of the DFFR
7. Press the "ON" button again
8. See the energizer arm via remote control

This remote is now paired to the energizer, and can control through the fence line.





Refer to the energizer's manual for more details on naming, removing and managing paired remote controls.

3 **CONTROLLING THE ENERGIZER**

When at the fence line, hold the DFFR firmly. Keep good contact between your hand and the metal back plate of the device. Touch the Remote Control tip to the live fence wire and select "ON" or "OFF" to turn the energizer on or off.

If the energizer fails to be controlled, here are a few things to try:

- Try sending the command again, sometimes the energizer pulse and command packets interfere
- Hold onto the earth wire of the fence with your other hand for a better grounding
- Attach the optional Earth lead and connect it to the earth of the fence
- Clear the fence of obstructions to aid in communications
- Test and/or replace the 9v battery
- Check if the DFFR has been paired by testing at a very close range to the energizer

If none of the above steps are working, please don't hesitate to contact JVA for support on this new device.

4 FINDING FAULTS ON YOUR FENCE

4.0.1 Types of Faults

There are two common types of faults on electric fences:

1. An **OPEN CIRCUIT** is where the live wire is broken. In the sections of fence after the break there will be NO voltage. These are relatively easy to find by testing the fence for voltage.
2. A **SHORT CIRCUIT** is where the live wire touches ground or an earth wire, or an insulator breaks down. This leads to a reduced voltage throughout the system and no (or little) voltage at and beyond the fault. When a SHORT circuit occurs, a large amount of current flows through the live wires.

4.0.2 Checking your fence

VOLTAGE: Use the Fault Finder to measure the voltage on the fence by placing the metal tip over the live wire and pressing the POWER button. The reading is shown by the 2 digits on the left side of the display. If it is lower than usual then you may have a short circuit. To be an effective barrier the fence should read higher than 2.5 kV. For Bi-Polar Energizer users: A “+” sign in the middle of the LCD shows that the voltage polarity of the wire is positive. This is helpful in determining which of the two live wires you are testing in a Bi-Polar system.

CURRENT: The Fault Finder will also be measuring current flow in the fence when the POWER button is pressed. Current flow is shown on the right side of the display. A higher than usual reading indicates that you may have a short circuit.

Take the time to “play” with the Fault Finder. Place pretend “faults” (short the live wire to grounded metal) on your fence and “find” them. The experience will be invaluable when you come to find “real” faults. Get to know the “usual” current used by your fence and the “usual” voltages around the system. As a guide, usual current will be approximately 1 amp for every 4 kilometers of live wire. This will also depend on seasonal conditions such as grass and moisture.

4.0.3 Fault Finding Techniques

Always start close to the energizer - (But not within 30cm). Where the lead out wire connects to the fence is a good place to start. This way you will always start on the energizer side of a fault.

1. Place the metal tip over the lead out wire and press the POWER button. If the voltage is lower than usual and the current is higher than usual you may have a short circuit. (see 'Checking your fence') The fault direction arrows will light when the Fault Finder calculates that the leakage (current) is worse (higher) than an acceptable value.
2. Follow the direction arrows towards the fault. Check the fence at regular intervals and at every side fence or intersection, also each side of joins and underground cables.
3. If the Fault Finder shows faults in more than one fence line or wire ALWAYS follow the direction with the worst (highest) current reading. Note: for a multi-wire fence the current flow will be seen on the "feed" wire but not on the "blind" (dead-end) wires.

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