

Evaluation Report

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Co-op Le Sting Electric Fence Controller

A Co-operative Program Between



CO-OP LE STING ELECTRIC FENCE CONTROLLER (ALSO KNOWN AS THE SHUR-SHOCK SUPER HORNET)

MANUFACTURER:

J. C. Hallman Manufacturing Co.
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Kitchener, Ontario
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DISTRIBUTOR:

Interprovincial Co-operative Ltd.
Manitoba & Saskatchewan

RETAIL PRICE:

\$55.00 (December, 1981, f.o.b. Humboldt)

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Co-op Le Sting electric fence controller was very suitable for use over a wide range of fence conditions. Wire insulators were unnecessary for most fences while plant growth did not appreciably affect controller performance in most conditions.

Peak voltage output on a 5.4 km (3.3 mi) single wire fence varied from 3670 V for a well-insulated, grass-free, dry fence to 2760 V for an uninsulated, grass-grown, wet fence. Output was well above the 2000 V minimum guard voltage recommended for long-haired animals.

Peak voltage output on a 16 km (10 mi) single wire fence varied from 2860 V for a well-insulated, grass-free, dry fence to 2280 V for an uninsulated, grass-grown, wet fence.

Peak current flow through a cow touching well-insulated 5.4 and 16 km (3.3 and 10 mi) single wire fences varied from 5.8 to 4.9 A for a cow standing in water and from 1.00 to 0.76A for a normally-grounded cow. The high peak current output indicated that the Co-op Le Sting generated quite an intense shock on fairly long or poorly insulated fences.

The Co-op Le Sting was very suitable for cold weather use on feeding fences. Peak voltage output at -35°C on a 5.4 km (3.3 mi) single wire fence was about 3500 V, only 5% lower than its output at room temperature. The Co-op Le Sting had CSA approval for indoor use. No durability problems occurred during testing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A need for recommendations was not apparent.

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NOTE: This report has been prepared using SI units of measurement. A conversion table is given in APPENDIX II.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Co-op Le Sting electric fence controller is designed for 115 V AC operation. It is meant to be mounted in a suitable weather-proof enclosure.

The Co-op Le Sting contains solid-state electronics, with no moving parts. It may be used on fences without insulators. A light is provided to indicate operation.

Detailed specifications are given in APPENDIX I.

SCOPE OF TEST

The performance characteristics of the Co-op Le Sting were determined in the laboratory for a range of simulated fence conditions.* It was evaluated for ease of operation, quality of work, safety and suitability of the instruction manual.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION EASE OF OPERATION

Installation: The Co-op Le Sting is equipped with a three-wire cord and plug for connection to a standard, grounded, 115 V AC receptacle. The controller is CSA approved for indoor use and if mounted outdoors, it must be placed in an appropriate weatherproof shelter. The manufacturer recommends that it be installed in a dry place, protected from rain or snow.

The controller is connected to the fence with a length of insulated wire. In addition, a suitable ground rod has to be installed and connected to the controller. Depending on ground conditions, a ground rod up to 3 m (10 ft) long may be needed.

Fence Condition: The manufacturer states that the Co-op Le Sting may be used on fences without wire insulators. The wire can be stapled directly to wooden posts, but should not be directly attached to live trees, green posts, salt-treated wooden posts or steel posts. If the fence is in good repair, the controller is designed to operate effectively with a certain amount of plant growth touching the charged wire.

The manufacturer recommends that for cattle fences, in areas with normal ground conditions, a single charged wire provides a suitable fence. For very dry or frozen soil, which provide poor ground conditions, a two-wire fence, with one charged wire and one ground wire, may be necessary.

Operation: The Co-op Le Sting is equipped with a flashing light that indicates if the fence is properly charged. If this light does not flash, it indicates that insufficient charge is being placed on the fence, which may be the result of too long a fence or poor insulation.

Consistent with safety practice for power line-operated fencers, the controller was factory sealed. As a result, should the indicator light need replacing, the controller would need factory servicing.

QUALITY OF WORK

General: Operation of an electric fence controller is quite complex. To be effective, an electric fence has to deliver a minimum guard voltage to overcome the insulation resistance of the hide and hair of an animal. In addition, once the insulation resistance of the animal is overcome, the controller must deliver a pulse of electrical energy to the animal to create a shock. The amount of energy (charge) delivered is related to the current flow and its duration. If too much energy is delivered, the fence will be hazardous to both animals and humans while if not enough energy is delivered, animal control will be ineffective.

Little is known about the physiological effect of shock pulses on animals. In general, the following guidelines are used in assessing fencer performance: the minimum guard voltage needed to overcome animal insulation resistance should be at least 2000 V for sheep and for long-haired cattle, such as Herefords or Charolais. For shorter haired animals, such as most dairy cows, a minimum guard voltage of 700 V is sufficient. The shape of the current pulse affects what the animal feels when it touches an electrical fence, but little reliable information is available. It has been found that shock intensity is more related to the peak current value in a pulse than to the total value of the electrical charge.

Fence conditions determine the guard voltage produced by a fence controller and limit the amount of charge, which a controller is capable of delivering to an animal. The insulation resistance of a 1.6 km (1 mi) single wire fence typically varies from about 1 kΩ for an uninsulated, grass-grown, wet fence to well above 500 kΩ for a well-insulated, grass-free, dry fence. The higher the fence insulation resistance, the greater is the length of fence on which a controller can be effectively used. To receive a shock from a single wire electrified fence, an animal must be sufficiently grounded to permit current to flow from the fence, through the animal. Typical electrical resistances of cattle vary from about 0.5 kΩ for a cow standing in water and licking a charged wire to about 4 kΩ for typical ground conditions. If ground conditions are too poor, animal resistance to ground is so great that no shock occurs.

Peak Voltage Output: FIGURES 1 and 2 show peak voltage outputs of the Co-op Le Sting for 5.4 and 16 km (3.3 and 10 mi) lengths of single wire fence over a range of insulation resistances. On a 5.4 km (3.3 mi) fence (FIGURE 1), peak voltage output varied from 3670 V for a well-insulated, grass-free, dry fence to 2760 V for an uninsulated, wet fence with considerable grass touching the

*PAMI T7850, Detailed Test Procedures for Electric Fence Controllers.

charged wire. The voltage output for all fence conditions, was well above the 2000 V minimum guard voltage needed for long-haired animals. From FIGURE 1, it can be seen that the Co-op Le Sting can be satisfactorily used on this length of fence without wire insulators. On a 16 km (10 mi) fence (FIGURE 2), peak voltage output ranged from 2860 V for a well-insulated, grass-free, dry fence to 2280 V for an uninsulated, grass-grown, wet fence. Voltage output was above the 2000 V minimum required for long-haired animals for all fence conditions. Wire insulators also were unnecessary for this length of fence.

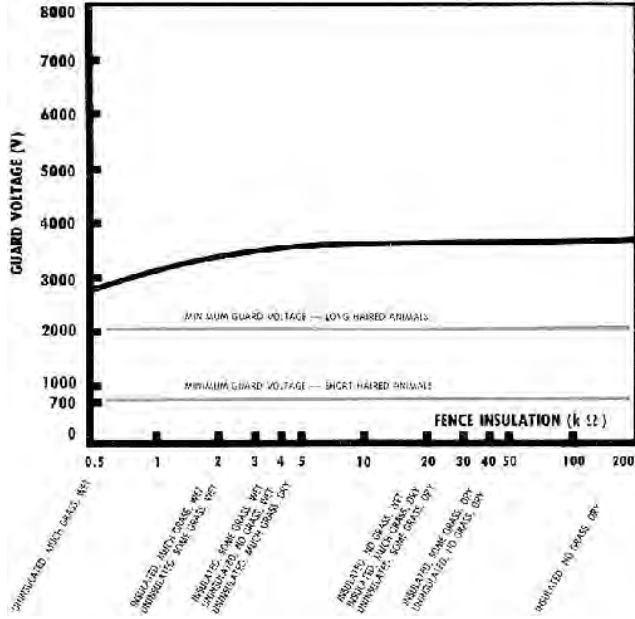


FIGURE 1. Guard Voltage Produced on a 5.4 km Single Wire Fence.

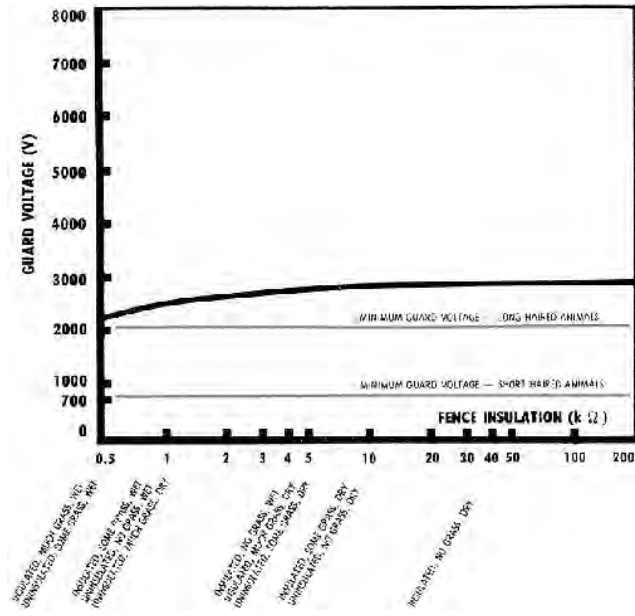


FIGURE 2. Guard Voltage Produced on a 16 km Single Wire Fence.

As can be seen from FIGURES 1 and 2, plant growth touching a fence did not appreciably affect controller performance, since the voltage output was above 2000 V for nearly all fence conditions. The Co-op Le Sting can be expected to operate well over a wide range of fence conditions.

Electrical Charge: FIGURES 3 to 6 show the current output of the Co-op Le Sting when a cow touches 5.4 and 16 km (3.3 and 10 mi) lengths of well-insulated, single wire, fence. FIGURES 3 and 4 are for an animal resistance of 0.5 kΩ, which represent the most extreme condition of a cow standing in water and licking the charged wire, while FIGURES 5 and 6 are for an animal resistance of 4 kΩ, representing more normal ground conditions. The shock intensity is related to the peak current in the pulse. The higher the peak current,

the more intense will be the shock.

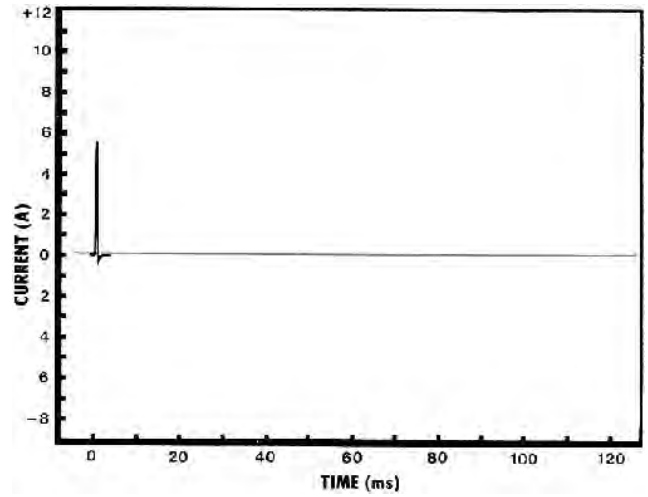


FIGURE 3. Current Delivered to a Well-Grounded Cow Touching a 5.4 km Well-Insulated Fence.

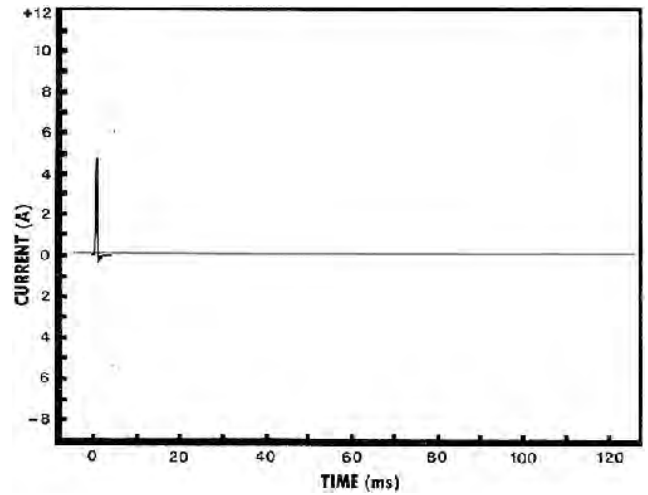


FIGURE 4. Current Delivered to a Well-Grounded Cow Touching a 16 km Well-Insulated Fence.

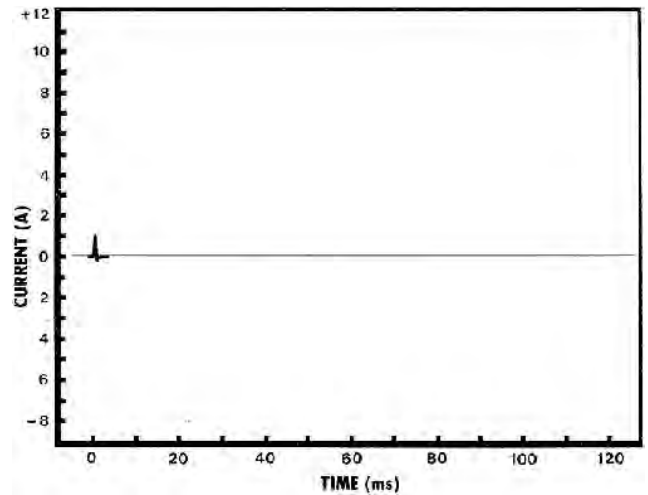


FIGURE 5. Current Delivered to a Normally-Grounded Cow Touching a 5.4 km Well-Insulated Fence.

The peak current delivered by the Co-op Le Sting varied from 5.8 A for a well-grounded cow touching the 5.4 km (3.3 mi) fence to 0.76 A for a normally-grounded cow touching the 16 km (10 mi) fence. The Co-op Le Sting gave quite an intense shock on fairly long fence lengths or poorly insulated fences.

About 42 charge pulses per minute were delivered. The number of pulses did not vary with fencer load; however, the on-time was affected by load. On-time varied from about 0.10 to 0.85 ms.

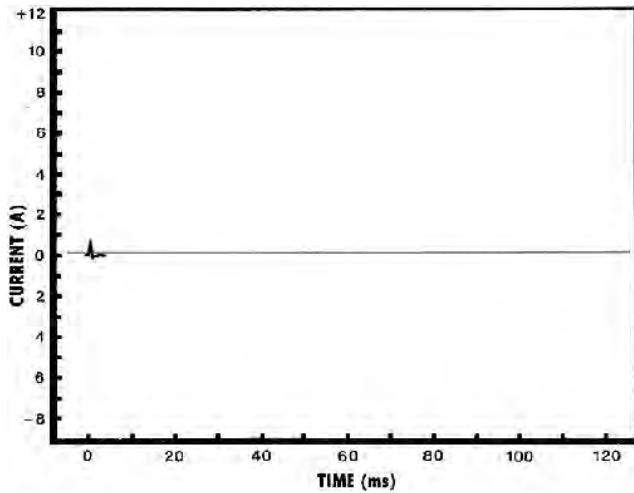


FIGURE 6. Current Delivered to a Normally-Grounded Cow Touching a 16 km Well-Insulated Fence.

Low Temperature Operation: The Co-op Le Sting could effectively be used to energize cattle feeding wires during low winter temperatures. The peak voltage output of the controller at -35°C on a 5.4 km (3.3 mi) single wire fence was about 3500 V, only 5% lower than its output at room temperature. Since the peak voltage output was well above the 2000 V minimum required to overcome the insulation resistance of long-haired animals, the Co-op Le Sting was very suitable for feeding enclosures.

As frozen ground is often a very poor electrical conductor, two-wire systems utilizing a separate ground wire are usually most suitable for winter cattle feeding.

SAFETY

The Co-op "Le Sting" had CSA approval for indoor use. No safety problems were evident if the manufacturer's instructions were followed.

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

The instruction manual outlined installation, safety considerations and operation of the fence controller.

DURABILITY RESULTS

The intent of the test was functional evaluation. An extended durability evaluation was not conducted. No problems occurred during functional testing.

APPENDIX I SPECIFICATIONS

MAKE:	Co-op Le Sting Electric Fence Controller
MODEL:	HSH
SERIAL NUMBER: 8	0092
TYPE:	Solid State Electronic
POWER REQUIREMENTS:	115 V AC
WEIGHT:	2.4 kg
OVERALL DIMENSIONS:	
-- length	105 mm
-- width	282 mm
-- height	205 mm
NUMBER OF INDICATOR LIGHTS:	1 (operation indicator)
TYPE OF ENCLOSURE:	for indoor use only

APPENDIX II CONVERSION TABLE

1 millimetre (mm)	= 0.04 inches (in)
1 metre (m)	= 3.3 feet (ft)
1 kilometre (km)	= 0.6 mile (mi)
1 kilogram (kg)	= 2.2 pounds mass (lb)



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