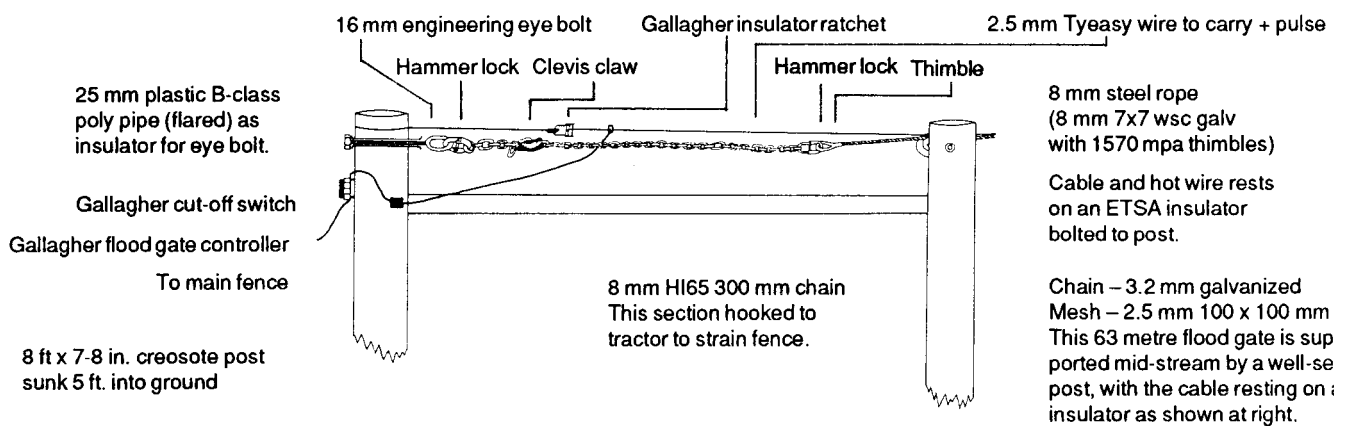


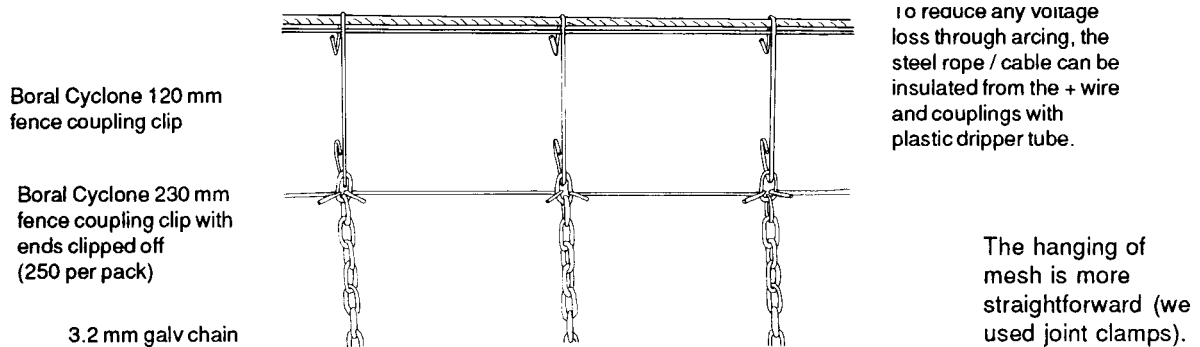
# Data Sheet Electrified Floodgates

These drawings detail two ways of securing a permanent floodgate assembly. The crossing distance and height of mesh or chain drop will determine your design, based on a simple or commercial ratchet strainer, turnbuckle or tractor-strained cable.

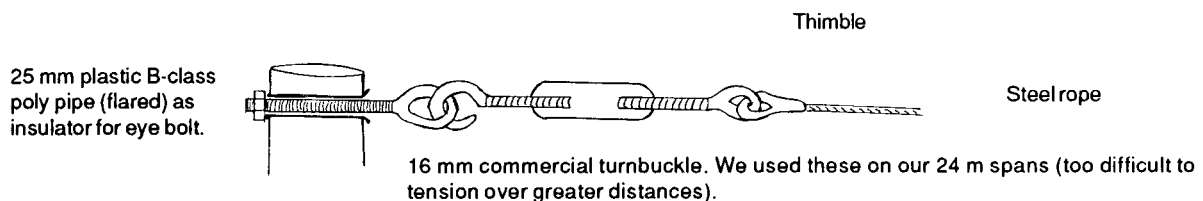
## STRAINER ASSEMBLY FOR OUR 63 METRE ELECTRIFIED FLOOD GATE



## SECTION OF IN-LINE ASSEMBLY



## TURNBUCKLE ASSEMBLY ON OUR 24 METRE CREEK CROSSING RACE



### TROUBLE SHOOTING

1. If voltage loss occurs at times other than at flooding (e.g. in dry, summer conditions), the large number of loose joints with the coupling clip/chain design can lead to some voltage loss through arcing at the touch points.

#### Options:

- (1) Place two or more floodgate controllers in parallel.

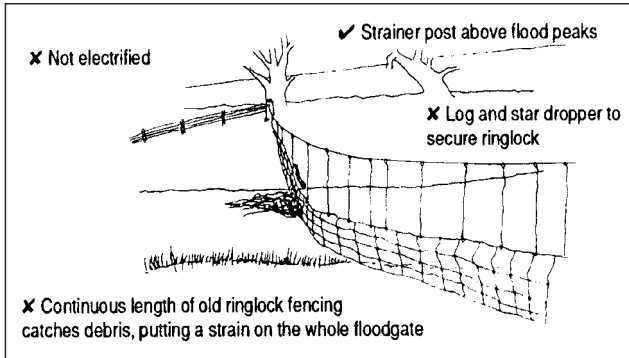
- (2) Slip plastic dripper tube over the cable, isolating it from the positive (+) wire.
2. In summer, with dry, sandy, rocky or earth banks, ensure that stock (mainly sheep) step on to a strip of galvanised wire secured to the ground (and connected to a super earth system) when they touch the suspended mesh or chains.

## Floodgate observations

**Right: Ideal - permanence and low maintenance**

Any branch or litter mass only impacts on the chains that it touches... before passing through. Where litter/debris is not a problem, separated mesh panels will be effective for all stock - and cheaper.

NB Voltage loss to main fence is protected with a simple flood gate controller



✓✓ Improve to permanent /reduce maintenance by:

1. Removing ringlock - leave single wires
2. Slip black poly-pipe over cable to allow for electrifying.  
Run hot wire across
3. Attach galvanised chain to each wire over water zone
4. Suspend mesh panels over bank area



## Difficult sites

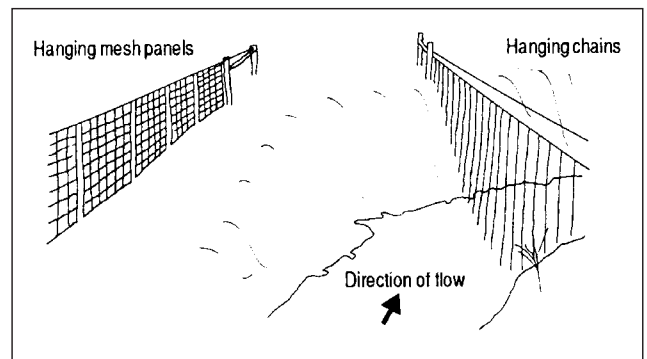
**What to do, eh, Michael?**

Rocks and dry sand - bad news for electric fencing because of poor or zero earthing. (For sheep, it is important to have a super earth - see Trouble Shooting No. 2 over the page)

With such a difficult site, the answer is either a permanent fixture (cable/mesh/chains) or a breakaway disposable section.



## Stock races



Above: Mesh panels and chains can be used, and modified for stock access to a permanent waterhole by ending the chains/mesh at the low water mark

Left: A simple but well constructed culvert crossing is designed to minimise danger from stock and variable water flows