



T-Fence Wire

High-tensile aluminium wire for electric fences Datasheet

www.taqetna.com



About the wire

6061 aluminium alloy wire for my permanent and semi-permanent electric fencing projects, it has a lifetime guarantee against rust, maximum conductivity for carrying power over long distances and it is ideal for long leadoffs with very high-powered energizers such as T-Fence F-50KM.

Features

- 1. Carries a lifetime guarantee against rust,
- 2. Conducts electricity four times better than steel wire,
- 3. Light and easy to install. Aluminum is one-third the weight of steel,
- 4. Ideal for long lead out with very high-power Energizers,
- 5. Greater flexibility. Can be hand twisted and tied without the use of special tools
- 6. Easy to re-spool and ideal for controlled grazing.
- 7. Resistance 10.3 ohms/km

Applications

Electric Tension Cable on boundary walls and fences for:

- 1. Solar PV Plants
- 2. Airports
- 3. Natural Reserves
- 4. Oil Refineries





Technical Specifications

Material	Aluminium alloy
Wire size diameter (AWG)	1.8mm (12.5)
Cross-sectional area	2.6mm ²
Resistance	< 2.5Ω/100m
Reel length	500 meters
Tensile Strength	50,000 PSI (3500 kg/cm2)
Break load	165 Kg

Chemical Composition

Item	Si	Fe	Cu	Mn	Mg	Cr	Zn	Ti	Al
Percentage (%)	0.25	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	95

Line Post Spacing

One of the great advantages of hi-tensile fencing is its ability to remain tight over long distances and rolling terrain. This inherent tautness of the wire allows post spacing to be much wider than with conventional fence wire or soft electric fence wire.

On level or evenly sloping terrain, line posts may be up to 24-30 meter apart for a single wire paddock fence. Most More rolling terrain is not so favourable and a 12 to 18 meter spacing is more realistic. In extremely rolling or rugged terrain, posts may need to be even closer. Three wire sheep and goat fences require a closer spacing. When using the fence wire independently without any chain fence support, then 8 - 12-meter post spacing is appropriate. Posts must be rigid enough to support the weight of the wire and downward pull when passing over hill crests and small rises.

