



USER GUIDE



Contents

Welcome to Pig Brig Traps	3	Step 2: Behavioral Conditioning	20
Materials Needed	4	Step 3: Set the Trap	23
Step 1: Trap Assembly	5	Trap Storage and Maintenance	28
Set the T-Posts	5	Trap Alterations	28
Add T-Post Mounts and Hooked Cam Straps	9	Frequent Questions	32
Hang the Net	10	Limited Warranty, Warning & Return Policies	33
Set the Ground Anchors	15	Need More Help?	35
Set the Anchor Stakes	18		





Welcome to the Family

Welcome to the Pig Brig Trap System family!

Our patented trap is lightweight, fast to set up, and easy on your budget. Because the product is designed to trap feral hogs, which is an inherently risky activity, we recommend reading this instruction manual and following it carefully while setting your trap. The trap system is not designed for the long-term containment of captured pigs and must be checked daily. Keep in mind it's the customer's responsibility to thoroughly inspect the trap, carefully review this manual, and confirm the Pig Brig System's proper placement before use. And, please be sure to approach the trap with caution when there are hogs in the trap or in the area.

Here's what is in your Pig Brig box:

- ❑ 1 x 20' diameter seamed Base Net
- ❑ 5 x quick links (attached to the Base Net)
- ❑ 10 x 2' non-hooked cam straps (attached to the Base Net)
- ❑ 1 x Boar Shield attached one foot below the top border rope of the Base Net.
- ❑ (Optional) 1 x Trap Cap with six 3" carabiners joining the net seam and thirty 3" carabiners to connect border rope to the top rope of the Base Net. Alternatively, the Trap Cap can be sewn directly to the Base Net.
- ❑ 1 x red envelope containing User Guide, Parts List, Quick Start Guide and other goodies

Here's what is in your Pig Brig Accessories box:

- ❑ 1 x black and orange component measuring strap
- ❑ 10 x T-post mounts
- ❑ 10 x double hooked cam straps
- ❑ 5 x anchor stakes
- ❑ 12 x ground anchors
- ❑ 1 x ground anchor drive rod
- ❑ 10 x zip ties for net repair

**The net should be aired out for a few days upon arrival to minimize potential aversion by cautious pigs. For very leery pigs, place the net on the ground 30-40' from a pre-baited trap location so pigs can acclimate prior to hanging the net on the T-posts for conditioning.*



Materials Needed

Read this guide first to make sure you have everything you need before heading into the field.

Below are supplies that you might need to set the trap. These items are not in your trap system box, but you might want them with you in the field.

- ❑ 10 x 7' T-posts (6.5' T-posts are adequate in firm soils)
- ❑ 1 x T-post driver
- ❑ 1 x 2 lb mini-sledge hammer
- ❑ Whole kernel corn bait
 - The quantity depends on the number of pigs present.
- ❑ Trail camera(s)
 - You'll want at least one trail camera to watch site activity. More cameras may be useful, depending on the site.
- ❑ 1 x leaf rake
- ❑ 1 x electrical tape or 1 can spray paint
- ❑ 1 x ½" nut driver

Optional items

- ❑ Automatic feeder



Step 1: Trap Assembly

Assemble the Pig Brig™ Trap System at a site where pigs are consistently using bait. Try to minimize standing water following heavy rain in the trap by finding the highest point, even by a foot or two.

Set the T-Posts

1. Mark each T-post to ensure consistent post height at 5 ft. **(Figure 1)**
 - a. Place the hooked end of the component measuring strap at the top of the T-post, and lay the component measuring strap flat against the post.
 - b. The red demarcation on the component measuring strap measures a 5' length from the hooked end to the red line.
 - c. Place a piece of electrical tape or spray paint on the T-post at the red mark to indicate 5'.
 - d. Repeat steps a-c to mark each of your 10 T-posts.
2. Make sure you clear debris from the trap site. A leaf rake can make this process quick and easy.
3. Set your center stake. **(Figure 2)**
 - a. Pick a central location to be the middle of the trap.
 - b. Take your component measuring strap and place the end ring (the ring at the far end of the black strap) on the ground in the middle of the trap site.
 - c. Drive an anchor stake through the end ring of the measuring strap. This stake will be the center of your trap. Leave this anchor stake in place until the trap setup is complete, and it needs to be installed with the others.



Step 1: Trap Assembly (cont.)

4. Set your first T-post. Make sure to have the T-post plumb (straight up and down, not on an angle).
 - a. Pick up the ring in the middle of the *component measuring strap* (the ring that joins the orange to the black strap) and pull the strap tight. Place the middle ring on the ground, ensure the strap is tight, and mark where the ring sits. This mark is where you will set your first T-post.
 - b. **Set the T-post with the flat edge (the one with the bumps) facing away from the trap center.**
5. Set your second T-post.
 - a. To set your second T-post, hook the orange section of the *component measuring strap* (73.5" when pulled taut) around the T-post you just set and pull it tight to one side while also pulling the black section of the *component measure strap* tight (119" when taut) (**Figure 2**)
 - b. When both straps are pulled tight, the center of the joining ring is where to place the next T-post.
 - c. Repeat for the remaining 8 T-posts. Make sure your T-posts are evenly spaced.

FIGURE 1

Measure T-post 5 ft from the top to ensure consistent trap height.



FIGURE 2

Measure T-post placement.



Add T-Post Mounts and Hooked Cam Straps

1. There is one *T-post mount* for every T-post. Place the mount ~1" down from the top of the T-post with the hex-nuts facing out (away from the center of the trap) and hand tighten.
2. Place one *hooked cam strap* hook (cam buckle end) between the T-post's flat side and the *T-post mount* of every T-post with the hook facing up (**Figure 3**). Use a ½" wrench or driver to tighten the hex nuts **firmly**. The straps can hang straight down for now.

FIGURE 3

T-post mount with hooked cam strap attached (flat side of the post with the bumps faces outward).



Hang the Net

1. Remove the Base Net and stretch the net out on the ground in the center of the T-posts.
2. If you have selected a trap location with tall vegetation or trees in the center of the trap, then you will need to remove the coated aircraft cable that creates the seam to place the net around the vegetation. The net can be re-seamed by weaving the cable through the first column of mesh on each end of the net. It is easier to re-join the seam while the upper corners of the net (with hog rings) are overlapping on the top of a T-post and the edges hang down. Make sure there are no gaps in the seam more than 3" to ensure no piglets can escape; weave the cable through every other upper 2" mesh and every 4th lower 1" mesh.
3. Make sure the 2" mesh heavy inner grey netting (Boar Shield) faces toward the trap center and that the warning and trap tips signs that are attached to the trap face the outside. First connect both upper corners of the seam to a T-post by looping both upper corners from each end of the net around the same T-post mount (**Figures 4 and 4a**). Then place the top border rope over each hooked cam strap hook at the mesh where the hog rings are located to ensure trap symmetry (**Figure 5**). The hooked cam straps should already be attached to each T-post mount.
4. (OPTIONAL) Attach the Trap Cap (**Figure 6**) by pulling the outer border rope at each hog ring over each T-post mount and inside the hook on the hooked cam strap. Both outer ends at the seam should overlap the same T-post as the Base Net does at its seam. Connect the ends of the netting to finalize the seam, similar to the Net's seam, using the 3" carabiners. The Trap Cap seam should **NOT** be on the same T-post as the Base Net seam. Connect the Trap Cap carabiners on the outer border rope to the Base Net's top border rope between each T-post.

FIGURE 4

Attach top corners of both net ends to the same T-post mount at the seam. Note the green tape that indicates the upper corners of the Base Net seam that should be attached first when hanging the net.



**Green marker tape will be on traps purchased after 5/1/22.*

FIGURE 4a

The top corners of the net ends overlap on the same T-post mount at the seam.



**Green marker tape will be on traps purchased after 5/1/22.*

FIGURE 5

Top border rope of net attached to T-post mount.



FIGURE 6

Pig Brig Trap System with Trap Cap installed.



Set the Ground Anchors

1. Set the Ground anchors on the outside of the trap, 4' from each T-post base (and perpendicular to the outer edge of the T-post circle). You can measure this distance by hooking the orange portion of the component measuring strap to the T-post's base and using the orange strap's inner black mark **(Figures 7 and 7a)**.
2. When installing the ground anchors, make sure to place the anchor into the ground with the drive rod angled toward the T-post's top, NOT straight downward. This placement will allow the anchor cable to align with the force from the hooked cam strap. Place the ground anchors as deep as possible, especially in soft ground. To accomplish this, drive the toggle anchor into the ground so that only the top loop of the aircraft cable is still exposed.
3. To set the ground anchors, remove the drive rod and place it through the loop so that it is parallel with the ground and the loop is centered on the rod. Place your hands on each side of the rod, near the loop, and pull back towards the trap to "set" the ground anchor toggle. See FAQ for placement in hard soils.
4. Attach the hooked cam strap (the other end is attached to the T-post mount) to the ground anchor cable and tighten it just enough to remove the slack **(Figure 7b)**.

FIGURE 7

Ground anchor placement with drive rod.



FIGURE 7a

Ground anchor placement 4 ft from the T-post base outside of the trap.



FIGURE 7b

Options to attach hooked cam straps to the ground anchor cable loop to prevent the hook from coming off the loop.



Set the Anchor Stakes

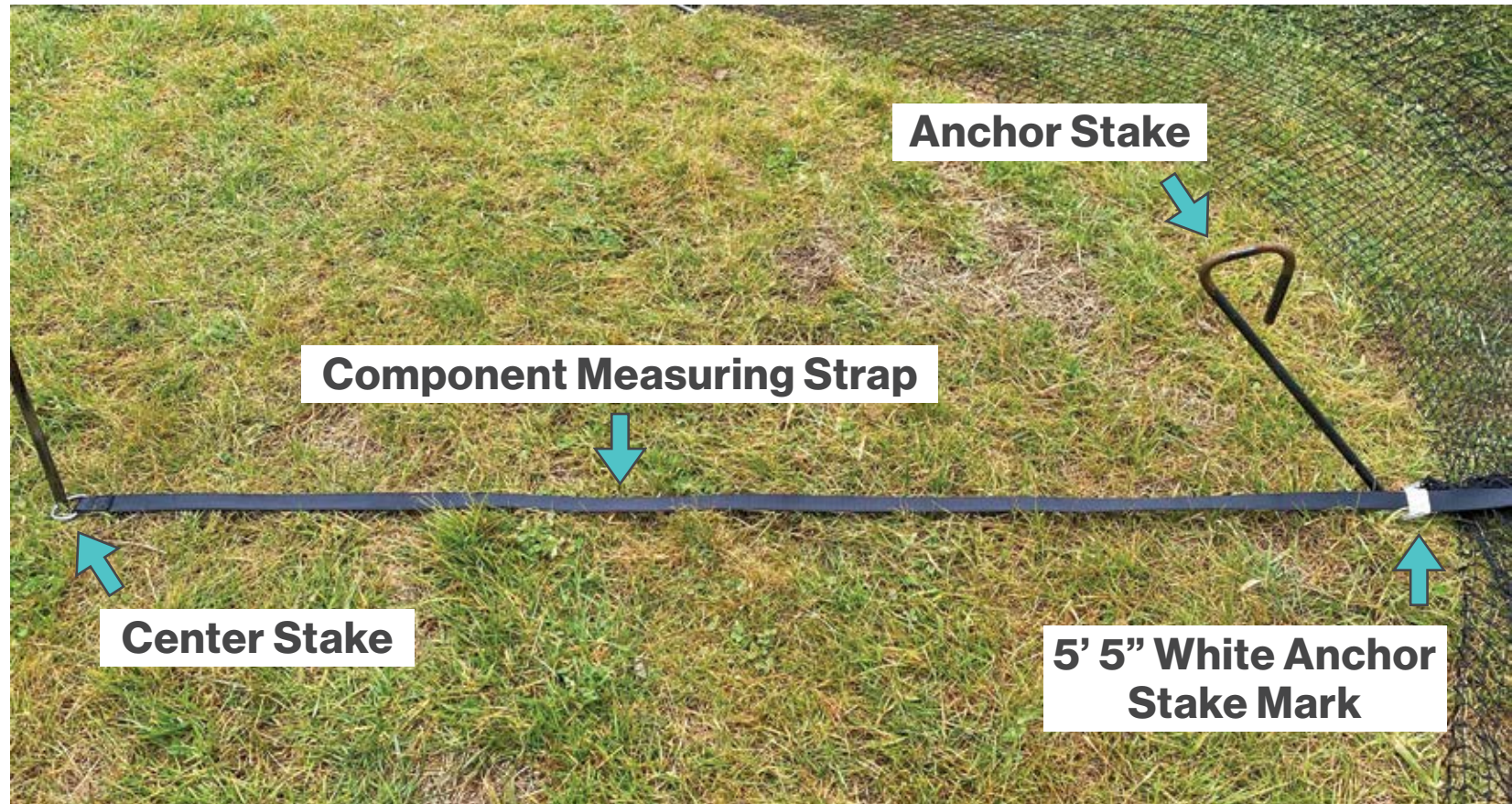
1. You will set one anchor stake at every other T-post on the inside of the trap. Try to avoid placing them directly in the main travel route the pigs are using to enter the trap.
2. Select a T-post aligned with a skirt pleat (i.e., where the quick link is attached), then use the white demarcation on the black section of the component measuring strap (measuring from the center stake) to place the anchor stake 5' 5" from the center stake. **(Figure 8)**
3. Drive the anchor stake into the ground at a 45-degree angle, facing the center of the trap. Hammer the stake into the ground until there is ~12" of stake shaft remaining above ground. (~15" of total stake including the curl). If the ground is hard, you can leave more of the anchor stake out of the ground. Do not drive the anchor stakes in with less than 12" out of the ground below the curled top. If the stake is driven into the ground too far, the net will not lift adequately for the pigs to enter.
4. Repeat steps 1-3 on every other T-post.
5. Each anchor stake should line up with a quick link on the inner circumference of the net skirt (attached at each skirt pleat). These quick links are attached when setting the trap for capture. The quick links are intentionally torqued so they cannot easily be opened. When setting the trap for a catch, remove the anchor stakes from the ground, place the quick link over the hole left behind, and replace the anchor stake through the quick link and back into the hole. Quick links should be left unattached during conditioning mode.

QUICK TIP

Anchor stakes may bend like tent stakes and can easily be straightened. The bending should not compromise the effectiveness of the trap.

FIGURE 8

Measure anchor stake placement 5' 5" from the center of the trap.





Step 2: Behavioral Conditioning

For best results, the trap will need to be set to a conditioning phase for a few days before setting the trap. The number of days required for this phase will depend on how quickly the pigs acclimate to the trap. The conditioning phase will involve leaving the net walls partially up, so two trap ends are open, thus allowing the pigs to enter and exit the trap. These openings allow the pigs to get accustomed to feeding around and underneath the net. When baiting during this phase, make sure to put some bait underneath parts of the net that are low enough to rub on the pigs' backs when they are feeding, so they get used to feeling the net touching their back. Also, be sure to place bait 10-15 yards around the outside of the trap, as pigs are shy to new objects. Once they eat the bait on the outside, they will begin to go under the net to feed. Once the pigs feed inside the trap circumference do not place bait outside.

Set the Trap for Behavioral Conditioning

1. Select the side of the trap where pigs are traveling through the most.
2. At that entry point, use the proximate *hooked cam strap* to loop under the net's bottom and connect it to the adjacent *T-post mount* (**Figure 9**).
3. Repeat on the opposite side of the trap.
4. On either side of the elevated sections, the net should be suspended off the ground between 1'-3' (**Figure 10**).

FIGURE 9

Use the hooked cam straps under the net between two adjacent T-posts to suspend the net off the ground during the behavioral conditioning phase.



FIGURE 10

Side view of net suspended in behavioral conditioning phase.





Step 3: Set the Trap

Once the pigs are comfortable feeding in and around the trap in the conditioning phase, you can set the trap. When the trap is set, stay away from the area as much as possible until the next morning. When checking the trap, it is best to **arrive early in the morning**, approach from downwind, and create as little noise as possible.

Set the Trap for Capture

1. Undo the two hooked cam straps holding the net up and let all the net fall to the ground. Reattach these 2 hooked cam straps to their respective ground anchors.
2. Place each anchor stake through its corresponding quick link (**Figures 11 and 12**). Make sure the quick link lies on the ground and is not twisted during placement on the anchor stake.
3. Wrap each non-hooked cam strap, already on the Base Net, around the proximate T-post 30" above the ground and cinch until the netting is about 2-3" from the T-post (**Figure 13**).
4. Tighten all 10 hooked cam straps evenly. Straps will need to be tightened enough to achieve high tension in the top rope of the Net and the Trap Cap.
5. Place the bait (preferably **~5 lb per pig** identified on camera) in the very center of the trap (3-4' circle). If you are unsure of the number of pigs using the trap, place 100 lb of bait. This bait plan will ensure the pigs have to enter the trap fully to access it and will remain more settled feeding until they are handled (**Figure 14**).
6. Go home, get a good night's sleep, and let the trap do its job!

FIGURE 11

Quick link attached to the pleat of the net skirt and an Anchor Stake.

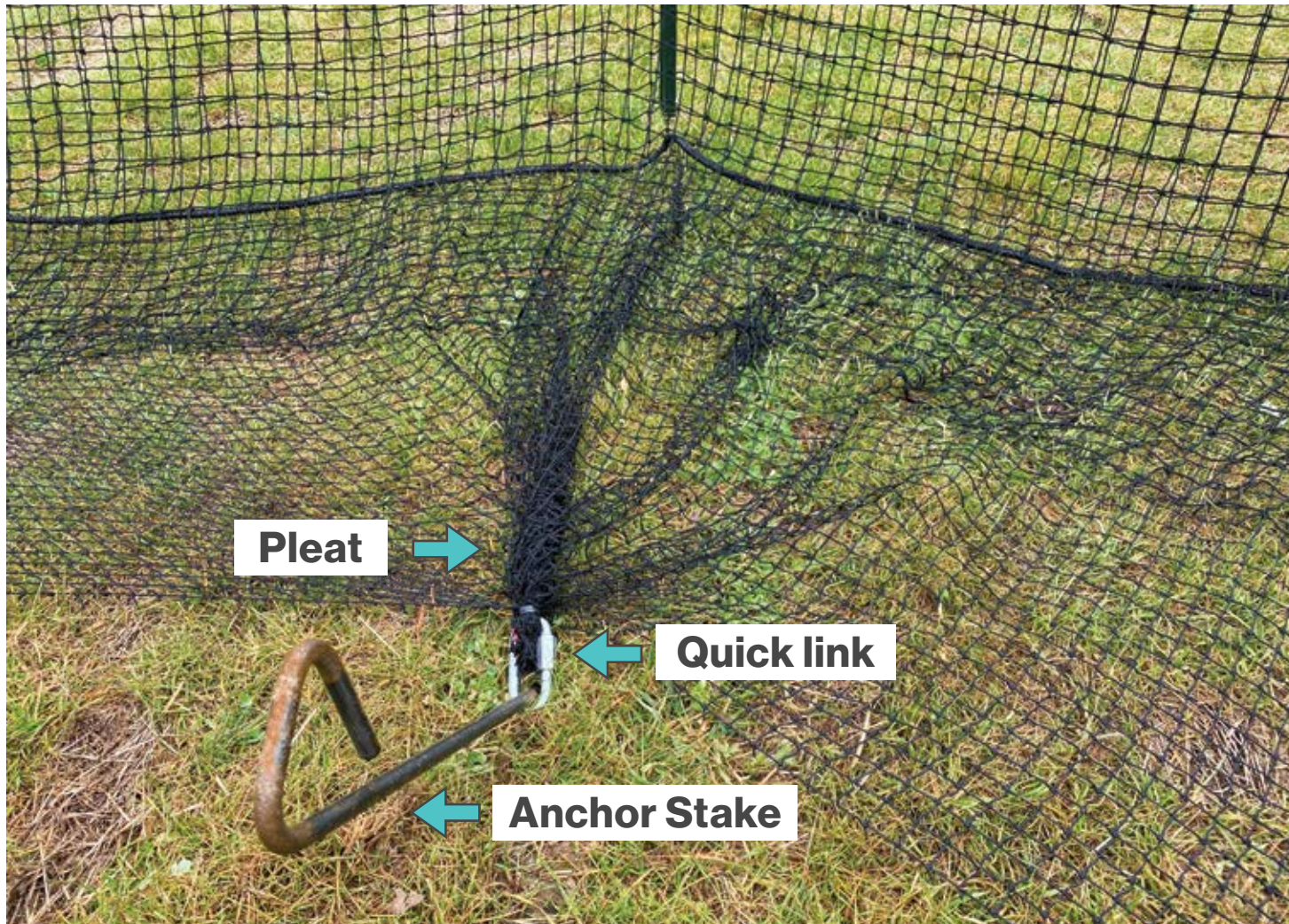


FIGURE 12

The inner circumference of the trap with 5 anchor stakes placed at each pleat.

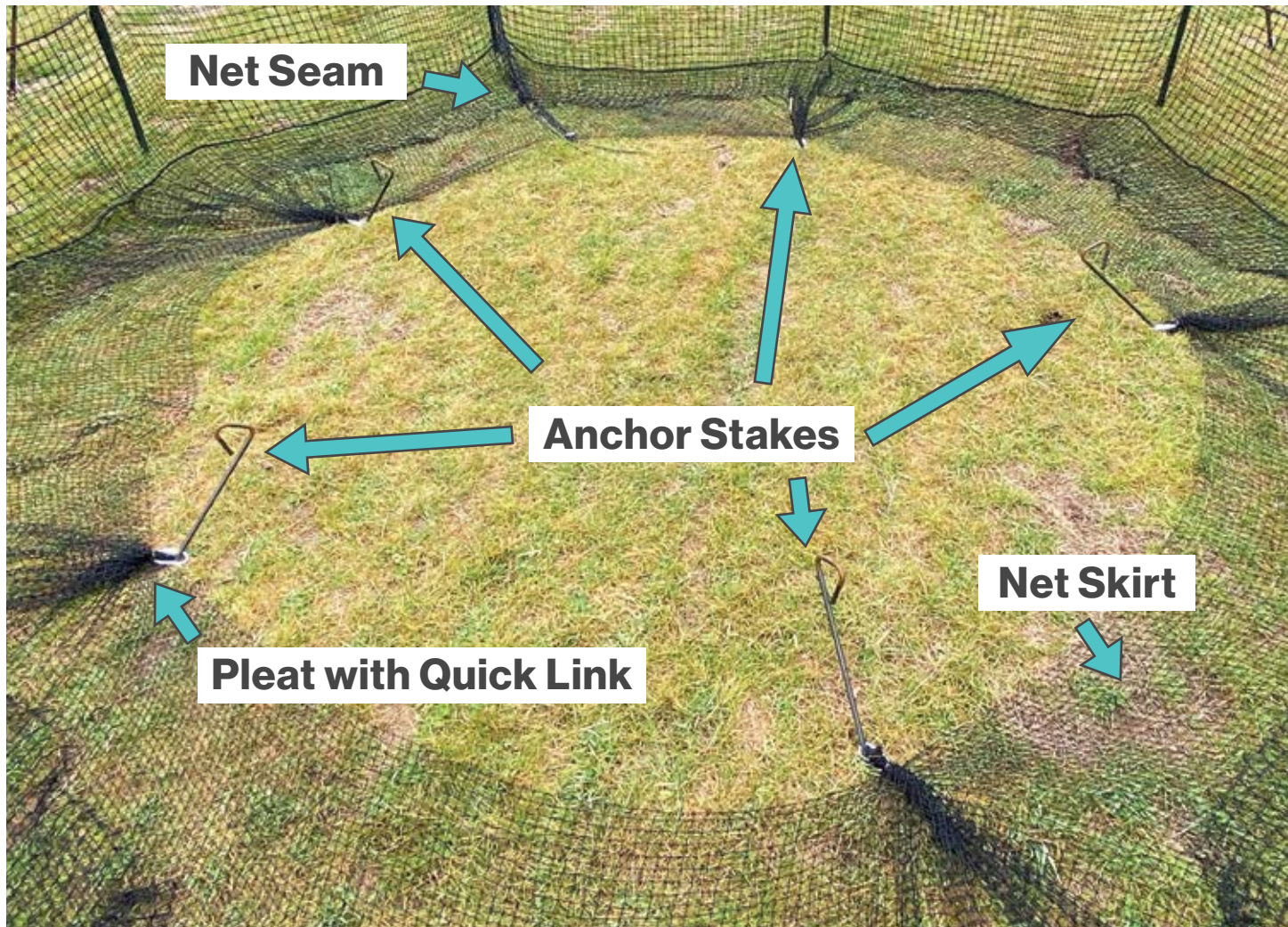


FIGURE 13

Non-hooked cam strap attached 30" above the ground, with ~2-3" of space between the net and the T-post.



FIGURE 14

Pig Brig Trap System set and baited for capture with the Trap Cap installed.





Trap Storage and Maintenance

It is best if you clean debris off the Base Net. You can leave the T-posts in place for future trapping efforts or remove them for storage. If you plan to store the trap for an extended period, we recommend placing it in a dry environment. If there are rodents, place the netting (at a minimum) in a hard case storage container (e.g., 35-gallon Rubbermaid Action Packer). If the Base Net has incurred any damage, simply align the netting edges and use zip ties (included) to reconnect the net twine for small holes. For larger holes use 550 paracord, or equivalent strength nylon twine (#42). We also offer repair kits for larger holes on our website. The Boar Shield is intended to be damaged and easily repaired.



Trap Alterations

This trap system is designed to be used in a wide variety of terrains and settings. There are many ways it can be altered to fit the surroundings when the classic T-post setup is not an option. The Base Net can be suspended from trees using hooked cam straps to reduce the number of T-posts required (or none at all if there are enough suitable trees) (**Figure 15**). The terrain does not need to be flat, as is necessary for conventional metal corral traps, given the netting contours with the ground.

If you prefer not to use the disposable ground anchors, you can make anchors. Simply cut ½" rebar stakes 4' long and weld a large nut to the top and weld a fender washer about 6" below to hold the hook of the cam strap at ground level (**Figure 16**). These can be pulled from the ground and reused on other sets.

You can use a straw (or hay) to minimize impacts of mud or frozen ground (**Figure 17**). Be sure to place the straw during conditioning to acclimate pigs. You also should look for locations that are slightly higher, even a foot or so, to avoid water pooling at the trap location after heavy rain. You also can use Ice Melt or rock salt to prevent the net from freezing to the ground.

In situations where pigs are particularly trap shy, you can easily outfit the trap with a remote release system.

FIGURE 15

Pig Brig Trap System erected using trees as supports versus T-posts.



FIGURE 16

Alternative ground anchor using a rebar stake.



FIGURE 17

Straw applied for wet/muddy ground situations.





Frequent Questions

See more frequent questions at PigBrig.com. Always reach out if you have more questions.

Q: What if the ground is too hard to drive T-posts?

A: You can secure the net to anything that can provide sturdy vertical support and lateral tension (e.g., trees, existing fence posts, etc.). You also can use a hammer drill (gas or electric) to pre-drill 1.5" holes on a ~5 degree outward angle. Remove the T-post plate, and the post will set in the ground. You can use a 6' T-post and drill a 1' deep hole. You do not need the ground anchors or hooked cam straps because the T-posts will not loosen as they may in softer ground. The T-posts will act like springs and self-tension the net's top border rope with the T-posts at an outward angle. You will need to pull really hard to get the top rope over the last T-post.

Q: What if the ground is very soft and the pigs try to dig under the net?

A: If it is going to be a while until you can get to the trap to handle the pigs, and you have soft soil, we suggest using 30-36" rebar, placed inside the trap at the same angle as the Anchor Stakes, with 6" out of the ground in between Anchor Stakes. Place the rebar cleats 6-8" closer to the T-posts than the Anchor Stakes, and aligned with each T-post in between the Anchor Stakes. These inner cleats will prevent any pigs from rooting under the netting on the ground when they are bored or trying to cool off for an extended period.





Limited Warranty, Warning & Return Policies

Limited Warranty

For details on our 1-Year Limited Trap System Warranty visit pigbrig.com/warranty.

Warning

Feral hogs are known to be intelligent, aggressive, and dangerous animals, especially when captured. They are wild animals and should be treated with caution and respect. Some wild animals are susceptible to certain diseases which can be transmitted to humans. Careful and safe practices may reduce these risks but you can still become seriously injured dealing with wild animals and become sick if you have contact with the blood, fluid, or tissue from an infected hog.

Due to these inherent risks, as well as other dangers from trapping wild animals, by using the Pig Brig Trap System, the user acknowledges, fully understands, and accepts the risks of interacting with these animals. Further, the user acknowledges and understands that unauthorized addition, removal, or substitution of any product parts to the Pig Brig Trap System including any unauthorized repairs or alterations performed may lead to unintended product failure. The Pig Brig Trap System is also not designed for long term containment of wild hogs and it must be checked daily, preferably before first light. Failure to do so could lead to unanticipated product failure and the potential serious risks associated with such failure.

The metal T-posts, cam straps, netting, and anchor stakes can all pose a potential danger to other persons if they are not clearly visible. Thus, be careful to locate the Pig Brig Trap System in an area where people will not typically pass. But if you must do so, locate it and mark it so that the Pig Brig Trap System is clearly visible to other persons traveling in the area.

The user is also cautioned to only use the Pig Brig Trap System in accordance with local / regional / national / international laws and regulations regarding the trapping of feral hogs.



Limited Warranty, Warning & Return Policies (cont.)

Returns

Here at Pig Brig, we are very confident in our Trap's ability to catch feral hogs. That is why we have a 100-day money-back guarantee. If you follow the directions and heed our advice, you WILL catch pigs. However, if you try it out and are not satisfied, simply return your Pig Brig Product in suitable (hopefully the original) packaging within 100 days of the date you receive the Product. We will exchange it or offer a refund. Full refunds will only be provided when the Products are in their original configuration and have experienced light use. A return of a Product that has been used extensively, modified, altered, or damaged due to misuse, may only be eligible for a partial refund.

We take pride in our Products, but we also take pride in our customer service. If you have any questions or concerns about this policy, please do not hesitate to reach out.

To request a warranty repair, make a return or if you have any questions, please contact help@pigbrig.com, or call 1-833-PIG-BRIG.



Need More Help?

Text or Call Us: 1-833-PIG-BRIG

Email Us: help@pigbrig.com

Online: PigBrig.com/support

