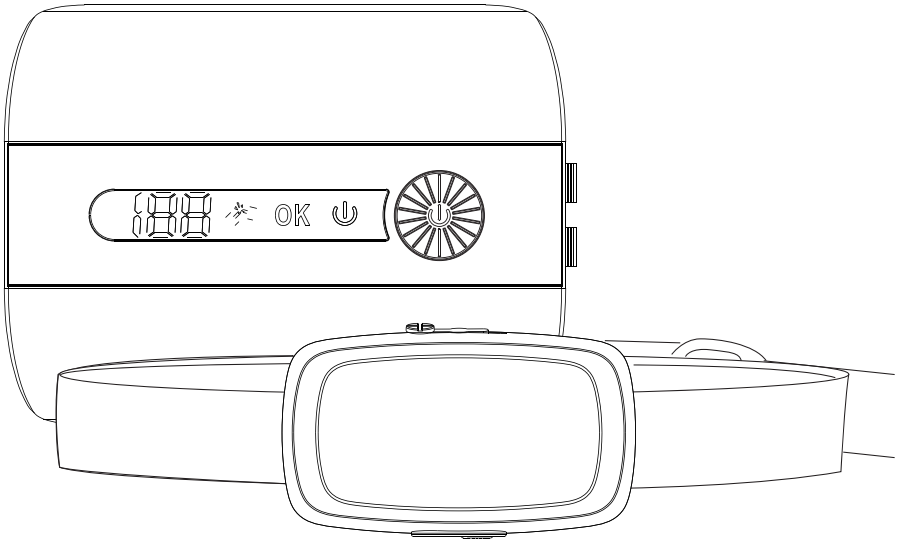
单页尺寸：14X21.6cm

FCC ID: 2AY3E-TZ683

Electronic Pet Fence System
Operating Guide



This system will make sure your dog stay safe in the yard.
Please read this entire guide before operation.

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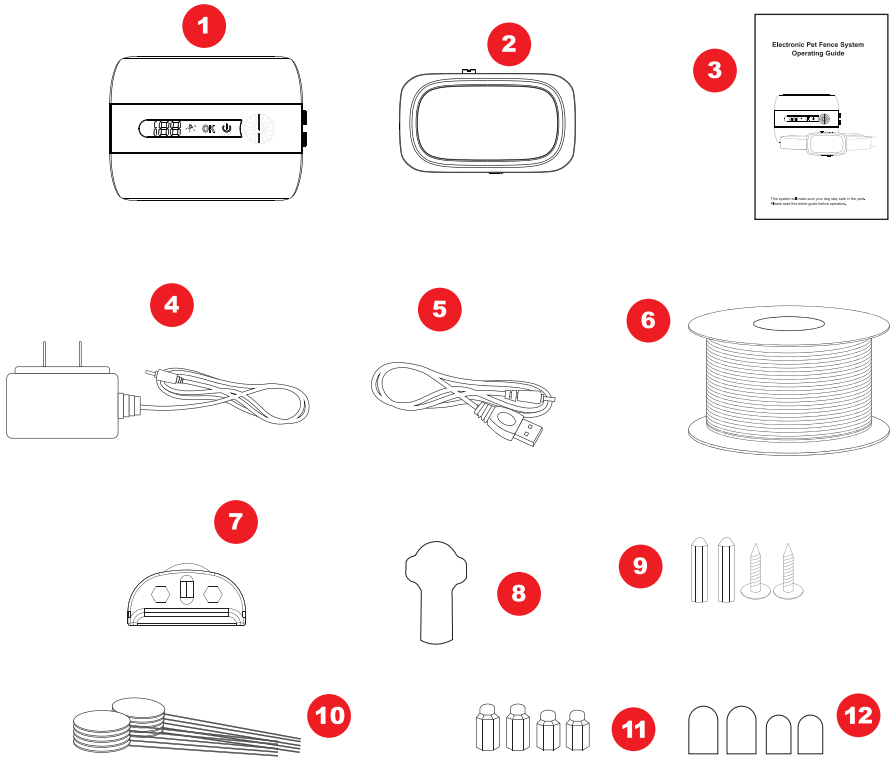
Package contents



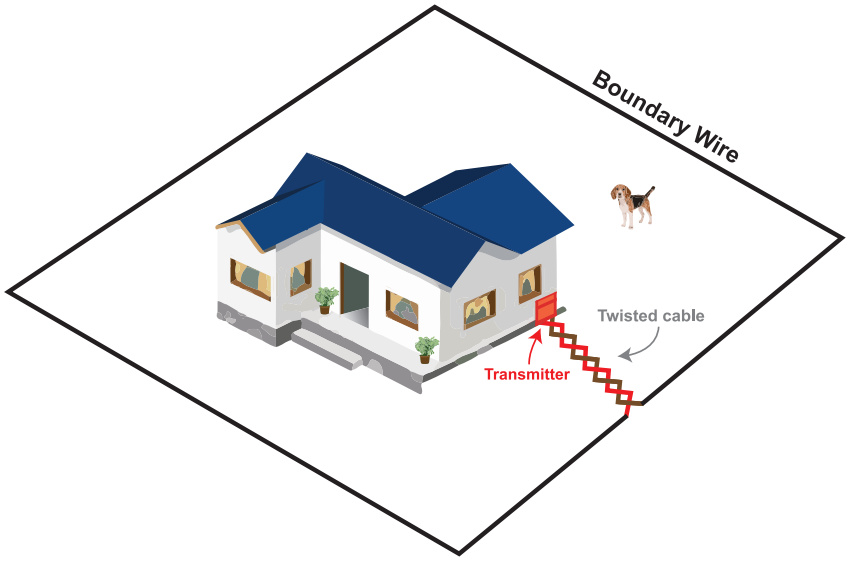
1 Digital transmitter	7 Test light
2 Collar receiver(s)	8 Probe wrench
3 Installation/training manual	9 Mountain hardware
4 110-240VAC power supply	10 Training flags
5 USB collar charger	11 Additional metal probes
6 1/2 acre of boundary wire (650 feet)	12 Conductive Silicone Caps

Description

How Electric Dog Fences Work

We are proud to offer you a reliable, affordable and effective electric dog fence. Are you wondering how the Dog Fence works? Its actually quite simple! When your dog wears the special collar receiver, and when you create your boundary with the provided dog fence wire, the transmitter sends a radio signal that the wire then broadcasts.

Your dog will receive a slight static correction when they approach a preset distance you decide on. As long as your dog stays near the wire, the warning tone and correction will continue. This encourages your dog to return to the safety zone of your yard.



Features

Signal Field Width

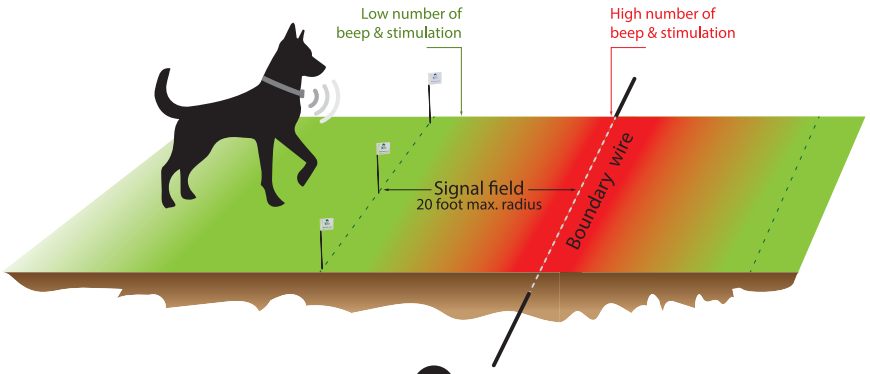
On the transmitter, you are able to adjust how wide your signal field will emit from the wire. This feature exists so that you can make the decision on how close your dog can get to the wire before the beep and static correction activate.

Covers Several Acres

The transmitter of the Dog Fence is powerful enough to contain up to 5 acres of land.

Warning Beep

As your dog approaches the warning zone of the boundary wire, the collar will begin to receive the signal. The collar then activates an audible beep and light static corrections are administered shortly after. The closer the dog gets to the wire, the intensity of the beeping will increase. The number of times that the dog receives the correction will also increase, however the level of stimulation stays the same.



Beeping and Flashing Transmitter

Is your transmitter beeping and flashing? This is an indicator that is designed to let you know that there is not a complete circuit going back to the transmitter. This either means you have a break or cut in your wire, or your boundary loop is not hooked up correctly into your transmitter.

Operating Multiple Collars

The Dog Fence supports an unlimited number of collar receivers. Just give us a call if you need to contain another dog.

Installation Instructions

Possible Needed Items

- Additional Boundary wire (if necessary)
- Waterproof Wire Splices (if necessary)
- Electrical Tape
- Lawn Edger or a Spade or Trencher
- Drill (if the wire needs to go through a wall)
- PVC Pipe or Garden Hose (if crossing a gravel driveway, pond or lake)

Step 1: Laying out the wire

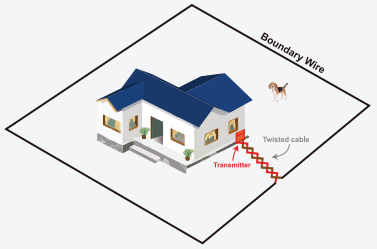
The way that you lay out your wire needs to accommodate obstructions that include but are not limited to: utility lines, trees and driveways. It is **very important** to have your underground utilities marked ahead of time.

Important: About Placing Your Wire

- If running parallel from electrical, telephone, cable TV or other buried utilities then you must separate your loop by at least 7 feet.
- If you are installing one section of dog fence wire parallel to another, it is important to separate the two sections by at least 10 feet, or the signal may cancel out.
- If your neighbor has an electric dog fence, be sure to separate your dog fence wire from theirs by at least 10 feet.
- Avoid running your wire within 4 feet of any steel reinforced concrete surface (this is because the steel in it may affect the strength of the signal).

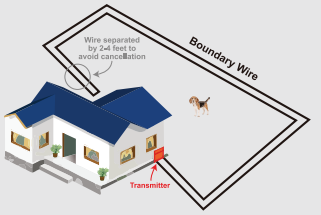
To make sure that your fence is installed correctly, it is a good idea to draw out a quick diagram of your property. Consider some of the layout options on the next page.

Sample Wire Layout Designs



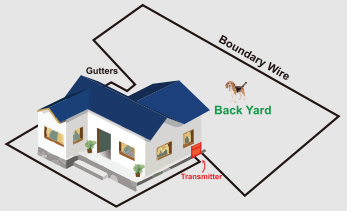
Back and Front

The most common layout, which allows the dog access to the front and backyard.



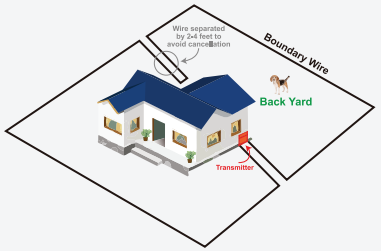
Double Loop

The layout to choose if you need to contain your backyard only. Parallel wires must be separated by at least 4 feet.



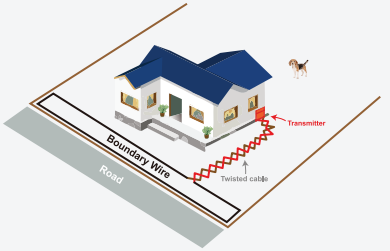
Pinch

An alternative to the double loop method, running tight against the front of the house.



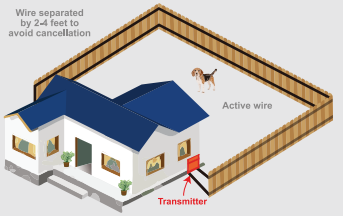
Hourglass

Allows your dog access to the front and backyard, but not access between the two.



Single Side

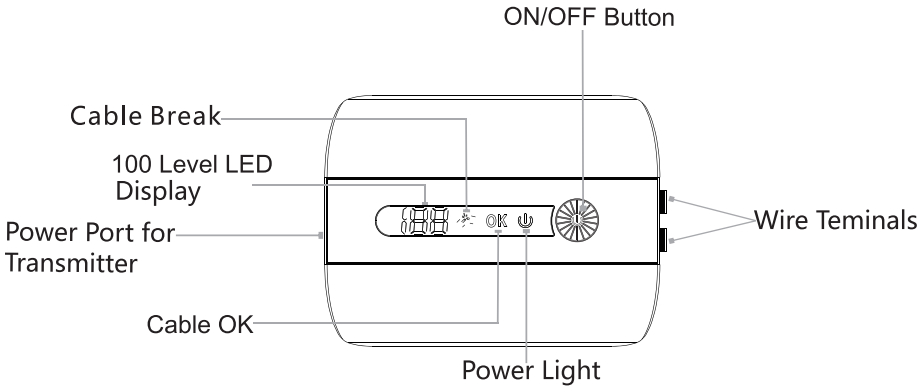
Can be used to keep the dog out of the road. Parallel wires must be separated by 4 feet.



Existing Fence

A variation on the double loop method, where the wire runs parallel on the fence, separated by at least 4 feet.

Step 2: Mounting the transmitter



Important Tips

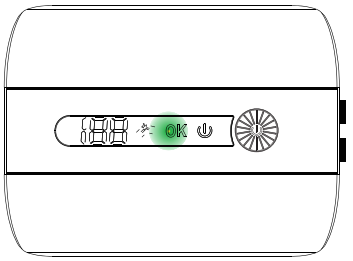
The transmitter needs to be kept indoors, where there is no risk of it getting wet. For outdoor installation, just make sure that it is inside of a waterproof container, such as a sprinkler box.

Do not install the transmitter anywhere near metal structures or electrical devices, including cars. (minimum separation of 4 feet)

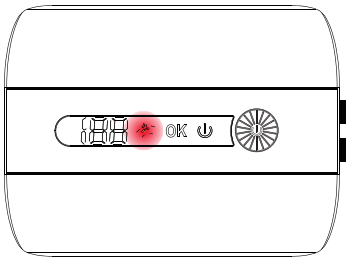
A garage or shed that has access to power would be an ideal place to mount your transmitter.

Before you mount the transmitter, be certain that there is a power outlet that is near. The transmitter should be mounted on an exterior wall, so that the wire can easily be brought in from outside. Install the transmitter using the provided mounting hardware. Remember, the transmitter needs to be mounted away from electrical devices or metal structures, including cars. Any of these things could interfere with the transmitter signal and the collar may activate in areas where it should not.

Now it is time to plug in the transmitter and make sure that it turns on. At this point, no boundary wire should be inserted into the transmitter. After turning on the transmitter, you should see two lights lit up. The lights will indicate that the power is connected and that no wire is installed (Break is lit.) Your transmitter should start beeping, indicating that no wire has been hooked up yet. After you see the lights and the beeping, you can simply turn off the transmitter for the time being.



Power On, wire correctly installed and working



Power On, wire broken or not installed

Step 3: Test For Wire Failures

Be certain that your transmitter is switched to the OFF position before you connect or disconnect the boundary wire.

Begin by securing one end of your boundary wire to the left terminal of the transmitter, keeping in mind the wire needs to create a single loop and meet back at the transmitter's right terminal.

Twisted wire consists of 2 wires that are twisted around one another to create a neutral line. This twisted wire will not trigger the collar's correction. It can be used to carry your dog fence signal from the transmitter to the boundary wire, in a front and backyard containment layout, without blocking access to the other side of the yard. Twisted wire cannot be spliced into an arbitrary location, on a single loop wire layout, to create a neutral section. Two ends of twisted wire can never be spliced to a single end of boundary wire.

Important:

When you are testing the connection of the wire, be certain that your dog is not wearing his collar receiver, and that the collars are switched to the off position.

The green "OK" light on the transmitter will be lit. Please view the image on page 9 as a reference. If you don't see exactly what is shown in the image on the right hand side of page 9 , please turn to the troubleshooting section on page 16 .

Important:

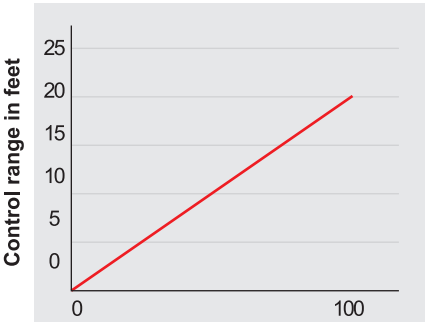
Before you bury the wire, the system must be tested thoroughly.

Step 4: Setting Boundary Range

The signal field on your transmitter represents how close the dog can get to the wire before the collar is activated. The higher the number on the transmitter, the wider the distance of the signal field. View the chart below, and the picture on page 4 for further explanation.

The signal field setting regulates the distance at which the dog's collar is activated. However it has nothing to do with the correction strength of the collar itself.

Relation between the transmitter signal length and the control range



Note: The corresponding ranges that are shown in the table (previous page) are only estimations and will differ for each installation. You will have to test these settings and see what works with your fence.

After the transmitter has been turned on, the default signal field setting of 33 will be displayed. Considering your layout, use the table to choose the signal field setting that you desire. To adjust the signal field width, use the + and – buttons on your transmitter.

Important:

If the transmitter ever loses power the boundary setting will reset back to 33.

Step 5: Testing The Fence

Before testing the fence:

- Don't put the collar receiver on your dog just yet.
- Be certain that your collar receiver is fully charged.
- Check to see if your collar receiver is switched to the off position.
- Whenever the collar receiver is switched on, don't touch the metal contact points on the collar.
- Bring your collar receiver about 20 feet from your dog fence wire.
- Attach your test light to the metal probes on the collar.
- Press the power switch to the ON position (green light should be illuminated).
- Press the ON/OFF button on your collar so that the collar is turned ON.

- Hold the receiver by the plastic case and slowly walk toward your boundary wire, making sure that your skin is not making contact with the collar's metal probes.

When you enter the signal field of your boundary, the collar will emit a warning beep and the LED test light should be illuminated. This means the system is working properly.

When the collar is taken out of the signal field, the warning beep will stop and the LED on the test light will turn off. This is exactly how the system is intended to work.

Should the system not work as described, be certain that you have followed all of the preceding steps. If there is still a problem, please turn to troubleshooting on page 16 .

If the system is working as it should, the transmitter can now be adjusted to the signal field width that is appropriate for your situation. After doing this, retest the collar on your wire, to make sure that it is activating exactly where you want it to in your yard. Repeat, if needed.

Note: Use the table on page 11 to estimate what number to turn your boundary zone setting to. However, keep in mind that the table is just an estimate, which can differ depending on the surroundings and objects that are close to the wire.

After you have chosen your suitable signal field setting, move the collar toward the wire to imitate your dog that is approaching the boundary. Be sure to test the entire perimeter of the boundary, to make sure that each area is performing as it should. If separate areas test differently, you may need to change the layout of your wire in order to achieve the results you are looking for.

Step 6: Burying the Wire

When installing underground, begin by digging a shallow trench that is no more than 5 inches deep. Bury the wire, being certain that it is completely contained within the trench.

After you have successfully completed steps 1-5, it is safe to bury your wire. Our heavy duty wire is waterproof, so that you can bury it underground, or keep it on top of the ground if you need to.

If you decide to, you can tack the wire to the top of the ground, using landscaping staples.

Fitting The Collar On Your Dog

Before Beginning:

- Be certain that your collar receiver is turned to the OFF position.
- Your dog is not going to understand how the electric dog fence works without leash training first. If you skip training, your dog is likely to run through the boundary instead of retreating from it.

Your collar receiver comes with both short and long contact probes. Decide on which set of probes will work best for your dog, according to the dog's size, and the length of their fur. Keep in mind that it is crucial that the contact probes are in direct contact with the skin on your dog's neck. When the collar is on the dog's neck, the receiver should be located under the dog's chin. It should be relatively tight, to make sure that the contact probes are making direct contact, but not so much that your dog isn't able to breathe freely. You should be able to insert one finger beneath the prongs and your dog's neck.

Important:

- If your dog has not been properly trained, do not leave him or her unattended while they are wearing the collar.

- Do not leave the collar on for more than 12 hours a day, to avoid irritation, which (if left untreated) could lead to a condition called "pressure necrosis".

- Never connect a leash to your dog's collar receiver. Doing so would cause the contact points to dig into the dog's neck.

Maintaining Your System

Very little maintenance is required of the collar receivers. Note that the transmitter is not waterproof, and must be mounted in a weatherproof location.

During intense thunder storms, the recommendation is to unplug the transmitter from power and disconnect the wires. Any type of power surge from lightning will damage the system. If a dog fence surge protector is available be sure to include it in you installation.

Remember, each time that the transmitter loses power, you need to reset your boundary setting. Be sure to test the system on a regular basis, using the testing procedure that is described on STEP 5.

Troubleshooting

Problem: The collar receiver is not activating in the signal field.

1. Make sure that the receiver is turned on, and is fully charged.
2. Make sure that the transmitter is turned on.
3. Be certain that the dog's collar is properly fitted. You should only be able to insert one finger between the dog's neck and the contact probes.
4. Try trimming down your dog's hair in the location of where the contact points are touching. Use the longer metal probes if necessary.

Problem: My dog is receiving random corrections.

The signal field may be set too high. Try lowering the number drastically, (such as to a setting 10,) and begin testing the system as shown on STEP 5.

Be certain that you test in different spots on the wire for consistency. Then gradually increase the signal field setting by a couple of numbers at a time. Make sure that the signal field setting you choose is high enough for the system to work for you.

Problem: My transmitter is beeping, non-stop.

The beeping indicates that your system is not making a complete loop. In most cases you may have a break in your line. When this occurs the break could exist anywhere in your boundary wire. The first step would be to check the wire coming into the transmitter, making sure that one of the ends of the fence wire hasn't become disconnected or broken. If you connections are secure and you have verified there is no breakage in your wire, it is now time to test the transmitter.

The procedure for testing the transmitter is to perform what we call a "short loop test". The first step is to unplug the transmitter and disconnect the fence wire. Then, prepare a separate wire about one to two feet long. Peel back the jacket on the wire about 1 inch and install it on both clips on the bottom of the transmitter. Plug the unit back into power and listen for the beeping. If it continues the transmitter is defective.

FCC Warning

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
(1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

NOTE 1: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

NOTE 2: Any changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

RF Exposure Statement

To maintain compliance with FCC'S RF Exposure guidelines, This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum 20cm between the radiator and your body. This device and its antenna(s) must not be co-located or operation in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.