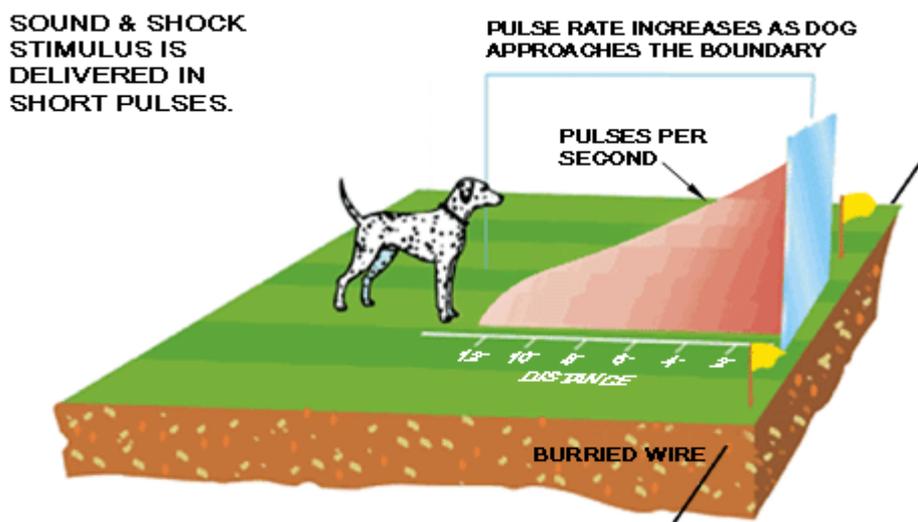


Smart Dog In-ground Pet Fencing System HT-023

This hidden HT-023 fencing system is among the most reliable, cost-efficient pet containment systems available today. A buried wire transmits a harmless radio signal. When your dog approaches the boundary, the signal causes the dog's collar receiver to deliver a warning beep first. If your dog continues closer to the boundary, the system will issue a mild shock. If your dog continues further, the system will issue stronger shocks until your dog returns to within the boundary you have set up. Your dog will naturally seek to avoid correction, and is content staying within established boundaries.



Main Features:

- **Pulsed Proportional Stimulus**—The closer your dog gets to the boundary, the more intense the shock will be;
- **Progressive Tone Stimulus**—A warning tone will be issued first, **Then** a shock stimulus after 4-10 seconds. If your dog continues to move closer to the boundary the shock stimulus will progressive.
- **Variable Field Width Control**—Allows you to precisely control the width of the signal field;

- **Audible and Visual Wire Break Indicators**—Should your buried wire ever break, a loud sonic alarm will sound accompanied by a flashing light;
- **Speed Detect Anti-Run through**—The faster your dog is moving, the quicker the higher level of intensity is issued;
- **Built-in Lightning Protection**—Protects transmitter from power surges caused by lightning strikes;
- **Multiple Collar Operation**—Add as many collars as you like to contain as many animals you have. There is no limit to the number of collars it can control.
- Up to 5000 square metre range (over 1.2 acre).

Package Contents:

- 1 x Indoor wall-mounted transmitter;
- 1 x Power plug;
- 1 x Adjustable receiver collar;
- 1 x 6 Volt battery for collar;
- 1 x boundary wire of 300 metres;
- 2 x Extra metal contact points;
- 20 x Training flags;
- 1 x Test bulb;
- 4 x screws;
- 1 x User's manual.

Other items you may need:

- Screwdriver;
- Straight edged spade or a lawn edger;
- Wire stripping pliers;
- Electrical tape;

- Waterproofing compound (e.g. silicone caulk);
- Patching compound for your type of driveway or sidewalk;
- PVC pipe if crossing a gravel or dirt driveway, pond or lake;
- Pencil, Ruler or Protractor;
- Drill with drill bit or masonry bit if drilling through wood or concrete;
- Additional Boundary Wire.

CAUTION

Please take a few minutes to read the instruction manual prior to your first use.

For best results, follow these important rules:

- The electronic dog collar is intended only for use on dogs.
- A low battery may cause intermittent operation. **DO NOT USE** if you suspect a low battery.
- Allow your dog to get used to the collar before you begin training. You want your dog to accept the collar as part of a routine, not to associate the collar with correction.
- **DO NOT** leave the collar on your dog for more than 12 hours per day.
- **NEVER** perform set-up procedures when the collar is on your dog.
- An electronic collar should only be used under close supervision by the dog's owner.
- **KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**
- Read all instructions before using this product.

IMPORTANT

Realize that because individual dogs have unique temperaments, there is no way of knowing how your dog will react to its introduction to this product. For

the safety of your dog, initial training should take place using a long leash to keep you in control of the situation. Also realize that an aggressive animal could turn against the handler upon receiving the stimulus. Therefore, if you feel your dog has an aggressive behaviour and/or it has a history of aggressive behaviour, you should consult a certified animal behaviourist before using this product.

SECTION 1

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SETTING UP YOUR CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

STEP 1

PREPARE A LAYOUT OF YOUR CONTAINMENT AREA

A. Design and Draw Diagram

Prepare a diagram of the area you want to contain your dog. A diagram will help to avoid unforeseen obstacles. Include the location of house, driveway, pond, garden, swimming pool, etc. If your neighbour has a containment system installed, mark the location of the buried wire on your diagram.

B. Contact Utility Company

Contact your utility companies to mark any buried utility lines. Be sure to include the buried lines on your drawing because these utility lines will affect the placement of your wire.

C. Determine Location of Wall Transmitter

The transmitter can be mounted to a wall near any standard 240-volt household outlet with the included screws. It will withstand freezing temperatures, but it is not waterproof. Therefore, it is best to locate the transmitter in an enclosed area. Install the transmitter at least three feet (**we consider ten feet will be better**) from any large metal objects such as breaker boxes, water heaters, metal garage doors, or washer and/or dryer. When installing the transmitter make sure the wire is not cut off or pinched by a window, door or garage door. When drilling holes, make sure there are no electrical wires, nails or screws inside the area you are drilling.

D. Determine the Exit Route of Your Boundary Wire from the Transmitter to the Outside Containment Area

Since your transmitter must be mounted in an enclosed area to protect it from the weather, give careful consideration on where the wire exits to the exterior. Existing openings such as a window, door or utility line hole may provide easy access to the outside. You may need to drill a hole through the exterior wall.

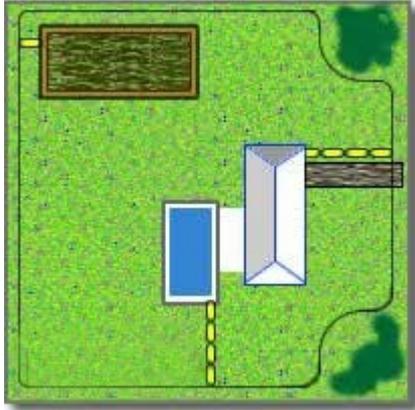
STEP 2

ADD PROPOSED WIRE LOCATION TO YOUR DRAWING

Mark your diagram with the proposed location of your wire. This will provide an easy reference as you install the wire. For the system to work properly, the wire must make one continuous loop. The signal is transmitted from one terminal of the transmitter, through the wire and back to the other terminal.

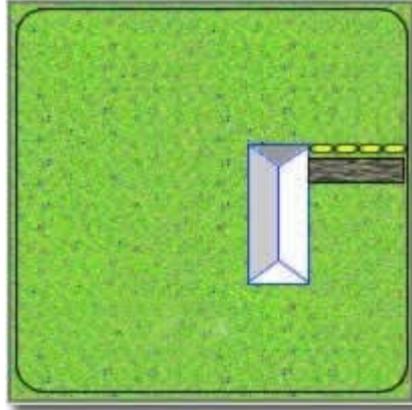
Example Installation Diagrams

Zones within Zones



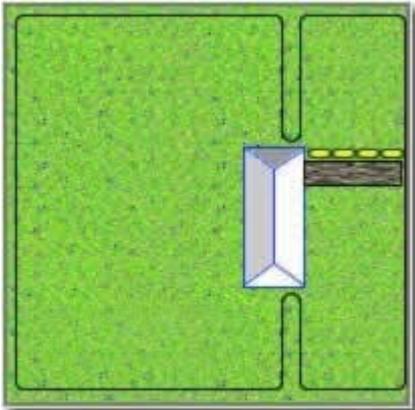
Keeps your pet safely away from gardens, pools, and other areas.

Basic Single Wire Zone



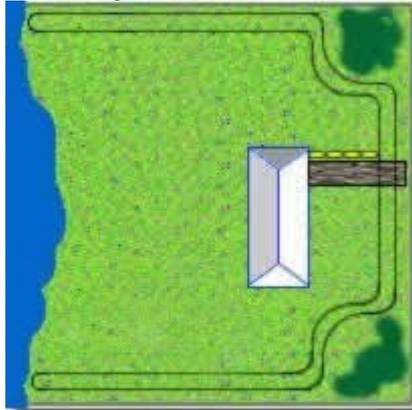
Your pet has a 360 degree perimeter to roam within.

Dual Zones



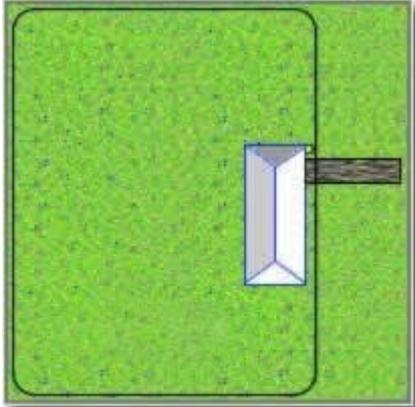
Keep pets separated, or to prevent run-thru.

Open Back Zone



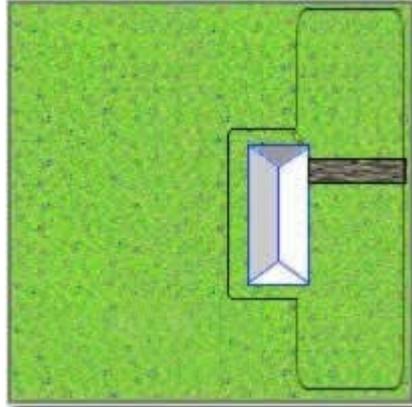
This lets your pet have access to the lake or other rear area.

Single loop - Back Yard Zone



Your pet has run of the house and back yard.

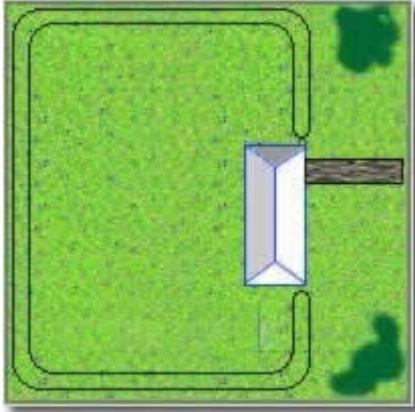
Single Loop - Front Yard Zone



Your pet has run of the house and front yard.

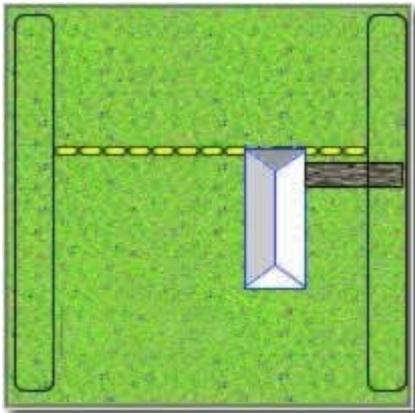
Double Loop - Back Yard Zone

Double Loop - Front Yard Zone

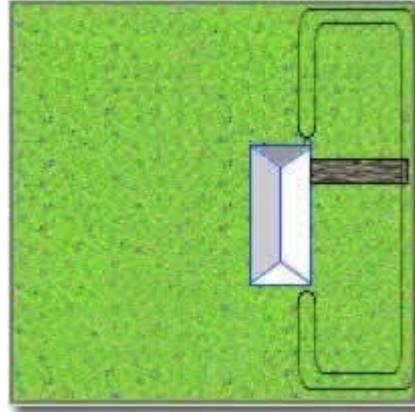


Your pet has run of the house and back yard.

Front & Rear Barrier Zones

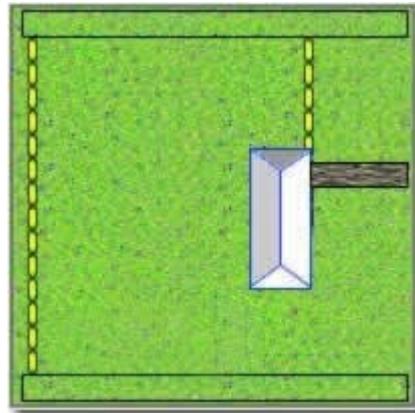


Your pet has full access to both sides, but not to the front or rear.



Your pet has run of the house and front yard.

Side Barrier Zones



Your pet has full access to the front or rear, but not to the sides.

IMPORTANT NOTES FOR WIRE PLACEMENT:

- **Do NOT run the wire less than 15 metres under any occasions. Do NOT turn the field width knob to maximum when the wire is just over 15 metres, otherwise it will burn the wall transmitter (1/3 of field width knob turn is maximum). Wire MUST be over 100 metres if you need to turn the field width knob to maximum. If required wire is shorter than 100 metres, it will be safer to run double or even triple loop to make the layout wire over 100 metres.**
- Do NOT run the loop within 2 meters parallel to electrical, telephone, cable TV, or other buried wire in the yard.
- Do NOT run one section of wire within 3 meters of another section or the signal may cancel.

- Do NOT run your wire within 3 meters of any adjacent containment system's wire.
- Do NOT run your wire within 3 centi-meters of any steels bars under concrete ground otherwise signal strength will be reduced.

STEP 3 ESTIMATE THE AMOUNT OF WIRE NEEDED

HT-023 model includes 300 metres of boundary wire. It can enclose an area of over 1.2 acres.

The amount of wire needed is determined by several factors:

- Total area to be contained;
- Using a double loop. This requires twice as much wire.
- Size of the signal field. The signal field is the distance from the wire to the place where the collar receiver first activates. A 3 to 4 meters wide field is preferred.

STEP 4 INSTALL THE WALL TRANSMITTER

Install the wall transmitter close to a standard 240-volt household outlet. Do not plug the transmitter to the outlet until the boundary wire is in place.

IMPORTANT NOTE: We recommend that you unplug the transmitter and disconnect the fence wire during lightning storms.



STEP 5

LAY OUT THE PERIMETER WIRE

IMPORTANT NOTE: Do NOT bury the wire until you have tested the system and are sure it is working properly. Do NOT nick or scrape the wire during installation. Improper function may result.

1. Use your drawing as a reference. Begin laying the wire around the perimeter of your containment area to form a continuous loop. Use gradual turns at the corners with a minimum of 1meter radius. This provides a more consistent signal field.
2. If you are using more wire than initially supplied with your containment system, the wire connections must be waterproof to provide a sealed connection between the wires. Do not use electrical tape or twisted wire nuts. This will cause an intermittent signal or disarm the system.
3. Continue around your perimeter until you return to the start of the loop.
4. Cut the wire.

STEP 6

CONNECT THE PERIMETER WIRE TO THE WALL TRANSMITTER

The wire from the perimeter to the wall transmitter should be twisted to cancel the signal. This allows the dog to cross the area without receiving a correction. It also eliminates possible interference from electrical wires, etc.

1. Measure the distance from the wall transmitter to the edge of the perimeter wire.
2. Because twisting the wire decreases the length of the wire, multiply the distance by 1½.
3. Measure and cut two wires of equal lengths of the above measurement.
4. Hold the two ends of the wire side by side and twist them together. The wires can be twisted manually until the twists are 6 to 12 cm apart. The tighter the wire is twisted the better the signal cancellation.
5. Pull the twisted wire to the perimeter location of the two ends of your boundary wire loop. Splice the ends of the twisted wire to the ends of the boundary wire ONLY with waterproof splices.
6. Put the twisted wires through the existing opening or drilled hole so it can be connected to the transmitter.
7. Strip off about 1 cm of insulation from the end of each twisted wire.
8. Insert the wires into the terminals of the transmitter.
9. Plug the power adapter into a standard 240-volt household outlet.
10. Connect the power adapter to the transmitter's power port.

STEP 7

VERIFY TRANSMITTER IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY

To verify the transmitter is functioning properly, look for OK and Power lights on the transmitter. When both of them turn green, it means the transmitter is

receiving power, both wires are connected, and the wire forms an unbroken, continuous loop. If the Break light turns red, it means that one or both wires are not properly connected or both wires are connected but the wire is broken. Correct the problem and retest.

STEP 8 SET UP YOUR COLLAR RECEIVER

Insert 6V 4LR44 battery in the collar receiver following the positive (+) and negative (-) signs inside the battery compartment. Incorrect installation could cause permanent damages to some electronic parts. When the indicator light turns green, it means the collar receiver is working properly. When the indicator light turns red, it means battery is running down and needs to be replaced.



IMPORTANT NOTE: Do NOT place the collar receiver on your dog until the containment system has been tested and the signal field adjusted.

STEP 9 TEST THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

DO NOT TEST THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM WITH THE COLLAR RECEIVER ON THE DOG. You must manually test the containment system to verify that the signal is properly transmitted through the wire. Use the supplied test light.

Select a section of straight boundary wire that is at least 50 feet long. Attach the supplied test light to the receiver probes and hold the collar receiver at your dog's neck height. Slowly walk the collar toward the boundary wire. Listen for the warning tone and watch for the test light to light. The wider you can make the containment field, the less chance your dog can run through. Adjust the FIELD WIDTH as necessary and test again.

Test in a number of different areas until you are satisfied there are no wire breaks and the system is functioning properly.

Next walk all around the “safe” part of the yard to ensure there are no stray signals, particularly near the twisted wire coming from the transmitter. Test collar in and around the inside of the house as well. Signals from Cable TV, electrical or telephone lines can “couple” causing stray signals inside and outside the house that can activate the dog’s collar accidentally. If you do encounter this phenomenon, your boundary wire is probably too close to these outside lines and will need to be moved or modified. Containment collars should not be worn inside the house.

STEP 10

ADJUST THE SIGNAL FIELD WIDTH

The signal field is the distance from the wire to the place where the collar receiver first activates. The Field Width Knob adjusts the size of the signal field, not the correction intensity. Turning the knob clockwise increases the signal field width; turning it counter-clockwise decreases it. Turning the knob completely counter-clockwise switches off the transmitter power.

Follow the instructions in Step 10 to test the signal field width. Walk the entire perimeter to be sure that the signal field is consistent throughout your containment area. The signal field should extend a minimum of 2 meters on either side of the wire (creating a 4 meter wide field). A 3 to 4 meter wide field is preferred. The wider the signal field width, the less chance that a dog can run through the field.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If the Field Width knob is removed or the position of the knob is altered by turning it clockwise or counter-clockwise, you must always check the signal field for the desired setting. Refer to Step 10, test the Containment System.

STEP 11

INSTALL THE BOUNDARY WIRE

Tools Needed - Straight-edged spade, wire cutter / stripper, and standard screwdriver. If you plan to run the wire across concrete, you will also need a caulk gun, silicone caulking, and a circular saw with a masonry blade.

Burying the Wire - The wire does not have to be buried, but for protection you probably want to bury it at least one inch underground. Start by digging about 7 to 10 cm deep where the wire first enters the ground near the transmitter and continue around the path of the loop wire.

Note: When covering a large area, you may wish to use a trenching machine to cut into the ground. However, we recommend that the wire be placed in the trench by hand. A commercial wire-placing machine may break the wire.

Driveways / Sidewalks - When crossing an asphalt driveway, make a 2 cm deep cut across the driveway using a circular saw and masonry blade. Place the wire in the crack and seal with asphalt sealant. On driveways and sidewalks, if an expansion joint is available, simply place the wire in the joint and seal with an outdoor caulk. When crossing gravel, bury the wire at least 7 cm deep. Use an old garden hose or plastic PVC piping to protect the wire. In water, anchor the wire with large rocks. Protect the wire with an old garden hose or plastic PVC piping.

STEP 12

INSTALL THE BOUNDARY TRAINING FLAGS

After installing the wire, retest the containment system as described in Step 10, Test the Containment System. Verify that the signal field width is consistent by following the instructions in Step 11. Adjust the Signal Field Width. As you are retesting and verifying the system, install the boundary training flags. Place the flags where the warning tone is first heard as you approach the wire. The flags should be placed at the edge of the signal field width, not directly on the wire. This will add a visual cue to the audio warning tone and help your dog to learn the boundary.

STEP 13

FITTING THE COLLAR TO YOUR DOG

IMPORTANT NOTE: Never leave the collar receiver on the dog for longer than 12 hours a day. Leaving the collar on the dog for extended periods could result in skin irritation. Check your dog's neck periodically for skin irritation.

A. Probes

- Make sure both probes contact the dog's skin. If needed, a small amount of hair removal or thinning will improve probe contact with the skin.
- Use short probes for short-haired dogs. Use long probes for long-haired dogs.
- Finger-tighten the probes, then turn them one additional revolution. Do not over-tighten.
- Check the tightness of the probes regularly to prevent loss of the receiver box.

B. Collar Strap

- To prevent accidental correction inside the home, remove the collar from the dog's neck when it comes inside.
- Place the collar around the dog's neck with the receiver box under the chin. The collar must be on relatively tight to keep the probes making

skin contact without restricting breathing. You should be able to slide only one finger under the strap at the back of the dog's neck.

- Always make sure the collar is functioning properly BEFORE putting it on the dog.
- Remove other metal collars when the dog wears the containment collar. Metal collars may interfere with proper operation.
- Remove the collar and trim the excess strap.

SECTION 2

HOW THE CORRECTION WORKS

1. Pre-Correction Warning Tone: When the dog reaches the edge of the signal field in the yard, it will hear a warning tone that lasts about four to ten seconds. If the dog does not return to the safe part of the yard, it will receive a continuous correction and slight shock until it returns to the safe area.

2. Run-Through Prevention: The receiver automatically increases the correction as the dog enters the signal field. The dog cannot "run through" the signal field without receiving a strong correction.

SECTION 3

TRAINING YOUR DOG

To get the most out of your containment system when training, keep these tips in mind:

- To prevent accidental correction inside the home, remove the collar from the dog's neck when it comes inside.
- Always make sure the collar is functioning properly BEFORE putting it on the dog. Verify the system is operating properly and the field width is appropriate as described in Section 1, Step 11. Adjust the Signal Field Width.
- Stay positive and playful during the training session.
- Keep training sessions brief. Never continue a session after your dog has lost interest. Take a break to rest or play.
- ALWAYS praise your dog for good behaviour.

The following steps outline a successful training plan:

STEP 1

FLAG TRAINING

1. Turn the wall transmitter "off" so no corrections will be given to your dog.
2. Place the collar receiver on your dog.
3. Place a long leash on your dog. Play with your dog in the safe area of the yard for 2-4 minutes. Do not allow your dog to run free or cross the flag lines.
4. Walk towards the flags. Reach down and shake a flag. Say "bad flag" in a disapproving tone.
5. Return to the centre part of the yard and play with your dog. Reward with treats.
6. Repeat this exercise several times in various locations of the yard.

STEP 2

THE FIRST CORRECTION

1. You need to reset the signal field width before placing the collar receiver on your dog. Follow the instructions outlined in Section 1, Step 11, Adjust the Signal Field Width.
2. Place the collar receiver on your dog in the safe area of the yard.
3. Place a long leash on your dog. Play with the dog in the safe area of the yard.
4. Walk towards the flags. If your dog tries to avoid the flags, praise and reassure your dog.
5. Repeat this step in other locations of the yard.
6. Allow no more than three corrections in a day or seven in a week. This depends on your dog's stress tolerance. Most dogs only receive a few corrections during the training phase; they respond to tone very quickly.
7. Reward your dog when it avoids the flags, even if a correction is issued.
8. Play in the safe zone with your dog before ending this training session.

STEP 3

ON-LEASH PROOFING

1. With the collar on your dog and the wall transmitter "on", play with your dog (on leash) in the safe area. After a few minutes of play, toss a toy or treat through the flags.
2. If your dog runs through the flags to chase the toy, wait for the startled response and pull your dog back into the safe area. Praise and reward your dog.
3. Reinforce training by shaking a flag. Say "bad flag" with a disapproving tone. Consider increasing the signal field area. If you choose to increase the signal field area, remove the collar from your dog, increase the signal field, and retest. Refer to Section 1, Step 11, Adjust the Signal Field.
4. Repeat this exercise in other locations of the yard.

5. Praise your dog when it avoids the flags. Stay positive and playful during the training session.
6. When your dog refuses to run through the flags 20 consecutive times, proceed to the next step.

STEP 4

OFF-LEASH PROOFING

1. Follow the instructions in Step 3, On-Leash Proofing except drop the leash on the ground. It will be available if you need to retrieve your dog.
2. If your dog gets through the signal field during this phase, quickly remove the collar. Bring your dog back into the safe area. Put the collar back on your dog. Reinforce "bad flag" training. Praise and reward your dog.
3. Repeat this off-leash training until you are confident that your dog will ignore temptations outside the containment area.

SECTION 4

SYSTEM MAINTENANCE TIPS

Your system requires very little maintenance. The battery-operated collar receiver is water resistant and should not be immersed in any liquid. This will cause damage not covered under the manufacturer's warranty.

The wall transmitter is not waterproof and must be protected from the weather. A close lightning strike may damage the unit. Unplug the transmitter and disconnect the wires during storms.

Do not attempt to dismantle or repair any of the system components; this will void the manufacturer's warranty.

Test the system once a week to make sure the collar receiver is working properly. Also, testing the system will verify the field width setting is correct. To test, attach the supplied test light to the collar receiver probes. Holding the receiver by the case, NOT by the probes, walk into the signal field. Listen for the warning tone to sound and the test light to illuminate.

SECTION 5.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDELINES

A. Dog is not responding to correction:

- Adjust the collar fit.
- Trim the dog's hair or use longer probes to make better skin contact.
- Change the battery in the collar receiver.

B. System Test Procedure:

Whenever you experience a malfunction, you will need to do a Test Loop to determine which component - collar, wall transmitter, or yard wire - is not working. To perform the Test Loop procedure:

1. Make a test loop using a piece of wire at least 4 meters in length.
2. Remove the existing wire from your wall transmitter.
3. Insert the two ends of the test loop wire into the wall transmitter.
4. Turn the field width knob to a low setting.
5. Place the test light on the collar receiver. With the collar in hand, move outside the field and approach the test loop. Make a mental note of the distance between the collar and the wire when the collar activates.
6. Turn the field width knob to a medium setting.
7. Back away from the wire and approach it again. Determine the distance between the collar and the wire when the collar activates. The distance should be greater on the medium range setting.
8. If more than one collar receiver is used with the system, repeat the above test on each collar.

Results of System Test Procedures:

If there is no green POWER light on the wall transmitter with the test loop wire in place, the wall transmitter is malfunctioning.

As this unit has a protection function, if some matters or operate fault cause the system halted (no green POWER light), please unplug the power of the transmitter. after ten minutes plug the power again, it will recover to normal work.

If the green POWER and OK lights are solid on the wall transmitter, but the collar does not activate on the test loop wire, the collar receiver is not working. Change the battery in the collar receiver and repeat the test.

If the red Break light on the transmitter turns on together with beeping sound, the problem is in the yard wire.