

# Radio Fence *Plus* Remote Trainer Owners Manual



# THE RADIO FENCE PLUS REMOTE TRAINER SYSTEM

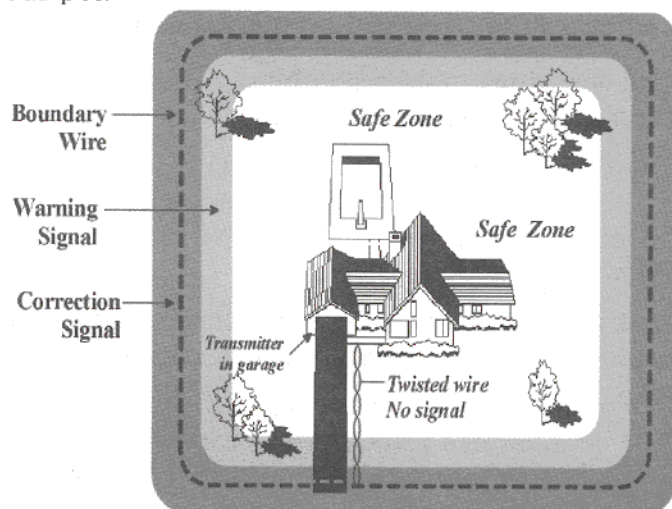
Radio Fence PLUS is an electronic training system that incorporates two distinct functions into one complete system. The Radio Fence PLUS system can be used to contain your dog within your yard and can also be used as a remote training system. For example, the remote trainer can help teach your dog not to dig holes in your garden.

Our goal is to provide you with a training system that will not only train your pet, but keep him/her safe as well. The busy lives we lead can complicate pet ownership. We at PetSafe are committed to making responsible pet ownership simpler.

In the following pages we will cover operation and training using first, the containment system, and then the remote trainer. We urge you to read the entire manual before beginning. Then use the manual to refresh your memory on the best techniques to successfully train your pet.

## Introduction

The containment transmitter is both a very low frequency radio transmitter, and a high frequency radio receiver, which plugs into a standard electrical outlet. The signal is carried by the boundary wire, which serves as an antenna. The range of the signal (i.e. the distance from the boundary wire to where the receiver collar is first activated) can be adjusted from a few feet up to thirty feet by the signal range adjustment knob. The hand held remote transmitter sends a signal to the containment transmitter, which then switches to the remote training mode. While in remote training mode, the containment transmitter sends a signal through the boundary wire to the dog's receiver collar and delivers the appropriate correction to the dog. The receiver collar must be within the containment area and the remote transmitter must be within 200 feet of the containment transmitter for the entire system to operate correctly.



*NOTE: The signal range adjustment knob controls only the width of the signal field. It does not in any way change the electronic correction felt by your dog.*

## Components:

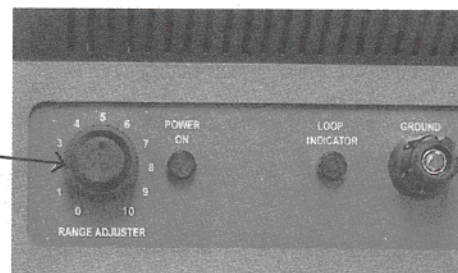
- Containment transmitter
- Receiver collar
- Remote transmitter
- Short and long set of gold-plated contact probes (with plastic washers)
- Battery(s)
- Manual
- Neon test light

## Required but may be sold separately

- 50 Boundary flags
- 500ft. of boundary wire (18 gauge multi-stranded)
- Wire nuts, or wire fasteners.

Use only Pet Containment System Wire.

## Range Adjuster



To complete installation you may need the following items that can be purchased at most hardware stores and home centers:

- Wire stripping pliers
- Wire nuts or wire fasteners, electrical tape and waterproofing compound (splicing boundary wire)
- Straight edged spade or a lawn-edger (for cutting groove in yard)
- Grounding rod and clamp (for grounding containment transmitter)

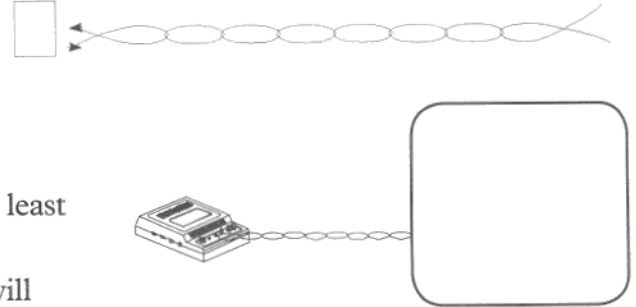
*NOTE: Petsafe has a team of trained professionals all over the country ready to install your fence for you. Please call our Customer Support at 800-732-2677 for more information on professional installation or for answers to any other questions you may have.*

## THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM PORTION OF THE PLUS SYSTEM

### Important rules when planning installation

- The wire must make a continuous loop back to the containment system transmitter.
- Twisting the wires cancels the signal. However, twisting three or more wires together does not cancel the signal. Wires must be traveling in opposite directions to cancel the signal. Make at least 10 twists per foot.
- Always round corners (6 foot radius turns). Square corners will distort the signal in that particular corner.
- Lay out the area you plan to fence on a sheet of graph paper. The containment transmitter is capable of sending out a signal up to 30 ft. on either side of your boundary wire (when the range adjustment knob is set at maximum). Be sure to design a layout that allows your dog to move about freely within the boundaries.

Transmitter

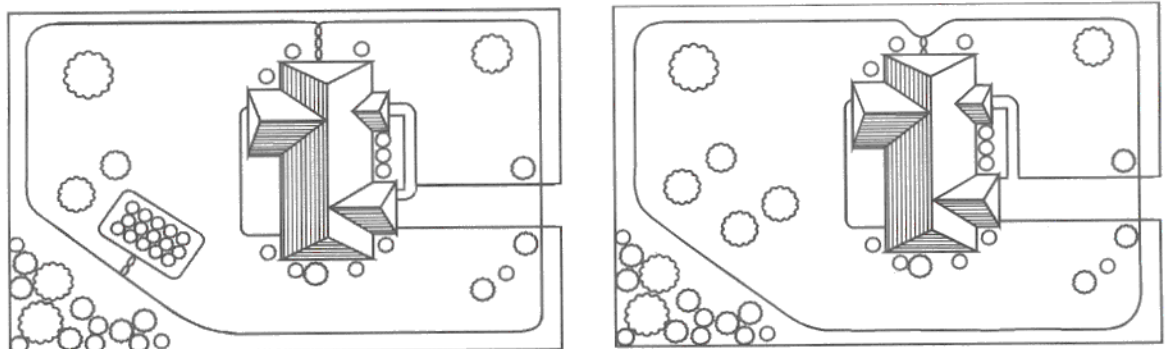


### Installation tips

- Read all installation instructions before starting.
- Install the containment transmitter indoors near an electrical outlet.
- Mount the containment transmitter on a wall and at least four to six feet off the ground.
- Be sure that the external antenna on the containment transmitter is positioned vertically.
- Do not mount the containment transmitter near any large metal objects such as breaker boxes, water heaters, metal garage door tracks, or washer and dryer.
- Bury the wire at 90-degree angles to other electrical wires, telephone wires, television cables, power cables, any other antenna, or near satellite dishes.
- Maximum length of wire boundary loop is 1200 feet.

### Sample layouts

Following are sample layouts for the wire in your containment system.



## Installing the Containment Transmitter

Locate and mount **INDOORS ONLY**, near an electrical outlet, and close to your anticipated ground connection.

Secure the containment transmitter to a mounting surface using the appropriate mounting hardware and use the mounting template located on the back of this manual.

## Laying and splicing the boundary wire

Lay the wire along your proposed boundary. If you use more than the 500 ft. of wire, you may have to splice the wire together with wire nuts. Please remember that system will work properly with a wire length up to 1200 ft.

Be sure to note the location of all splices and file it with your manual to keep for future reference. This is important because most wire breaks occur near or at the splices.

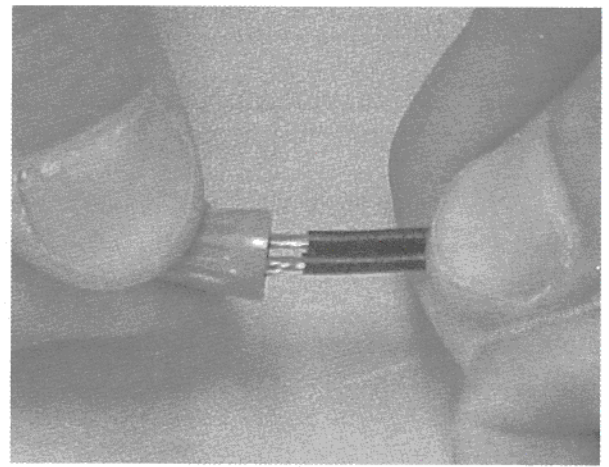
Begin by stripping the ends of the wires to be spliced. Insert the stripped ends into the wire nut and twist the wire nut. Then pull the wire on each side of the wire nut, making sure of a solid connection. Apply waterproofing compound (like silicone) in and around wire nut. After the compound dries, you may also want to wrap wires and wire nut with electrical tape to help prevent them from pulling loose and to give added protection from moisture.

If your splice or connection pulls loose, your entire system will fail. Make sure all connections are secure.

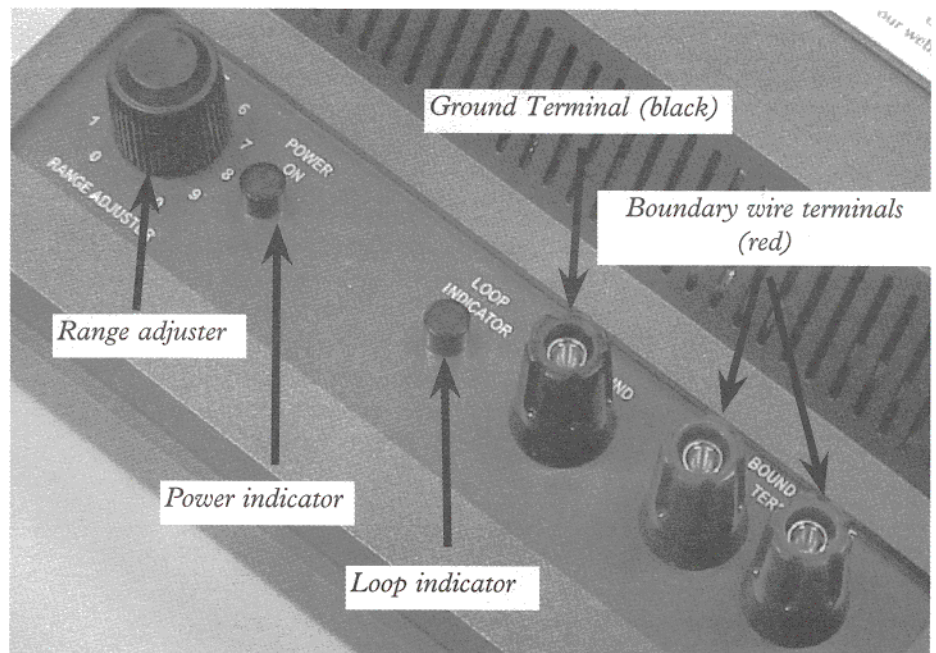
## Testing the system

### The Containment Transmitter

For testing purposes, the mode should be in the BEEP/SHOCK position. Connect the ends of the wire to the two red boundary terminals on the containment transmitter. Turn the signal range adjustment knob to full clockwise. Plug in the AC adapter into any electrical outlet and into the power jack on the containment transmitter. Turn the power switch ON. The power indicator and loop indicator lights will glow if system is hooked up properly and turned on.



Apply waterproofing compound and wrap with electrical tape.



## Attaching Receiver to the collar

Make sure that the containment transmitter is off before attaching the receiver to the collar in order to avoid accidental activation of the receiver.

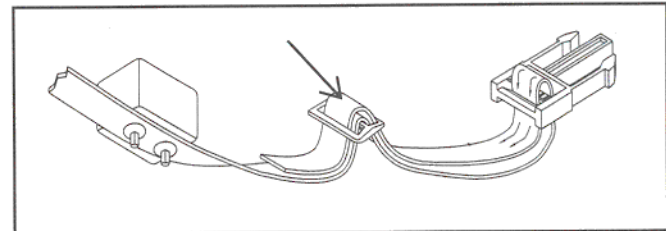
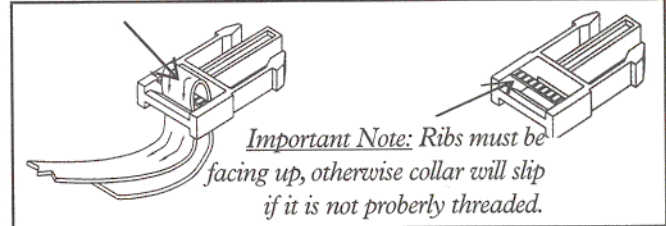
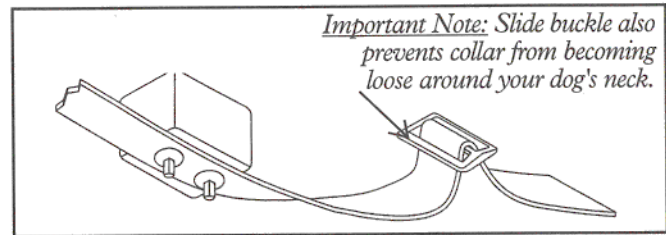
**Step 1:** Measure your pet's neck, mark the appropriate length, and cut off the excess collar, allowing room for growth (if you own a young dog or he has a thick winter coat). Seal the edge of the cut by taking a match or lighter along the frayed edge to melt and seal the edge. Do this with the collar off your dog's neck. If you are using a collar other than the one supplied with the kit, punch holes in the collar using the collar that came with the kit as a template.

**Step 2:** Thread the slide buckle onto the collar first.

**Step 3:** Thread end of the collar up through the buckle.

**Step 4:** Thread excess collar through the slide buckle to hold it in place. This will allow you to adjust your pet's collar as he grows.

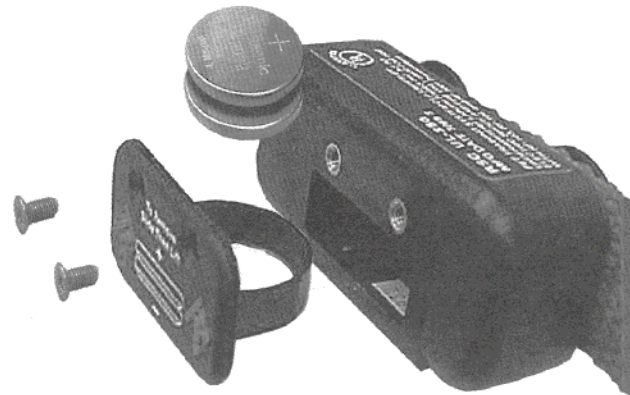
*NOTE: When attaching the receiver to the collar be sure to place a washer over each hole. Then insert the contact probe and screw into the receiver. You may use a wrench to secure but be sure to not over-tighten. It is recommended to tighten the probes one half turn beyond hand tight.*



## The Receiver Collar

Install TWO 3-volt lithium batteries in receiver. Be sure to install both with the proper polarity (+, -) facing in the correct direction. Turn the containment transmitter on and turn the range adjustment knob to about position "5". Hold the collar at knee level with the receiver hanging toward the ground. As you approach the boundary wire with the receiver collar, it should begin to beep. As you get closer to the boundary wire, you should hear a higher frequency beep. Walk the entire boundary wire to ensure the containment system is working correctly. The receiver collar has safety time out that will disable the receiver when it has been within the signal range continuously for a certain amount of time. You will need to walk out of the signal range periodically to make sure that the receiver collar does not time out.

Adjust the "Range Adjuster" knob to the setting that is right for your layout. Check again to be sure that the fence functions properly around the entire boundary.



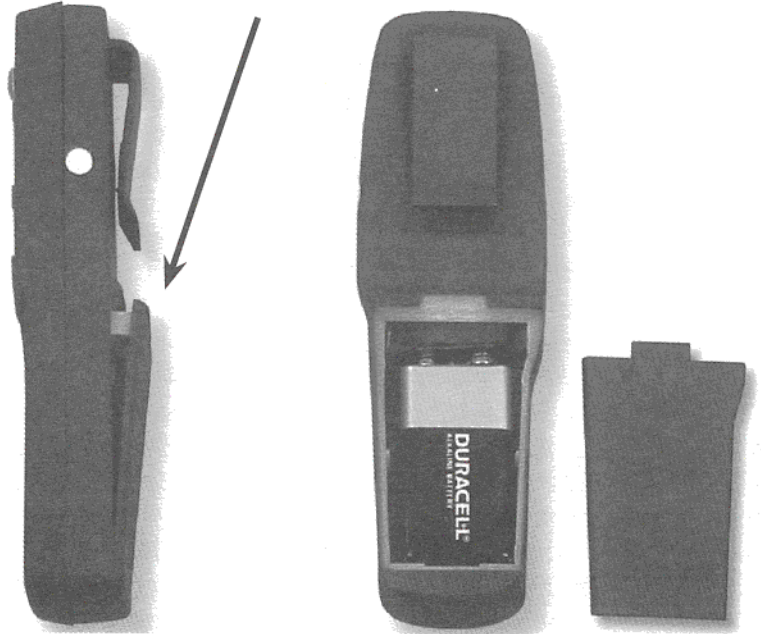
## The Remote Transmitter

### Installing the batteries in the remote transmitter

The transmitter takes one (1) 9-Volt alkaline battery. To install the battery, follow the instructions listed below

- Place your finger on top of the "Pull" area of the battery door, located on the backside of the transmitter.
- Remove the battery door by lifting your finger.
- Connect the battery and replace the battery door by placing the bottom side of the battery door in first.

**Pull Area battery door must be lifted up in order to insert the battery.**



### Testing the remote transmitter

The light at the top of the remote transmitter should light up when any button is pressed. Also, the containment transmitter will beep when it receives the signal from the remote transmitter. For initial testing, stand within ten feet of the containment transmitter and press the "PROGRAM" and the " ⚡ + 🔊 " buttons at the same

time on the remote transmitter. Then press the

" 🔊 " button. If the containment transmitter beeps, the remote transmitter is working correctly. The

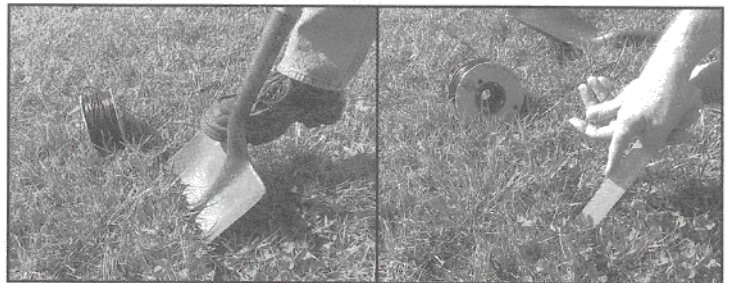
containment transmitter must be turned on with the boundary wire properly connected, and the antenna positioned vertically.

### Burying the wire

Burying the wire is recommended to help prevent damage to the wire and to help avoid possible injuries to persons tripping over the exposed wire.

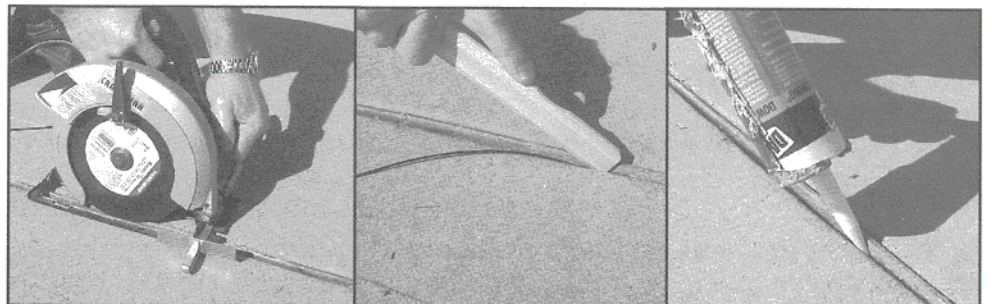
Cut a trench one to three inches deep along your previously planned boundary. This may be done with a flat edge spade or a lawn edger. With a paint stick or equivalent, press the wire firmly into the groove. You may also consider renting a machine that is designed to cut a shallow trench and bury the wire.

Be sure to maintain some slack. The wire will expand and contract with temperature variations.



### Crossing hard surfaces

If you have to cross a hard surface, such as concrete, lay the wire in a convenient expansion joint or use a circular saw with a masonry blade to create a groove. Again with a paint stick or equivalent place the wire in the groove and cover with an appropriate patching compound. Your local hardware store can help you choose the right compound for your type of driveway.



## Setting the boundary

Adjust the signal range adjustment knob to set the warning zone at a range that is best for your yard. We recommend a minimum range of five feet on either side of the wire. It is best to have as wide a signal area as possible while still giving your pet a sufficient "safe zone" (the area in yard that he can roam freely without getting the warning or correction).

For initial testing and training it is recommended that the range switch be set to "Low" and the mode switch is set to "Beep/Shock".

To test the location of the warning zone, hold the collar at knee level in the same manner the collar will be on your pet. Walk towards the boundary wire and listen for the warning tone. The location at which the warning tone begins indicates the boundary of the "Safe Zone" and the "Warning Zone" for your pet. Adjust the Range Adjuster knob to set the range of the "Warning Zone".

The containment transmitter also has the feature that allows you to select the type of correction your dog will receive when he enters the "Warning Zone". The switch to these settings is located on the side of the containment transmitter.

The recommended setting to be used, at least until the dog is fully trained, is the "Beep/Shock" setting. This setting will give the dog a warning beep, from the receiver collar, first as he approaches the "Warning Zone". If the dog continues into the "Correction Zone", then he will receive a correction with beeping from the receiver collar. This setting allows the dog to learn to associate the warning beep with the unwanted behavior of trying to leave the yard.

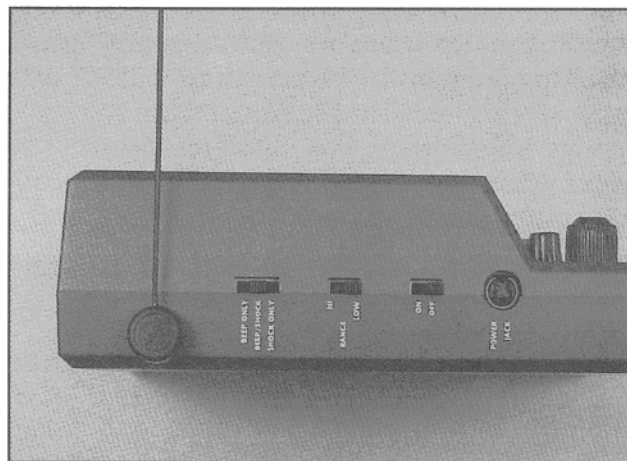
The "Beep Only" setting only gives the dog a warning beep only when he enters the "Warning Zone". No correction is given in this mode.

The "Shock Only" setting gives the dog a correction with beeping only when he enters the "Warning Zone". No warning beep will be given before the correction when beeping begins.

Regardless of which setting the Containment transmitter is in, the dog will receive the correction desired when the remote trainer is being used.

## Grounding the containment transmitter

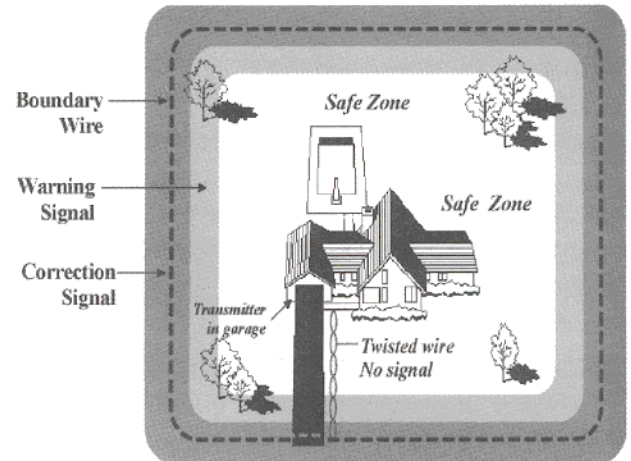
Proper grounding is necessary to reduce the chance of lightning damage to the containment transmitter. To do this, connect a wire from the containment transmitter to ground rod buried at least 3 ft. into the ground. You may use an existing ground rod. A ground rod (with clamps) and 14 to 18 gauge wire may be obtained at most electrical supply or hardware stores. Be sure to locate the containment transmitter as close as possible to the ground rod.



# TRAINING YOUR DOG TO THE CONTAINMENT BOUNDARY

## Important notes before beginning training

- Even though your dog may appear trained after one or two days, it is important to continue the training for the entire fourteen-day period.
- During the training period, your pet should be contained by other means and only be allowed in your yard on a leash. It should not be allowed to freely cross the boundary at any time.
- Training can be very tiring for your pet so limit training periods to 10 or 15 minutes at a time.
- Be sure all family members participate in the training so that your pet doesn't relate the training to only one person.
- If your pet acts "hesitant" during any part of the training process, remove the receiver collar and resume training the next day.



## Boundary training flags

Place the boundary flags so that they are ten feet apart and at the point where the warning tone starts. These flags serve as a temporary visual boundary for you and your pet. The flags will later be removed when your pet has become familiar with the "safe zone".

## Boundary Training

### Day 1

**STEP 1:** Hold the receiver collar in one hand and, using a leash attached to another collar on your dog's neck, walk your pet to the boundary. Shake a boundary flag and give your pet a strong "NO" command. Be sure to allow your dog to hear the beeping from the receiver as you shake the flag.

**STEP 2:** Lead your dog back into the yard and praise and play with him for 10 to 15 seconds.

**STEP 3:** Repeat steps 1 and 2 around the entire boundary.

**STEP 4:** After a short rest/play period, place the receiver collar on your dog. Attach the leash to the other collar on your pet.

**STEP 5:** Let your pet experience a correction by walking into the signal field on his own. Then, immediately lead him back into the "safe zone" and praise him. Do not encourage the pet to cross the boundaries, as this will confuse him. If your pet will not venture into the signal field on its own, have someone else cross the boundary and allow the pet to follow.

**STEP 6:** Repeat step 5 again around the perimeter boundaries. Your pet should receive a correction only when it willingly attempts to cross the boundaries. Additional corrections are not necessary unless your pet willingly attempts to approach the boundary.

**STEP 7:** Remove the receiver collar. DO NOT leave your pet alone with the receiver collar until fully trained.



Caution: During the first week of training, you must contain your dog by other means until he is fully trained. Letting your dog roam freely in the initial stages of training without constant supervision will only confuse him.

### **Days 2 through 14**

Repeat steps 4 through 7 at least once per day.

### **Days 15-30**

When your dog shows acceptable learning progress, remove the training leash and allow your dog to roam freely in the "safe zone".

After 30 days from the start of training, remove every other boundary flag. Repeat every other day until the flags are completely removed.

### **Imaginary gate training**

Be sure that several members of your family take turns training during this process so that your dog does not identify leaving the yard with just one person.

Eventually your pet learns that it must be wearing a leash and must hear the COME command to venture outside the boundaries.

Be sure that you always lead your dog out only at this one spot in the yard, only with the leash on and only when you have given the COME command.



1. Remove the receiver collar and replace with a standard collar and a leash.
2. Walk your pet out to a specific place in your yard, preferably the end of your driveway.
3. Tell your dog to sit and stay at a point just outside where it normally would receive the warning tone.
4. Walk across the boundary and out of the yard.
5. Tell your dog to COME to you.
6. If he refuses to cross the boundary and move toward you, help him through by pulling the leash gently but firmly.
7. Once he does successfully come to you - praise him physically and verbally.

Perform regular maintenance checks of receiver and your dog

Perform each of the following maintenance checks:

Once you have installed the containment system portion of the PLUS System and your dog has been successfully trained to stay within the designated boundaries, you will want to begin use of the hand-held remote transmitter portion of the PLUS System.

**IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE FOLLOWING SECTION BE READ IN IT'S ENTIRETY PRIOR TO BEGINNING USE OF OR TRAINING WITH THE HAND-HELD REMOTE TRANSMITTER PORTION OF THE PLUS SYSTEM.**

Training with the PLUS system can be very effective. Patient and consistent training using the PLUS system can produce a well-disciplined dog that will be safely contained in your yard.

This section will help you understand the most important points of using this electronic training tool (i.e., the Radio Fence PLUS Remote Trainer System) on one dog by providing you with the most commonly asked questions and the answers to each.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Q:** What materials should I review before I continue training my dog with the PLUS System?

**A:** Be sure that you read this section and all other sections of this manual in their entirety before you make any attempt to train your pet with the PLUS remote transmitter.

**Q:** What training, if any, should my dog know before I begin obedience training with my "PLUS" system?

**A:** Training with the PLUS system operates using the same three basic principles used in all canine training and behavior modification: correction, redirection and reward. Therefore it is extremely helpful, if not imperative, that your dog understands the basics of obedience training (e.g., "Sit" "Stay" and "Heel") before more sophisticated electronic training begins. If you need more information about obedience training contact the PetSafe Customer Service Staff at 1-800-732-2677.

**Q:** What is more important during training with the PLUS system: correcting, redirecting, or rewarding my dog?

**A:** Some pet owners put the emphasis on correction, however reward and redirection are more important and are much easier concepts to understand and apply. During training you need to constantly and consistently give your dog a deserved reward, preferably praise and petting, for behavior that meets your training objectives. Timing is critical. Your dog must be able to make the connection between the reward and the appropriate behavior. Offer reward or praise within a couple of seconds after the correct response. Gratuitous reward is not recommended. You must reward your dog only when he is behaving properly.

Appropriate emotional outlets are also very important. Obviously, PLUS training is designed to stop a dog from exhibiting misbehaviors, and help direct him to appropriate behaviors that his owner can reward him for. If a dog cannot leave the yard, no reward can replace the freedom he has lost. Provide your dog with other appropriate outlets. Activities like running with your dog or playing with him are extremely important to your dog's emotional health, as well as successful training.

Redirection is equally important, if not more so. In many PLUS training situations, you will need to provide an alternate behavior for your dog. An example of redirection is if your pet is chewing on something that he should not. Redirect his attention to an acceptable chew toy. This redirection provides a known behavior pattern that your dog can fall back on, enabling you to apply reward.

Overall, what you're trying to do with redirection and reward is to build better behavior in your dog. But when you build anything, it is useful to have a blueprint; a plan that outlines specifically what you are going to do under an array of circumstances. Because of all the variables involved with PLUS training, you need to have such a plan. You need to know exactly what you're going to do before a situation arises. This is another example of why your dog should have some understanding of basic obedience.

**Q:** During the initial training stages, can I train my dog using the containment transmitter and the remote transmitter at the same time?

**A:** The answer to this is an emphatic "NO". Probably the most important point about training with the PLUS system is that your dog should become comfortable with the containment transmitter first and that you're satisfied with the results. Be sure that he is fully trained on the containment system, and that he is staying in the yard no matter what the distraction. Only then should you begin to use the remote transmitter to train him on such things as the "Come" or the "Sit" command.

**Q:** Which should I use first, the containment system transmitter or the remote transmitter?

**A:** It is highly recommended that you train your dog to the containment system first. You will find that it is much easier to teach your dog to stay in the yard than it is to do such things as "Come" when called or "Heel" off-leash. Also, by training your dog to stay in the yard you are providing him with some new found freedom that will in turn make it easier to train him to do other things.

**Q:** Once I train my dog to the containment system, how much time should pass before I use the remote transmitter?

**A:** This time will vary from breed to breed, however a good rule of thumb is to wait until you have removed the last containment system training flag. Many dog owners will want to get started sooner, but by letting the appropriate time period pass you will avoid confusing your dog as to why he is receiving the correction from the remote transmitter.

## OPERATING THE REMOTE TRANSMITTER

### Setting the correction level and using the remote transmitter

To set the correction level, press the "Program" button. The containment transmitter will indicate the present correction level by beeping once or twice. It will beep once for level one and twice for level two. After Level 2, the system will go back to Level 1. Level 1 is the lower correction level and should be used initially to establish the level needed for your dog.

Program the system to the desired correction level. The correction level will be stored even if the containment transmitter has been turned off.

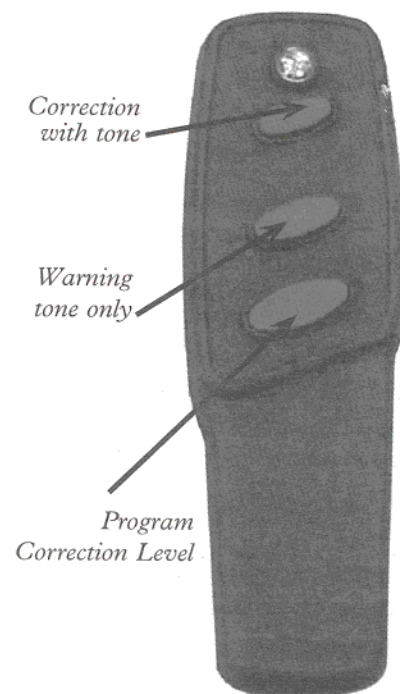
Once you have set the system to the desired correction level, you are ready to begin training.

Press the " ⚡ + 🔊 " button to give your dog a correction along with a warning tone.

Once your dog starts to associate the warning tone with the correction, you can press the " 🔊 " button to warn your dog that if the behavior does not change, he will receive a correction.

### Battery Maintenance

Be sure to check the batteries monthly, depending on the frequency of use. The LED on the handheld remote transmitter will glow dimly or not at all when the battery becomes weak or dead. Replace with a fresh 9-Volt alkaline battery when necessary.



## Introduction

Almost all behaviors exhibited by your dog are normal dog behaviors. When a dog barks at the mailman, runs after a jogger, jumps on a visitor, or digs a hole in the backyard, he is simply acting like a dog.

Unfortunately, these normal behaviors can sometimes become excessive or occur at the wrong time. In many cases, these problem behaviors may even result in damage to your property, accidental injury to others, or even result in harm to your dog.

Dog-training books describe numerous techniques for correcting these unwanted behaviors. Most work only when the owner is within grabbing distance of the dog, or they don't work at all. Dog owners that have a problem dog and can not find a technique that works, all ask one common question, "How do I stop my dog from misbehaving when he is too far away to correct him?"

The PLUS Remote Transmitter was created to help dog owners deter unwanted behaviors within the containment boundary. Note that the remote transmitter must be within 200 feet of the containment transmitter. It can be used to control any misbehavior that you see your dog exhibiting, and it can also be used to teach your dog to respond to obedience commands when he is off his leash. Like any other training technique or training tool, the PLUS Remote Transmitter must be used consistently. Thus, please read this entire manual before use of this product.

## How dogs learn

The remote transmitter works by taking advantage of how your dog naturally learns. Even though each dog is unique and different, they all learn the same way. When a dog hears or sees something, they behave either by reacting towards it or by reacting away from it. This has been termed the "Flight or Fight Response".

A dog also learns by determining which of their behavioral responses is the most appropriate by the consequence they receive in return. If a dog receives a negative consequence, it will eventually learn to avoid the behavior that caused the consequence.

In turn, if a dog receives a positive consequence, it will continue to exhibit that particular behavior.

Dogs are also situational learners. That is, once they learn to avoid exhibiting a particular behavior in one situation, they will have to learn that this same behavior should be avoided in other situations. The same holds true for behaviors that result in a positive consequence.

"Situational learning" and the "Flight or Fight" response are among the many reasons why dogs can not be trained overnight. These and other basic rules of dog learning are factors that must be considered when attempting to alter any dog behavior.

## What to expect during training

Your dog does not have to squeal, yelp, or jump in response to the receiving the correction. If he does, do not be alarmed. His first few reactions to the correction will always be his most intense. After the first few corrections, his reaction should lessen. He should eventually just stop the misbehavior and remain calm. If his reactions do not lessen after receiving five corrections, you probably are using too high of a correction level.

The correction produced by the receiver collar is not painful to your dog. It is startling, but not painful. The fact that a dog's outward expressions cease is how we know the correction is not painful. If pain were involved, these outward expressions would continue. To help you understand what your dog is experiencing during an electronic correction, relate it to when you walk across carpet then touch your television and receive a static shock. You pull back and yell. Not from pain, but from being startled.

Once your dog is experienced with receiving the correction, he will simply stop the misbehavior in response to receiving it or the warning tone. This will probably occur within the first week of training. At this point, many dog owners feel that the problem has been solved. In some cases, this may be true, but in most cases, the training still is not complete. Most, if not all dogs, will test this new learning experience, i.e., they will increase their attempts to get away with a particular behavior. If you in any way change the way you respond to your dog, he may interpret this as getting away with the behavior. If you remain consistent, your dog will test for less than a week.



Once he is through with this testing or rebellious period, you must continue to place the receiver collar on him in every situation that you expect him to misbehave. Remember, dogs are situational learners, and there will be occasions where a specific situation might change. When he sees a new distraction, he may misbehave for the first time in weeks. If he is not wearing the receiver collar, and you do not have the remote transmitter available, he will get away with the misbehavior and his training will suffer a setback. If he is wearing the receiver collar and you correct immediately, any setback will be prevented.

### **General training tips**

No matter what type of training you will be completing with the remote transmitter you should always keep the following in mind:

- Eliminate one misbehavior or teach one obedience command at a time. If you attempt to work on more than one at a time, you run the risk of your dog not being able to associate the correction with any misbehavior.
- If your dog reacts to the warning tone, or the correction, by hiding or acting fearful, do not panic. Your best response is to redirect your dog to a simple and appropriate behavior, such as the "sit" command. Do not attempt to bribe your dog out of any inappropriate behavior, doing so will reward the misbehavior.
- Be consistent. Correct your dog every time he misbehaves. If you apply the correction 70% to 90% of the time, you may never achieve desired results. If you correct your dog every time he misbehaves, you may have to apply the correction only 10 to 15 consecutive times.
- If there is one situation in which your dog misbehaves repeatedly, set-up this situation instead of waiting for it to happen. By setting up situations, you dramatically increase your chances of success.
- Do not over correct your dog. Use as few corrections as possible to train your pet.

- Restrict your dog from situations in which he has a history of misbehaving, unless you are there to supervise him and are prepared to use the hand-held remote transmitter.

### **Eliminating specific misbehaviors**

The remote transmitter is designed to eliminate those misbehaviors that are exhibited by your dog while within the containment boundary. These misbehaviors are of a wide variety and include, but are not limited to jumping on people or furniture, digging holes, excessive barking, scratching doors or furniture, or excessive licking or chewing.

Never use the remote transmitter to correct or eliminate any form of aggressive or biting behavior. In the event that your dog is exhibiting such aggressive behaviors, contact a professional trainer in your area.

When using the remote transmitter for specific behavior modification, incorporate the following:



- Press the warning or correction button as soon as your dog begins the misbehavior.
- As soon as your dog stops the misbehavior, stop the correction and reward him.
- Be prepared to warn or correct your dog at all times. You never know when he might misbehave.
- When pressing the warning or correction button, do not say anything to your dog. Reserve your verbalization for when your dog is behaving.

### **Obedience training**

The remote transmitter can also be used to improve your dog's responses to basic obedience commands. Incorporating the following tips will help with this type training:

- Be sure that your dog has some basic understanding of the command first. Thus, you should first train your dog on a leash.

*NOTE: When using a leash, attach it to a collar other than the receiver collar. Never attach a leash to the receiver collar or pull the receiver collar while it is on your dog. Doing so may cause damage by pulling the contact probes against his throat. Also, be sure that this other collar is placed above the receiver collar. This will prevent the other collar from being pulled against the receiver collar.*

- When giving the command, say it only one time. If you use your dog's name, be sure that it is used prior to the command.
- After giving the command, wait two seconds for your dog to respond. If he responds appropriately, reward him. If he responds inappropriately, correct him using the "  +  " button. As soon as he responds appropriately, release the button and praise him.

Finally, if you intend to use another electronic training collar (e.g., a bark control collar) in combination with the PLUS receiver collar, you should first call our Customer Service Department (1-800-732-2677) to determine which are recommended.

## **Introducing your dog to the remote transmitter**

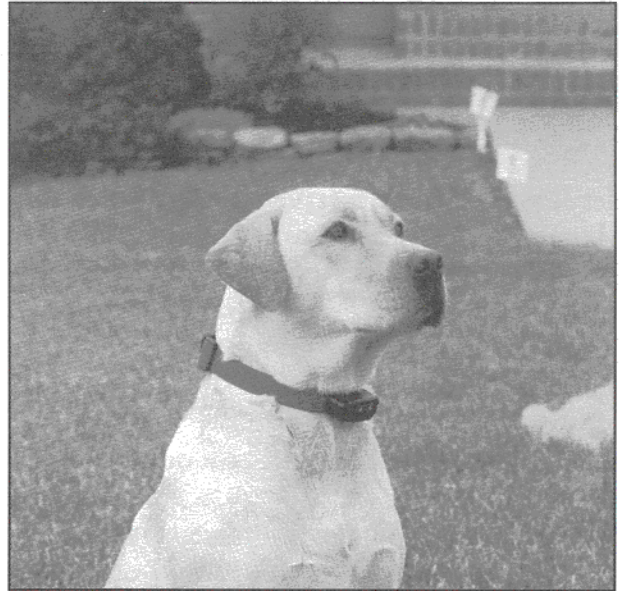
Before you begin training with an activated remote transmitter, you should first familiarize your dog to it. Your goal is to make the remote transmitter "meaningless" to your dog. This way, he will not associate the warning or the correction with it. If he does, you run the risk of him behaving in an acceptable manner only when you are holding the remote transmitter or only when you are pointing it at him. At this point in the training process the battery should not be inserted in the remote transmitter.

Your goal is to teach your dog that the warning and the correction result from an unknown source and not from you or the remote transmitter. If you achieve this goal, your dog will learn to avoid the correction by avoiding any behavior that precedes it.

Eliminating the remote transmitter and the receiver collar as a factor in learning is called the "Dummy Equipment Effect". To achieve this, spend a few minutes each day, for three days, completing the following before actual training begins:

### **Creating the "Dummy Equipment Effect"**

Remember at this point in the training process the battery should not be inserted in the remote transmitter. Choose a food reward that your dog finds very desirable and that he will accept every time. The size of this food reward should be small (about the size of a pencil eraser) since your dog will be receiving quite a number of these during the introductory phase.



Show your dog the remote transmitter and let him smell it. As soon as he does, give him one food reward. Repeat this 3 to 5 times, being sure to make the situation a little different each time.

Also, be sure that you also point the remote transmitter at him numerous times throughout the day. Each time you point it, push the buttons. Each time you complete this, follow it with a food reward. Once again, the batteries should not be in the remote transmitter during this procedure.

Complete this exercise numerous times each day for three consecutive days. Continue the food reward when you point the remote transmitter at him. Try and carry the remote transmitter with you the entire day. You must get used to having the remote transmitter with you when your dog is wearing the collar. The belt clip on the remote transmitter will help achieve convenient access. The batteries should not be placed in either the remote transmitter until day four of training. The first day that you should start training with an activated remote transmitter.

### **The first training situation**

Be sure you have fresh batteries in both the receiver collar and the remote transmitter. Carefully choose the first situation in which the remote transmitter is going to be used. This situation should be one in which your dog will easily learn, i.e., one with few distractions. Your dog must learn that one of his behaviors will potentially produce a warning or a correction. If you first train in a situation with distractions, your dog may not associate the warning tone or the correction with his behavior, but with something else. For example, if your dog receives the correction when he is jumping on, and looking at a visitor to your home, he may perceive the visitor as being the cause of the correction, instead of his inappropriate jumping behavior.

The initial training situation should also be one in which you will be relatively close to your dog when he receives his first few corrections. This allows you to observe your dog's first few reactions to the correction, determine if the remote transmitter is functioning properly, and if he actually does receive the correction.

Train your dog only in this initial situation until he has learned what the consequence is. Only then should you move on to the next situation or problem behavior. This will help ensure that your dog understands that there is one particular behavior he must avoid, no matter what the reason for his displaying the behavior. Over time, he will learn that there are several behaviors that he must avoid.

### **Setting the correction level**

Before you correct your dog for the first time, be sure you have chosen the desired correction level. The level you choose is dependent on your dog. Smaller dogs generally require the lower correction. Larger dogs or dogs that are historically stubborn sometimes require the higher correction level. No matter the size or temperament of your dog, you should start with the lowest correction level.

If your dog does not show any signs of feeling the lowest correction, try increasing to the highest correction level.

### **Using the warning and the correction buttons**

If the warning button is utilized, it should always be used prior to using the correction button. You should always allow at least 2 seconds to pass between the use of these two buttons, allowing your dog time to stop an inappropriate behavior and begin an appropriate one.

The warning can be used in various situations. It may be used to stop a behavior that you find acceptable in one situation but unacceptable in another. For example, when your dog barks at strangers, you probably find this acceptable and would reward him. However, if his barking becomes excessive, you might find this unacceptable and would warn him.

Lack of proper response to an obedience command is another situation where the warning would be utilized. For example, if your dog is running after a squirrel and does not hear you give the "come" command, the warning would be used to warn him to stop and return to you.

The correction button is used to correct or stop an unwanted behavior. The proper time to use this button is when your dog is misbehaving. This correction should never be given after your dog has stopped misbehaving.

