

Radio Fence *Plus*
Remote Trainer
Owners Manual



THE RADIO FENCE PLUS REMOTE TRAINER SYSTEM

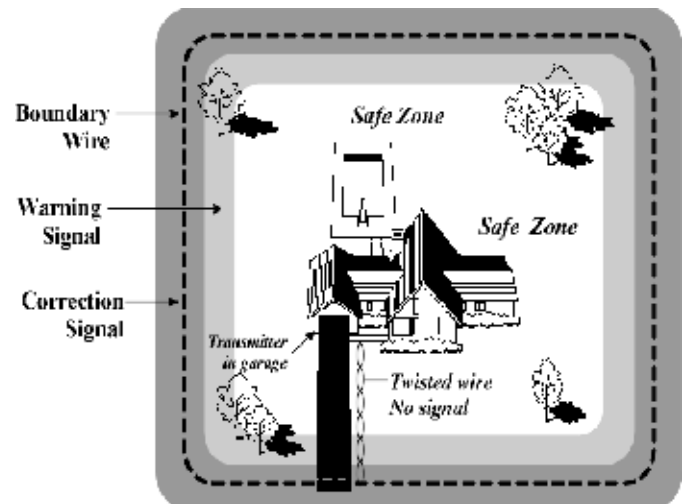
Radio Fence PLUS is an electronic training system that incorporates two distinct functions into one complete system. The Radio Fence PLUS system can be used to contain your dog within your yard and can also be used as a remote training system. For example, the remote trainer can help teach your dog not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

Our goal is to provide you with a training system that will not only help train your pet, but keep him safe as well. The busy lives we lead can complicate pet ownership. We 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 to Both Systems

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:

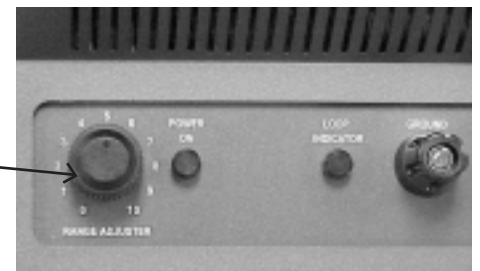
- Containment transmitter
- Receiver collar
- Remote training transmitter
- Extra probes
- Batteries
- Owners manual
- Neon test light
- Training/Installation video

Required but may be sold separately

- 50 Boundary flags
- 500ft. of boundary wire
- Wire nuts, or wire fasteners.

Use only PetSafe[®] Pet Containment System Wire.

Range Adjuster



To complete installation you may need the following items:

- 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)

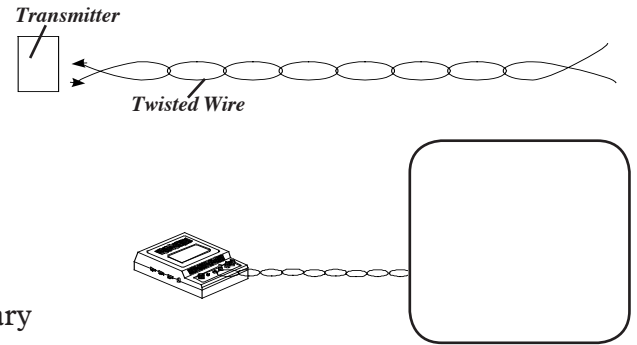
NOTE: PetSafe has a team of trained professionals all over the country ready to install your fence for you. Please call our Customer Support at 800-732-2677 for more information on professional installation or for answers to any other questions you may have.

THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

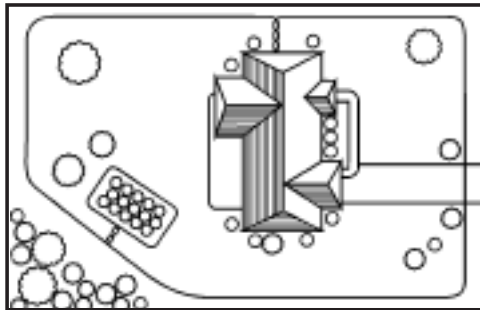
Laying out the System

Basic Planning Tips:

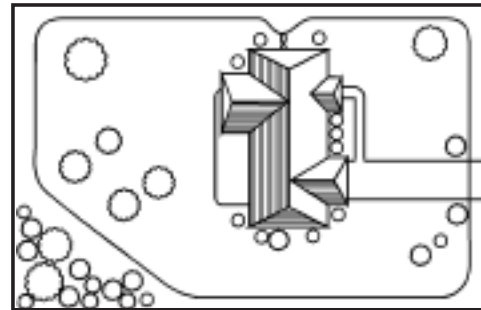
- The boundary wire must make a continuous loop back to the transmitter.
- Make a layout that is suitable for your yard. Sample layouts are provided.
- Always round the corners of your boundary with the wire. Sharp corners will distort the signal.
- The transmitter will transmit an adjustable signal from approximately two to thirty feet on either side of the boundary wire. Be sure to leave enough area so that your dog can move about freely within the safe area boundaries.



Sample Layouts:



BASIC LOOP WITH GARDEN



FRONT OR BACK ACCESS

Locate the Transmitter

- Place the transmitter **INDOORS ONLY** and near an electrical outlet. The transmitter is not waterproof.
- Install the transmitter at least three feet from any large metal objects such as breaker boxes, water heaters, metal garage doors, or washer and/or dryer.
- Secure the transmitter to a stationary surface using the appropriate mounting hardware. A mounting template is located on the back cover of this manual.
- When installing the transmitter make sure the wire twists are not cut off or pinched by a window, door or garage door.
- Install the transmitter only in buildings that meet state and local electrical codes, to prevent fires and electrical hazards.
- If it is necessary to drill a hole make sure there are no electrical wires, nails or screws inside the area you are drilling.

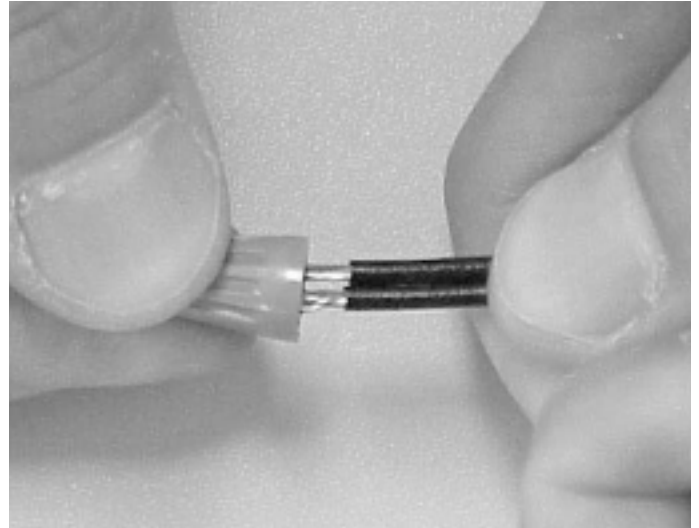
Layout the Boundary Wire

- Lay the wire along your proposed boundary. Connect it to the transmitter.
- Running wire parallel to electrical wires, telephone wires, television cables or antenna, or near satellite dishes will result in signal interference. If you must cross, do so at 90 degree angles.

- Twisting the boundary wires will cancel the signal in a specific area. This will allow your pet to run over this area. Current in the wires must be traveling in the opposite directions to cancel the signal. Make at least ten twists per foot, up to 100 feet maximum, to cancel the signal in the twisted wires.

Connecting Wire to the Transmitter

- Strip the ends of the boundary wire approximately 1/2 inch.
- Connect the boundary wire to the boundary wire terminals.
- Turn the Boundary Width Control to the number 10 setting. This will set the boundary warning zone at the maximum width. The smaller the number setting, the more narrow the boundary warning zone will be.
- Plug the AC power adapter into the power jack on the transmitter and into an electrical outlet.
- The power indicator and loop connection indicator lights should be on.



Apply waterproofing compound and wrap with electrical tape.

Grounding your Transmitter

Proper grounding is necessary to reduce the chance of lightning damage to your transmitter. Connect a wire between the transmitter and a ground rod buried at least 3 ft. into the ground. You may use an existing ground rod. Ground rods with clamps and 14 to 18 gauge wire may be obtained at most electrical supply stores. Locate the transmitter as close as possible to the ground rod.

Splicing the Wire

If you need more than 500 feet of wire, splice the wire together with wire nuts or shrink tubing.

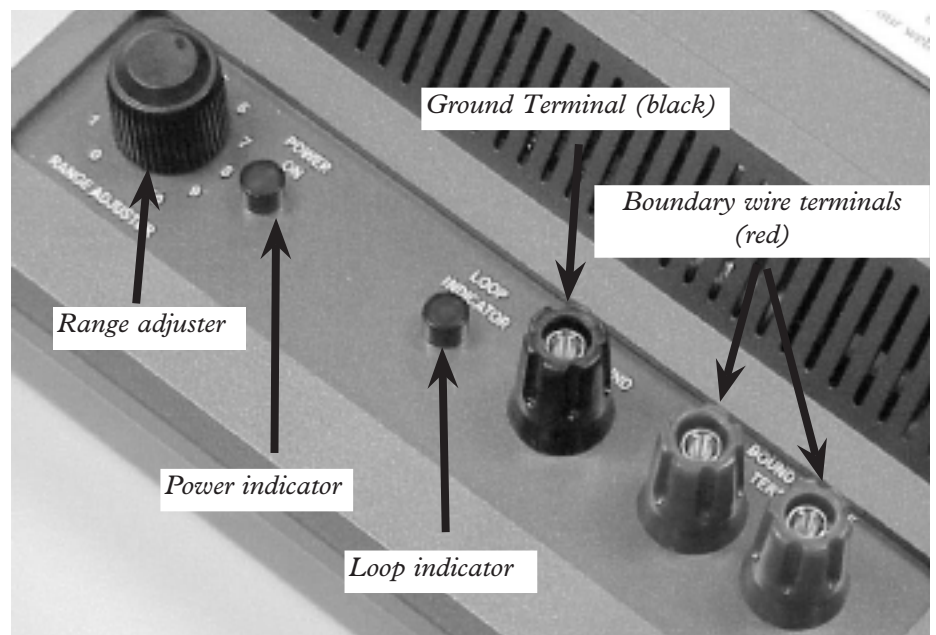
Note the location of all splices on the layout you drew for future reference. Most wire breaks occur near or at the splices.

Begin by stripping the ends of the wires to be spliced. Insert the stripped ends into the wire nut and twist. Pull on the wires to make sure you have a strong splice connection. Apply waterproofing compound (like silicone caulk) in and around the wire nut. After the compound dries, you may also wrap the wires and the wire nuts with electrical tape to prevent them from pulling loose and to protect from moisture. If your splice or the connection pulls loose, the entire system will fail. Make sure of a good connection.

TESTING THE BOUNDARY WIRE

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.

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.

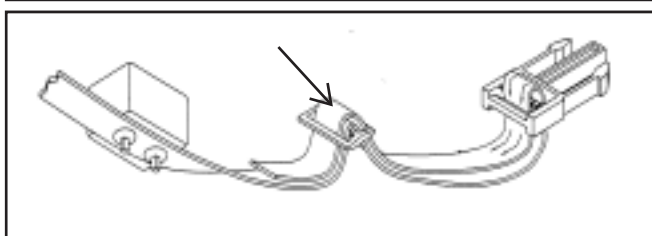
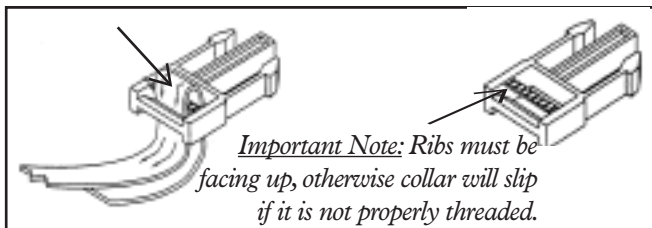
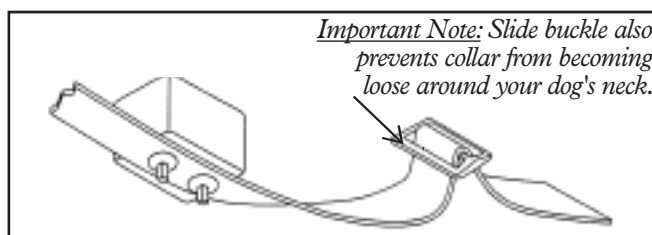
The Receiver Collar

Insert a coin into the slot just below the white arrow. Turn the coin counterclockwise, and remove the battery. Peel the insulation tape off as shown in the picture. The unit will not operate with this tape over the battery.

Align the battery arrow with the small arrow on the side of the case. Place a coin in the slot, as shown. Push the battery in and turn clockwise until the arrow symbol aligns with the lock symbol.

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.

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

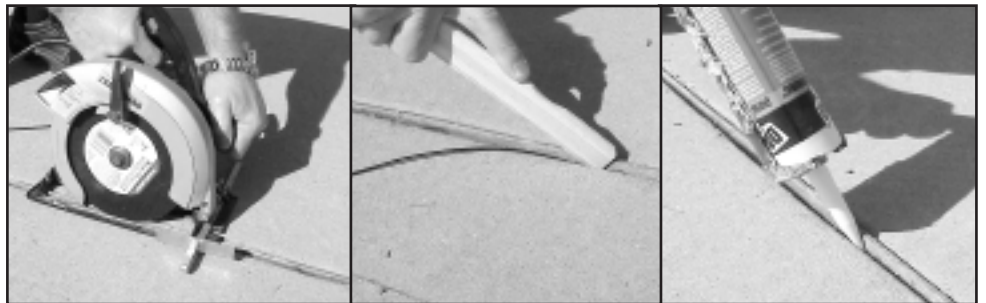
Burying the wire is recommended to help prevent damage to the wire and to help avoid possible injuries to persons tripping over the exposed wire.

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

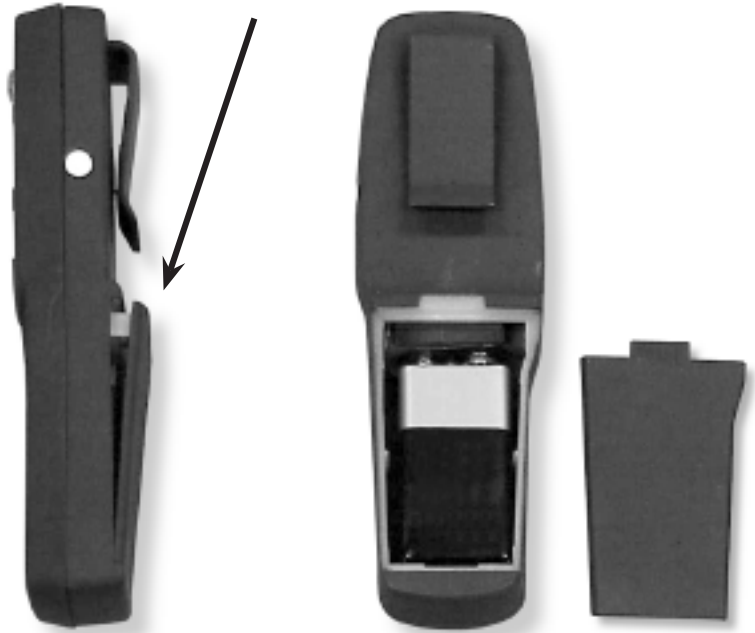
If you have to cross a hard surface, such as concrete, lay the wire in a convenient expansion joint or use a circular saw with a masonry blade to create a groove. Again with a paint stick or equivalent place the wire in the groove and cover with an appropriate patching compound. Your local hardware store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

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



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 the 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.

TROUBLESHOOTING THE PLUS SYSTEM

The short loop test

If the PLUS System appears to be malfunctioning in some way, try testing the system using the following "short loop" test:

- Disconnect the boundary wire and ground wire from the containment transmitter. Then, connect a ten-foot piece of wire to these same boundary wire terminals and spread it out in a circle. Set the "Range" switch to "LOW".
- Turn the signal range adjustment knob to the complete clockwise position. Is the power light on? If not, check the AC adapter and power jack connector. If adapter and jack are not functioning, call Customer Support for additional information.
- Disconnect one end of the wire. Does the wire break alarm beep? If not, call Customer Support for additional information. If the alarm does beep, then the containment transmitter is functioning properly.
- Approach the short loop boundary wire with the receiver collar. Does the receiver beep? If not, check the battery(s) for proper installation and that it is still good. If it does beep, the receiver is functioning

properly. If batteries are good and installed correctly, and the receiver still does not beep, call Customer Support for additional information.

- Press any button on the remote transmitter. Does the containment transmitter beep? If not, check the remote transmitter battery for proper installation and that it is good. If batteries are good and installed properly, but the containment transmitter does not beep, call Customer Support for more information.

If your dog does not appear to receive or feel the correction

- Refer to the section "Testing the Correction" to ensure that the receiver collar is functioning properly.
- Trim dog's hair in the area of the probes to insure proper contact with skin.
- If trimming your dog's hair does not help, then try using the long contact probes.

If dog ignores correction and runs through system

- Reinforce all training procedures.
- Try increasing the width of the signal field.
- Try using the "Shock Only" mode on the containment transmitter.
- Check batteries in the receiver collar, weak batteries can weaken correction.
- Call 1-800-732-2677 and inquire about the Stubborn Dog Receiver.

Inspect wire

If the containment transmitter and receiver collar check out good on above tests, but the receiver collar does not beep when on or near the boundary wire, the wire may be broken or your system may not be installed properly. You should walk around the perimeter of the boundary and check for activities that may have disturbed the wire (i.e. digging, trenching, etc.). Some "partial" breaks do not cause the loop light to go out or the break alarm to activate but can effect the signal. Also, check all the splices, as many breaks in the wire occur in the area of the splices.

Locating a break in the wire

Option 1:

1. Connect both ends of your twisted boundary wire to the first terminal on your transmitter.
2. Measure and cut a new piece of boundary wire that is 1/2 the length of your boundary loop.
3. Connect the new wire to the second terminal on the transmitter.
4. Locate the halfway point along your boundary loop.
6. Connect the free end of your new piece of wire to either side of your boundary loop at the half way point.
7. Turn the system on and check the range of this smaller loop with the receiver collar. If there is no improvement in the performance of your system, you may assume that there is a break in this portion of your boundary. Because there is a small chance you have more than one break in your loop, you should also try the same procedure for the other side of your loop.
8. Once you determine a section of your boundary loop has a break in it, find the middle of that section and cut the wire. Be sure to re-splice the first cut that you made and make it waterproof by caulking with silicone.
9. Connect the new wire to your boundary loop at the point at which you made the cut in STEP 9.

10. Turn the system on and check the range of this smaller loop with the receiver collar.
11. Repeat STEPS 8 - 11 until you find the damaged section of wire.
12. Replace damaged wire with new wire. Remember that all the wire in your boundary loop must be the exact same size and type.

Option 2:

Call Customer Support and inquire about the "Wire Break Locator" accessory that is available for sale.

Placing the receiver collar on your dog

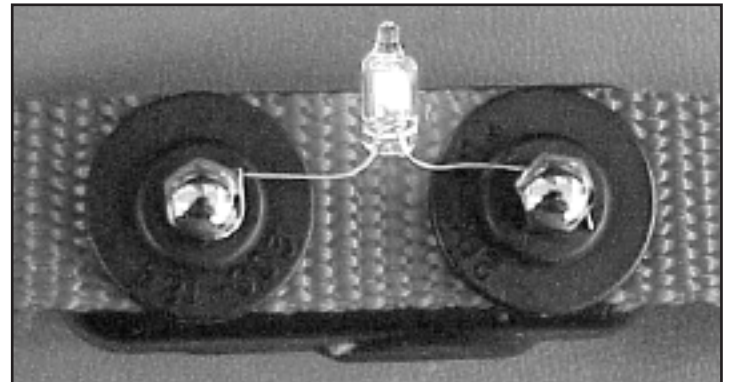
Make sure the receiver is positioned directly against your pet's throat so that the contact probes touch the skin but are not so tight as to be uncomfortable. When the collar is properly positioned you should be able to squeeze one finger between the contact probes and your pet's skin.

NOTE: Do not leave the receiver collar on too tight or for too long! Doing so can cause Pressure Necrosis, a condition where the skin deteriorates. Check and clean your pet's neck regularly. If a rash or sore forms, take the receiver collar off for a few days. When replacing it, make sure that it is not too tight and to keep your pet's neck clean. If this condition persists - contact your Veterinarian.



Testing the Correction

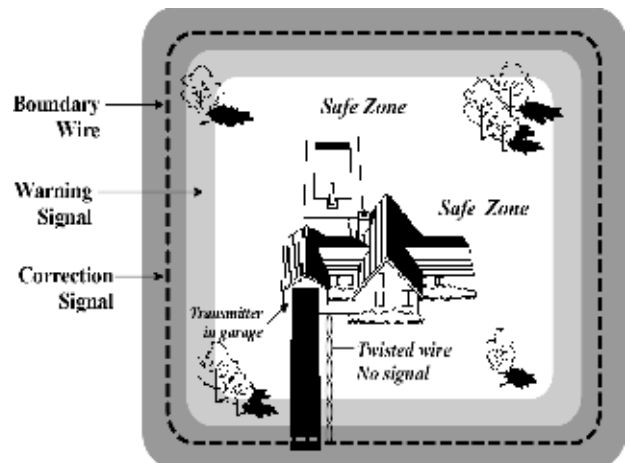
Locate the test light included with your system. Attach the test light to receiver collar contact probes. Carry the receiver collar, at knee level, with probes and light facing up, to the boundary wire. When beep changes from high tone to low tone, the test light should light. If not, call Customer Support for more information.



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:

- Check the remote transmitter and the receiver collar batteries MONTHLY.
- Check the contact probes for tightness WEEKLY to avoid losing the receiver.
- Check your pet's throat area for any irritation and wash neck DAILY.
- Walk the perimeter and test your pet's "memory" of the boundary MONTHLY.

Frequently asked questions

Q: What is the maximum area the "PLUS" containment system can enclose?

A: You can connect up to 1200 feet of wire to the containment transmitter. This is enough wire to enclose approximately 2 acres.

Q: Will the correction hurt my pet?

A: The correction is safe and harmless. It is effective enough to get your dog's attention. The correction produces less energy than that produced by a static shock from carpeting.

Q: How deep do I have to bury the wire?

A: Approximately one to three inches. You do not have to bury it for it to function properly. The only reason for burying is so you don't accidentally trip over it or cut it.

Q: What size or type pet can this system be used on?

A: The pet must be trainable and able to comfortably wear the receiver. Any breed can be contained, however it is recommend that the dog be at least eight pounds and be at least 6 months in age.

Q: Can the receiver be placed on my pet's present collar?

A: Yes. However, you must be able and willing to "punch" two holes in the collar so that the contact probes can be properly inserted.

Q: How often do I have to replace the battery in the receiver collar?

A: This will vary depending on how often your dog tests the boundary and how often you use the remote trainer to train your dog. In most cases the battery will last at least three months and in some cases up to six months.

Q: How long will it take me to install it?

A: This is dependent on layout, soil conditions, tools, amount of wire buried etc. A typical installation can be completed in one day.

Accessories for use with the Containment Fence

PetSafe offers for sale accessories to your new Radio Fence PLUS System. Call 1-800-732-2677 to order any of the following:

- Correction reducers for lowering correction level. Each resistor reduces correction by 20%.
- Replacement contact probes.
- Surge Protection Kit for storm prone areas (helps protect containment transmitter from lightning).
- Wire Break Locator Kit - for those really hard to find boundary wire breaks.

PREPARING TO USE THE PLUS REMOTE TRANSMITTER

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

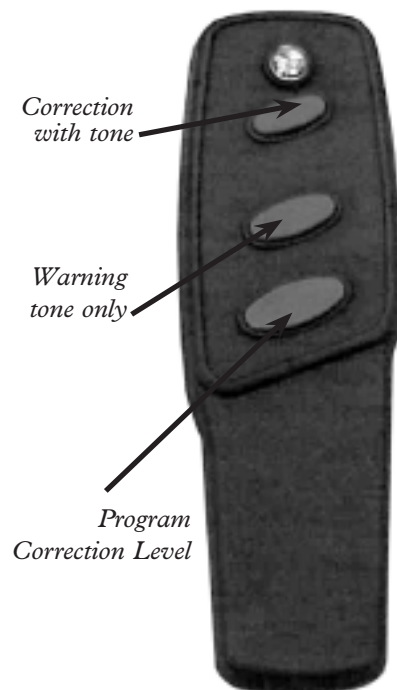
Setting the correction duration and using the remote transmitter


To set the correction duration, press the "Program" button. The containment transmitter will indicate the present correction duration by beeping once or twice. It will beep once for a 1/2 second correction and twice for a one second correction.

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

Once you have set the system to the desired correction duration, 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.

Note: Remote will only work with receiver collar inside the containment area.

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.

TRAINING WITH THE PLUS REMOTE TRANSMITTER

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 100% 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 set the correction level to the lowest level.

Smaller dogs generally require the lower correction. Larger dogs or dogs that are historically stubborn sometimes require a 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.

Commonly asked questions and answers

Q: Once my dog is fully trained to the containment boundary, can I give him a correction via the remote transmitter at the same time he is receiving the correction from the containment transmitter?

A: Yes, but realize that the receiver collar does not differentiate which mode the system is in. Either way, the dog will receive a correction for being too close to the boundary or for a bad behavior if you so desire.

Q: Can I use the remote transmitter to train my dog outside the containment area?

A: No. The receiver collar must be within the fence boundary and the remote transmitter must be within 200 feet from the containment transmitter. The remote transmitter can be taken outside and be effective from outside the containment area, so long as it is within 200 feet of the containment transmitter.

Q: Is there another receiver available from PetSafe that I can use to train my dog outside the containment area?

A: Yes, you may purchase a receiver that can be used outside the containment area by calling the PetSafe Customer Service Department at 1-800-732-2677.

Q: When I begin to use the remote transmitter within the containment area, are there certain things I should know or work on first?

A: Understand that when you attempt remote training within the containment area your dog may demonstrate some "confusion" at first. After all, he is now being corrected within an area in which he has grown to know as a "safe area" - an area in which he can roam free and an area that has been free of correction.

Thus, it is best that the first time your dog receives a remote correction within the containment area he is on leash and is being corrected for a behavior that he already knows is inappropriate. A good starting point is to work with him on obedience commands that you have already established in other areas such as the local park or in other areas of your neighborhood.

Once he begins to look comfortable and is demonstrating an understanding of how to avoid the remote corrections, you can then move on to using the remote trainer for modifying such behaviors as keeping him out of garden, preventing him digging holes, or to teaching him to stop barking on command.

Q: If my dog becomes confused when I correct him with the remote transmitter within the containment area, what should I do?

A: If this or any other unexpected behavior happens, your best choice is to keep your response simple - one that asks your dog to do something basic. Pick something your dog has done a thousand times before, such as the "Sit" and "Stay" command. Reliance on an old habit can bring a misbehaving dog - even a frightened or frazzled dog - back into the comfort zone. This will enable you to reward your dog or to regroup should this become necessary.

Q: Other than acting confused in response to receiving the correction from either the containment or the remote transmitter - what else might I expect to see him do?

A: Every dog has his own unique personality and thus will have his own way of responding to an electronic correction. Some of the more common ways a dog may inappropriately respond to the first few electronic corrections include hiding under a bush or table or running into the garage. It is important that no matter which reaction your dog chooses that you always respond the same way. As was described earlier, keep your response simple and direct your dog to a behavior that he already is comfortable with, such as the "Sit" or "Stay" commands.

Q: If I have supervised my dog receiving the first correction from the containment transmitter, do I have to provide the same on-leash supervision with the remote transmitter?

A: Yes, it is always a good idea to have your dog on a leash the first time he receives a correction from either. It is also a good idea for you to supply this same on-leash supervision anytime you use the remote transmitter in a new situation. For example, if your dog has successfully learned to respond to the remote transmitter in your yard, you should still have him on a leash the first time he receives the correction inside your home.

Q: Is there one general rule or tip I should keep in mind when training my dog with the PLUS system?

A: Perhaps the one general rule most essential for training with the PLUS system is work on only one behavior at a time. For example, train your dog to yard boundaries first and once this training is complete then, and only then, begin to use a remote transmitter to improve obedience commands.

Also, always give the correction at the "same time." That is, do so only when your dog is actually misbehaving, not before the misbehavior occurs or after the misbehavior has stopped. This is important because it gives your dog a chance to learn and to understand what causes the correction in the first place.

Moreover, it is critical not to correct out of frustration or as the result of misguided humor. As an owner, you need to be as disciplined as you want your dog to be.

CONCLUSION

This section of the manual is intended to help those dog owners using the PLUS system by providing some information that has some foundation in training philosophy. Before you use the PLUS system be sure you completely understand how to operate and train with the equipment before placing it on your best friend.



REMINDERS

It is important that you review the following before using the remote transmitter. They will help protect both you and your dog.

- Read this training manual in its entirety before attempting to train your dog with the remote transmitter.
- Take a few days to create the "Dummy Equipment Effect".
- When your dog first experiences the correction, be sure that it is in a situation that contains few distractions.
- The first few times your dog receives the correction be present to observe his response.
- Train in one situation or work on one behavior at a time.

CAUTION NOTES

- Always have the collar on your dog, and the remote transmitter in your possession, when you and your dog are in potentially troublesome situations.
- Your dog may "test" the receiver collar - be consistent when this occurs.
- Do not attach the receiver to a metal choker collar.
- Do not attach a leash to the receiver collar.
- Do not use remote transmitter in an attempt to correct or eliminate any form of aggressive or biting behavior.

CLOSING STATEMENT

At PetSafe, we believe that every dog should receive basic obedience training. This training helps the owner develop a relationship with their dog and also helps their dog understand its position in the "pack" or what is also known as your family.

If you would like more information on the topic of obedience training, call us at 1-800-732-2677.

We also can refer you to an obedience trainer that is certified by Animal Behavior and Training Associates (ABTA).

REPAIR AND RETURN PROCEDURE

If you have any problems with the operation or training of this system, please contact the PetSafe Customer Service Department at 1-800-732-2677 or visit the PetSafe website at www.petsafe.net. Our trained staff is available to answer any questions you may have.

If instructed to do so, send your product with a brief description back to the address below complete with a legible return address. We recommend you ship your return via a carrier that offers tracking capabilities. You must pay the shipping or freight charges to us. We will then pay the freight charges back to you.

Your product will be repaired or replaced immediately and shipped back to you. There is a nominal labor charge for out of warranty products but all parts are free during the warranty period. If you have had your system for more than one year, call Customer Service at 1-800-732-2677 to determine the labor charge. Please remove the collar, probes and batteries from the receiver before shipping it to:

RSC, Service Warehouse, 10427 Electric Ave., Knoxville, TN 37932

OTHER PETS SAFE PRODUCTS

If you would like more information about using any PetSafe electronic training system, call the PetSafe Customer Service Department at 1-800-732-2677 or visit the PetSafe website at www.petsafe.net.

PLUS system receiver for use outside the containment area with the PLUS remote transmitter.

Pet Doors

Bark Control Collars

Scat-Mats

Wireless Indoor and Outdoor Containment

This product is to be used only on healthy dogs. If you have doubts about the health of your dog, contact your veterinarian. Also, this product is not to be used on vicious animals or guard dogs. If you feel your dog may pose a threat to others, **DO NOT USE THIS SYSTEM.**

Do not let children operate this system.

This product has been designed as a training aid to help teach your pet to remain within the established boundary. It will not work without proper training and is not to be considered a solid barrier.

Radio Systems Corporation shall NOT be liable for any property damage, economic loss or any consequential damages sustained as a result of an animal crossing the boundary.

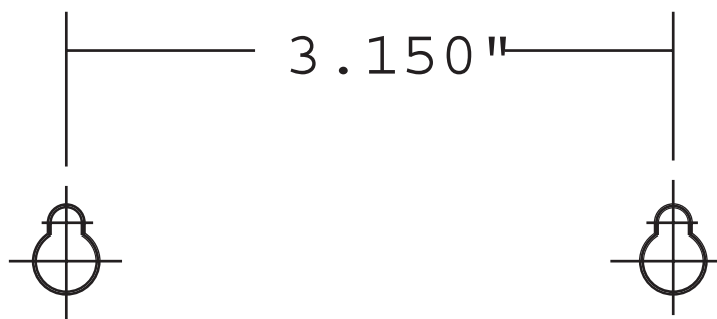
NOTE ABOUT THE RADIO FENCE PLUS REMOTE TRAINER SYSTEM:

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 when the equipment is operated in a residential environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a practical 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.

Unauthorized changes or modifications to the equipment, not approved by PetSafe, could result in not meeting compliance with FCC regulations and could void the user's authority to operate the equipment
FCC ID# KE3PPT101 and KE3TC100

Mounting Template



Radio Systems Corporation
10427 Electric Ave.
Knoxville, TN 37932
400-409/2