

RECHARGEABLE!



OUTDOOR PET FENCE

SYSTEM INSTALLATION &
PET TRAINING MANUAL

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

STEP 1

INSTALL THE WALL MOUNTED TRANSMITTER



The transmitter must be located in doors. Choose a location within 1.5m from a 220v-240v electrical outlet. The location should also be suitable for connection to the wire loop coming from your garden. The unit may be mounted on a wall using the two keyhole locators on the back of the unit, as shown. Do not apply power to the Transmitter at this stage. The wire loop must be fully installed otherwise the buzzer will continuously sound to indicate an open loop fault.

STEP 2

PLAN YOUR FENCE LAYOUT

Your system is supplied with 150m of wire, this is sufficient to cover 1/2 of an acre, additional Forcefield reels of wire may be purchased from your local retailer.

On a sheet of paper, sketch out your desired layout of the containment area.

Be aware of the following basic rules



- The wire must make a continuous loop back to the transmitter.
- Twisting the wires cancel/dampen the signal. However, twisting three or more wires does not cancel the signal. Wires must be travelling in opposite direction to cancel the signal. Make at least 50 twists per meter.
- Always round corners (2 meter radius, Square corners distort the signal). If the wire must be joined at any point ensure that the connection is completely water proof, use splice connectors or a water proof electrical enclosure.
- The boundary zone will extend about 2m from the location of the wire, so ensure you leave adequate space for the dog to roam freely, avoid creating narrow passage ways. The boundary zone is the area in the garden where the collar on the dog can pickup the signal from the wire.

Important: To avoid spurious pickup of signals by the receiver unit. Do not run wires within 3 meters or parallel to electrical lines, phone lines, chain fences or electric fences. Keep away from household appliances with electric motors e.g. washing machines.

Diagram A notes:

The boundary wire makes a continuous loop from one terminal of the transmitter, out of the house around the garden and back in to the house connecting to the second terminal of the transmitter. The wire entering the house is twisted to dampen the signal, this allows the dog complete access around the house without collar being activated.

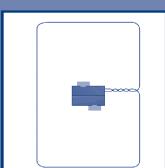


Diagram A

Diagram B notes:

Flower beds can be protected by running a twisted wire out to the bed and then running the wire around the area that should be protected from the dog.

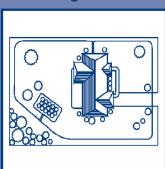
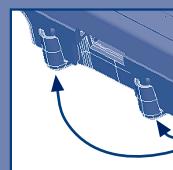


Diagram B

Now place the wire around the garden as per your plan. Do not bury the wire underground at this stage, it is better to wait until the dog is trained before making the boundary permanent.

STEP 3



CONNECTING UP

To bring the wire loop in from the garden, drill a 5mm hole in the wall or the side of a window, feed the wire through and seal the hole using silicon or chalk to prevent water or insects from entering. The loop wire should be wrapped securely around the wire posts at the base of the transmitter before inserting into the quick insert terminals. (The wire leading from the garden directly to the transmitter should be twisted to dampen the signal around the transmitter.)

Apply power to the Transmitter unit and observe

The Red power LED will illuminate.

The middle LED indicates the battery charging status

The lower green Loop LED should be On

(if the loop is not installed correctly the green LED will flash and the buzzer will sound)

STEP 4

BATTERY CHARGING

For the battery cassettes to properly charge, the transmitter must be switched on and have the garden loop wire attached. The system is supplied with two battery cassettes. One will power the Receiver unit on the dog while the second can remain in the Transmitter unit under charge. **It is important to fully charge the first battery before installing in the Receiver unit** (while the battery is being charged, the Centre battery LED will flash green. The charge cycle takes approx 16 hours). When the battery is fully charged the centre battery LED will stay **permanently Green**.

Always leave the spare battery cassette in the charging cradle of the transmitter. The battery supplies power to the transmitter unit in case of a power failure, allowing the transmitter to sound the buzzer to warn you that the dog fence is not operational during a power failure and the dog should be secured.

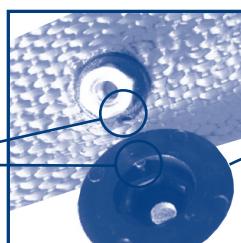
When the battery is removed from the charging cradle, the Transmitter unit will sound a short alarm and the centre battery LED will flash Red.

STEP 5

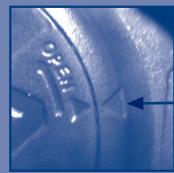
PREPARING THE RECEIVER UNIT

Attach the Nylon collar to the receiver unit as shown.

WASHER ALIGNMENT



STEP 5



CONNECTING UP (Cont...)

Two different size hexagonal probes are supplied. Use the larger probe on dogs that have long hair. The shorter probes will suit smaller dogs better. For the receiver unit to operate effectively the probes must make contact directly with the dogs skin (not the dogs' hair). It is important to choose the correct size probes. The collar should be tight on the dogs neck (it should be just about possible to fit the tip of your small finger between the probe tip and the dogs skin).

Move to a location away from the transmitter and boundary wire. Remove the battery cover from the receiver unit.

Ensure the switch located in the well of the unit is set to **Lo** initially. This Selector switch determines the level of stimulus that will be output on the receiver probes. The high setting may be necessary for larger dogs that do not respond satisfactorily to the lower stimulus. See the training instructions for more information.

Insert a recently charged battery cassette into the receiver well. Using a coin in the cover slot, twist the cover to the fully closed position.

**Ensure the points line up when securing the battery cover.
Rotate clockwise until the points line up in the final position**

A fully charged battery should power the receiver unit for about 3 months between charges; however, it is good practice to alternate the batteries every month. Initially it is recommended to remove the collar from the dog every week to test the battery is ok by bringing the unit up to the wire and ensuring there is a beeping noise from the collar.

STEP 6



TEST THE FENCE

- Set the Garden size Switch on the transmitter to "Large" if the garden area is greater than 3/4 acre. For gardens less than 3/4 acres set the switch to "Small"
- Adjust the **BOUNDARY WIDTH ADJUSTMENT KNOB** to the mid position and switch on the transmitter power.
- Take the receiver unit out to the garden and approach the boundary fence until the receiver begins to beep (while approaching the wire hold the collar at the same height and angle it will fit on the dog, ensure the triangle on the battery cover is pointing to the ground).
- Return to the Transmitter and adjust the **BOUNDARY WIDTH ADJUSTMENT KNOB** until such time at the receiver starts to beep at the desired distance from the wire. This should be about 2m from the wire*.
- Locate the flags at the point the Receiver begins to beep. Equally space the Flags around the garden, so the dog can identify the boundary,

(*The collar on the dog will now activate when it gets within 2 meters of the wire. The unit initially sounds the buzzer and if the dog does not retreat then the unit outputs a stimulus. A boundary width of 2 meters will ensure the dog receives a stimulus regardless of the speed it approaches the wire.)



TRAINING YOUR DOG

HOW DOES THE SYSTEM WORK?

A small wire, is run around the perimeter of your garden (usually buried just beneath the surface). This wire is connected to a small control unit called the “**transmitter**” which sends a signal through the buried wire.

Your pet wears a small receiver device attached to the collar. If your dog gets too close to the wire, the collar “beeps”. If the dog continues the receiver will emit a mild electrical stimulus (Shock). In a short time, your dog will learn to respect the boundaries that you establish for him.

This system is a very cost effective and a humane means of containing your pet in your garden, it also saves the time and money involved in building fencing and pet runs.

TRAINING GUIDELINES

For your training schedule to succeed It is important that your dog is comfortable walking on a leash and be can understand and obey commands such as SIT, STAY, COME, and NO. At this stage of development a dog will be at least 6 months old.

The following general guidelines should help you get the most out of your Forcefield Dog Fence system.

Please refer to the following guidelines before beginning the training process:

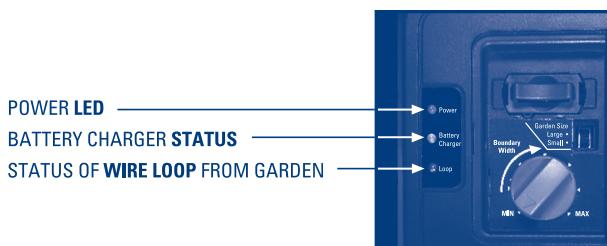
- For the first week, do not spend more than 15 minutes per day training your dog.
- For the first week your dog CANNOT go in the garden unless it is on a leash.
- During the training process NEVER allow your dog to receive the stimulus correction more than 3 Times during a training session.
- During the first week of training do not allow other people access to your dog, particularly children. This will only distract from the training.
- Never attempt to train more than one dog at a time.

EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

Before you begin training your dog, it is important to review how your Dog fence equipment functions.

TRANSMITTER

- The **TOP LED** (red) on the transmitter indicates power.
- The **MIDDLE LED** on the transmitter indicates the status of the battery under charge (flashing green => under charge, Solid green =>Battery fully charged, Flashing Red=> No Battery in charger)
- The **BOTTOM LED** on the transmitter indicates the status of the boundary wire (Flashing Green & buzzer => wire broken, Solid Green=> Wire OK)
- The **BOUNDARY WIDTH ADJUSTMENT KNOB** on the transmitter should be set to the desired distance and left alone. This knob works to increase or decrease the signal field from the wire, and has no effect on the strength of the correction from the receiver collar.
- In most cases, the **SIGNAL FIELD** should be set 2-3 Meters from the wire.



RECEIVER

- The **RECEIVER COLLAR** should fit your dog's neck snugly, allowing the probes to make contact with the skin. If your dog's coat is too heavy or thick, clip away hair on the neck to allow the receiver probes to fit properly. When fitted correctly it should be just about possible to put the tip of your small finger between the probe end and the dogs neck. The strength of the Stimulus given by the receiver is set by a switch located in the battery well of the unit...

To Output the maximum shock adjust the switch setting to High. This switch is found in the base of the receiver when the battery is removed.

The "Lo" setting is normally sufficient for most dogs. The "Hi" output may be required for dogs that persist in crossing the boundary even after the training cycle is complete.

- The **BATTERY** should be changed every month. The Collar will operate for typically 3 months on a single charge, however it is good practice to replace the battery at the beginning of each month or on the same date each month to ensure you do not forget to charge the battery.



TRAINING

At this stage the flags should be placed about 2 meters from the boundary wire and the boundary knob on the transmitter should be set so that the receiver on the dogs collar activates at the location of the flags. Prior to each training session and without your dog being present; walk around the garden with the collar unit and observe that the receiver begins to beep at the location of each of the flags.

DAY 1: FLAG INTRODUCTORY STAGE

Objective: The main objective is to ensure your dog understands that they must not go near the flags.

PROCEDURE:

1. Leaving the receiver collar to one side, place your dog on a lead and approach one of the flags.



2. Maintaining eye contact with your dog. Stop just before the flag and firmly say NO.



3. Return to a safe place and praise your dog. It is important that the dog understands that the safe area is allowed and the boundary flags are off limits.

4. Move to the next flag and repeat the process of saying **NO** followed by praise and encouragement in the safe area.



5. Praise any unwillingness by the dog to move towards the flag.

Notes:

- **DO NOT** pull your dog into the boundary.
DO pull him to within a meter of the flags.
- To help some dogs understand that they should stop at the flag, you may have to stop a meter **AHEAD** of the flag.
- During training when the dog is not wearing the receiver collar, **NEVER** let your dog cross or get within half a meter of the flags. Your dog must understand that he will never be able to get to the flags without a correction.

DAY 2: CORRECTION PHASE

Objective: Allow the dog to receive its first correction from the collar unit.

Procedure:

1. Repeat the training from the previous day, ensuring the dog understands the concept of the flags.
2. Now place the receiver collar snugly on your dog and allow him to move into (not through) the signal field at a flag. While watching him for an appropriate response, allow your dog to experience a first correction. Next, pull him quickly into the safe space and praise him.
3. Continue flag training (as described above), allowing **NO MORE THAN 3** corrections per training session at the flags, and only if your dog disregards the flags and warnings.

Notes: After each training session, play with and praise your dog.

If your dog stays within its boundary:

- Praise your dog verbally for staying inside its boundary.
- Slap the flag 3 times and say **NO!** with authority.
- Run toward the safe area and **PRAISE!**

If your dog crosses its boundary:

- Pull your dog out of the signal field.
- Slap the flag 3 times and say **NO!** with authority.
- Run toward the safe area and **PRAISE!**

DAY 3: MONITORING PHASE

Objective: the dog should start to understand that he must make the decision himself not to cross the boundary

Procedure:

1. Have the collar on prior to taking your dog outside. Repeat Day 2 training on a lease.
2. Remove the leash, once the dog is responding correctly to the flags without crossing the boundary.
3. Continue to flag train and perimeter walk your dog. During this first week the dog must be contained at all times while outside (except during training sessions).
4. If the dog chooses to disregard flags and warnings, allow your dog to make a mistake and get a correction.

DAY 4/5: CONFIRMATION PHASE

Objective: The dog should consistently avoid the flags and not cross the boundary under any circumstances.

Procedure:

1. When the dog obviously and consistently avoids the flags, introduce distractions to test the training, making sure the dog should stay within the safe space despite any temptation beyond the flags.
2. Try throwing a ball or stick across the boundary to tempt the dog across the boundary, do not call the dog across or command it to fetch an object. Simply tempt the dog to cross.

Notes: **DO NOT** let your dog run through the boundary. If he looks as if he is about to cross the boundary, firmly tell him NO! and then pull him back.

If the dog gets through the boundary, do not let him have the toy or ball, and revert to walking the dog with a leash.

WEEK 2,3 &4: REINFORCEMENT

Objective: to imprint in the dogs mind that he must avoid the flags and not cross the boundary under any circumstances.

Procedure: 1. Repeat week 1 training over and over again with your dog off-leash

Notes: If you feel your dog is having trouble avoiding the flags, he may begin the first day or two of Week 2 on-leash. Remember your dog may be allowed off-leash ONLY while someone supervises him in the yard. At the end of week 4, begin to remove every third flag, every other day, until all flags are gone. Flags in woods or hard to see areas may be left.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Most dogs will attempt to defeat the system and escape from the garden, however after a short period they learn to adjust to their new boundary. Once the dog becomes comfortable with the system, the owner can now allow the dog out in the garden without the worry of the dog escaping.

The following instructions may be helpful if you run into problems while training your dog. If you have any questions, call the Forcefield lo-call number for support.

Problem 1: Fearful dogs

If you have a dog that is fearful and doesn't want to go out of the house or is sticking close to the house, be patient. The more sensitive your dog is, the longer it will take him to explore the garden to the allowed boundary.

Try the following tips to improve your dogs confidence:

- Do **NOT** take your dog on a leash near the boundary, start small.
- Do **NOT** take the Dog receiver collar off the dog. It is important that the dog becomes confident within in the garden with the collar on.
- Do **NOT** let the dog hide in the house. Make him go out even if he sits next to the door all day.
- Play with your dog, start off close to the house and slowly increase the area of play, while staying within the boundary
- Use food and water to encourage the dog to go away from the house. Start with small distances first.
- With a fearful dog limit the number of corrections your dog gets. Additional corrections at this point will only discourage him from using the garden.

Problem 2: Break Outs

If your dog continues to run through the fence even after the training cycle is complete, then the desire to get out is greater than his concern for the correction of the fence.

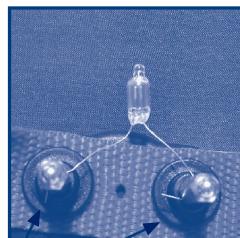
(Remember to remove the collar from the dog, so that he can come back into the garden without getting a shock. Put the collar back on the dog once he's inside his boundary.)

There are three main reasons a dog will continue to break out.

1. The collar is too loose, or there is too much hair between the probes and his skin. In both cases he will not feel any correction. To remedy this, try adjusting the collar. If that doesn't work, try trimming the hair directly beneath the probes.

A common symptom of a loose collar is skin irritation, caused by the correction not being delivered directly into the skin, but instead it jumps from the probe to the skin causing slight irritation of the skin. (this is the same effect as receiving continuous static shocks from a car door).

2. The dog is not receiving a sufficient correction from the unit, change the setting in the battery well of the receiver to the "Hi" setting. The collar will now give out a stronger correction, which has been proven to be sufficient for the most resistant of dogs.



Do not touch the **probes** at any time.

The correction is not harmful; however on humans the experience is unpleasant, even on the lower setting.

Problem 2: Break Outs (Cont...)

3. The collar is not activating 2 meters from the wire.

Dogs will continuously test the functionality of the system and if they find the collar is not activating in the boundary zone, they can escape.

There are a number of reasons why this can happen.

- a. The battery is not charged. Put a fully charged battery in the receiver collar and ensure that the collar beeps at the desired points of the garden. Change the battery every month.
- b. The boundary zone has changed dramatically without the knob on the transmitter being adjusted. In some cases the dog can walk over the wire without receiving a correction. Damaged boundary wire is the main cause for this problem.

This problem is highlighted in wet weather when the signal from the wire is pulled to ground by the water. Check all joins in the wire are completely water proof. (This is critical for the correct operation of the system).

Replace the wire if there are more than 3 breaks.

Proper Receiver Placement

To ensure a consistent signal, the dog's collar must be secured as illustrated below. To do this, make sure the probes are closest to the dog's chest so that the receiver hangs down at a slight angle. The triangle shape on the battery cover should point towards the ground.



*** It is important to periodically check the size and fit of your dog's nylon collar.**
As he grows, the collar's size will have to be adjusted
to provide a secure, comfortable fit.

Taking your dog for a walk

THREE PROVEN METHODS

In all three methods you must take the dog's receiver collar off. If you don't take the collar off and you enter the boundary zone of the garden with the dog collar on then the dog will get a correction. **It is important that you remove the collar instead of turning the fence off at the transmitter.**

Method 1: CARRY

Simply pick your dog up and carry him through the perimeter. This may not be practical for larger dogs



Method 2 : THE DRIVE

Put your dog in the car and drive through.



Method 3: PATTERN FORMING

From the day your fence is installed, follow the same route when taking your dog out of the garden, making sure to leave and enter at the same spot each time. If this is done consistently before and during training, your dog will associate you, the leash, and the route as a safe means of leaving the garden.



NOTICE

The **Forcefield Pet Fence System** is a CE Approved electronic dog training system.

However pet owners are responsible for properly training their animals and conditioning them to remain within the designated boundaries. Training of the pet is dependent on a variety of factors including behaviour of the pet owner or trainer, trainability of the pet, location of the training area and pet temperament. The effectiveness of the Pet Boundary Fence is solely dependent upon proper training of the dog. **Inadequate or improper training will render the Pet Boundary Fence ineffective. It is important that training be frequently reinforced.**

IMPORTANT

- The Pet Fence is not designed to keep others pets from entering a boundary; it is designed tot keep your pet within the boundary.
- For the continued successful operation of this product, it is vital that the wire is not damaged or broken.
- For added protection of the wire it should be buried underground about **3cm** below the surface.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION



Information on Disposal for users of Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment

This symbol on the electronic components in this product (including rechargeable batteries) means that they should not be mixed with general household waste. For proper treatment, recovery and recycling, please take these products to designated collection points. Disposing of this product correctly will help save valuable resources and prevent any potential negative effects on human health and the environment which could otherwise arise from inappropriate waste handling. Please contact your local authority for further details of your nearest designated collection points.

The product complies with the required safety standards and carries the CE mark accordingly.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:

- (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et*
- (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.*

WARNING: Changes or modifications not expressively approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Terms of Use & Limitation of Liability

- This Product is designed for use on pets only. It is a pet training device and so the pet owner is responsible for the completion of the proper training process detailed in this manual.
- The Forcefield Pet Fence is NOT a solid barrier. The system is designed to deter pets from leaving a defined boundary by means of static correction. Forcefield cannot guarantee that it will in all cases keep the pet within the boundary.
- Forcefield shall not be liable for any damage of property, people or pets that may result from the pet crossing pet fence boundary.
- The Forcefield Pet fence is not designed to contain or control aggressive/vicious animals and is for use on healthy pets only.

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