

User manual - Electronic fence iTrainer 023

Tip: Visit our YouTube channel, where you will find specific tips for installing an electronic fence and for training your dog - www.Youtube.com/ElektroObojky.

Package contents

- 1x Transmitter (base)
- 1x Power adapter
- 1x Electronic collar (receiver)
- 1x 6V battery (4LR44)
- 1x 300m of wire
- 2x spare metal contacts
- 20x training flags
- 1x test diode
- 2x screws
- 1x user manual

Basic properties

- Warning signal – the warning signal sounds before the impulse is activated to alert the dog
- Selectable pulse bandwidth – it is possible to set the pulse bandwidth
- Sound and visual indicators of damage – sound and light are triggered in case of cable damage signaling
- Any number of collars – you can use as many collars as you have animals. The number of collars does not matter limited.
- Extendable up to a wire length of 600 meters

NOTICE

Take a moment to read the user manual before you start installing the fence. Follow these basic guidelines for best results:

- The electronic collar is designed for use on dogs
- A dead battery may cause a weaker pulse strength. **DO NOT USE** with low battery!
- Let the dog get used to the collar before you start training. The dog should not have the collar and impulses connected.
- Never adjust the settings while the dog is collared.
- Every time you adjust the settings, go through the ENTIRE plot with the receiver!
- The collar should only be used under your supervision.
- Avoid contact of the collar with children!
- Read all instructions carefully.

IMPORTANT

It is necessary to realize that every dog has its own unique temperament. There is no way to predict how a dog will react to this product. To ensure your dog's safety, use a long leash during initial training to

they had the situation under control. It should be noted that an aggressive animal may attack its owner upon receiving an impulse. So if your dog behaves aggressively, or has ever shown aggressive behavior in the past, you should consult a cynologist about using the device.

Part 1 - System Setup Instructions

Step 1

Preparation of the project of the bounded area

A. Schematic drawing

Prepare a drawing of the area you want to fence. The drawing will help you avoid unpredictable obstacles.

Include the house, roads, garden, pool, etc. If your neighbors have the same system installed, include it in the drawing as well.

B. Determine the location of the transmitter (base)

The transmitter can be placed on the wall near any common household outlet using the included screws. Withstands freezing temperatures, but not waterproof! So it is best to place the transmitter in a closed area. Install the transmitter at least 1 meter away from large metal objects (e.g. boiler, iron door, washing machine). When installing the transmitter, make sure that the cable cannot be damaged by doors, windows or gates. When drilling holes, make sure there are no electrical cables, screws or nails in the drilling area.

C. Determine where the buried wire exits from the ground to the transmitter

Since the transmitter must be mounted in an enclosed space protected from rain, pay attention to the wiring from the interior. Existing openings such as doors, pipes or windows may be suitable (if there is no risk of interruption). Another option is to drill a hole in a suitable place.

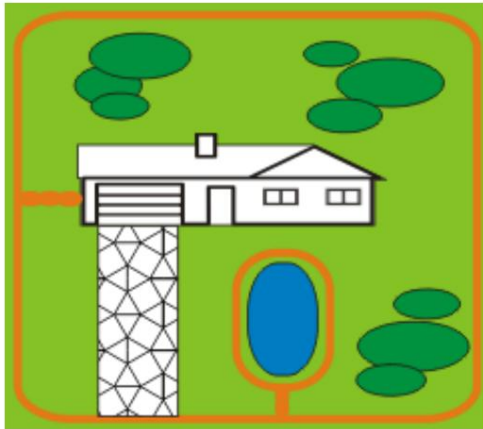
Step 2

Draw the cable route in the drawing

Draw the expected wire route in the drawing. This will allow you to install it later more easily. For the system to work, the wire must form one closed loop.

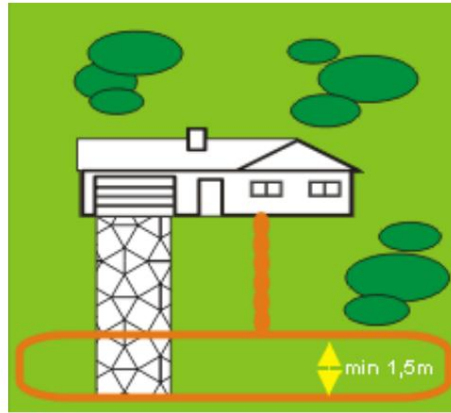
Examples and samples of drawings

A



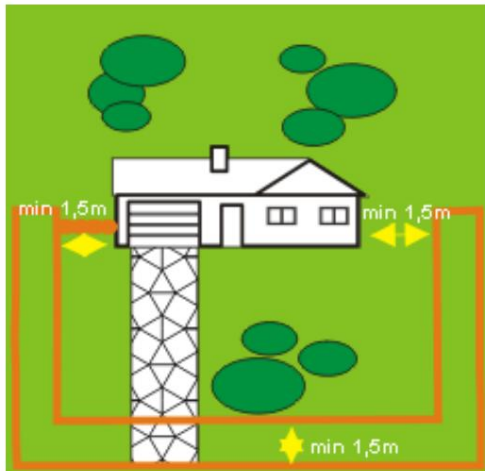
Bordering the entire garden and pool

B



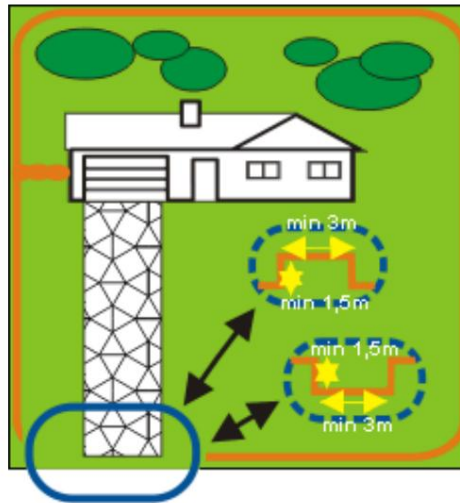
Front side border only

C



Demarcation of part of the garden, the dog can freely walk into the other part on both sides of the house

D



Bordering the entire garden except for the entrance gate. In these places the wire he brings it over the gate or digs into the ground and the collar receiver gets out of the way transmitted signal from the wire.

IMPORTANT WIRE PLACEMENT NOTES

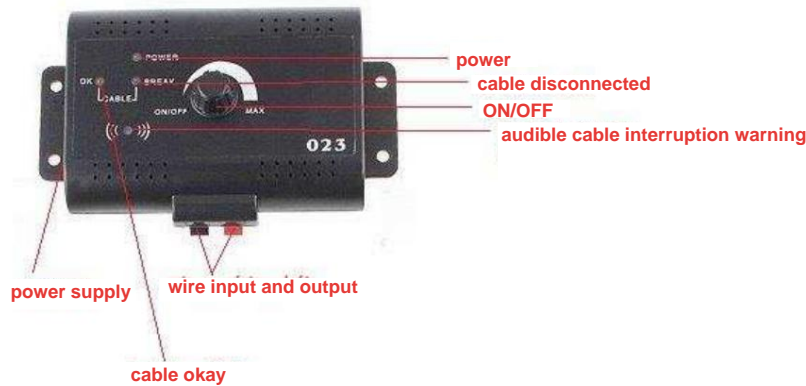
- Under no circumstances use less than 15 meters of wire (long-term, the exception may be a test . If the wire is just over 15 meters long, never run the transmitter to its maximum value. This would burn the transmitter (maximum 1/3 power). If you want to use the maximum power of the transmitter, the wire must be at least 100 meters long.
- Do not stretch the loop parallel to the electrical or telephone line, it may cause signal amplification
- Do not stretch one section of wire in a space narrower than 2 meters. The signal would be jammed.
- Do not run the cable closer than 2 meters from a cable from another system

Step 3

Install the transmitter

Install the transmitter near the outlet. Do not plug it into the outlet until the wire is in place.

Note: We recommend turning off the transmitter in the event of a storm.



Step 4

Laying the perimeter wire

Important Note: Do not bury the wire until you have tested that the system is working properly. Avoid damaging the wire insulation, it may cause the system to malfunction.

1. Use the drawing as a template. Begin laying the wire around the area as a continuous loop. Use gradual turns in corners within a radius of at least one meter. This will ensure a better function of the signal field.
2. If you use more wire than supplied with the system, the wire connectors must be insulated. We recommend to solder
3. Continue around the area until you come back to the transmitter.
4. Cut the wire and connect it to the transmitter.

Step 5 - Verification of transmitter functionality

To verify that the transmitter is operational, check that the cable verification LED (OK) and the power LED (Power) are lit. When both light up, the transmitter is connected correctly and the loop is also connected correctly. If they break LED lights up red, one or both wires are connected incorrectly or are broken somewhere in the circuit. Correct the problem and try again.

Step 6 - Set up the collar

Insert a 6V (4LR44) battery into the collar. If the indicator turns green, it indicates that everything is fine. When it lights up red, it means the battery is already dead and needs to be replaced.

Important note: Do not put the collar on the dog until the fence has been tested and the signal field has been set.

Step 7 - Test the fence

DO NOT TEST THE FENCER IF THE DOG HAS A COLLAR ON! You must manually test the fence system to verify that the signal is properly routed through the wire. For this, you use the enclosed test lamp.

Choose a straight section of the wire bounding the loop, at least 15 meters long. Attach the test diode to the probes of the receiver (collar) and hold the collar at the height of your dog's neck. Slowly walk the collar along the lead. Listen carefully for the warning tone and watch the glow of the discharge lamp. The wider you set the holding field, the greater the chance of holding the dog. Adjust the width of the field to the required width and repeat the test.

Test on multiple parts of the enclosure to ensure that the enclosure is functioning properly.

Go through the "safe" part of the lot to make sure there is no stray signal, mostly near twisted cables. Test the collar inside the house as well. Signals from TV cables, electricity or telephone can duplicate the signal both inside the house and outside. If you experience this problem, the fence wire is probably located somewhere too close to these cables and needs to be re-routed. The collar should not be worn inside the house.

Step 8 - Set the signal bandwidth

The signal band is the distance between the wire and the point where the collar receiver is first activated. With the wheel on the transmitter, you set the width of the signal field, not the intensity of the pulse. Turning the knob clockwise increases the bandwidth; turning counter-clockwise decreases the band. Turn the transmitter all the way counter-clockwise to turn it off.

Follow the instructions in step 7 to test the bandwidth. The wider the field, the lower the chance of the dog escaping.

Step 9

Installing the wire into the ground

The wire does not have to be buried, but it is better to place it underground to protect it. The depth of the wire placement should be approximately 3 cm below the surface.

Roads and sidewalks - If you need to run the fence over an asphalt sidewalk or road, make a 2 cm deep cut with a chainsaw with an abrasive blade. Place the cable in the notch and cover with asphalt.

Step 10

Place the training flags

After burying the wire, test the fence. Test that the signal strength is consistent all around. Set the signal bandwidth. Once testing is complete, place practice flags along the perimeter of the enclosure. Place the flags at the distance where the sound signal is first heard. This will add a visual stimulus to the audio one.

Step 11

Put the collar on the dog

Important note: Never leave the collar on for more than 12 hours a day. Prolonged use may cause skin irritation.

A. Electrodes

- **Make sure both** electrodes are in contact with **the dog's skin**. If necessary, trim the fur in the placement area.
- **Use short** electrodes for short fur, **long** electrodes for long. • **Tighten** the electrodes with your fingers, but not with brute force.

B. Wearing a collar

- If the dog is in the building, remove the collar to avoid random impulses. • **Always make sure the collar is working properly before putting it on your dog.**
- **Place the collar at a comfortable size under the dog's chin**
- **Remove other metal collars if the dog is wearing them**

Section 2 - Dog training

Tip: Visit our YouTube channel, where you will find specific tips for installing an electronic fence and for training your dog - www.Youtube.com/ElektroObojky.

Follow these tips to get the best results from your system. • **Always make sure the collar is working properly before putting it on your dog.** • **Stay positive and playful during training.**

- **Never continue training if the dog loses interest.**

The following steps should help a successful training:

Step 1

Training with flags 1. Turn

- off the transmitter so that the dog does not receive any impulses.
2. **Place the collar on the dog.**
3. **Put a long leash on the dog.** Play with your dog in a safe area. Do not allow him to freely enter into correction areas with flags.
4. **Run your dog in front of the flags. Bend down and wave the flag. Say "yuck" to the safe zone too.**

Step 2

First correction

1. Turn off the transmitter so that the dog does not receive any impulses.
2. **Place the collar on the dog.**
3. **Put a long leash on the dog.** Play with your dog in a safe area. Do not allow him to freely enter into correction areas with flags.
4. **Run your dog in front of the flags. If the dog tries to avoid the flags, praise him.**
5. **Repeat this in several places on the fence.**
6. **Do not exceed 3 impulses per day and 7 impulses per week. But it really depends on your dog's stress tolerance.**
Most dogs only need a few impulses in the training phase and the next time they react to a warning signal.
7. **Reward the dog when he avoids the flags, even if he is already in the correction zone.**
8. **Play with the dog in a safe zone after training.**

Step 3

With a leash

1. Turn on the transmitter and play with the dog in the safe zone. After a few minutes, throw the toy over the area with flags.
2. If the dog runs into the correction area, wait for a surprised reaction. Then pull the dog back. Praise and reward him.
3. Repeat the training with shaking the flag - "yikes".
4. Repeat the exercise at several locations of the fence.
5. Reward the dog for avoiding the flags.
6. If the dog refuses to enter the flagged area at least 20 times, go to the next step.

Step 4

No clue

1. Follow the instructions in step 3, except pull the leash. But leave it to the dog if needed.
2. If the dog enters the impulse area, quickly remove the collar. Take it back to a safe area and put the collar back on him. Repeat training with flags - "yikes".
3. Repeat the exercise without using the leash until the dog refuses to enter the flagged area.

Section 4

System maintenance

The fence system requires almost no maintenance. The battery-operated collar is waterproof, but should not be immersed in any liquid. This may cause damage that is not covered by the warranty.

The transmitter must be protected against contact with water.

A very close lightning strike can cause damage and the transmitter should therefore be disconnected from the wire.

Test the system about once a week to verify that it is working properly.

Safety

- To ensure the maximum effect and safety of your dog, check often the location of the collar, its correct tightening and placement of electrodes. Check the skin at the electrode sites for rash or irritation. In this case, remove the collar as often as possible, or consult your veterinarian.
- The collar should be worn continuously for more than 12 hours (this is a general recommendation for all collars, even non-electric ones, if it needs to be worn longer, check the skin under the collar as often as possible).
- Wash the dog's neck where the electrodes are placed as often as needed.



IMPORTANT: Do not replace the wire with a wire of a different cross-section!

The device has been approved for use in EU countries and is therefore provided with the **CE mark**. All necessary documentation is available on the website: www.electric-collars.com
Changes to technical parameters, properties and printing errors reserved.

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