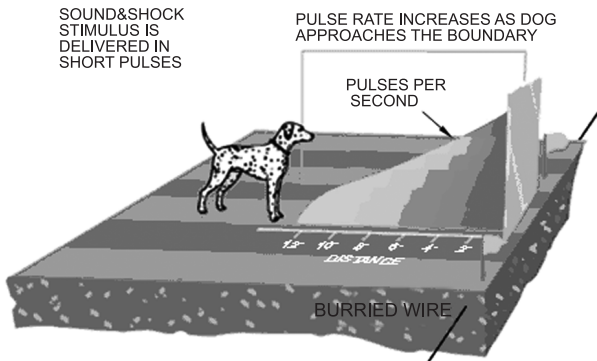


Smart Dog In-ground Pet Fencing System A-200

This hidden A-200 fencing system is among the most reliable, cost-efficient pet containment systems available today. A buried wire transmits a harmless radio signal. When your dog approaches the boundary, the signal causes the dog's collar receiver to deliver a warning beep first. If your dog continues closer to the boundary, the system will issue a mild shock. If your dog continues further, the system will issue stronger shocks until your dog returns to within the boundary you have set up. Your dog will naturally seek to avoid correction, and is content staying within established boundaries.



Main Features:

- **Pulsed Proportional Stimulus**—The closer your dog gets to the boundary, the more intense the shock will be;
- **Progressive Tone Stimulus**—A warning tone will be issued first, then a shock stimulus if your dog continues to move closer to the boundary;
- **Variable Field Width Control**—Allows you to precisely control the width of the signal field;
- **Audible and Visual Wire Break Indicators**—Should your buried wire ever break, a loud sonic alarm will sound accompanied by a flashing light;
- **Speed Detect Anti-Run through**—The faster your dog is moving, the quicker the higher level of intensity is issued;
- **Built-in Lightning Protection**—Protects transmitter from power surges caused by lightning strikes;
- **Collar Operation**—Add as many collars as you like to contain as many animals you have. There is no limit to the number of collars it can control.
 - Up to 6000 square meter range when using 3X200 meters boundary wires. (Please note that the original A200 fence system comes with a 200-meter wire roll. You will need to purchase extra wire rolls for larger containment areas.)

Package Contents:

- 1 x Indoor wall-mounted transmitter;
- 1 x Power plug for transmitter;
- 1 x Adjustable receiver collar;
- 1 x Supplied charger for receiver collar;
- 1 x Boundary wire of 200 meters;
- 2 x Extra metal contact points;
- 20 x Boundary marks;
- 1 x Test bulb;
- 2 x Screws;
- 1 x User's manual.

Other items you may need:

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

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

For best results, follow these important rules:

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

IMPORTANT:

Realize that because individual dogs have unique temperaments, there is no way of knowing how your dog will react to its introduction to this product. For the safety of your dog, initial training should take place using a long leash to keep you in control of the situation. Also realize that an aggressive animal could turn against the handler upon receiving the stimulus. Therefore, if you feel your dog has an aggressive behaviour and/or it has a history of aggressive behaviour, you should consult a certified animal behaviorist before using this product.

SECTION 1: INSTRUCTIONS FOR SETTING UP YOUR CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

STEP 1: PREPARE A LAYOUT OF YOUR CONTAINMENT AREA

A. Design and Draw Diagram

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

B. Contact Utility Company

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

C. Determine Location of Wall Transmitter

The transmitter can be mounted to a wall near any standard 90 to 240-volt household outlet with the included screws. It will withstand freezing temperatures, but it is not waterproof. Therefore, it is best to locate the transmitter in an enclosed area. Install the transmitter at least three feet from any large metal objects such as breaker boxes, water heaters, metal garage doors, or washer and/or dryer. When installing the transmitter make sure the wire is not cut off or pinched by a window, door or garage door. When drilling holes, make sure there are no electrical wires, nails or screws inside the area you are drilling.

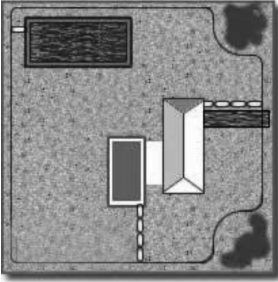
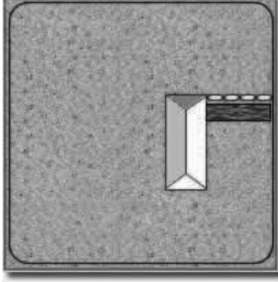
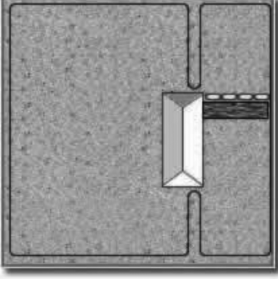
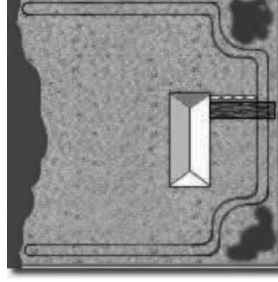
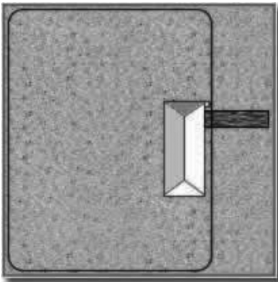
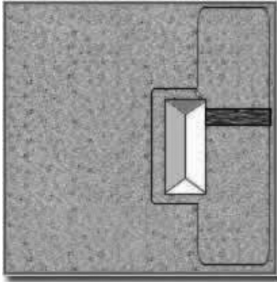
D. Determine the Exit Route of Your Boundary Wire from the Transmitter to the Outside Containment Area

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

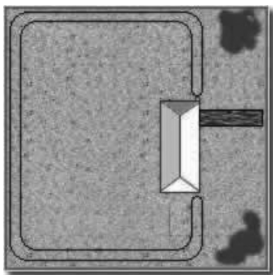
STEP 2: ADD PROPOSED WIRE LOCATION TO YOUR DRAWING

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

Example Installation Diagrams

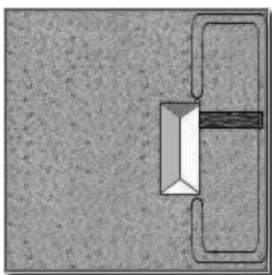
<p style="text-align: center;">Zones within Zones</p>  <p>Keeps your pet safely away from gardens, pools, and other areas.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Basic Single Wire Zone</p>  <p>Your pet has a 360 degree perimeter to roam within.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Dual Zones</p>  <p>Keep pets separated, or to prevent run-thru.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Open Back Zone</p>  <p>This lets your pet have access to the lake or other rear area.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Single loop - Back Yard Zone</p>  <p>Your pet has run of the house and back yard.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Single Loop - Front Yard Zone</p>  <p>Your pet has run of the house and front yard.</p>

Double Loop - Back Yard Zone



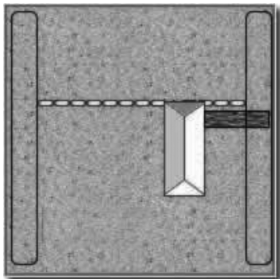
Your pet has run of the house and back yard.

Double Loop - Front Yard Zone



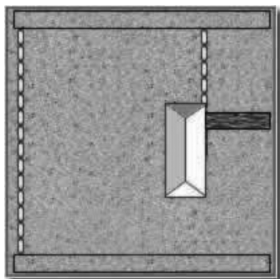
Your pet has run of the house and front yard.

Front & Rear Barrier Zones



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

Side Barrier Zones



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

IMPORTANT NOTES FOR WIRE PLACEMENT:

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

STEP 3: ESTIMATE THE AMOUNT OF WIRE NEEDED

A-200 model includes 200 meters of boundary wire. It can enclose an area of over 2000 square meter. When using the 600 meters of boundary wires, the enclosed area can be 6000 square meters.

IMPORTANT NOTE: After deciding the total wire length you are going to use, please select the correct length range on the transmitter by adjusting the 3-way switch (located on the left-hand side of the transmitter).

The amount of wire needed is determined by several factors:

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

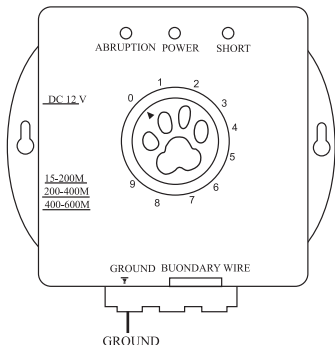
STEP 4: INSTALL THE WALL TRANSMITTER

Install the wall transmitter close to a standard 90 to 240-volt household outlet. Do not plug the transmitter to the outlet until the boundary wire is in place.

In order to use this product more safely, please use a piece of wire (or you can use the supplied boundary wire) to connect the shell of transmitter to the ground (as the picture shows).

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

STEP 5: LAY OUT THE PERIMETER WIRE



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

1. Use your drawing as a reference. Begin laying the wire around the perimeter of your containment area to form a continuous loop. Use gradual turns at the corners with a minimum of 1meter radius. This provides a more consistent signal field.

2. If you are using more wire than initially supplied with your containment system, the wire connections must be waterproof to provide a sealed connection between the wires. Do not use electrical tape or twisted wire nuts. This will cause an intermittent signal or disarm the system.

3. Continue around the perimeter until you return to the start of the loop.

4. Cut the wire.

STEP 6: CONNECT THE PERIMETER WIRE TO THE WALL TRANSMITTER

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

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

STEP 7: VERIFY TRANSMITTER IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY

To verify the transmitter is functioning properly, check the indicator light on the transmitter. When turning the revolving switch (Field Width Adjustment Knob), if the POWER indicator light is on, it means the transmitter is receiving power, both wires are connected, and the wire forms an unbroken, continuous loop. If the indicator lights on both sides of the POWER light are on with beep warning sound, it means that one or both wires are not properly connected or both wires are connected but the wire is broken. Correct the problem and retest.

The ABRUPTION indicator light means the wire is disconnected, and you will need to find it out and reconnect it. The SHORT light means there is a short circuit or the wire is too short. You can turn down the field width adjustment knob, or adjust the 3-way switch (located on the left-hand side of the transmitter), or double-lay the wire around the perimeter of your containment area to increase the total length of wire.

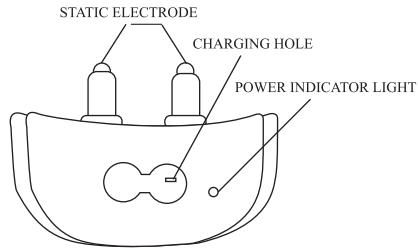
STEP 8: SET UP YOUR COLLAR RECEIVER

There is a rechargeable Li- battery in the receiver collar.

If the receiver collar is in still mode for about 1 minute, it will go into stand-by mode automatically. Power indicator light on the receiver collar will turn off.

The receiver collar will be re-activated automatically if movements occur. Power indicator light will turn on. If the power indicator light gets dim or does not turn on even during movements, please charge the receiver collar with the supplied charger.

During the charging process, the power indicator light will flash until charging is complete. Standard charging time is 3 to 5 hours.



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

STEP 9: TEST THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

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

Select a section of straight boundary wire that is at least 15 metres long. Attach the supplied test light to the receiver probes and hold the collar receiver at your dog's neck height. Slowly walk the collar toward the boundary wire. Listen for the warning tone and watch for the test light to light. The wider you can make the containment field, the less chance your dog can run through. Adjust the FIELD WIDTH as necessary and test again.

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

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

STEP 10: ADJUST THE SIGNAL FIELD WIDTH

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

Follow the instructions in Step 10 to test the signal field width. Walk the entire perimeter to be sure that the signal field is consistent throughout your containment area. The signal field should extend a minimum of 1.5 meters on either side of the wire (creating a 3 meter wide field). A 3 to 4 meter wide field is preferred. The wider the signal field width, the less chance that a dog can run through the field.

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

STEP 11: INSTALL THE BOUNDARY WIRE

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

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

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

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

STEP 12: INSTALL THE BOUNDARY TRAINING MARKS

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

STEP 13: FITTING THE COLLAR TO YOUR DOG

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

A. Probes

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

B. Collar Strap

- To prevent accidental correction inside the home, remove the collar from the dog's neck when it comes inside.
- Place the collar around the dog's neck with the receiver box under the chin. The collar must be on relatively tight to keep the probes making skin contact without restricting breathing. You should be able to slide only one finger under the strap at the back of the dog's neck.
- Always make sure the collar is functioning properly BEFORE putting it on the dog.
- Remove other metal collars when the dog wears the containment collar. Metal collars may interfere with proper operation.
- Remove the collar and trim the excess strap.

SECTION 2: HOW THE CORRECTION WORKS

1. Pre-Correction Warning Tone:

When the dog get to half of the distance between the edge of the signal field in the yard and the boundary wire, it will hear a continuous warning tone. If the dog does not return to the safe part of the yard and keep approaching to the boundary wire, it will receive a continuous correction until it returns to the safe area.

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

SECTION 3: TRAINING YOUR DOG

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

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

The following steps outline a successful training plan:

STEP 1: MARK TRAINING

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

STEP 2: THE FIRST CORRECTION

1. You need to reset the signal field width before placing the collar receiver on your dog. Follow the instructions outlined in Section 1, Step 11, Adjust the Signal Field Width.
2. Place the collar receiver on your dog in the safe area of the yard.

3. Place a long leash on your dog. Play with the dog in the safe area of the yard.

4. Walk towards the marks. If your dog tries to avoid the marks, praise and reassure your dog.

5. Repeat this step in other locations of the yard.

6. Allow no more than three corrections in a day or seven in a week. This depends on your dog's stress tolerance. Most dogs only receive a few corrections during the training phase; they respond to tone very quickly.

7. Reward your dog when it avoids the marks, even if a correction is issued.

8. Play in the safe zone with your dog before ending this training session.

STEP 3: ON-LEASH PROOFING

1. With the collar on your dog and the revolving switch of wall transmitter on the numeric position, play with your dog (on leash) in the safe area. After a few minutes of play, toss a toy or treat through the marks.

2. If your dog runs through the marks to chase the toy, wait for the startled response and pull your dog back into the safe area. Praise and reward your dog.

3. Reinforce training by shaking a mark. Say "bad mark" with a disapproving tone. Consider increasing the signal field area. If you choose to increase the signal field area, remove the collar from your dog, increase the signal field, and retest. Refer to Section 1, Step 11, Adjust the Signal Field.

4. Repeat this exercise in other locations of the yard.

5. Praise your dog when it avoids the marks. Stay positive and playful during the training session.

6. When your dog refuses to run through the marks 20 consecutive times, proceed to the next step.

STEP 4: OFF-LEASH PROOFING

1. Follow the instructions in Step 3, On-Leash Proofing except drop the leash on the ground. It will be available if you need to retrieve your dog.

2. If your dog gets through the signal field during this phase, quickly remove the collar. Bring your dog back into the safe area. Put the collar back on your dog. Reinforce "bad mark" training. Praise and reward your dog.

3. Repeat this off-leash training until you are confident that your dog will ignore temptations outside the containment area.

SECTION 4: SYSTEM MAINTENANCE TIPS

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

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

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

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

SECTION 5: TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDELINES

A. Dog is not responding to correction:

1. Adjust the collar fit.

2. Trim the dog's hair or use longer probes to make better skin contact.

3. Change the battery in the collar receiver.

B. System Test Procedure:

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

1. Make a test loop using a piece of wire at least 15 meters in length.

2. Remove the existing wire from your wall transmitter.

3. Insert the two ends of the test loop wire into the wall transmitter.

4. Turn the field width knob to a low setting.

5. Place the test light on the collar receiver. With the collar in hand, move outside the field and approach the test loop. Make a mental note of the distance between the collar and the wire when the collar activates.

6. Turn the field width knob to a medium setting.

7. Back away from the wire and approach it again. Determine the distance between the collar and the wire when the collar activates. The distance should be greater on the medium range setting.

8. If more than one collar receiver is used with the system, repeat the above test on each collar.

Results of System Test Procedures:

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

If the ABRUPTION or SHORT light of the wall transmitter is on with beep warning sound, it means that one or both wires are not properly connected or both wires are connected but the wire is broken. Correct the problem and retest.

The ABRUPTION indicator light means the wire is disconnected, and you will need to find it out and reconnect it. The SHORT light means there is a short circuit or the wire is too short. You can turn down the field width adjustment knob, or adjust the 3-way switch (located on the left-hand side of the transmitter), or double-lay the wire around the perimeter of your containment area to increase the total length of wire.