



extreme[®]
DOG FENCE

1-800-305-6116

BASICS



DOG CONTAINMENT SYSTEM



Owner's Manual

www.extremedogfence.com

CONGRATULATIONS

Register Your New

eXtreme Dog Fence®

Containment System within 30 Days of Purchase
to

Activate Your 5 Year Warranty

You will need the following information ready to register:

1. Order #
2. Date of Purchase
3. Phone Number
4. E-Mail Address

To register, go to:

www.extremedogfence.com/register

And follow the online directions.

Thank you for your purchase, and welcome to the family.

Hello,

Thank you so much for purchasing the eXtreme Basics Dog Fence. We know that your pets are close to your heart, and you are doing what you can to keep them safely contained in your yard.

The eXtreme Basics Dog Fence is both simple to install and effortless to operate. We have designed our fence to be both, reliable and effective while allowing your dog the most out of your usable yard space.

This manual is designed to guide you in every aspect on how to install your dog fence. We also include training information, which is a vital aspect to the effectiveness of your eXtreme Basics Dog Fence.

We love dogs, just like you do! If we can assist you in any way, please don't hesitate to contact us. You can reach us at 800-305-6116, seven days a week.

Kind Regards,

eXtreme Dog Fence Team

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Part 1

Electric Dog Fence Installation

Package contents



1 Digital transmitter

2 Collar receiver(s)

3 Installation/training manual

4 110-240VAC power supply

5 USB collar charger

6 1/2 acre of boundary wire (650 feet)

7 Test light

8 Probe wrench

9 Mountain hardware

10 Training flags

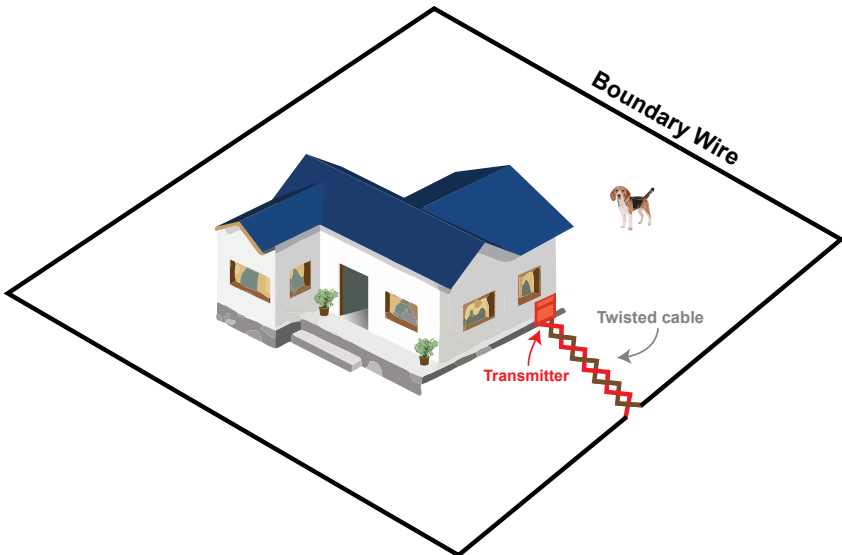
11 Additional metal probes

Description

How Electric Dog Fences Work

We are proud to offer you a reliable, affordable and effective electric dog fence. Are you wondering how the eXtreme Basics Dog Fence works? Its actually quite simple! When your dog wears the special collar receiver, and when you create your boundary with the provided dog fence wire, the transmitter sends a radio signal that the wire then broadcasts.

Your dog will receive a slight static correction when they approach a preset distance you decide on. As long as your dog stays near the wire, the warning tone and correction will continue. This encourages your dog to return to the safety zone of your yard.



Features

Signal Field Width

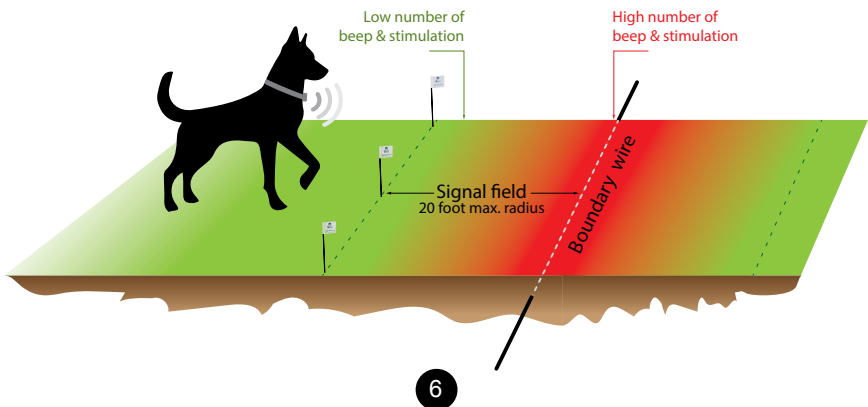
On the transmitter, you are able to adjust how wide your signal field will emit from the wire. This feature exists so that you can make the decision on how close your dog can get to the wire before the beep and static correction activate.

Covers Several Acres

The transmitter of the eXtreme Basics Dog Fence is powerful enough to contain up to 5 acres of land.

Warning Beep

As your dog approaches the warning zone of the boundary wire, the collar will begin to receive the signal. The collar then activates an audible beep and light static corrections are administered shortly after. The closer the dog gets to the wire, the intensity of the beeping will increase. The number of times that the dog receives the correction will also increase, however the level of stimulation stays the same.



Beeping and Flashing Transmitter

Is your transmitter beeping and flashing? This is an indicator that is designed to let you know that there is not a complete circuit going back to the transmitter. This either means you have a break or cut in your wire, or your boundary loop is not hooked up correctly into your transmitter.

Operating Multiple Collars

The eXtreme Basics Dog Fence supports an unlimited number of collar receivers. Just give us a call if you need to contain another dog.

Installation Instructions

Simple to install, our fencing system can be ready to use in about one day. With that being said, if you have any troubleshooting questions after reading our manual, we are here to help. **Contact us at 1-800-305-6116.** 7 days per week.

Possible Needed Items

- Additional Boundary wire (if necessary)
- Waterproof Wire Splices (if necessary)
- Electrical Tape
- Lawn Edger or a Spade or Trencher
- Drill (if the wire needs to go through a wall)
- PVC Pipe or Garden Hose (if crossing a gravel driveway, pond or lake)

Step 1: Laying out the wire

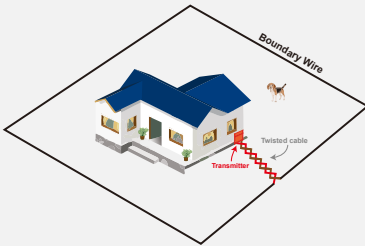
The way that you lay out your wire needs to accommodate obstructions that include but are not limited to: utility lines, trees and driveways. It is **very important** to have your underground utilities marked ahead of time. All you need to do is dial 811 and a technician will come out and mark them.

Important: About Placing Your Wire

- If running parallel from electrical, telephone, cable TV or other buried utilities then you must separate your loop by at least 7 feet.
- If you are installing one section of dog fence wire parallel to another, it is important to separate the two sections by at least 10 feet, or the signal may cancel out.
- If your neighbor has an electric dog fence, be sure to separate your dog fence wire from theirs by at least 10 feet.
- Avoid running your wire within 4 feet of any steel reinforced concrete surface (this is because the steel in it may affect the strength of the signal).

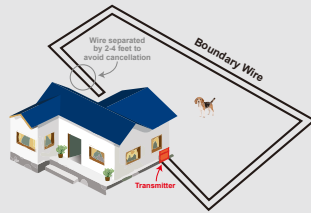
To make sure that your fence is installed correctly, it is a good idea to draw out a quick diagram of your property. Consider some of the layout options on the next page.

Sample Wire Layout Designs



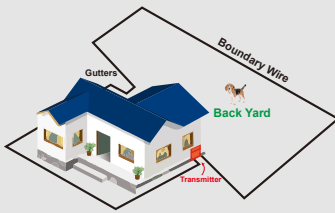
Back and Front

The most common layout, which allows the dog access to the front and backyard.



Double Loop

The layout to choose if you need to contain your backyard only. Parallel wires must be separated by at least 4 feet.



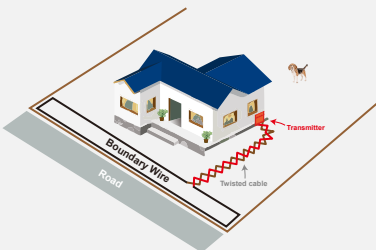
Pinch

An alternative to the double loop method, running tight against the front of the house.



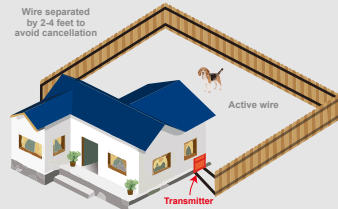
Hourglass

Allows your dog access to the front and backyard, but not access between the two.



Single Side

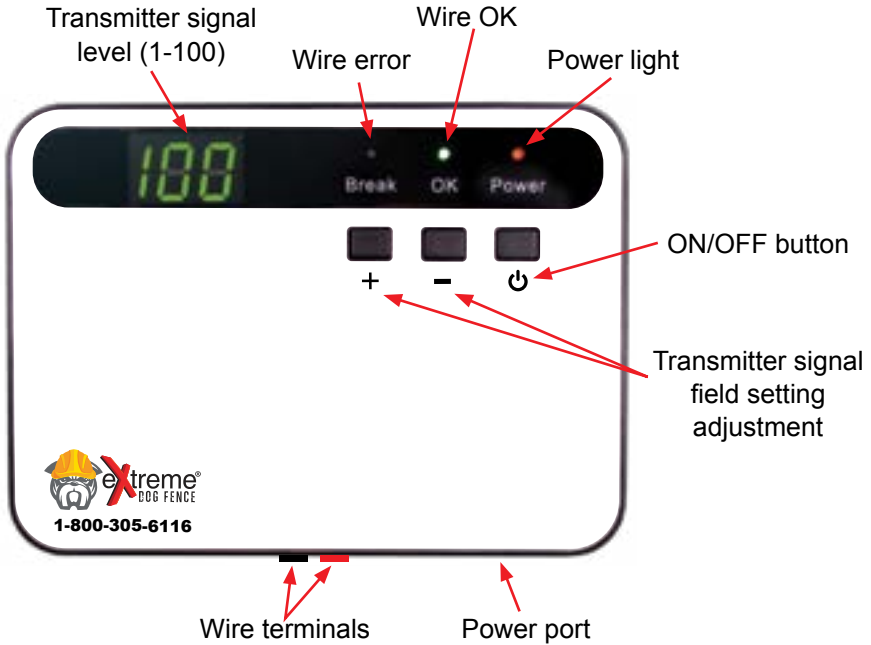
Can be used to keep the dog out of the road. Parallel wires must be separated by 4 feet.



Existing Fence

A variation on the double loop method, where the wire runs parallel on the fence, separated by at least 4 feet.

Step 2: Mounting the transmitter



Important Tips

The transmitter needs to be kept indoors, where there is no risk of it getting wet. For outdoor installation, just make sure that it is inside of a waterproof container, such as a sprinkler box.

Do not install the transmitter anywhere near metal structures or electrical devices, including cars. (minimum separation of 4 feet)

A garage or shed that has access to power would be an ideal place to mount your transmitter.

The transmitter is the brain of your eXtreme Basics Dog Fence. For this reason, it is critical to install it safely and properly.

Before you mount the transmitter, be certain that there is a power outlet that is near. The transmitter should be mounted on an exterior wall, so that the wire can easily be brought in from outside. Install the transmitter using the provided mounting hardware. Remember, the transmitter needs to be mounted away from electrical devices or metal structures, including cars. Any of these things could interfere with the transmitter signal and the collar may activate in areas where it should not.

Now it is time to plug in the transmitter and make sure that it turns on. At this point, no boundary wire should be inserted into the transmitter. After turning on the transmitter, you should see two lights lit up. The lights will indicate that the power is connected and that no wire is installed (Break is lit.) Your transmitter should start beeping, indicating that no wire has been hooked up yet. After you see the lights and the beeping, you can simply turn off the transmitter for the time being.



Power On, wire correctly installed and working



Power On, wire broken or not installed

Step 3: Test For Wire Failures

Be certain that your transmitter is switched to the OFF position before you connect or disconnect the boundary wire.

Begin by securing one end of your boundary wire to the left terminal of the transmitter, keeping in mind the wire needs to create a single loop and meet back at the transmitter's right terminal.

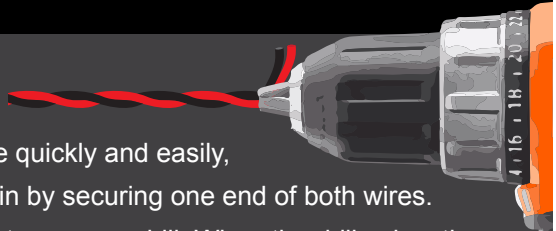
Twisted wire consists of 2 wires that are twisted around one another to create a neutral line. This twisted wire will not trigger the collar's correction. It can be used to carry your dog fence signal from the transmitter to the boundary wire, in a front and backyard containment layout, without blocking access to the other side of the yard. Twisted wire cannot be spliced into an arbitrary location, on a single loop wire layout, to create a neutral section. Two ends of twisted wire can never be spliced to a single end of boundary wire. For



more information on twisted wire usage, please see our video at: www.extremedogfence.com/videos

Helpful Tip:

These wires must be twisted together tightly. This can be done quickly and easily, using a power drill. Begin by securing one end of both wires. Connect the other ends to a power drill. When the drill spins, the wires will wrap around one another.



Important:

When you are testing the connection of the wire, be certain that your dog is not wearing his collar receiver, and that the collars are switched to the off position.

The green “OK” light on the transmitter will be lit. Please view the image on page 11 as a reference. If you don’t see exactly what is shown in the image on the right hand side of page 11, please turn to the troubleshooting section on page 18.

Important:

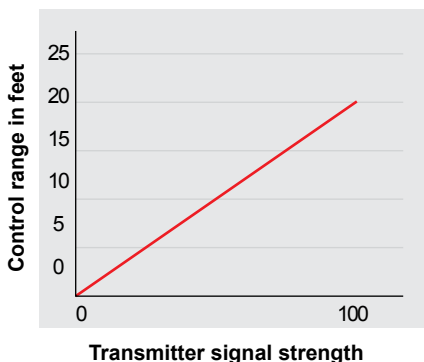
Before you bury the wire, the system must be tested thoroughly.

Step 4: Setting Boundary Range

The signal field on your transmitter represents how close the dog can get to the wire before the collar is activated. The higher the number on the transmitter, the wider the distance of the signal field. View the chart below, and the picture on page 6 for further explanation.

The signal field setting regulates the distance at which the dog’s collar is activated. However it has nothing to do with the correction strength of the collar itself.

Relation between the transmitter signal length and the control range



Note: The corresponding ranges that are shown in the table (previous page) are only estimations and will differ for each installation. You will have to test these settings and see what works with your fence.

After the transmitter has been turned on, the default signal field setting of 33 will be displayed. Considering your layout, use the table to choose the signal field setting that you desire. To adjust the signal field width, use the + and – buttons on your transmitter.

Important:

If the transmitter ever loses power the boundary setting will reset back to 33.

Step 5: Testing The Fence

Before testing the fence:

- Don't put the collar receiver on your dog just yet.
- Be certain that your collar receiver is fully charged.
- Check to see if your collar receiver is switched to the off position.
- Whenever the collar receiver is switched on, don't touch the metal contact points on the collar.
- Bring your collar receiver about 20 feet from your dog fence wire.
- Attach your test light to the metal probes on the collar.
- Press the power switch to the ON position (green light should be illuminated).
- Press the ON/OFF button on your collar so that the collar is turned ON.

- Hold the receiver by the plastic case and slowly walk toward your boundary wire, making sure that your skin is not making contact with the collar's metal probes.

When you enter the signal field of your boundary, the collar will emit a warning beep and the LED test light should be illuminated. This means the system is working properly.

When the collar is taken out of the signal field, the warning beep will stop and the LED on the test light will turn off. This is exactly how the system is intended to work.

Should the system not work as described, be certain that you have followed all of the preceding steps. If there is still a problem, please turn to troubleshooting on page 18.

If the system is working as it should, the transmitter can now be adjusted to the signal field width that is appropriate for your situation. After doing this, retest the collar on your wire, to make sure that it is activating exactly where you want it to in your yard. Repeat, if needed.

Note: Use the table on page 13 to estimate what number to turn your boundary zone setting to. However, keep in mind that the table is just an estimate, which can differ depending on the surroundings and objects that are close to the wire.

After you have chosen your suitable signal field setting, move the collar toward the wire to imitate your dog that is approaching the boundary. Be sure to test the entire perimeter of the boundary, to make sure that each area is performing as it should. If separate areas test differently, you may need to change the layout of your wire in order to achieve the results you are looking for.

Step 6: Burying the Wire

When installing underground, begin by digging a shallow trench that is no more than 5 inches deep. Bury the wire, being certain that it is completely contained within the trench.

After you have successfully completed steps 1-5, it is safe to bury your wire. Our heavy duty wire is waterproof, so that you can bury it underground, or keep it on top of the ground if you need to.

If you decide to, you can tack the wire to the top of the ground, using landscaping staples.

Tip: Should you decide to keep your eXtreme Basics Dog Fence above ground, please make sure that the wire is fastened securely to the ground to avoid a tripping hazard.

Fitting The Collar On Your Dog

Before Beginning:

- Be certain that your collar receiver is turned to the OFF position.
- Be sure to read the second part of this manual, which details dog training. Fence training your dog begins on page 22.
- Your dog is not going to understand how the electric dog fence works without leash training first. If you skip training, your dog is likely to run through the boundary instead of retreating from it.

Your collar receiver comes with both short and long contact probes. Decide on which set of probes will work best for your dog, according to the dog's size, and the length of their fur. Keep in mind that it is crucial that the contact probes are in direct contact with the skin on your dog's neck. When the collar is on the dog's neck, the receiver should be located under the dog's chin. It should be relatively tight, to make sure that the contact probes are making direct contact, but not so much that your dog isn't able to breathe freely. You should be able to insert one finger beneath the prongs and your dog's neck.

Important:

- If your dog has not been properly trained, do not leave him or her unattended while they are wearing the collar.
- Do not leave the collar on for more than 12 hours a day, to avoid irritation, which (if left untreated) could lead to a condition called "pressure necrosis".
- Never connect a leash to your dog's collar receiver. Doing so would cause the contact points to dig into the dog's neck.

Maintaining Your System

Very little maintenance is required of the collar receivers. Note that the transmitter is not waterproof, and must be mounted in a weatherproof location.

During intense thunder storms, the recommendation is to unplug the transmitter from power and disconnect the wires. Any type of power surge from lightning will damage the system. If a dog fence surge protector is available be sure to include it in you installation.

Remember, each time that the transmitter loses power, you need to reset your boundary setting. Be sure to test the system on a regular basis, using the testing procedure that is described on STEP 5.

Troubleshooting

Problem: The collar receiver is not activating in the signal field.

1. Make sure that the receiver is turned on, and is fully charged.
2. Make sure that the transmitter is turned on.
3. Be certain that the dog's collar is properly fitted. You should only be able to insert one finger between the dog's neck and the contact probes.
4. Try trimming down your dog's hair in the location of where the contact points are touching. Use the longer metal probes if necessary.
5. If the collar is still not working, please call 800-305-6116.

Problem: My dog is receiving random corrections.

The signal field may be set too high. Try lowering the number drastically, (such as to a setting 10,) and begin testing the system as shown on STEP 5.

Be certain that you test in different spots on the wire for consistency. Then gradually increase the signal field setting by a couple of numbers at a time. Make sure that the signal field setting you choose is high enough for the system to work for you.

Problem: My transmitter is beeping, non-stop.

The beeping indicates that your system is not making a complete loop. In most cases you may have a break in your line. When this occurs the break could exist anywhere in your boundary wire. The first step would be to check the wire coming into the transmitter, making sure that one of the ends of the fence wire hasn't become disconnected or broken. If you connections are secure and you have verified there is no breakage in your wire, it is now time to test the transmitter.

The procedure for testing the transmitter is to perform what we call a "short loop test". The first step is to unplug the transmitter and disconnect the fence wire. Then, prepare a separate wire about one to two feet long. Peel back the jacket on the wire about 1 inch and install it on both clips on the bottom of the transmitter. Plug the unit back into power and listen for the beeping. If it continues the transmitter is defective.

Part 2

Basics of Dog Training

An Introduction

Your dog's breed has an effect on how long it will take to effectively complete the training. Some dog breeds learn quickly, where others may take a bit longer.

As you may guess, dogs that have a high prey drive can be a bit of a challenge to train on an electric dog fence. Once the dog's adrenaline starts pumping and he sees something he considers to be "prey," there is very little that will stop his desire to go after it. Patience and perseverance are the keys to training a dog that has a high prey drive.

Over hundreds of years, some breeds have been specifically bred for hunting or herding. Others have been bred to be mild-mannered, domestic dogs that love nothing more than to just lay on their owner's lap. A dog like this would be easier to train on an electric dog fence than one that has a high prey drive. With that being said, a bit of patience will allow you to successfully teach your dog the concept of the electric dog fence.

Keep in mind that your precious pooch may need a training refresher every now and then to keep him in check.

Before your dog becomes successfully trained on the fence, here are a few basic training achievements that you will need to reach with him.

The Psychology of Dogs and the Responsibility of Humans

Your dog should learn a few basic voice commands before he is trained on the eXtreme Basics Dog Fence.

- While training, you should be the one in charge at all times.
- Always be consistent.
- Reward your dog with the things he likes the most
- Remember it can take a couple of weeks to train your dog

More About Dog Breeds

The breed of your dog is a big determinant as to how receptive they are to dog fence training. For example, German Shepherds are very active hunting dogs. Intelligent and independent, they tend to respond to training very well. This is why they are commonly used in police and military work. With that being said, they have a strong prey drive, so they might need some extra attention during the distraction phase of training.

Be sure to choose your breed carefully. Mixed breeds generally have habits that are observable. With any dog, it is up to you to decide if those habits are in tune with your lifestyle and dog training goals.

Basics Dog Fence Training

How It Works

Training on an electric dog fence is a form of off-leash, or proximity training. Your objective is to teach your dog specifically where he can and cannot go on your property.

Keep in mind that even the most responsive of dogs will need to be trained in different areas, and in different ways in order to reinforce the dog's expected behavior in specific circumstances. A solid foundation is key to the success of your dog fence training.

Here are the 4 basic components to training your dog on an electric dog fence:

The Collar

Fitting the collar properly on the dog is very important. The collar should be snugly fit around the dog's neck so that you can only insert one finger between the probe on the collar and your dog's neck. The collar's receiver should be under the dog's neck. The metal contact probes must make direct contact with your dog's skin. (This may mean that you need to trim your dog's fur in that spot).



We highly recommend that you remove the dog's collar receiver whenever the dog is inside of the house, to prevent the dog from developing sores.

The Flags

Your dog fence flags serve as a visual cue to your dog. They act as a marker for your electric dog fence boundary. Dog fence flags give your dog a mental association that they cannot cross the location of the flags. These flags can be removed a few at a time when your dog understands the concept of the fence and is actively obeying the boundaries of your electric dog fence.



The Zones

There are two areas of your electric dog fence that your dog must understand.

Safety Zone: This is the area where your dog is free to roam.

Avoidance Area: This is the area where your dog receives a warning beep when your dog enters it. If he or she continues forward, your dog will receive a static correction.



Boundary Wire: How you install your boundary wire depends on many factors. Please refer to page 9 for further instructions.

Create the Best Training Environment

- Be sure to always create a positive environment when training your dog. A great way to do this is to start and end each session with playtime.
- Once you have begun training your dog on an electric dog fence, repeat the process consistently on different areas of the yard.
- Having a few short training sessions of about 10-15 minutes each will bring more success than trying to train in one single long session.
- After your dog has been trained on the boundaries, try increasing the number of distractions to test him against.

Lesson 1 – Back Away from the Fence:

This lesson is designed to introduce your dog(s) to the new fence boundaries, training flags, and to retreat into the yard when they hear the collar’s warning beep. Corrections are not yet introduced. This way, your pet(s) will not become overwhelmed and discouraged from too much at once.

Each dog on the fence should be trained individually. Group training is not recommended.

1. Fit the collar to your dog and allow him to wear it for 15 minutes prior to his training session.
2. When the training session begins, play with your dog for several minutes (on leash) while you are in the safety zone. This establishes comfort and interest.
3. Walk your dog around the perimeter of his safe zone, perhaps a foot or so inside of the flag placement. This way, you can ensure that the beep on your collar receiver is not yet activated.
4. Select an area of your boundary to start training. While your dog is still on the leash, you approach one of the flags. You may grab the flag and shake it a bit to get your dog’s attention. Choose a verbal cue to vocalize while shaking the flag, like “STOP!”.
5. Allow your dog to approach the flag without you providing any encouragement. When he does, he will hear the beep sound. At this point, you repeat your verbal cue, and briskly run back into the safe zone. Your dog will feel the tug on the leash and follow you. When he does, praise him enthusiastically.



6. Repeat this lesson in many areas of the yard. This will help establish the concept and not just patterns.
7. Finish each training session with another walk around the perimeter of his safe zone. We call this the “victory lap”.

After a few days, your dog should start retreating without your prompting, and be hesitant to approach the boundary when you approach. When this is the case, you’re ready to move to lesson 2.

Lesson 2 – Respect the Fence:

This lesson is designed to introduce your dog to the static corrections that will result from crossing the boundary and leaving his designated safe zone. For this lesson, you will want to ensure your dog’s collar fit is snug enough to only get a thumb between one of the contact probes and your dog’s neck. This will ensure that your dog does feel the correction that will be emitted from the collar receiver.

1. Place the fence collar on your dog 10-15 minutes before the lesson begins.
2. When the training session begins, play with your dog for several minutes (on leash) while you are in the safety zone.
3. Walk your dog around the inside of the signal field. This is your beginning victory lap.
4. While still on the leash, allow your dog to cross into the signal field of his own volition, but be sure to vocalize your verbal cue when he does (“STOP!”) Do not pull or verbally coax your dog into the signal field.
5. If he returns to the safe zone, reward him with lots of praise and

perhaps a treat.

6. If he does not respond to the correction, ensure that the collar is on snugly enough for the contact probes to make good contact with your dog's neck. If it is, you may have to increase the correction strength by 1 level (this level increase is for all systems except the Basics fence).
7. Conclude your lesson with an ending victory lap for you and your dog.

When your dog is successfully returning to the yard at least 3 out of 4 times, when the warning and correction are activated, you can move on to lesson 3. Don't feel discouraged if you need to remain in lesson 2 for a bit longer than anticipated. Different breeds and personalities will need different degrees of patience. All in all, each lesson should be a good experience for pet and owner.

Lesson 3 – Adding Interesting Distractions:

Introducing distractions during your training session is a good way to test the results of lessons 1 and 2, and to emphasize the importance of the fence rules over the distraction. Dogs have an inherent prey drive, which may be stronger in some breeds than others. For this reason, you may need to spend more time on this lesson with one dog than you might with another.

1. Place the fence collar on your dog 10-15 minutes before the lesson begins.
2. When the training session begins, play with your dog for several minutes (on leash) while you are in the safety zone.
3. Take your beginning victory lap.

4. Have a familiar person that can act as your first distraction. This should be someone with whom your dog has a rapport. This person should stand on the other side of the signal



- field, and not acknowledge your dog. This means that your helper should not stop, look at your dog, speak to your dog, or any other form of attention. They can be holding a toy or treat and dedicate their interest to whatever they are holding.
5. Your dog will likely forget previous lessons and try to approach your helper. As soon as he crosses into the signal field and triggers the warning beep, vocalize your verbal cue (“Stop!”). Pull his leash and run him back into the safe zone. Be sure to lavish your dog with lots of praise and/or treats.
 6. If your dog is hesitant to approach your helper, that is fine. Let it be his decision to test the waters. Simply move around your containment area and test with your helper in other areas of the fence.
 7. When you see that your dog is now more hesitant to approach your helper, and this behavior is consistent, you can start to introduce more interesting distractions. Some good distractions might be: a few kids playing, a passing bicycle, automobiles, squirrels, favorite toys, etc. Remember, never pull or coax your dog into the signal field. Let temptation do the work.
 8. Conclude your lesson with an ending victory lap for you and your dog.

Once your dog is consistently avoiding going into the signal field, in lieu of pursuing the various distractions you have tested against, then it’s time for you to move to lesson 4. This is where you really start to see the training pay off.

Lesson 4 – Off-Leash Supervised:

At this point, your dog is ready for some off leash play. This is the time when you can gauge the success of the previous lessons and revisit them if needed. It's very important that you remain in the yard during this lesson. Though your dog will be given a higher degree of freedom, you want him to know that you are actively observing and participating.

1. Place the fence collar on your dog 10-15 minutes before the lesson begins.
2. When the training session begins, play with your dog for several minutes (on leash) while you are in the safety zone.
3. Take your beginning victory lap.
4. Remove your dog's leash and allow him to roam through the containment area.
5. Walk up to various flags along your boundary, squat down and shake them. This reminds your dog on the areas he needs to avoid.
6. At this point, your dog should stop short of reaching the flags by his own will. If he crosses over the signal field, you may need to back up a few lessons and train him on the leash a bit longer.
7. Conclude your lesson with an ending victory lap for you and your dog.

Lesson 5 – Off-Leash Unsupervised:

This is where it all comes together. Your pet's freedom should be brief at first. When your dog resists all manner of distractions, both on and off the leash, he can be left unattended in the yard. Keep a close eye on your dog for two weeks, from inside the house. Ensure that your pet is not conscious of your watchful eye. It's during this time, when he believes

that he's unattended that his temptation will truly be tested.

1. Place the fence collar on your dog 10-15 minutes before the lesson begins.
2. When the training session begins, play with your dog for several minutes (on leash) while you are in the safety zone.
3. Take your beginning victory lap.
4. Remove your dog's leash and allow him to roam through the containment area.
5. Retreat into the home and keep an eye on your dog to look for him to cross the signal field. If his retreat from the boundary is anything other than immediate, retrace your steps through the training process.
6. When your dog is reliably obeying the fence during unsupervised off-leash training, you can walk him outside the containment area and establish the virtual gate that you will use when walking your dog in and out of the containment area.
7. Select an area of the fence that you will use each time you enter and leave the yard with your dog. Remove his fence collar receiver, and attach a leash to a standard collar.
8. Walk him out and back in while verbally reassuring him. This will help to establish that he is allowed out of the containment area as long as he's being walked out of his virtual gate, on the leash.
9. Conclude your lesson with an ending victory lap for you and your dog. Try this without the leash this time.



During this lesson be sure to send the periodic distraction out to increase the temptation, and really put your fence training to the test.

Lesson 6 – Removing the Flags:

After 2 weeks of successful, unsupervised containment, you can begin removing the training flags. Start by removing every other flag, every other day, until all of the flags are gone.

The leash, trainers, flags and electronic fence collar are all clues for your dog(s) to learn the boundaries. They are all gradually removed, except for the collar receiver.

Tips for Training Your Dog

- Make sure to tell your dog “no” only when you are within the boundary. If you cross over the line and then tell him no, it will only confuse him.
- Be certain that the battery in the collar is charged. If it isn’t charged or if it is having other issues, this may confuse the dog. Keep in mind that consistency is key.
- When you have completed training, remove the collar when you aren’t using it, or when the dog is sleeping indoors.
- Conducting several short training sessions repeatedly on a regular basis is the key to optimal success. Ideally, spend about 10-15 minutes training, about 2-5 times each day.
- Whenever you take your dog out of the boundaries of the fence, remove his collar receiver.

Troubleshooting

If the dog is not responding to the collar's correction, here are a few possibilities about what is going on.

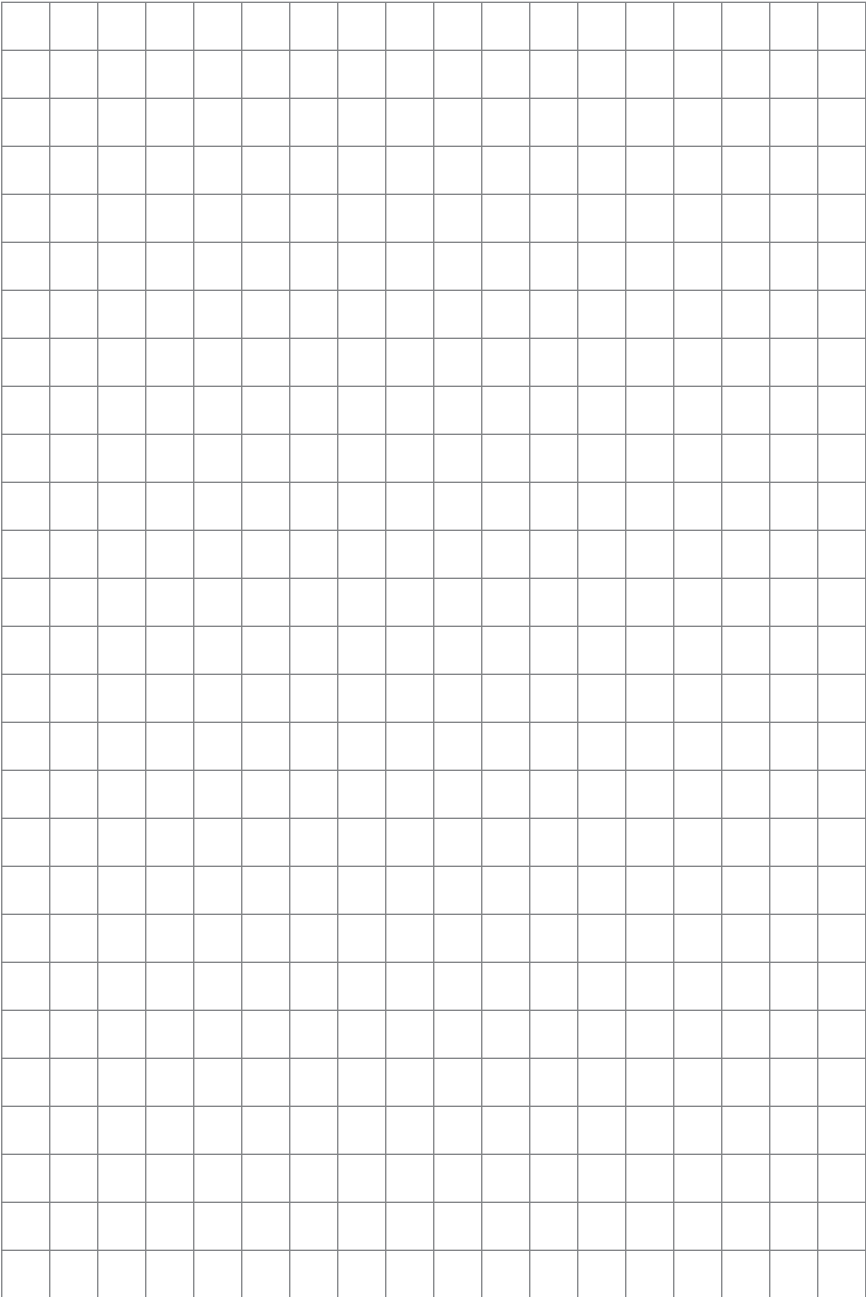
- The boundary wire has not been installed properly, or is broken.
- The rechargeable battery is drained.
- The collar is not tight enough around the dog's neck.

All of these things must be regularly checked so that your dog is always sure to respect the fence.

If you need any assistance, please contact us at 1-800-305-6116, or support@extremedogfence.com.

We have a professional team of dog fence experts available 7 days per week (until 5:00pm EST), eager to make your experience a 5-star one.

Layout planning





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