

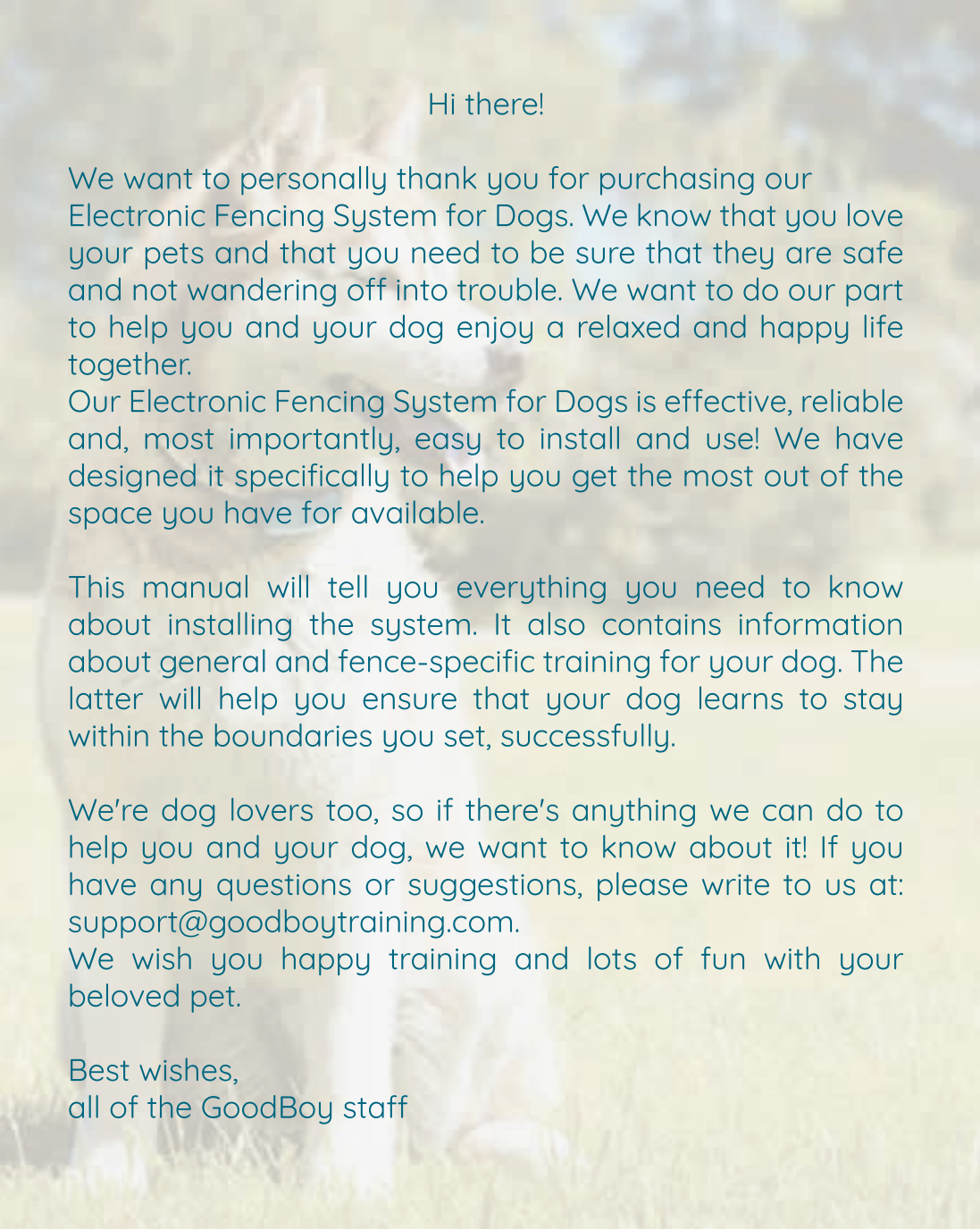


GoodBoy



**GOODBOY ELECTRONIC
FENCING SYSTEM
FOR DOGS
GB09F MANUAL**

Please ensure you read this manual carefully before installing or using the Electronic Fencing System for Dogs.



Hi there!

We want to personally thank you for purchasing our Electronic Fencing System for Dogs. We know that you love your pets and that you need to be sure that they are safe and not wandering off into trouble. We want to do our part to help you and your dog enjoy a relaxed and happy life together.

Our Electronic Fencing System for Dogs is effective, reliable and, most importantly, easy to install and use! We have designed it specifically to help you get the most out of the space you have for available.

This manual will tell you everything you need to know about installing the system. It also contains information about general and fence-specific training for your dog. The latter will help you ensure that your dog learns to stay within the boundaries you set, successfully.

We're dog lovers too, so if there's anything we can do to help you and your dog, we want to know about it! If you have any questions or suggestions, please write to us at: support@goodboytraining.com.

We wish you happy training and lots of fun with your beloved pet.

Best wishes,
all of the GoodBoy staff

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A light-colored dog, possibly a husky or similar breed, is sitting in a grassy field. The dog is looking to the right and has its mouth slightly open. The background is a soft-focus landscape with trees and a bright sky. The overall image has a warm, yellowish tint.

PART 1:

**GoodBoy Electronic Fencing System
for Dogs GB09F Manual**

1.1 PACKAGE CONTENTS



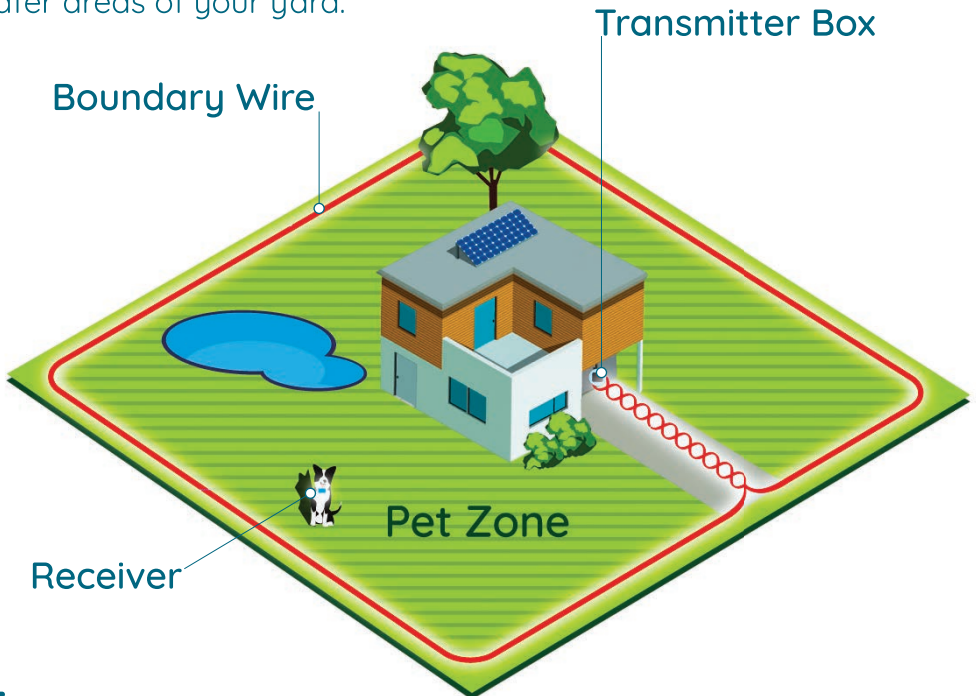
- (A) English operating manual - 1
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12V-1A
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- (D) Receiver cover plates - 4
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- (H) Test Light - 2
- (I) Spanner with Note - 2
- (J) Screws - 4
- (K) Additional Metal Probes - 2 sets
- (L) Training Pegs - 20

*Unless it is 1-collar version of GoodBoy Electronic Fencing System for Dogs

1.2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

How it works – Electronic Behavioral Reinforcement

The GoodBoy Electronic Fencing System for Dogs is an effective, reliable and affordable electronic containment system for pets. The transmitter broadcasts a harmless radio signal through the boundary wire that runs along the border of the permitted area. If your dog gets to within a pre-set distance of the boundary wire, **while wearing the collar**, a warning tone is activated in the collar and it will generate a gentle electric pulse (a light shock), for behavioral reinforcement. The shocks and warning tones will persist as long as your dog stays near the wire. This will encourage your dog to return to the safer areas of your yard.



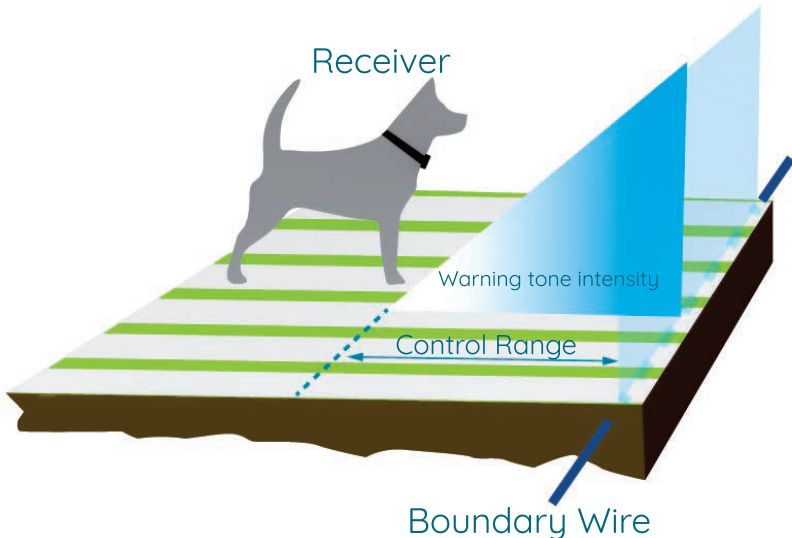
1.3 FEATURES

Variable Control Range

Control range – you can adjust the distance from the boundary, at which the receiver activates (and produces warning tones and light electric shocks) to suit your specific needs.

Warning tone

When your dog enters the pre-set control range of the boundary wire, the collar will start receiving signals from the wire. A warning tone is activated and light electric shocks are administered, at the same time. The intensity of the warning tone (beeping frequency) will increase as dog gets closer to the wire. The frequency of the electric shock will also increase, but the strength (intensity) of the electric shock will remain the same.



Audible and Visual Wire Break Indicators

If the boundary wire breaks, or the current is interrupted, for any reason, an audible alarm will sound and a light will flash on the transmitter to alert you of the problem.

Multiple Collar Operation

The GoodBoy Electronic Fencing System for Dogs can be operated with an unlimited number of receiving collars, allowing you to contain any number of dogs. If you need an extra collar, just look for “GoodBoy Fence Collar” on Amazon.

Coverage of Up to Five Acres

Depending on the shape of your yard, the transmitter can monitor an area up to five acres. This means you can be sure that there’ll be room for even the biggest and most energetic of dogs. If you need extra wire you can find it on Amazon; just search for “GoodBoy Extra Wire”.

1.4 INSTALLING THE GOODBOY ELECTRONIC FENCING SYSTEM FOR DOGS

Audible and Visual Wire Break Indicators

Our Fencing System is easy to install – if you follow this guide, you'll be able to do it by yourself in a day.

However, if anything remains unclear or you have any problems or questions, even after reading our guide, please feel free to contact us at support@goodboytraining.com



ITEMS YOU MAY NEED

- Screwdriver
- Wire stripping pliers
- Electrical tape
- Waterproof wire connectors
- Straight edged spade or lawn edger
- Drill if wire needs to be run through wall or plank fence
- PVC pipe if crossing a gravel or dirt driveway, pond or lake
- Additional boundary wire

(you can find it on Amazon; just search for “GoodBoy Extra Wire”)

Step 1: Designing a Safe Area for Your Dog

The design of your fencing system may need to accommodate obstructions; including, but not limited to, driveways, bushes, trees and utilities. If you do not know for certain, exactly where the utility lines run under your property, please do contact your utility company to mark out any buried lines, as they may affect the placement of your wire.



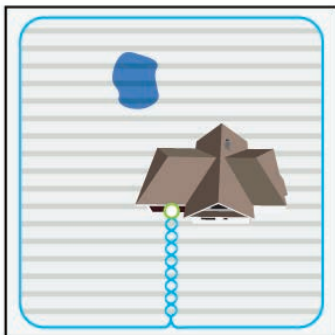
IMPORTANT NOTES FOR WIRE PLACEMENT:

- Do not run the loop within seven (7) ft. of electrical, telephone, cable TV or other buried wires in the yard.
- Do not run one section of wire within ten (10) ft. of another section, or the signals may cancel each other out.
- Do not run your wire within ten (10) ft. of any adjacent containment system's wiring.
- Do not run your wire within half a foot of any steel-reinforced concrete surface, because the steel in it may affect the signal strength.



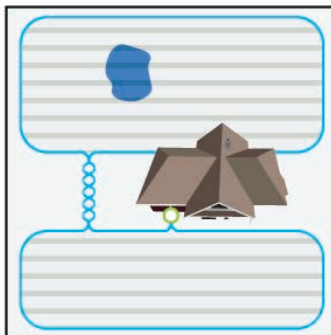
To ensure that your GoodBoy Electronic Fencing System for Dogs is installed correctly, we recommend preparing a diagram of the area you wish to fence off, before you begin the installation.

Below are a few examples of how you could lay out your wire.



Basic Single Wire Zone

A single loop is the most common layout. The wire creates one large space where your dog can roam freely.



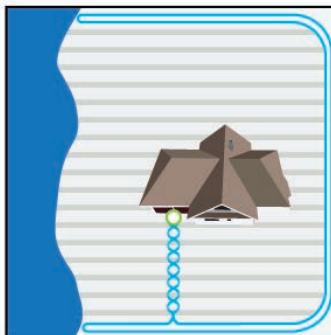
Dual Zone

A dual zone system allows you to have multiple zones, like a front yard and back yard.



Zones Within Zones

Safely and easily create pet-free zones to protect garden beds, pools or play areas.



Double Loop

Can be used to restrict movement to certain areas while not completely enclosing the area.

Step 2: Mounting the Transmitter

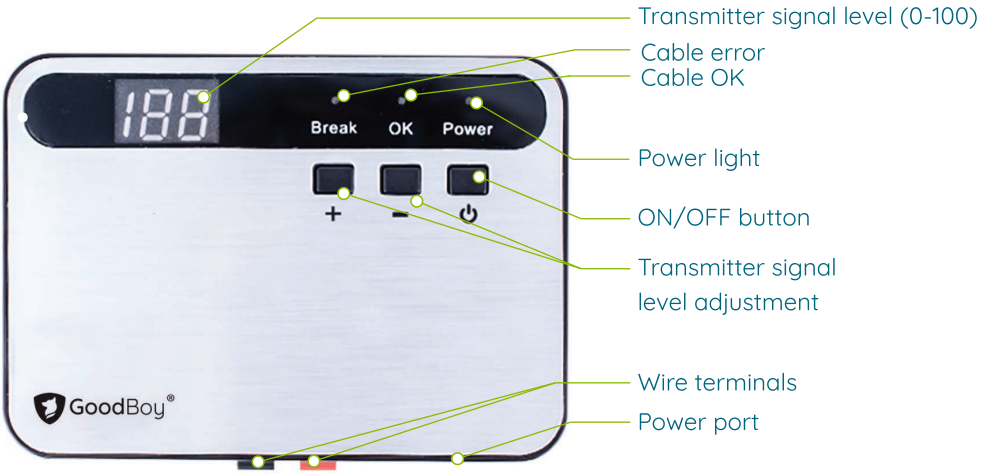


IMPORTANT:

The transmitter is not waterproof, therefore it should be protected from the elements when installing outdoors.

Avoid installing the transmitter anywhere near electrical devices or metal structures, including cars.

A garage or shed that has a power outlet is an ideal place to mount the transmitter.



The transmitter is the heart of your GoodBoy Electronic Fencing System for Dogs. For this reason, a correct and safe installation of the transmitter is critical to ensure the system functions properly.

The transmitter can be installed both indoors and outdoors. Because it is not waterproof, it must be mounted in a suitable weatherproof enclosure when installed outdoors.

The transmitter can be mounted on a wall or a tree, and fixed in place with the screws provided in the box. Please note that the transmitter should be mounted as far away as possible from electrical devices or metal structures, including cars, because these could interfere with the transmitter and cause the GoodBoy Electronic Fencing System for Dogs to function erratically.

Before mounting the transmitter, make sure that there is a convenient power outlet nearby. Once you have picked a suitable location, make sure that no boundary wire is connected to the transmitter before plugging the transmitter in to check that it turns ON. Two lights should light up, indicating the power is connected and that no wire is installed (Break). In addition, a beeping alarm will sound, until wire is correctly installed. After making sure that the transmitter powers on, turn it OFF.



Power on, wire broken
or not installed



Power on, wire correctly
installed and working

Step 3: Laying Out the Wire and Testing for Wire Failures



Make sure that the transmitter is switched OFF before connecting or disconnecting the boundary wire.

To ensure that the ends of the wire meet at the transmitter, secure one end of the wire at the transmitter location, before laying out the wire.

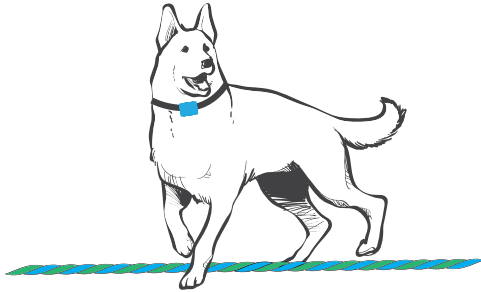
Using the layout you prepared, lay the wire along the border of the desired area, starting from the transmitter. You can use the training pegs, provided in the box, to indicate bends and corners in the border. If you run out of pegs, use sticks or other suitable non-metallic indicators, if needed. Make sure that after completing the layout, the two ends of the wire meet at the transmitter. Keep any excess wire around the spool.

If you run out of wire, or need to cut the wire, use waterproof connectors (which can be bought at any good hardware store) to join the ends of the wire.

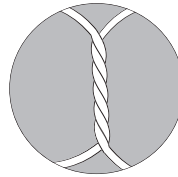


Note: The box includes 650 feet of wire. If you need extra wire, you can find extension wire on Amazon; just search for “GoodBoy Extra Wire”.

If, on your layout, there are sections, where the dog must be able to cross the wire, such as where you run the wire back to transmitter, make sure that you twist the two strands of the wire around each other. This will cancel the signal and allow your dog to cross the wire without activating the receiving collar.



Note: The wrap must be twisted tightly!



USEFUL TIP:

To twist wire quickly and easily, use a power drill. Secure one end of both wires and connect the other ends to a power drill. Spinning the drill will wrap the wires around each other!





IMPORTANT:

When you test the wire's connection, make sure your dog is not wearing the receiving collar and that the receiving collars (even in the box) are switched OFF.



Finally, the green OK light will also be lit. See the image on page 12 for reference. If what you see on your transmitter differs from the image on the right-hand side of page 12 turn to troubleshooting on page 22.



IMPORTANT:

Do not bury the wire yet. The system must be thoroughly tested before you bury it!



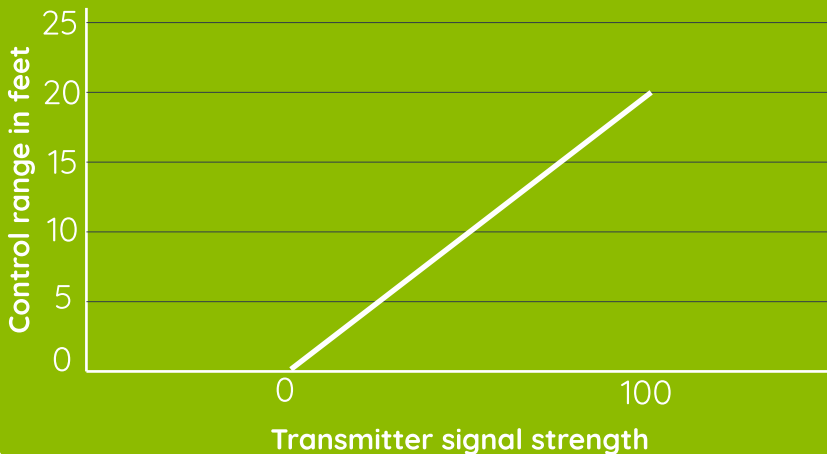
Step 4. Setting the Transmitter Signal Level

The transmitter signal level regulates the control range – that is, the distance, from the boundary wire, at which the collar activates. The higher the value of the transmitter signal level, the greater the distance of the control range. See the chart below and the image on the page 6 for reference.



Note: the transmitter signal level regulates the distance at which the receiving collar is activated, NOT the intensity of the electric shocks used for behavioral reinforcement.

Relation Between transmitter signal length and control range



Note: The ranges given in the table are approximate and will differ, depending on the surroundings and any objects near the wire.

After turning the transmitter ON, a default signal level of 33 will be selected. Choose a suitable signal level, after consulting your layout, and according to your personal preferences and the table above. The transmitter signal level can be adjusted using the "+" and "-" buttons on the transmitter.



- The transmitter signal level will be reset to the default value of 33 after powering OFF.
- Make sure you select the correct value **each time** you turn the transmitter ON.
- After a power outage, ensure that correct transmitter signal level is selected on the transmitter.

Step 5. Testing the GoodBoy Electronic Fencing System for Dogs



BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- DO NOT place the receiving collar on your dog.
- Make sure that the receiving collar is fully charged.
- Make sure that the receiving collar is switched OFF.
- DO NOT touch the metal probes, at any point during the testing, while the receiving collar is switched ON.

After turning the transmitter ON, a default signal level of 33 will be selected. Choose a suitable signal level, after consulting your layout, and according to your personal preferences and the table above. The transmitter signal level can be adjusted using the "+" and "-" buttons on the transmitter.

Take the receiving collar to a distance of at least 20 feet from the nearest section of the boundary wire. Attach the test light, provided in the box, to the metal probes on the collar.

Push the ON/OFF button on the collar, to turn the collar ON. Then, holding the receiver by the plastic case (NOT by the metal probes), slowly move the collar towards the boundary wire.

If the system is working correctly, the collar will produce a warning tone when it enters the control range. The test LED light should also be activated, in sync with the warning tone. Now, move the collar away from the boundary wire.

When the collar moves out of the control range, the warning tone will stop and the test LED light will turn off, indicating that the system works as intended.

If the system does not work as described above, make sure that you have followed all preceding steps correctly. If that still does not help, turn to troubleshooting on page 22.

If the system is working correctly, you can now adjust the transmitter signal level to obtain your desired personal control range. After changing the transmitter signal level, repeat the entire testing process to check that the control range matches your requirements. Repeat, if necessary.



Note: You can use the table on page 16 to find the approximate transmitter signal range that matches, or is close to, your preferred control range. The ranges given in the table are approximate and will differ, depending on the surroundings and objects near the wire.

After finding the suitable transmitter signal level, also try moving the collar towards the wire to imitate your dog approaching the boundary. Make sure you test the entire perimeter of the boundary wire, to check for any anomalies that might be caused by objects in the ground or near the wire. You may have to change the transmitter signal or alter the wire layout in order to achieve the desired results.

Step 6: Installation of the wire

After successfully completing steps 1 to 5, you can now proceed to final step in the installation of the wire. The heavy-duty boundary wire is waterproof and suitable for either underground or above ground installation.

For underground installation, simply dig a shallow trench (no more than five (5) inches deep) under the boundary wire and then bury the wire, making sure that it is completely contained within the trench. Alternatively, the GoodBoy Electronic Fence can be fastened at ground level. To do this, use the training pegs provided in the package, running the wire through the hole in each peg. You can also use any commercially available non-metallic pegs or staples.



IMPORTANT:

If you choose to keep your GoodBoy Electronic Fencing System for Dogs above ground, please ensure that the boundary wire is fastened to the ground securely. It could constitute a trip-hazard if it is loose.



1.5 PUTTING THE RECEIVING COLLAR ON YOUR DOG



BEFORE YOU BEGIN:

- Make sure the receiving collar is turned OFF.
- Please read the second part of this manual, which deals with dog training, carefully. Pay special attention to Chapter 3, which is about fence-training your dog.
- If your dog is not familiar with the Electronic Fencing System for Dogs and/or current fence layout, make sure to keep your much-loved pet on a leash that lets you control the situation while training. This will prevent your dog from running, unknowingly, into the control range of the boundary wire, which will activate the receiving collar.

The receiving collars come with two different sets of metal probes. Depending on your dog's size and the length of their fur, decide which set suits your dog best. The metal probes must be able to contact your dog's skin. Put the collar around the dog's neck, with the receiver under the chin. The collar must be relatively tight to ensure that the metal probes make contact with your dog's skin, but not so tight that it restricts your dog's breathing. You should be able to slide one finger under the strap at the back of your dog's neck.



IMPORTANT:

If your dog has not been correctly trained, **DO NOT** leave your dog unattended, while wearing the collar.

Never leave the collar on your dog for more than 12 hours a day.

Never connect a lead directly to the receiving collar.



1.6 SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

The rechargeable and waterproof receiving collars require very little maintenance. Please note that the transmitter is not waterproof and must be mounted in a suitable weatherproof enclosure.

During storms, unplug the transmitter and disconnect the boundary wire. A nearby lightning strike could damage the system.

Each time the system is powered on, re-apply your selected transmitter signal level.

Test the system regularly, using the testing procedure described on page 17 to ensure that the system continues to work correctly.

1.7 TROUBLESHOOTING

a) The Receiving Collar Is Not Activated Near the Boundary Wire

- 1) Ensure that the collar is fully charged and turned ON.
- 2) Ensure that the transmitter is turned ON and functioning correctly. Carry out the testing procedure described on page 17 if needed.
- 3) Make sure that the collar is fitted correctly. The fit must be tight enough to ensure that the probes make contact with your dog's skin, without restricting breathing.
- 4) Trim your dog's hair or use longer metal probes, if needed, to ensure that the metal probes are in contact with your dog's skin.
- 5) If the collar still does not work, please contact us at **support@goodboytraining.com**

b) My Dog Is Receiving Random Shocks

The transmitter signal level may be set too high. Lower the transmitter setting level drastically (to around level 10) and start testing the system as described on page 17. Make sure that you test around the whole perimeter of the wire while gradually increasing the signal level by one or two notches at a time. Make sure that the decreased signal level is sufficient for the correct functioning of the system.

c) The Transmitter Is Beeping to Indicate a Break

It is likely that there is a break in your line. Unfortunately, the break could be anywhere along the boundary. The first step is to check the connections to the transmitter, as there is a chance that one of the ends has become disconnected or broken off at the terminal. Next, if there are any wire connectors or wire joints, make sure they are in shape and properly fastened.

If the connections to the transmitter are secure, test the boundary wire for connection:

Prepare a testing loop, using a piece of boundary wire, at least 12 feet in length. Unplug the existing boundary wire from your transmitter and insert the two ends of the test loop into the transmitter. Carry out the testing procedure, as described on page 17.

If the test is successful, the fault is in the wire and/or connection to the transmitter. Recheck the connections and replace the wire, if needed (you can get extra wire by searching for “GoodBoy Extra Wire” on Amazon). If the testing fails, the fault may be in the transmitter; please contact us at: **support@goodboytraining.com**

A light-colored dog, possibly a husky or similar breed, is sitting in a grassy field. The dog is looking to the right and has its mouth slightly open. The background is a soft-focus landscape with trees and a bright sky. The overall tone is warm and natural.

PART 2:

Dog training manual

2.1 Dog Training Basics

Introduction

Your dog's breed will determine how long it takes to train him effectively. Some breeds learn quickly but also have a high prey drive. (This means that they go into a "chase that furry thing over there" mode more quickly and for a longer period of time.)

As you might imagine, a high prey drive can be a challenge for electronic fence training. Once the adrenaline kicks in and the dog sees something it deems as "prey", very little will stop his inclination to chase it. This can be overcome with patience and perseverance on your part.

Over the centuries, some dog breeds have been bred specifically for hunting, while others have been bred to be happy little domestic dogs lounging on couches and their owners' laps. These historical precedents play a huge role in how your dog will respond to training. However, with patience, you will successfully be able to teach your dog to modify his behavior.

Keep in mind that your beloved canine will need an occasional refresher for their training.

Before successful electronic fence training can be achieved, there are a few basic training points you'll need to establish with him.

Remember that dogs are NOT furry, four-legged people. Although they sometimes seem like another member of your family, they are animals with their own psychology. As such, they do not learn the same way we do.

Dog Psychology and Human Responsibility

While you won't necessarily need to be the Freud (or Cesar Millan) of dog training, you'll make both of your lives easier if your dog learns a few basic things before you train him to navigate the electronic fence.

Here are some guidelines:

- It's up to you to communicate with your dog. He won't know what to do unless you teach him.
 - YOU must be in charge at all times.
 - Consistency is important in establishing and reinforcing your dog's training.
 - Find the rewards and verbal cues that your dog is most responsive to.
 - It can take four to six weeks to train your dog, depending upon your dedication and your dog's personality and disposition.
-

Additional Note on Dog Breeds

The breed of dog is a significant determiner in their receptivity to your training. German Shepherds, for example, have been bred for centuries as highly active hunting dogs. They are an intelligent breed and tend to be highly responsive to training, which is why they are used as police and military dogs. However, given their prey drive, they may need extra attention during the distraction phase of your training schedule.

On the other hand, certain dog breeds, such as hounds, can be resistant to training. Getting frustrated with a dog during training is usually a result of the dog's owner misapplying a training technique. It's no use becoming angry at a Beagle because he's stubborn about responding to the "DOWN!" cue. That would be like getting mad at a child who doesn't know how to swim because he's never swum before.

With this in mind, choose your breed carefully. While mixed breeds are difficult to identify, they usually demonstrate observable habits, so it's up to you to decide if those habits match your lifestyle and dog-training goals.

Dog Training Foundations: Basic Things Your Dog Needs to Learn

Finding the right mix of positive and negative reinforcements is crucial to success. Many dogs respond well to positive reinforcement such as treats and praise. To determine what combination works best, you first need to know some basic psychology as it applies to dogs.

You're always reinforcing something with your dog, whether positively or negatively. This is why being consistent with his dos and don'ts is extremely important.

Cues, Responses, and Reinforcement

Every action and reaction is paired as a CUE and a RESPONSE. CUES can be a combination of words and body language. Each RESPONSE should be paired with a specific CUE, and then followed by a REINFORCEMENT.

Every dog will have a different response to cues and reinforcements. Although positive reinforcement (such as a treat) is great for encouraging a behavior, you'll also need to determine a suitable way to discourage unwanted behavior that won't frighten your dog.

Remember, if you correct your dog and then give him positive reinforcement after he's demonstrated unwanted behavior, you're reinforcing that behavior. Use positive reinforcement for behaviors you DO want, and then give a reward. Use corrective cues for behaviors you DON'T want. When the dog responds with the desired behavior, reward him.

Types of Reinforcement

People often confuse the different types of reinforcement. Below are the objectives of each reinforcement type and examples used in dog training. Remember, positive reinforcement is used to ENCOURAGE a behavior. Negative reinforcement is used to DISCOURAGE a behavior.

In practice, positive always means you're adding something. Negative always refers to taking something away.

Positive Reinforcement: Providing something desirable in response to acceptable behavior.

Example: You say "SIT!" and your dog sits. You give him a treat.

Negative Reinforcement: Taking something away in order to encourage acceptable behavior (this is not punishment).

Example: You say "COME!" and your dog ignores you and starts playing with other dogs. You take him away from the other dogs. In this instance, we're taking away the distraction of other dogs in order to increase his response to your recall command.

Positive Punishment: Adding something your dog doesn't like to discourage certain behavior.

Example: The dog moves towards the electronic fence, ignores the warning, and receives the correction.

Negative Punishment: You take away something to discourage your dog from certain behavior.

Example: You're trying to teach your dog to stay seated when you feed him. Every time you put down the bowl, he stands. You take away the bowl until he sits down again. After this happens several times, your dog stops standing every time you put the bowl down.

Essential Training Before Electronic Fence Training

It's important to be patient with your dog. He's learning something

new and he may not always understand what you're trying to say. Working in harmony with his natural instincts (or breed personality) produces the quickest results.

With that in mind, the following are the basics your dog will need to know to increase the chances of effective electronic fence training.

- Sit
- Stay
- Down
- Walking on-leash

The "how-to" training for each of these basics is relatively simple, but you **MUST** be consistent in your training. Teaching your dog to sit, or training him for recall and then going weeks without practicing the lesson again, is a habit for disaster.

Once the behavior is learned, all you need do is reinforce it occasionally (unless your dog exhibits non-compliant behavior, in which case it's time for another round of lessons).

"SIT!"

Objective: Your dog will sit on cue

This is the most common of dog training basics. There are a few different ideas on how to do this, therefore the method described below is only a recommendation.

Step 1: The Lure

- You're going to lure your dog to sit by offering a treat near his nose, then raising it up over his head until he puts his rear end to the floor.
- This will probably take a few attempts for him to master (it may take longer, but keep trying).
- Wait until Step 2 to pair the verbal cue "SIT!" (this is only a suggestion; you can do this now).

- Once he does this consistently, it's time to move to step 2.
-

Step 2: Hand Gesture Without the Treat

- You'll still have the treat in your hand (you can eventually switch to no treat and another form of reinforcement) but do NOT place it near his nose.
 - Instead, you will raise the treat up over his head and reward him after he sits.
 - If you haven't already paired the action with the verbal cue "SIT!", do so during this training cycle.
 - Many people also combine the treat reward with a positive verbal reinforcement such as "Good boy!"
 - You'll want to make sure you're only pairing the treat and the verbal cue, rather than adding any other type of physical cue. This is because if your dog starts matching several cues with one behavior, he'll most likely need the entire cue combination in order to follow through with the behavior.
 - Make sure you pair the reward immediately with your dog's response at this point in the training.
 - If you need to cue your dog to "SIT!", it's best to have him do so on the verbal cue only.
-

Step 3: "SIT!" Cue Only

- You'll still reward your dog as usual.
 - This time you will issue the "SIT!" cue and reward him as soon as he responds accordingly.
-

Step 4: Variable Reward Schedule

- Your goal is to train your dog to sit on cue without a reward every time.
- Start slowly and change the frequency with which you reward the

behavior, such as every other time he sits, or every third time he responds correctly to the cue.

- The variable reward schedule should be used continually from this point onwards.



"STAY!"

Objective: Your dog will stay where he is sitting, standing or lying Together with "SIT!", the "STAY!" cue is essential for electronic fence training, since it must be learned in order to teach your dog how to respond to your recall cue. There are several different ideas about how to achieve the "STAY!" objective. Some trainers prefer a "silent" stay, while others pair a verbal cue with the desired behavior.

The age of your dog will influence how long you should keep him in the "STAY!" position to start with. Puppies have a short attention span and will most likely require their "STAY!" training to begin with no more than five second intervals.

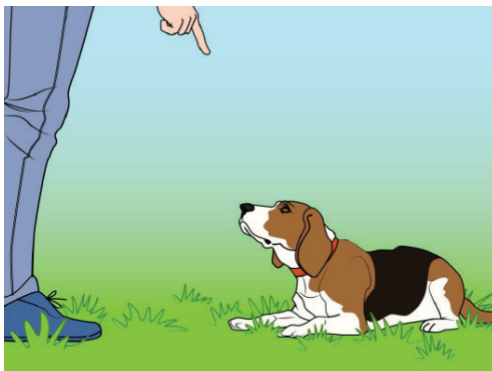
1. Issue the "STAY!" command (or, if you've already trained your dog to lie down, have him do so).
2. You can either wait to see how long he'll stay, or count off five seconds before rewarding him.

3. If he breaks the "STAY!" position, cue him for "SIT!" or "DOWN!" again and have him do a silent "STAY!" for a shorter period of time. Then reward the targeted behavior.
4. Repeat the process and extend the "STAY!" time.
5. You can choose to keep him trained in silent "STAY!", or pair it with a verbal cue once he is consistent with his stay response.
6. To add the verbal cue, issue a "SIT!" or "DOWN!" cue, then say "STAY!" (pairing the verbal cue with a hand gesture can be done at any time, as long as it's consistently applied).
7. Reward him for correct behavior.
8. Short sessions of 10-15 minutes twice per day is a good training schedule when you first begin to train this behavior.

"DOWN!"

Objective: Your dog will lie down on cue

The behavior prompted by the "DOWN!" cue will vary depending on what you consider the "DOWN!" position for your dog. The following lesson considers "DOWN!" to mean that the dog lies flat, with his elbows and stomach touching the ground.



Lesson 1: The Lure

Much like the “SIT!” cue, you want your dog to perform the behavior on his own, and then reward him for the behavior. The goal is for the dog to condition his body movement to your “DOWN!” hand signal (the lure part) and subsequent reward.

1. Give the “SIT!” cue. (It’s an easier physical transition from “SIT!” to “DOWN!”)
 2. If your dog is still new to “SIT!”, you can lure him into the “DOWN!” position by holding the treat to his nose, moving it over his head, and then moving the treat back to his nose and leading him to the floor with the treat aimed between his front legs.
 3. This may take a few attempts, especially with easily distracted puppies.
 4. Once he is able to do this reliably two to five times, it’s time to give the verbal cue. You can pair his name and the cue, for instance, “Gunner, DOWN!”
 5. If your dog resists the “DOWN!” cue, use the lure, and when his head follows the treat towards “DOWN!” position, use your arm to create an obstacle he has to go under. NEVER force your dog into the “DOWN!” position. Your arm should only be a physical cue to encourage him to belly crawl under your arm.
 6. When he reaches the “DOWN!” position, reward him.
-

Lesson 2: For Dogs Who Are Having Trouble with the “DOWN!” Cue

In the world of human psychology, there is something called discrete trial training. It’s a way of shaping behavior. There is a canine equivalent, and if your dog is struggling with the “DOWN!” cue, then shaping the behavior incrementally may help to reinforce the cue.

- Reward him for each increment of behavior leading to the “DOWN!” position.
 - Start with a reward when his head follows the treat down while using the lure.
 - Next, reward him when his elbows move towards the ground (or touch the ground, even if only one at a time).
 - This isn’t meant to happen in a single session. Use one session to teach him one of the step. When he can perform that step reliably, move on to the next step in the chain.
 - Remember to keep the treat close to his nose and move it down between his legs to encourage the downward movement.
-

Lesson 3: Cue “DOWN!” From Other Positions

This lesson is similar to the other lessons. You’re luring your dog “DOWN!” from standing by holding the treat close to his nose, moving it down between his legs, and then rewarding the “DOWN!” when he gets there (as his nose follows the treat between his legs). (You want to do this because dogs repeat behavior exactly as you train them. Therefore, if you constantly train from the sitting position, he’ll begin to confuse “SIT!” and “DOWN!” You want the two cues to be separate.)

Lesson 4: Reducing the Treat and Hand Signal

This will take some time, and is an incremental process. The goal here is to encourage the pairing of the behavior with your verbal cue, not with the treat to their nose.

- Start with the lure as a reminder of “DOWN!”
- Next, see if your dog will go “DOWN!” on just the verbal cue. If he does, reward him.

- If not, lure him to “DOWN!” with both the treat and the verbal cue, then wait three seconds before you reward him (this prepares him for intermittent or variable training).
- Repeat with only the verbal cue for “DOWN!” If he responds as cued, reward him.
- If not, use the lure with the verbal cue. When he responds as cued, keep extending his waiting time for a reward (puppies will only have a small threshold for this, so be patient).
- Repeat two-five times per week with 10-15 minute sessions.

Walking On-Leash

Objective: Appropriate leash behavior whether on a long or short leash. Your dog will need to know how to respond to you, both on-leash and off-leash. The best time to begin training them on-leash is when you begin to include distractions in their recall and electronic fence training. You’ll gradually train them off-leash when you start training them in different locations.

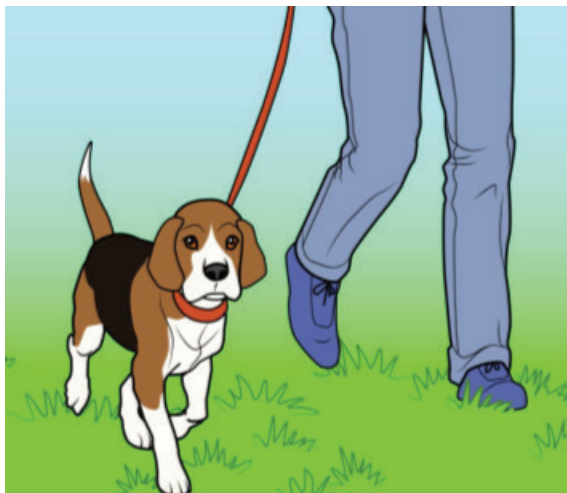
Humans and dogs love rewards. This is why we stress rewarding desired behavior. The same rule applies to leash training. You’re looking to reward the response you want in order to achieve the objective.

- If you haven’t trained your dog to a collar yet, you’ll have to get him comfortable with wearing one. Some dogs take to them quickly, while other dogs will try to get them off as soon as you put one on them. Positive reinforcement will go a long way in ensuring he keeps his collar on.
- Pairing the leash with play-time will assist the transition to leash training.
- Some owners have a preference as to which side the dog walks on, and this can change depending on where you’re walking him. Always

keep him on one side when you begin the training.

- If he's still a puppy and he has no idea what you're doing, be patient. Some dogs respond well if you walk a few steps away and offer a treat. Combine this with a physical cue (lightly pulling on the leash), a lure (the treat), and a verbal cue ("WALK!").
- If your dog pulls on the leash while you walk him, reward him when the leash goes slack. This can be either a verbal reward or a treat.
- You can also use a correction cue "STOP!" (or something specific for on-leash time), then reward him when he stops pulling.
- Dogs need exercise, and the breed will dictate how much is optimal. Because of this, training your dog to walk on-leash is a must for their health and happiness. Try to keep the training positive. Use negative reinforcement and punishment sparingly.

There are many different ways to approach on-leash training. The suggestions presented here may need to be adjusted for your dog, and that's perfectly normal.



2.2 Off-Leash and Recall Training

While the electronic fence is a form of proximity training, you'll need to make sure your dog knows how to respond to a recall cue. Because of this, it's a good idea to lay the groundwork for off-leash training before you begin electronic fence training.

Recall Training

Objective: Your dog will return to you no matter the distraction
Before you start off-leash or electronic fence training, you'll need to train your dog to respond to a recall signal. As the name implies, the recall signal tells your dog to return to you, regardless of whatever might distract him. There are a multitude of different methods for recall training.

The recommendations given below are general guidelines and can be adjusted for the individual needs of both you and your dog. Your verbal cues are for you to decide, and the examples are just that, examples. Identifying a verbal cue and providing positive reinforcements are primary to all dog-training techniques. Although the details are variable to suit your dog, they aren't optional for success.

1. Make sure you have decided on a corrective cue, such as "NO!" or "STOP!"
2. Decide on the verbal cue for the recall, such as "COME!" or "HERE!"
3. Alternate positive reinforcements, such as treats and verbal praise. (Do this so you're not training them to respond only when they see food.) Using a clicker is a common positive reinforcement cue.
4. Begin the training in a distraction-free or limited environment. Inside the home may be the best bet.
5. You can begin on- or off-leash. If outside, it's best to train on a long leash.

Phase 1: Establish the Recall Cue

You can ask a friend or relative to hold your dog on the leash while you start the training from a short distance away. Alternatively, if your dog already knows the "SIT!" and "STAY!" cue, he should stay while you walk away.

Start a short distance away, no more than one to three feet. Give the verbal cue. Some people pair it with tapping their leg or some other audible cue. When your dog reaches you, give him the positive reinforcement.

Practice two or three times per day, for between 10 and 15 minutes each time. Gradually increase the distance between you and your dog.



Phase 2: Training with Distractions

This should be done indoors with noise, or with other people present. You can also begin training your dog for recall with other family members at this time.

1. Optional: Present the positive reinforcement.
 2. Begin with the "SIT!" or "STAY!" cue.
 3. Move back one-three feet.
 4. Perform your established recall cue.
 5. If your dog is distracted and starts to wander off-course, issue the correction cue.
 6. If your dog comes to you instead of running off or displaying other unwanted behavior, reward him.
- (If you wish to train the dog to return to another family member, let them practice steps 1 to 6.)

Phase 3: Outdoor Recall Training

Because it's a new environment, it is recommended to start on-leash and progress to off-leash recall training later. This is an important step for electronic fence training, as it will teach your dog certain fundamental dos and don'ts.

1. Choose a park or a field with few distractions. You'll need to gradually add distractions so that he knows what to do in different situations, but start with as few as possible.
2. Use a long training leash. Make sure it's slack - you don't want him to think you're taking him for a walk.
3. Issue the "SIT!" or "STAY!" cue.
4. Walk away and issue recall cue.
5. If your dog responds with the incorrect behavior, give the correction cue.
6. If your dog responds with the correct behavior, give him the reinforcement.
7. Repeat two-three times.
8. The more time that passes between training sessions, the more time it will take your dog to learn this phase. Of course, it is also dog-dependent, as some dogs learn and retain long-term training more quickly than others.

Phase 4: Increase Distractions and Begin Off-Leash

This cycle of training is identical to the previous one, but you must gradually increase the distractions. If you haven't been training your dog off-leash during the recall training, it's best to



begin off-leash in an area with a fence and no distractions. Cycle through the steps again, this time pairing off-leash with the recall cue.

2.3 Electronic Fence Training

How Electronic Fence Training Works

As previously stated, electronic fence training is a form of proximity or off-leash training. Your objective is to teach your dog the specific boundaries of your property where he is or is not allowed to go.

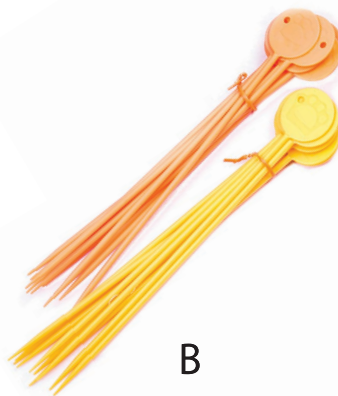
(If, during off-leash training, you want to train him to walk off-leash with you outside the electronic fence boundary, it will require additional training.)

Remember, even the most responsive dog will need to be exposed to and trained within different environments in order to reinforce expected behavior in specific situations. But having a solid foundation will increase the overall success of your training.

The Electronic Fence Training Components



A



B

There are four main components to electronic fence training:

A. The Collar

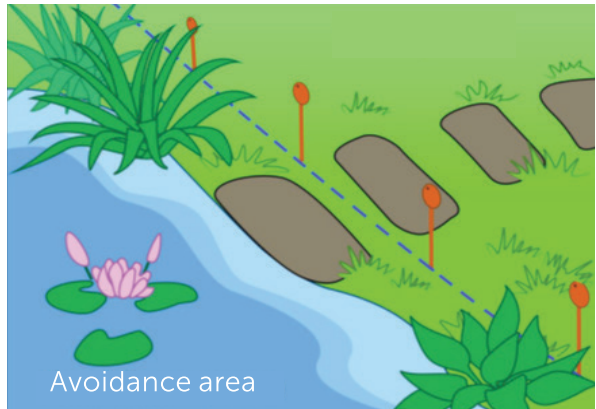
As with any collar, this will need to be adjusted to fit your dog's neck. You don't want the collar too loose or too tight. It should be snug and allow no more than a thumb's distance between the neck and the collar. This is checked with the dog's head facing down (as if he's sniffing something). Make sure that the metal probes on the collar are in contact with the dog's skin (you may find it necessary to cut or shave your dog's hair).

It is highly recommended that you remove the collar whenever your dog is in the house.

B. The Pegs/Flags

These are the physical markers used during electronic fence training. They mark the boundary of the electronic fence. You will need to train your dog to understand that these are the visible component of "do not cross this boundary". They are generally removed after successful training has been achieved.

C. The Zones



There are two areas your dog must learn to distinguish for electronic fence training:

Safety Area(s): These are the areas where your dog is free to roam and play.

Avoidance Area(s): These are the areas where your dog will receive a warning signal (the collar will vibrate and an alarm will sound) when he approaches the boundary wire. If your dog continues to approach the boundary, this will trigger a correction.

D. The Boundary Wire

Installation will depend on many factors. Please see page 9 of this manual for further details.

Steps for Successful Electronic Fence Training

Electronic fence training has a similar cycle to all other training. The difference is that you are teaching your dog to self-correct when he approaches the avoidance area defined by the boundary wire.

Your dog still needs you to be a responsible owner and be present to issue cues, corrections and reinforcements should anything truly unexpected occur (such as a non-domesticated animal crossing the boundary, e.g. a bear, wolf, cougar, etc.)

The Best Training Environment

- Always create a positive environment while training your dog. Even during more serious training (such as for K-9 units or when training military dogs) trainers prefer a positive training environment. A good way to do this is to train them during play-time.
- Once you have started the electronic fence training, be consistent with the direction you move around the yard to establish the boundaries.

- As with all other training sessions, a few short (10-15 minute) sessions every day will be more successful than a single long session.
- Increase the number of distractions based on the reliability of your dog's response to the boundaries.

Lesson 1: On-Leash Establish the Sound and Vibrational Cues (This may take one or two days, depending on your dog)

This is on-leash training to get him familiar with the boundary, the flags and the collar's warning.

Decide on the verbal cue to pair with the collar's alarm. It should be different from your recall cue (and any other cue you use for different behavior). It could be as simple as "STOP!"

1. Place the collar on your dog. Make sure it fits as per the directions above. Wait approximately 15-20 minutes before starting the lesson.

2. Begin the training session by playing with your dog while he's on-leash.

3. To start the training portion, take your dog on-leash around the safety area boundary. (This will depend on your transmitter signal level, and should be three to four feet from the flags.)

4. Now call his attention to the flags. Pair a physical action with a verbal cue. Some trainers recommend striking the flag so it moves and catches your dog's attention, then speaking your verbal cue.

5. Walk your dog closer to the avoidance zone, so he will experience the collar's warning. Again, pair this with your verbal cue. Pay



attention to your dog's response.

6. Cycle through this lesson for each of the flags on the boundary.

Remove the collar after each training session, but wait between 15 and 20 minutes before removing the collar. This will prevent him from associating the collar directly with the consequence (which could lead to him resisting your placing the collar on him, or other potentially unwanted behavior).



Lesson 2: On-Leash Establish the Correction

(This may take two-five days)

This lesson teaches your dog what happens if he crosses the boundary. To begin, repeat steps 1 through 4 from Lesson 1.

1. Now allow your dog to cross the avoidance zone, but be sure to pair this with your cue.
2. If he responds to your cue and the collar's response by returning to the safety zone, reward him.
3. If he doesn't respond to the collar's activation when he crosses the

boundary, check to make sure that the collar is secured correctly.

4. The goal here is to teach your dog to associate crossing the boundary with an unwanted consequence. It's best to us short training sessions at this time. You don't want frighten your dog, but you do want him to stop when the collar activates a warning and you've issued the verbal cue.



5. Wait 15-20 minutes before removing the collar after the lesson.

Lesson 3: On-Leash with Distractions (This may take two to five days)

It's time to train your dog how to respond when there are distractions outside the boundary.

1. Place the collar on your dog. Wait approximately 15-20 minutes before starting the outside lesson.
2. Begin the training session by playing with your dog while he's on-leash.

3. To start the training portion, take your dog on-leash around the boundary of the safety area.
4. While you are walking your dog around the boundary (still inside the safety area), have a friend or family member stand outside the boundary.
5. If your dog responds by approaching that person, give your verbal cue.
6. If your dog enters the warning area, you can give him leash correction along with the collar's warning.
7. Move along the entire boundary of your yard, with the different people appearing and disappearing along the way.
8. Add additional distractions gradually.
9. Don't let the other person give the recall command or attempt to get your dog to cross the boundary.
10. Wait 15-20 minutes before removing the collar after the lesson.



Lesson 4: Off-Leash Training

(This may take two-five days)

1. Place the collar on your dog. Wait approximately 15 to 20 minutes before starting the outside lesson.
2. Begin the training session by playing with your dog while he's on-leash.
3. Remove the leash and let him move freely through the area.
4. Remind him where the flags are (shake them, or call his attention to them).
5. At this point in the training, your dog may stop before the flags, either after the collar's warning or when the collar issues the physical cue.



6. If he keeps running outside of the boundary, he may need additional on-leash boundary training, or there may be an issue with the collar.
7. It's best not to punish him, otherwise he will start to associate being outside with punishment. Remember, your dog is still learning.

Lesson 5: Walking Your Dog Outside the Boundary

When training your dog to walk outside of the boundary, it's best to take him on-leash, and exit and enter at the same part of the boundary. Always use your dog's regular collar when walking him outside the boundary. Pairing a verbal cue that's "walk time" specific will help your dog discern when it's safe to cross the boundary.



2.4 Tips For Successful Electronic Fence Training

- Issue all cues from within the boundary. If you tell the dog to come to you while you're outside the boundary, it will confuse him.
- Make sure the battery in the collar is charged. If it's shorting out or there are other electronic issues, this may cause detrainning by confusing the dog. Remember that consistency is vitally important when it comes to dog training.
- When training has been completed, it is recommended that you remove the collar when not in use, or at night if the dog sleeps indoors.
- Several short training sessions repeated regularly is the optimal

learning plan. Try for between two and five 10-15 minute training sessions per day over two-four weeks.

- Remove the collar if you're taking your dog for a walk outside the electronic fence boundary (for example, if you drive to a local park, or take him on-leash around the neighborhood).

2.5 Troubleshooting

If the dog is not responsive to the collar correction, there are some troubleshooting possibilities to investigate:

- The boundary wire is improperly installed or broken.
- The collar battery is drained or the collar is malfunctioning.
- The collar is incorrectly fitted.

All of these conditions must continually be checked for optimized use and success of electronic fence training.



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Thank you sincerely!

