



## Product Manual

PIG00-14582

ZIG00-16969

### Basic In-Ground Fence™



Please read this entire product manual before beginning

## Welcome

You and your pet were made for each other. Our aim is to help you have the best companionship and the most memorable moments together. Your Basic In-Ground Fence™ system is designed to give your pet more freedom while keeping him safe.

We know that safe pets make happy owners. Before getting started, please have your utilities marked, and take a moment to read through the important safety information. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Hereinafter Radio Systems Corporation, Radio Systems PetSafe Europe Ltd., Radio Systems Australia Pty Ltd. and any other affiliate or brand of Radio Systems Corporation may be referred to collectively as "We" or "Us."

## Important Safety Information

Explanation of attention words and symbols used in this product manual



This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.

### **⚠ WARNING**

**WARNING** indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

### **⚠ CAUTION**

**CAUTION**, used with the safety alert symbol, indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

### **CAUTION**

**CAUTION**, used without the safety alert symbol, indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in harm to your pet.

### **NOTICE**

**NOTICE** is used to address practices not related to personal injury.

### **⚠ WARNING**

- Do not use this product if your pet is prone to aggressive behavior. Aggressive pets can cause severe injury or death to their owners and others. If you are not sure that this product is right for your pet, please talk to your veterinarian or a certified trainer.
- Underground cables can carry high voltage. Have all underground cables marked before you dig to bury your wire. In most areas this is a free service. Avoid these cables when you dig.
- Do not attempt to cut into or pry open the battery. Be sure to discard any used battery properly.
- Never incinerate, puncture, deform, short-circuit or charge with an inappropriate charger. Fire, explosion, property damage or bodily harm may occur if this warning is not followed.
- There is a risk of explosion if a battery is replaced by an incorrect type. Do not short circuit, mix old and new batteries, dispose of in fire or expose to water. When batteries are stored or disposed, they must be protected from shorting.
- Follow all safety instructions for your power tools. Be sure to always wear your safety goggles.
- Do not install, connect or remove your system during a lightning storm. If the storm is close enough for you to hear thunder, it is close enough to create hazardous surges.
- Risk of electric shock. Use the fence transmitter and surge protector indoors in a dry location only.
- Turn off power to the outlet before you install or remove your surge protector.
- Risk of electrical shock or fire. Use the surge protector only with a duplex outlet with a center screw. Attach the unit with the long screw supplied.

## ⚠ CAUTION

- Wire on top of the ground may be a trip hazard. Be careful when placing wires and testing the system.
- This product is not a toy. Keep it away from the reach of children.
- This PetSafe® Basic In-Ground Fence™ system is NOT a solid barrier. It is designed to act as a deterrent to remind pets to remain within the established boundary by use of static correction. It is important that you reinforce training with your pet on a regular basis. Since the tolerance level to static correction varies from pet to pet, Radio Systems Corporation CANNOT guarantee that the system will, in all cases, keep a pet within the established boundary. Not all pets can be trained to avoid crossing the boundary! Therefore, if you have reason to believe that your pet may pose a danger to others or harm himself if he is not kept from crossing the boundary, you should NOT rely solely upon this system to confine your pet. Radio Systems Corporation shall NOT be liable for any property damage, economic loss or any consequential damages sustained as a result of any animal crossing the boundary.

## CAUTION

- Proper fit of the receiver collar is important. A receiver collar worn for too long or made too tight on the pet's neck may cause skin damage, ranging from redness to pressure ulcers; this condition is commonly known as bed sores.
- **Avoid leaving the receiver collar on the pet for more than 12 hours per day.**
- When possible reposition the receiver collar on the pet's neck every 1 to 2 hours.
- Regularly check the fit to prevent excessive pressure; follow the instructions in this product manual.
- You may need to trim the hair in the area of the contact points. However, never shave the pet's neck; this may lead to a rash or infection.
- Never connect a leash to the receiver collar. It will cause excessive pressure on the contact points.
- When using a separate collar and leash for training, do not allow the extra collar to put pressure on the contact points.
- Wash the pet's neck area and the contact points of the receiver collar weekly with a damp cloth.
- Examine the contact area daily for signs of a rash or a sore.
- If a rash or sore is found, discontinue use of the receiver collar until the skin has healed.
- If the condition persists beyond 48 hours, see your veterinarian.
- For additional information on bed sores and pressure necrosis, please visit our website.
- Proper training of your pet is essential to successfully using the system. During the first 2 weeks of training, do not use the system without direct supervision of your pet.
- Always remove your pet's receiver collar before performing any transmitter testing or adjustments. This will prevent unintended static corrections.
- The boundary width of the system must be tested whenever an adjustment is made to the pet area to prevent unintended corrections to your pet.
- If possible, do not use an outlet protected with a residual current device (RCD) or a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI). The fence system will function, but in rare cases, nearby lightning strikes may cause the RCD or GFCI to trip. Without power, your pet may be vulnerable to escape. You will have to reset the RCD or GFCI to restore power to the system.
- Do not install the surge protector if there is not at least 30 ft. (10 m) or more of wire between the electrical outlet and electrical service panel.
- To prevent an unintended correction, after the boundary flags have been placed, be sure to set the static correction on the receiver collar back to level 1, tone only.

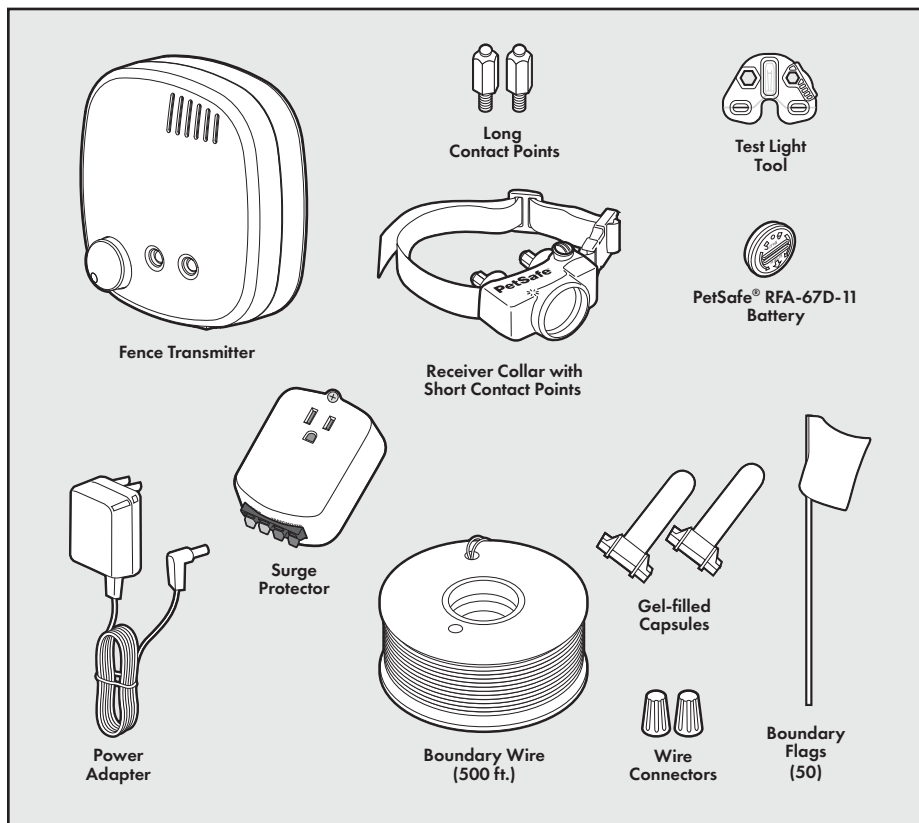
## NOTICE

- Avoid damaging the insulation of the loop wire; damage may cause areas of weak signal and lead to failure of the boundary.
  - Use care when mowing or trimming your grass not to cut the loop wire.
  - Plug the surge protector into a grounded (3-prong) outlet that is within 5 ft. of the fence transmitter. ALWAYS use a grounded (3-prong) outlet to ensure maximum protection.
  - Do not remove the ground prong from the surge protector plug. Do not use a 3-prong plug to 2-prong outlet converter. Doing so will make the surge protector ineffective against surges or spikes.
  - Verify that the boundary loop and transmitter wires connect to the proper surge protector terminals. Reversed connections will result in an increased risk of surge related damage.
  - For added protection, when unused for long periods of time or prior to thunderstorms, unplug from the wall outlet and disconnect the loop boundary wires. This will prevent damage to the transmitter due to surges.
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## In the Box



## You May Also Need

- Additional wire and flags (Part # PIG00-13769)
- Additional wire connectors
- Additional gel-filled capsules
- Drill and mounting hardware
- Tape measure
- Small Phillips screwdriver
- Pliers
- Staple gun
- Scissors
- Lighter
- Shovel or lawn edger
- Wire stripping pliers
- Waterproofing compound (e.g. silicone caulk)
- PVC pipe or hose pipe
- Circular saw with masonry blade
- Non-metallic collar and leash
- Electrical tape

For setup and training help please visit [www.petsafe.com](http://www.petsafe.com).

## How the System Works

The PetSafe® Basic In-Ground Fence™ system allows you to safely keep your pet within the boundary you set. We have safely used static correction for decades and have helped millions of pets live happier, healthier and more active lives.

The system works by sending a signal through a buried boundary wire (up to 2,000 ft.). Your pet wears a receiver collar that picks up the signal. It warns your pet with a beep when he enters the warning zone. If your pet continues to venture out, the collar will issue a safe static correction will be delivered through the contact points to get his attention until he returns to the pet area. Of course, different pets respond to different levels of correction. The collar has 4 levels of correction plus a tone-only setting to accommodate any pet. The system has been proven safe, comfortable and effective for pets over 8 pounds. Make sure to go through the training as described in this product manual before leaving your pet unattended.

## Key Definitions

**Fence Transmitter:** Transmits the signal through the boundary wire.

**Pet Area:** The area within the warning zone where your pet can roam freely.

**Warning Zone:** The outer edge of the pet area where your pet's receiver collar begins to beep, warning him not to go into the static correction zone.

**Static Correction Zone:** The zone beyond the warning zone where your pet's receiver collar will emit a static correction, signaling him to return to the pet area.

**Boundary Width:** The combination of the warning zone and the static correction zone.

**Surge Protector:** Installed with the fence transmitter to protect it from lightning strikes and power surges.

**Receiver Collar:** The device that receives the signal from the boundary wire.

**Correction Level Button:** Adjusts the level of static correction your pet receives in the static correction zone.

**Receiver Indicator Light:** Indicates the level of correction at which the receiver collar is set. This light also serves as the low battery indicator.

**Contact Points:** The contacts through which the receiver collar delivers the safe static correction when your pet moves into the static correction zone.

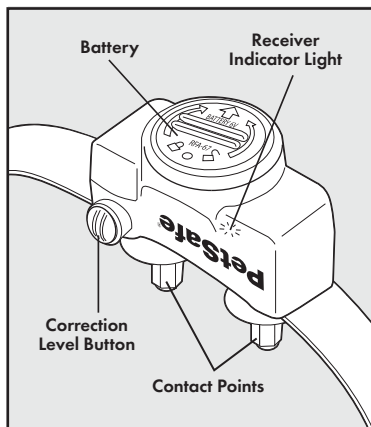
**Power Jack:** The jack where the power adapter plugs into the fence transmitter. The fence transmitter is powered by a standard 120-volt outlet.

**Boundary Wire Terminals:** The terminals where the boundary wires connect to the fence transmitter in order to complete a continuous loop.

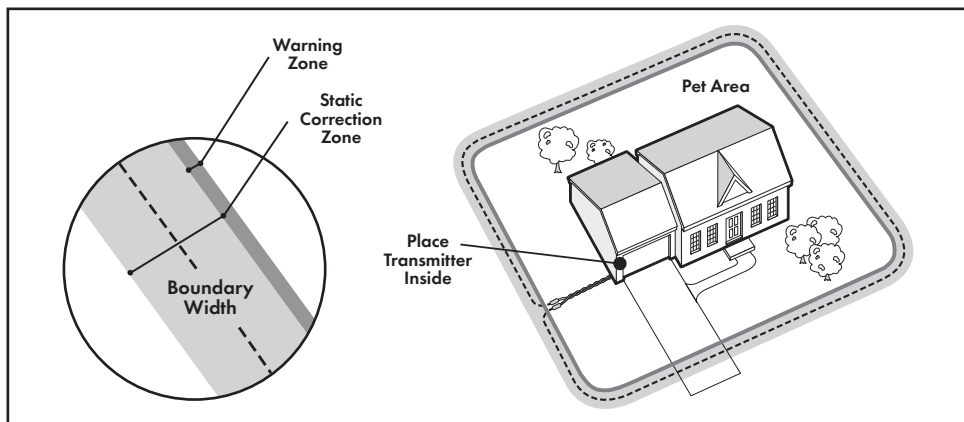
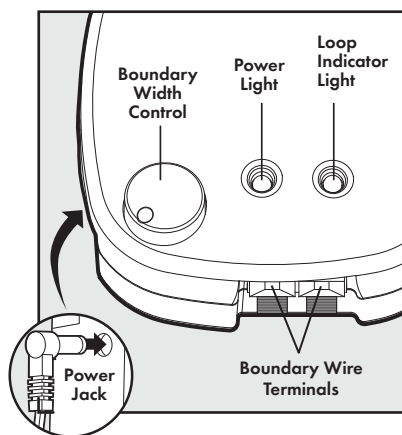
**Loop Indicator Light:** The light that indicates that the boundary wire makes a complete loop, enabling the signal to be transmitted.

**Boundary Width Control:** The knob that adjusts the width of the warning and static correction zones. Note: *Adjusting the knob does not change the level of static correction on the receiver collar.*

## Receiver Collar

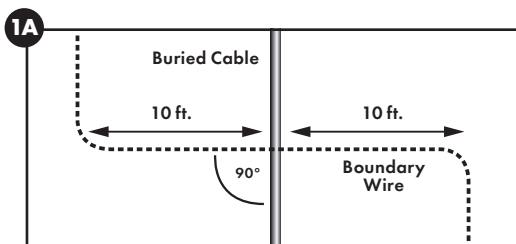


## Fence Transmitter



## Step 1: Have Your Utilities Marked

1. Call your utility company to have your utility lines marked. If you have neighbors using an in-ground pet containment system, you will want to ask them where the boundary is located. Place your wire at least 10 ft. away from it.
2. Large metal objects and wires can cause interference in unpredictable ways. Make a plan for how you will work around any large metal objects, like sheds or existing wires. You can cross utility lines at a 90° angle (1A).



### ⚠ WARNING

Underground cables can carry high voltage. Have all underground cables marked before you dig to bury your wire. In most areas, this is a free service. Avoid these cables when you dig.

## Step 2: Install the Surge Protector and Transmitter

Lightning strikes that occur even several miles away from your installation can create power surges or spikes which may damage an unprotected system. The surge protector is included to safeguard your In-Ground Fence™ system against surges or spikes that can reach it via your AC power connection and/or boundary wire.

### ⚠ WARNING

- Do not install, connect or remove your system during a lightning storm. If the storm is close enough for you to hear thunder, it is close enough to create hazardous surges.
- Risk of electric shock. Use the fence transmitter and surge protector indoors in a dry location only.
- Turn off power to the outlet before you install or remove your surge protector.
- Risk of electrical shock or fire. Use the surge protector only with a duplex outlet with a center screw. Attach the unit with the long screw supplied.

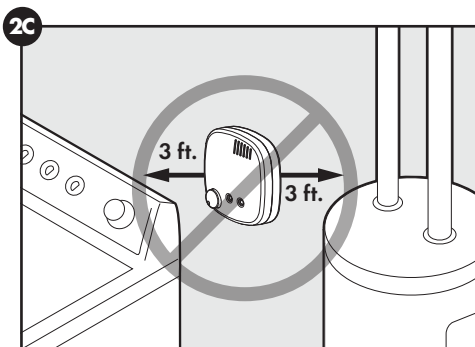
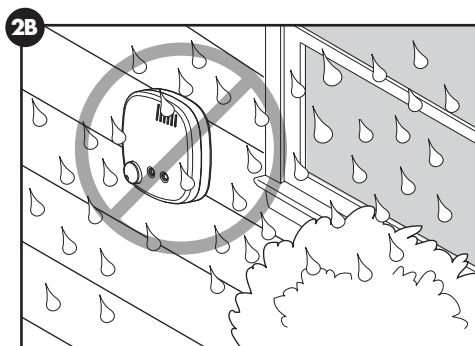
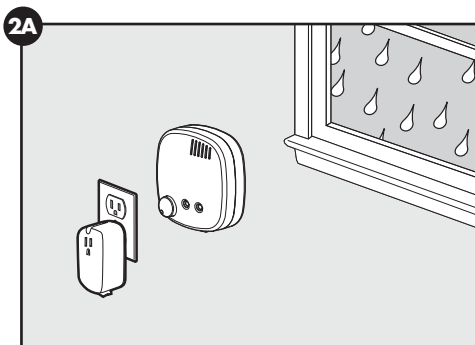
### CAUTION

- If possible, do not use an outlet protected with a residual current device (RCD) or a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI). The fence system will function, but in rare cases, nearby lightning strikes may cause the RCD or GFCI to trip. Without power, your pet may be vulnerable to escape. You will have to reset the RCD or GFCI to restore power to the system.
- Do not install the surge protector if there is not at least 30 ft. (10 m) or more of wire between the electrical outlet and electrical service panel.

### NOTICE

- Plug the surge protector into a grounded (3-prong) outlet that is within 5 ft. of the fence transmitter. ALWAYS use a grounded (3-prong) outlet to ensure maximum protection.
- Do not remove the ground prong from the surge protector plug. Do not use a 3-prong plug to 2-prong outlet converter. Doing so will make the surge protector ineffective against surges or spikes.

1. Find a place to install the surge protector and transmitter. There are a few things to consider when choosing an outlet for your surge protector and transmitter:
  - We recommend using an outlet at least 30 ft. from the breaker box.
  - Both the surge protector and transmitter should be indoors, in a dry, ventilated and protected area (**2A**, **2B**).
  - The boundary wire must run from the transmitter and exit the building, so place the transmitter near a window or a wall that you can drill through (**2A**).
  - The temperatures in that location should not fall below  $-10^{\circ}\text{F}/-23^{\circ}\text{C}$  or above  $104^{\circ}\text{F}/40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
  - Both the surge protector and transmitter should be at least 3 ft. from large metal objects or appliances (**2C**). These items may interfere with the signal consistency.
  - To prevent fires and electrical hazards, install the fence transmitter in buildings that are in accordance with state and local electrical codes.
2. Once you have chosen an outlet and before plugging anything in, go to your breaker box and turn the power off to that outlet.
3. Then, back at the outlet, remove the center screw that holds the outlet cover in place.
4. Plug the surge protector into the lower outlet.
5. Using the large screw provided, secure the surge protector to the outlet.
6. At the breaker box, turn the power back on to the outlet.
7. Next, you will mount the transmitter somewhere within 5 ft. of the surge protector.
8. Secure the transmitter to a stationary surface using appropriate mounting hardware (not included). A mounting template is included on the back of the product manual.
9. How to connect all the wires will be explained later in Step 5.

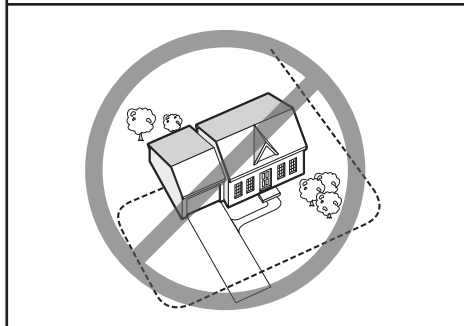
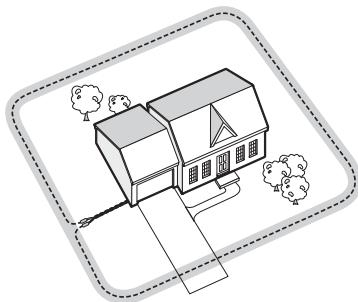


## Step 3: Design Your Boundary Zone

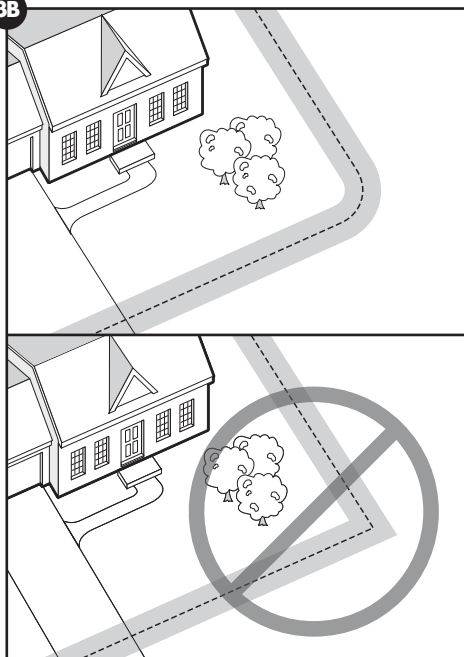
### Basic Planning Tips

- Always design your layout, position the boundary wire and test the system as outlined in this product manual before burying the boundary wire. You do not want to find out after burying the wire that there is a problem with your layout or a loose connection somewhere.
- Sample layouts are provided in this section.
- The boundary wire must start at the fence transmitter and make a continuous loop back **(3A)**.
- Always use rounded corners with a minimum 3 ft. radius to produce a more consistent boundary without static correction by twisting the boundary wires together 10 to 12 times per foot **(3C)**. This transmission cancels the signal and allows your pet to safely cross over that area.
- To properly contain your pet, we recommend setting a boundary width for the warning and static correction zones to approximately 12–20 ft. (6 to 10 ft. on each side of the wire).
- Avoid making passageways too narrow for your pet to move about freely (e.g., along the sides of a house).
- The receiver collar can be activated inside the house if the boundary wire runs along the outside wall of the house. If this occurs, remove your pet's receiver collar before bringing him inside, decrease the range using the boundary width control knob or consider an alternate layout.

3A



3B



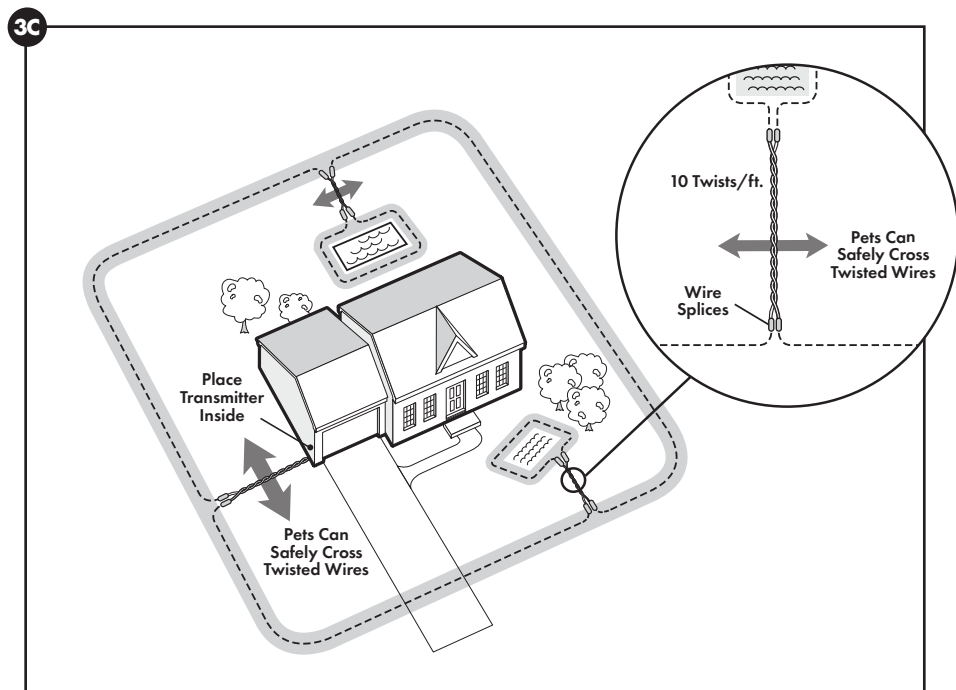
## Single or Double Loop Layout

The containment area can be created by using either a single boundary wire that is placed around the entire property (3C) or by doubling the boundary wire along the same path (3E).

### Single Loop Boundary

- To create a containment area for the entire property
- For exclusion areas around flower gardens, landscaping or pools

With a single loop layout, the boundary wire starts at the fence transmitter, advances out to the yard, continues all the way around the perimeter of the property and connects back to the fence transmitter. This forms a boundary zone with a single wire.



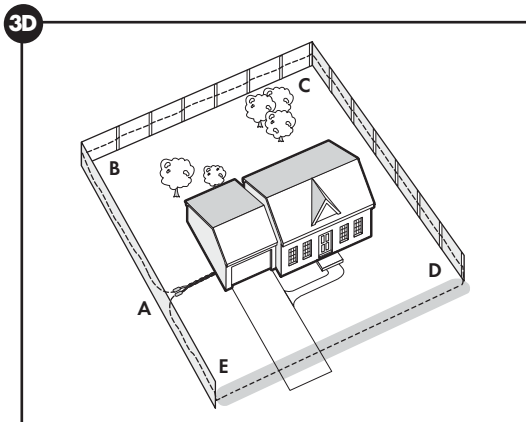
### Sample 1 (3C) Perimeter Loop

The perimeter loop is the most common layout. This will allow your pet to freely and safely roam your entire property. It can also protect flower gardens, pools and landscaping.

### Sample 2 (3D) Full Perimeter Loop Using Existing Fence

This layout allows you to include your existing fence as part of your layout and keep your pet from jumping out or digging under your existing fence. This layout also greatly reduces the installation time since most of the wire will not need to be buried.

Run the wire from the fence transmitter to point A, then to point B and so on (B to C to D to E) all the way around the entire property until back to point A again. The wires from point A will then need to be twisted and connected back to the fence transmitter inside your home.



## Double Loop Boundary

- To section off only one boundary area or one section of your yard (e.g., front property only, or waterfront property)
- The 2 parallel sections of the double boundary wire must be separated by a minimum of **approximately 5 ft.** from each other in order to avoid cancelling out the signal as well as provide an adequate boundary width (3E)
- A double loop layout requires twice as much wire as a single loop layout because it doubles back along the same path

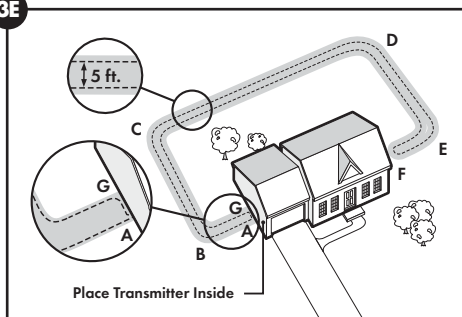
With a double loop layout, the boundary wire starts at the fence transmitter, advances out to the yard and continues to form a boundary zone in one section of your property (e.g., front property only). Then the wire makes a U-turn back along the same path and connects back to the fence transmitter. This forms a boundary zone with a double wire.

### Sample 3 (3E)

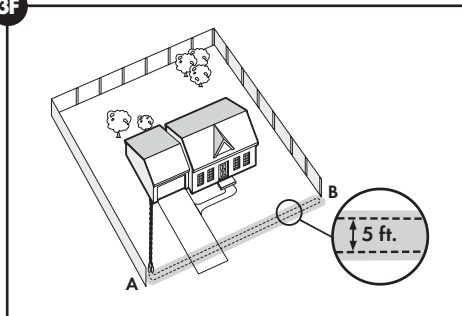
#### Front Property or Back Property Only

From the fence transmitter, run the wire to point **A**, then to point **B** and so on (**B** to **C** to **D** to **E** to **F**). Next, make a U-turn and follow your path all the way back to point **G**, keeping the wire separated by at least 5 ft. When you get back to the house (**G**), make a sharp turn along the side of the house back to point **A**. Finally, twist the wires from point **A** and connect them back to the fence transmitter.

3E



3F

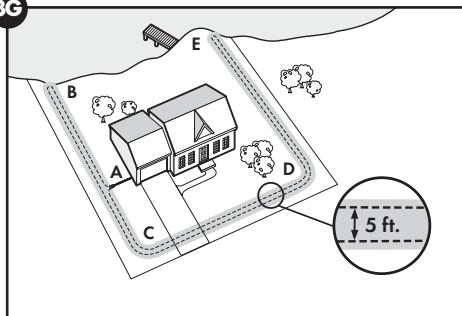


### Sample 4 (3F)

#### Front Boundary Only

From the fence transmitter, run the wire to point **A**, then to point **B**. Make a U-turn and follow your path back to point **A**, keeping the wire separated by at least 5 ft. Then twist the wires from point **A** and connect them back to the fence transmitter.

3G

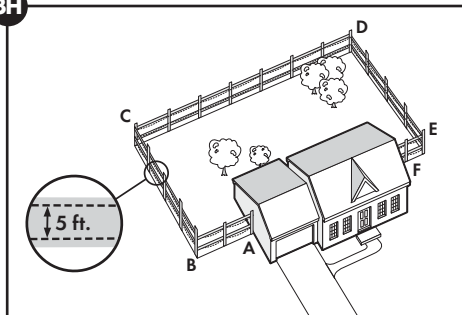


### Sample 5 (3G)

#### Waterfront Property

From the fence transmitter, run the wire to point **A**, then to point **B**. Make a U-turn and follow your path to point **C**, then to **D**, then to **E**. Next, make another U-turn and follow the same path all the way back to point **A**, keeping the wire separated by at least 5 ft. Finally, twist the wires from point **A** and connect them back to the fence transmitter.

3H



### Sample 6 (3H)

#### Wire Loop Attached to Existing Fence

This layout allows you to include your existing fence as part of your layout and keep your pet from jumping out or digging under your existing fence. It reduces the amount of wire which will need to be buried.

From the fence transmitter run the wire to point **A**, then to point **B** and so on (**B** to **C** to **D** to **E** to **F**). Next, make a U-turn and follow your path all the way back to point **A**, keeping the wire separated by at least 5 ft. Finally, twist the wires from point **A** back to the fence transmitter.

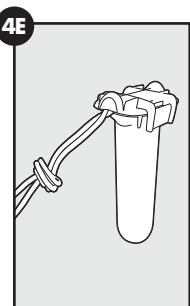
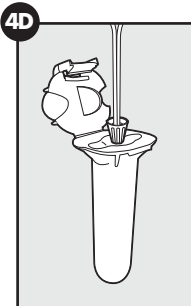
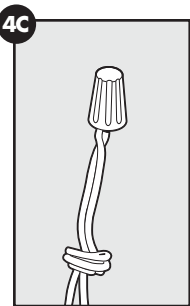
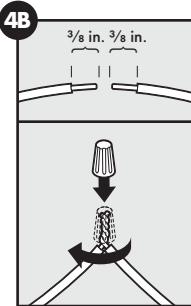
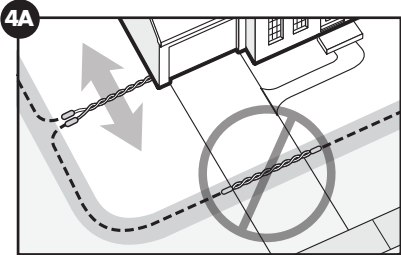
# Step 4: Position, Twist and Splice the Boundary Wire

Once you have designed your layout, the next step is to position the wire. Hold off on burying the wire until you have tested the system first.

- Start with one end of the wire at the transmitter, but do not turn it on yet. Run the wire all the way around your planned perimeter and back to the transmitter.

## Off-limits Areas

- For off-limits areas like gardens, you will need to splice a section between the main boundary wire and the off-limits area (3C). This will allow your pet to cross this section without a correction.
- Also, keep in mind that if you plan to mount the transmitter to a post or you decide to place it away from the main boundary location, the boundary wire that runs from the transmitter out to the main boundary must also be twisted together.
- Twisting both ends of the wire together 10-12 times per foot cancels the signal and allows your pet to cross without receiving a correction. Any crossover areas must be within the boundary and cannot be along the perimeter of the boundary (4A). Although not required, it is recommended that you cut and splice the wire between each twisted section.
- The fastest way to twist 2 wires is to cut 2 pieces a little longer than the length you need, twist them, and then "splice" in that section. Anchor one end of the 2 wires to something secure (or have a partner hold them), and insert the other end into a power drill. Pull the wire tight and then use the drill to slowly twist the wire. Follow the splicing guide below to learn how to reconnect this twisted portion back to the main boundary wire.



## Splicing Guide

Your system comes with 2 gel-filled splice capsules to ensure that your splices are waterproof. Contact us if you would like to purchase more splice capsules.

- Strip approximately  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. of insulation off the ends of the wires to be spliced (4B).
- Insert the stripped ends into the wire connector and twist the wire connector around the wires. Make sure there is no copper exposed beyond the end of the wire connector.
- Tie a knot 3 to 4 in. from the wire connector (4C). Ensure that the wire connector is secure on the wire splice.
- Once you have securely spliced the wires together, open the lid of the gel-filled capsule and insert the wire connector as deeply as possible into the waterproof gel inside the capsule (4D).
- Snap the lid of the capsule shut (4E).

## Additional Boundary Wire

Extra spools of boundary wire can be purchased in lengths of 500 ft. per spool where you purchased the kit or through the Customer Care Center.

**Note:** When adding boundary wire, it must act as a continuous loop.

The table on the right indicates the approximate length of boundary wire needed for a square, single loop layout. The length will vary due to the amount of twisted wire and the layout used.

| Acres         | Feet of wire required |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ | 415                   |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | 480                   |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | 590                   |
| 1             | 835                   |
| 2             | 1180                  |
| 5             | 1870                  |

## Step 5: Connect the Wires

Now that the boundary wire has been positioned and spliced, the next step is to connect the wire that is running from outside to the surge protector, and then to the transmitter. Make sure the boundary wire is not cut off or pinched by a window, door, or garage door, as this can damage it over time.

### ⚠ WARNING

- Do not install, connect or remove your system during a lightning storm. If the storm is close enough for you to hear thunder, it is close enough to create hazardous surges.
- Risk of electric shock. Use the fence transmitter and surge protector indoors in a dry location only.
- Turn off power to the outlet before you install or remove your surge protector.
- Risk of electrical shock or fire. Use the surge protector only with a duplex outlet with a center screw. Attach the unit with the long screw supplied.

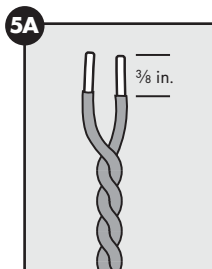
### CAUTION

- If possible, do not use an outlet protected with a residual current device (RCD) or a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI). The fence system will function, but in rare cases, nearby lightning strikes may cause the RCD or GFCI to trip. Without power, your pet may be vulnerable to escape. You will have to reset the RCD or GFCI to restore power to the system.
- Do not install the surge protector if there is not at least 30 ft. (10 m) or more of wire between the electrical outlet and electrical service panel.

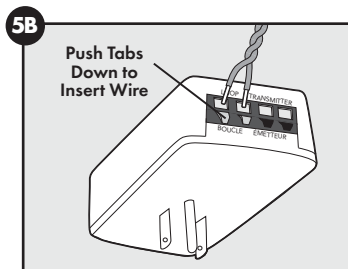
### NOTICE

- Plug the surge protector into a grounded (3-prong) outlet that is within 5 ft. of the fence transmitter. ALWAYS use a grounded (3-prong) outlet to ensure maximum protection.
- Do not remove the ground prong from the surge protector plug. Do not use a 3-prong plug to 2-prong outlet converter. Doing so will make the surge protector ineffective against surges or spikes.

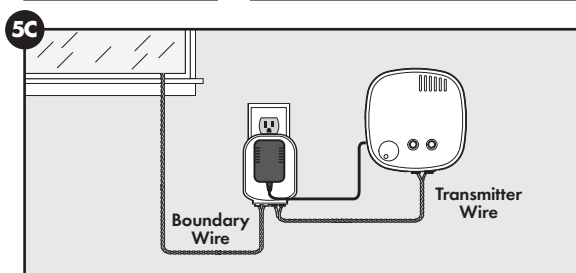
1. Take the boundary wire that is running from outside and strip  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. of insulation from the ends (5A).



2. Insert the stripped ends into the 2 left red connector holes on the bottom of the surge protector labeled "Loop" (5B). There should be 1 wire in each connector hole. Press the plastic tab, insert the wires and release the tab. Make sure the wires do not touch each other at the terminals.



3. Next, measure and cut 2 lengths of wire to connect the surge protector to the fence transmitter. Strip  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. of insulation from the ends. Twist the 2 lengths together, with at least 10 to 12 twists per foot, so the wires will not send out a signal.



4. Insert the ends of the twisted transmitter wires into the right 2 black connectors at the bottom of the surge protector labeled "Transmitter".
5. Press the red plastic tabs on the fence transmitter and insert the opposite ends of the twisted wire into the boundary wire terminals.
6. Turn the boundary width control knob to 10. This will set the boundary width at the maximum width.
7. Plug in the transmitter power adapter to the outlet on the front of the surge protector. You are now connected (5C).
8. The power light and loop indicator lights should come on. If this does not happen, see the "Troubleshooting" section.

### NOTICE

Verify that the boundary loop and transmitter wires connect to the proper surge protector terminals. Reversed connections will result in an increased risk of surge related damage.

## Step 6: Prepare the Receiver Collar

There are two sets of contact points that can be used on your receiver collar. Your receiver collar comes with the short contact points installed. The longer contact points should be used on dogs with long hair. Tighten the contact points using test light tool one-half turn beyond finger tight. Check the tightness weekly.

### Insert and Remove the Battery

**Note:** Do not install the battery while the receiver collar is on your pet.

This receiver collar utilizes a replaceable PetSafe® battery (RFA-67D-11). This unique battery is designed to make battery replacement easier and increase water protection.

To insert the battery, align the symbols on the battery (arrow) and receiver collar (triangle). Use the edge of the test light tool to turn the battery clockwise until the arrow lines up with the lock symbol on the housing (6A).

To remove the battery, turn the battery counter-clockwise using the edge of the test light tool (6B). Do not attempt to cut into or pry open the battery. Be sure to discard the used battery properly. The battery life will vary depending on how often your pet tests the system and receives a static correction. Check the receiver collar every month to ensure the battery is working properly.

If the receiver indicator light is flashing every 4 to 5 seconds, battery replacement is required. Remove the old battery from the receiver collar. Discharge all power by holding the correction level button down until the LED light is no longer illuminated. Replace with a new battery.

A replacement PetSafe® battery (RFA-67D-11) can be purchased by contacting the Customer Care Center or by visiting our website at [www.petsafe.com](http://www.petsafe.com).

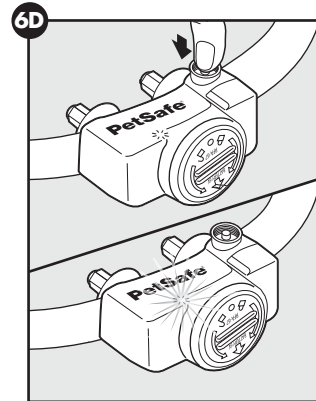
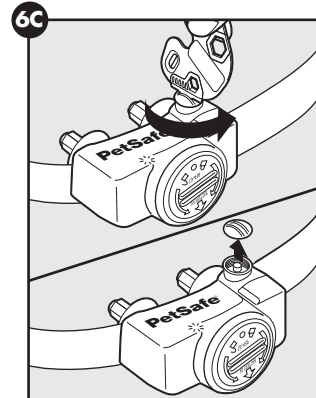
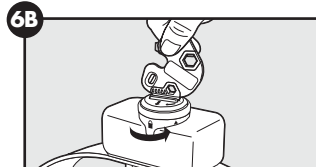
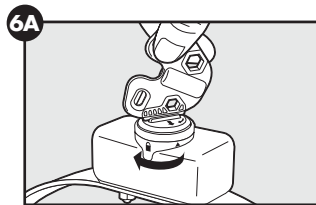
### Set the Static Correction Level

1. Remove the clear plastic cover with the test light tool to expose the correction level button (6C).
2. With the battery installed, press the correction level button and release when the receiver indicator light turns on (6D).
3. The receiver indicator light will emit a series of flashes representing the static correction level (e.g., 4 red flashes means level 4).
4. Increase the static correction level by pressing and releasing the correction level button within 5 seconds of the previous series of flashes.
5. After setting the static correction level, replace the cover to protect the correction level button.

The static correction levels increase in strength from 2 to 5, with level 1 being tone only (no correction), and level 5 being the maximum setting. Pressing the correction level button while the receiver collar is on level 5 will cause the receiver collar to revert to level 1. Refer to the function and response table to choose the static correction level that best fits your pet.

The receiver collar is equipped to automatically increase the level of static correction the longer your pet remains in the static correction zone if the collar is set at level 2 or above.

The receiver indicator light acts as a low battery indicator, flashing every 4 to 5 seconds when replacement is required.



## Function and Response Table

| Indicator Light                   | Static Correction Level | Receiver Collar Function |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 red flash                       | 1                       | None—tone only           |
| 2 red flashes                     | 2                       | Low correction           |
| 3 red flashes                     | 3                       | Medium correction        |
| 4 red flashes                     | 4                       | Medium-high correction   |
| 5 red flashes                     | 5                       | High correction          |
| Flashes once every 4 to 5 seconds | —                       | Indicates low battery    |

### Anti-Linger Prevention

The anti-linger prevention feature keeps your pet from staying in the warning zone for long periods of time and draining the receiver collar battery. Your pet will hear a warning tone when he reaches the warning zone. If your pet does not return to the pet area after 2 seconds, he will receive a continuous static correction until he returns to the pet area.

### Run-Through Prevention

This system includes a unique run-through prevention feature so that your pet cannot “run through” the pet area without receiving an increased level of static correction. The receiver collar automatically increases the static correction when your pet continues more than 20% of the way through the pet fencing boundary width. For example, if the signal is detected 10 ft. from the wire and your pet enters the static correction zone, this feature is activated when he is approximately 8 ft. from the boundary wire. Your pet will then receive a static correction that is at an increased level corresponding to the static correction level setting on the receiver collar. The receiver collar is equipped to automatically increase the level of static correction the longer your pet remains in the static correction zone if the collar is set at level 2 or above. The run-through prevention sound is an intermittent tone.

### Over-Correction Protection

In the unlikely event that your pet “freezes” in the static correction zone, this feature limits the static correction duration to a maximum of 15 seconds. After 15 seconds, the static correction will stop and the green indicator light will stay on for 10 seconds. The receiver collar remains locked out until your pet leaves the static correction zone.

## Step 7: Set the Boundary Width and Test the Receiver Collar

With the boundary wire in place and properly connected, it is time to set the boundary width and test the system.

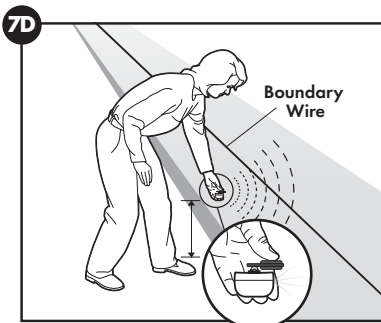
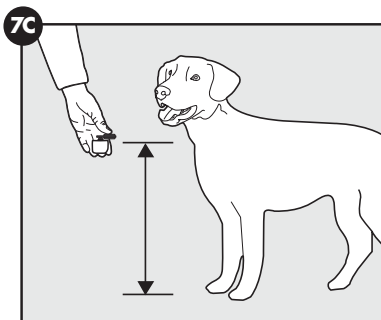
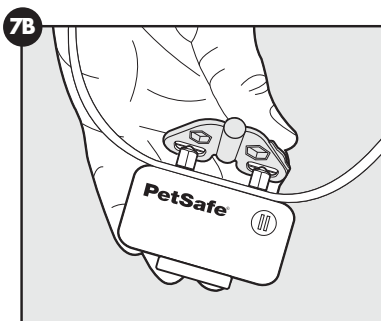
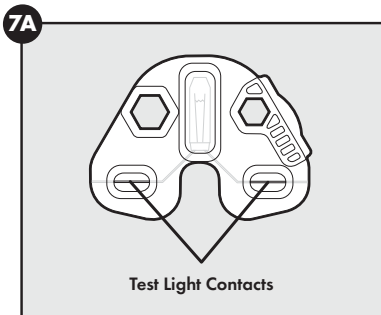
### CAUTION

Always remove your pet's receiver collar before performing any transmitter testing or adjustments. This will prevent unintended static corrections.

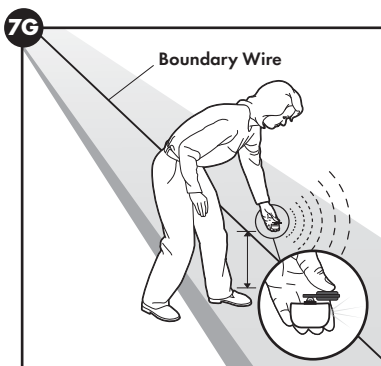
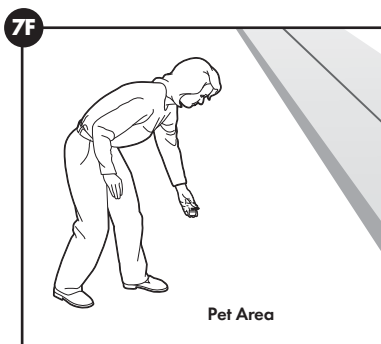
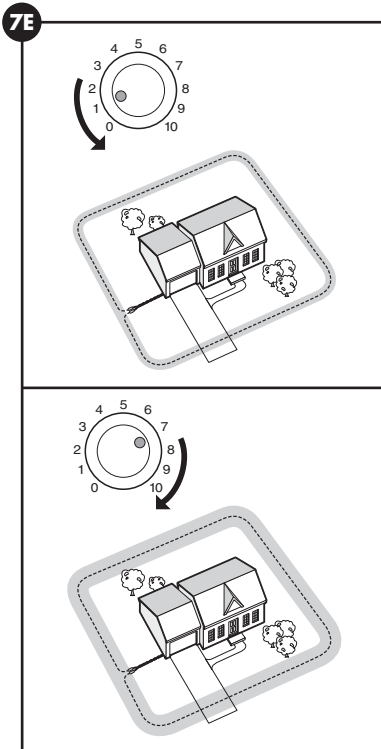
**Note:** The receiver collar is waterproof, which can make the tone hard to hear.

The flashing test light, when held to the contact points, indicates that the receiver collar is delivering static correction. To best utilize the automatic run-through prevention feature, the containment boundary width should extend at least 6 to 10 ft. on each side of the boundary wire (total boundary width of 12 to 20 ft.).

1. Apply power to the fence transmitter with the supplied power adapter.
2. The boundary width is adjusted by using the transmitter's boundary width control knob. Turn the knob counter clockwise until the loop indicator light is no longer lit. Turn the knob clockwise and increase by 2 numbers. The light should turn on.
3. To identify the warning and static correction zones make sure the static correction on the receiver collar is set at level 5.
4. Test the boundary width of the system by selecting a section of straight boundary wire that is at least 50 ft. long. Start inside the center of the pet area.
5. Place the test light tool contacts (7A) against the receiver collar contact points (7B). Hold the receiver collar at your pet's neck height (7C) with the contact points pointing up and the PetSafe® logo facing the boundary wire. Slowly walk toward the boundary wire until you hear the warning tone (7D). When you hear the warning tone, you have identified the boundary width distance (static correction zone).
6. 2 seconds after the warning tone, the test light will begin to flash. This flashing light can aid you in identifying the boundary width if you have difficulty hearing the tone. To prevent the receiver collar from going into over-correction protection mode, walk back into the pet area until the toning stops. If the receiver collar does not tone at the desired range, adjust the boundary width control knob to obtain the desired range.



7. Turning the boundary width control knob clockwise increases the boundary width, while turning it counter clockwise decreases it (**7E**). Repeat this activity as needed until the receiver collar tones between 6 to 10 ft. from the boundary wire. If using a double loop layout, you may need to increase the separation of the boundary wire and/or increase the size of the boundary width to achieve the desired range.
8. Test the boundary width in a number of different locations around the pet area until you are satisfied that the system is functioning properly.
9. Next, walk all around the pet area (**7F**) to ensure there are no areas where the receiver collar may activate from signals coupled onto buried wires or cables. Test the collar in and around the inside of the house as well. As mentioned, cable and wires from cable TV, electrical or telephone lines may conduct pet fencing signals inside and outside the house that can activate the pet's collar accidentally. While rare, if this occurs, your boundary wire is probably too close to these outside lines and should be moved or modified as shown in figure **1A**.
10. To test the run-through prevention feature, walk towards the boundary wire. The receiver collar should tone and the test light should flash brighter as you enter the run through area (**7G**). If you are satisfied that your system is functioning properly, you are ready to start burying the boundary wire. If the receiver collar did not tone or the test light did not flash, see the troubleshooting section.



## Step 8: Bury the Boundary Wire

### ⚠ WARNING

Underground cables can carry high voltage. Have all underground cables marked before you dig to bury your wire. In most areas, this is a free service. Avoid these cables when you dig.

### CAUTION

Before you begin installing the boundary wire, unplug the fence transmitter.

It is recommended to bury the boundary wire to protect it and prevent disabling the system.

1. Cut a trench 1 to 3 in. deep along your planned boundary. It only needs to be as wide as the wire.

**Quick Tip:** Lawn trenchers, which you can often rent from a local hardware store, work great and make for a quick job. You can also use a flat shovel, like a trenching shovel.

2. Place the boundary wire into the trench maintaining some slack to allow it to expand and contract with temperature variations.
3. Use a blunt tool such as a wooden paint stick to push the boundary wire into the trench. Be careful not to damage the boundary wire insulation.

### Utilizing an Existing Fence

The boundary wire can be attached to a chain link fence, split rail fence or a wooden privacy fence. The boundary wire can be attached as high as needed. However, make sure the boundary width is set at a high enough range for your pet to receive the signal.

#### Chain Link Fence (8A):

Weave the boundary wire through the links or use plastic quick ties.

- **Wooden Split Rail or Privacy Fence (8A):**

Use staples to attach the boundary wire. Avoid puncturing the insulation of the boundary wire.

- **Double Loop with an Existing Fence:**  
Run the boundary wire on top of the fence and return it on the bottom of the fence to get the 5 ft. separation that is needed.

- **Gate (Single Loop) (8B):**

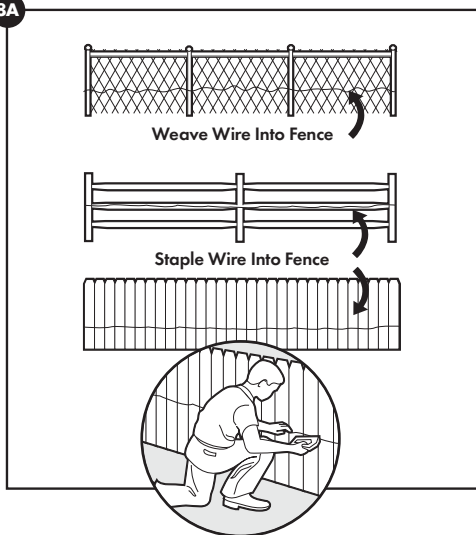
Bury the boundary wire in the ground across the gate opening.

**Note:** The signal is still active across the gate. Your pet cannot pass through an open gate.

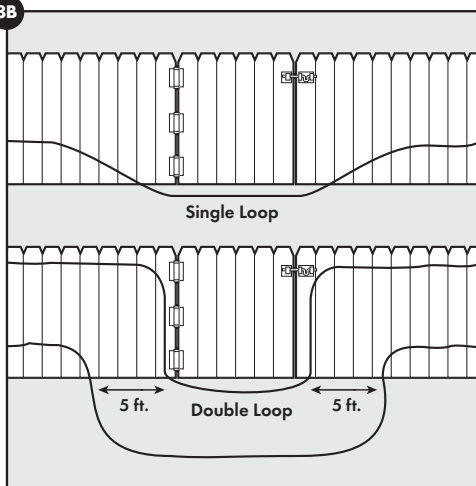
- **Gate (Double Loop) (8B):**

Bury both boundary wires across the gate opening while keeping them 5 ft. apart.

8A



8B

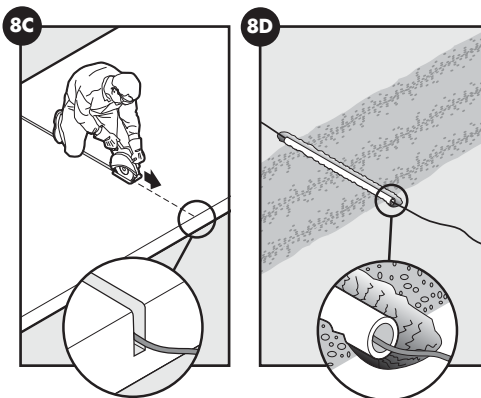


## ⚠ WARNING

Follow all safety instructions for your power tools. Be sure to always wear your safety goggles.

### Cross Hard Surfaces (driveways, sidewalks, etc.)

- **Concrete Driveway or Sidewalk (8C):**  
Place the boundary wire in a convenient expansion joint or create a groove using a circular saw and masonry blade. Place the boundary wire in the groove and cover with an appropriate waterproofing compound. For best results, brush away dirt or other debris before patching.
- **Gravel or Dirt Driveway (8D):**  
Place the boundary wire in a PVC pipe or water hose to protect the boundary wire before burying.

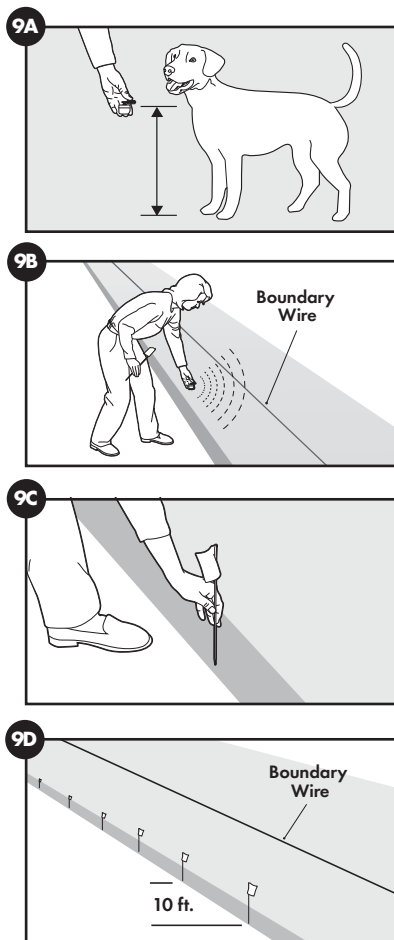


### Step 9: Place the Boundary Flags

The boundary flags are visual reminders for your pet of where the warning zone is located.

1. Place the test light contacts on the contact points. Hold the receiver collar at the height of your pet's neck (9A).
2. Walk towards the warning zone until the receiver collar beeps (9B).
3. Place the boundary flag in the ground along the boundary wire (9C).
4. Walk back into the pet area until the beeping stops.
5. Repeat this process along the warning zone until it is marked with boundary flags every 10 ft. (9D).

**Note:** If you cannot hear the beep, refer to the test light instructions in Step 7. To prevent an unintended correction, after the boundary flags have been placed, be sure to set the static correction on the receiver collar back to level 1, which is tone only.



## Step 10: Fit the Receiver Collar

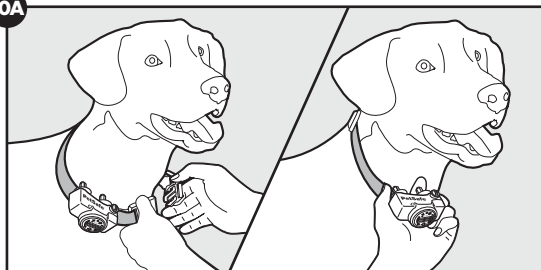
### CAUTION

- Proper fit of the receiver collar is important. A receiver collar worn for too long or made too tight on the pet's neck may cause skin damage, ranging from redness to pressure ulcers; this condition is commonly known as bed sores.
- **Avoid leaving the receiver collar on the pet for more than 12 hours per day.**
- When possible reposition the receiver collar on the pet's neck every 1 to 2 hours.
- Regularly check the fit to prevent excessive pressure; follow the instructions in this product manual.
- You may need to trim the hair in the area of the contact points. However, never shave the pet's neck; this may lead to a rash or infection.
- Never connect a leash to the receiver collar. It will cause excessive pressure on the contact points.
- When using a separate collar and leash for training, do not allow the extra collar to put pressure on the contact points.
- Wash the pet's neck area and the contact points of the receiver collar weekly with a damp cloth.
- Examine the contact area daily for signs of a rash or a sore.
- If a rash or sore is found, discontinue use of the receiver collar until the skin has healed.
- If the condition persists beyond 48 hours, see your veterinarian.
- For additional information on bed sores and pressure necrosis, please visit our website.

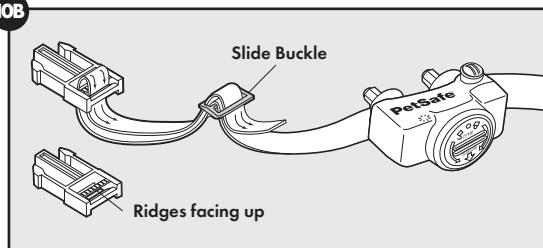
**Important:** *The proper fit and placement of your receiver collar is important for effective training. The contact points must have direct contact with your pet's skin on the underside of his neck. Your receiver collar comes with the short contact points installed. The longer contact points should be used on dogs with long hair.*

1. Be sure the receiver collar is turned off before placing it on your pet. Then with your pet standing, fit the receiver collar snugly onto your pet's neck so that the contact points make contact with your pet's skin on the underside of his neck.
2. Check the tightness of the receiver collar by inserting one finger between the end of a contact point and your pet's neck. The fit should be snug but not constricting (10A).
3. Allow your pet to wear the receiver collar for a few minutes, then check it again.
4. The collar will slip if it is not properly threaded. The slide buckle prevents the collar from becoming loose around your pet's neck and the ridges must be facing up (10B).
5. Once you are satisfied with the fit of the receiver collar, remove it from your pet and trim it, but make sure to allow room for growth or a thicker winter coat. Use a lighter to seal the cut so that it will not fray (10C).

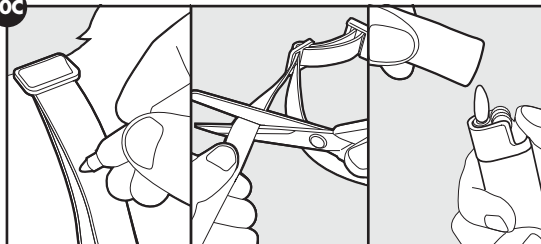
10A



10B



10C

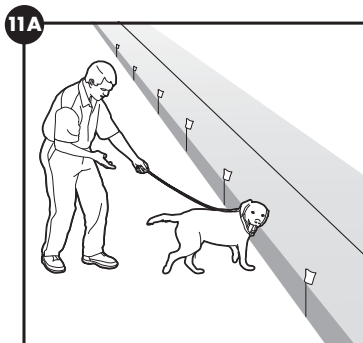


## Training

- Remember that this system is not a solid barrier. Using it successfully requires that you spend some time training your pet.
- Finish each training session on a positive note with lots of praise and play. Remove the collar after each training session.
- While your pet is still learning the boundary, contain him by another means, such as with a pen or a leash.
- Be sure to place the collar on your dog's neck with the PetSafe® logo facing up.
- If your pet appears to be stressed, slow down the training schedule, add additional days of training or increase the amount of play time. Common stress signals include pulling on the leash toward the house, ears tucked or pulled back, tail down or tucked between legs, body lowered, nervous/frantic movement or stiffening of the pet's body, lip-licking or yawning.

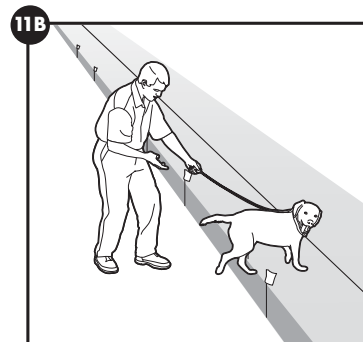
## Day 1

For the first day, start with the collar set to level 1, tone-only. Put a separate non-metallic collar on your pet's neck and attach a leash. With your pet's favorite treats on hand, allow him to explore the pet area (11A). Allow your pet to cross the boundary (11B) and hear the tone from the collar, then ask him to come back into the pet area (11C) and praise and reward him. Your goal is for your dog to associate being inside the pet area with rewarding experiences. Dogs are sensitive. Keep your mood upbeat as dogs can understand when you are happy or upset. Do 2 or 3 training sessions for about 10-15 minutes each. Do not try to do too much too quickly. More frequent short sessions are better than less frequent, longer sessions.



## Days 2-4

On days 2 through 4, repeat this process, but with the collar set to level 2—the mildest static correction level. Closely observe your pet's behavior while he is in the correction zone (11B), and note whether or not your dog responds to the correction. Indicators of a response are looking around in curiosity, flicking of the ears or scratching at the collar. If he does not respond, check the fit of the collar to make sure the contact points are making contact with his skin. If the collar is fit correctly and your dog does not respond, then move up to the next correction level and repeat the process. Do 2 or 3 training sessions for about 10–15 minutes each. Your goal is for your dog to consistently choose to stay in the pet area. If necessary, add in more days of training before moving on to the next step.

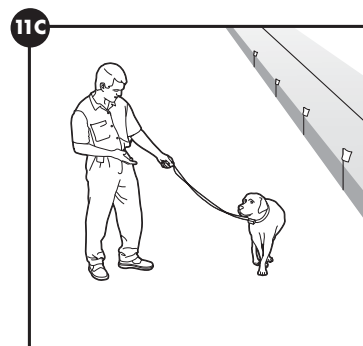


## Days 5-8

On days 5 through 8, retain the collar settings from the last training session, but stage some distractions to test your dog's reliability. The goal is to have your pet stay within the boundary even with new temptations. Start with simple temptations and work your way up. Some examples are:

- Have a family member cross from inside the boundary and exit it.
- Place a toy outside the boundary.
- Have a friend or neighbor walk another pet outside the boundary area.

Remember to keep your pet on a leash throughout this process while he is still learning the boundary. Also, never coax your pet to leave the pet area.

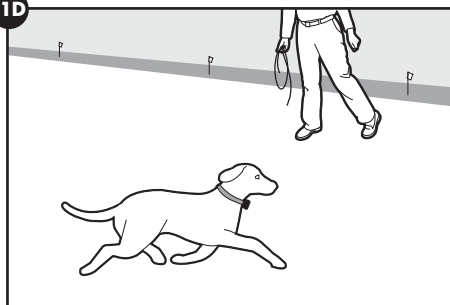


## Days 9–30

Once your pet consistently respects the boundary regardless of distractions or temptations, he is ready for the next step: unleashed supervision (11D). Stay close by with a leash at hand. Play with your pet for a while during the first few sessions. If your dog does not try to cross the boundary, occupy yourself with another task in the yard, and allow him to freely explore. Continue watching your pet. If he escapes, remove the collar and lead him back into the pet area. Start these sessions at about 15 minutes and gradually work up to an hour or more.

When your pet proves trustworthy, you can let him out on his own. Continue to check on him regularly. You can remove every other boundary flag every 4 days until all the flags are removed. Save them in case you move or need to train another pet.

11D



## Taking Your Pet Out of the Pet Area

**Important:** Remove the receiver collar and leave it at home.

Once your pet learns the boundary, he will be reluctant to cross it for walks or car rides.

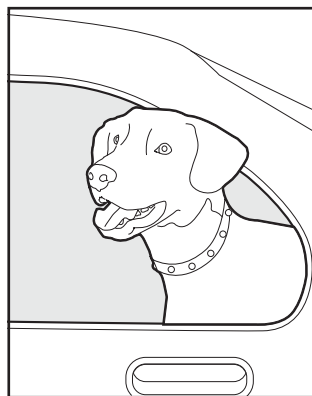
### Option 1:

Replace the receiver collar with a regular collar. Put your pet in a car that is within the pet area and drive him out of the pet area.

### Option 2:

Replace the receiver collar with a regular collar and leash. Walk your pet out of the pet area while giving a command such as “OK” at a specific place along the boundary (the end of your driveway, sidewalk, etc.). Always leave the pet area from the same spot in your yard with a leash and your pet will associate leaving the pet area only on a leash, only at this spot, and only with a person. You may initially need to convince your pet to leave the pet area with a treat and lots of praise.

**Note:** You may also carry your pet out of the pet area.



## Congratulations!

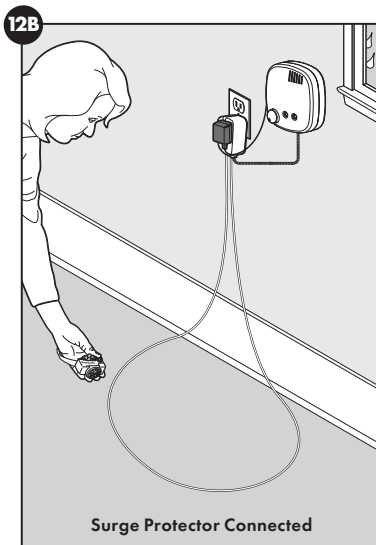
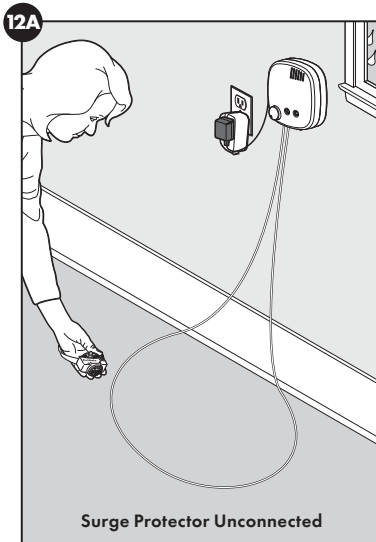
You have now completed the training program. You are both ready to enjoy more freedom. Just make sure to continue to check the tightness of the receiver collar and remove it when it is not in use.

## System Test

The system test is used to determine the cause of system problems that have not been addressed elsewhere in this product manual. You will need a piece of boundary wire greater than 15 ft. long with  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. of insulation removed from each end to use as a test loop wire. Make a note of your boundary width dial setting, and receiver collar setting before beginning the system test.

### Follow the steps below to perform the system test:

1. Remove the receiver collar from your pet and make sure a good battery is installed in the receiver collar.
2. Set the receiver collar static correction to level 5.
3. Disconnect the twisted boundary wire from the boundary wire terminals on the fence transmitter by pressing the red release levers on the connector and pulling the wires free.
4. Insert the two ends of the test loop wire into the boundary wire terminals on the transmitter.
5. Turn the boundary width control knob to 10 and then back to 5.
6. Place the test light tool contacts on the contact points of the receiver collar. While holding the receiver collar with the test light tool in place, approach the wire from the outside loop 2 in. off the ground (12A). Make a mental note of the distance where the receiver collar activates from the wire.
7. Turn the boundary width control knob to 10 and repeat step 6. The distance where the receiver collar activates should be greater than the previous result.
8. If more than one receiver collar is used on the system, repeat the above test on each collar.
9. Interpreting the results:
  - a. If the power light or the loop indicator light are not both lit on the fence transmitter for any of the above tests, there is a problem with the transmitter. Contact the Customer Care Center.
  - b. If both the power and loop indicator lights are on, but the receiver collar does not activate on the test loop wire, the receiver collar is not working. Contact the Customer Care Center.
  - c. If the transmitter power and loop indicator lights are on and the receiver collar is activating at different distances on the test loop wire, the problem is most likely in the containment boundary wire or surge protector. Reconnect the transmitter wires to the surge protector and connect the test loop to the surge protector loop terminals (12B). Repeat steps 5-8.
10. Interpreting the results with the surge protector:
  - a. If both the power and loop indicator lights are on and the receiver collar is activating at different distances on the test loop wire, the problem is in the containment boundary wire. Perform the wire break location test.
  - b. If the loop indicator light is off there is a problem with the surge protector. Contact the Customer Care Center.
11. When the testing is complete, reconnect and verify that the boundary wire is plugged into the loop terminals on the surge protector and the transmitter is connected to the surge protector.
12. Return the boundary width control knob setting to the position noted earlier.
13. Repeat the boundary width testing from Step 7 on page 16 until you achieve the desired boundary width between 12 and 20 ft.



## Wire Break Location Test

The following lists identify the common locations where wire breaks occur. Please inspect these areas for signs of damage.

### Wire breaks are commonly found:

- At the wire exit point of the house
- Where the wire enters the ground from the house, usually caused by string trimmers
- Where the wires cross sidewalks or driveways, usually caused by edging and string trimmers
- Around landscaping and flower beds, usually caused by digging, or working up the soil
- In aerated lawns
- At wire splices where gel-filled capsules have not been installed
- At wire splices without reinforcement knots

### If you still cannot find the break in the boundary wire, there are 2 options for locating it:

**Option 1:** It is recommended to contact the Customer Care Center to purchase a Wire Break Locator. The Wire Break Locator detects full breaks, not partial breaks.

### Option 2: Follow the procedure below:

1. Unplug the fence transmitter.
2. Connect both ends of your twisted boundary wire to one loop terminal on the surge protector.
3. Measure and cut a test wire which is half the length of your total boundary wire footage.
4. Connect one end of test wire to the other loop terminal on the surge protector.
5. Locate the halfway point of your boundary and cut the boundary wire.
6. Splice the other end of the test wire to either side of your boundary wire where you cut it in half.
7. Plug in the fence transmitter and check the loop indicator light. If the loop indicator light is on, you can assume the break is in the other half of the boundary wire.
8. If the loop Indicator light did not come on, you may assume there is a break in this portion of the boundary wire. However, there is a small chance of having more than one break in your system. Be sure to check both halves of your entire loop.
9. Replace the damaged boundary wire with new boundary wire.
10. Reconnect the boundary wire to the surge protector.
11. Check the loop indicator light. If the loop indicator light is on, test the system with the receiver collar.

# Troubleshooting

|                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>The receiver collar is not beeping or correcting.</b></p>                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the battery to make sure it is installed properly.</li> <li>• Check that both lights are lit on the fence transmitter. If not, perform the "System Test."</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <p><b>The receiver collar is beeping, but the pet is not responding to the static correction.</b></p>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test the receiver collar with the test light by walking toward the boundary wire. If the test light flashes, adjust the fit of the receiver collar.</li> <li>• Trim your pet's fur where the contact points touch the neck and/or switch to the longer contact points.</li> <li>• The contact points must be in contact with pet's skin.</li> <li>• Increase the static correction level.</li> <li>• Repeat the training steps to reinforce training.</li> <li>• Purchase a stronger receiver collar by contacting the Customer Care Center.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>The receiver collar has to be held on top of the boundary wire to activate.</b></p>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace the battery.</li> <li>• Adjust the boundary width control knob clockwise to increase the distance from the boundary wire that the receiver collar activates.</li> <li>• If using a double loop layout, make sure the boundary wires are separated at least 5 ft.</li> <li>• If the receiver collar still has to be held on top of the boundary wire, perform the "System Test."</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p><b>The receiver collar activates inside the house.</b></p>                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turn the boundary width control knob counter clockwise to decrease the distance from the boundary wire that the receiver collar activates.</li> <li>• Make sure the boundary wire is not running within 15 ft. of the house. The signal can transmit through the walls of your house.</li> <li>• Make sure the boundary wires are twisted from the boundary to the fence transmitter.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                        |
| <p><b>The receiver LED indicator light is flashing every 4 to 5 seconds and I have just installed a new battery.</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reset the low battery indicator, remove the battery from the receiver collar. Discharge all power by holding the correction level button down until the LED is no longer illuminated. Reinstall the battery.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <p><b>I have an inconsistent signal.</b></p>                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure the fence transmitter is at least 3 ft. from large metal objects or appliances.</li> <li>• Make sure all boundary wire turns are gradual.</li> <li>• Make sure the boundary wire is not running parallel to or within 10 ft. of electrical wires, neighboring containment systems, telephone wires, television or antenna cables, or satellite dishes.</li> <li>• If a neighboring containment system may be causing an inconsistent signal, move the boundary wire farther away from the neighboring containment system.</li> </ul>          |

|                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>The power and loop indicator lights are off.</b></p>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check that the power adapter is plugged into the fence transmitter.</li> <li>• Check that the power adapter is plugged in properly.</li> <li>• If the system is plugged into a RCD or GFCI outlet, check to see if the circuit has been tripped. Reset the RCD or GFCI circuit if required.</li> <li>• Verify that the outlet is working properly by plugging in a known working item such as a radio.</li> <li>• Try plugging the fence transmitter into another 120-volt outlet.</li> <li>• If the lights still do not come on, the fence transmitter and/or power adapter needs to be replaced. Contact the Customer Care Center.</li> <li>• If a surge protector is installed, unplug the surge protector and plug the power adapter directly into the outlet. If the transmitter operates without the surge protector, contact the Customer Care Center for a replacement surge protector.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>The power light is on and the loop indicator light is off.</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the boundary wire connections at the fence transmitter for proper connection.</li> <li>• Check for broken or damaged boundary wires at the outside entry to the house.</li> <li>• Perform the "System Test" to determine if the fence transmitter needs to be replaced.</li> <li>• If the fence transmitter is functioning properly, you have a break in your boundary wire (see the "Wire Break Location Test" section).</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## Terms of Use and Limitation of Liability

### 1. Terms of Use

The use of this product is subject to your acceptance without modification of the terms, conditions and notices contained with this product. Use of this product implies acceptance of all such terms, conditions, and notices. If you do not wish to accept these terms, conditions, and notices, please return the product, unused, in its original packaging and at your own cost and risk to the relevant Customer Care location together with proof of purchase for a full refund.

### 2. Proper Use

Proper use includes, without limitation, reviewing the entire product manual and any specific safety information statements. The specific temperament or size/weight of your pet may not be suitable for this product. If you are unsure whether this product is appropriate for your pet, please consult your veterinarian or certified trainer prior to use. For products used with pets where training is desired, Radio Systems Corporation recommends that these training products are not used if your pet is aggressive and accepts no liability for determining suitability in individual cases.

### 3. No Unlawful or Prohibited Use

This product is designed for use with pets only. This product is not intended to harm, injure or provoke. Using this product in a way that is not intended could result in violation of Federal, State or local laws.

### 4. Limitation of Liability

In no event shall Radio Systems Corporation or any of its associated companies be liable for (i) any direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damage and/or (ii) any loss or damages whatsoever arising out of or connected with the use or misuse of this product. The purchaser assumes all risks and liability from the use of this product to the fullest extent permissible by law.

### 5. Modification of Terms and Conditions

Radio Systems Corporation reserves the right to change the terms, conditions and notices governing this product from time to time. If such changes have been notified to you prior to your use of this product, they shall be binding on you as if incorporated herein.

# Compliance

## FCC

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

**Note:** This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a specific installation. If interference does occur to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Contact the Customer Care Center at +1 (800) 732-2677

**Caution:** Modification or changes to this equipment not expressly approved by Radio Systems Corporation may void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

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## Perchlorate Battery

Perchlorate Material – special handling may apply. See [www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate).



## Battery Disposal

Separate collection of spent batteries is required in many regions; check the regulations in your area before discarding spent batteries. At the end of the product life, please contact our Customer Care Center to receive instructions on proper disposal of the unit. Please do not dispose of the unit in household or municipal waste. For a listing of Customer Care Center telephone numbers in your area, visit our website at [www.petsafe.com](http://www.petsafe.com).



## Important Recycling Advice

Please respect the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment regulations in your country. This equipment must be recycled. If you no longer require this equipment, do not place it in the normal municipal waste system. Please return it to where it was purchased in order that it can be placed in our recycling system. If this is not possible, please contact the Customer Care Centre for further information.

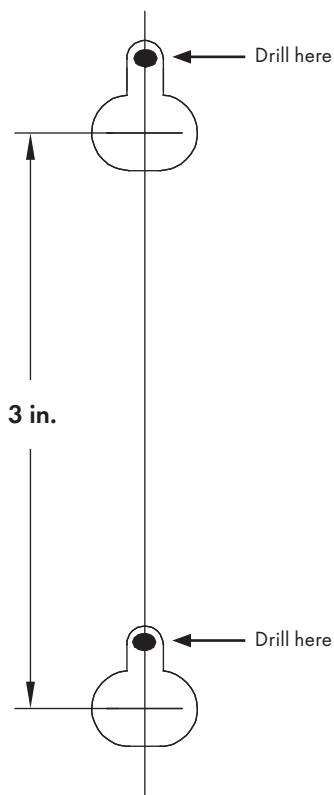
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## Warranty

### One Year Non-Transferable Limited Warranty

This Product has the benefit of a limited manufacturer's warranty. Complete details of the warranty applicable to this Product and its terms can be found at [www.petsafe.com](http://www.petsafe.com) and/or are available by contacting your local Customer Care Center.

## Mounting Template



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For a list of patents protecting this product,  
please visit [www.radiosystemscorporation.com/patents](http://www.radiosystemscorporation.com/patents)

YU400-1751/2  
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