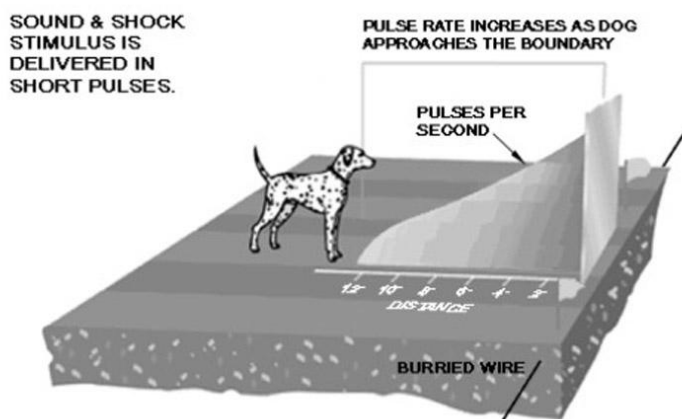




MGG DFS W227D

Electronic Dog Fencing System with Re-chargeable Collars

The latest MGG LED digital display in-ground Dog fence system W227D is among the most reliable, cost-efficient pet containment systems available today. A buried wire transmits a harmless radio signal and when your dog approaches the boundary, the signal causes the dog's collar receiver to deliver a warning beep. If your dog continues closer to the boundary, the system will issue a mild and harmless static shock. If your dog continues further, the system will issue stronger shocks until your dog returns to within the boundary which you have set up. Your dog will naturally seek to avoid correction and will be content staying within established boundaries.



A Sound & Shock stimulus is delivered in short pulses.
The pulse rate increases as your dog approaches the boundary

Main features:

Pulsed Proportional Stimulus – The closer your dog gets to the boundary, the more intense the shock will be.

Progressive Tone Stimulus - A warning tone will be issued first, then a shock stimulus if your dog continues to move closer to the boundary.

Variable Field Width Control – Allows you to precisely control the width of the signal field.

Audible and Visual Wire Break Indicators – Should your boundary wire ever break, a loud sonic alarm will sound, accompanied by a flashing light.

Speed Detect Anti-Run through – The faster your dog is moving, the quicker and the higher the level of intensity is issued.

Multiple Collar Operation - Add as many collars as you like to contain as many dogs as you have. There is no limit to the number of collars it can control.

Covers up to half an acre with the 200m of the 1mm boundary wire included.

Wire Needed:

Quarter Acre:130m. Third acre:150m. Half acre:185m. 1 acre:260m. 2 acres: 370m. 5 acres: 580m.

Package Contents:

1 x Indoor LED digital display wall-mounted transmitter
1 x NZ approved power adapter for the transmitter
1 x Adjustable receiver collar
1 x Power plug for collar
1 x Boundary wire of 200 metres
2 x extra metal contact points
20 x Training flags
1 x Test bulb
2 x screws
1 x User's Manual
6 x MGG Waterproof wire joiners.

Other items you may need:

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

CAUTION

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

For best results, follow these important rules:

The electronic dog collar is intended only for use on dogs.

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

Read all instructions before using this product.

IMPORTANT

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

SECTION 1

Instructions for setting up your containment system

STEP 1

Prepare a layout of your containment area. Design and Draw.

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

Contact Utility Company

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

Determine Location of Wall Transmitter

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

Determine the Exit Route of your Boundary Wire from the Transmitter to the Outside Containment Area

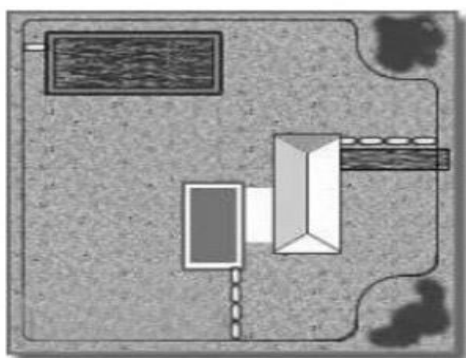
Since your transmitter must be mounted in an enclosed area to protect it from the weather, give careful consideration to where the wire will exit to the outside. Existing openings such as a window, door or existing utility hole may provide easy access to the outside. You may need to drill a hole through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

Step 2
Add Proposed Wire Location to your Drawing

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

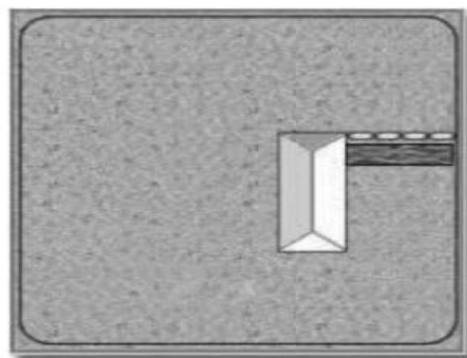
Example Installation Diagrams

Zones within Zones



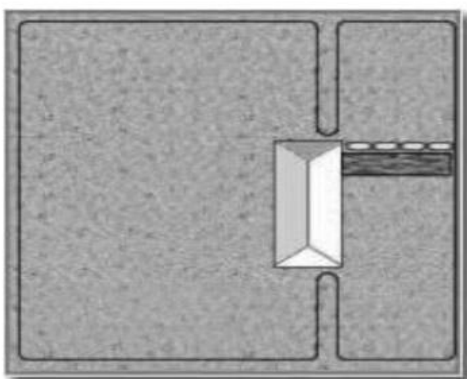
Keeps your pet safely away from gardens, pools, and other areas.

Basic Single Wire Zone



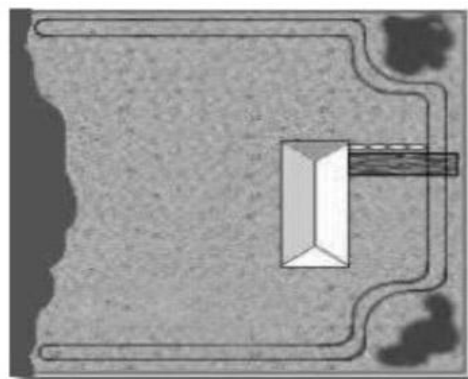
Your pet has a 360 degree perimeter to roam within.

Dual Zones



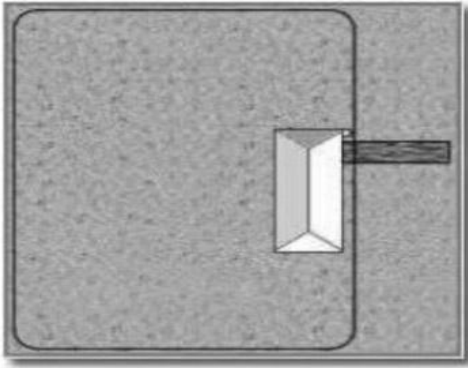
Keep pets separated, or to prevent run-thru.

Open Back Zone



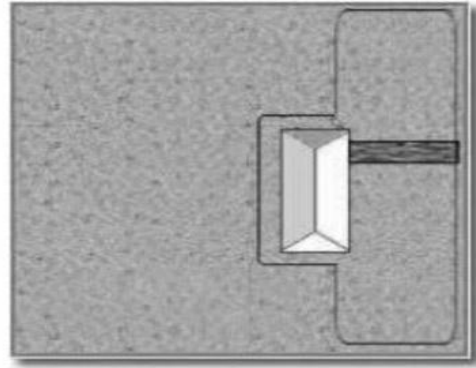
This lets your pet have access to the lake or other rear area.

Single loop - Back Yard Zone



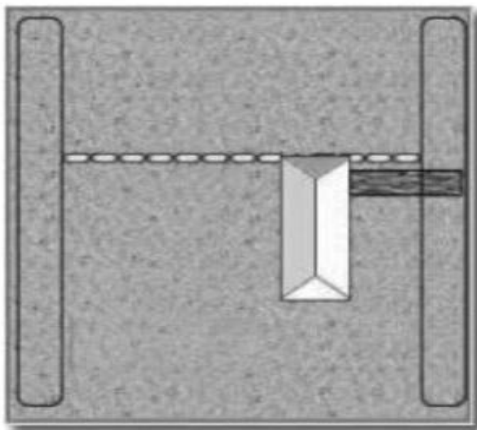
Your pet has run of the house and back yard.

Single Loop - Front Yard Zone



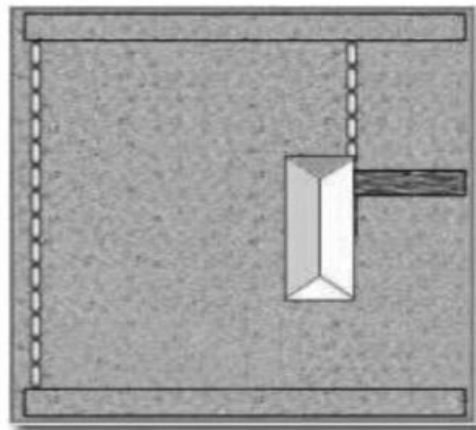
Your pet has run of the house and front yard.

Front & Rear Barrier Zones



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

Side Barrier Zones



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

IMPORTANT NOTES FOR WIRE PLACEMENT:

DO NOT run the wire less than 15 metres under any occasions. **DO NOT** turn the field width press button to maximum when the wire is just over 15 metres, otherwise it will damage the wall transmitter ($\frac{1}{3}$ of field width setting is the maximum). Wire **MUST** be over 100 metres if you need to set the field width to maximum. If your boundary is shorter than 100 metres, it will be safer to run a double or even a triple loop to make the layout wire over 100 metres.

DO NOT run the loop within 2 metres parallel to electrical, telephone, cable TV, or other buried wire in the yard.

DO NOT run one section of wire within 3 metres of another section or the signal may cancel.

DO NOT run your wire within 3 metres of any adjacent containment system's wire.

DO NOT run your wire within 3 centimetres of any steel bars under concrete ground, otherwise signal strength will be reduced.

Step 3

Estimate the amount of wire needed

Our **W-227D** model includes 200 metres of boundary wire. It can enclose an area of over half an acre. The amount of wire needed is determined by several factors.

The total area to be contained

Using a double loop. This obviously requires twice as much wire.

Size of the signal field. The signal field is the distance from the wire to the place where the collar receiver first activates. A 3 – 4 metre wide field is preferred.

Step 4

Install the wall transmitter



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

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

Step 5

Layout of the Perimeter Wire

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

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

If you are using more wire than initially supplied with your containment system, the wire connections must be waterproof to provide a sealed connection between the wires. Use the waterproof joiners provided by MGG. **DO NOT** use electrical tape or twisted wire nuts. This will cause an intermittent signal or disarm the system.

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

Cut the wire.

Step 6

Connect the perimeter wire to the wall transmitter

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

Measure the distance from the wall transmitter to the edge of the perimeter wire.

Because twisting the wire decreases the length of the wire, multiply the distance by 1 ½ .

Measure and cut two wires of equal lengths of the above measurement.

Hold the two ends of the wire side by side and twist them together. The wires can be twisted manually until the twists are 6 to 12 cm apart. The tighter the wire is twisted the better the signal cancellation.

Pull the twisted wire to the perimeter location of the two ends of your boundary wire loop. Join the ends of the twisted wire to the ends of the boundary wire **ONLY** with waterproof joiners.

Put the twisted wires through the existing opening or drilled hole so it can be connected to the transmitter.

Strip off about 1 cm of insulation from the end of each twisted wire.

Insert the wires into the terminals of the transmitter.

Plug the power adapter into a standard 240-volt household outlet.

Connect the power adapter to the transmitter's power port.

Step 7

Verify that the transmitter is functioning properly

To verify that the transmitter is functioning properly, look for the OK and Power lights on the transmitter. When both of them turn green, it means the transmitter is receiving power, both wires are connected and the wire forms an unbroken, continuous loop. If the Break light turns red, it means that one or both wires are not properly connected or both wires are connected but the wire is broken. Or maybe one of the waterproof wire connectors has not been “squeezed” with pliers sufficiently enough to make a connection. Correct the problem and retest.

Step 8

Set up your collar receiver

The MGG Waterproof and Re-chargeable Dog Fence Collar is super-simple to use. It has a motion activator so it will wake up when moving and go to sleep when motionless.

Short and long prongs are supplied. Use the longer prongs for thick-coated dogs. For extra thick coats, a little trimming of the hair may be necessary.

Collar tightness should be adequate to ensure that the prongs are making good contact with the skin on your dog’s neck. Being able to comfortably get one finger between the collar and neck indicates a good fit.

When the red light flashes constantly the collar needs charging. When the light is steady and not flashing it is charged.

You may charge it from your computer usb or by using the usb mains adapter provided.

Lift the rubber bung on the collar and insert the round plug firmly into the collar. When charged, remove the plug and ensure that the rubber bung is firmly back in place to prevent moisture getting in.

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

Step 9

Test the Containment System

Do not test the containment system with the collar receiver on the dog. You must manually test the containment system to verify that the signal is properly transmitted through the wire. Use the supplied test light.

Select a section of straight boundary wire that is at least 50 feet long. Attach the supplied test light to the receiver probes and hold the collar receiver at your dog’s neck height. Slowly walk the collar toward the boundary wire. Listen for the warning tone and watch for the test light to light. The wider you can make the containment field, the less chance your dog can run through. Adjust the FIELD WIDTH as necessary and test again.



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

Next walk all around the “safe” part of the yard to ensure there are no stray signals, particularly near the twisted wire coming from the transmitter, Utility cables, being picked up by concrete re-inforcing etc.. Test the collar in and around the inside of the house as well,. Signals from Cable TV, electrical or telephone lines can “couple” causing stray signals inside and outside the house that can activate the dog’s collar accidentally. If you do encounter this phenomenon, your boundary wire is probably too close to these outside lines and will need to be moved or modified.

Because the collars will pick up spurious signals from household appliances they should not be worn by your dog inside the house.

Step 10

Adjust the signal field width

The signal field is the distance from the wire to the place where the collar receiver first activates. The Field Width press button adjusts the size of the signal field, not the correction intensity. Press the + or – button on the transmitter to increase or decrease the signal field width.

Walk the entire perimeter to be sure that the signal field is consistent throughout your containment area. Ideally, the signal field should extend a minimum of 1.5 to 2 metres on either side of the wire (creating a 3 to 4 metre wide field). The wider the signal field width, the less chance that a dog can run through the field.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If the transmitter is beeping, you should check the wire for breaks or bad connections.

Step 11

Install the Boundary Wire

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

Burying the Wire: The wire does not have to be buried, but for protection you probably want to bury it at least a couple of centimetres underground. Making a “slit” with a spade and tucking the wire in very gently with a wooden spatula is a simple way, making sure it is not damaged in the process. You can run it carefully along a wooden fence rail or if using MGG’s 1.8mm Super-wire you can simply cable-tie it to an existing fence wire. (Not an electric fence wire)

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

Driveways / Sidewalks: When crossing an asphalt driveway, make a 2 cm deep cut across the driveway using a circular saw and masonry blade. Place the wire in the crack and seal with asphalt sealant. On driveways and sidewalks, if an expansion joint is available, clean out the slot

and placing the wire in it and seal with an outdoor caulk. When crossing gravel, bury the wire at least 7 cm deep. Use an old garden hose or plastic PVC piping to protect the wire. In water, anchor the wire with large rocks. Protect the wire with an old garden hose or plastic PVC piping.

Step 12

Install the Boundary Training Flags

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

Step 13

Fitting the Collar to your dog

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

Probes:

Make sure both probes contact the dog's skin. If needed, a small amount of hair removal or thinning will improve probe contact with the skin.

Use short probes for short-haired dogs and long probes for long-haired dogs.

Finger-tighten the probes, then turn them one half of an additional revolution. Do not over-tighten.

Check the tightness of the probes regularly to prevent loss of the receiver box.

Collar Strap:

To prevent accidental correction inside the home, remove the collar from the dog's neck when it comes inside.

Place the collar around the dog's neck with the receiver box under the chin. The collar must be on relatively tight to keep the probes making skin contact without restricting breathing. You should be able to slide only one finger under the strap at the back of the dog's neck.

Always make sure the collar is functioning properly **BEFORE** putting it on the dog.

Remove other metal collars when the dog wears the containment collar. Metal collars may interfere with proper operation.

Remove the collar and trim the excess strap.

SECTION 2

How the correction works

Pre-Correction Warning Tone: When the dog reaches the edge of the signal field in the yard, it will hear a warning tone. If the dog does not return to the safe part of the yard, it will receive a continuous correction until it returns to the safe area.

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

SECTION 3

Training your dog

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

To prevent accidental correction inside the home, remove the collar from the dog's neck when it comes inside.

Always make sure the collar is functioning properly **BEFORE** putting it on the dog. Verify the system is operating properly and that the field width is appropriate as described in Section 1, Step 11. Adjusting the Signal Field Width.

Stay positive and playful during the training session.

Keep training sessions brief. Never continue a session after your dog has lost interest. Take a break to rest or play.

ALWAYS praise your dog for good behaviour.

The following steps outline a successful training plan:

Step 1

Flag Training

Turn the wall transmitter "off" so no corrections will be given to your dog.

Place the collar receiver on your dog.

Place a long leash on your dog. Play with your dog in the safe area of the yard for 2-4 minutes.

Do not allow your dog to run free or cross the flag lines.

Walk towards the flags. Reach down and shake a flag. Say "bad flag" in a disapproving tone.

Return to the centre part of the yard and play with your dog. Reward with treats.

Repeat this exercise several times in various locations of the yard.

Step 2

The First Correction

You need to reset the signal field width before placing the collar receiver on your dog. Follow the instructions outlined in Section 1, Step 11. Adjusting the Signal Field Width.

Place the collar receiver on your dog in the safe area of the yard.

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

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

Repeat this step in other locations of the yard.

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

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

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

Step 3

On-Leash Proofing

With the collar on your dog and the wall transmitter 'on', play with your dog (on leash) in the safe area. After a few minutes of play, toss a toy or treat through the flags.

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

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

Repeat this exercise in other locations of the yard.

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

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

Step 4

Off-Leash Proofing

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

If your dog gets through the signal field during this phase, quickly remove the collar. Bring your dog back into the safe area. Put the collar back on your dog. Reinforce "bad flag" training. Praise and reward your dog. Repeat this off-leash training until you are confident that your dog will ignore temptations outside the containment area.

SECTION 4

System Maintenance Tips

Your system requires very little maintenance. The rechargeable collar receiver is water resistant but should not be immersed in any liquid for long periods. This will cause damage not covered under the manufacturer's warranty.

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

DO NOT attempt to dismantle or repair any of the system components as this will void the manufacturer's warranty.

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

SECTION 5

Troubleshooting Guidelines

Dog is not responding to correction:

Adjust the collar fit.

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

Charge the battery in the collar receiver.

System Test Procedure:

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

Set the field width press button to a low setting.

Make a test loop using a piece of wire at least 4 metres in length.

Remove the existing wire from your wall transmitter.

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

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

Turn the field width press button to a medium setting.

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

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

Results of System Test Procedures:

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

If the green **POWER** and OK lights are solid on the wall transmitter, but the collar does not activate on the test loop wire, the collar receiver is not working. Please charge up the collar firstly

and repeat the test. If still not working, the collar may have developed a fault. Contact MGG for advice.

If the red Break light on the transmitter turns on together with beeping sound, the problem is in the yard wire.

Notes

Site Plan



MGG Website: MGG.co.nz

Email: info@MGG.co.nz