



# E-COLLAR BOOKLET

**BEFORE WE START, YOU SHOULD HAVE POSITIVE MOTIVATION FROM YOUR DOG. IF YOUR DOG IS NOT MOTIVATED BY FOOD, YOU NEED TO EXIT THIS BOOKLET AND READ UP ON MY OTHER CONTENT TO FIND OUT HOW TO CREATE IT. ONCE YOUR DOG IS MOTIVATED TO WORK FOR YOU AND THEIR DAILY FOOD PORTION, CONTINUE! >**



# WHAT IS THE E-COLLAR



The e-collar is hands down the BEST tool we currently have in dog training. It helps to refine all sorts of obedience, it allows safe off-leash reliability, plus it can help to stop a lot of simple behaviours like jumping, mouthing, barking etc AS WELL AS being a very valuable tool in stopping more serious behaviours like aggression and reactivity. As well as all that, we can use it at a low level simply to have a conversation with our dog – they don't speak English, so we bridge the gap with tools like the e-collar.. And, it makes for a super solid recall. The reasoning for this is that it acts as an invisible leash so that even when your dog is off adventuring with squirrels, we can still use negative motivation (e-collar stim) to encourage the dog back and keep him safe, and then pair that with positive motivation (food!) in the form of his daily food portion to reward good choices. It essentially acts as a cell phone to call your dog when they're off doing fun things and you need for them to return to you.

We must introduce the e-collar properly and ensure that the dog has a good understanding of what the stimulation means, prior to allowing the dog off lead freedom with it on. Initially, we start by using a long line (supplied) and only transferring this e-collar work to fully off-lead (no long line, but e-collar receiver on) when it is obvious the dog understands “Oh, in order to turn this off I need to go back to Mum and Dad!” – if there is any sort of confusion, he isn't ready yet.

Of course, like any tool (or any item that you can think of) that you can use with your dog for training can be used in the wrong way. It's important to note everything I have said above is assuming you are using the tool in the best way possible, in the right way, and if you're a dog owner - always under the guidance of a dog trainer. E-collars combine multiple training tools into 1 and they bridge the gap in communication between us and our canines. It can be layered over the top of things you've already done to make them more refined, it can help you maintain communication at a distance AND most importantly can keep your dog SAFE when off-lead.

# WHAT IS THE E-COLLAR



## What is it?

- A massively effective way to communicate to your dog.
- An "invisible leash" in order to give your dog complete, safe, off lead freedom.
- A tool with multiple uses from reinforcement to discipline (when necessary).
- Very different to the oh-so controversial "Shock Collar"- there's a massive difference between poor quality, cheap shock collars as opposed to good quality e-collars - you pay for quality and this is a tool you should pay for.
- A tool that has many levels to suit the individual dog standing in front of you.
- Made to be used predominantly at low levels (some that I can't even feel on my own skin) simply to talk to your dog
- NOT only to correct.

## What is it NOT?

- Inhumane.
- Used for corrections only.
- The worst option for nervy/fearful/anxious dog (in fact it's arguably one of the best).
- A tool that will crush your dogs spirit.
- A "last resort" tool (you can use an e-collar on a well trained dog to get even better results).
- Electrocuting your dog - it is MUSCLE CONTRACTION (aka the same technology as a tens machine that humans use, this model is also medical grade, therefore the same grade as we would use with a tens - tens machines are safe even for pregnant women, so if they're safe for pregnant women, they're safe for our dogs too!).



# CONDITIONING THE E-COLLAR



Conditioning the e-collar at low levels (teaching the e-collar language and making the collar fair):

We do this initially when starting to work a dog on e-collar, but these exercises are also ideal to continue through the dogs e-collar learning as a little positive reminder.

**1. (Can be done without my help) Have the e-collar on him a lot, but don't always necessarily use it.** He can just wear the

collar to reduce the chance of him getting collar smart. A dog who is collar smart figures out that the stim is coming from the collar, and therefore only behaves when the collar is on. You need to blur the lines and not allow it to become obvious that the stim comes from the collar. Put the collar on him for a while and not use stim at all. If you are going to use stim with the collar, ensure you put the collar on him with ample time before/after training, where he is wearing the collar but it is not being used. The worst thing you can do is place it on the dog, use it immediately, and then remove it. Every few hours move the receiver to a different spot on the neck to avoid pressure sores if your dog doesn't scratch at it/move it himself.

**2. (Can be done without my help) Stim = Food** – exactly as it sounds, link the lowest perceived level to a “yes!” and reward. Rinse and repeat. The dog doesn't need to do anything, we are simply classically conditioning the stim to mean food. ***Within the first few weeks I would do at least 20 reps a day, and maybe 5-10 reps a day of vibrate = food.*** Have your dog leashed for this exercise & ensure there are no distractions present.

Lowest perceived level...

Firstly ensure the e-collar is switched on (both remote and receiver) and it is tight enough on the dogs neck. The contact points must touch the dogs skin, therefore you must nestle it in between the fur and ensure it is tight enough. A good rule of thumb is that if you grab the box and move it around the neck, the dogs entire neck skin should move with it.

Next, start at level 1 and tap tap tap on the black S (stim) button. You are looking for signs that your dog can feel it. You should see a red light going off on the receiver. Some dogs are super obvious - they will swing their head around in the direction of the receiver as if to "look for" the stim. Other dogs will only twitch slightly in the direction of the e-collar with their eyes/ear/neck. Here, your dog can feel it, so mark "yes!" immediately and feed. Rinse and repeat. If your dog has zero response, roll up to level 2 and do the same thing. Continue moving up the levels until you can see a response that your dog can feel the stim. Continue to mark "yes!" and feed each time you tap stim.

This will cause the dog to link stim with food, which makes the stim not so scary - positive, and connected to you in some way.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Many dogs initially feel higher levels than they actually need, and then they reduce in levels significantly. Eg. your dog may not initially respond until a level 11, but then all of a sudden the 11 will seem like way too much, and as you come down the levels again you will find he can feel a 6. This happens with many dogs so keep it in mind, and you may want to attempt to reduce in levels after the dog initially feels stim. Always start low and come up the levels if needed.



# THE 2 MAIN THINGS OUR DOGS SHOULD BE LEARNING WITHIN THE FIRST FEW WEEKS OF E-COLLAR USE ARE:

- E-Collar stim isn't bad, it results in food!!
- I can turn the stim off by completing a command

You should always... ALWAYS be helping your dog to figure out how to "turn stim off" - confusion from your dog indicates you MUST help them more.



# Think about it this way....

If I strapped an e-collar onto you, and I only spoke French. How are you going to know what the e-collar stim is, or how to turn it off?

Wouldn't it be scary for you if I added the stim, held it on, but gave you no indication of where to go or what to do to turn it off?

Let's say you spoke, a little French, and I gave you a one word hint, in French, as to how to turn the stim off. Maybe, because of this new foreign feeling you might temporarily forget what that word means (since it's not your first language) and it may not be enough for you to figure out the puzzle. *This is what sometimes happens when handlers ONLY use a verbal command at early stages, so it's best to give direction via a lure, leash pressure, and body language.*

But, what if instead I helped you by pointing towards a chair that I wanted you to sit on, and then you realised that by sitting on the chair, the e-collar stim disappeared?

This is how we need to help our dogs to figure this foreign new tool & stimulation out. We should be overly obvious about it.



# USING THE E-COLLAR



## ON THE SCREEN

1D stands for 1 Dog, just ignore it. You can get 2 Dog systems too (I don't use them) in which case it would say 2D. If it is flashing, it indicates that the e-collar levels are unlocked. If it is solid, it indicates you are currently locked into a level.

The number in the middle refers to the level of electrical stim you are using. It will range from 0 (no stim) to "HI" (100).

M on the left, stands for Momentary Mode (see next pages).

C on the right, stands for Continuous Mode.

The indicator light will flash green when on and charged, it will flash orange when it's running low on battery. It will flash red each time you add stim.

## THE BUTTONS

**The dial** on the top changes your level - it is very sensitive. Get to know the dial so you know which way is up quickly should you need it in an emergency.

By pressing the top dial down, you can lock yourself into a level, though I don't normally recommend this. Do the same thing again to unlock.

The levels ONLY refer to e-collar stim. There are no levels for vibrate.

**The Black S Button:** This is your main stimulation button. It will transmit stim to the receiver at whatever level is on the screen

**The Red S Button:** This is your boost stimulation button, it will boost your level by 5 without having to mess with the dial. We can adjust this to anything from +1 to +60, I will talk about this later.

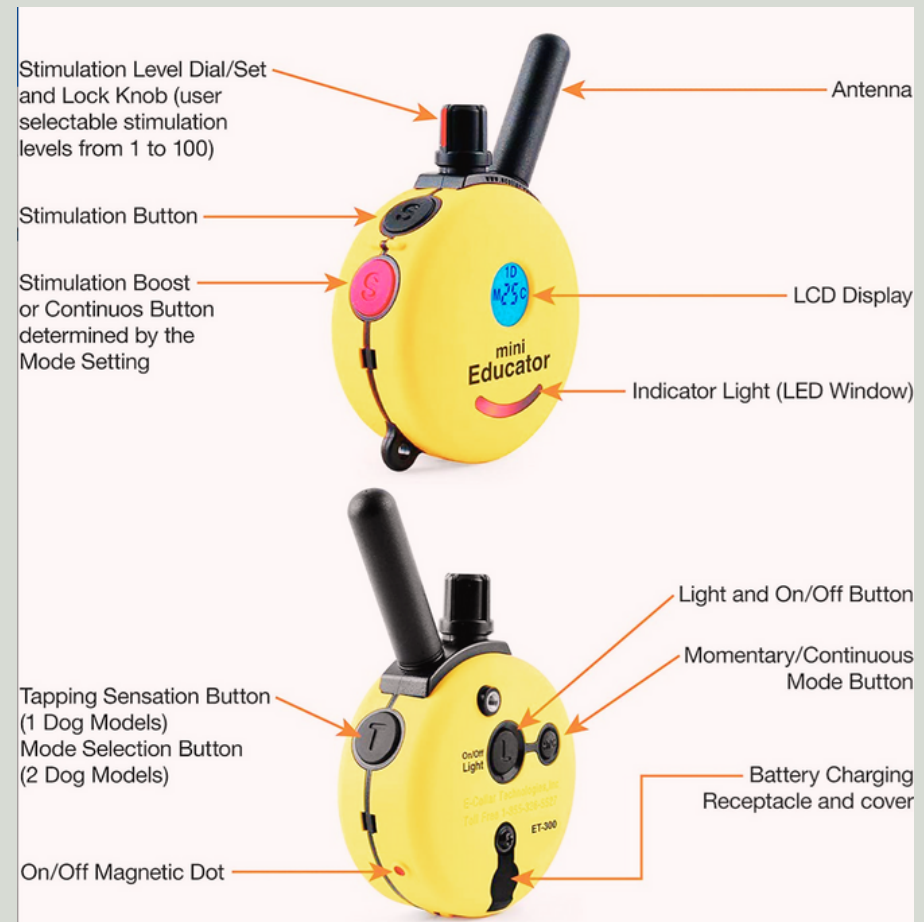
**The Black T Button:** This stands for "Tone" but it makes the e-collar receiver vibrate. If you press and hold this down, it will pulse the vibrate. There are no levels for vibrate, it is 1 level. This can be changed to an audio tone if the dog isn't fond of the vibrate.

**The Black L Button on the back of the remote:** On/Off Button, and Light Function Button. Press and Hold for on/off feature. Tap for Light Feature, tap once for flashing light, tap again for solid, tap again to turn off.

**The MC Button on the back of the remote:** the mode button, pressing and holding will adjust the mode.

**The Charging Port:** To charge the remote. The remote AND the receiver must be charged and turned on/off for the 2 units to work together. **Ensure this is closed to ensure it is waterproof.**

**The Magnetic On/Off Dot:** Pair this to the receivers On/Off dot to turn the receiver on.





# USING THE E-COLLAR



## Charging the Mini Educator/Micro Educator/Boss Educator:

- Plug in the charger and plug both the remote and the receiver in, the lights will be red at first, and will turn green once fully charged.
- BOTH the remote and receiver need charging and turning on and off. Consider them like walkie-talkies, if you don't turn them both on, they won't be able to talk to each other.
- *Ensure the charging ports are closed after charging to avoid water damage.*

## Turning the Mini Educator on/off:

- Hold down the "L" button on the back of the remote, this will turn the remote on.
- Then, line up the red spot on the remote with the red spot on the receiver to turn the receiver on – you should see a green light flashing intermittently, this means the receiver is on.
- You can test this by pressing the "T" (Vibrate) button or applying a stim (the light will turn red if the stim is being applied).
- Similarly, hold the "L" button down to turn off, and line up the red spots again to turn the receiver off and save battery.

## Fitting the e-collar:

- The e-collar should be snug on the dog and you should ensure there is contact with the dogs skin, this is easier on dogs with less fur.
- If the dogs fur is longer, make sure you nestle the contact points into the fur so that they reach the skin.
- A good rule of thumb is that when you move the e-collar around the dogs neck, the dogs neck skin should move with the collar, if the collar glides over the fur, it's too loose.

## Remote Display:

- The remote will show you the level the collar is on, as well as an M & C on the front. This stands for the 2 modes that the e-collar comes with.
- ***We want the display to always just say C, never M, if you see an M on the screen, it means you accidentally changed the mode and you need to put it back to Continuous (C) only.***
- If the display shows M & C – it means that the black stim button (black S) is momentary, and the red stim button (red S) is continuous. This means both buttons are on the same level, but one gives a short stim, and the other stays on as long as you hold it.
- If the display shows M only, it means the black stim button is momentary CURRENT level, and red stim button is momentary BOOSTED level (i.e. both momentary, but one is boosted).
- If the display shows C only, it means the black stim button is continuous CURRENT level, and the red stim button is continuous BOOSTED level (i.e. both continuous, but one is boosted).
- *We only ever use C only.*
- To change this, press and hold the M/C button on the back of the remote.

# CONDITIONING THE E-COLLAR



After having the dog wear the e-collar as often as possible, and pairing the e-collar stim & vibrate with food each day, we move on to layering the e-collar over obedience like sits, downs, leash pressure, place command and recall. E-Collar should only be layered over things the dog already has an understanding of (i.e. if your dog doesn't know what sit/down is, and can't do it with a lure, do not yet add e-collar pressure over these behaviours until you have taught them.

What this does, is helps the dog understand that the low level e-collar pressure is something **that can be turned off.**

- This means, what we should be doing is adding low level e-collar stim as we give the command.
- We should then be luring & showing the dog into position - with a food lure, and/or leash pressure.
- As the dog gets into position, we immediately release stim. We mark "yes!" and feed/celebrate the dog.
- Rinse & Repeat

***I'll go into more detail in the next few pages.***

# LAYERING ECOLLAR OVER LEASH PRESSURE



Really, this is quite straightforward.

Try to remember it this way.

When conditioning the e-collar with leash pressure, ***we want to have the dog essentially think that the e-collar stim is coming from the leash.***

This means that ANY and ALL leash pressure should be backed up by e-collar pressure at a working level.

As soon as the leash becomes tense (there is pressure on the leash) e-collar stim should be added & held on.

You should then, use your body language (walking) and if needed, your voice, to indicate that the dog should follow you to turn off leash pressure and yield to you (see basic Leash Pressure information found in the Basic Foundations Online Content if you need it).

As soon as the dog turns off leash pressure and yields to you (the leash becomes loose, e-collar pressure should be removed immediately.

This is something that as a handler, you will need to gain coordination with, but you will get the hang of it.

When leash pressure is added (whether you add it, or whether the dog adds it), e-collar pressure is to be added, and when leash pressure is released (the tension on the leash disappears and the leash goes slack again), the e-collar pressure is turned off too.



# LAYERING ECOLLAR OVER OBEDIENCE



## LAYERING E-COLLAR OVER THE SIT/DOWN COMMAND

We use e-collar almost always in a communicative manner. This means we use it via 'negative reinforcement' - which is the addition of the e-collar at a low, niggling level as we ask for the command, and the annoying sensation is released as soon as the dog completes the command.

Most dogs know sit, at least with a lure, but if your dog doesn't, you will need to teach this first.

Then, as you give the command "sit" add e-collar stim at a low, working level continuously.

Lure the dog into the sit.

Release e-collar stim immediately as the dog reaches the sit position and mark "yes!" and feed.

Repeat.

Firstly, before layering e-collar, your dog should understand the down command quickly and easily (if he/she still needs a lure, that's fine though, no need to know the verbal alone).

You're going to need e-collar on the dog, leash on the dog, food handy.

You're going to set this up initially by giving a terminal marker (yes) and releasing the dog from the down to get the food. We aren't using "good" and rewarding in position at early stages.

As you ask your dog to "down" (or whatever command you normally use), add your low, working level stim on the e-collar and hold on continuously. Lure your dog into the down at the same time. As your dog completes the down, release stim immediately. Mark "yes!" and have the dog jump up to come and get food from you.

Rinse and repeat... LOTS. Just like with e-collar recall, you are trying to create an association that the e-collar stim can now be used to ask for a down. The dog should start to understand that to turn off the e-collar stim, he must complete the down. Then the e-collar will release (first positive) and then he will receive food (second positive).

**\*\*NEVER ADD E-COLLAR PRESSURE OVER A DOWN IF YOU HAVEN'T COMPLETED THE ABOVE STEP BEFORE\*\***

# THE EMERGENCY DOWN



## EMERGENCY DOWN

An emergency down is being able to ask your dog to down (with/without e-collar stim) in a situation like a park/beach/real world environment should you need it.

Normally this is done with the dog at a distance rather than right next to you.

To build this, you must create distance slowly over time.

Initially if you've been working with the dog half a metre away from you, try a little further at 1m. Then 2, then 3 and so on.

It may be helpful to tie the dog back onto something (their leash to a pole or tree for example) so that you can control accurately the distance you are moving away without the dog creeping forward before they down, or recalling before they down. At this point it would just be a matter of repeating this for many reps, then eventually removing the tether.



# RELIABLE DURATION



## **ENSURING YOUR DOG KNOWS TO STAY IN POSITION UNTIL RELEASED:**

Once your dog understands the e-collar pressure into a down, it's time to layer that pressure over breaking the position too, to indicate they haven't been released yet.

What this means is that if you are trying to create duration, distance and distraction, and the dog breaks before they're meant to, E-COLLAR PRESSURE COMES STRAIGHT BACK ON, CONTINUOUSLY, IMMEDIATELY, until the dog returns to position. You will likely need to help them back into this position. This indicates to the dog that the ONLY position that removes the e-collar pressure, is the down.

If they stay in position, no e-pressure, and lots of food.

As you re-apply this pressure, you will mark "Nope" & your down command again immediately, and start to walk back to the dog immediately to help lure them back into position. This is to help guide the dog back into the down, so that they understand that this e-collar pressure means to get back into a down, and it will then turn off.

Failure to provide help via body language and a lure, likely will cause the dog to become confused (unless they're already very good at the e-collar down). So remember to help them.

Don't forget to mark "Nope" to indicate they have done something wrong, and then immediately repeat the "down" command to return them to position.

Do NOT feed for putting them back into the down. Wait, ensure they hold duration, THEN feed. Otherwise, you are rewarding the breaking, not the waiting.



# DISTANCE, DURATION & DISTRACTION



## **CREATING DURATION**

Set this up the same as you would have done when initially layering e-collar over the down.

Add low level stim, ask for/lure the down, as soon as the dog is in the down remove stim, BUT! We wouldn't use a terminal marker (yes) to create duration. A terminal marker would release the dog immediately from position, which isn't what we want.

Instead, we use a duration marker; "Good." If you're struggling with markers, read your paperwork.

So, all would be the same, but instead of marking Yes, mark Good, and then feeding the dog in position. Start this VERY close to the dog, and mark Good IMMEDIATELY as the dog goes into position, then feed in position. If you leave this too long, the dog will likely pop back up again. Draw your hand away quickly and then again mark "good" and feed in position. Build this up over time so that you can start to move further and further away.

Eventually you won't just be moving your hand 30cm away, you'll be moving it and standing up. Moving it, standing up and taking 1 step back, then 2 steps, etc etc.

## **DISTANCE, DURATION & DISTRACTION**

Distance & Duration comes first, Distraction comes LAST.

Trust me when I say, if your dog can't hold a down without distraction, there's no way in hell they're gonna be able to do it with distractions, so don't have unrealistic expectations.

If your dog can't hold a down/place in the home when you're eating dinner, but you think they'll be able to hold a down at a Cafe? You'll be disappointed.

### **Creating Duration: This comes first.**

Initially, you will be marking and feeding maybe every second or every couple of seconds while the dog stays in the down, but you want to move away from this pretty quickly and increase your criteria.

Slowly over time, you will extend the amount of time between rewards. Initially every second. Then every 2 seconds, then every 3-5, then every 5-10, etc until the dog understands that holding the position is what gets them the food.

### **Creating Distance:**

Once your dog has some duration in the position, now it's time to start moving away. The same as above, slowly over time you'll move further and further away, in BABY STEPS. I.e. don't go from feeding right in front of the dog, to trying to take 5 steps away - it won't work. Steps may look like this:

Step 1: feed in position while you're crouched down next to the dog

Step 2: start to stand up, then feed for staying in position

Step 3: take half a step away, then feed

Step 4: take 1 full step away, mark and feed

Increase slowly over time.

### **Creating Distraction:**

Only do this once your dog already has distance and duration.

Your dog will very likely break position so you will need management tools - e-collar and leash.

See the below section for what to do when your dog breaks - but when it comes to the distractions themselves, ensure you start with low level distractions first, or the distractions at a distance. Once your dog is winning with that, either move closer slightly or up the distraction level slightly. Once they're winning at that, up it again. No need to rush, baby steps.

# LAYERING E-COLLAR OVER THE PLACE COMMAND



## LAYERING E-COLLAR OVER PLACE COMMAND

This is very similar to the above, but instead of using the e-collar to communicate going into a down in place, you use it to send the dog to a target (a bed, mat or platform).

If you need to understand the place command, read your paperwork and check out the place video on the Basic Foundations Online Content.

Ideally your dog should understand how to target the place.

I use "Place" as my command most often.

So to layer e-collar over place command, low level, annoying e-collar pressure would come on as you ask for "place" and guide the dog towards the bed.

The dog may need help to get there, just like with the down above, the addition of the e-collar pressure may put them off initially, that's ok and is normal, just guide them either with a food lure, your body language, or leash pressure (ideally you should have a leash on if you're only just starting this).

Your dog is learning that to turn the e-collar pressure off, they must target the place. The place mat/bed/platform is where the e-collar pressure turns off, as long as they stay there, there is no e-collar pressure and lots of food.

Rinse and repeat until your dog needs less and less physical guidance with targeting the place, and they seem to be feeling the stim and understanding how to turn it off.

Once your dog is on the place, if your dog knows an e-collar down, you can use it to indicate to the dog that they should 'down' on the place. You can also teach both of these together if you wanted, they don't have to be taught separately.

Creating duration would then be much the same as creating duration with the down, you would reward in position, use duration markers, not terminal markers (so use Good and feed in position, not Yes), and create duration, distance and distraction.

If the dog gets up and breaks the place, immediately stim comes back on, and stays on continuously until the dog is back on the target. You would help them with an immediate "nope" - "place" and show them back to their place, then reward frequently for holding the place.

The rest of the work is the same as the e-collar down. The e-collar Place, is just an e-collar down on a specific platform.



# TROUBLESHOOTING E-COLLAR OVER OBEDIENCE



**Your dog winces at the e-collar stim and doesn't want to complete the down/sit:**

Stim is too high, reduce your level to a level that is really only JUST annoying to the dog.

**You aren't sure whether your dog can actually feel the stim and whether they are making progress or not:**

Up the stim slightly, but if it seems like too much, reduce down again.

**Your dog gets confused all of a sudden, even though they normally understand a down/sit command:**

The addition of stim is new to them, you just need to guide them through with a lure the first bunch of reps, until they understand that the stim is nothing to be worried about, if they just complete the command like normal, it will turn off.

Eventually, you will guide the dog with a lure less and less, slowly, over time, and the verbal and e-collar will do the work. But the above homework must be done before you get there.

# TROUBLESHOOTING E-COLLAR OVER OBEDIENCE



## **The dog keeps following my food lure as I try to draw my hand away**

You're moving your hand too slow. Push them into the down position, then quickly move your hand away slightly, even if only a few inches, then mark "good" and feed. At initial stages you'll be doing this very quickly to ensure the dog stays in position, and the "good"s and food will be happening FREQUENTLY.

## **The dog is crawling forward instead of falling into a down**

Your "down" lure should push into the nose, down and slightly back, NOT forward towards you. Push INTO the dogs nose and down, this should fix the issue.

## **When I throw food back to the dog when creating distance, the dog jumps up to grab food when it bounces away from them which ruins the down**

No need to throw food at the dog, just walk back, push food into the nose in position, then move away again.

## **The dog jumps up before I can mark "good" and feed**

Your "good" marker is coming too slow. Mark Good quicker, more frequently, and feed in position very often.

## **The dog jumps up directly after I mark the first time**

Keep your "good"s coming more quickly and push the dog back into the position with your hand/the food.

Also, ensure that you are rewarding the waiting, not the breaking & resetting of the down. I.e. You put the dog in a down, reward the first time, then move away, the dog jumps up, so you reset them back in the down, feed them, and move away again, and they jump up again.

If you're doing this, you're not feeding duration, you're feeding the down. You would need to put them in a down, NOT mark here, move your lure slightly away, ensure they wait for it (even if only for half a second), then mark "good" and reward.

## **The dog jumps up as soon as I take a step backwards**

Mark "nope", reset them into a down and then take a step back in the process.

Instead of taking a step away, maybe just slowly move your foot back as if you're about to take a step, and if they hold their position, mark "good" and feed. Then move your foot further the next time, a little further, a little further, until you are taking an entire step. Then 2 steps, etc.

**\*\*MOVE SLOWLY - moving too quick will set your dog up for failure\*\***

## **The dog keeps breaking, even when I take them back, put them back in the down and feed them**

As above, ensure you are rewarding the WAITING, not the BREAKING.

Lots of dogs will figure out that whenever they're bored on the place/in the down, they can break, and their owner will come back to them, reset them in position, then feed them for that position again.

If you're at this stage of creating duration, you shouldn't be feeding the dog just for getting into a down. You've already done that, you've moved past that, now your criteria is that they stay there. So THAT'S what you reward.

If your dog breaks, you can mark "Nope" - return them straight to position, lure them with food if you have to, JUST DON'T GIVE IT TO THEM! Draw it away quickly, ensure they wait (whether you're at the stage of waiting for 2 seconds or 10) THEN mark "good" and reward. That way you're rewarding duration, not breaking position and being reset.

## **I am marking for waiting, but the dog keeps breaking anyway**

Your e-collar level may be too low - increase the e-collar level to create negative motivation (motivation to stay on the place) and try again.

# LAYERING E-COLLAR OVER RECALLS



## TEACHING THE E-COLLAR RECALL

Firstly, I will say, if you have already taught a structured recall (this info can be found in the Basic Foundations Content or maybe you taught it in person with me) this process is a LOT easier. I think it is ideal to teach the recall first, and then layer the e-collar over the top, though not necessary.

***\*\*I am assuming your e-collar is fitted correctly, you are outside working at a low, working level on e-collar, with food handy that the dog is motivated by and long line on\*\****

### The initial stages of teaching the e-collar recall:

We do not teach the recall via "correction." I.e. we do not recall the dog, and if the dog ignores us, hit them at a high level as a consequence to ignoring the recall. Nope, no way, nay nay.

The way we teach e-collar recall is via low level communication, and the idea is that the e-collar ends up like an invisible leash by the end of training.

***\*\*THIS MUST FIRST BE TAUGHT WITHOUT DISTRACTION, THEN HAVE DISTRACTIONS ADDED SLOWLY OVER TIME\*\****

1. Find a low, but negatively motivational level to work your dog. If your dog is completely ignoring the level you're using, it's probably too low. If your dog is showing an excessive response, like yelping, jumping etc, it's too high.

Also find a low level distraction environment to work in.

2. I use the command "<Dogs Name>, Come!" for my recall. I use "Yes" as my reward marker, and "Nope" as my non-reward marker. Decide on yours before you start and make them CONSISTENT - do not chop and change your command through the process of training, all you will do is confuse your dog and make the process longer.

**MAKE THIS COMMAND ASSERTIVE** - something the dog can't ignore. Make it short, sharp and punchy, and loud so that your dog can hear it.

# LAYERING E-COLLAR OVER RECALLS



3. The process itself can take some coordination. What you want to do is give the dog about half of your long line to begin with (not the full long line, trust me, not only is your dog probably not ready for it, but it will be a pain in the ass and tie everything up).

Keep moving around the area (don't stand static) and wait until your dog gets distracted.

4. As you find your dog is slightly distracted, add Leash Pressure, Low Level E-Collar Pressure PLUS your recall command (eg. Bundy Come), all at the same time.

A good tip for adding leash pressure is again, don't stand static, as SOON as you start to recall, start walking backwards - this will give your dog a clear picture of exactly where they should go to turn the e-collar stim and leash pressure off; they just follow the leash pressure. If you aren't giving enough leash pressure, they will likely flounder and get confused.

5. As soon as your dog turns and makes the decision to come back to you, RELEASE leash pressure, e-collar pressure and mark "YES" in this exact moment.

I.e. when you add leash pressure & stim, you should be giving your recall command, and as soon as you release these things, you should be marking "yes."

DO NOT: Keep stim on while your dog is running back to you - this is confusing - if the dog is doing what you want, why is there still pressure?

6. As you mark "yes," continue to walk backwards and lure your dog all the way back to you. You can (and I would recommend!) you keep talking to them the whole way back, celebrate them!!

DO NOT: Stand static and say nothing. That's boring. Why would your dog want to come to that? Walking backwards and showing the dog the reward will automatically accelerate them to you (if they value the reward).

7. Let them go again immediately after taking the reward. At this stage, they don't need to do anything else other than come back to you - they don't need to sit/down for the reward at the end, just feed them for making the choice to return to you.

8. RINSE & REPEAT, MANY MANY TIMES. You must add low level e-collar pressure, EVERY time you recall until your dog forms an association. Not just sometimes - not just when your dog ignores you, EVERY time that stim must come on while you are in "training mode" until we are sure the dog understands what that stim means in this context. If you skip this important step, your e-collar recall will fail. Remember, we're using a very low level on e-collar and so this is not aversive for the dog at all - don't think of it as correction, remember it is communication.

# PROOFING THE E-COLLAR RECALL



**Dogs. Do. Not. Generalise.** Just because your dog is good at e-collar recall without distractions, doesn't mean he is going to carry this with him to a place with distractions. What will PROBABLY happen is that he will all of a sudden forget what the hell a recall is and act like he's never heard it in his life. But he's not being stubborn, his recall just hasn't been proofed yet.

- Basically, your dog knows a recall without distraction, but doesn't yet know a recall WITH distraction, so you need to teach him again. Don't worry, this time round won't take as long.

- What this means is that when you start adding distractions (which should be done via baby steps by the way), you need to take a step back and assume your dog won't do as well as he was without distractions. This means you MAY have to add leash pressure again when maybe you had gotten to a stage that you didn't have to before. This is totally normal and you must expect it whenever you add in a new distraction.

- You MAY have to give more guidance in the form of enticing your dog in with your voice and body language (running backwards). Do so for a few reps until your dog understands that the recall ALSO applies in this new area, with these new distractions.

- What else will likely happen is that your dogs arousal level will increase. This means your dogs working level will increase. Adjust your level accordingly. Your working level without distractions very likely will be too low here.

- Lastly, BABY STEPS. Do not go from practising recall without distractions, straight to walking into a busy dog park - BAD idea. You will fail, trust me. And it will suck.

Instead, you add some dogs/distractions at a distance first, a distance that your dog can still succeed at (yes, maybe the dog is challenged, but they can still succeed) - work at this distance until your dog aces it, THEN move closer.

**IF YOUR DOG CAN'T RECALL FROM 20M AWAY FROM THE DISTRACTION, HE CAN'T RECALL FROM 2M AWAY** - sounds straightforward right? Many people get this wrong and take things too quick. It is unfair on your dog and probably won't go well.

Eventually, you will move in closer and closer until you are in close proximity to other dogs and your dog can still recall away, but your e-collar level and degree of guidance will probably increase as you move closer, at least to begin with. Roll with it and spend the time to move closer in baby steps, giving lots of guidance and help along the way.

# TRANSITIONING OFF THE LONG LINE



## Transitioning Off The Long-Line

Man I hate long lines. The sooner we get them off THE BETTER!

Anyway, this is the process to get rid of that long line:

**Stage 1:** Giving mid to full line, still tethered: Initial training stage - the long line is always on. We are looking for the dog to start associating the e-collar stim, to moving back towards us at this stage. The long line is used for guidance and safety. Initially you will be using about half the long line, then graduating to holding the very end of the long line.

**Stage 2:** Transitioning from giving full line to dropping the line and letting it drag: You will start to see that your dog is understanding the e-collar stim and how to turn it off. This must be proofed first without distractions, then with as many distractions as you can think of. You will find that your dog no longer needs the physical long line help and you are not having to use it as a safety net when your dog fails. If you ARE still using it as a safety net, you are not ready to let go of the leash.

If you find your dog is getting the e-collar stim and understanding it, you don't need to use leash help, and you're pretty confident you know what levels your dog works at in the situation you are in, drop the line and let it trail on the ground. You will be relying mostly on e-collar pressure and the verbal command itself. But, the line is still there just incase you need to jump on it.

**Stage 3:** Removing the Line: This should only be done after completing Stage 2. And ensure you proof this stage in multiple situations also. But, there will be a point where you find that you never need the leash anymore, not to give guidance and not to jump on for safety. Once you've gained experience and confidence in different environments at stage 2, you're ready to remove the line and let your verbal command and e-collar stim do the heavy lifting. If you find your dog fails in a certain situation, simply take a step back!



# TROUBLESHOOTING E-COLLAR RECALLS



## **"My dog isn't coming back to me when I call them"**

Ok - firstly, ensure you are working in a low or no distraction setting, with food that is valuable to the dog.

- Then, ensure the dog can feel the e-collar level - if there is no sign that they can feel anything, it may be too low.
- Ensure you are giving your recall command ASSERTIVELY.
- Ensure you are adding both e-collar pressure AND LEASH PRESSURE, you should be adding leash pressure PLUS moving backwards to ensure you are guiding the dog into the recall.
- If you are at distraction stage and this is happening - refer to the last post, "Proofing."

## **"My dog doesn't seem to be feeling the stim"**

- Check that the e-collar receiver & remote are on and charged.
- Ensure that when you give stim, the red light on the receiver is going off (this means they are connected)
- Ensure the collar is tight enough and the contact points have contact on the skin
- Once this is all done, keep in mind that as your dogs arousal level increases, SO DOES THEIR E-COLLAR LEVEL. Even just stepping into a new area to practise can mean you need an increased level, so up the level and try again. If you all of a sudden go too high and your dog yelps/jumps, no stress, mark them "yes", give them food and move on, reducing your level back down slightly again. Find a nice medium where the e-collar level is not too much, but is motivational for the dog to want to turn it off.

## **"My dog comes halfway back and then veers off again, not finishing their recall"**

- Super common issue, dogs are very smart and can figure out that all they have to do is take a few steps back to turn off the e-collar, then they can do whatever they want again - and that's what will happen if you allow it, but you should NOT allow your dog not to finish a recall.
- Firstly, are you being exciting enough, and are you celebrating the dog all the way back to you? Are you walking/running backwards? These things REALLY help.
- Second, are you marking "yes" as soon as the dog makes the decision to come back, and does your dog understand that the yes marker means food?
- Lastly, what to do in this scenario? The ONLY thing that turns the stim off for your dog, is coming towards you. If the dog veers off and starts heading away from you, that e-collar stim should come STRAIGHT back on, immediately and continuously. At this point, as soon as they veer away from me, I normally mark "Nope" and then repeat the recall command - "Bundy, Come!" and then repeat the process again. All the while the e-collar stim is on, until they turn again.

DO NOT repeat your recall command over and over again... it will only teach your dog that they can ignore you 17 times before they come back. Instead, interrupt and mark Nope, then repeat again. You MAY need to boost to your red button for this second take, depending on why your dog isn't recalling.

"Sometimes, I use the black S working level for the initial recall, then toggle straight to the boost, continuously, as I mark nope and command the second recall. It depends on the dog and the situation, but you can try both.

# TROUBLESHOOTING E-COLLAR RECALLS



## **"My dog is yelping at the level but still not recalling - what do I do? What is going wrong?"**

- This is a dog who is confused. I would probably reduce your level to a level that isn't so stressful, then GIVE MORE GUIDANCE - that will most likely be your issue here.

- Guidance can be given by leash pressure, with your voice (keep talking to the dog), with your body language (walking/running backwards) or my personal favourite - all 3 together. There's nothing wrong with spoonfeeding your dog at this stage!

## **"My dog recalls really well without distraction but still doesn't when distractions are present"**

*See Proofing.*

- Levels may need to be higher, and you may need to take a step back in training. See the next post in the unit for more info on how to proof.

## **"My dog isn't taking the food reward and doesn't think it is valuable"**

- You need to build food drive - you must create motivation for your dog to want to come back to you. The world is FULL of competing motivators. Refer to my paperwork or the Food Drive Video in the Basic Foundations Online Content for info on how to create valuable food drive.

## **"My dog doesn't leave my side for me to recall"**

- Super common! This means your dog has already aced "this level" - simply move to a new area or add some distractions in baby steps to be able to work on this more.

## **"HELP! My dog blew through 100 on the e-collar!!"**

- Yikes! Firstly - I want you to take a step back and ensure that your dog FULLY UNDERSTANDS how to turn the e-collar stim off, this means adding a long line again and repping this out in the same situation. Perhaps your dog just needed more clarity.

- But, there are situations where 100 is not enough to stop a dog - particularly in a state of high prey drive for example. In this case you must message me to discuss your options - there are extra e-collar receivers and larger models of e-collar specifically for this purpose



# THERE ARE REALLY ONLY 3 E-COLLAR LEVELS

1. **Not enough** – dog will not seem to feel the level whatsoever, or dog will ignore the level, dial up.
2. **Just Right** (can be hard to find if you're new to e-collar work!) – your dog will feel the level but be able to work through it, your dog will snap out of undesirable behavior and look for alternate options, perfect level.
3. **Too high!** – dog will output a big reaction yelp/jump etc and may become stressed, dial down. No biggie, mark "yes!" and feed, don't coddle it, and then reduce your level.



# E-COLLAR LEVEL TERMINOLOGY



You should be nervous to use a tool like an e-collar on a dog, and you should be wary of the levels you use, yes. This is an easy tool to screw up, and I do everything in my power to introduce them correctly through fair conditioning in every program we do.

But, once your dog is conditioned, if you're too afraid to use a higher level when you need it, the tool becomes useless to you and you may as well stop using it, lower levels may even make your dog worse.

## **The Conditioning Process and making the collar FAIR:**

We teach dogs that the e-collar speaks a language. Sometimes, we just talk through the e-collar, sometimes, if the dog blows us off, we have to yell. When I talk about talking I mean lower levels, and when I talk about yelling I mean higher levels.

During this process we pair the stim with food, we layer it over leash pressure, the place command and basic obedience. We show the dog that the stim is something they can be in control of and they can turn it off by completing the command. We help them through this, as mentioned previously in this document.

## **"LEVELS"**

***When I am telling you to use a working level, I mean the lowest level the dog perceives in a situation.*** They can only just feel it, and we use this low level tingling sensation to teach the dog something and condition the collar in the early stages. This working level will change in different environments. This might be a working level over leash pressure, the place command, or layered over basic obedience in the conditioning stage.

***If I'm telling you to use an interrupting level,*** I mean a level that is slightly higher than the working level, that will cause slight discomfort to the dog to make something uncomfortable in a subtle way. Eg. Maybe we layer this over fixating on another dog or animal, or pulling on the leash ahead of us, or even jumping up.

***If I'm telling you to use a high level stim,*** I generally mean an aversive stim to make something VERY uncomfortable. This is only done after the dog is conditioned. Eg. perhaps your dog launches at another dog in attack mode, we may use it here. We never solely use these levels, only as part of a wider training program - if you met someone that only ever yelled at you, that would kinda suck right? You probably wouldn't want to hang out with them. Same same.

## **AS YOUR DOGS AROUSAL INCREASES, THE LEVELS YOU MUST USE WILL ALSO INCREASE.**

This means, your working level will vary in different environments, as will your niggling level, correction level and high level.

***Maybe your dog is soft on the collar:*** I've had a dog that perceived a level 9 as a high level correction, and a 1-2 was her working level, in a distraction environment - no worries, we don't need to go any higher then!

***Maybe your dog runs high on the collar:*** Some dogs don't even feel the collar till level 30. Maybe a 70 only just calls them out of play with another dog. Your dog is stoic and runs high on the collar. If you're too scared to use levels that your dogs perceives as niggling/correction levels, you will fail.

**Every dog is different, know the dog you have.**

# PHASES OF E-COLLAR USE



## Things to check before turning the e-collar up... is the collar turned on? Does the collar have contact?

**CONTACT:** If your dogs neck is contracting, you have contact, end of. If your dogs neck is moving but the dog is ignoring it, the level is too low. The e-collar is working, the dog is just blowing off the stim.

## FREQUENCY OF USE

**Training/Conditioning Phase:** You use the e-collar stim EVERY time you do a rep of a command. This is to condition that the stim means something, and can be turned off. Think of recalls for example - somehow, we have to teach the dog that when they feel the stim, they must come back to us to turn it off, so during the training phase, we layer this over EVERY recall until the dog puts 2 and 2 together.

During this phase we use stim for every rep (leash pressure, recall, place, basic obedience, stim = food). We reward for every rep. We train in low to no distraction areas.

## **Intermittent Phase:**

This is where you practise... EVERYWHERE!! Any new distraction you can think of needs to be proofed here. Anytime you add a new distraction, your dog is likely to test the boundaries, so you need to be layering stim over the top of your reps, but not necessarily every single time, unless the dog falls back into training mode. Try not to overload the dog with distractions, work it up over time.

Here you can start to reduce the use of e-collar stim and food.

1. E-Collar with reward (as above in training phase)
2. E-Collar no reward (this creates reliability)
3. No E-Collar with reward (if they succeed of course)
4. No E-Collar no reward

## **Maintenance Phase:**

This is when the dog is e-collar trained & off-leash reliable. You have done all the necessary training and proofing and the e-collar is now used as a seatbelt (only when needed, when and if the dog blows off your command due to a distraction). You can move back to intermittent phase if you feel the dog needs more practise in a certain area.

## What phase are you in?

If your dog frequently gets confused by the stim...

If your dog is months into e-collar training and you're still having to use it A LOT...

If your dog is blowing off even the highest levels...

**You need to contact me and we need to fix it**

# SOCIALISATION WITH THE E-COLLAR



**TIP 1, (1A AND 1B): DO NOT LOCK YOUR E-COLLAR LEVEL, KNOW WHICH WAY IS UP ON YOUR E-COLLAR, AND HAVE THE E-COLLAR SET TO A HIGH LEVEL, TO ONLY BE USED IF THINGS GOES SOUTH.**

Pretty self explanatory. Hopefully, you know what sort of level will stop your dog in a high state of arousal. If you reckon you do, do me a favour and add 10 levels at least. The only reason you'd be using the e-collar during socialisation is to stop the beginnings of a fight, or to stop an outburst, so for this, I would PREFER you go higher than what you think you need. Too many times people have underestimated their dogs drive and missed the opportunity to correct. Either that, or they have a working level, or recall level set which WILL NOT stop your dog in high drive, trust me.

The e-collar is your safest bet at stopping a fight before it begins, but you must be watching closely, use it at the first signs of things beginning to ramp up, and have a high level set.

Otherwise, your e-collar is useless. At the very least, know which way is UP and turn it up as soon as you realise whatever level your on isn't working.

Please try to get in the habit of relying on the e-collar first, and only running into the situation if the e-collar doesn't work. It is the safest option for everyone involved.

This is one situation where I am happy to use a level that is too high, to tell a dog "NO, don't ever do that again."

**TIP 1C: DURATION. FREAKING. MATTERS.**

In a situation where you think a fight is about to begin (or has begun) or your dog is about to launch into attack mode - press and HOLD the button. Hold it until the dog recoils and then recall the dog promptly back to you.

Many dogs will blast through a momentary "tap" on the e-collar at a high level. Hold it down, until you see the state of mind change and the outburst stop, then show them what they should do instead.

I have met and worked with many dogs who will require 4-6 seconds of stim to properly snap them out of it. This is considered an emergency situation, and you should use your e-collar as such.

**TIP 2: LOW LEVELS CAN AMP YOUR DOG FURTHER AND MAKE THINGS WORSE.**

Yep, I said what I said, it's true. Keep in mind that using a level that is slightly too low for the situation, can actually just amp your dog and make things worse. To stop an outburst, higher than you think is always better.

That means if you try to recall your dog away at a low e-collar level during a stiff meeting period, this could end badly. I personally prefer to let this initial meeting subside, watch where it goes, and then once the dogs have moved on, I recall if I feel I need to. There are many factors here and it is all dependent on the dog, if you aren't sure what should be done, ask me, but more than likely I will go through it during a session.

# SOCIALISATION WITH THE E-COLLAR



## **TIP 3: DON'T ADD STIM UNLESS YOU ACTUALLY NEED TO.**

Granted, learning canine body language as well as learning your dogs individual social style can take time, but I'll give you a tip.

Adding stim unnecessarily can actually set things off and start fights. I.e. if your dog is just at their first initial moments of a meeting with another dog, don't add stim here (as a general rule).

Initially, it's normal for things to be stiff. But this should subside after a few seconds, and move into sniffing each others back ends, or one of the dogs (at least) initiating play. Just because the dogs are stiff at this time, no need to add stim, this is normal. If it goes on for too long, or you see hackles raise, teeth flaring, growling, the tails stiffening or straightening (overall, things are looking to be getting worse), sure, add a stim for interruption, but if you are using stim, MAKE SURE it's a correction level to actually snap your dog out of it - no low level stims here please. Alternatively you could apply a vibrate to see if this disperses anything, but it may not.

To be fair, yes, sometimes this stiff behaviour can lead to an outburst, but a lot of the time it doesn't, so watch carefully and be ready. Know what your plan is.

Normally dogs will either sniff at each others back ends/groin and then either be completely disinterested in each other and move off OR start to play (play can look like freeze & jump movements, or wiggly body language - wiggly is always good, remember this).

## **TIP 4: THE DREADED LONG LINE.....**

I hate them. I can't tell you the amount of times that long lines have made matters worse, and caused a small snap-and-retreat to become almost a full-blown fight.

Please for the love of dog be careful with them. RAISE your long line off the ground. Do not let it rest on the ground - it WILL become tangled.

As dogs interact, they move around in circles quite quickly, this is normal, but a pain in the ass when using a long line. Ensure that as your dog circles, you have a CLEAR and STRAIGHT line from your dog, to you. This means you will need to circle too and follow your dog. Your long line should be off the ground so as to not get tangled in dogs feet.

If there is another dog between you and your dog - MOVE **so that you can cleanly pull your dog directly out of the situation if you need to, nothing should be in your way.**

If you can already see that the lines have become tangled please, drop your long line immediately and get in closer to your dog. Grab the long line as close to your dog as possible and bring your dog out of the situation. Try your best not to get tangled further. Worst case scenario if you can, remove the line from your dog and grab the collar and move away.

Long lines are terrible and we do the best we can.

If you can, don't use the long line at all, but be ready to step in if needed.

# SOCIALISATION WITH THE E-COLLAR



## TIP 5: USE MUZZLES

Self explanatory. Muzzles are NOT a safety net, but a smart precaution. Generally I ensure muzzles are on dangerous dogs until I know we have an e-collar level that can stop them. After a good period of time where the dog is reliable, I would be happy to remove it.

## TIP 6: IN ORDER FOR YOUR DOG TO BE SAFE, YOU MUST HAVE AN E-COLLAR LEVEL THAT STOPS THEM WHEN IN FIGHT MODE.

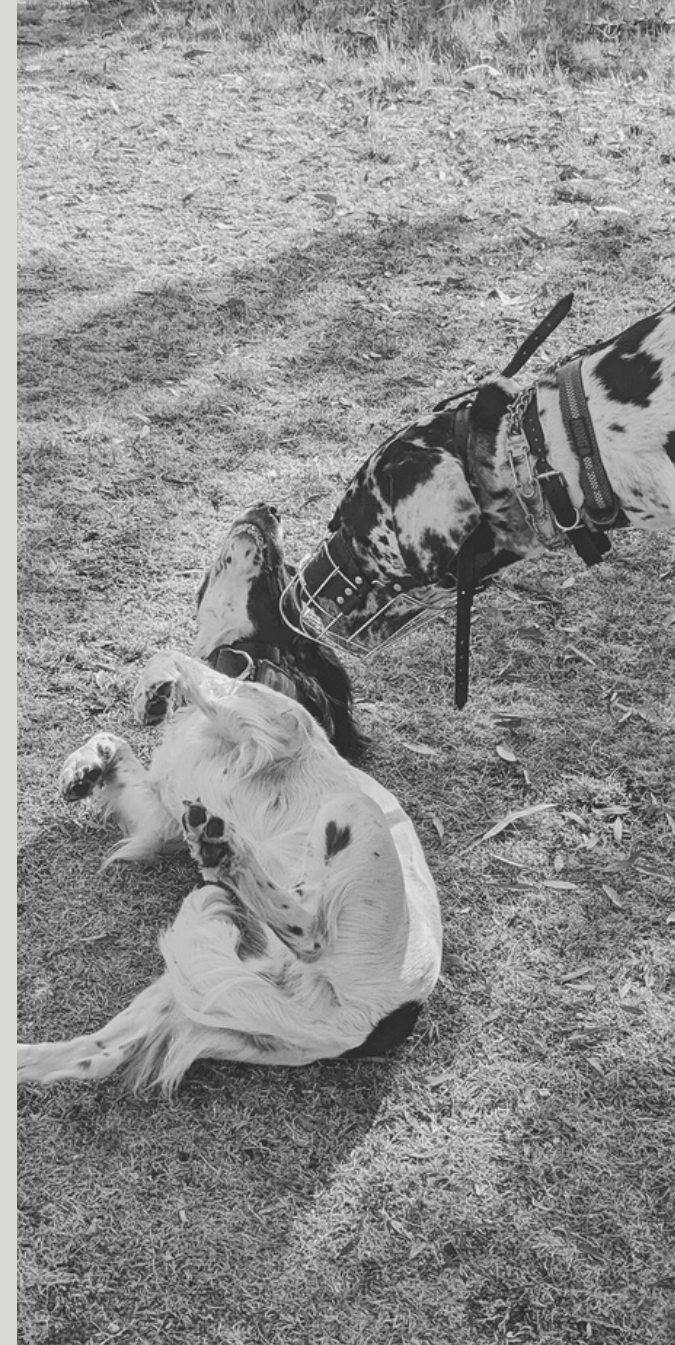
If your dog has the ability to blast through the highest level on your current e-collar, you must let me know. That dog will not be safe unless you have something that can snap them out of that sort of drive.

It doesn't mean they are a bad dog, not at all. It just means that when they are in their highest state of arousal, they are resilient, stoic, and can tone out the e-collar stim. This means they can do damage when they're in this state, which I am NOT for.

Some dogs need 2 receivers (200 levels, rather than 100), but for the most part work as low as level 8. But, when in drive, they may need something closer to a "160" (80 on 2 receivers). I have worked with dogs like this before, it's not an uncommon thing. There is no reason you would use those high levels for ANYTHING else in the dogs life, purely for emergencies.

This tends to be bully breeds, not that I like generalising, but bully breeds and rotti's from my experience tend to be super tough dogs. They are gamey, they were bred for it, so it's not a surprise that we see it come out like this.

But, consider this: yes, ok, your dog is muzzled. What if the other dog reacts? What if the other dog latches onto your dog? Did you know muzzles can fail? Muzzles can break? Your dog can still be injured even though they are muzzled? Think about these things and ensure you can stop your dog in the most humane way possible. Trust me, punctures/tears from other dogs and negative experiences are much worse than an e-collar stim.



# E-COLLAR MAINTENANCE



**Please take care of your e-collars! They are an expensive tool and they do need care.**

## **If you have WINGS on your e-collar**

Treat them with care and if your dog plays with any other rough dogs, keep in mind that they are fragile and could break if the other dog is too rough and catches one in their mouth.

Please ensure that every now and again you check that they aren't snapped and that they haven't bent out of shape too much. Gently pushing them back into shape will be fine (sometimes they tend to bend out if the dog lays on them etc).

Also ensure you take the wings off and clean off the dirt and fur that gets caught underneath every now and again, as it may effect the way the e-collar works.

## **If your dogs go in the water with the e-collar on often**

ALWAYS check that the charging port plugs are closed before allowing the units in the water. Every now and again, please remove the screws slightly, clean around them and tighten them back up again just to make sure they are tight enough to keep the unit waterproof. Not too tight though, just tight enough.

Also ensure there are no cracks on the unit or that your dog (or another dog) hasn't chewed the unit. I found a massive tooth hole under the strap of an e-collar while doing maintenance today that no one knew was there, but would have meant it was not waterproof.

If you take the remote of the e-collar in the water often, particularly underwater, please do the same (take off the remote skins and clean/tighten the screws).

## **Reactions to E-Collar**

If your dog has any sort of reaction to the e-collar please let me know as SOON as it happens, not days/weeks later. The regular contact points are not for everyone, some dogs react to the metal and need hypoallergenic points. Some dogs even react to the biothane that the collar strap is made of, or the prong collar metal too. Every dog is different.

The good thing is, if you check your dogs neck often, if you keep their neck clean/free of dead fur, and you don't put the e-collar on too tight (it needs to be snug, but shouldn't be so tight that your dog can't scratch it and move it if it's uncomfortable for them), you should be fine.

As soon as you see any reaction, let me know. Normally if you clean it immediately and change the points asap (I generally stock spares) you can avoid having it turn into a big sore and having to go to the vet.

## **New Batteries**

I have new batteries on hand, if anything is wrong with your e-collar let me know and I will have a play with it to see what's going on, but quite often if the e-collar is getting older it just needs the batteries replacing, which I can do.

# E-COLLAR TIPS YOU MAY NEED



## How to set the boost:

- Change the Mode (MC button on the back) to Momentary Mode Only (the screen should only have an M showing)
- Ensure the level is at zero
- Press and hold the Black S button until the zero turns into a flashing "1"
- This number now determines your boosted level, so set it as you need it (if you need a boost of 15, change the level to 15 with the dial)
- Press Black S again to set the level, then return your mode to Continuous only and test that the boost has been changed successfully.

**\*\*If you have 2 receivers, you will need to do this on BOTH receivers\*\***

## How to add a second receiver/pair a receiver to remote:

- Have the remote turned on
- Ensure the level is at zero
- Turn off the collar receiver. Position the Transmitter ON/OFF Magnetic Red Dot to the Collar Receiver ON/OFF Magnetic Red Dot more than 5 seconds till Green LED of Receiver blinks rapidly
- For "The Boss" units, please hold the ON/OFF switch for 5 seconds until green LED light flashes.
- Press black "S" and red "S" buttons of remote simultaneously within 5 seconds
- Check for "Do-Me-So" sound from the Receiver for confirmation. Note: If the "S" and "S" buttons are not pressed within 5 seconds, it is considered a normal power on process





# QUESTIONS?



The e-collar is a very versatile tool, but also a very intricate one, and you will always be learning about the best way to use it.

Every dog is different too, so I may suggest you use it slightly differently for your individual dog during the program.

This guide is quite basic and just the tip of the iceberg! If you have ANY questions at all, please message me and I will answer it as soon as I can. I have worked with e-collars and seen their amazing results for many years, on many different dogs, I will almost always have answers to your questions when it comes to anything not going quite right with the e-collar, and if I don't, we will find the answer together!