

## Contact Information



Welcome to the World of  
**E-Collar Technologies, Inc.**

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**1000 Series**

**Training Guide**

**“Happiness is a Dog  
that Stays Home”**

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## 1000 Series Training Guide

### 1000 Series E-Fence System

Thank you for purchasing the 1000 Series Wired E-Fence System from E-Collar Technologies, Inc. We have made every attempt to provide you with the most technologically advanced product using the most stringent quality and manufacturing standards.

Good luck with your dog's safe containment and please feel free to contact us should you have any questions.

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## Training

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Basic leash training must first be established.

Training for the most part can be accomplished within a week or two for most dogs. When you have installed the hardware, buried the wire, and you've placed your flags to establish the boundaries you are ready to begin training your dog.

Training your dog to the Educator E-Fence is very IMPORTANT and needs to be approached with patience and commitment to the training schedule. Most dogs get the general idea to stay back from the fence (flags) after the first initial encounter. All dogs react differently and can have different training needs. Following the suggested training and training tips will help you and your dog enjoy security, freedom, and all the benefits that come with the Educator PF-1000 E-Fence Containment System Installed by you!

## Playtime

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**Always begin** each training session with playtime. These few minutes of playtime brings the dog's focus onto you and starts the session off on a positive note. By spending a few minutes playing with your dog before training you will keep the dog interested and eager to learn.

**Training Tip:** Dogs love Treats - High - Quality treats can aid in the training process and ease your four-legged friend's stress level as well. Coupled with some fun playtime, small bits of high protein treats will excite your dog and give them something to look forward to before training. Treats work wonders with dogs.

## Fitting the Collar to Your Dog

Prepare by setting the collar to tone-only mode so that the collar beeps the warning tone but does not deliver any stimulation. Refer to your manual to find out how to set the collar to tone-only mode.

Your dog's receiver collar should be worn high on the dog's neck – right below the ears – with the receiver box at the front of the dog's neck, under his head. The collar should fit snugly without being too tight. You should be able to fit one finger in between the collar probes and your dog's neck. The probes should contact your dog's neck always. If your dog has long fur, you may need to purchase longer collar prongs, which are sold separately, and/or trim the fur on your dog's neck to allow for good contact. Once the collar is properly fitted, allow your dog to wear it for a few minutes while moving around, then check to make sure the fit is still correct.

While it is imperative that the collar probes make proper contact with your dog's skin it is also **important not to have them too tight**, and you should be sure to **remove the collar whenever your dog is not using the E-Fence system**. Periodically check the collar to be sure the fit is still good, especially if your dog is still growing. A collar that is too tight or left on the dog's neck too long and without periodic adjustment can cause a rash or a skin condition called pressure necrosis. If you see red sore spots on your dog's neck remove the collar immediately. Wash the area well, and discontinue collar use until completely healed. Be careful to refit the collar following the above guidelines and **leave the collar on for no more than 8 hours/day**. Red spots and/or sores can also be the result of your dog having an allergic reaction to the nickel that is commonly used in stainless steel. Hypoallergenic contact points will alleviate problems arising from nickel sensitivity.

**Training Tip:** A good rule of thumb: if you can freely spin the collar around the dog's neck, it is too loose. The collar will not function properly if it is too loose because your dog will not feel the correction. If your dog cannot feel the correction, training will be impossible!

## Training Introduction to the Boundary

Introduction to the boundary is the first step of training your dog to understand the E-Fence system. You **want to teach the dog to associate the warning tone with the training flags, and to turn and retreat** whenever they hear that warning tone. In the first training stage there is no correction. Rather, **we use only positive reinforcement to encourage the dog to turn and retreat anytime they hear the warning tone**. We are teaching the dog what is expected without the correction, we don't want to confuse or stress the dog. We will add the correction later.

Attach a long leash to your dog's regular collar. Never attach a leash to the receiver collar because you want to avoid putting any pressure on the contact points on your dog's neck. Allow your dog to lead you around the yard on the leash. As your dog approaches the boundary zone training flags the collar will issue the audible warning tone. If your dog does not head for the flags, slowly walk towards them stopping about a yard away and let the dog wander closer on their own. When the tone sounds, use the leash to quickly lead the dog back away from the flag line while giving the 'no' command in an authoritative voice. It is important to instill a sense of urgency in this initial recognition. You want the dog to retreat from the flag line as quickly as possible when the dog hears that warning tone. When the dog has backed away into the safe zone, reward your dog with praise and a treat. Remember, this is all new to your dog, so give plenty of praise and a treat, even if you must help the dog understand what to do. **Repeat this process at every training session using different areas of the yard at least 3 times a day for the first 3 days.**

**Training Tip:** If you run, your dog will follow. Just do a quick skip or jump and a fast-paced fun lap around the safe zone inside from the training flags and the dog fence wire before and after each training session. This is a fun way to keep your dog aware that the yard is safe. While your dog may hesitate at first, just start walking without hesitation, your dog will follow and keep up at your pace.

## Adding Static Correction

In this stage of the training process you will **teach your dog that there is a consequence for breaking the boundary rules, you taught them earlier.**

The work that you did earlier taught the dog what to do when they hear the warning tone – turn and retreat. Now, your dog is ready to apply that knowledge to turn off the correction.

To begin training, always start with the lowest correction level for your dog. The goal with static correction is to find just the right level to get your pet's attention and refocus them. This sensation momentarily surprises your dog and gets their attention allowing them to learn their new boundaries.

The objective is not to overpower your dog or cause any pain. This is a very important distinction. Beginning with level 1, you will watch your pet for signs that he is responding to the static correction. If they respond by lifting their ears, turning their head and looking for the source, or moving away from the area, you've got the right correction level. If your dog vocalizes or shows any signs of stress, fear, or discomfort, the correction level setting is too high. By starting with the lowest level, you can increase the correction until the dog responds without risking a negative reaction. Before turning up the correction level, make sure that the dog fence collar is snug on the dog's neck, regardless of correction level a loose collar will not allow your dog to feel anything and produce inconsistent results. Educator brand has 30 Levels of Adjustable Stimulation allowing you to set the right learning stimulation for your dog. Through training and as time goes on, the sound/vibration warning feature by itself will prevent the dog from getting too close to the perimeter of the yard.

Just like you've done before, start with the dog on a long leash wandering around the containment area. If the dog doesn't head to the boundary zone right away, slowly guide them that way remembering to **never** lure or force the dog into the correction zone. Wait for your pet to wander into the correction zone where they hear the warning beep and then receive the static correction. Once you hear the

## Adding Static Correction

tone and see the dog receive the correction, give the 'no' command and then pull them quickly back into the safe zone where you can praise and give your dog a treat.

If your pet does not cross the boundary, give plenty of positive reinforcement and a reward. Watch your dog for signs that they are beginning to understand the new rules. You may see your dog walk toward the boundary then stop or veer off when they catch sight of the flags. This is exactly the type of behavior you want to reward.

It is important for you to remain in a leadership role throughout the training process. If your dog receives a correction, simply ignore it and continue with the training. The static sensation your dog will feel (when the correction level setting is correct) is like the sensation you've received when climbing out of a car or running your feet along a carpet and then touching a doorknob. It's nothing to dwell on and comforting or babying your dog after a correction can compromise the training process.

Although the correction is no big deal, you don't want your dog to receive too many corrections in a single training session because you want them to have a positive association with the containment area and training. Limit the training to only a few corrections per session. Once your dog has received a couple of corrections, simply set the system (or collar) back to tone-only mode and continue the session without the static correction. Over-correction at the beginning can create a negative association that will make training more difficult and stressful.

**Repeat this step of training for the next week, three times a day.** Every dog is different, but when your dog consistently shows an understanding of the boundary and an unwillingness to cross the boundary, you are ready to move on to the next stage. If your dog shows this awareness in 3 or 4 days, go ahead and move on.

## Adding Static Correction

If, on the other hand, your dog still wanders into the boundary zone more than once showing no sign of noticing the correction you need to move up one level. Continue training on this step until your dog does demonstrate an understanding. Never skip levels or move up more than one level at a time. In general, we recommend only moving up one level at each training session. If you feel your dog is not responding to the level you are working with simply continue your training with the "no" command and guiding your dog back into the safe zone, and then level up at the next session. This is another safeguard against accidentally increasing the correction strength too quickly.

**Training Tip:** It is very beneficial to have two people or various members of the family participating in the training. One member can stand at the flags and shake them vigorously when the dog hears the warning tone. This helps to reinforce that the flags are bad and solidify the connection between the tone and the perimeter. In addition, having all the members of your family involved in the training will ensure everyone understands how the system works and how to help the dog succeed in their training.

## Testing with Distractions

The objective for this stage of training is to make sure your dog has really learned the new boundary rules. We do this by testing the dog in a controlled situation with distractions beyond the boundary line. Testing the dog's understanding and compliance with the boundary rules while they are still on leash will allow you to fine-tune any training without the risk of the dog breaking through the fence line.

In this step of training we want to see the dog respecting the boundary line even when there is a distraction or temptation on the other side. Every dog is different, so think about what your dog's big triggers are. Do they love to chase a ball, do they run after other dogs or cats, or is it the mailman they like to chase? Have your dog's biggest temptations ready to use during this step of training.

Begin with your dog on a long leash inside the safe zone. Let your dog wander for a few minutes and then introduce a temptation on the other side of the fence line. We like to test the dog with as many common distractions as we can think of, especially those things that we know are triggers for a certain dog. Try testing your dog's compliance by tossing a ball over the line, having a neighbor or friend walk by outside the perimeter, having a friend bring another dog to walk by the perimeter, and having a family member begin inside the perimeter walk past the dog and through the perimeter.

If your dog stops at the boundary line despite the distraction, reward them with loads of praise and a treat. If your dog attempts to cross the boundary line do exactly what you did in the last step – give the 'no' command and pull the dog quickly back into the containment zone. Once they are back inside the boundary give some brief praise to reinforce what it is you want them to do.

If your dog does cross the boundary line during any of the distraction training in this step, you need to spend more time reinforcing the boundary rules with your pet and then re-test using the same method. Once your dog consistently demonstrates an ability to pass any distraction test you use, they are ready to be released and use the new e-fence on their own. Congratulations! Happiness is a well-behaved dog!

Choosing the Right Correction Level is very important for each dog on this system. Too low of a setting can result in problems with the fence training and/or subsequent breakouts. Too high a setting can create fear, stress, and anxiety in your dog. The good news is the perfect balance is easy to find if you follow the simple guidelines for setting the correction level on your E-Fence receiver collar.

The Right Correction Level Setting is an individual process for each dog. The correction level selection should not be based on breed, size, or temperament. Every dog perceives the static stimulation differently, so some more sensitive dogs may never need to move beyond a level one stimulation. Other dogs will need stronger correction levels. Some dogs may work well with a certain correction level until distractions are introduced. Once distractions come into play, you may see the need for a level up. On the other end of the spectrum, some very sensitive dogs may need tone only.

You will know when you have found the right correction level setting when the static correction gets your dog's attention and redirects their focus without causing pain, anxiety, or over-stimulation. You want the correction level to be just aversive enough to convince your dog that wandering into the correction zone is not worth it. Remember the goal is not to scare or overpower your dog into avoiding the area. You want your dog to choose to stay in the safe zone. You want your dog thinking, "I don't really like that feeling so I'm going to go ahead and stay in here".

If the correction level is too strong the dog will become agitated, upset, and/or over-stimulated. This leads to a mental block where learning stops due to the stress and anxiety. It's important, therefore, to always begin with the lowest setting and work your way up if necessary. This ensures and avoids accidentally over-correcting and creating a negative association with the training or the E-Fence.