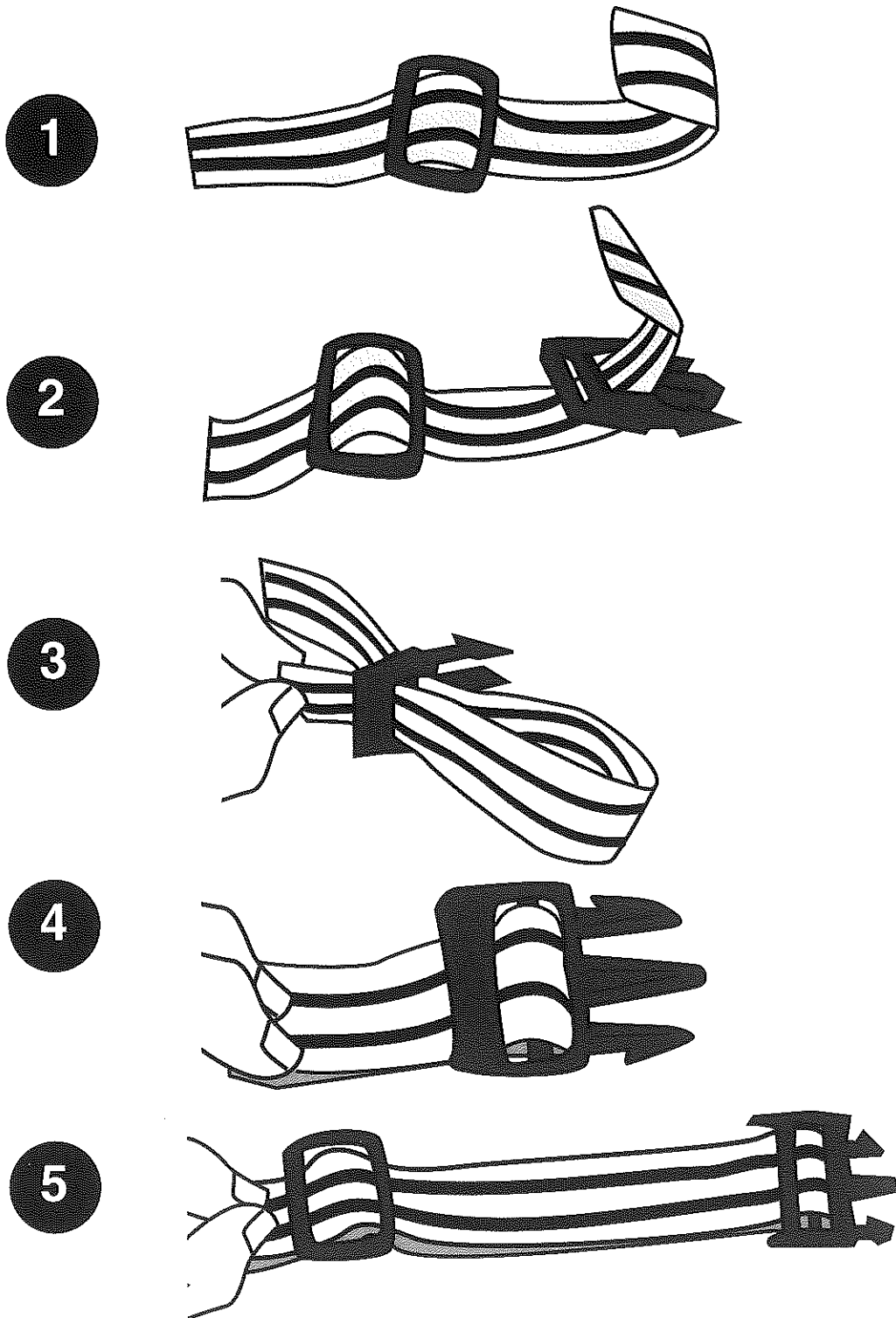


JetCare[®] *System* **Free Zone**



DYNAVET[®] by  **MARTINSELLIER**

Mise en place du fermoir sur la sangle
Fixing the clasp on the strap



JetCare® *System* **Free Zone**

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User manual

You are now the owner of a dog control system from the DYNAVET range. We thank you for your confidence in our products.

Before using the JetCare®System Free Zone containment system, we recommend you carefully read the instructions in this user manual concerning the setting-up, maintenance and repair of the system, and the training of your dog.

Make sure you keep it in a safe place for further reference.

We also recommend you watch the DVD provided with the kit.



Hereby, DYNAVET BY MARTIN SELLIER, declares that the JetCare System Free Zone device is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC. The statement of compliance is available in the appendix reference 066252.

RECYCLING



The collar must not be discarded with other waste: it should be discarded by selective waste collection for reclamation or recycling. Be sure to observe all applicable regulations in your country concerning electrical and electronic waste.



Old batteries must be discarded in compliance with the selective waste procedure in your area.



WARNING !
There is a risk of explosion if the battery is replaced by the wrong type of battery.

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1. Introduction and precautions

The JetCare®System Free Zone dog containment system is designed to keep your unrestrained dog safely inside an area you have pre-determined. In this way

you can contain your dog or keep it away from inappropriate areas.

CAUTION

JetCare®System Free Zone is not a physical barrier. It is a collar-mounted device that uses a radio-controlled spray burst to train your dog not to leave a pre-determined area. Prior training repeated at regular intervals is essential for the system to work to best effect.

We strongly advise you not to use this device with a pet that could be dangerous for others if it were to leave the containment area.

DYNAVET cannot be held liable for any injury, damage, financial loss or indirect adverse effects due to your pet leaving the area controlled by JetCare®System Free Zone.

2. Contents of the kit

Your JetCare®System Free Zone kit contains:

- A transmitter unit with a 230 V mains power supply.
- A collar receiver designed to fit most sizes and breeds of dog.
- An adjustable collar strap.
- A 6V lithium battery.
- A disc to open the battery compartment of the collar receiver.
- A 75 ml odourless refill.
- A 100 m reel of antenna wire.
- A set of 25 boundary flags.
- An user manual.
- A DVD showing installation and use.
- A guarantee card

Diagram of transmitter unit



- A - Control knob
- B - Green light

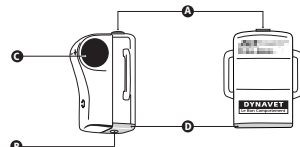


Diagram of collar receiver

- A - Spray nozzle
- B - Filling valve
- C - Battery access
- D - White background to check liquid level

TECHNICAL DATA

Transmitter unit

- 230 V mains power supply
- Not waterproof
- Size 150 x 94 x 60 mm

Collar receiver

- Power: 1 6V lithium battery
- Immersion-proof
- Weight 70 g empty (with battery), 86 g in use
- Size 60 x 47 x 36 mm
- Liquid volume 16 g

Antenna wire

- Diameter 0.75 mm
- Length 100 m

Refill

- Volume 75 ml net

3. Operating principle of the JetCare®System Free Zone

The JetCare®System Free Zone system has three main component parts: the mains-powered transmitter unit, the collar receiver equipped with a cold spray actuator, and the boundary antenna wire.

The containment area where you want your dog to stay is determined by laying out the antenna wire, on or under the ground or attached to an existing fence. A low frequency radio signal from the transmitter is sent out by this wire and picked up by the collar receiver. The range of the signal (i.e. the distance from the boundary wire to reach the receiver) can be set to a maximum of 6 m from the wire using the control knob on the transmitter unit.

When your dog comes within range of the boundary signal the collar receiver strapped to its neck makes a warning beep. If the dog does not move away immediately it receives a rapid series of cold sprays directed at its neck. These sprays cease as soon as the dog moves away from the boundary.

These perfectly harmless cold sprays are designed to surprise the dog and deter it from moving closer to the boundary: the surprise effect of the cold spray is due to the simultaneous stimulation of two of the animal's senses: hearing (the sound of the cold spray), and touch (cold wet contact of the cold spray).

4. Setting up the system

To install your system conveniently we recommend you have the following tools and materials to hand:

- A straight-edged spade or turf-cutter to bury the wire.
- Wire strippers for connecting the wire to the transmitter.
- Electrical insulating tape and sealant to connect up the wires and keep them twisted together when required.

- Power masonry cutting disc if you need to run the wire through concrete, and silicone-type sealant to fill the resulting grooves.
- Flexible conduit or PVC hose for under-water wire runs.

Step 1: Draw a ground plan of the authorised area

The first step is to draw a ground plan for the system that shows the shape of the containment area, the path of the boundary wire, and the location of the transmitter, which must be indoors.

Draw the ground plan of the containment area you want on a sheet of squared paper.

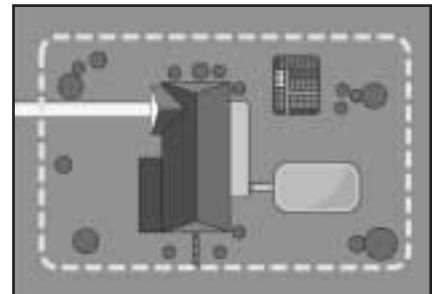
N.B

The transmitter sends a signal up to 6 m on either side of the boundary wire. Make sure you leave your dog enough room to move freely inside the area. The signal range is set using the control knob, which goes from minimum to 6 m.

Examples of installation plans

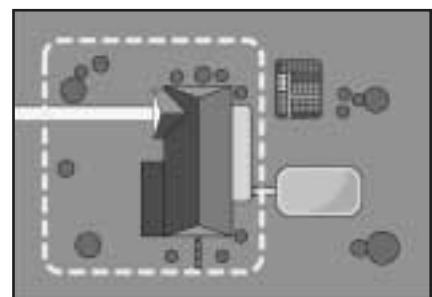
Plan A

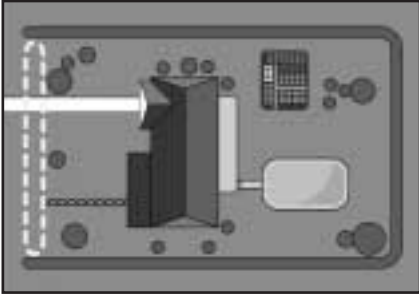
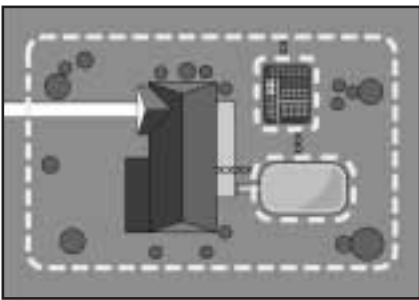
Classical whole garden boundary



Plan B

Restriction to part of the garden



Plan C**Restriction to the entry to the garden****Plan D****Whole garden boundary with exclusion areas****Key**

Twisted wire, which cancels the signal



Working signal

Once the boundaries are set, the different components can be installed.

Step 2: Install the transmitter

The transmitter must be installed indoors (e.g. in a garage) near a power socket in a safe, dry place where the temperature is always above 0°C, away from direct sunlight, and not exposed to the weather or splashes,

IMPORTANT.

To avoid electrical interference, do not install the transmitter near large metal objects such as electrical cabinets, hot water tanks, metal garage door tracks or operating household appliances such as washers and dryers. Do not mount the transmitter next to a circuit breaker panel. Do not run the wire alongside electrical or telephone wires, TV cables or antenna wires or near a satellite dish.

Mount the transmitter on a wall at least 1 m from the ground using countersunk screws of maximum diameter 4 mm.

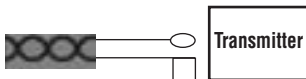
The connections to the mains and the boundary wire are described in Step 4.

Step 3: Lay the boundary wire

Lay the wire around the edge of the containment areas as shown on your ground plan.

Basic guidelines

- The wire must run from and back to the transmitter in a continuous loop. Starting at the transmitter end, lay the wire along the planned route. You can just lay it on the ground if you want a temporary system, or bury it, or attach it to a pre-existing fence (at a height no more than 0.50 m from the ground).
- To prevent the signal operating in part of the garden, twist the 'out' and 'in' wires together with at least 15 twists per metre. This cancels out the signal and so the dog is not affected. The two wires must always be running in opposite directions for the signal to be cancelled out.

'Out' wire from the transmitter**'In' wire to the transmitter**

- Always make rounded corners (1.5 m radius). Square corners reduce signal range.



- In the case of a double loop such as in Plan C, keep a distance of at least 1.5 m between the 'out' and 'in' wires to prevent loss of signal range.

Step 4: Connect the antenna wire to the transmitter

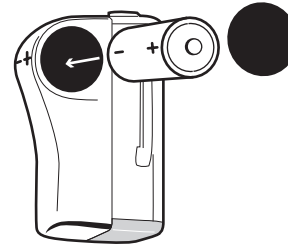
Connect the antenna wire to the transmitter by stripping 1 cm of insulation from the ends and connecting them to the transmitter terminals.

Plug the transmitter into the mains: the green light will come on.

IMPORTANT.

- When the transmitter is operating correctly the green light will stay on all the time.
- If it blinks and the transmitter beeps, this means the loop formed by the antenna wire is broken (loose connection to the transmitter terminals or severed wire).
- If the green light is out the transmitter is not working – power cut or faulty transformer or circuit board.

See 7. Repair of the system in the event of malfunction

Step 5: Check that the set-up is in working order using the collar receiver**a) Activate the collar receiver (do not fill it)**

- Use the disc provided to unscrew the lid of the battery compartment.
- Slide the battery into the compartment - end first. The + end must be visible when the battery is in place, as shown on the battery polarity label on the back of the collar.
- Use the disc to screw the lid of the battery back in, pressing down lightly on the battery. Proper closure of the battery compartment is necessary to keep the receiver collar watertight.
- The receiver will emit a beep.

b) Set the control to minimum and check that the system is working

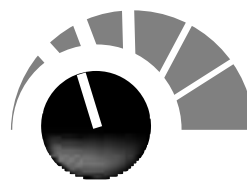
- Bring the collar receiver close to the antenna wire, about 30 cm from the ground, to make sure it is working correctly. You should hear a beep when you move close to the wire.
- Check along the whole of the boundary.

Important: the dog should be brought into the containment area only if the preliminary beep test gives a positive result.

Step 6: Set the range control

- You can set the distance at which the collar picks up the signal from a minimum distance to a maximum of 6 m.

Diagram of control



When you turn the knob counterclockwise you reduce the distance at which the signal can be picked up by the receiver.

When you turn the knob clockwise you increase the distance at which the signal can be picked up by the receiver.

IMPORTANT.

You should first observe how your dog behaves when trying to leave the containment area. A dog needs to gather speed to cross an obstacle by jumping or climbing over it. It is important to act when the dog is starting to gather speed. You should therefore locate the area where the dog starts to gather speed and set the range control accordingly. Conversely, for a dog that seeks to leave the area by digging or squeezing under a fence the collar spray needs to be actuated close to the obstacle.

Step 7: Place the boundary flags

Place the flags where the beep can be heard at intervals of 3 to 6 m. The flags are a temporary visual boundary for your dog to see the area it must not leave. Once your dog is familiar with the "authorised" area they can be removed.

IMPORTANT.

When the collar receiver beeps, leave the forbidden area promptly.

Step 8: Conceal the antenna wire

Once the system has been checked you can conceal the wire:

a) underground

- Dig a trench about 7 cm deep where you want to run the wire. Burying the wire protects it from damage and stops people tripping over it and hurting themselves.
- Make sure you leave some slack, because the wire will contract and expand with variations in temperature.
- Press the wire into the ground, taking care not to damage it.
- Fill the trench

b) in a hard material (e.g. concrete slab)

- Run the wire along an expansion joint or use a masonry disc cutter to make a groove in the concrete about 3 cm deep.
- Place the wire in the groove and fill it with silicone sealant. Your local DIY dealer will help you choose the most suitable sealant according to the type of surface.

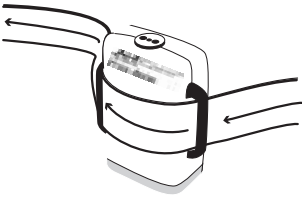
c) in water

- Run the wire through a flexible conduit or PVC hose.

Step 9: Put the collar receiver into operation

a) The battery has already been installed in Step 5

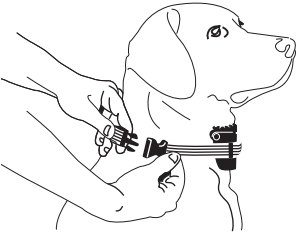
b) Attach the strap to the collar receiver



- Thread the collar strap through the two lugs on the receiver.
- Thread the loop onto the strap
- Attach the black fastener to the end of the strap to form a collar.

c) Fit the collar receiver on your dog's neck

- Adjust the collar on your dog's neck. You



- should be able to run one finger between the neck and the strap. The spray nozzle must be directed upwards towards your dog's neck. The side on which the battery polarity is shown should be held against your dog's neck.
- Slide the excess strap length through the loop.
 - If you wish you may trim off the excess strap length with scissors. Since the cut end to prevent the strap fraying.

CAUTION

Do not do this with the collar on the dog. You may singe your dog's fur.

Your collar receiver can now be used for Training Step 1: Learning the boundary limits using the beep alone.

5. Training your dog

First of all, it must be borne in mind that the JetCare® System Free Zone containment system is a valuable tool that keeps your dog contained while allowing it full freedom of movement in a designated area.

It is not a physical barrier; this is why prior training of your dog is essential to enjoy the full benefit of the system.

We recommend you watch the DVD provided and follow the training procedure below.

The basic rules

To make sure the system works to best effect some important rules should be observed during the training period:

Rule 1 The training sessions may be tiring for your dog, especially for a young dog that has a short attention span. We therefore recommend you limit the sessions to 10-15 minutes.

Rule 2 Get the whole family to take part so that your dog does not associate the training with a single family member.

Rule 3 Your dog should always be held on a leash during Training Steps 1 and 2 in the authorised area in order not to slow down the learning process. It should also never be allowed to cross the set boundary.

Rule 4 So that your dog can gradually get used to wearing the collar, always fit it at the beginning of each learning session and remove it afterwards.

Rule 5 Make sure your dog has gone through each Training Step before moving on to the next one.

Rule 6 Do not adjust the range control once the training has started. It might confuse your dog.

Step 1: Learning the boundary limits using the beep alone (dog on a leash)

a) Activate the collar receiver by inserting the battery **but do not fill** (see 4. Setting up the system / Step 5)

b) Fit the collar on your dog's neck (see 4. Setting up the system / Step 9)

c) Learning the boundary limits using the **beep alone**: move close to the flags. When you hear a beep, give a quick tug on the leash to bring your dog back into the authorised area.

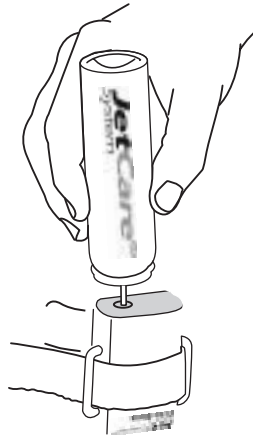
Praise your dog. Repeat this operation over the whole of the authorised area on several days running.

Once the session is over, remove the battery from the collar receiver to save energy.

Step 2: Learning the boundary limits with beep plus cold spray (dog on a leash)

a) Insert the battery in the collar receiver

b) Fill the collar



- Place the collar receiver on a solid flat surface. The white and transparent end with the filling valve should be facing upwards towards you.
- Point the metal nozzle of the refill downwards.
- Push the refill nozzle into the filling valve keeping the refill canister upright.
- Press down hard for a few seconds.
- Release the pressure to let out remaining air.
- Repeat the operation several times until the reservoir is full. You can check the liquid level through the transparent wall by tilting the unit.

CAUTION

Never carry out the filling operation with the collar on your dog. This can damage the filling valve.

c) Learning the boundary limits with beep plus cold spray.

- Once your dog has gone through Training Step 1, repeat the operation but this time with the collar receiver filled, so that the spray can be actuated. The spray bursts will reinforce the learning achieved with the beep alone.
- After several sessions you should find that your dog (still on a leash) behaves differently. Ideally, it should anticipate the cold spray and keep away from the flags. Praise your dog.

Step 3: Learning the boundary limits without the leash

- Now that your dog has gone through the first two steps and can tell the difference between the authorised and forbidden areas, you can take it off the leash.

Step 4: Learning the boundary limits without the flags

- If your dog has successfully gone through the previous step you can first remove every other flag, then all of them.

Step 5: The learning is finished

- When all the flags have been removed you can safely leave your dog all day in the containment area with the collar receptor activated.

CAUTION

It is advisable to conduct a full training session at least once a month to reinforce learning. Even if the system is used correctly in a technical sense it is still possible for a dog to cross the wire somehow and then not be able to get back into the containment area due to the cold spray deterrent working on the forbidden side of the boundary.

6. Maintenance of the system

Carry out the following checks regularly:

- In order to switch off the product, it is necessary to unplug the transmitter from the mains.
- Check the battery before each use. To do this, take the collar receiver close to the boundary wire. If you do not hear a beep, replace the battery before you use the collar receiver. If you hear a beep but the cold spray is not actuated, replace the battery; it is too weak to operate the electromagnetic sluice gate. If the battery is weak the system may not function properly, and your dog may leave the authorised area and get hurt. The lifetime of the battery varies according to how often the device is actuated and the type of battery used (we recommend lithium batteries, which last longer than alkaline batteries). Remember to remove the battery from the collar receiver when not in use to save energy.
- Make sure the wires are correctly connected to the receiver.
- Make sure the power supply is correctly connected to the transmitter and plugged into the mains. To save energy we recommend you unplug the power supply when the system is not being used.
- Make sure the control knob is in the predetermined position.
- Fill the collar receiver before each use.
- Once a month, walk round the boundary line to remind the dog of the limits.

7. Tests and repair of the system in the event of malfunction

- 71- Malfunction of the transmitter

The transmitter is in working order when the green light on the front of the unit is on and it does not beep.

711-The green light is out

- a - Make sure the mains adaptor is plugged in and is connected to the transmitter. If not, plug in and connect:

- if the green light comes on the transmitter is working.
 - if the green light does not come on check the power supply as follows:
- b - Disconnect the mains adapter, the transmitter and the antenna wire. Check the mains voltage. Plug in the mains adapter and check the voltage at the output: it should be 12 volts +/- 8%. If both mains and output voltages are correct, connect the mains adapter and the transmitter:
- if the green light still does not come on, call our after-sales service.
 - if the green light blinks and the transmitter beeps, reconnect the antenna wire. If the green light stays on and the transmitter no longer beeps, the transmitter is working.

712- The green light blinks and the transmitter beeps

- a - To test the transmitter you will need a 3 m length of electric wire.
- b - Disconnect the two ends of the antenna wire from the transmitter. Strip the ends of the 3 m length of electrical wire and connect them to the transmitter terminals. This forms a test loop.
- if the green light blinks and the transmitter beeps call our after-sales service.
 - if the green light stays on and the transmitter no longer beeps the transmitter is working. The problem stems from the antenna wire.

- 72- Malfunction of the boundary wire.

The antenna wire is in working order if it is correctly connected and unbroken throughout its length.

A loose connection to the transmitter or a break in the antenna wire will cause the green light to blink and the transmitter to beep.

- a - Follow procedure 712 described above to check that the transmitter is working.
- b - Reconnect your antenna wire:
- If the green light on the transmitter stays on and there is no beep, your antenna wire is working.
 - If the green light blinks and the transmitter beeps, your antenna wire is severed or there is a faulty connection. In this case re-test. If the problem persists, then the wire is severed, which causes the whole system to stop functioning.

- c - Detection of an antenna wire break
- Check your ground plan to locate any junctions you may have made, and make sure they are sound.

- Check the terrain to see if the wire has been damaged.

If you find a break, repair the wire using the procedure for reconnecting broken wires.

- If you cannot find the break in the wire, follow the procedure below:
- Connect together the two ends of the boundary wire to one of the transmitter terminals.
- Go to the middle of the boundary wire and cut it.
- Take a new wire long enough to connect one of the ends of the antenna wire you have just cut to the free transmitter terminal. Connect in turn each of the two antenna wires. The section with the break is the one that causes the transmitter to beep.
- Repeat this procedure on the section with the break until you find the break. Repair the break.

- d - Reconnection of broken wires

Caution: each broken part must be connected as follows:

- Obtain a screw-type electrical wire connector.
- First strip the ends of the wire to be connected.
- Insert the stripped wire ends into the connector and secure them with the screws. Pull gently to make sure they are secure.
- Apply a sealant (e.g. silicone) inside and all around the connector.

When the sealant is hard wrap the wires and the connector with electrical insulating tape to hold the wires and protect them from damp. If your connector comes loose the entire system will stop working. Make sure the wires are firmly connected.

- 73- Malfunction of the receiver

The receiver is in working order when it beeps and repeatedly actuates the spray when it comes within range of the boundary antenna.

If the receiver does not beep or actuate the spray bursts near the boundary antenna:

- a - First, make sure the battery is correctly positioned and that the device is filled. If these conditions are met test the receiver as follows:
- b - To test the receiver you will need a 3 m length of electrical wire.
- c - Disconnect the two ends of the boundary antenna wire from the transmitter. Strip the ends of the 3 m length of

electrical wire and connect them to the transmitter terminal. This forms a test loop.

- d - Set the transmitter range control to minimum (turn the knob fully counter-clockwise).

- e - Place the transmitter inside the loop.

- f - Slowly turn the transmitter control knob clockwise to maximum.

- If the receiver beeps and the spray is actuated, the receiver is working.

If the receiver does not beep and the spray is not actuated, replace the battery with a new 6 V lithium battery and fill the receiver, then repeat step e. If the receiver still does not beep or actuate the spray, call the after-sales service.

Guarantee

The JetCare®System Free Zone system is guaranteed for two years following purchase. The guarantee covers the transmitter unit and its power supply unit, and the receiver collar.

8. FAQ

How big an area can be covered with this system?

With 100 m of wire, the transmitter can control an area of about 625 m².

For larger areas, Dynavet also sells an extension kit containing a reel of 100 m of wire and 25 flags.

Can the spray system hurt my dog?

No. Your dog will be surprised by an odourless and painless cold spray, which is absolutely harmless, and which merely discourages it from moving closer to the boundary.

How many dogs can be controlled with one JetCare®System Free Zone system?

Any number of dogs so long as each dog is wearing a receiver collar compatible with the transmitter. Dynavet sells receiver collars individually.

What size dog is this system suitable for?

The system can be used with dogs of all sizes.

How long does it take to install the system?

Two to three hours for a 100 m perimeter, but the time required will vary according to the boundary line, the terrain, the tools used, etc.

How often must the battery be changed?

This will depend on how often the receiver collar is activated.