

MGG Radio Controlled Hidden Fencing System for Dogs

Operator's Manual for Model no: HT-023

This MGG hidden fencing system is among the most reliable, cost-efficient dog containment systems available today. A buried boundary wire transmits a harmless radio signal which activates the dog's collar-receiver whenever your dog approaches the boundary. An initial warning beep is delivered as a correction to your dog. If your dog continues closer to the boundary, the system will issue a mild static-stimulation. Should your dog progress further, the system will administer stronger static-stimulations until your dog returns to within the boundary radius you have set. Your dog will naturally seek to avoid this type of correction and will be content to stay within the established boundaries.

Main Features include:

Progressive Tone Stimulus

A warning tone will be issued first, followed by a static-stimulation if your dog continues to move closer to the boundary

Pulsed Proportional Stimulus

The closer your dog is to the boundary, the more intense the static-stimulation will be

Speed Detect Anti-Run through

The faster your dog is moving, the quicker and higher the level of intensity issued

Variable Field Width Control

Allows you to precisely control the width of the signal field

Audible and Visual Wire Break Indicators

Should your buried boundary wire ever break, a sonic alarm will sound accompanied by a flashing light on the wall transmitter

Built-in Lightning Protection

Protects the wall transmitter from power surges caused by lightning strikes

Multiple Collar-Receiver Operation

Add as many collar-receivers as you like to contain any number of dogs you have. There is no limit to the number of collar-receivers the system can control

Range

Up to a 5000 square metre range, equivalent to over 1.2 acre

Use

Suitable for most dog breeds. The weight of the collar-receiver is only 66grams including the battery and can be used with smaller sized dogs

Package Contents:

- Operator's Manual
- 1 x Indoor wall-mounted transmitter
- 4 x screws
- 1 x Mains adaptor
- 1 x Adjustable dog collar-receiver
- 1 x 6-volt battery for collar-receiver
- 1 x Test light bulb for collar-receiver
- 2 x Long length metal probes
- 2 x Short length metal probes
- Boundary wire
- 20 x Training flags

Other items you may need:

- Screwdriver
- Straight edged spade or a lawn edger
- Wire stripping pliers
- Electrical tape
- Waterproofing compound (e.g. silicone caulking)
- Patching compound for your type of path or driveway
- PVC pipe if crossing a gravel driveway, pond or lake
- Pencil, paper, ruler or protractor
- Drill with appropriate drill bit if drilling through concrete or wood is required
- Additional boundary wire with waterproof connectors

About the Operators Manual:

This manual is divided into 3 sections:

- Section 1: Instructions for installing your MGG Hidden Fencing System
- Section 2: Training your dog with the system
- Section 3: Troubleshooting, maintenance and contact information

Please read the Operator's Manual fully before installing this product. For the safety of your dog you should follow the comprehensive training programme. If your dog does not receive adequate training it will not understand the initial audio warning from the collar-receiver not to proceed and may become confused, frustrated and even frightened if it is subjected to numerous static corrections which will also considerably shorten the collar-receiver's battery life.

Caution:

- KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
- NEVER perform any tests of the system with the collar-receiver on your dog. Full instructions are enclosed for manual testing
- Never leave the collar-receiver on your dog for more than 12 hours per day
- The collar-receiver should only be used under close supervision by the dog's owner
- The collar-receiver can withstand light showers but is NOT WATERPROOF and should not be submerged in water, either through swimming or rolling in puddles etc.
- This system is intended for use on dogs

Important: Before installing your system we recommend conducting a Quick System Test to ensure all components are working

Quick System Test

1. Lay all components out on a table close to a mains power supply.
2. Connect the wall transmitter (see figure 1) to the power adaptor then insert the power adaptor into a mains power outlet.

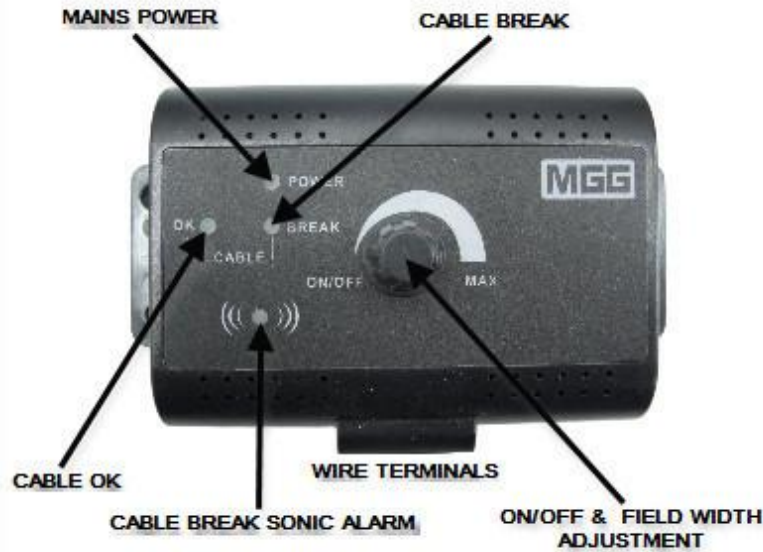


Figure 1

3. Turn on the mains power then switch on the wall transmitter by turning the field-width adjustment knob clockwise just until it clicks. The power light should be green and the break light should flash red and a 'cable fault' alarm beep should also sound. Switch off the wall transmitter.
4. Make a boundary wire 'test-loop' using a piece of wire preferably 3-4 metres (m) in length. Strip off approximately 1 centimetre (cms) of wire insulation from each end of the wire. Insert a wire into each of the terminals of the wall transmitter and turn the transmitter on again. The OK light should now also be green while the warning beep should cease and the red 'break' light should be off.
5. Next, place the collar-receiver (see Figure 2) well away from the 'test-loop'. Insert a NEW 6-volt battery into the collar-receiver following the positive (+) and negative (-) signs inside the battery compartment. Warning: Incorrect installation could cause permanent damage to some electronic parts. The collar-receiver should issue a single 'beep' when a NEW battery is installed.



Figure 2

6. Finally, place the test light bulb on the two metal probes of the collar-receiver. To avoid receiving a static-stimulation, do not touch the metal probes or the test light wire.
7. With the collar-receiver in hand, approach the 'test-loop' to verify that the receiver activates. Initially, the collar-receiver should issue a warning beep and as you get closer the test light bulb will illuminate when the collar-receiver starts administering 'correction' static pulses. You will not feel these pulses.

Once you are satisfied that all components are functioning correctly, proceed with installing the system as per the instructions in Section 1

Section 1: Instructions for installing your MGG Radio Controlled Hidden Fencing System for Dogs

Please read the instructions carefully. Follow the 10 steps to ensure the correct and safe installation of your MGG dog fence system.

Step 1: Preparation of the containment area

Draw a diagram of the area where you want to contain your dog. A diagram will help to avoid unforeseen obstacles. Include the location of the house, driveway, paths, pond, garden, swimming pool, etc.

Buried lines

Be sure to include any buried lines e.g power, telephone etc on your drawing because these will affect the placement of your boundary wire. You may need to contact your Utility Company for this information. In addition, if your neighbor has a similar dog containment system installed, mark the location of their buried boundary wire on your diagram too.

Once you have determined the external containment area, you will need to consider the location of the wall transmitter

Wall Transmitter

The transmitter can be mounted onto a wall near any standard 240-volt household outlet with the included screws. It must be at least 1m from any large metal objects such as fuse boxes, water heaters, metal garage doors or washer and/or dryer, fridge etc.

The wall transmitter will withstand freezing temperatures, but IT IS NOT WATERPROOF. Therefore, it is best to locate the transmitter in an enclosed area.

External Boundary Wire

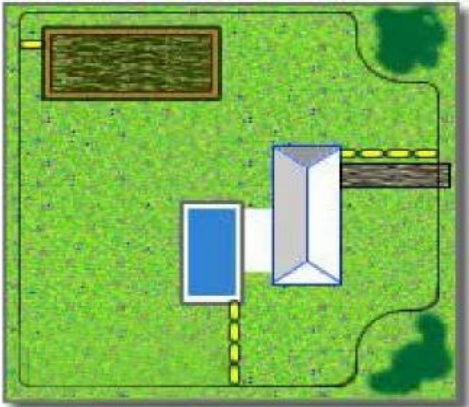
Give careful consideration to where the boundary wire will exit from the wall transmitter to the exterior. You must ensure the boundary wire is not severed or pinched by a window, door or garage door. This may require a hole to be drilled through an exterior wall.

Mark your diagram with the proposed location of the boundary wire. This will provide an easy reference when you are ready to install the wire. For the system to work correctly, the boundary wire must make one continuous loop to allow the signal to be sent from one terminal of the wall transmitter through the boundary wire and back to the other terminal.

You may find the following examples of installation diagrams helpful.

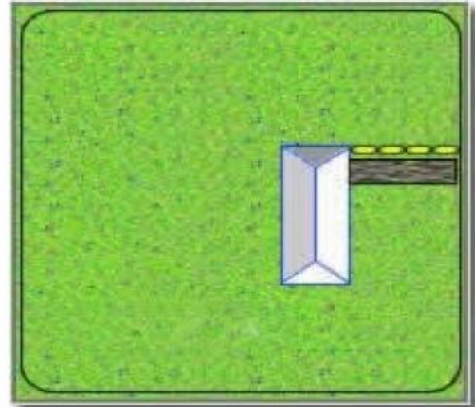
Examples of Installation Diagrams

Zones within Zones



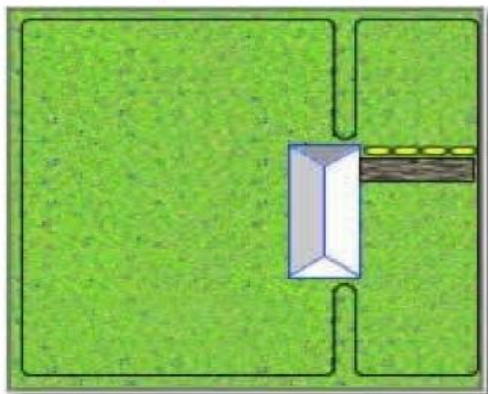
Keeps your dog safely away from gardens, pools and other areas

Basic Single Wire Zone



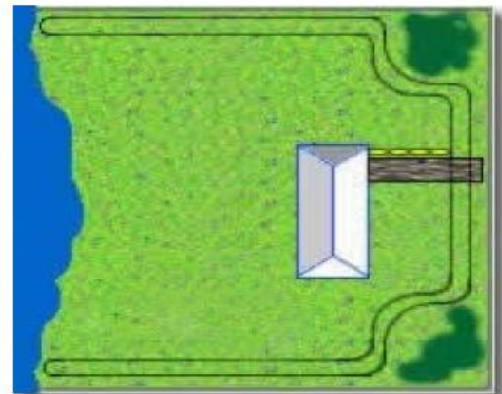
Your dog has a 360 degree perimeter to roam within

Dual Zones



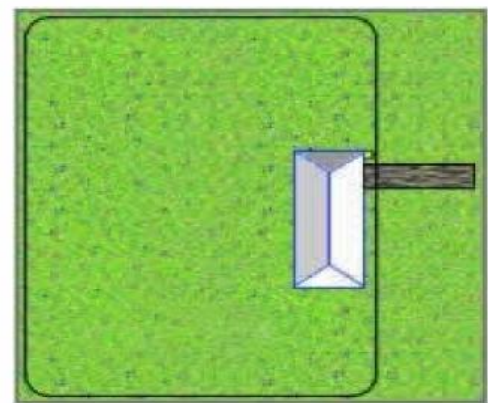
To separate your dog from other pets or to prevent run-through

Open Back Zone



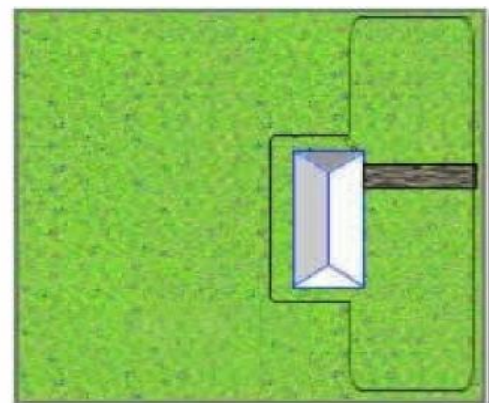
Your dog can have access to the rear garden area marked in blue. NOT WATER

Single Loop – Back Yard Zone



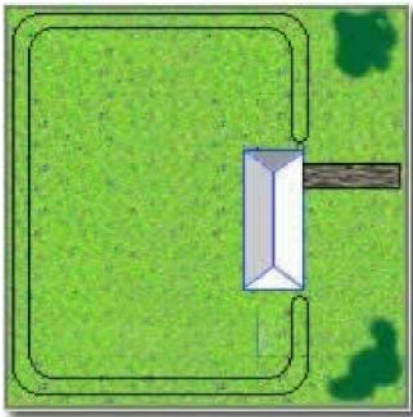
Your dog has the run of the house and back yard

Single Loop – Front Yard Zone



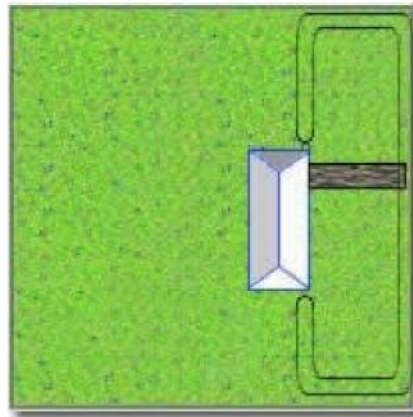
Your dog has the run of the house and front yard

Double Loop – Back Yard



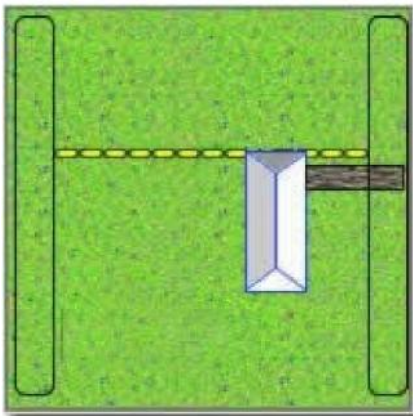
Your dog has the run of the house and back yard

Double Loop – Front Yard



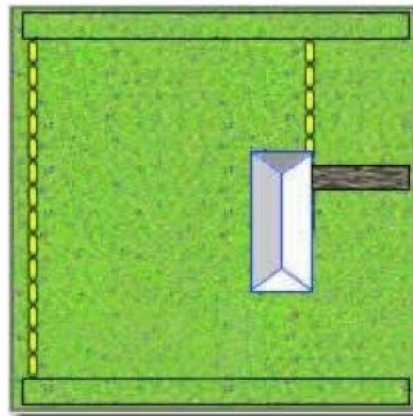
Your dog has the run of the house and front yard

Front and Rear Barrier Zones



Your dog has full access to both sides but not to the front or rear

Side Barrier Zones



Your dog has full access to the front and rear but not to the sides

Important notes when considering boundary wire placement

DO NOT run boundary wire for less than 15m in any circumstances.

If the boundary wire is just over 15m, DO NOT turn the field-width knob on the wall transmitter to maximum. This will overload the transmitter and cause it to burn out.

Should you wish to use the field-width knob at maximum, the boundary wire MUST be over 100m in length. Alternatively, you can make a double or triple loop of the wire allowing a 3m gap between the adjacent sections of boundary wire.

DO NOT run the boundary wire within 2m parallel to electrical, telephone, television, other utility or buried wire within the containment area.

Allow at least a 3cms gap between the boundary wire and any steel bars beneath reinforced concrete to avoid the signal strength being interrupted.

Step 2: Estimate the length of boundary wire needed

The length of boundary wire required is determined by:

- The perimeter of the containment area
- Whether a double loop is being used which requires twice as much wire
- Any additional areas that you may wish to keep your dog away from e.g. vegetable patch, pond, flower borders etc

The HT-023 model includes 100m of boundary wire which can contain an area of over 0.4 of an acre. Additional 200m lengths of boundary wire with waterproof connectors can be purchased direct from MGG.

Once you have completed your diagram; siting the containment area for your dog, the placement of the wall transmitter in an enclosed space and have estimated and acquired sufficient boundary wire, you are ready to begin installing your MGG Radio Controlled Hidden Dog Fence System

Step 3: Installing the wall transmitter

Using the enclosed screws and wall plugs, the transmitter can be mounted onto a wall in an enclosed area, protected from the weather and close to a standard 240-volt mains outlet.

DO NOT connect the wall transmitter to the mains power until the boundary wire is in place.

Step 4: Lay out the perimeter boundary wire

IMPORTANT NOTE: At this stage of installation, DO NOT bury the boundary wire until the final system tests have been completed.

Using your drawing as a reference, begin by laying the boundary wire along the perimeter of your containment area to form a single continuous loop. Make gradual turns at the corners with a minimum 1m radius to provide a more consistent signal field.

If you are using more boundary wire than supplied with the system, the wire joiners must be waterproof to provide a sealed connection between the two wires. DO NOT use electrical tape or twisted wire nuts; these will cause an intermittent signal and can disarm the system. Waterproof connectors can be purchased directly from MGG.

Complete the circuit around the perimeter until you return to the start of the loop then cut the boundary wire.

Step 5: Connect the perimeter boundary wire to the wall transmitter

The two boundary wires from the start of your perimeter to the wall transmitter should be twisted together to cancel any signal. This will allow your dog to cross the area without receiving any correction. In addition, it eliminates any possible interference from other electrical wires, telephone cables etc. This should be done as follows:

- (i) Measure the distance from the wall transmitter to the starting point of your perimeter. Multiply the distance by 1.5 to allow for the decrease in length when the wires are twisted together. Cut two equal lengths of boundary wire to this measurement.
- (ii) Hold the two ends of the wire side by side and begin twisting them together. These can be twisted manually until the twists are 6-12cms apart. The tighter the twist, the better the signal cancellation.
- (iii) Splice the ends of the twisted wire with the two ends of the perimeter boundary wire using waterproof connectors. Then, run the twisted wire back to the wall transmitter. This may require pulling the wire through a prepared hole in the external wall. For your safety, please ensure there are no electrical wires, nails or screws within the area you are drilling.
- (iv) To connect the ends of the twisted wire to the wall transmitter, strip off approximately 1cm of wire insulation from each end of wire. Insert a wire into each of the terminals of the wall transmitter.
- (v) Plug the power adaptor into a standard 240-volt mains outlet and connect the other end to the power port of the wall transmitter.

Step 6: Verify the wall transmitter and perimeter boundary wire are functioning correctly

- (i) Turn the signal field-width knob clockwise. The OK and Power light should turn green. This means the wall transmitter is receiving power and both boundary wires are connected and form an uninterrupted, continuous loop.
- (ii) If the 'Break' light turns red, one or both wires are not connected properly to the wall transmitter. Or, if both wires are connected, then check to ensure the boundary wire is not damaged. Correct the problem and retest.
- (iii) Switch off the wall transmitter

Step 7: Set up the collar-receiver

Insert the 6-volt battery into the collar-receiver following the positive (+) and negative (-) signs inside the battery compartment. When the single 'beep' sounds, the collar-receiver is working properly.

Once you have installed the wall transmitter, placed the unburied boundary wire along the perimeter of the containment area and completed the tests of the wall transmitter and the collar-receiver, you are ready to adjust the signal field width then manually test the complete MGG radio-controlled hidden dog fence system

Step 8: Adjust the signal field width

WARNING – Do not make any adjustments to the signal field width or test the system with the collar-receiver on your dog. Any adjustments must be made manually as follows:

The signal field is the distance from the boundary wire to the place where the collar-receiver first activates. The field-width knob on the wall transmitter adjusts the size of the signal field, not the correction intensity. Turning the knob clockwise increases the signal field; turning it anti-clockwise decreases it.

The signal field should extend to a minimum of 2m on either side of the wire thus creating a 4m wide field. This is the optimum range. The wider the signal field width, the less chance there is of your dog running through the signal field.

Adjust the signal field width as follows:

- (i) Begin by attaching the test-light bulb to the two metal probes on the collar-receiver. Switch the wall transmitter on, turning the field-width knob clockwise to a medium setting. The test-light bulb on the collar-receiver will issue an initial warning beep.
- (ii) Holding the collar-receiver at the approximate level of your dog's neck height, walk slowly towards the boundary wire at the start of the perimeter of your containment area. Listen for the warning beep and watch for the test-light bulb to illuminate.
- (iii) Walk the entire perimeter of your containment area to ensure the signal is consistent throughout. Remember, the signal field should extend to a minimum of 2m on either side of the boundary wire. Adjust the signal field width on the wall transmitter and retest.

Important note: If the field-width knob on the wall transmitter is removed, or the position of the knob is altered by moving it clockwise or anti-clockwise, you must always recheck the signal field for the desired setting.

Step 9: Manual test of the MGG Radio-controlled Hidden Fencing System

Warning – do not test the system with the collar-receiver on your dog. Any tests must be performed manually as follows:

Follow step 8 parts (i) and (ii), walking the 'safe' part of the containment area to ensure there are no stray signals, particularly near the twisted wire coming from the wall transmitter to the start of the perimeter of the containment area.

Test the collar-receiver in and around the inside of the house. Signals from television cables, electrical or telephone lines can 'couple' causing stray signals inside and outside of the house which can accidentally activate the dog's collar-receiver. If you do encounter these problems, your boundary wire is possibly too close to these external lines and will need to be moved or modified, then manually test again.

Step 10: Final placement of the boundary wire and training flags

Once you have made adjustments to the signal field width and completed the manual tests on the entire system to your satisfaction, you can bury the boundary wire. Burying the wire is not essential but for wire-protection you probably want to bury it at least 2-3cms deep. Alternatively, you can mount the wire onto a wooden rail fence but not in a position that birds can sit on the wire and damage it.

NB: If you are covering a large area you may wish to use a trenching machine to cut into the ground. However, we recommend that you manually place the boundary wire into the trench to avoid any damage to the wire.

Tools required

- Straight-edged spade
- Wire cutters

Additional items you may need if you are running the boundary wire beneath concrete driveways or paths

- Caulk gun
- Silicone caulking

When crossing a concrete path or driveway, use the existing expansion joints. Clean out the joint thoroughly. Lay the wire carefully into the open seam and seal with a bead of silicone caulking or similar sealant.

When crossing gravel, bury the boundary wire at least 7cms deep.

Lengths of old garden hose or similar PVC piping are useful protection to the boundary wire, particularly in areas such as gravel and ponds.

Manual retest and setting the boundary training flags

Once the boundary wire is fully installed, MANUALLY re-test the entire system and adjust the signal field-width as per steps 8 and 9.

When you are verifying the system, place the boundary training flags where you hear the first warning beep on your approach to the boundary wire. The flags should be placed along the edge of the signal field width, not directly on the boundary wire. This will provide a visual clue with the audio warning tone to help your dog learn where the perimeter of the containment area is during training sessions.

When you are satisfied the system is fully functioning to your settings and the boundary flags are in place then you are ready to move onto Section 2: Training your dog with the MGG Radio-Controlled Hidden Fencing System

Section 2: Training your dog with the MGG Radio-Controlled Hidden Fencing System

With the system fully installed, tested and adjusted to your requirements, you are ready to introduce your dog to its new containment area. The following steps outline a successful training plan which enables your dog to be introduced slowly and safely to the system:

- Training times
- Fitting the collar
- Flag training
- The first correction
- On-leash proofing
- Off-leash proofing

It is important to remember that each dog has its own individual temperament and there is no way of knowing how your dog will react. Therefore, for the safety of your dog, initial training should take place using a long leash so you remain in total control of the situation.

Warning: We do not recommend this product to eliminate or correct aggressive behavior in dogs. If your dog shows signs of aggressive behavior then please contact a professional dog trainer in your area

Step 1: Training Times

Set aside uninterrupted time for training your dog. Keep the sessions brief and playful with breaks for rest and/or play. Remain positive and always praise your dog for good behavior. Never continue a session after your dog has lost interest.

Step 2: Fitting the collar-receiver

Always ensure the collar-receiver is fully functioning (as per section 1 step 7) BEFORE putting it on your dog.

- Remove any other collars during the time your dog will be wearing the collar-receiver. Metal collars may interfere with the signal reception
- Choose the correct probes for your dog. Use the short probes for short-haired dogs and the long probes for longer-haired dogs
- Finger-tighten the probes to the 'terminals' on the collar-receiver then make one additional turn. Do not overtighten
- Ensure the probes make direct contact with the dog's skin. This may require you to trim a small amount of hair under your dog's chin to improve the probe contact with the skin
- With your dog standing in front of you, place the collar-receiver around the dog's neck with the receiver box under the it's chin. The collar must be fairly tight to maintain contact between the probes and skin without restricting the dog's breathing. As a guideline, you should be able to slide one finger beneath the strap at the back of the dog's neck
- Remove the collar and trim the excess strap

Important: Never leave the collar-receiver on your dog for longer than 12 hours. Prolonged use can lead to skin irritation. Check your dog's neck periodically for any signs of irritation.

To avoid accidental correction inside the house, always remove the collar-receiver from the dog's neck when it comes inside.

Step 3: Flag training

Begin by allowing your dog to become familiar with the containment area, i.e. the area inside the training flags.

- Turn the wall transmitter OFF so no corrections are given to your dog
- Place the collar-receiver on your dog in the containment area
- Attach a long leash to the collar-receiver
- Play with your dog for several minutes keeping it inside the boundary of the training flags. Do not allow your dog to cross or run freely over the flag lines
- After several minutes, walk your dog towards the training flag. Reach down and shake a flag at the same time saying, 'Bad Flag' in a disapproving tone
- Return to the centre of the containment area and resume play with your dog, praising it and rewarding with treats if needed
- Repeat this exercise several times within different areas of the containment area

Step 4: The first correction

After several repeats of the exercise in step 3 you are ready to introduce your dog to the first correction.

- Turn the wall transmitter ON
- Place the collar-receiver on your dog inside the containment area
- Attach a long leash to the collar-receiver and play with your dog for several minutes within the containment area (inside the training flag lines). Remember to make this fun and playful to keep your dog's attention
- Holding the leash, walk your dog towards the training flags. The initial warning beep will sound for about 2 seconds as you reach the flag line. Immediately return your dog to the containment area, praise and reassure it.
- Repeat this step in another location remembering to praise and reassure your dog each time it avoids the flags
- Allow no more than 3 corrections in a day or 7 corrections in one week. This depends on your dog's stress tolerance. Most dogs respond to tone very quickly and with the additional visual assistance of the training flags will only receive a few corrections during the training phase
- Remember to praise and reward your dog each time it avoids the training flags
- Most importantly, end each of these training sessions by playing with your dog within the containment area

Step 5: On-leash proofing

When you feel your dog is adjusting to the initial warning beeps and becoming familiar with the training flag lines you can proceed to on-leash proofing.

- With the collar-receiver and long leash on your dog and the wall transmitter ON, play with your dog in the containment area
- After a few minutes of play, throw a toy or ball through the training flags. If your dog runs through the flags, wait for the startled response then pull your dog straight back into the containment area. If your dog is not returned to the containment area it will continue to receive static-stimulation corrections
- Reinforce training by shaking a flag and say, 'Bad Flag' in a disapproving tone
- Repeat this exercise in other areas of the containment area. Remember only allow a maximum of 3 corrections in any one training session and 7 corrections within one week
- Always remain positive and playful during the training sessions
- Remember to praise and reward your dog each time it avoids the training flags
- End your training session with a few minutes of play with your dog within the containment area

Should you wish to increase the signal-field width, firstly remove the collar-receiver from your dog, adjust the signal field and manually retest the system. Reset the position of the training flags according to any alteration to the signal-field width. Then replace the collar-receiver on your dog within the containment area.

When your dog refuses to run through the training flags on 20 consecutive occasions you are ready to proceed to the next step.

Step 6: Off-leash proofing

Follow the instructions in Step 5, except drop the leash onto the ground, making it available should you need to retrieve your dog. The collar-receiver automatically increases the correction as soon as your dog enters the signal field. Your dog cannot 'run-through' the signal field without receiving a strong correction.

- If your dog goes through the training flags during this training phase, immediately remove the collar-receiver and bring your dog back into the containment area. Put the collar-receiver back on your dog and reinforce 'Bad Flag' training
- Praise and reward your dog each time it avoids the training flags
- Repeat this off-leash training until you are completely confident that your dog will ignore temptations outside the containment area

Important points to remember

- For optimum results and the safety of your dog, you should follow the training programme
- Make training sessions brief but playful
- If your dog loses interest, bring the training session to an end. Play with your dog for a few minutes in the containment area to close the session
- Try not to progress the training steps too quickly. Your dog should be responding easily to each exercise before moving to the next step. If your dog is not responding to the session, return to the previous exercise where your dog was familiar and repeat until your dog is confident
- Never leave the collar-receiver on the dog for longer than 12 hours
- Always remove the collar-receiver when the dog enters the house

Section 3: Troubleshooting

Whenever you experience a malfunction, you will need to perform a Quick System Test to ensure all components are working.

Fault	Action
Wall transmitter Power light is OFF	If there is no green Power light on the wall transmitter, either the power adaptor or wall transmitter is malfunctioning. Use another electrical appliance to check the power is on at the outlet being used. Test the power adaptor. Replace a faulty adaptor or wall transmitter.
Cable Break light is ON	If the red cable Break light on the wall transmitter turns on together with a beeping sound, the problem is in the boundary wire. Check the boundary wires are connected properly to the terminals of the wall transmitter. If the fault persists, locate the break in the perimeter boundary wire and repair.
Collar-receiver does not activate	If the green Power and OK lights are solid on the wall transmitter, but the collar-receiver does not activate on the test-loop wire, the collar-receiver is not working. Change the battery in the collar-receiver using a NEW battery and repeat the test.
If the collar-receiver is working but the dog is not responding to the corrections	Ensure the collar-receiver is securely fastened around your dog's neck and the two probes are in direct contact with your dog's skin. You may need to use the longer length probes and/or trim the dog's fur to improve skin contact.
Weak wall transmitter signal	Check the Power setting on the wall transmitter is not set too low. Ensure the wall transmitter and the boundary wire is at least 80cms from circuit boards or other electrical wiring. Avoid installation of the wall transmitter or boundary wire close to large metal objects, steel buildings, sheds, metal cladding or roofing, appliances, water heaters etc, as these can have a detrimental effect on the radio signal power or can cause false collar-receiver activation.
Collar-receiver activates when away from the boundary wire in the 'safe' containment area	Conduct a manual test with the collar-receiver as per page 9 and 'roam' the containment area to establish what area is affected. You need to look for electrical equipment or metal objects which may be generating false activation signals. Turn off, move or replace any devices causing interference. Alternatively, re-route the boundary wire to eliminate interference or prevent dog access close to the item which is causing false activation of the collar-receiver.
If the system is still not working	Switch off the entire system, unplug the wall transmitter and disconnect the terminal wires. Leave for 5 minutes then reconnect the terminal wires, switch on again and retest.

Maintenance of your MGG Radio-controlled Hidden Fencing System for Dogs

Your MGG dog fence system requires very little maintenance. However, there are a few tips which will assist the function and longevity of your system.

- The wall transmitter is not waterproof and must be protected from the weather
- During storms, unplug the wall transmitter and disconnect the boundary wire at the terminals. Remove the collar-receiver from your dog
- The collar-receiver is resistant to light rain showers but must not be fully immersed in water including swimming, rolling in puddles etc. This will cause irreparable damage which will not be covered under warranty
- On a weekly basis, manually test the entire system (as per the Quick System Test) to ensure all components are fully functioning. This will also verify the signal-width field. At the same time, check the probes on the collar-receiver and finger-tighten if required. Also, where the probes make contact on your dog's neck, check for signs of irritation. Should this occur, rest your dog from the collar-receiver and if irritation persists beyond 48 hours you should consult the advice of your veterinarian. In addition, you may need to trim the fur under your dog's chin to maintain good skin contact with the probes
- Do not attempt to dismantle or repair any of the system components; this will void the manufacturer's warranty.

Contact information

Should you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact the team at MGG:

Website: www.MGG.co.nz
Email: info@MGG.co.nz