durability comfort discretion

the collar receiver that adapts to the legal parameters worldwide

Manual PT3000 Chameleon®

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1 Introduction

Dear Sir or Madam,

Congratulations! You have just acquired a high quality product that is at the leading edge of world technologies. Some instructions for use to get the maximum benefit from your purchase are essential.

You are strongly advised to read the following sections concerning dog training techniques and instructions for set up and usage of your new Chameleon® Collar Receiver.

The satisfaction that you will gain from your investment will be enhanced with proper understanding of these techniques and instructions.

If you are in a country where the electronic collar is illegal, the Chameleon® can be adapted to use as a clicker, tone, or vibration only collar (or any mixture of the three). (See the Operation Modes of the Chameleon® collar receiver in Section 6.) When you are back in a country where the electronic collar is permitted, you may reinstall the electronic stimulus mode.

2 Philosophy of Dog Training

Why is a dog doing a certain behavior?

The only reason why a dog does something is to better his situation. How can a dog improve his own situation? He does this by:

- increasing nice feelings (positive reward)
- decreasing small (or bigger) unpleasant feelings (negative reinforcement and correction, respectively)

What are we training the dog to do? And how must we do it?

Are we going to teach the dog to do something or stop him from doing undesired habit?

Teaching a new behavior:

Teaching can only be done by increasing nice feelings (+ reward) or by decreasing small unpleasant feelings (- reward). To achieve stimulus control (where the dog is always obeying the command), we need a lot of repetitions, and we hope that the distraction is not too strong. (This is the reason why most dogs never learn to do the exercise.)

To stop the dog from doing an undesirable habit:

It is impossible to "unlearn" undesirable behavior by:

- Ignoring it
- Rewarding it

To accomplish stopping an undesirable habit, one should use an appropriate aversive stimulation (sufficiently unpleasant stimulation together with the unwanted behavior to stop the behavior). Here the animal will react on the unpleasant feeling with an avoidance reflex. (This is a spinal cord reflex). We don't have to go to University to know to take our hand away from a very hot spot. (This is a learned reflex.) The fact is that 90% of the dog owners don't teach their dogs to do something: the dogs learn for themselves. Of course, in this way the dogs also teach themselves a lot of unwanted behavior. That is why e-collars are so successful. Electronic collars are non-emotional and most people can use them to stop problem behaviors that are uncontrolled due to a variety of reasons (lack of time, emotions, no consequences, etc.) The e-collar can function as a catalyst to restore harmony between dog and owner.

Dog training must be humane, animal friendly and also effective.

Humane

While dog training must be humane, dogs should not be treated as if they were human because dogs are not human beings. Dogs live in a pack. Dogs have no problem with pack

order. Dogs have no problem to be second, third and fourth in the ranking. In a democracy dogs have the tendency to quickly become “the dictator”. That is why YOU must be the pack leader!

Animal friendly

Being animal friendly is a very important factor. In Europe (EU), for example, we have an animal regulation that states the following: “It is prohibited to inflict pain and suffering on an animal without a valid reason.” Although the application and interpretation of this regulation is different in the various EU countries, the Electronic Collar Manufacturers Association (ECMA) organization is lobbying at the highest political level to get the relevant products accepted in all of Europe. Most of the people who are against the use of e-collars are opposed to e-collars because they are objecting to the primitive e-collars on the market 20 years ago. Today's e-collars are humane and have passed the highest ECMA quality standards.

Effective

E-collars are very effective . Most of the time e-collars provide a humane quick solution for resolving a problem and the e-collar can replace a lengthy expensive treatment that is ineffective.

Due to E-collars, people can control the freedom of their dog. In a lot of cases, e-collars are the “peace makers” of the neighborhood!

Different training techniques for using electronic stimulation
Cut the drive (oldest technique):

This technique uses a higher stimulation to “cut the drive” of the dog. (This is often used with disobedience due to a strong distraction). Here the stimulation is a *correction, given about one second after disobedience*. Most of the time, this technique is used for a dog

ignoring the following commands: sit, down, fuss, hier, stay. In the beginning, we recommend you put a leash and an e-collar on together. Once your electronic correction is paired to your mechanical leash correction and is understood, then you can take off the leash. Your electronic is now your invisible leash that reaches far.

Aversive use:

Particularly severe unwanted behaviors of the dog can be addressed by the use of a higher yet appropriate unpleasant stimulation at the *same time as the occurrence of the undesired behavior*. No verbal or other command or cue is necessary. The dog must think that the consequence that he receives comes as a result of his own behavior (the undesired behavior we wish to extinguish).

Avoidance training:

Use low continuous stimulation with leash and electronics immediately together. If the dog does what is desired, his behavior will eliminate two things: the tension on the leash (first reward), and the low continuous stimulation (second simultaneous reward). By eliminating the tension (mechanical and electronic), the dog is rewarding himself and he improves his situation. After the dog has learned the meaning of the electrical stimulus because it has been paired with the tactile mechanics he does understand, the electronic collar can serve solely as the negative reinforcer. After the negative reinforcer is well understood, the stimulus can be increased to a correction level where *the correction is given about one second after disobedience* when the dog does not perform the command.

Contact method:

Only start with the electronics at a low level with nick/flash (1/4 second) stimulation but only after your mechanics (leash work, e.g.) or your positive reinforcement are working. The idea is to pair the electronic stimulation with a known mechanical stimulation. Once the electronics are understood and effective, as negative reinforcement the electronic can be increased to a *correction level which will be utilized after one*

second when the dog does not do the command that he knows already. Ultimately, the electronics are "supervising" the dog's training behaviors. This means you are able to work off leash with an invisible leash (electronics).

Electronic stimulus is the command:

These techniques can be used for deaf dogs or in situations where a verbal command is not desired.

Examples: a low 2 second stimulation is a nonverbal command to "come here"; a 1/4 second stimulation as a command to stop, sit, and look at the boss.

These techniques have the advantage that the command can become "louder" by increased stimulation level if the dog does choose to ignore a known command.

Training of a deaf dog.

The electronic stimulation is a command, for example:

- "Come here" = a two-second low-level stimulation, without any verbal cue.
- "Sit!" = a ¼ second low-level stimulation without any verbal accompaniment.

After the dog is trained in the four first techniques ("Cut the drive", "Aversive Use", "Avoidance Training", and "Contact Method") the electronic collar is ultimately used only as insurance for the acquired behaviour. It is there only in case of an "accident".
In the techniques of "Training a deaf dog", the electronic stimulus is the command, the electronics are the essential communication tool.
At the end of all training techniques, the e-collar just supervises the learned behavior.

3 Caution

- Only use the collar with a dog in good health.

- If the dog is aggressive, consult a specialist.
- Check (by "reading" the dog) whether the stimulation is being felt or not.
- The electronic stimulation must be appropriate for the situation.

Before use, read the manual carefully and ensure you understand how to operate the product

4 Chameleon® Collar Receiver

4.1 Composition of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver

- Interchangeable stainless steel contacts
- Magnet point for turning on & off
- LED lights

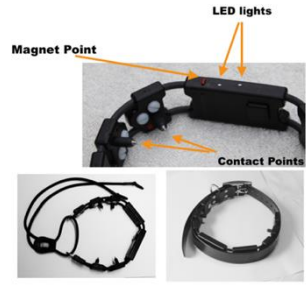


Figure A. Composition of Chameleon® Collar Receiver

4.2

Charging via Induction

For induction charging, follow these brief instructions to charge your Chameleon® II collar via induction. (Note that only Chameleon® IIs with an induction battery can charge via induction.)

1. Plug in your charging plate with the LEDS on the top. Plug the USB end of the cable into a usb port on the wall plug provided and the other end of the cable must be plugged in to the charging plate. When the charging plate is plugged in and ready, the LED on the charging plate will be lighted.

2. Put your induction Chameleon® (in switched on or switched off mode) with the battery island (marked with a white circle) on top of the charging plate. Make certain that the centre of the white circle is centralised on the charging plate.

3. When charging, the Chameleon® II LED on the battery will be illuminated continuously in green.

4. When totally charged, the green continuous LED on the Chameleon® will light no more.

5. If no continuous green LED is seen on the Chameleon® battery island during charging, the Chameleon® does not need to be charged.
6. Leaving the Chameleon® on the induction plate with a full charge will not harm your battery or your Chameleon® in any way.
7. During the charging procedure, the induction plate and the battery island on the Chameleon® will feel warm. this is normal.
8. After being fully charged, the charge will last for a minimum of 24-hours in standby mode. This time could actually be three or four days and is affected by ambient temperature.

   It is important to use the induction plate and cord and adapter provided to achieve the best results. In the case that you would use another adapter plug, the adapter must be 2A.

5 Operation of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver

5.1 Switching the Chameleon® Collar Receiver "On"

Briefly touch the magnet on the transmitter or your independent magnet (included in the PT3000 Chameleon® set) against the magnet point of the collar receiver. An ascending melody sounds and LEDs begin to blink, the LEDs blinking one to the other. Your collar is now "on" and ready for use.

5.2 Switching the Chameleon® Collar Receiver "Off"

Briefly touch the magnet of the transmitter or your independent magnet (included in the set) against the magnet of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver until a downward melody sounds and LEDs stop blinking and shut off. The collar is now "off".

5.3 Initialization of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver to a Remote Control Transmitter

(For an instructional video, see www.dogsport.be: Tap Online Shop; then Training Collars with Remote Control; then PT3000 Chameleon® + Finger-Kick. Instructional videos for how to charge your Chameleon® and link your Chameleon® receiver to your transmitter are embedded to the right of the description.)

To program the receiver to operate with a remote control, you need to first turn on the transmitter. See Figure C (and peruse Section 13 for more detail on programming the PT3000 Remote Control Transmitter). Depressing the Programming Key quickly and then releasing it lets you choose the button you want to program. When you turn the transmitter on, button 2, ID code 1 is always the first button shown on the display. Pressing the Programming Key again will activate button 3, ID code 2; then button 4 ID code 2; then button 1, ID code 1. This is the pattern the transmitter scrolls through when you depress the power button quickly.

Use the above technique to select the button on the side with the identification code to which you want to pair your Chameleon® Collar Receiver. To select the mode, you will again use the Programming Key (Figure C). Holding down on the Programming Key scrolls the various possible modes on the LCD screen (C,7). Releasing the Programming Key at an icon automatically saves the selected mode. Hold down the Programming Key until you have set the button to continuous mode on the side that contains frequency with which you are pairing. You need to use a button set on continuous stimulation to pair your receiver to your transmitter. Figure D shows the icon for continuous stimulation.

Position and hold the magnetized part of the transmitter (or your independent magnet) against the magnet point of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver. (See Figure B.) Wait until the LEDs flash quickly and simultaneously. (This is after LEDs light in a repeat of what happens

when the collar is switched “on”.) After you see the quickly and simultaneous lights, you may separate the products and then press a button on your transmitter that corresponds to the identification code you would like to pair. Test your transmitter and collar to be sure that your Chameleon® Collar Receiver is paired to your PT3000 Remote Control Transmitter. LEDs flash to confirm correct operation; a LED will light on the Chameleon® Collar Receiver when a button on the transmitter is depressed after there is pairing with the collar to that identification code. Also, you can test output on yourself (manually) or by using “crocodile jaws”. (See Section 7, “Functional Check of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver). It is possible to pair the Chameleon® with four transmitters because the Chameleon® Collar Receiver accepts four identification codes (ID codes). That means, for example, you can pair one Chameleon® Collar Receiver on four different PT3000 Remote Control Transmitters or one Chameleon® Collar Receiver on each identification code of two different transmitters. There is also always the option of just pairing your Chameleon® Collar Receiver to one identification code on one PT3000 remote control transmitter.

Remember: the button with which you pair the receiver to the transmitter must be on continuous stimulation. It is impossible to connect the collar to the transmitter if the button with which you are attempting to pair your transmitter is programmed in Flash (momentary/nick) mode.

5.4 Unpairing a Chameleon® Collar Receiver from a Transmitter

To unpair a Chameleon® Collar Receiver from a transmitter, one must follow the same steps as when pairing, but when the quick and simultaneous lights begin to flash, the transmitter must be moved at least one meter from the Chameleon® Collar Receiver for about three seconds. Then you bring the magnet on the transmitter back to the synchronization point on the receiver until the fast lights stop flashing. This erases the pairing. If you hold the Chameleon® Collar Receiver and the transmitter apart for too long, the transmitter and receiver will not unpair. If the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is not unpaired, try again. Sometimes it is easier to use the independent magnet from the set for unpairing instead of the magnet on the transmitter. Once the ID codes are unpaired, the collar needs to be paired again with ID codes for subsequent use. Pairing is easy, unpairing takes a little patience.

Note: If you have four ID codes paired and you pair a fifth ID code, the fourth ID code will be knocked out. The only way to delete ID code 1, 2, 3 from being paired is to knock them all out! If during the unpairing procedure, the flashing LEDs do not stop flashing, put the receiver on the charging cradle for five minutes and then try unpairing again. If you have the older Chameleon® II system, you will have the Cable Charging set delivered with your Chameleon®. If you have an induction system, and encounter this problem, please contact the service center.

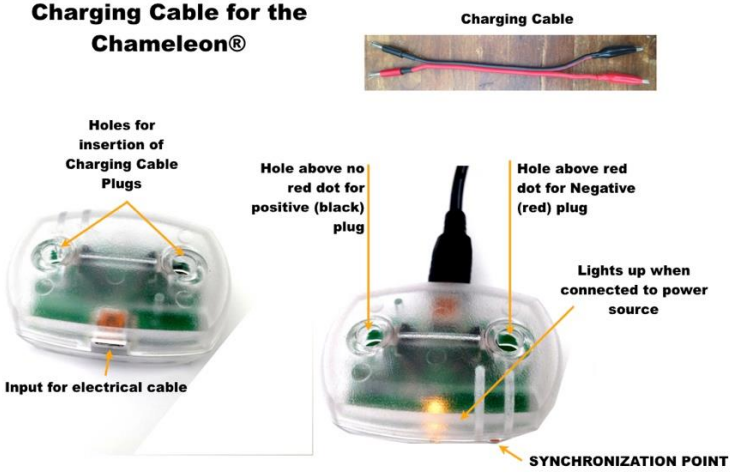
5.5 Receiver Low Battery Warning

When the receiver is on, LEDs flash and are followed by ascending sound. When the lights and the sound are not simultaneous when the collar is turned on, that is a signal that the collar needs to be recharged. Please charge your Chameleon® Collar Receiver as soon as possible.

5.6 Recharging the Chameleon® Collar Receiver Battery via Charging Cable

Refer to Figure B, "Charger Module (Charging Cradle) of Chameleon® PT3000". Connect the adapter socket to the charging cradle (220V). Connect the adapter to a power source. A red/ orange LED on the charging cradle will illuminate the charging cradle. We use a Chameleon® Charging Cable for easy and efficient charging. Note that the Charging Cable method will work for Chameleons® with induction and with Chameleons® without induction. Cable Charging Kit is sold separately.

Figure B. Charging Module (Charging Cradle) and Charging Cable for the Chameleon®



Never let the alligator clips touch each other when the plugs from the charging cable are inserted in the cradle and connected to a power source!

Note that the Charging Cable is simple. There are alligator clips that attach to your Charging Contacts/Screws and the plugs that go into your Charging cable. It is a simple six step process.

Step 1: Locating the Power Magnet

Note that the Power Magnet on your new Chameleon® is a bump on the largest island of the receiver and is painted in red. This is how you turn your Chameleon® on and off. (See Chameleon® Manual for more information.)

Step 2: Islands with Negative Poles

The islands on your Chameleon® with a negative pole have a red dot. With the Chameleon® laying flat, the islands with negative poles can be viewed easily. The islands with no red dots are positive poles.

Step 3: Plugs into Cradle

To charge your Chameleon®, insert the negative plug (red) of the cable into the negative pole of your cradle (red dot with two lines above it indicates hole for negative plug). Make sure that the plugs are pushed all the way into the holes on your cradle. The fit should be snug.

Step 4: Alligator Clips on Contacts

Then attach the alligator clips to the contacts points on the tip where the metal is exposed. The red alligator clip must be attached to a contact on a negative island (denoted by a red dot.) The black alligator clip must be attached to a contact point on an island that has positive polarity (designated by no red dot).

Step 5: Charging Correctly?

Activate the Power Magnet with your magnet or transmitter. When you activate Chameleon® on while it is charging, you can ascertain if the Chameleon® is charging properly and when it is fully charged. When the alligator clips and the plugs from the Speed Charger are properly set up, the collar will flash but make no sound when the collar is turned on via the Power Magnet. The LED will flash. (If your collar makes a tone when you turn it on with the Power Magnet, it means that your cradle has no power or you have inserted the plugs from the cable incorrectly or attached the alligator clips incorrectly.

Step 6: Chameleon® 100% Charged…

When the Chameleon® is fully charged, the LED will stop blinking and will remain illuminated.

Put the plugs of the Charging Cable in the holes of the charging cradle, taking care that the red plug on the Charging Cable is above the red dot on the cradle. The Chameleon® will be "off" when placed in charge mode. The Chameleon® can be "activated" to access the status of the battery charge while on the cradle. (No tone should be heard now.) When the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is "activated" while on the charging cradle, an LED light will blink while it is charging and will illuminate a steady light when fully charged.

The Chameleon® Collar Receiver can be "activated" to access the status of the battery charge , but you cannot send a stimulation when the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is on the charger. Once the Chameleon® Collar Receiver has been placed on the charger, it will no longer respond to commands from the remote control. If the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is correctly placed on the cradle, the battery will charge automatically whether or not the receiver is "activated". Regardless of how often you use your collar, you must charge the collar at least once per month.

A LED on the Chameleon® Collar Receiver indicates the status of the battery charging. If there is no LED light on the Chameleon® Collar Receiver:

- Either the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is not positioned properly on the cradle

- Or, the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is not “activated”

- Or, you are not using the default contact points

When “activated” on the cradle, the LED gives a status of the level of charge. When the LED flashes, the battery is charging but not fully charged. When the LED is lit continuously, then the battery is fully charged. You can charge a totally empty battery on the Chameleon® Collar Receiver in two hours. You can recharge the battery 2000 times.

Unless the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is “activated” after being placed on the cradle powered by electricity, the battery will charge automatically with no indications on the receiver. (However, charging will only occur if the receiver is placed correctly in the cradle, with the synchronization point of the cradle being directly below the magnet point on the receiver. See Figures A and B .) You cannot extinguish the Chameleon® Collar Receiver LED while charging.

(For an instructional video, see www.dogsport.be: Tap Online Shop; then Training Collars with Remote Control; then PT3000 Chameleon® + Finger- Kick. Instructional videos for how to charge your Chameleon® and link your Chameleon® receiver to your transmitter are embedded to the right of the description.)

Caution:

- **The USB ports of computers do not have sufficient power to recharge the battery. In no circumstances can Martin System be held liable for damage to the USB port.**

- **Never try to charge a receiver other than the Chameleon® Collar Receiver on the included cradle because doing so may damage the receiver and/or the charger.**

5.7 Type of Electricity in the PT3000 Chameleon® Collar Receiver

The type of electricity output can be customized with the utilization of USB Emily (see Section 6).

5.8 Stimulation a Sensation Constant (SSC) Receiver Specification (Patented by Martin Systems)

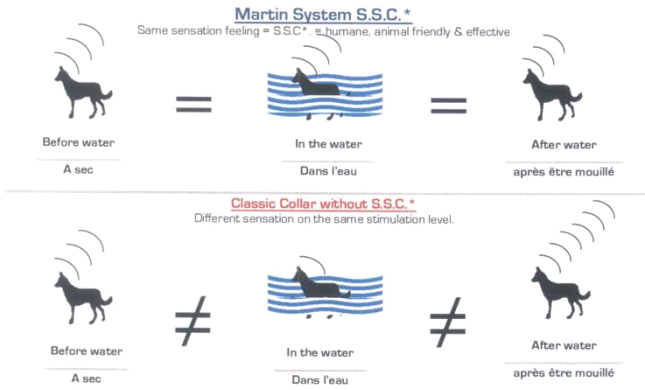
The Chameleon® Collar Receiver is equipped with the patented S.S.C. stimulation meaning that the receiver is constantly measuring the conditions of the skin from the dog to be certain that the sensation felt by the dog is constant at a certain level regardless of changes in resistance or impedance. This is very important if you train in the water or

under extreme weather conditions. Example: you cannot overstimulate your dog when he comes out of the water because the S.S.C. receiver automatically reduces the stimulation to make sure that level 4 is still felt as level 4 without the user having to turn the level lower.

The SSC System functions like the thermostat control in a house. If the thermostat is set to 20 °C, the boiler output will be greater in winter because of the negative temperature (-10 °C) than with a positive temperature (+10 °C). The power consumption may vary but the ambient temperature remains the same inside the house.

Due to this exclusive patented Martin System invention, it is finally possible to quantify each level of the product. This technical innovation constitutes a considerable advantage for the animal and the user. The user can thus rely on a product with a stimulation intensity adapted to his/her wishes and the needs of the animal.

"Comparison of Electronic Sensation With and Without the Patented S.S.C. in a wet environment"



Briefly, the patented SSC system maintains the stimulation sensation at a constant level, whatever the operating conditions. This exclusive system is fitted to the Chameleon® Collar Receiver.

5.9 Contact Measurements System (CMS) Patented by Martin Systems

When the collar is on, the CMS will check for contact with the skin. (Both contacts must touch the skin for proper contact.) While the CMS is checking for contact, the lights will flash quickly and in a circular pattern. The CMS will check for two minutes, and then it will stop checking for contact after two minutes to conserve battery even if there is no

contact. When there is contact anytime within two minutes, the LED display shows one steady light blinking: on, off, on, off (every three seconds). USB Emily is an optional accessory that can change the default settings of the CMS. The CMS will also stop after depressing any button on an identification code to which the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is paired.

6 Operating Modes of Chameleon® Collar Receiver

The Chameleon® Collar Receiver is equipped with click, sound, vibration, and an electrostatic stimulation system.
The Chameleon® Collar Receiver has pulsating stimulation at all levels and there are 4 different default modes:

- Clicker
- Stimulation (flash/ nick, continuous and rising)
- Sound (tone) with vibration and stimulation (flash/ nick, continuous and rising)
- Warning tone and vibration (auditory signal with no stimulation but with vibration) followed by sound, vibration, and continuous stimulation

USB Emily makes it possible to change certain parameters of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver. Parameters can be changed for "all levels" or customized for only specific levels. See www.martinsystemshop.com for more information on USB Emily.

7 Functional Check of The Chameleon® Collar Receiver

To check the correct operation of the product, use the indicator lamp. Insert the electrodes into the "crocodile jaws" in the grip and then send one or more stimulations using the remote control.

If the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is working correctly, the light on the "crocodile jaws" will be illuminated with each impulse (except when the level is set at "0", which is always a clicker). The light on the "crocodile jaws" will show more illumination as the level goes higher. If the "crocodile jaws" show that the impulses are being sent but the dog does not react, try the following:

- Check for contact with the skin. This is the purpose of the CMS. Lack of proper contact is the reason for 95% of suspected malfunction.
- After you have insured good contact, and if you are still experiencing no reaction, repeat the test with the "crocodile jaws" at various

distances in order to check that it is not a range problem. If you find that it is a range problem, replace the batteries in your transmitter.

If the warning light does not light on levels above 1 in your “crocodile jaws” test, contact your retailer.

8 Fitting The Chameleon® Collar Receiver on the Dog

The asymmetric form of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is designed for comfort. Make sure that the contact points touch the skin. The adjustment of the strap is very important when using the product. If the strap is too loose, the electrodes will not be in contact with the dog’s skin and the dog will not feel the lightest potential stimulation. (We always want to have the ability to use the lowest possible stimulation). On the other hand, if the strap is too tight, the dog will have difficulty breathing.

The Chameleon® Collar Receiver will check for contact for two minutes (see Section 5.9). The Chameleon® Collar Receiver should be as loose as possible while still having contact. Brushing the dog to remove dead or excess hair helps to establish contact.

9 Precautions For Use

Never leave the Chameleon® Collar Receiver around the animal’s neck for long periods (more than eight consecutive hours). This could result in damage to the skin on the dog’s neck caused by the pressure and friction with the receiver’s metal electrodes. This rubbing is called necrosis and has nothing to do with electricity but everything to do with the rubbing. The default contact points of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver are safe. The default contact points are smooth and round. If you switch to sharp contact points, necrosis is more likely to happen, in some dogs more quickly than others. No matter what contact points you use it is your responsibility to examine your dog frequently to avoid necrosis. You must also affix the Chameleon® Collar Receiver as loosely as possible such that you still have contact. Excessive tightness itself can cause skin irritation.

Check every day that the dog has neither roughness, irritated skin, nor any cuts in the area of the neck in contact with the electrodes. If any roughness, irritated skin or cuts are seen or felt, or you see excessive scratching by the dog, remove the Chameleon® Collar Receiver immediately and administer appropriate care. Wait until whatever injury has healed completely before refitting the collar. If the skin condition does not improve or gets worse, consult a veterinarian.

Brush your dog every day, especially on the neck. If the dog is in poor health, you should consult a veterinary surgeon before using a training collar.

10 Maintenance of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver

At least once a day, please check the security of the contact points. The contact points should be hand tightened. Wash your collar receiver with dishwashing soap once a week.

11 Technical Specifications of the Chameleon® Collar Receiver

11.1 Chameleon® Collar Receiver

Dimensions:	134x26x10mm
Weight:	42 g (without contacts)
Power supply:	3.7 V 200 mAh lithium polymer
battery	
Frequency:	869.5 MHz
Antenna:	integral
Operating temperature:	-20°C to +40°C
Waterproof	
Discharged battery Indicator	
Stainless steel electrodes	
Easy switch on (magnetic switch)	

11.2 Charger Module of the Chameleon® PT3000

Dimensions:	20 x 35 x 55 mm
Weight:	20 g
Power supply:	6 V DC +-5%, 500 mA max
Operating temperature:	-20°C to +40°C
Connector	Mini USB B female

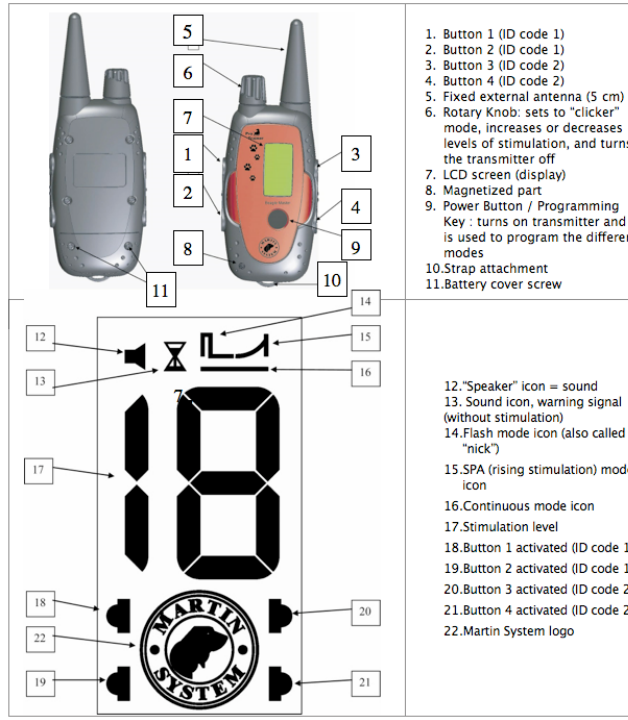
11.3 Adapter Kit of the Chameleon® PT3000

Dimensions:	35 x 45 x 75 mm
Weight:	105 g
AC input	110-240 V 50-60 Hz
DC input	12-18 VA
Output	5V

12 Composition of the Remote Control Pro Trainer PT3000 Transmitter

The Pro-Trainer (PT) 3000 Remote Control Transmitter is fitted with two identification codes such that it can function as a two dog system. There are two programmable stimulation buttons per identification code.

Figure C. Diagram of Chameleon® PT3000 Remote Control Transmitter



13 Programming the PT3000 Remote Control Transmitter

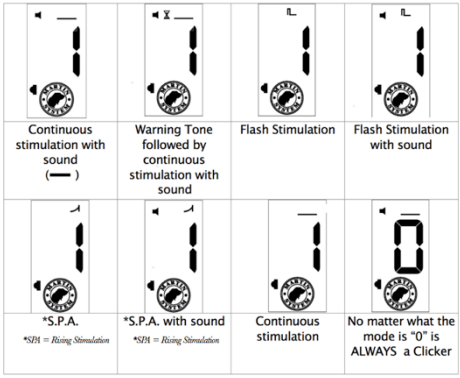
13.1 Programming the Mode for a Button:

Briefly pressing the Programming Key (Figure C) repeatedly makes it possible to scroll the various buttons (1, 2, 3, 4). Icons 18 to 21 indicate which key is activated. Note that there are two buttons for each ID code. The ID codes work independently. You can think of the ID codes as set ups for dog "1" and dog "2" where each dog has two preset buttons available.

Pressing and releasing the Programming Key enables you to choose the button you want to program. When you turn the transmitter on, button 2, ID code 1 is always the first button activated. Pressing the Programming Key again will activate button 3, ID code 2; then button 4 ID code 2; then button 1, ID code 1. This is the pattern the transmitter scrolls through when you press and release the Programming Key .

Once you have selected the button you want to program, you again use the Programming Key (Figure C). Holding down on the Programming Key scrolls the various possible mode on the LCD screen (7). Releasing the Programming Key at the moment the desired icon is displayed automatically saves that mode. In this way you can program each of two programmable buttons for each identification code. In other words, you can preset two buttons for each of two dogs. If you turn the transmitter "on" after turning it "off", you will see that all settings remain the same from the last use.

Figure D. Modes Available on Chameleon® PT3000



(In this example, all modes are shown at level 1, except "0" which is always a clicker.)

13.2 Programming the Stimulation Level

The stimulation level is selected with the remote control. When the transmitter Programming Key has activated a button (Figure C), the selected level is shown on the LCD screen (Figure C, 7 and 17). To change the level, turn the Rotary Knob (Figure C, 6). The levels are adjustable from 0 to 18, where level "0" is always a clicker, and the higher the number, the higher the level of stimulation. Turning the Rotary Knob counter clockwise decreases the levels. Turning the Rotary Knob clockwise increases the levels.

13.3 Example of Programming the Controls for Dog 1: (button 1 and 2 of ID code 1)

Briefly press the Programming Key to scroll the icons (Figure C, 18, 19, 20, 21) and select button 1 (shown in display as pictogram 18). Press and hold the Programming Key and

various operating modes are presented in the top of the display. Release the Programming Key at the desired operating mode. Then choose the stimulation level (from 0 to 18) using the Rotary Button (Figure C, 6). Repeat the operation for the other button. The second identification code on the transmitter works for 3 and 4 (shown on display as pictogram 20 and 21, Figure C). Programming buttons 3 and 4 works the same as programming buttons 1 and 2.

13.4 Turning the Remote Control "On" and "Off"

To turn the remote control on, briefly press any key. The programming is displayed on the LCD screen (7) (level of intensity of the stimulation and operating mode for the button indicated either as 18, 19, 20 or 21.). The remote control switches off automatically if it is not used for 4 hours.
To save the battery, it is possible to switch the remote control off by turning the Rotary Button counter clockwise until the display is dark. When the remote control is "off", it is necessary to press a button to turn on the transmitter. It is recommended that the Power Button (Programming Key) be used to turn the transmitter back on because then there is no chance of inadvertently giving a stimulation to the dog.

13.5 Replacing the Batteries

In the event of abnormal operation of the product (e.g. poor range), replace the battery. If you see flickering in the display, that is also indicative of the need to change the battery on the transmitter. To replace the battery of the transmitter, remove the cover on the back of the product by removing the two fastening screws (Figure C, 11) with the provided screwdriver. Then remove the battery from the holder. Insert a new battery, strictly observing the polarity indicated. Refit the cover, taking care to position it correctly, and tighten the two screws. Use **only 3 V lithium batteries, type CR2.**

13.6 Technical Specifications of the PT3000 Remote Control Transmitter

Control 1 to 2 dogs
Guarantee: 2 years

Dimensions:	160 x 55 x 24 mm
Weight:	92 g
Power supply:	3V 900 mAh lithium battery, type CR2
Standby time:	2 years in standby
Range:	1000 m
Frequency:	869.500 MHz
Maximum radio power:	5000 mW
External antenna	

Number of impulse levels:	18
Operating temperature:	- 20 °C to +40 °C

14 The "Finger-Kick"

The "Finger-Kick" uses the transmitter as a relay for radio transmission. Due to the unique code given to the remote, it is impossible to have interferences with similar equipment, or other transmitter used by a neighbour. The "Finger-Kick" has been successfully tested in extreme conditions (from -20°C to +60°C, in the air and in the water). The "Finger-Kick" uses the remote as relay for long distance. So it is important that the "Finger-Kick" is in the remote's range, i.e. less than 5 meters. We advise you to place the remote in one of your pockets. The range of the remote (distance between the remote control transmitter and the Chameleon® Collar Receiver) may be reduced if you place the remote in a bad place (at the bottom of a bag, in the knee pocket, ...)

A person's body may also act as a barrier between the "Finger-Kick" and the remote. Please try to keep the "Finger-Kick" and the transmitter on the same side of the body.

14.1 Initialization of the "Finger-Kick"

To use the "Finger-Kick", it is important to link it with the button of the remote.

Procedure to Link the "Finger-Kick" with a Button of the Remote

(For an instructional video, see www.dogsport.be: Tap Online Shop; then Training Collars with Remote Control; then PT3000 Chameleon® + Finger-Kick. Instructional videos for how to charge your Chameleon® and link your Chameleon® receiver to your transmitter are embedded to the right of the description.)

1. On the remote, push simultaneously on the chosen button and the Program Key.
2. Push until the LCD screen begins to flash and then release the Program Keyand the chosen button.
3. Push more than one second on the button of the "Finger-Kick". You have about ten seconds where the display will flash and the transmitter is ready to pair with the "Finger-Kick". After 10 seconds, the remote is no longer in pairing mode. In case of failure, begin again on step 1.
4. When the LCD screen stops flashing, the "Finger-Kick" is connected to the button of your remote.
5. Test your "Finger-Kick".

Remark:

1. The Chameleon® Collar Receiver has to be synchronized to the PT3000 Remote Control Transmitter in order to use the "Finger-Kick".

2. To connect the "Finger-Kick" to a different remote, you must first switch off the previously paired remote.
3. The “Finger-Kick” can be paired to any button on a PT3000 Remote Control Transmitter but can only be paired to one button at a time.

14.2 Use of the "Finger-Kick"

You may push on the button of the "Finger-Kick" as if you were pushing directly on the button to which it is paired on the remote. There is no "on-off" toggle or switch on the “Finger-Kick”. When you push on the “Finger-Kick”, you engage automatically the functioning of the button on the remote to which it was paired. When the transmitter is active the “Finger-Kick” reacts instantaneously at every touch. After one half hour in stand-by, (no use for 30 minutes) the react time is approximately one second. After four hours in stand-by (no use of transmitter for four hours), you must reactivate the system by pushing one button on the transmitter to wake up the transmitter. The transmitter shows that it is “off” when the display is dark (nothing there). It is recommended that the Power Button (Programming Key) be pushed to turn “on” the transmitter. This ensures that (in case you do not look at the display to confirm that the transmitter is “off”) the dog will not be inadvertently stimulated.

14.3 Help

- When you push on the button of the “Finger-Kick”, you must see a light flash on the “Finger-Kick”. The battery has a lifetime expectancy of 27 years if you push the button for one minute per day..
- If a light flash appears when you push on the button on your “Finger-Kick” but no stimulation is felt on the Chameleon® Collar Receiver:
    - Make sure that the “Finger-Kick” is paired to the correct ID code on the transmitter.
    - Verify the Chameleon® Collar Receiver is paired to the transmitter.
    - Verify contact with the CMS.

14.4 Technical Characteristics of the "Finger-Kick"

Dimensions	27x30x17 mm
Weight	6 grams
WaterProof	
Battery	CR1025, 3V 30mAh

Frequency	2.4GHz
Power	<1mW

15 Guarantee of the "Finger-Kick"

Martin System guarantees it products against any manufacturing defects, parts and labour, for two years. To take advantage of this guarantee, you must return the "certificate of guarantee" within 10 working days of the date of purchase. This guarantee covers all breakdowns occurring during the normal operating conditions. Breakdowns resulting from accident and/or misuse are not covered by the guarantee. In the event of defect, Martin System will choose whether the product will be repaired or exchanged.

The guarantee does not cover any of the following:

- Replacement of the batteries.
- Replacement of the strap.
- Risks inherent in transport related to the return of the Martin System product.
- Damage to the product resulting from negligence or improper use by the user.
- Damage to the product resulting from repairs carried out by unauthorized people.
- Liability for damage caused by misuse or a breakdown of the product.

The guarantee does not cover products when the guarantee certificate accompanying the product has not been completed and has not been returned to Martin System.

16 Conformity

All the electronic materials of dog education designed and provided by Martin System were tested for compliance with the European directives. For countries outside the EU, consult the proper local authorities before use.

17 Recycling

The regulations state that electrical and electronic equipment must be recycled. If you have no further use for your dog training equipment, or it is beyond repair, do not dispose of it with the normal domestic refuse but return it to your dealer or, failing this, contact our customer service department for further information.

The New Chameleon®

The New Chameleon® is a revolutionary collar that provides discretion, comfort and utility.

The Chameleon® makes it possible to change the position of contact points. It is recommended to have two contacts on either side or one on each side. When positioning the contacts, be aware of the polarity of the islands.

If using only two contact points, one on each side, be certain that the contacts are affixed to both a negative island and a positive island.

If using two and two, make sure that there is a contact in both positive pole islands and both negative pole islands.

Note that dogs have different amounts of hair on different parts of the neck. Be certain to brush your dog well and then to find the spot on the neck where you have good contact and a good result.

Don't be surprised if a dog responds differently when the contacts are on the neck.

Changing the contact point positions can eliminate necrosis.

A dog who is desensitised to the contacts on a traditional box collar can become newly properly acclimated to the communication of the New Chameleon®.

Care for Your New Chameleon®

Do not bend your Chameleon® over 90°.

Do not twist your Chameleon®.

Do not stab or cut or puncture your Chameleon®.

Keep your Chameleon out of temperatures in excess of 50°C.

Do not pull on your Chameleon® with your hands or with a leash.

www.martinsystem.com

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