

Can Help Stop:



Barking



Place Avoidance



Jumping up



Chasing



Stealing



Aggression

Should you have a problem with an aggressive dog or you are unsure how to handle a particular situation, seek professional advice.



THE COMPANY OF

ANIMALS

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DO

- Test the animal's sensitivity: operate at greater than one metre distance.
- Direct the spray away from your pet's face (not directly towards it).
- Only use the PC to interrupt a serious misdemeanour, it is not a substitute for poor training!
- Timing of application is crucial, it should only be used whilst the misbehaviour is occurring. Ensure that you reward immediately when the misbehaviour has ceased, ideally whilst he is performing a positive behaviour.
- Make the shortest possible bursts of the PC, because the canister will chill with prolonged use.
- Work on correcting one behaviour at a time; e.g. jumping up. Once this has been corrected, if required you can move on to the next behaviour problem.
- Dispose of the aerosol responsibly when it is empty. Do not incinerate, burn or puncture.

DON'T

- Use the PC without first reading the instructions, PC's are unsuitable for use by children.
- Ever point directly towards your face or that of the pet.
- Continue to use the PC if your dog has an excessively fearful reaction, he should recover from its use almost immediately. Similarly, it should not produce an aggressive response.
- Use the PC on young puppies unless specifically advised by a suitably qualified behaviour specialist. Early positive training is the best way to resolve puppy training issues.
- Expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C or place in direct sunlight and ensure you always keep away from flames.

IMPORTANT!

Direct the spray away from your pet's face and keep your distance. Only a very short 'blast' is required.



OTHER USES

However, the Pet Corrector™ is not just for dogs. On Dr Mugford's farm, one young horse has a playful (and cruel) tendency to chase and bite sheep. Another, enjoyed chewing post and rail fences. Both 'misbehaviours' can be interrupted, even from a distance, by the Pet Corrector™.

Cats can misbehave too! The Pet Corrector™ can be used effectively to interrupt their stalking and catching birds and to stop them using furniture as scratching posts.

Finally, always make sure that training is fun, keep training sessions short and always finish on a positive note. You can read more about training and other useful accessories that could improve your dog's behaviour at: www.companyofanimals.co.uk

It is important that the Pet Corrector™ is used responsibly and that alternative desirable behaviours are rewarded.

The Pet Corrector™ is available in a handy 50ml size can, which can easily be slipped into a pocket or the custom-made holster. The lid is designed to prevent accidental release.

The Pet Corrector™ Holster is the must have accessory for all Pet Corrector™ users. The holster can be attached to any belt or pocket so that the Pet Corrector™ is always to hand and ready for an emergency.

The 200ml Pet Corrector™ is excellent value and great if you need to correct more than one behaviour problem. It is also ideal for dog trainers and training centres.

UK Patent No: 2411812, US Patent No: 7174856, European Patent No: 02783493.6, Aust. Patent No: 2002347566, Can. Appl. No: 2502730, Worldwide Patents Pending



Product Brochure & DVD

The Company of Animals is unique in its commitment to products that simplify dog training and improve animal welfare. The product and training DVD provides a comprehensive guide to all of our products, featuring top training tips and behavioural advice from Dr Roger Mugford. If you would like to receive a free copy of our catalogue or DVD, please visit our website www.companyofanimals.co.uk or Tel: +44 (0) 01932 566696.



PET CORRECTOR™

STOPS BARKING

Chasing • Stealing • Jumping Up



Instant training solution

Interrupts bad behaviours

Emits a harmless hissing sound



Correct Behaviour!

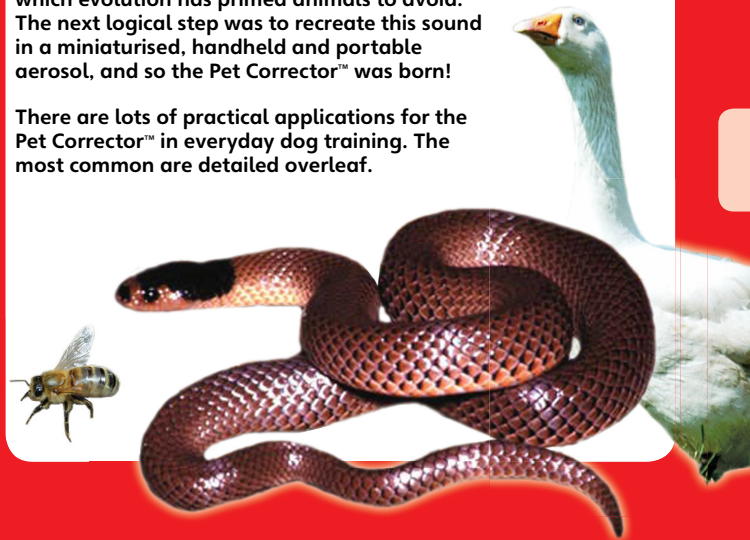
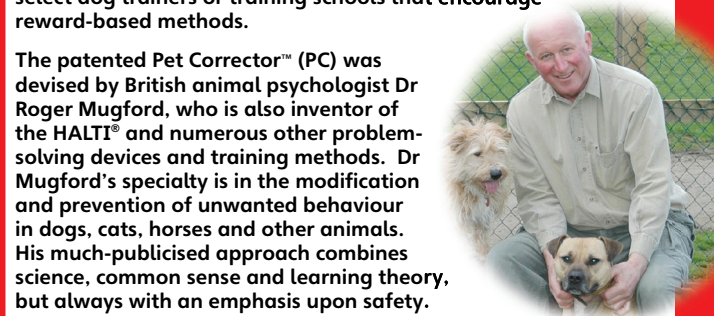
Dog training has progressed from the old, punishment-centred methods, epitomised by use of choke chains and electric shock collars. Now, dogs are trained like children; by coaching, motivation and by stimulating the senses and imagination with fun experiences. Dogs are like humans in that they mostly do what they do because they like it! However, from time-to-time someone or something has to stop us performing antisocial acts like stealing money or driving on the wrong side of the road. It is just the same with dogs. Most of our interactions with dogs should be rewarded by simple acts of kindness: titbits, a stroke or gentle word. Play is also a big motivator of dog behaviour.

It is so much easier to train dogs by using these modern, reward-based methods and more information can be found on www.companyofanimals.co.uk. Our advice is that you should only select dog trainers or training schools that encourage reward-based methods.

The patented Pet Corrector™ (PC) was devised by British animal psychologist Dr Roger Mugford, who is also inventor of the HALTI® and numerous other problem-solving devices and training methods. Dr Mugford's specialty is in the modification and prevention of unwanted behaviour in dogs, cats, horses and other animals. His much-publicised approach combines science, common sense and learning theory, but always with an emphasis upon safety.

Roger was struck by the deep-seated fear which most animals have for certain sounds, just as most humans are also afraid of, say, spiders or snakes. High-pitched or ultrasonic sounds cause real distress in sensitive dogs such as Border Collies or Spaniels, whereas low-frequency sounds (so called infrasound) may alert dogs by their strangeness. However, it is the hiss of dangerous animals which produces an alerting response in dogs. These are the hisses that are made by aggressive birds such as geese, by insects, snakes or even from fire. These are all dangers which evolution has primed animals to avoid. The next logical step was to recreate this sound in a miniaturised, handheld and portable aerosol, and so the Pet Corrector™ was born!

There are lots of practical applications for the Pet Corrector™ in everyday dog training. The most common are detailed overleaf.



Excessive Barking

Barking is a normal behaviour for most dogs, but it can also be annoying and inappropriate. Barking excessively at passers-by through a window of a house or car is a common complaint of dog owners and other dogs bark constantly for attention. Of course this behaviour is best ignored, so he learns that this is not a successful way to gain attention. Unfortunately to ignore barking is not always possible, particularly if other people (such as neighbours) are affected. For these situations the PC can be really useful.

N.B. The PC should not be used on any dog who may be barking through anxiety or fear, if in doubt you should contact a suitably qualified behaviour specialist for assistance with this problem or contact www.companyofanimals.co.uk for advice.

1. Be prepared for training sessions by having the PC and some treats to hand.
2. As soon as the dog starts to bark, deliver a short blast of spray simultaneously with your chosen command e.g. "Quiet".
3. The spray should be delivered towards the floor and not towards your dog's face.
4. As soon as the dog stops barking, praise him and reward with the treats as you reinforce your command i.e. "Good quiet!"
5. If he barks again repeat as above.
6. Try just showing the PC as you say "Quiet", without actually using it.
7. After a few repetitions, use only the command. If he becomes quiet praise and reward him, if he continues to bark, go back to step 2.
8. Training sessions should be kept short with exposure to the situation that provokes barking being gradually increased as his behaviour improves.
9. Quiet (i.e. not barking) should be consistently rewarded.



Place Avoidance

We all have places where we don't want our dogs to go. These may be certain rooms such as the bedroom or specific pieces of furniture such as the bed or sofa. Of course with puppies the simplest way to achieve this is by not allowing him access from the start by the use of safety gates to physically prevent entry. This way he will never 'learn' to inhabit these areas, of course owners must be vigilant in the early days. We cannot expect the dog to learn if one day he is allowed on the sofa for cuddles and the next he is admonished for the same behaviour.

1. Good timing is essential, the spray must occur whenever he steps foot on to the forbidden area, immediately followed by praise and rewards whenever he moves away.
2. Try to give minimum attention as you use the PC. The spray alone should be admonishment enough.
3. Once conditioned, just leaving the can 'in situ' should be enough to 'remind' him that this area is out of bounds!

Jumping Up

Jumping up is a behaviour that many owners find annoying and in some cases can be dangerous. The best way to stop any dog from jumping up is to never reward him with attention when he does! Even saying 'no' or 'down' reinforces this attention-seeking behaviour. Owners should turn their backs or step away whenever the dog tries to gain attention in this way. All family members and visitors should get into the habit of interacting with the dog when he has his feet (and preferably his bottom) on the floor, this is easily reinforced by giving a titbit whenever the dog sits voluntarily on greeting.

Some dogs however, do persist in jumping up despite our best efforts and in large, energetic breeds this can be difficult to ignore, particularly if aimed at frail visitors or small children. Similarly, passing strangers will not appreciate being 'mugged' by your dog no matter how cute you think he is! For these persistent offenders, the PC can be an essential tool to quickly train the dog that jumping up is undesirable and non-rewarding.

1. Timing is essential; the spray must occur as the dog is jumping so good preparation is vital.
2. Equip your visitor/training stooge before he enters the house; with the PC and a few treats.
3. Conceal the PC in the sleeve of clothing or behind the back, this way the dog does not associate the spray directly with the visitor. (We want people to always remain a positive part of his life).
4. As soon as the dog makes any attempt to jump up, a short blast of the PC should be fired towards the ground. No one should say anything because the dog needs to associate the stimulus of the spray with his own behaviour and not with the visitor or the owner.
5. Once the dog has his feet on the floor, the visitor can begin to interact with him and treats should be offered.
6. If at any point the dog attempts to jump up, the behaviour should again be interrupted with the PC



and attention withdrawn until he calms down.

7. Once the dog has got the idea, training can be 'proofed' in different environments and situations, such as in the garden or on walks.
8. The PC should then be carried on walks. If jumping at strangers is a problem; a short blast can be delivered by the handler for any lunging or jumping, immediately followed by praise and a reward for remaining calm. During 'off lead' walks, a Long Line trailing from the collar will ensure that the handler can quickly regain control around strangers.
9. With practise, the dog will learn that jumping up is not a desirable way to interact with people, whereas sitting and behaving calmly produces both attention and food rewards.

Stealing/Chewing

Bringing a new dog or puppy into your household is a bit like having a small child! Both have to learn certain key rules of the house, such as not to steal or mouth certain items. However, it is unfair to expose a puppy to tempting food leftovers or dirty plates. Rather, assign special food-dispensing toys such as stuffed KONG®s or the Dog Pyramid™ as a permitted alternative. For determined dogs, the PC can be used as an additional aid alongside this training.

1. Good timing is essential, the spray must occur whilst the dog is performing the unwanted act or he will not make the association between the spray and his behaviour.
2. A brief spray should be delivered as soon as he attempts to steal or chew undesirable items.
3. For chewing, it is often best for the spray to be delivered as a surprise and not associated with the owner. Concealing the PC behind your back or up your sleeve is a good way of achieving this. Nothing should be said as the spray is delivered as this will only 'cue' the dog, whereas an association needs to be made with touching the item.
4. By contrast for dogs that steal food from tables or work surfaces, it may be helpful for the dog to see the canister. Just leaving the PC 'in situ' may be enough to dissuade the dog from going to that area.

