OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR QTR-M RECEIVERS

Before using your receiver please read all the instructions. Your receiver has a three year limited warranty good only to the original purchaser and a copy of your invoice must be included with you receiver in the event you need warranty repairs made. Familiarize yourself with you receiver so that you understand the function of each knob, switch, and meter.

1. **Channel Selector:** Selects the channel for each collar. The Channel selector is a two window wheel switch. There is a frequency range printed on the right hand side of your receiver. Example: It may read 217.000 - .099MHZ. Any collar that falls in between this range will work on your receiver. Each collar will have a sis digit frequency number. Example: 217.052, the first three numbers are the main frequency (band 217), the next two number are the channel numbers (05), the very last number being the fine tune (2). Selecting the proper channel for each collar is very easy. The first two numbers behind the main frequency will be the correct channel number. Example: if the collar number is 217.052 the 0 will appear in the first window of the channel selector and the 5 will appear in the second window of the channel selector. Example 2: If the collar number is 217.086 then the proper channel number to enter into the channel selector is 08.
2. **Tune Knob:** This knob fine tunes the receiver to match your collar. The last number of your collar will be your starting point for fine tuning your receiver. Using the same example above. The receiver has a freq. range of 217.000 - .099 and a collar on 217.052 would work on channel (05) and fine tune around the number (2) which is the last number of the frequency on the collar 217.05(2). A collar on 217.086 would work on channel (08) and fine tune **around** the number (6) which is the last number of the frequency on the collar 217.08(6). Please note the tuning number is just a starting point. You may adjust the tune knob above or below the number to fine tune for best reception. It may also vary from summer to winter.
3. **Gain Knob:** This knob works as a volume control. It will increase the volume of the chirp you hear. However, when a collar is a great distance away, you may need to turn the gain up to hear it and this may also cause your signal strength meter to rise. If this happens, it is to be expected and is not cause for concern.
4. **On-Off-Battery Switch:** This switch has three positions. Pushing it up turns the receiver on, the middle position turns the receiver off, and pushing is down allows you to test the amount of battery life you have left in your battery. The needle will reach across the word “Battery”. The closer to the letter “Y” the needle goes, the more battery life you have left. The closer the letter “B” it gets, the less battery life you have.

5. **Range Selection Switch:** This switch allows you to track at **three different ranges**- close, medium, and long range. If you push the switch down, it is in the close range position. The close range position is used to locate a collar that is less then¼ miles away. If you can hear a signal in this position, your dog is close and should be able to hear you if you call him. It also makes it very easy for you to walk directly to your dog if you need to. The middle position is for medium range and will allow you to hear a signal that is up to a mile away. If you can hear a signal in the medium position, then you should be able to hear your dog if he is barking. If you cannot hear a signal in the medium position, your dog will probably be over a mile away. You can move to the long range position by pushing the switch all the way up and then you receive a signal. I would leave my receiver in the long range position until I locate a signal. Then you can adjust the range selection switch down as you get closer to your dog.

6. **Signal Switch Meter:** This meter is used to assist you in determining the direction of the strongest signal. The needle is driven higher up the scale on the meter when the antenna is pointing toward the transmitting collar. It will also assist you in making estimates as to the distance your dog is from you as you become more familiar with using the receiver.

7. **Battery & Compartment:** Your receiver uses a 9 volt alkaline battery that can be purchased almost anywhere. To change the battery simply life and pull out the battery drawer located on the opposite end of the receiver (from the antenna connector). Please note the battery must be installed correctly into the drawer to align up the positive and negative battery terminals.

If you understand the use of the features found on the QTR-M, you are now ready to practice tracking a collar.

1. Determine the channel and tuning position of your collar.
2. Remove the magnet from the collar. This turns the collar on when the magnet is removed.
3. Place your collar on a fixed position such as a fence post or tree limb. Turn the receiver on while you are still close to the collar. You may need to adjust the tune knob and you should hear a chirp. The gain does not need to be turned up very much when you are close to a collar.
4. Be sure the range selector switch is all the way up in the long range position.
5. Drive down the road about one mile. Get out, turn on the receiver, and open up the antenna. Point the antenna toward the collar and listen for a chirping signal. Once, you have located the signal, you can tune the chirp to the pitch that best suits your ear with the tune knob. If you point the antenna away from the collar you will hear the signal fall off and get weaker. If it does not get weaker, then the gain is up too far and you should adjust it down.

6. An antenna will work two ways. Vertical or horizontal (flat). Most people want to hold the antenna horizontal (flat) where the knobs, switches, and meter are facing up toward you. This works fine and gives you the best method for pinpointing the direction of the collar. However, a receiver will usually track the greatest distance if you turn the receiver on its side or vertical. Try both methods for best results.
7. If you are able to elevate yourself, you can increase your range.

SUPPLEMENTAL CHANNEL SELECTOR INSTRUCTIONS FOR QTR-20M, 50M, & 1000M RECEIVERS

Selecting the proper channel and fine tune numbers for each collar on 20M, 50M, and 1000M receivers is the same as for the QTR-10M receiver as described above. However, the frequency range printed on the side of the receiver will vary depending upon the model of receiver. The QTR-20M will cover a 200KHz range (Example: 217.000 - .199 MHz). The QTR-50M will cover a 500KHz range (Example. 217.000 – 217.499 MHz). The QTR-1000M will cover the entire range for one frequency (Example: 217 MHz). The collars must have a frequency number that falls within the range printed on your 20M or 50M receiver in order to work with the receiver. The QTR-1000M will track any collar that is the same main frequency as the receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL CHANNEL SELECTOR INSTRUCTIONS FOR QTR-2000M & QTR-6000M RECEIVERS

Your new QTR-2000M or QTR-6000M multi-band receiver is equipped with a 3-window wheel switch channel selector. The first window is where the last digit of the main frequency (band) for a collar will be entered.

Examples:
216 frequency band will be a “6”
217 frequency band will be a “7”
218 frequency band will be a “8”
219 frequency band will be a “9”
220 frequency band will be a “0”
221 frequency band will be a “1”

The middle and last window of the channel selector is where the channel number of each collar is entered. For detailed instructions of collar channel numbers, please refer to the section titled “CHANNEL SELECTOR” in the above instructions.