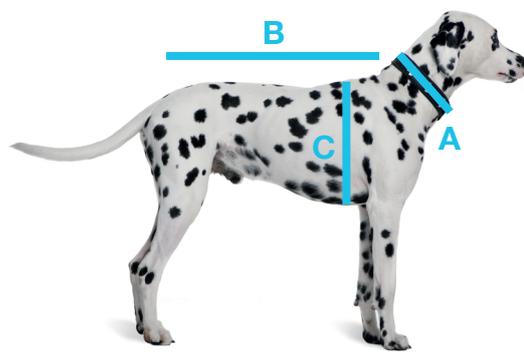

how to measure **YOUR DOG**

With a wide variety of clothing and accessories available, choosing the correct and proper fit is extremely important for the wellbeing of your dog. Each brand (where available) will have its own individual sizing guide, however PetsPyjamas has produced a simple guide to help you measure your dog correctly. There are three basic measures of a dog's body:

A. NECK
B. TOPLINE/ BACK
C. CHEST

To determine the proper size for your dog, measure your dog's neck, back and chest with a tape measure.



A. NECK

/measure around your dog's neck and leave a little room which is necessary for your dog to feel comfortable. The key is not to be too restrictive

B. TOPLINE/ BACK

/measure the length from the base of the neck to the base of the tail. This measurement will determine where the garment will stop along the back. However, the back length will not matter if the chest measurement is not correct.

C. CHEST

/measure your dog's chest, all the way round, directly behind the front legs and around the back. This is generally the most important measurement for clothing. If it is too small, the item will not fit, if it is too big, your dog will not walk comfortably. This area is generally the widest part of a dog's body.

Note: If a measurement falls between two sizes, we recommend going for the larger size.



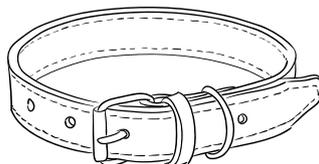
PUPPIES

Remember that puppies grow quickly, so it is important to check the tightness of your dog collar, harness or muzzle often. Inspect and replace a collar, harness or leash as it shows signs of wear.

A rule of thumb is to leave an allowance for two fingers to fit between the collar or harness and the dog for a comfortable fit.

Dogs, like horses getting fitted with a saddle, may hold their breath while they are getting measured, therefore expanding their chest measurement.

choosing the right **DOG COLLAR**



TRADITIONAL DOG COLLARS:

Traditional dog collars are available in a variety of styles, colours, and widths. They should sit high on your pet's neck (not loose so that it slides down near the top of his/ her shoulder blades).

Dog collars should be snug with enough room to fit two fingers between your dog's neck and their collar. For your dog's safety, the collar should not be loose enough to slip over your pet's head. Collars should also not be so tight as to restrict breathing or cause sootching.

Check collar size frequently on growing puppies.

Choose a collar and lead with hardware that matches your pet's size. Smaller, more lightweight choices are for small dogs and puppies, and wider, more durable styles are for bigger, stronger pets. Every collar your own should have a current ID tag attached to it at all times.

DOG HARNESSSES:

Harnesses, which go around the neck and around the shoulders behind the front legs, are recommended for dogs who have upper respiratory disease or diseases of the throat or trachea, such as collapsed trachea. I a dog with a collar pulls on the leash, it places pressure on the throat and trachea, causing irritation and coughing. Harnesses relieve that pressure.

HALTER-TYPE DOG COLLARS:

This type of collar offers you the best control over your dog. They give you control of your dog's head and when you have control of your dog's head, you have control of your dog. These collars

look more like a horse's halter, with a band going around the back of the head, and another around the nose. The leash snaps onto the collar under the chin. When you pull on the leash, the dog's head will either be pulled down or to the side- this makes it virtually impossible for the dog to move ahead or pull you forward. Some people are hesitant to use the collar since they feel it looks more like a muzzle than a collar. You may find people ask you about the collar, but more foten than not, when you are through explaining it, theu will simply ask you where they can get one for their dog!

CHAIN-SLIP DOG COLLARS:

Chain-slip collars, also called check chain or 'choke collars', provide effective training and retraining tools when used correctly and on appropriate dogs. These collars are most often used for dogs that are strong willed and pull when on a lead, or thoes that do not respond to training shen wearing traditional collars.

If you plan to use a choke collar on your dog, hae a trainer show you how to use it correctly. Coreect usage involves a quick 'tug-and-release' action (as opposed to a steady pulling). This action tells the pet a different behavior is desired. These collars should only be worn during training sessions, never in a crate, and avoided in pets with delicate tracheas (such as Yorkshire Terriers).

For correct sizing, measure your pet's neck and add 2 1/2 to 3 inches. There is a right and wrong way tu put a chain-slp collar on a dog. The top ring on a properly looped collar forms a letter P when you stand in front of the dog and pull it snug. If it forms the number 9, it is on backwards and may not release immediately as designed, which may cause discomfort or gagging.

PRONGED COLLARS:

Pronged Collars, also called pinched collars, contain blunt prongs that produce inward from the links. Designed for only the most stubborn pullars, they are temporary training tools used to change behavior on dogs that do not respond to any other collar. Halter-type collars give your more control and are much less likely to harm your dog.

We have found that owners who know how to correctly train dogs rarely need these types of collars. Rather, they learned they were training their pet incorerrectly, and were able to successfully train tehir dog using other collars after learning proper methods.

choosing the right **DOG CLOTHING**



Although you may love to dress your dog in smart items of clothing, it is important to make sure that you shoose appropriate clothing according to the weather and the seasons, so as to not overheat your dog. Choosing womthing that is not too tight is our best suggestion.

choosing the right **DOG BED**



Your dog bed should have enough space for your pooch to be able to lie down flat with paws outstretched.