

IMPORTANT INFORMATION!

Improper installation of your FOXJack decoy could damage parts of your wildlife caller or the FOXJack decoy. Please follow these instructions precisely and carefully to insure satisfactory performance and proper operation of your new decoy. Read through the instructions first. If you do not feel comfortable about the procedure, or have any reservations about doing it yourself, ask a technically inclined friend for help. **Remember that improper installation can cause the batteries to get hot enough to melt plastic parts!**

TX500 Users: Make sure that your TX500 AUX configuration is set for "MOMENTARY" when using the FOXJACK or any other FOXPRO decoy to ensure proper operation. In the TX500 main menu enter the "TX500 CONFIG" option and then enter the "AUX" option to check your setup.



Version A case style (shown to the left) will not support FOXJack installation. Please contact FOXPRO Customer Service for options.



STEP 1

Remove the battery door from your caller and inspect the upper right part of the battery compartment. If yours looks like version A in FIGURE 1, you have a very early unit. We do not recommend installation of the FOXJack decoy on early units with these older case styles. Contact the FOXPRO service department for options. If yours looks like version B FIGURE 2, you can proceed with the installation. Store the battery door away, as it will not be needed as long as the FOXJack decoy is installed.

STEP 2 (Important!)

Before removing the battery pack, remove (one) battery from the battery tray and set it aside. This will prevent damage to the batteries and the caller if a short circuit is encountered during the installation process.

STEP 3

Remove the battery tray, and unsnap the battery connector. Since the decoy operates from the caller battery pack, battery power must be connected to the decoy. This is done by a double connection to the battery pack as shown in FIGURE 3.

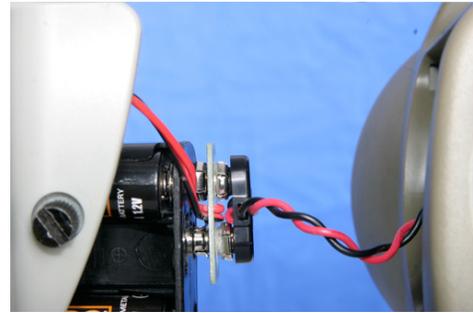


FIGURE 3

STEP 4

Make sure that the FOXJack decoy switch is in the OFF position. Examine the battery connector board attached to the decoy. Notice that one side is black in color. Connect the black side of the connector board to the battery pack contacts. This connection must be tight. If it is not, stop and investigate the cause. If the connection is loose, perhaps some contacts are sprung, and need tightened. See FIGURE 4.

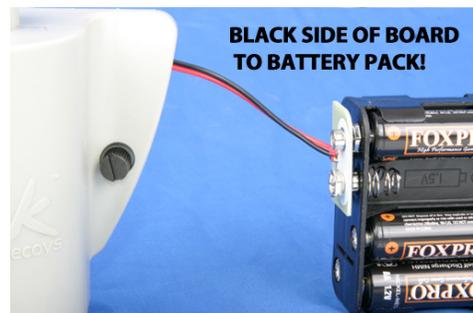


FIGURE 4

STEP 5

Now connect the battery connector from the wildlife caller to the exposed side of the connector from the decoy. This connection also must be tight. Investigate and correct any loose connections. See FIGURE 5

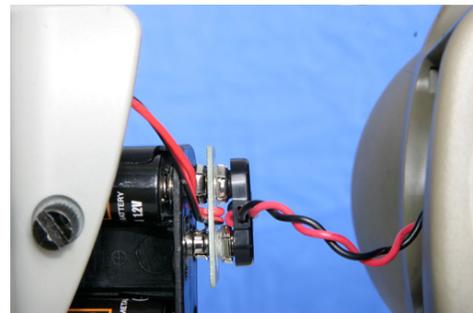


FIGURE 5

STEP 6

Carefully place the battery holder assembly into the battery compartment, being extremely careful not to dislodge any of the connectors. If any connector becomes dislodged, stop and investigate the reason. It is very important that the connections remain tight as the battery tray is placed into the compartment. After the battery is placed properly, the caller battery wire must be carefully dressed down into the area in front of the connectors. See FIGURE 6.



FIGURE 6

STEP 7

Carefully inspect the connections to ensure that nothing has been dislodged, and that all connections are tight. If everything looks correct, insert the single battery into the tray that was removed in step 2. If the batteries start to smoke or get hot, remove the single battery again and search for the source of the short. This indicates that the connections are not proper and tight. Once the battery has been replaced without incident, turn on the decoy. If it operates, the decoy can be attached to the caller. You must pay particular attention to the power wire to the decoy to ensure that it is dressed away from the thumbscrew to avoid shorts. See FIGURE 7.



FIGURE 7