

Sureguard ScareCrow 360° Motion Activated Ultrasonic Repellent

Owner's Guide



**Stop
Nuisance
Cats**



**Deter
Unwanted
Dogs**



**Protect Your
Garden From
Possums**



**Deter Foxes
& Protect
Your Pets**



**Protect
Your Plants
& Lawns**

Keep Unwanted Animals Away!

Uses Three Repelling Actions in all directions.

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CHAPTER 1 — HOW IT WORKS & WHAT TO EXPECT

The Sureguard ScareCrow® 360 Motion-Activated Ultrasonic Animal Repellent — Solar Powered is an innovative and humane way to discourage many unwanted animals from entering or remaining in a protected outdoor area. It is environmentally friendly, uses no chemical repellents, and is easy to install and operate. Solar charging maintains the internal rechargeable battery during normal outdoor use, while USB recharging is available for the initial charge and when additional charging is needed. It is suitable for gardens, lawns, vegetable beds, fruiting plants, poultry areas and other outdoor locations.

The triangular body has three operating faces. Each face includes a dome-shaped PIR motion-sensor lens, white flashing lights and an ultrasonic speaker. Blue Sentinel Lights are arranged around the body. Together, these features provide three deterrent actions—blue warning flashes, sudden white flashes and ultrasonic sound—in every horizontal direction.

What “360” means. The number describes the arrangement of the three faces around the body. It does not mean that one sensor sees through a complete circle. Each sensor covers its own sector, and the three sectors combine to protect the area around the repellent.

What the repellent is intended to do

- Discourage animals from entering or remaining in garden beds, fruit-tree areas, poultry areas, rubbish zones, pet-food areas and other protected locations.
- Interrupt an approach route or make the protected area itself unpleasant through unexpected sound and flashing light.
- Provide a non-chemical and non-injurious deterrent action.
- Operate outdoors from solar charging, with USB charging available for initial charging, prolonged cloudy weather or indoor use.

What results to expect

Animals respond in different ways. Results depend on the species, the individual animal, how often it visits, how established the behaviour is, how strong the attraction is and whether the repellent operates before the animal reaches its reward. A visiting dog may respond quickly because it is outside its own territory, while a family dog, hungry possum or animal already feeding may be more persistent and take longer to discourage.



Leave the repellent operating after the animal appears to have stopped visiting. Behaviour change may not be permanent: a possum or other animal may test the route again when food becomes scarce, seasonal conditions change or motivation increases. Continued operation reinforces that the route or protected area remains unpleasant and unpredictable.

CHAPTER 2 — KNOW YOUR SUREGUARD SCARECROW 360

Refer to chapter 8 for full detail on controls and operating modes.

Part	Purpose
❶ Solar panel	Maintains the internal stored charge when exposed to suitable daylight.
❷ Blue Sentinel Light	Six focused blue light beams beneath the solar panel, arranged around the unit.
❸ Dome PIR motion sensor lenses	One on each face. Each lens views up to approximately 120 degrees horizontally and vertically.
❹ Six white flashing lights	Two on each face. Motion detected by any face activates all six white lights.
❺ Three ultrasonic speakers	One on each face. Motion detected by any face activates all three speakers.
❻ Power / Sentinel Light button	Hold down for 2 seconds to switch the repellent on or off; press briefly while operational to switch the blue Sentinel Light on or off.
❼ Function button	Switches between 24-hour operation and night-only motion activation.
❽ Micro-USB charging socket with rubber cover	For charging with the supplied micro-USB to USB-A cable. Always refit the rubber protective cover. Charger is not included.
❾ Three-piece metal post	One lower section is installed in the ground. One or two extension sections may be added above it.
❿ Internal lithium battery	Stores energy for operation. It is not user replaceable.
⓫ Red indicator light	Indicates battery charging from solar or power charger.
⓬ Green indicator light	Indicates night-only activation is on

CHAPTER 3 — THREE DETERRENT ACTIONS

The repellent uses three complementary deterrent actions: the blue Sentinel Light, ultrasonic sound and white flashing lights. The blue Sentinel Light provides a visible warning from a distance, while the ultrasonic sound and white flashing lights activate when an animal is detected nearby.

How the motion response is triggered

Three dome-shaped PIR motion sensors—one on each face—detect moving body heat around the repellent. When any sensor detects an animal, all three ultrasonic speakers and all six white lights activate for approximately four seconds. The response can immediately reactivate while the animal continues moving. Chapter 4 explains sensor coverage and detection performance in more detail.

1. Blue Sentinel Light — a distant warning

The blue Sentinel Light flashes independently of the motion sensors. Its purpose is to suggest activity or danger before an animal is close enough to trigger the repellent. It is most relevant at night and in locations where the light can be seen from the animal's approach route. It has an effective range up to 50~200m, ideal for foxes.

From the animal's perspective. A fox approaching across an open paddock sees an unfamiliar blue flash near the poultry shed. Because foxes are cautious and avoid human activity, it may decide not to approach. A domestic cat entering its own or a familiar property may see the same light but recognise that no person is present and continue forward. When it comes closer, the motion sensor activates the sudden white flashing lights and ultrasonic sound. This close-range activation provides the second stage of deterrence.

The Sentinel Light is therefore not a motion-detection indicator and its visibility distance is not the sensor range. It may be visible from a considerable distance in open darkness, but this varies with the surroundings, ambient light and whether an object blocks the light between the repellent and the animal.

2. Ultrasonic sound — turning a quiet approach into a surprise

When any sensor detects an animal, all three speakers emit ultrasonic sound. The changing high-frequency sound is intended to be unpleasant or unsettling to animals that can hear it. The sound operates for approximately four seconds and can immediately reactivate while movement continues. The sound is outside the normal human hearing range. A faint clicking sound may be audible close to the repellent; this is normal.

3. White flashing lights — making the approach feel exposed

When any sensor detects an animal, all six white lights flash together with the ultrasonic sound. The combined light and sound are intended to make the area unpleasant and encourage the animal to move away. This deterrent action operates during both day and night. At night, the white lights and blue Sentinel Light can create an apparent up-and-down pattern that may suggest movement or danger.

CHAPTER 4 — UNDERSTANDING MOTION-SENSOR COVERAGE

Each dome-shaped sensor is a PIR motion sensor, not a camera, so it does not see a picture. Instead, it detects changes in moving body heat across 32 detection zones. When an animal moves through at least two zones, the repellent can activate. Each sensor covers up to approximately 120° horizontally and vertically. With one sensor on each of the three faces, animals approaching from different directions can be detected.

Typical detection distance

Detection range cannot be stated as one fixed distance. It varies with the animal's size, movement speed and direction, exposed body heat, temperature contrast with the surroundings, obstructions and position within the sensor field.

The distances below are typical maximum detection distances under favourable conditions. They are intended as planning guidance and are not guaranteed ranges:

- **Adult person:** approximately 8–10 m
- **Larger dog:** approximately 5–8 m
- **Small dog or fox:** approximately 4–6 m
- **Cat:** approximately 3–6 m
- **Bird:** approximately 1–3 m
- **Rodent:** approximately 1–2 m

What changes detection performance

- Large animals normally present more moving heat than small animals.
- Fast or steady movement across the field is usually easier to detect than very slow movement.
- Thick fur or feathers can reduce detection distance by insulating the animal's body and lowering the heat contrast available to the sensor. Detection may still occur from warmer or less insulated areas, particularly around the head and face.
- Detection can be reduced when the background temperature is close to the animal's body temperature.

- Movement directly toward a dome lens may be slightly less sensitive than movement across its field.
- Solid objects, dense foliage and structures can block the sensor's view of the animal.

Height and direction

Because each dome lens views broadly both horizontally and vertically, exact height alignment is generally not critical. Using both post extensions is normally recommended. The higher position can improve useful distance coverage. A lower position may suit rodents or other small animals when the repellent needs to operate close to the protected area.

For possums travelling along a fence or balcony rail, place the repellent where at least one face has a clear view of the route. A corner position can sometimes protect two fence directions.

CHAPTER 5 — CHOOSING THE BEST POSITION

Intercept the animal before the reward

The preferred strategy is to activate the repellent before the animal reaches food, shelter or another reward. The greater the distance from the reward, the less motivation the animal has to tolerate the deterrent. This principle must be adjusted for animal size: rodents and small birds may only be detected at short range, so the repellent may need to be placed close to the area being protected.

- **Garden plants:** Garden plants: For cats, dogs, foxes and other larger animals, position the repellent along a likely approach route so it activates before they reach the plants. For rats and other small animals, place it closer to the plants because their detection distance is shorter, while keeping the sensor faces as clear of foliage and other obstructions as possible.
- **Fruit tree:** protecting the approach route is usually preferable. Some customers have obtained good results by hanging the repellent in a tree, particularly for possums at night. Hanging can, however, increase movement-triggered activation and reduce solar exposure, so the unit should be secured against swinging and may require manual charging.
- **Poultry:** position units around likely fox approach routes, before the animal reaches the shed or run.
- **Fence-travelling possums:** place units where they can view the fence route. Corners may allow one repellent to cover two directions. Suitable routes can include fences, walls, balcony rails, tree access points and power cables.

- **Rubbish or pet food:** remove or secure the attraction wherever possible and activate the repellent on the route leading to it.
- **Persistent animals:** Remove fallen fruit, pet food, rubbish and other attractants where practical. Persistent animals may try another entry path after the original route is deterred. Check for new routes and reposition the unit as needed so the animal is detected before reaching food, shelter or another reward.

Use more than one unit where necessary

A single unit protects only the area that its three sensors can view. Buildings, solid fences, dense vegetation, corners and separate approach routes can create blind areas. For multiple units, take the estimated maximum distance for the target animal and multiply it by 1.5. For example, a 4 m fox planning distance gives approximately 6 m spacing; a 6 m distance gives approximately 9 m spacing. Each unit operates independently. Triggering one unit does not trigger the others, but another unit will activate when the animal enters its sensing area.

Considerations when choosing a position

The following positions may still be suitable, but consider the possible disadvantages and take steps to reduce these before installation.

- If solid objects or dense foliage lie between the repellent and the animal's route, they can block the sensor's view and reduce or block the ultrasonic sound. Where practical, position the repellent with a clear path to the animal.
- If hanging the repellent from a branch, secure it against swinging. Movement can cause repeated activation, and surrounding foliage may reduce solar charging.
- If installing under foliage, an eave or another overhead object, check that the solar panel will still receive enough daylight. Manual USB recharging may be required in heavily shaded locations.
- If plants, hanging decorations or other warm objects move near the sensors, they may cause repeated daytime activation.
- If irrigation operates nearby, position the repellent so water does not spray directly onto the underside, controls or charging socket.
- If installing close to ground level or on a hard surface, choose a position where the underside of the body and the charging socket will remain above pooled water. The rubber cover helps protect the socket from moisture and dirt, but it is not designed for immersion.
- If the blue Sentinel Light may disturb neighbours or occupants, switch it off or mask only the light facing the affected direction.

CHAPTER 6 — ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION

Installing the post safely

- Choose a suitable position with good daylight exposure where practical, and a clear view of the animal's route or protected area.
- Dig or make a narrow hole just large enough for the lower ground section of the metal post.
- Place the lower section into the hole and firm the soil around it until it is stable and vertical.
- For most installations, fit both post-extension sections. The additional height generally gives the sensors a clearer detection area and can improve useful range. Use fewer sections where a lower position is better suited to rodents or other small animals.
- Fit the repellent body onto the upper post section.
- Check that the post stands upright, the repellent is secure and the solar panel is open to daylight.

Never use the solar panel as a pushing surface. Do not assemble the body and post and then force the post into the ground by pressing on the solar panel, or plastic case. This may crack the panel, loosen the housing or damage the body.

Hard ground and non-soil locations

For hard ground, prepare a hole with a suitable hand tool before inserting the lower post section. For paving, balconies or other non-soil surfaces, secure the metal post in a heavy, stable container filled with compacted soil, or attach it to a stable structure using suitable mounting hardware. Keep the repellent raised above the surface so the underside of the body and the charging socket cannot sit in pooled water. Do not place the body directly on an exposed outdoor surface without the post. Ensure the installation cannot fall, tip or move in wind.

Installing onto fences, walls and other structures

The repellent can be mounted on timber or metal fences, posts, rails, brick walls and other stable structures. Purchase mounting hardware suitable for the structure, such as pipe clips, saddles, U-bolts, hose clamps or a small wall bracket. Always attach the hardware to the metal post, never directly to the repellent body. Use at least two fixing points and ensure the post remains upright, secure and unable to rotate in wind. For brick, block or concrete, use fasteners suitable for masonry. Where the repellent is mounted above people or property, fit a separate safety cord around the narrow neck below the blue Sentinel Lights and secure the other end to the fence, wall, post or supporting structure.

CHAPTER 7 — CHARGING AND SOLAR OPERATION

Initial USB charge

Always use a conventional USB-A charger and the supplied cable. Other chargers may not work.



- Switch the repellent off.
- Lift the attached rubber cover to expose the micro-USB charging socket ⑧ beneath the body.
- Connect the micro-USB plug of the supplied charging cable to the charging port.
- Connect the USB-A plug to a dedicated USB mains charger with a USB-A socket.
- Check that the red indicator light is illuminated, confirming that charging is taking place.
- Charge for 6–8 hours. The red indicator light will go out when the battery is fully charged.
- Disconnect the charging cable, then press the attached rubber cover firmly back into place over the charging port. **Make sure it is fully seated before installing the repellent outdoors.** This helps protect the socket from moisture and dirt.

Charging indicator

While charging, a red indicator ⑪ appears behind the sensor window on the face with the Sureguard logo. The indicator may be difficult to see in bright daylight. The indicator will go out when charging is complete. Because charge time also depends on the remaining stored energy and charger output, allow the full 6–8 hours before diagnosing a charging problem even if the red indicator light later stops.

Solar charging

The solar panel is intended to maintain the stored charge during normal outdoor operation. This depends on the amount of available daylight and how often the unit is activated. Each activation powers six bright lights and three speakers, so frequent triggering uses considerably more energy than standby operation.

An older solar panel may develop a pale or opaque-looking surface. This appearance generally has negligible effect on charging performance. First check actual operating time, sunlight, shading and activation frequency before assuming the panel has failed.

Internal battery

The repellent uses an internal lithium battery that is not user replaceable. Do not open the body or attempt battery replacement. Stored capacity may reduce gradually with age, but unexpectedly short operation is more often caused by incomplete USB charging, poor solar exposure or continual activation.

Operating without sun or indoors

The repellent can be used indoors or in a shaded location if it is recharged manually. Runtime cannot be stated precisely as it depends mainly on how often motion activates the speakers and white lights. The pulsed blue Sentinel Light has a negligible effect on battery consumption. It is mainly intended for outdoor use. A fully charged unit operating mostly in standby can work for weeks; frequent activation can shorten this substantially.

CHAPTER 8 — CONTROLS AND OPERATING MODES

Switching on and off

Press and hold the Power button **6** for approximately 2 seconds to switch the repellent on or off.

Start-up sequence

When switched on, the repellent performs an audible Speaker Test for approximately four seconds so you can confirm the speakers are operating. The repellent then goes into stand-by mode for 30 seconds. Then the motion sensors activate.

It repellent always starts with these default settings:

- 24-hour motion-sensor operation.
- Blue Sentinel Light switched on.

Blue Sentinel Light control

With the repellent switched on, a brief press and release of the Power / Sentinel Light button **6** will alternate the blue Sentinel Light between on and off. The Sentinel Light operates during both day and night unless switched off. It is most effective at night, when its blue flashes may discourage cautious animals from approaching from a distance. During the day, it also provides a convenient visual indication that the repellent is switched on and operating. The Sentinel Light operates independently of the motion sensors.

24-hour mode

The motion sensors remain active during day and night. Use this where animals may visit at any time. Be aware that daytime environmental movement, particularly sunlit foliage moving in wind, may sometimes cause false activation.

Night mode

Press and release the Function button ⑦ while the repellent is switched on to toggle between night mode and 24-hour mode. A green indicator ⑫ appears behind the sensor window. This confirms night mode. In daylight, motion activation is suspended. To test night operation, cover the solar panel with your hand place it solar-panel-down on a soft cloth or clean bench.

Green indicator light does not mean a fault. A green glow in one sensor window means night mode has been selected. The repellent will wait for low light before the motion sensors operate.

CHAPTER 9 — TESTING THE REPELLENT

The tests in this chapter help identify whether a problem relates to the repellent, USB charging, battery duration, solar charging or the outdoor installation. Complete the relevant test before contacting Sureguard.

Use this chapter in conjunction with Chapter 10 – Troubleshooting.

Basic function test

- Use the supplied cable to charge the repellent for a full 6–8 hours, even if the red indicator light ⑪ later stops.
- Switch it on by holding the Power button ⑥ for 2 seconds.
- Listen for the brief audible start-up tone.
- Wait 30 seconds. Then test the three faces. Pass your hand about 50 cm in front of each sensor, one face at a time, and confirm that the white lights activate. This confirms that each sensor face activates the repellent, but it does not test maximum sensor range.

Night-mode test

- Switch the unit on and select night mode with the Function button ⑦.
- Confirm the green indicator ⑫ is visible through the sensor window.
- Cover the solar panel fully. Turn the repellent upside down and place it solar-panel-down on a clean bench, or place it in darkness.
- Pass your hand about 50 cm in front of any sensor to confirm motion is detected.
- Now allow sunlight onto the solar panel and confirm that daylight suspends motion activation.
- If it doesn't work as described above, the solar panel may be faulty. Perform the solar charging test.

USB charging test

- Use the original supplied cable and a conventional USB-A wall charger. Immediately check the red indicator light to confirm power is being received. Check this carefully because it might be faint.
- If the red indicator does not light up, continue with the following tests:
- Try a second known-working USB-A charger.
- Inspect the charging socket for looseness, corrosion or physical damage.
- Charge for a full 6–8 hours even if the red indicator light later stops
- Disconnect the cable and test whether the unit operates from its internal battery.
- If it operates only while connected, contact Sureguard for further assistance.

Solar charging test

- Use the supplied cable to charge the repellent for a full 6–8 hours, even if the red indicator light later stops.
- Disconnect the charging cable, switch the repellent on and leave it indoors overnight where it will not be repeatedly activated.
- When direct sunlight is available, place the repellent upright outdoors and immediately check the red indicator light.
- The red indicator may only illuminate briefly while the battery receives a top-up charge, then go out again. It may be difficult to see in bright daylight. Shade the sensor window with your hand while checking it, without shading the solar panel. If the red indicator illuminates, this confirms that solar charging is occurring.
- If the battery appears to run flat quickly, perform the Indoor battery duration test.

Indoor battery duration test

- Charge the repellent indoors for a full 6–8 hours even if the red indicator light stops.
- Disconnect the charging cable and switch the repellent on.
- Place it upright inside a small open-topped cardboard box so normal movement around the room does not activate the sensors. This will minimize power usage by the lights and speaker. You can monitor whether the lights activate inappropriately.
- Leave the repellent operating for at least 24 hours.
- Afterwards, pass your hand approximately 50 cm in front of each sensor, one at a time. They should activate the device.
- If all three faces still activate normally, the battery has retained charge during this initial indoor controlled test.
- Place the repellent back into the test box for at least another 24 hours, then repeat the activation test. If the repellent has stopped operating after 24 hours, contact Sureguard for further assistance.

- If the repellent activates repeatedly while inside the box, despite no movement or changing heat source being present, this may indicate an internal fault. Contact Sureguard for further assistance.
- If it passes the indoor battery-duration test but runs flat quickly outdoors, complete the solar charging test and excessive environmental triggering test. Also investigate shade, installation position and environmental movement.

Excessive environmental triggering test

- Charge the repellent indoors for a full 6–8 hours even if the red indicator light later stops.
- Disconnect the charging cable and switch the repellent on.
- Place it upright inside a small open-topped cardboard box so normal movement around the room does not activate the sensors but you can monitor whether the lights activate inappropriately.
- If the excessive triggering stops while in the box, inspect the outdoor environment for sources of heat movement. For example, moving foliage, reflected sunlight, hot walls and air currents, vehicles, animals or loose mounting of the repellent.
- Relocate the repellent or remove the source of activation.
- Using night mode can reduce unwanted daytime activation where protection is required only after dark.
- If continual activation continues indoors in a stable environment, contact Sureguard for further assistance.

CHAPTER 10 — TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Use this guide in conjunction with Chapter 9 – Testing the Repellent.

Complete the relevant test before contacting Sureguard.

Symptom	Likely Cause	First Action
Will not switch on	Button not held long enough; battery charge low	Complete the USB Charging Test, then the Basic Function Test in Chapter 9.
Works only while connected to USB	Battery or charging fault	Complete the USB Charging Test. If it still operates only while connected, contact Sureguard.
Red indicator light not visible when connected to a charger	Wrong cable, incompatible smart USB socket, faulty charger or damaged socket	Complete the USB Charging Test in Chapter 9.
Runs flat within hours or days	Incomplete charge, shade, continual activation or ageing battery	Complete the Indoor Battery-Duration Test. If it passes, complete the Solar Charging Test and Excessive Environmental Triggering Test.

Symptom	Likely Cause	First Action
All white lights flash repeatedly	Low battery charge or continual environmental triggering	Complete the Excessive Environmental Triggering Test. If battery duration is also short, complete the Indoor Battery-Duration Test.
Activates often in daylight	Sunlit foliage, moving shadows, warm air or another moving heat source	Complete the Excessive Environmental Triggering Test, or use night mode if daytime operation is not required.
Green indicator light stays on	Night mode selected	Normal indication; press Function 7 to return to 24-hour mode.
Blue light not operating	It has been switched off or charge is low	Briefly press the Power / Sentinel button 6 while the unit is on; recharge if necessary.
Blue light disturbs neighbours	Sentinel Light visible toward house	Switch it off or mask only the beam facing the house while preserving beams toward the animal route.
Cannot hear ultrasound	Normal for most adults	Confirm start-up tone and white-light activation.
Faint clicking or crackling	Speaker switching sound	Usually normal.
Animal is not detected at expected distance	Animal too small/slow, poor heat contrast, blocked view or test method unsuitable	Recheck the planning distance for the target animal (see Chapter 4); check for obstructions and reposition.
Animal is detected but not deterred	Strong reward, domestic familiarity or individual variation	Move farther from reward, remove attractants, use more units or use Sureguard spray repellent.
Solar panel looks white or opaque	Surface ageing	Assess charging performance; appearance alone usually has little effect.
Water or rust visible under blue-light cover	Abnormal water entry, upside-down storage or direct irrigation	Stop use, dry safely and contact Sureguard for further assistance.

CHAPTER 11 — ANIMAL CONTROL GUIDE

The following guidance combines the repellent's three deterrent actions with the typical behaviour of each target animal. Go directly to the relevant animal heading.

Results vary and control cannot be guaranteed. For best results, remove attractants where practical, position the repellent on the animal's usual approach route or close to the protected area as appropriate, and allow time for repeated activation to discourage continued use of the area.

What if the animal does not respond? First, try repositioning the repellent using the guidance for your target animal below. If you have tried several suitable positions and the animal continues to ignore the repellent, a stronger deterrent may be more appropriate. The Sureguard ScareCrow Motion Activated Spray Repellent may provide a stronger deterrent by adding the sudden movement, sound and physical disturbance of a water spray.

Spray Repellent: Scan for more information:
www.sureguard.com.au/830-owners-guide



Possums

Typical behaviour: Usually active at night and often travel along fences, rails, roofs, trees and established pathways.

Recommended use: Use night mode where visits are exclusively nocturnal and leave the repellent operating continuously. The Sentinel Light may help on open approaches but is not always essential for possums. Position a sensor face to view the established route before the possum reaches a food tree, roof access point or plants. Routes may include fences, rails, walls, roofs, trees and power cables. A fence corner can sometimes protect two directions. Hanging the unit in a tree can work, but it must be secured against swinging and may need manual charging if shaded.

For larger areas and full property protection, Sureguard's Possum Pingg-String Fence may provide a more economical solution.

Pingg-String Fence: Scan for more information:
www.sureguard.com.au/shop



Bandicoots

Typical behaviour: Forage at ground level and may be strongly motivated by food in soil, compost, lawns or garden beds.

Recommended use: Place the repellent on the approach to the feeding area, with an unobstructed view at low to medium height. Persistent feeding can overcome a mild deterrent. If results are poor, consider Sureguard's Spray Repellent.

Rats and mice

Typical behaviour: Use sheltered routes near walls, cages, compost, rubbish and food sources.

Recommended use: Use night mode where activity is nocturnal and place the unit close to the travel route or protected food area, at a low position suitable for the short detection distance. Keep it dry and away from pooled water. Remove accessible food, seed and waste. Walls, dense objects and foliage can block detection or ultrasonic sound, so ensure the animal can move through at least two detection zones before reaching the attraction.

Cats

Typical behaviour: Visiting cats may be cautious as they enter another territory. Resident or familiar cats may be less concerned by the Sentinel Light.

Recommended use: Intercept the usual entry path where practical. Visiting cats may respond more quickly than a resident or familiar cat. Keep the Sentinel Light on where it can be seen from the approach, but recognise that the sudden close-range ultrasonic sound and white flashes provide the stronger deterrent for a confident domestic cat. For persistent cats, consider Sureguard's Spray Repellent.

Dogs

Typical behaviour: Visiting dogs may respond more readily than a family dog that regards the property as its own territory.

Recommended use: Place the repellent on the route into the restricted area. The Sentinel Light may help discourage a visiting dog entering the property, while a family dog may take longer because it regards the area as its own territory. Leave the repellent operating so the deterrent effect persists. Do not rely on this product where a secure physical boundary is required.

Foxes

Typical behaviour: Generally cautious, mostly nocturnal and alert to signs of human activity.

Recommended use: Where visits occur at night, use night mode and keep the blue Sentinel Light operating, particularly on acreage where a cautious fox may be discouraged before it comes close. In smaller gardens, the motion-activated ultrasonic sound and white flashing lights provide the stronger response once the fox enters the detection area. Place units on likely approach routes well before poultry, pet enclosures or food. Where several approaches surround a poultry shed, two or more independently operating units may be needed.

Rabbits

Typical behaviour: Often follow regular paths to lawns, seedlings and vegetables.

Recommended use: Leave the repellent operating continuously. Position it on a regular approach route where practical, or closer to the seedlings and vegetables where the layout or short approach distance makes that more effective. Keep the sensor view clear of dense foliage. Exact height is not critical because of the broad dome lenses.

Wallabies and kangaroos

Typical behaviour: Large, wary animals that may see the Sentinel Light from a distance but can be strongly motivated by feed or attractive vegetation.

Recommended use: Keep the blue Sentinel Light operating and leave the repellent active continuously. Intercept established entry routes before the animals reach feed or attractive vegetation. Large open areas or several access points may require multiple units.

Deer

Typical behaviour: Large and cautious, with good night vision and established travel routes.

Recommended use: Keep the Sentinel Light operating and leave the repellent active continuously. Place one or more units along established approach routes before the protected garden or orchard. Large areas or several access points may require multiple units.

Birds

Typical behaviour: Bird hearing generally does not extend into the ultrasonic frequencies produced by the repellent. Some birds, particularly more timid individuals, may move away when the white lights flash; in a flock, this can sometimes prompt other birds to leave. Results vary considerably by species and individual.

Recommended use: Do not select this product primarily for ultrasonic bird control. Results from the lights will vary by species and individual. Sureguard's Spray Repellent is generally the stronger option for persistent birds.

CHAPTER 12 — CARE, WEATHER RESISTANCE AND STORAGE

The repellent's enclosure is weather resistant to IP44. This means it is intended for normal outdoor exposure but is not waterproof, submersible or designed to withstand direct high-pressure water. Install it upright and prevent the underside and charging socket from sitting in water.

- Wipe the solar panel and sensor lenses with a soft damp cloth. Do not use solvents or abrasive cleaners.
- Keep soil, insects and debris away from the charging socket and underside openings.
- Do not direct a garden sprinkler or hose at the underside or blue-light compartment.
- Check that the post remains firm after heavy rain or strong wind.
- For long storage, clean and dry the unit, switch it off and store it upright in a dry place. Charge it fully before the next use.
- Do not dismantle, drill, modify or paint the body, lenses, lights or solar panel.

CHAPTER 13 — SAFETY INFORMATION

- Read this guide before installation and operation.
- Do not allow children to operate or play with the repellent.
- Do not look closely into the flashing lights during activation.
- Introduce the product cautiously around horses or other animals that could react suddenly.
- Do not install where a startled animal could run into traffic, fencing, people or hazards.
- The internal lithium battery is not user replaceable.

CHAPTER 14 — FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why is the blue light flashing when nothing is moving?

The Sentinel Light is an independent distant-warning function. It is not controlled by the motion sensors. Switch it off with a brief press of the Power / Sentinel button if it is unsuitable.

Can the Sentinel Light activate only when an animal is detected?

No. It is either on or off. The white lights are the motion-activated lights.

Why can I not hear the repellent?

The operating sound is ultrasonic and outside the normal human hearing range. A faint clicking sound may be audible close to the repellent. The approximately four-second audible sound when the repellent is switched on is the Speaker Test.

Can I turn the ultrasonic sound off and use only the lights?

No. The ultrasonic sound and white flashing lights operate together to produce the maximum close-range repelling action.

Can the repellent run continuously instead of being motion activated?

No. The unexpected activation is part of the deterrent effect. Continuous operation would use much more energy.

Will it affect pets inside the house?

Ultrasonic sound is reduced by walls, glazing and other solid obstacles. Pets indoors are unlikely to receive the same direct output as an animal outdoors in front of the unit. Individual sensitivity varies.

Can I use it on an apartment balcony?

Yes, provided it is stable, dry, does not create a neighbour nuisance. At least one face must view the animal's approach route. Manual charging may be needed if sunlight is poor.

Can I put it in a tree?

It can be used in a tree, and some customers report good results for possums. Secure it so that it does not swing, keep the sensor faces as clear of foliage as possible, and expect reduced solar charging if shaded. Night-only mode reduces daytime false activation, but manual charging may still be required.

Can it sit directly on the ground in rain?

No. Keep the body and USB socket above pooled water. Use the post or a stable raised support.

Is the internal battery replaceable?

The unit uses an internal lithium battery. It is not user replaceable.

Why did the animal return after initially staying away?

The attraction may have become stronger, the animal may be testing the route again, or it may have found a blind approach. Leave the unit operating, reassess placement and remove attractants.

What should I do if the animal ignores the repellent?

First, confirm that the animal is being detected and reassess the position. For larger animals, place the repellent on an earlier part of the approach route where practical. For rodents and other small animals, position it closer to the protected plants or food source. Check for obstructions, alternative approaches and strong attractants, and reposition the repellent if necessary.

If you have tried several suitable positions and the animal still does not respond, additional units may help where there are several approach routes. See Chapter 11 — Animal Control Guide for further advice and stronger deterrent options.

CHAPTER 15 — WARRANTY

Sureguard warrants that the repellent is free from defects in materials and workmanship for 12 months from the date of purchase. This warranty is provided in addition to your rights under the Australian Consumer Law, which are described in the following chapter.

The manufacturer's warranty does not cover damage or failure caused by misuse, accidental damage, incorrect installation, immersion or pooled water, water entering through the charging socket, failure to refit the rubber protective cover, direct irrigation, unauthorised dismantling or alteration, unsuitable charging equipment, normal wear or natural battery ageing.

For the fastest assessment and assistance, contact Sureguard Technical Support first. As the manufacturer, Sureguard can help determine whether the issue concerns installation, charging, product operation or a possible product defect. Contact details are provided on page 1.

CHAPTER 16 — AUSTRALIAN CONSUMER LAW GUARANTEE

Our products come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law.

The Australian Consumer Law provides important rights and remedies that apply in addition to the Sureguard warranty described in the previous chapter.

The following statement is prescribed by Australian Consumer Law and explains your statutory rights.

Our goods come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. You are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. You are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to a major failure.

CHAPTER 17 — WEBSITE TERMS & CONDITIONS

This Owner's Guide explains how to install, operate and maintain the Sureguard ScareCrow 360 safely and effectively.

Additional information relating to product use, warranty claims, limitations of liability, returns, product updates and other important information is published in the Sureguard Terms & Conditions available at:

www.sureguard.com.au/page/terms

We recommend reading these Terms & Conditions as they form part of the conditions of sale and contain important information that complements this Owner's Guide.



Thank You

Thank you for choosing a Sureguard product.

Sureguard is an Australian owned business that has been developing humane animal deterrents for over 30 years and is committed to designing products that are effective, reliable and easy to use.

We hope your ScareCrow 360 provides many years of successful protection for your property.