

Smart Dog®

# In-ground Pet Fencing System

SD-2100, SD-2200  
Operation Guide

Thank you for purchasing the Smart Dog In-ground Pet Fencing System.

This electronic dog containment system is among the safest, most humane and effective training products you can buy. Once your dog is properly trained, he will enjoy hours of freedom within his new boundaries, and you will enjoy the comfort of knowing that he has learned to stay safely in your yard.

Please take a few minutes to read the instruction manual prior to your first use and retain the manual for future reference. This instruction manual contains important programming and set-up information to help your training proceed as successfully as possible. For best results, follow these important rules:

## IMPORTANT SAFEGUARDS

1. Obey all warnings contained in this manual.
2. The electronic dog collar is intended only for use on dogs. Never attempt to use this product for any purpose not specifically described in this manual.
3. If you have any reason to believe that your dog may pose a danger to others, or that it may harm itself if it is not kept from crossing the boundary wire, you should not rely solely on this product to contain your dog.
4. Do not leave the collar on your dog for more than 12 hours per day.
5. Never perform set-up procedures when the collar is on your dog.
6. Never call or pull your dog into the containment field.
7. Keep all system components out of the reach of children.
8. The containment system will not contain your dog unless:
  - A. You train your pet as prescribed in the training plan (Section 7, pg. 15).
  - B. The transmitter is on, connected to the boundary loop wire, and producing a signal along the boundary wire.
  - C. The collar receiver is worn properly by your dog.
  - D. The collar receiver is adjusted so that the probes are touching your dog's skin.
  - E. There is an adequate charge on the collar receiver battery.

Do not use if you suspect the charge is low.

- F. The 24-volt adapter is plugged into the transmitter and is connected to a 110-volt household outlet.
9. The following precautions should always be taken:
  - A. Never service or install a system or any equipment during a thunder or electrical storm.
  - B. Never install the transmitter where it could be exposed to the elements, doing so will void the manufacturer's warranty.
  - C. Monitor the transmitter periodically to ensure that the unit is operating properly and is producing a signal along the boundary wire.
  - D. Always remove your dog's collar receiver before making any adjustments to your containment system.
  - E. Use the lowest stimulation necessary to get the desired behavior.
  - F. Allow your dog to get used to the collar before you begin training. You want your dog to accept the collar as part of a routine, not to associate the collar with the stimulation.
10. To prevent the elimination of an adequate safe zone in your yard, any adjustments to the field width must be tested prior to using the system with your dog. Once the field width has been set and tested, turning the knob in a clockwise direction will increase the stimulation zone and may eliminate the safe zone, thus causing stimulation to be present throughout your entire yard.
11. Read all instructions before using this product. If you have any questions or concerns after reading this information, contact Innotek.

## IMPORTANT

Realize that because individual dogs have unique temperaments, there is no way of knowing how your dog will react to its introduction to this product. For the safety of your dog, initial training should take place using a six foot or retractable leash to keep you in control of the situation. Also realize that an aggressive animal could turn against the handler upon receiving the stimulation. Therefore, if you feel your dog has an aggressive temperament and/or he has a history of aggressive behavior, you should consult a certified animal behaviorist before using this product.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

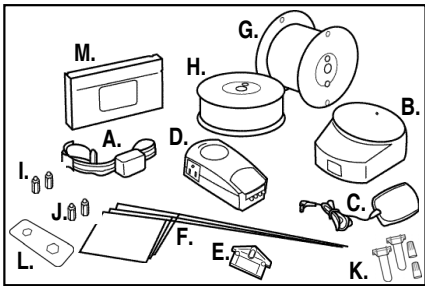
**Caution:** Changes or modifications to any component, not expressly approved by Innotek, Inc., could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

The term "IC:" before the radio certification number only signifies that Industry of Canada technical specifications were met.

## INTRODUCTION

Your new electronic containment system has a wall-mount transmitter, a collar receiver, and boundary wire. The wall-mount transmitter generates an electronic signal that is transmitted onto the boundary wire and is received by the collar receiver when your dog approaches the boundary wire. When the collar receiver senses your dog is approaching the containment boundary, the receiver will sound a warning tone followed by a harmless, but effective electronic stimulation. When trained properly, your dog will quickly learn where his boundaries are. The system is designed to contain dogs within a perimeter of up to 4175 feet (enough for a square containment area of 25 acres). This package contains insulated wire for enclosing a yard approximately one-half acre in size. Additional boundary kits can be purchased from Innotek by calling 1-800-826-5527. The system is also capable of containing multiple dogs simultaneously. Although the system is sold with one collar receiver, additional collar receivers can be purchased from Innotek by calling 1-800-826-5527.

This manual includes a Quick Start Guide for people who are already familiar with electronic containment systems. Additionally, a detailed description of the transmitter, receiver installation procedure, training guide, and a troubleshooting guide is included.



## COMPONENTS

- A. One waterproof collar receiver with reflective nylon strap and quick-release buckle
- B. One wall-mount transmitter with installation hardware
- C. One 24-volt, 400 milliamp AC adapter to power the containment system
- D. One lightning/power surge protector (SD-2200 model only)
- E. One test lamp for testing the collar receiver
- F. Fifty boundary flags
- G. 20 ga. boundary wire (500 feet)
- H. 20 ga. pre-twisted containment wires (100 feet) (SD-2200 model only)

- I. Interchangeable collar receiver probes for longhaired and shorthaired dogs (one set each)
- J. Black plastic training probes for use in the first training lesson
- K. Four waterproof splices (wire nut and waterproof capsule)
- L. One probe wrench
- M. Instructional training video

## QUICK START GUIDE

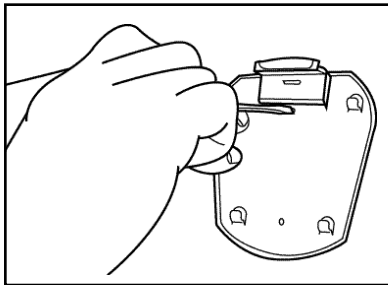
READ THE IMPORTANT SAFEGUARDS SECTION OF THIS MANUAL AND ALL CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS PRIOR TO INSTALLING AND USING THIS SYSTEM. IT IS RECOMMENDED YOU READ THE ENTIRE MANUAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OR USE OF THIS SYSTEM.

This Quick Start Guide is provided for people who are already familiar with electronic containment systems. It also serves as a quick visual index to the detailed installation procedure included in this guide. If you find you need more detail while using this Quick Start Guide, simply refer to the procedure section referenced for detailed instructions.

1. **Layout your containment boundary** (See Section 4.A, pg 7 for details)

Sketch your yard on a piece of graph paper and decide where you would like to contain your dog. Section 4.A. shows some sample layouts and provides some helpful design tips. Before you decide where to bury your containment wire have your utility companies mark utility lines.

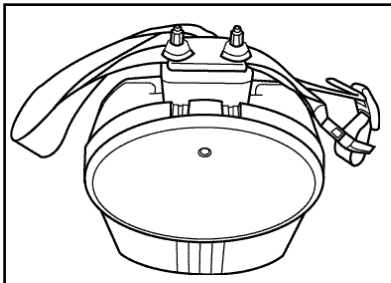
2. **Install the Wall-Mount Transmitter** (See Section 4.B, pg 8 for details)



Select a dry, indoor location for the wall-mount transmitter that is within five feet of a standard, grounded 110-volt household outlet. Attach the transmitter mounting plate to the wall using the supplied hardware. Remember to mount your transmitter in a location

where you will be able to hear any alarms. Making sure the POWER switch on the transmitter is in the OFF position, place 8 AA alkaline backup batteries (optional, but recommended) in the battery compartment on the back of the transmitter. Snap the transmitter onto the mounting plate.

### 3. Set Up the Collar Receiver (See Section 4.C, pg 9 for details)

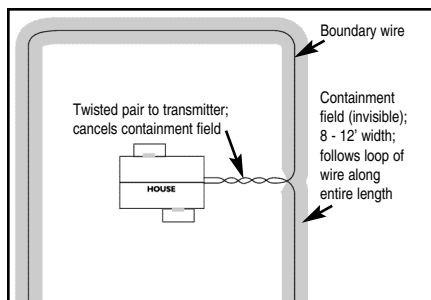


In preparation for setting up your boundary wire, the rechargeable collar receiver must be given a full charge. Set the transmitter POWER switch to OFF, set the FIELD SIZE switch to SM, turn the FIELD WIDTH knob to MIN. Cut a short piece of the boundary wire (about 6 inches) and strip about 3/8 inch of insulation from both ends. Insert the wire ends into the LOOP terminals on the transmitter. Plug the AC adapter into the power jack on the transmitter and plug the adapter into a nearby 110-volt household outlet. Set the transmitter POWER switch to the ON position to charge the collar. Position the collar receiver in the charging cradle located on the top of the wall transmitter. Orient the light on the collar receiver toward the end of the charging cradle marked with an arrow. The transmitter light will flash green approximately every two seconds while charging. A full charge requires 14 hours. When charging is complete, the light on the transmitter will appear solid green. If the green light is not blinking, make sure the receiver is oriented properly in the charging cradle. Be sure the transmitter is turned on and check all connections. After the receiver has been fully charged, set the POWER switch to the OFF position, remove the short piece of boundary wire, and unplug the AC adapter from the wall outlet.

**NOTE:** The transmitter will not recharge the collar receiver if a piece of boundary wire is not installed.

### 4. Plan the Boundary Wire Placement (See Section 4.D, pg 9 for details)

For the system to work properly, the wire must make one continuous loop. When placing the wire, keep in mind that you will want at least an 8- to 12-foot containment field (8 to 12 feet on each side of the wire).



QUICKSTART

### 5. Place the Wire (See Section 4.E, pg 10 for details)

Place your boundary wire on top of the ground following the tips listed in Section 4.D. Use twisted wire to connect the transmitter to the boundary wire. Use the supplied waterproof splices to make proper connections as described in Section 4.F.2.

DO NOT BURY THE WIRE UNTIL YOU HAVE TESTED THE SYSTEM AND ARE SURE IT IS WORKING PROPERLY. TAKE CARE NOT TO NICK OR SCRAPE THE WIRE INSULATION DURING INSTALLATION. AN INTERMITTENT SIGNAL OR NO SIGNAL MAY OCCUR.

### 6. Make the Final Connections (See Section 4.F, pg 10 for details)

Determine where the boundary wire will enter the building and drill a 1/4 inch hole through the wall, making sure there are no wires, cables or pipes in the area you are drilling. Make sure the POWER switch on the transmitter is in the OFF position.

If installing the SD-2200 system, plug the Lightning Protector into a nearby standard, grounded 110-volt household outlet. Use the supplied twisted pair wire to connect your boundary wire to the LOOP terminals on the Lightning Protector and to connect the TRANSMITTER terminals on the Lightning Protector to the LOOP terminals on the transmitter. Plug the AC adapter into the Lightning Protector and plug the other end of the AC adapter into the PWR jack on the transmitter.

If installing the SD-2100 system, twist wire as described in Section 4.D.3. to connect your boundary wire to the LOOP terminals on the transmitter. Plug the AC adapter into a nearby standard 110-volt household outlet and plug the other end of the AC adapter into the PWR jack on the transmitter.

Set the FIELD SIZE switch to SM if you are using less than 1000 feet of boundary wire or to LG if the boundary wire is longer than 1000 feet. Verify that your dog is

not wearing the collar and no one is touching the collar receiver probes, set the FIELD WIDTH knob to MIN and slide the transmitter POWER switch into the ON position. A green indicator light should illuminate on the transmitter indicating a properly connected boundary loop. If the green indicator light does not illuminate, refer to the Section 8, pg 17 to troubleshoot the installation.

#### **7. Test the system** (See Section 4.H, pg 12 for details)

Make sure no one is touching the collar receiver probes. Set the transmitter's FIELD WIDTH adjustment knob to the 9 o'clock position and set the transmitter POWER switch to the ON position. Attach the test light to the probes and slowly walk the collar receiver toward the center of a 50 foot straight section of the boundary wire with the collar receiver held at the height of your dog's neck with the probes pointed upward. Listen for the warning sound and watch for the test light to illuminate. The containment field should extend at least 8 to 12 feet on each side of the wire. To increase the field width, rotate the FIELD WIDTH adjustment knob clockwise and recheck the distance the signal is broadcasting from the wire. To decrease rotate Field Width counter clockwise; recheck. Repeat this procedure until you are satisfied with the width of the stimulation field throughout the installation.

#### **8. Bury the Boundary Wire and Place Flags** (See Section 4.I, pg 13 for details)

Set the Power switch to OFF and disconnect the AC adapter. Bury the wire about 3 to 4 inches deep where the wire first enters the ground near the transmitter and continue around the path of the loop wire at a depth of at least 1 inch (you may wish to rent a slit trencher for this purpose). Be careful you don't nick the wire insulation as you place the wire in the ground. Leave some slack in the wire to compensate for expansion and contraction due to temperature changes. Repeat the test from Step 7 until you are satisfied with the field width setting. As you approach the boundary wire, place a flag at the point where the receiver first detects the warning sound. Continue placing the flags at 6 to 8 foot intervals around the entire containment area using this technique. Don't forget to caulk and seal the interior and exterior holes you made for the wire to prevent damage from moisture. You are now ready to proceed with Sections 5 through 7 for detailed instructions on using the system and training your dog.

## **SECTION 1 TRANSMITTER**

## **THE WALL-MOUNT**

The wall-mount transmitter is your system's control center and works with the collar receiver and boundary wire to keep your dog safely contained within an area you select. The front cover of the wall transmitter lifts up to reveal switches that will customize your containment system (see pg. 5 for diagram).

**1. Field Width Adjustment** - The FIELD WIDTH knob controls the distance from the wire that your dog will receive the warning sound and stimulation. With the supplied test light on the collar receiver, always test this function at multiple locations in your containment area before putting the collar on your dog.

**2. Field Size** - The FIELD SIZE switch allows you to select the appropriate setting based on the size of your installation. The SM setting is for properties using 1000 feet of wire or less. The LG setting is for all installations using over 1000 feet of wire.

**3. Stimulation Level Switch (STIM LEVEL)** - Positioning the STIM LEVEL switch to LOW, MED, or HI selects the stimulation level your dog receives as he enters the containment field. The LOW setting administers a 2-second warning sound, followed by a low level of stimulation if your dog does not return to a safe area. The MED setting administers a 2-second warning sound, followed by a medium level of stimulation if your dog does not return to a safe area. The HI setting delivers an immediate high level of stimulation without any warning sound prior to the stimulation.

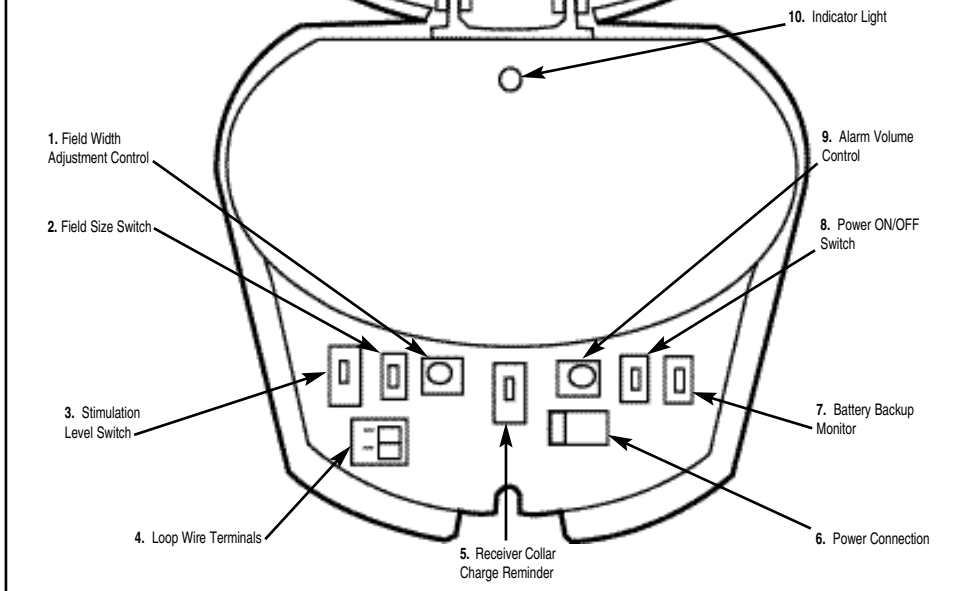
**4. Loop Wire Terminals** - The containment wires connect to the wall transmitter through the bottom of the case and slide into the terminal blocks marked LOOP.

**5. Charge Reminder for Collar Receiver** - The REMINDER switch allows you to select a reminder interval of 60 (Labeled A) or 30 (Labeled B) days or turn the function OFF. The timer starts when the collar receiver is removed from the charger. This switch should be set at a time interval that will remind you to check the collar receiver and verify that it has an adequate charge to contain your dog. You should check the collar receiver for a low battery indication before you put it on your dog.

**6. Power Connection (PWR)** - The power for the containment system is provided by a supplied 24-volt, 400-milliAmp AC adapter inserted into the power jack.

**7. Battery Backup Monitor** - If power to the system is interrupted, backup power is provided by installing eight AA Alkaline batteries (not included) in the holder on the backside of the transmitter housing. Only use Alkaline batteries. The

## Wall Transmitter–User Controls



QUICKSTART

Battery Backup Monitor will sound to indicate the AA batteries need to be changed. This alarm can be turned ON or OFF by the switch inside the transmitter. For the safety of your dog, this feature should be turned on and the batteries kept in working order at all times.

**8. Power** - The containment system can be turned on or off by sliding the POWER switch to the ON or OFF position.

**9. Alarm Volume** - The volume of the alarm indicator can be adjusted using the ALARM VOLUME knob.

**10. Indicator Light and Alarm** - The light located on the front face of the transmitter will indicate the following conditions:

**2.** Three one second reminder tones every minute. Reset by placing the receiver on the charge cradle for more than 5 minutes. May be turned off by placing charge REMINDER switch in the OFF position.

**3.** Alarm tone once per second when BACKUP BATTERY monitor switch is set to ON. May be turned OFF by placing switch in OFF position.

**4.** Alarm tone once every 5 seconds.

A chart of the indicator light and alarm conditions has been placed inside the transmitter cover for your convenience.

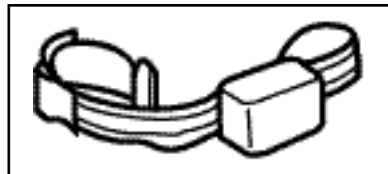
TRANSMITTER STATUS INDICATIONS		
STATUS LIGHT	ALARM TONE	CONDITION
SOLID GREEN	NO	POWER ON / SYSTEM OK
FLASHING GREEN	NO	RECEIVER CHARGING
FLASHING RED	YES <sup>1</sup>	BOUNDARY WIRE BROKEN OR DISCONNECTED
FLASHING RED AND GREEN	YES <sup>2</sup>	RECEIVER RECHARGE REMINDER
FLASHING YELLOW	YES <sup>3</sup>	BACKUP BATTERIES LOW
NONE	YES <sup>4</sup>	AC POWER DISCONNECTED OPERATING ON BATTERY
NONE	NO	TRANSMITTER IS OFF OR POWER IS DISCONNECTED

### Notes:

1. Alarm tone twice per second.

## SECTION 2.

## THE COLLAR RECEIVER



The collar receiver is waterproof, rechargeable, and can be mounted on any non-metal strap. The probes are available in long and short lengths to be used on longhaired and shorthaired dogs, respectively.

**Note:** The collar receiver is always on and ready to respond to the containment field when the battery is properly charged.

## A. Special Features to Increase the Effectiveness of the System

**1. The Warning Tone** - With the STIM LEVEL switch set to LOW or MED your dog will hear a two second warning tone when he reaches the edge of the containment field in the yard. If your dog does not return to the safe part of the yard, he will receive a continuous stimulation (at the Low or Medium stimulation level switch setting) until he re-enters the safe part of the yard. Note: If the STIM LEVEL switch is set on HIGH, there will be no warning tone prior to the stimulation.

**2. Run-Through Prevention** - Special features are incorporated in your system so your dog cannot "run-through" the containment field without activating a strong stimulation. The receiver automatically increases the stimulation when your dog continues more than 1/3 of the way through the containment field, regardless of the transmitter stimulation level setting. For example, if the signal is detected 12 feet from the wire and your dog enters the containment field, this feature is activated when he is approximately eight feet from the wire. At this point, your dog automatically receives the highest level of stimulation.

**3. Over-Stimulation Prevention** - In the unlikely event that your dog becomes "trapped" in the containment field, this feature limits stimulation duration to 10 seconds. The system shuts off for 10 seconds before resuming stimulation for another 10 seconds. This pattern will repeat for a maximum of three cycles, a duration of 60-seconds.

The light on the collar receiver will pulsate red when stimulation is delivered, appear solid green when stimulation is locked out, and flash yellow if the 60-second period has expired and the dog remains in the containment field.

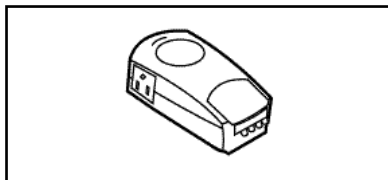
## B. Receiver Indicator Lights

The receiver includes an indicator light and a tone generator that allow the user to distinguish the various operational conditions of the receiver. These conditions are summarized in the following table:

INDICATOR LIGHT	STONE PITCH	CONDITION
GREEN FLASHING (ONCE EVERY 2 SEC.)	NONE	COLLAR IS READY TO RESPOND TO THE CONTAINMENT FIELD
GREEN PULSATING	INTERMITTENT LOW PITCH	WARNING TONE IS OCCURRING
RED PULSATING	INTERMITTENT MEDIUM PITCH	ENTRY LEVEL STIMULATION IS BEING DELIVERED
	INTERMITTENT HIGH PITCH	RUN-THROUGH STIMULATION IS BEING DELIVERED
RED FLASHING (ONCE EVERY 2 SECONDS)	NONE	RECEIVER BATTERY IS LOW
SOLID GREEN	NONE	STIMULATION IS LOCKED OUT (OVERSTIMULATION PREVENTION IN EFFECT)
YELLOW FLASHING (ONCE EVERY 2 SECONDS)	NONE	OVER-STIMULATION PREVENTION HAS EXCEEDED THREE CYCLES (STIMULATION IS LOCKED OUT UNTIL YOUR DOG RETURNS TO THE SAFE ZONE)
NONE	NONE	RECEIVER BATTERY IS COMPLETELY DISCHARGED

## SECTION 3. PROTECTOR

## EXTERNAL LIGHTNING SD-2200 MODEL ONLY



The SD-2200 system includes an external lightning protection unit, which helps protect the transmitter from electrical power surges and lightning strikes near your boundary wire. A nearby lightning strike can induce damaging high voltage on the boundary wire and electrical power lines, which can damage an unprotected containment transmitter. The lightning protector protects your system in two ways. Lower level voltage spikes from nearby lightning strikes and power line surges are suppressed to a level that will not damage your transmitter. Severe lightning strikes may result in damage to the Lightning Protector, which is designed to be a sacrificial link in the system. Your transmitter will remain unharmed and your Lightning Protector can be replaced under the terms of the Lightning Protector lifetime warranty (see Limited Warranty Section pg. 25). System components which are not properly protected by the supplied Lightning Protector will not be covered for lightning damage under the warranty (see Limited Warranty Section pg 25). Your Lightning Protector has a green power light that indicates the unit is receiving household power.

For enhanced lightning protection with the SD-2100 system, the lightning protector may be purchased separately by contacting Innotek at 1-800-826-5527.

*Note that this Lightning Protector is specifically designed for electronic dog containment systems and will not protect other kinds of equipment against lightning damage or AC surges.*

## SECTION 4. CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

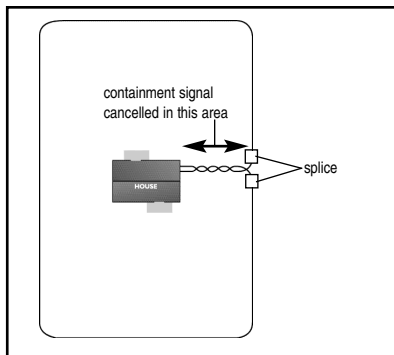
### INSTALLING THE

**A. Creating the Layout** - When selecting a layout for your containment system, keep it simple; complex installations are more difficult for dogs to learn. Here are some key points to remember:

- Consider all the obstacles -- gardens, play areas, driveways, sidewalks, pools, porches, and water crossings.
- Utility companies must be contacted to mark the buried utility lines.
- To avoid future wire breaks caused by landscaping efforts, the lawn should never be aerated in the vicinity of the containment wire.
- For your dog's safety, it is recommended to keep the containment wire at least ten feet from the street.
- Keep in mind that you will want at least an 8- to 12-foot containment field (8 to 12 feet on each side of the wire).
- It is possible to cancel the containment signal in a portion of the containment loop by twisting the wires as illustrated below. This allows the containment wire to cross safe areas of the yard without causing your dog's collar receiver to deliver stimulation. If installing the SD-2200 system, a spool of pre-twisted wire is included in your system for this purpose. If you need additional twisted wire, the single containment wire can be twisted at 3 to 4 twists per foot to achieve the same result.

Described below are several popular containment installations. You may find these helpful in planning the layout that will best meet your needs.

The perimeter loop is the most common installation. The wire is placed just inside the property line and usually forms a

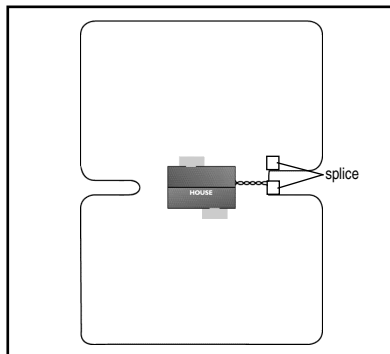


**Perimeter Loop**

square or rectangle.

The hourglass design allows your dog to be contained in either the front or back yard. This layout is similar to the perimeter loop, except the wire is run close to the house on two sides. When positioning the wire parallel to itself as it

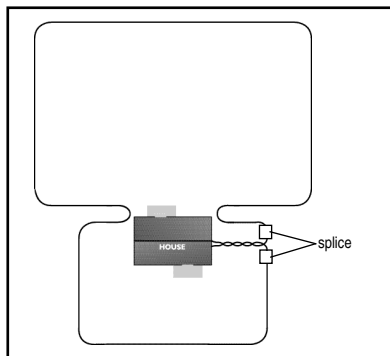
goes toward the side of the house from the perimeter, keep it a distance equal to the field width plus three feet from itself. To prevent your dog from playing in the side yard, keep the



**Hourglass Design**

wire a distance equal to the field width less one foot from the house.

The back yard loop encloses the back yard and uses the back portion of the house as part of the barrier. After laying wire on the three sides of the back yard, bring the wire a distance of the field width less one foot from the back corner of the house to prevent your dog from playing in the side yard. When running the containment wire parallel to the side and around the front of the house, keep the wire a distance from the house equal to the field width plus three feet to prevent sending a corrective signal through the walls of the house. Continue placing wire at this distance from the home until it reaches the entry hole leading to the wall transmitter. Encircling the



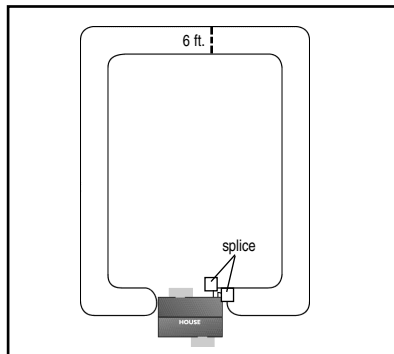
**Backyard Loop**

house contains your pet if he bolts out of the front entrance or the garage door. These areas are usually not flagged.

A double loop installation will provide a barrier in the back yard without running wire into the front yard. Beginning at the wall transmitter, lay the containment wire to the nearest perimeter and proceed around the back yard until you are at

INSTALLATION

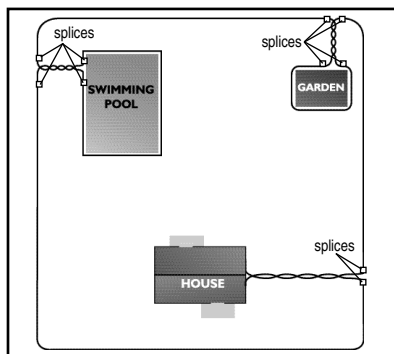
the opposite side of the house. When at a distance from the corner of the house equal to the containment field width less one foot, do a hairpin turn and continue positioning the wire a distance of the field width plus three feet away from itself. Proceed around the back yard until you return to the opening



**Double Loop**

leading to the wall transmitter. This design will keep the back entrances to the house free from corrective signals.

Your containment installation can be customized to protect areas such as gardens, pools, and specific landscaping. To accomplish this, encircle the protected area with containment wire. Use twisted wire equal to the distance between the protected area and the containment perimeter. Use waterproof splices to connect the twisted wire to the containment wire at the perimeter and at the protected area. The containment signal is cancelled where the twisted wire is located thus allowing your dog to run around the garden or pool without



**Customized Layout**

receiving stimulation. The containment signal around the protected area will keep your dog out just as the perimeter containment wire keeps him in.

Once you are satisfied with the layout of your containment

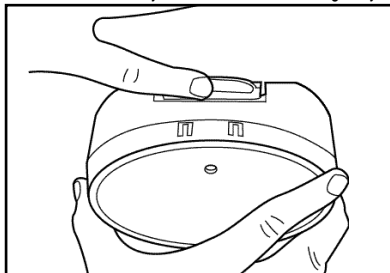
system, it is time to choose a proper location for the wall-mount transmitter.

## **B. Installing the Wall-Mount Transmitter**

### **1. Select a Location for the Wall-Mount Transmitter.**

Select a location for the wall-mount transmitter that is within five feet of a standard, grounded 110-volt household outlet and will provide easy access to an exterior wall where the containment wire can penetrate. When selecting a location, keep in mind that you will need easy access to the transmitter for recharging the receiver and where you will be able to hear any alarms. Consider going through a windowsill or door frame whenever possible. Mark the desired location with a pencil.

The transmitter may be mounted on a hollow wall or directly to a wall stud using the provided mounting hardware. The wall-mount transmitter must be located in a dry, enclosed area where the temperature range will be between 32°F and 110°F (0°C to 45°C). Preferable locations are the garage, laundry room, office, or finished basements. These areas are used frequently, so the system information generated by the wall transmitter is likely to be checked more regularly. For



ease in monitoring this information, mount the transmitter at least four feet from the floor.

### **2. Install the Mounting Plate.**

Remove the mounting plate from the back of the transmitter by lightly depressing the dot on the top tab (see illustration) and sliding the transmitter housing down off the mounting plate.

Making sure the mounting plate is level, use the mounting plate as a template to transfer the position of the two mounting holes onto the mounting location by tracing the holes with a pencil.

Make sure there are no electrical wires or other objects directly behind the mounting-hole locations that might be damaged when the mounting screws are installed.

For hollow wall installations, drill 1/4-inch diameter holes at the marked locations and tap in the hollow wall fasteners with a hammer. For installation of mounting screws directly into a wall stud, drill 3/32-inch diameter pilot holes at the marked locations.

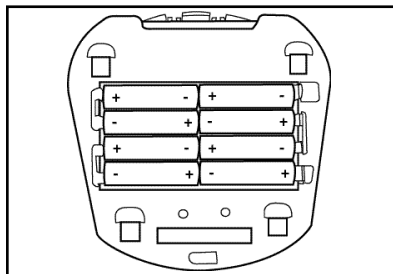


Fasten the mounting plate to the mounting location using the supplied screws.

### 3. Install Power Backup Batteries (Optional but Recommended).

Your system's transmitter includes the means for installing backup batteries so the system will remain functional for a limited time, even if your home experiences a power failure.

Set the POWER switch under the transmitter's front cover to



the OFF position. With the mounting plate removed, turn the transmitter over to reveal the backup battery compartment. Install eight (8) AA alkaline batteries according to the polarity markings inside the battery compartment.

Set the BATTERY BACKUP MONITOR switch to the ON position. If you choose not to install the backup batteries, set the BATTERY BACKUP MONITOR switch to the OFF position to disable the low battery alert.

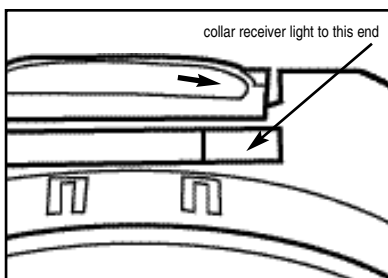
### 4. Install the Transmitter on the Wall.

Snap the transmitter onto the mounting plate. At the pre-marked location where the containment wires will enter the home, drill a 1/4-inch hole from the inside through the wall or corner of a windowsill or door frame. A slight downward angle will help the wire to curve downward outside and keep wire out.

A masonry bit can be used to drill through cinderblock or through the joint crack on brick or stone walls. A regular 1/4-inch drill bit can be used if the house is of wooden construction with vinyl or aluminum siding. In these cases, you may want to drill from the outside for exterior aesthetics.

**C. Setting Up the Collar Receiver** - In preparation for setting up your boundary loop, the rechargeable collar receiver must be given a full charge.

1. Set the transmitter POWER switch to OFF.
2. Set the FIELD SIZE switch to SM.
3. Turn the FIELD WIDTH knob to MIN.



4. Position the collar receiver in the charging cradle located on the top of the wall transmitter. Orient the light on the collar receiver toward the end of the charging cradle marked with an arrow and identified on the label.

5. Cut a short piece of the boundary wire (about 6 inches long) and strip about 3/8 inch of insulation from both ends. Insert the wire ends into the LOOP terminals on the transmitter. **NOTE:** This wire is temporarily installed to perform the initial set up charging of the collar receiver. The transmitter will not charge the collar receiver if the loop wire is not installed.

6. Plug the AC adapter into the POWER jack on the transmitter and plug the adapter into a nearby 110-volt household outlet.

7. Set the transmitter POWER switch to the ON position to charge the collar. The transmitter light will flash green approximately every two seconds while charging and a high frequency charge tone will be heard from the transmitter. If the green light is not blinking, make sure the receiver is oriented properly in the charging cradle. Be sure the transmitter is turned on and check all connections. A full charge requires 14 hours. When charging is complete, the light on the transmitter will appear solid green. After the receiver has been fully charged, set the POWER switch to the OFF position, remove the short piece of boundary wire and unplug the AC adapter from the wall outlet.

**D. Planning the Placement of the Boundary Wire** - With the wall transmitter installed and the hole drilled for the wires, begin positioning the boundary wire according to your layout. Listed below are some helpful instructions and tips.

#### 1. Amount of Wire

Your system includes 500 feet of boundary wire. The SD-2200 model includes an additional 100 feet of pre-twisted

wire F o yard requir in more wire,	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Linear Feet Needed</b>
1		850
2		1200
3		1500
4		1700
5		1900

boundary kits are available from Innotek. It is important that the same gauge wire be used throughout the installation.

INSTALLATION

Here are some examples of wire coverage:

The above figures assume a rectangular layout and actual footage may vary.

## 2. Placing the Wire

For the system to work properly, the wire must make one continuous loop. The signal is transmitted from one terminal of the transmitter, through the wire, and back to the other terminal. When placing the wire, keep in mind that you will want at least a 8- to 12-foot containment field (8 to 12 feet on each side of the wire). Avoid making passageways too narrow or your dog may be hesitant to use them (i.e. along the sides of a house).

## 3. Using Twisted Wire

Prepare and place twisted wire from the transmitter to the exterior loop wire. The twisted wire cancels the signal and allows your dog to cross this area. It can also be used to connect the containment system to internal areas that should be protected, like gardens, pools, and special landscaping.

To twist the wire, cut two equal lengths and hold them side by side. Put one end of both wires in a power drill. With a helper holding the other ends of the wires, turn the drill on and spin the wires until the twists are 2 to 3 inches apart. The tighter the twisting of the wire, the better the signal cancellation. The wire can also be twisted manually.

## 4. Rounding Corners

Use gradual turns at the corners with a minimum of 2.5-foot radius. This will produce a more consistent containment field and avoid confusing your dog in these areas.

## 5. Crossing Driveways, Sidewalks, and Water Features

When crossing an asphalt driveway, make a 1/2-inch deep cut across the driveway using a circular saw and masonry blade. Place the wire in the crack and seal with asphalt sealant. On driveways and sidewalks, if an expansion joint is available, simply place the wire in the joint and seal with an outdoor caulk. When crossing gravel, bury the wire at least 3 inches deep. Use a piece of garden hose or plastic PVC piping to protect the wire. In water, anchor the wire with large rocks. Protect the wire with a piece of garden hose or plastic PVC piping. The wire does not have to be buried, but to minimize the potential for wire damage, it is advisable to bury it at least one inch underground.

## E. Placing the Boundary Wire

1. Listed below are important tips about placement and burial

of the boundary wire:

- Do NOT bury the loop within 10 feet parallel to electrical, telephone, cable TV, or other buried wire in the yard.
- Do NOT bury one section of wire within 10 feet of another section or the signal may cancel.
- Do NOT bury your wire within 10 feet of a neighboring containment system's boundary wire.

## 2. Position the Wire in the Yard

The above recommendations may cause you to modify your layout, but it will be time well spent. When your layout is finalized, place the wire around your property according to your diagram. The wire loop should begin and end at a perimeter location closest to the location of the transmitter. This will minimize the amount of twisted wire needed to connect the boundary loop wire to the transmitter.

**DO NOT BURY THE WIRE UNTIL YOU HAVE TESTED THE SYSTEM AND ARE SURE IT IS WORKING PROPERLY. TAKE CARE NOT TO NICK OR SCRAPE THE WIRE INSULATION DURING INSTALLATION. AN INTERMITTENT SIGNAL OR NO SIGNAL MAY OCCUR.**

Note that some systems, including the SD-2100, feature internal lightning protection only. If you have one of these systems, proceed to Section F below.

Other systems, including the SD-2200, feature deluxe external lightning protection. If you have one of these systems, proceed to Section G, Making the Final Connections—SD-2200 Model Only, below.

## F. Final Connections—SD-2100 ONLY

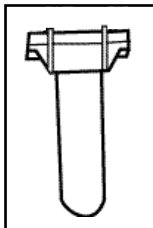
After the transmitter has been installed on the wall and the boundary wire is in place, the final connections must be made.

### 1. Bringing the Outside Wire to the Wall Transmitter -

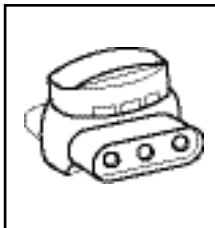
From the outside, push the twisted pair of wires through the hole in the exterior wall. A small piece of electrical tape wrapped around the end of the wire will keep it from untwisting in the wall. Push a sufficient length of wire through the wall to reach the wall transmitter. Strip about 1/4 inch of insulation from each wire and insert them into the loop wire terminals on the wall transmitter by pushing the orange release levers on the connector away from the wire terminal holes and inserting one wire in each terminal. Position the wire along the wall as desired and push excess wire back out through the hole in the wall.

### 2. Splicing to the Boundary Wire - Pull the twisted pair wire

to the perimeter location of the boundary wire. Make sure that the wire length is adequate to route wire along the outside wall and bury before cutting. Splice the ends of the twisted



Gel-filled capsule splice



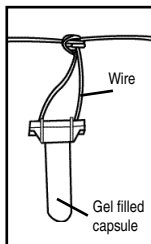
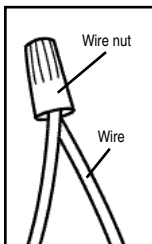
Black cap splice

wire to the ends of the boundary with the supplied waterproof splices.

**WARNING:** Use only the waterproof splices (approved for direct burial) supplied with this system. If additional splices are required, they may be purchased from Innotek. Using non-waterproof electrical tape, solder, or twisted wire nuts will cause an intermittent signal or disable the system. The waterproof splices included in your containment system are designed to provide a sealed connection between the wires.

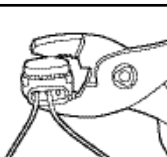
**Waterproof Splices**—Your containment system includes one of two different styles of waterproof splices that are designed to provide a sealed connection between the wires. Refer to the following illustrations to identify the splices included with your system.

**Gel-Filled Capsule Splice**—To use the gel-filled capsule splice,



strip 5 / 8 inch of insulation from the ends of the wires you are joining.

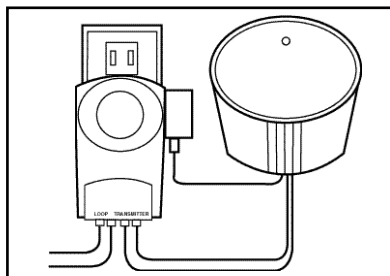
With the ends of the wires even and together, place the wire nut over the wire ends and turn the wire nut clockwise until it is securely fastened. Snap open the hinged lid of the gel-filled capsule and insert the wire nut



as deeply as possible into the waterproof gel. Snap the lid shut, making sure the wires exit the splice on either side. Tie a knot in the wires as shown in the diagram to prevent them from pulling out of the gel-filled capsule when the wire is buried.

**Black Cap Splice**—To use the black cap splice, a single boundary wire is placed into one of the three holes of the spliced. The insulation on the boundary wire should not be stripped before placing wire into the holes. The other single boundary wire is placed into one of the other holes. That leaves one extra hole that is not used. A pair of pliers should be used to press down on the top black part of the splice.

INSTALLATION



**3. Plugging in the Power Adapter** - Make sure the POWER switch on the transmitter is in the OFF position. Plug the AC power adapter into a nearby 110-volt household outlet. Plug the other end of the power adapter into the power jack (labeled PWR) on the transmitter. Place the power cord wire under the wire retention tab on the housing.

**4. Checking Out the Installation** - Make sure your dog is not wearing the collar and no one is touching the collar probes. Slide the transmitter POWER switch to the ON position. A green indicator light should illuminate on the transmitter indicating a properly connected boundary loop. If the green indicator light does not illuminate, refer to the transmitter problems table in the Troubleshooting Section (Section 8 pg 17).

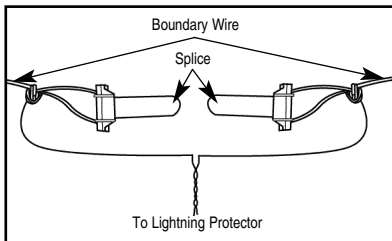
**5. Proceed to Section H, Testing the System - All Systems.**

**G. Final Connection—SD-2200 ONLY**

After the transmitter has been installed on the wall and the boundary wire in place, the final connections must be made.

## 1. Installing the Lightning Protector

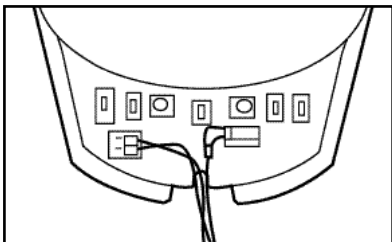
If possible, avoid plugging the unit into an outlet that is protected by a ground fault current interrupter (GFCI). The GFCI will not interfere with the normal operation of your system, but in rare cases lightning strikes may cause a GFCI outlet to trip (disconnect power), and you would need to reset the GFCI to restore household power to the system. If you must use a GFCI protected outlet, make sure you take advantage of the



system's battery backup feature. Plug the Lightning Protector into a nearby standard, grounded 110-volt household outlet. The green light on the Lightning Protector should illuminate, indicating it is connected to household power. If the light does not illuminate, check the fuse or circuit breaker that protects the outlet.

## 2. Bringing the Outside Wire to the Lightning Protector

Place the twisted wire outside and push the twisted pair of wires through the hole in the exterior wall. A small piece of electrical tape wrapped around the end of the wire will keep it from untwisting in the wall. Push a sufficient length of wire



through the wall to reach the Lightning Protector. Strip about a 1/4 inch of insulation from each white wire and insert them into the LOOP terminal on the Lightning Protector by depressing the tabs on the terminals and inserting one wire in each terminal. Position the wire along the wall as desired, and push excess wire back out through the hole in the wall.

## 3. Splicing to the Boundary Wire

Pull the twisted pair wire to the perimeter location of the boundary wire. Make sure that the wire length is adequate to route wire along the outside wall and bury before cutting. Splice the ends of the twisted wire to the ends of the bound-

ary wire with the supplied waterproof splices as described in Section 4.D.2.. Do not untwist the wire any more than necessary to splice the wires together.

## 4. Connecting the Lightning Protection Unit to the Transmitter

Cut a length of the supplied twisted pair wire long enough to reach from the transmitter LOOP terminals to the Lightning Protector TRANSMITTER terminals. Do not untwist the wire.

Strip about 1/4 to 3/8 inch of insulation from both ends of each twisted wire. Connect the transmitter terminals labeled LOOP to the Lightning Protector terminals labeled TRANSMITTER. Push the orange release levers on the connector away from the wire terminal holes to insert or release the wire. Depress the tab on the Lightning Protector terminal to insert or release the wire.

## 5. Plugging in the Power Adapter

Make sure the POWER switch on the transmitter is in the OFF position. Plug the power adapter into the power outlet on the right side of the Lightning Protector. Plug the other end of the power adapter into the POWER jack on the transmitter. Place the power cord wire under the wire retention tab on the housing.

## 6. Checking Out the Installation

Make sure your dog is not wearing the collar and no one is touching the collar probes. Slide the transmitter POWER switch to the ON position. A green indicator light should illuminate on the transmitter indicating a properly connected boundary loop. If the green indicator light does not illuminate, refer to the transmitter problems table in the Troubleshooting Section (Section 8 pg 17).

## 7. Proceed to Section H. Testing the System--All Systems below.

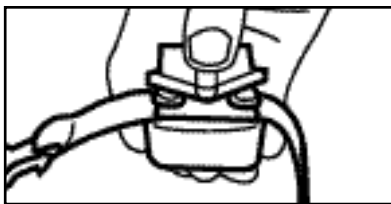
### H. Testing the System--All Systems

With the boundary wire in place and properly connected and the collar receiver fully charged, it is time to set the containment field and test the system.

**Note:** The collar receiver should NOT be on your dog when the system is tested.

#### 1. Setting the FIELD SIZE Switch

If you are using a total boundary wire length of 1000 feet or less, set your FIELD SIZE switch to SM. Otherwise, set it to LG.

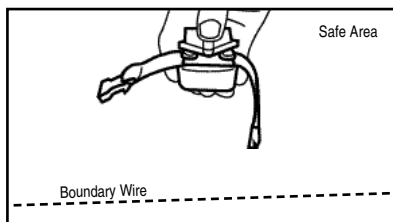


## 2. Adjusting the Containment Field

The width of the containment field is adjusted using the transmitter's FIELD WIDTH adjustment knob. Start with a low setting. Move the knob to the 9 o'clock position and test the field width of the system. For the safety of your dog, the field width of the system must be tested whenever an adjustment is made to the containment field. Please follow the instructions below.

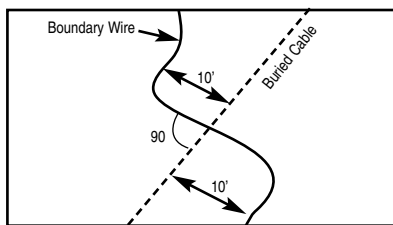
## 3. Field Width Testing the System

Select a section of straight boundary wire that is at least 50



feet long and perform the containment field test at the center of the selected section. To test the containment field, attach the test light to the probes and slowly walk the collar receiver toward the boundary wire. The collar receiver should be held at the height of your dog's neck with the probes pointed upward. Listen for the warning sound and watch for the test light to illuminate. The wider the containment field, the less chance that a dog can run through the field.

The containment field should extend at least 8 to 12 feet on each side of the wire. This helps make the Run-Through Prevention more effective. To increase the field width, turn the Field Width Adjustment Knob clockwise and recheck the distance the signal is broadcasting from the wire. To decrease, turn counterclockwise. Repeat this procedure until you are satisfied with the location of the stimulation through-



out the installation.

**Note:** When testing the field width, the collar receiver may demonstrate the over-stimulation prevention safety feature described in Section 2.A.3 on page 6.

## 4. Verifying the Safe Part of the Yard

Once the field is set, slowly walk the collar receiver around the entire boundary perimeter maintaining a distance from the wire that is at least three feet farther than the field width setting selected in the previous step. Verify the collar receiver does not activate. Inconsistencies in the field width may occur where there are buried electrical, telephone, cable TV or other wires or metallic objects in the yard. The containment signal from the boundary wire can couple onto the buried wires and extend the signal into the safe part of the yard. Repositioning the boundary wire in these areas can minimize the unwanted signal coupling; however, you may not be able to completely eliminate the effect. The unwanted signal coupling can be minimized by orienting the boundary wire so that it is perpendicular to the buried wire for approximately ten feet on each side of the buried wire (see graphic below).

### I. Burying the Boundary Wire

Tools

You may need the following tools for efficient installation: Straight-edged spade, pliers, and wire cutter/stripper. If you plan to run the wire across concrete, you will also need a caulk gun, silicone caulking, and a circular saw with a masonry blade.

#### 1. Ensure the system is turned OFF

Make sure the wall transmitter is turned OFF and the AC adapter is disconnected.

#### 2. Burying the wire

To bury the wire, dig about 3 to 4 inches deep where the wire first enters the ground near the transmitter and continue around the path of the loop wire. A 30P to 45P angle cut made with a flat blade spade will be the easiest to close and heal. Allow for slack in the wire throughout the boundary wire loop to compensate for expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.

When covering a large area, you may wish to use a lawn edger or trenching machine to cut into the ground. However, we recommend that the wire be placed in the trench by hand. A commercial wire-placement machine may break the wire or damage the wire insulation.



#### 3. Checking the system field width and placing the flags

APPLICATION

Repeat the test from Step H.3 until you are satisfied with the field width setting. As you approach the boundary wire, place a flag where the receiver first detects the warning sound. Continue placing the flags at 6 to 8 foot intervals around the entire containment area using this technique.

If the field adjustment knob position is altered, you must test the containment field for the desired setting and reposition the flags as necessary.

#### 4. Plug the holes

With the twisted wire in place near the wall transmitter, caulk and seal the interior and exterior holes to prevent damage from moisture and insects.

## SECTION 5. CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

### USING THE

#### Collar Receiver

##### A. Fitting the Collar Receiver to Your Dog

###### 1. Probes

Use short probes for shorthaired dogs. Use long probes for longhaired dogs. Finger tighten the probes, then turn one additional revolution with the probe wrench. Do not over-tighten the probes.

###### 2. Collar Strap

The collar receiver should fit snugly at the top of your dog's neck where the neck is most narrow and has the least fur. Adjust the collar so it's just snug enough to slide one finger between the strap and the dog's skin at the back of its neck. To work properly, both probes must contact your dog's skin. Periodic adjustment of the collar's fit may be necessary as your dog's coat, weight, and age change.

You may think a properly fitted collar receiver is too tight or too high. Although this is a collar, it is not like any other, and to work properly it must fit high and snug. For the safety of your dog, we recommend that you perform this check each time you place the collar receiver on your dog.

Remove the collar and trim any excess strap length, leaving 4 to 6 inches. Then seal the end with a lighted match for 1-2 seconds. This will prevent fraying.

Never leave the collar receiver on your dog for longer than 12 hours a day. Leaving the collar on your dog for extended periods could result in irritation around the neck or at the site where the probes make contact with the skin. Check your dog's neck weekly for signs of skin irritation.

## B. Setting the Transmitter Controls

### 1. Stimulation Level Settings

Always use the lowest stimulation level necessary to contain your dog. The goal is for your dog to associate an unpleasant consequence with ignoring the training and straying outside the boundary you have defined.

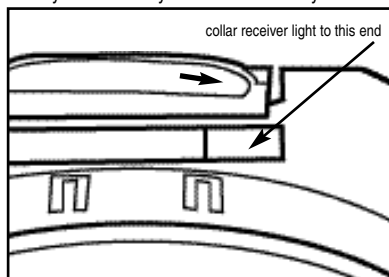
### 2. Charge Reminder Settings

The REMINDER switch allows you to select a reminder interval of 60 (Labeled A) or 30 (Labeled B) days or turn the function OFF. The timer starts when the collar receiver is removed from the charger. This switch should be set at a time interval that will remind you to check the collar receiver and verify that it has an adequate charge to contain your dog. During the initial training period or if your dog frequently "challenges" the containment system boundary, we recommend that you set the reminder switch to the B position and check the collar receiver indicator light weekly for a low battery indication. Once your dog is trained or rarely "challenges" the system boundary, you may be able to set the reminder switch to the A position and charge the collar receiver less frequently.

**NOTE:** The timer is automatically reset when the collar receiver is placed in the charging cradle for greater than 5 minutes.

### 3. Alarm Volume Setting

Your transmitter contains an audible alarm to warn you if there is a break in your boundary wire, a low backup battery condition, a transmitter power outage or to remind you to check your receiver battery status. The



volume of the alarm tone can be adjusted using the ALARM VOLUME knob. Set the alarm volume at a level that you can easily hear when you are in the vicinity of the transmitter. To test the alarm volume, disconnect one of the loop wires at the transmitter. This will cause the wire break alarm to activate and produce an alarm tone. Reconnect the loop wire after you have set the alarm volume.

#### 4. Charging the receiver

Your transmitter includes a built-in battery charger for the collar receiver. For the transmitter's built-in battery charger to function, the transmitter must be plugged in, turned ON and have boundary wire attached to the LOOP terminals on the transmitter. By placing the receiver on top of the transmitter in the charge cradle with the receiver indicator light aligned toward the end of the charge cradle marked with an arrow a 14-hour battery charging cycle will be initiated. During this 14-hour charging cycle, the transmitter indicator light will flash green and a high frequency tone will be heard from the transmitter. After the 14-hour charge cycle the battery charger will continue to provide a trickle charge to maintain the receiver battery at a full charge.

**NOTE:** Removing the receiver from the charge cradle for longer than 15 seconds during the 14-hour charge cycle (transmitter light flashing green) will result in the battery charger restarting the 14-hour charge cycle when the receiver is returned to the charge cradle. Resetting the 14-hour charge cycle in this manner will not damage your receiver or transmitter.

To charge additional receivers, wait until the charge cycle has completed and the indicator light has returned to a solid green. Wait at least 15 seconds between removing one receiver and placing the next receiver on the charge cradle to initiate a new 14-hour charge cycle for subsequent receivers.

#### 5. Battery Backup

Your transmitter includes the capability to install eight standard AA alkaline batteries to provide your containment system with backup power in case household power fails or the transmitter power adapter is unintentionally disconnected. Your system will function without the backup batteries installed, but we recommend you take advantage of this feature for added security and the safety of your dog.

The condition of the backup batteries is monitored by circuitry in your transmitter. If the battery voltage drops below the monitor threshold, an audible alarm sounds and a yellow light flashes on the transmitter. If you choose not to maintain backup batteries in the transmitter, you can silence this alarm and turn off the flashing yellow light by setting the BATTERY BACKUP MONITOR switch to the OFF position.

When operating on battery power, the status indicator light on the transmitter is disabled in order to conserve battery life. An audible alarm will sound once per second to remind you that the system is operating on battery power. When the system is using battery power, a

reduction in the containment field width may occur and is dependent on the length of wire being used and the containment field width distance setting. The low battery detection monitor built into the transmitter will produce a warning alarm when the battery life has been reduced by approximately 50%.

#### C. Important Notes About the Collar

1. Always use the rubber insulators between the collar strap and probes to provide insulation in damp conditions.
2. If needed, a small amount of hair removal or thinning will improve probe contact with the skin.
3. Check your dog's neck at least weekly for skin irritation.
4. This product is recommended for dogs at least four to six months of age.
5. Check the tightness of the probes regularly and frequently to prevent loss of the receiver box. Lost receivers are not covered under manufacturer warranty.
6. To prevent accidental stimulation inside the home, remove the collar from your dog's neck when it comes inside.
7. If your dog challenges the system frequently, a full charge on the receiver will provide approximately 2-4 weeks of use between charges. A full charge will last over 60 days when the receiver is rarely activated.
8. Check the collar receiver once a week to make sure the collar receiver has an adequate charge. A green flashing light once every two seconds indicates that the collar receiver is adequately charged. A red flashing light once every two seconds or no flashing light indicates that the collar receiver needs to be recharged. If the collar receiver will not be used for an extended period of time (more than 3 months), we recommend you still charge the collar receiver at least once every 3 months to maximize battery life.

TRAINING

#### SECTION 6. TRAINING MENT TRAINING

#### TRAINING PREPARATION TIPS FOR CONTAINMENT

To get the most out of your containment system, keep these tips in mind:

1. Begin training when your dog has reached at least four to six months of age.
2. Place the training flags where the warning sound is heard. This will add a visual cue to the audio warning sound and help your dog learn the boundary.
3. ALWAYS praise your dog for appropriate behavior.

4. Never call or pull a dog into the containment field.
5. Keep training sessions brief (10 to 15 minutes) and stop the session before your dog has lost interest. End the session with play.
6. Do NOT become overly confident that your dog has become conditioned sooner than expected. Complete all of the steps in the Training Plan before allowing your dog to run free.
7. Always use the lowest stimulation level on the adjustable wall transmitter necessary to contain your dog. Proceed to higher stimulation levels only if necessary.
8. Always make sure the collar is functioning properly BEFORE putting it on your dog. Verify the containment transmitter is operating properly and the field width is appropriate. To test the containment field, refer to Section 4.H.3. pg. 12 Field Width Testing the System.

## SECTION 7. THE TRAINING PLAN

Review the video that is packaged with the system. It offers a visual step-by-step guide to training your dog.

The goal of containment training is:

- To teach your dog to identify and retreat from the boundaries.
- To make the training fair--so your dog will understand the consequences of leaving the yard.
- To make the training fun--so your dog will enjoy staying and playing on your property.

This training plan is divided into four parts: Training Equipment, The Schedule, Rules and Routine, and Training Lessons.

	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Week 1	Retreat		Distractions				
Week 2	Off Lead, Supervised						
Week 3	Off Lead, Unsupervised						
	Flag Removal Every Other Day						

### A. Training Equipment

You'll need a training collar. Choose either a flat or slip collar. Use a flat collar on a mild mannered dog. A slip collar works best on a hard to handle or easily distracted dogs.

You'll need a lead. This training plan recommends that you work with a 6-foot, 15-foot, or retractable lead.

### B. The Schedule

The six dog-training lessons take place over the course of about 4 weeks. For total success it is necessary to complete the entire course.

Practice sessions are 10-15 minutes each, 2 times per day. Short, fun sessions are more effective. Anything longer will cause your dog to mentally tire.

**Lesson 1:** The Retreat Pattern - 6 Sessions.

**Lesson 2:** The Stimulation - 1 Session.

**Lesson 3:** Distractions - 7-8 Sessions.

**Lesson 4:** Off Lead, Supervised - 1 Week

**Lesson 5:** Off Lead, Unsupervised - 2 Weeks

**Lesson 6:** Flag Removal - Every other day until gone.

Use the calendar only as a guideline. Your dog's behavior tells you when to move to the next lesson.

### C. Rules and Routine

The rules and routine of the typical training session include putting the collar receiver and lead on your dog making sure the collar receiver is high on your dog's neck and snug with the probes touching the skin.

Start every session with play and praise. Make sure the dog is comfortable--have fun! Laugh! and praise him.

Most importantly, review the previous day's lesson to see if your dog is learning on schedule. Do not proceed to the next step until your dog understands what is expected. Do boundary work at locations all around the property. End the session with relaxing play.

Bring your dog indoors and remove both the training collar and the collar receiver. If you're training more than one dog, train each dog at separate training sessions.

### D. Training Lessons

#### Lesson 1: The Retreat Pattern

Before you start to train - Make sure the collar receiver is fully charged. Remove the standard probes and install the training probes. The training probes are the black plastic probes. The training probes ensure that your dog does not receive a stimulation until he learns to retreat from the boundary.

Put the collar receiver on your dog. Make sure the wall transmitter is turned on.

**Lesson 1- Day 1.** The goal for Day 1 is to introduce your dog to the boundary and to help him understand



he should retreat when he hears the warning sound. Depending on the lead there are several ways to do this.

Using a 6-foot lead, casually walk your dog to the boundary. When the dog reaches the containment field let go of the slack in your left hand, immediately spin to your right, and instantly grasp the lead under your right hand and retreat. Your dog will continue forward and then feel the tug. As he runs back towards you, praise him.

Using a retractable or 15-foot lead, casually walk your dog toward the boundary. Your dog may indicate he hears the warning sound by tilting his head or twitching his ears. The instant the dog hears the warning sound, give a tug on the lead and bring him back.

On a retractable lead, press the brake. This will redirect the dog back into the safe area. Have fun and praise him.

On **days two and three** repeat the lesson of day one.

As the training sessions progress through the three days of lesson one, you'll see that your dog will begin to anticipate the signal and retreat without prompts.

**Day three** is successful if your dog retreats with no prompt from you or he refuses to approach the boundaries. Remember to praise, praise, praise proper behavior.

### Lesson 2: The Stimulation

A dog may be tempted to break the rules. To prevent this, he must understand that there are consequences for inappropriate behavior. When your dog retreats from the boundaries on his own, or won't go into flagged areas, he is ready to receive the stimulation.

Before you begin this lesson remove the training probes and install the standard probes. Make sure the wall transmitter is turned ON and functioning properly.

Use a 15-foot or a retractable lead. Have a family member run through the containment field. Let your dog follow. The distracter must not stop, look back, or call the dog. After your dog receives the stimulation, pull him back to you and lavish him with loud, happy praise. Try it again. If he responds correctly, praise him, then move

to another boundary area.

### Lesson 3: Distractions

If your dog is avoiding the boundary, he is ready for distractions. This is the most important but often short-changed part of the training. This lesson teaches your dog that he must resist temptations. When practicing distractions, never call or pull your dog into the containment field.

Most dogs have a hard time generalizing concepts so you can't assume that if your dog won't chase a ball he won't chase a bicycle. You have to go through a list of distractions that will tempt your dog the most. Dogs will learn specifics. If your dog likes to chase, distract with balls, bikes--anything that moves. If your dog is attracted by children, family members, other dogs--use them as temptations.

### Lesson 4: Off Lead Supervision

After several sessions of distractions, your dog should be ready for off lead play. You must stay in the yard for off lead training.

In fact, it's wise to spend more quality time in the yard with your dog. The more your dog stays on the property for the first month, the less confused he will be.

If you wish to take your dog off the property, remove the collar receiver and take him off and back onto the property in the car.

### Lesson 5 - Off Lead Unsupervised:

When your dog resists distraction of any kind, both on and off lead, he can be left unattended in the yard but observed from inside the home. This freedom should be brief at first. You must frequently go out and check on your dog. Over the next several weeks, unsupervised freedom can be gradually increased.

Before and after each unsupervised session, you must continue the play and praise routine so that your dog understands that the yard is a happy place to be.

### Lesson 6 - Removing the Flags:

After 2 weeks of successful unsupervised containment, you can begin removing the flags. Start by removing every other flag every other day until all are gone.

TROUBLESHOOT-

Dog Response Problems:	Possible Solutions:
1. Dog appears to not "feel" the stimulation.	1. Collar fit is not tight enough to make good skin contact. See Section 5.A page 14. 2. Make sure the black plastic probes are not on the collar receiver. Use standard probes.

**Dog Response Problems:****Possible Solutions:**

<p>1. Dog appears to not "feel" the stimulation. (continued)</p>	<p>3. Collar probes not long enough to make good skin contact. Use long probes supplied with system.</p> <p>4. Dog's hair too long or thick. Trim the hair in the appropriate area or call Innotek for special thick hair probes.</p> <p>5. Receiver battery not charged. If the receiver LED is flashing red or there is no light, recharge battery. See Section 5.B.4, page 14.</p> <p>6. Stimulation level too low. Set the Stimulation level switch to the next higher level.</p> <p>7. Collar receiver may have loosened over time and may not be tight enough to make good skin contact. See Section 5.A page 14.</p> <p>8. Verify that the transmitter power is turned on and functioning properly.</p> <p>9. Remove any metal collars from the dog.</p> <p>10. Make sure any metal tags cannot contact the collar probes.</p>
<p>2. Dog appears to "feel" the stimulation but still constantly enters or stands in the containment field. -or- Dog "feels" the stimulation, but attempts to run through the containment field often.</p>	<p>1. Collar fit is not tight enough to make good skin contact. See Section 5.A page 14.</p> <p>2. Stimulation level too low. Set the Stimulation level switch to the next higher level. See Section 1.3 page 4.</p> <p>3. Field width setting is not wide enough. Increase the containment field width and re-verify the detection distance. See Section 4.H. page 12.</p> <p>4. Remove any metal collars from the dog.</p> <p>5. Make sure any metal tags cannot contact the collar probes.</p> <p>6. Additional training is needed in the presence of outside distractions. See Section 7 page 15.</p>
<p>3. Dog receives an intermittent signal.</p>	<p>1. Use of non-waterproof connections in containment installation. See Section 4.F.2 Splices, page 10.</p> <p>2. A nick or scrape in wire insulation. Perform the Wire Break Location Test Procedure. See Test Procedures, page 20.</p>
<p>4. Dog acts fearful of going into the yard.</p>	<p>1. Stimulation level too high. Set the Stimulation level switch to the next lower level. See Section 1.3. page 4.</p> <p>2. Dog has received a stimulation too soon during the training. Stop training and play with dog in the safe area. Resume training when dog is no longer fearful in the safe area.</p> <p>3. Field width set too high. Re-verify the detection distance and adjust field width if necessary. See Section 4.H. page 12.</p> <p>4. Check yard's safe area for unexpected containment signal due to signal coupling. See Section 4.H.4. pg 13.</p>
<p>5. Dog receives stimulations in the safe part of the yard.</p>	<p>1. Field width set too wide. Decrease the containment field width and re-verify the detection distance. Change field size switch to SM if necessary. See Section 4.H. page 12.</p> <p>2. Check for buried cables, wires, or metallic objects in the yard. See Section 4.H.4. page 12.</p> <p>3. Reposition boundary wire away from fixed metal objects such as metal buildings, chain-link fences, large satellite dishes, etc.</p>

<b>Dog Response Problems:</b>	<b>Possible Solutions:</b>
5. Dog receives stimulations in the safe part of the yard. (continued)	4. Move large metal objects such as swing sets and trampolines farther away from the boundary wire.
6. Dog receives stimulation inside the home	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove the collar receiver when the dog enters the home.</li> <li>2. Field width too wide.</li> <li>3. Reposition the boundary wire farther from the house. See Section 4.A page 7.</li> <li>4. Place transmitter (and lightning protector, if applicable) away from areas where the dog may be confined. A low level containment signal is radiated from these components and can cause the collar receiver to function. Verify that the containment wire remains tightly twisted at each component connection point.</li> </ol>

<b>Transmitter Problems:</b>	<b>Possible Solutions:</b>
1. Transmitter alarm is operating and status light is flashing.	Check the status indication table located on transmitter and in Section 1 page 5 to determine cause and corrective action.
2. Transmitter status light indicates the boundary wire is broken or disconnected.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check boundary wire connections at transmitter (and lightning protection module, if applicable) for proper connection.</li> <li>2. Check for broken or damaged wires at outside entry into house.</li> <li>3. Perform Transmitter Loop Test Procedure to locate and correct the problem. See Test Procedures, page 20.</li> <li>4. Perform Wire Break Location Test Procedure and correct the problem. See Test Procedures, page 20.</li> </ol>
3. No status light on the transmitter and alarm is silent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Verify the transmitter POWER switch is ON.</li> <li>2. Check that the adapter (and lightning protector, if applicable) are plugged in properly.</li> <li>3. If system is plugged into a GFCI outlet, check to see if the circuit has been tripped. Reset GFCI circuit if required.</li> <li>4. Verify that the outlet is working properly by plugging in a known working item such as a radio.</li> <li>5. SD-2200 only. If the green power light on the lightning protector is not illuminated, unplug the lightning protector and plug the power adapter directly into the 110-volt outlet. If the transmitter operates when bypassing the lightning protector, contact Innotek for a warranty replacement lightning protector. Do not use the system until a replacement lightning protector has been provided and installed.</li> <li>6. If possible, check the voltage of the power adapter using a digital multimeter. It should read greater than 24 volts AC.</li> </ol>
4. No status light on the transmitter and the alarm is on. (System on battery backup power.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check that the adapter (and lightning protector, if applicable) are plugged in properly.</li> <li>2. If system is plugged into a GFCI outlet, check to see if the circuit has been tripped. Reset GFCI circuit if required.</li> <li>3. Verify that the outlet is working properly by plugging in a known working item such as a radio.</li> </ol>

**TROUBLESHOOT-**

**Transmitter Problems:****Possible Solutions:**

<p>4. No status light on the transmitter and the alarm is on. (System on battery backup power.) (continued)</p>	<p>4. SD-2200 system only. If the green power light on the lightning protector is not illuminated, unplug the lightning protector and plug the power adapter directly into the 110-volt outlet. If the transmitter operates when bypassing the lightning protector, contact Innotek for a warranty replacement lightning protector. Do not use the system until a replacement lightning protector has been provided.</p> <p>5. If possible, check the voltage of the power adapter using a digital multimeter. It should read greater than 24 volts AC.</p>
<p>5. Transmitter status/alarm priority sequence.</p>	<p>Under multiple operating/fault status conditions, the operating/fault alarm priority sequence is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Boundary wire broken or disconnected.</li> <li>2. AC power disconnected operating on battery backup power.</li> <li>3. Receiver charging.</li> <li>4. Receiver charge reminder.</li> <li>5. Backup batteries low.</li> </ol>

**Collar Receiver Problems:****Possible Solutions:**

<p>1. Collar Receiver does not appear to be operating in containment field area.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Verify the transmitter is turned on and the status light is solid green.</li> <li>2. Check the collar receiver for a green flashing indicator light. If light is flashing red or there is no light, recharge battery. See Section 5.B.4, page 14.</li> <li>3. Perform the field width test of Section 4.H.3 page 12 using the test light and determine if the test light is illuminating.</li> <li>4. Perform System Test procedure to determine which component is malfunctioning. See Test Procedures, page 20.</li> </ol>
<p>2. Collar Receiver is not taking a charge.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check that the collar is proper positioned in the charging cradle on top of the transmitter. When properly positioned the transmitter status light will flash green and a high frequency charge tone will be heard.</li> <li>2. Check that the adapter (and lightning protector, if applicable) are plugged in and either the boundary loop wire or a short test loop wire is connected. A loop wire must be connected for the charger to function.</li> </ol>
<p>3. Receiver is not working and case is damaged or "chewed" by dog.</p>	<p>Contact Innotek to purchase a new collar receiver.</p>

The leads, trainers, flags and the collar receiver signals are all training clues for your dog. During the last three weeks of training --one by one--all but the collar receiver will be removed.

As the training clues are removed it is essential that you continue to use distractions to make sure your dog retreats from the unmarked boundary.

The stimulation teaches the consequences of the improper response. Know your dog and what tempts him. Gradually extend the amount of unsupervised freedom, and finally remove the flags when you are confident that your dog is fully trained.

If you have any questions about your containment system, or about training your dog, please review the video included with this product. If you still have questions or concerns, please call Innotek.

## SECTION 8.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

The following table identifies the solutions to common problems associated with pet containment systems. If a problem occurs, first check this table and try to determine what the problem may be. If, for any reason, your Innotek system still does not operate as described in this manual or if you have any questions or problems not included in this manual, please call Innotek at 1-800-826-5527.

### TEST PROCEDURES

Note that some systems, including the SD-2100, feature internal lightning protection only. If you have one of these systems, proceed to Test Procedures - SD-2100 model only section, page 22 below for test procedure instructions.

Other systems, including the SD-2200, feature deluxe external lightning protection. If you have one of these systems, proceed to Test Procedures - SD-2200 model only section below for test procedure instructions.

### TEST PROCEDURES—SD-2200 MODEL ONLY

#### A. Transmitter Loop Test Procedure SD-2200 Model ONLY

Always remove your dog's collar receiver before performing any transmitter testing.

The transmitter loop test procedure is used to determine the cause of a "Boundary Wire Broken or Disconnected" alarm indication. You will need a short 6 foot piece of boundary wire with 3/8-inch of the insulation stripped from both ends.

Verify the transmitter is plugged into lightning protector, the transmitter POWER switch is ON, and all boundary wire connections at the lightning protector and transmitter are properly connected. If the status light is still flashing red and the alarm is on, continue with the following steps.

1. Remove the existing pre-twisted wire pair from the lightning protector LOOP connector by pressing the red release levers on the connector and pulling the wires free from the unit.

2. Insert both ends of the 6-foot wire into the LOOP connector on the lightning protector and recheck the transmitter status light and alarm.

a. If the status light is green and the alarm is off, the problem is in the boundary wire. Check for visible damage to the wire at the entry into the house. If none is

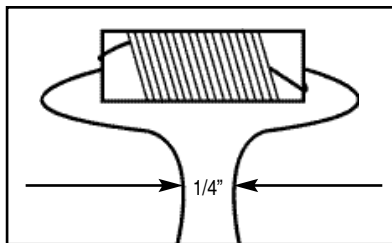
observed, perform the Wire Break Location Test Procedure to find and correct the wire break (Sec. B).

b. If the status light is still flashing red and the alarm is on, remove the 6-foot wire, reconnect the boundary wire to the lightning protector and continue with the following steps.

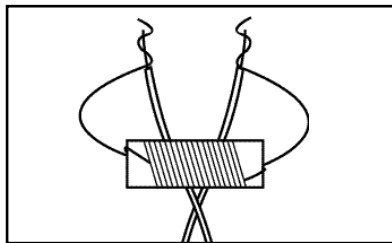
3. Remove the existing pre-twisted wire pair from the transmitter LOOP connector by pushing the orange release levers on the connector away from the wires and remove the two wires from the transmitter.

4. Insert both ends of the 6-foot wire into the LOOP connector on the transmitter and recheck the transmitter status light and alarm.

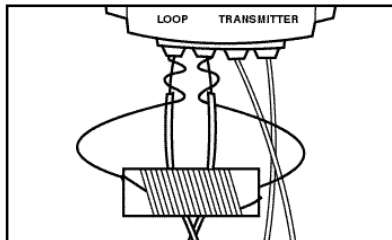
a. If the status light is green and the alarm is off, the problem is in the lightning protector. The lightning protector has a lifetime warranty. Contact Innotek for a



warranty replacement.



b. If the status light is still flashing red and the alarm is on, the malfunction is in the transmitter. Contact



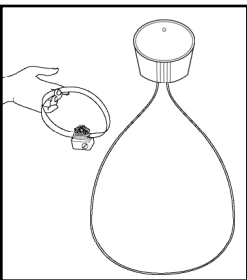
Innotek for assistance.

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## B. Wire Break Location Test Procedure SD-2200 Model ONLY

The wire break location test procedure is used to locate broken or damaged sections of the containment boundary wire. To locate wire breaks in the loop installation, you will need a portable AM radio and a RF Choke (available at Radio Shack®; part number 273-102). Once you have these items, follow these steps:

1. Disconnect the transmitter power by unplugging the power adapter from the outlet.
2. Disconnect the boundary wires from the Lightning Protector LOOP terminals. (If you have a digital multimeter available, confirm the existence of a complete wire break by measuring the continuity between the two wires. **NOTE:** Measuring the continuity will not detect the presence of nicks or scrapes in the wire insulation.) The following tests must be performed to locate these damaged sections.
3. Bend the leads of the RF Choke into the shape shown in figure.
4. Carefully wrap the RF Choke leads around the boundary wire leads as shown.
5. Plug the RF Choke and boundary wire leads into the loop terminals on the lightning protector as shown.
6. Plug the power adapter back into the Lightning Protector outlet.
7. Set the portable AM radio to AM-60 or AM-600 (whichever one has no station).
8. Adjust the transmitter FIELD WIDTH knob high enough to obtain a signal on the portable radio when holding the radio over the containment boundary wire. The signal that you receive is short static pulses.
9. The signal should be absent on the twisted wire portions because twisting cancels the signal.
10. Hold the radio 1 to 2 feet off the ground and swing the radio (side to side, left to right) over the wire as you walk along the boundary.
11. If the pulsating static stops, weakens, or changes pitch, mark the spot with a flag or stick. No sound indicates a complete break in the wire. If the signal fades or changes in pitch,



**Note:** Do not confuse straying from the boundary wire path for a wire break. Make sure you follow the known location of your boundary wire.

12. Continue around

the remaining boundary and mark any additional signal change with a flag or stick.

13. After completing the entire boundary, return to the marked spots. Examine the wire for 3 to 4 feet in each direction.

14. Replace the wire using the same gauge wire used in the original installation and use waterproof splices to make the connections. Contact Innotek for additional wire and waterproof splices if needed.

## C. System Test Procedure SD-2200 Model ONLY

The system test procedure is used to determine the probable cause of system problems that have not been addressed elsewhere. You will need a 6 foot piece of boundary wire for use as a test loop wire. Strip 3/8-inch of the insulation from both ends of the wire. To perform the System Test Procedure, please follow these steps:

1. Remove the collar receiver from your dog prior to performing the following tests.
2. Slide the transmitter POWER switch to the OFF position.
3. Set the FIELD SIZE switch to SM.
4. Disconnect the existing pre-twisted pair boundary wire from the LOOP connector on the transmitter.
5. Insert the two ends of the test loop wire into the LOOP connector on the transmitter.
6. Note the original position of the FIELD WIDTH Adjustment Knob and turn the FIELD WIDTH Adjustment Knob to the minimum setting (MIN).
7. Slide the transmitter POWER switch to the ON position.
8. Place the test light on the collar receiver. With the collar strap in hand, back up to be outside the field and approach the test loop. Make a mental note of the distance between you and the wire when the collar activates.
9. Turn the FIELD WIDTH adjustment knob to 10 o'clock or a medium setting.
10. Back away from the wire and approach it again. Determine the distance between you and the wire when the collar activates. The distance should be greater on the 10 o'clock range setting than on the minimum setting.
11. If more than one collar receiver is used on the system, repeat the above test on each collar.
12. Interpreting the Results
  - a. If there is no light on the transmitter or a red flashing

light with an alarm, the transmitter is malfunctioning.

**b.** If the green light is solid on the transmitter but the collar does not activate on the test loop wire, the collar receiver is not working.

**c.** If the green light is solid on the transmitter and the collar receiver is activating at different distances on the test loop wire, the problem is in either the yard wire or the Lightning Protector. Reconnect the transmitter to the Lightning Protector and connect the test loop to the Lightning Protector LOOP terminals. Repeat test Steps 6 through 11. If the green light is solid on the transmitter and the collar receiver is activating at different distances on the test loop wire, the problem is the boundary wire. Perform the Wire Break Location Test Procedure. If there is a red flashing light with an alarm on the transmitter, the Lightning Protector is malfunctioning. The Lightning Protector has a lifetime warranty. Contact Innotek for a warranty replacement lightning protector.

**13.** When testing is complete return the FIELD SIZE switch to its original position (SM for 1000 feet or less of boundary wire and LG for over 1000 feet). Turn the FIELD WIDTH Adjustment Knob to its original setting.

**14.** Repeat the field width testing from Section 4.H page 12, until you are satisfied that the field width setting has been returned to your desired detection distance.

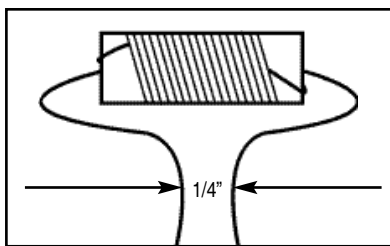
#### TEST PROCEDURES – SD-2100 MODEL ONLY

Always remove your dog's collar receiver before performing any transmitter testing.

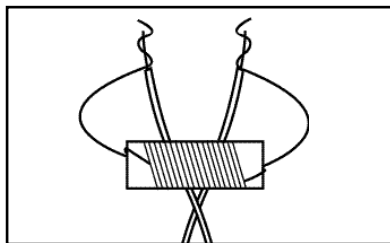
#### A. Transmitter Loop Test Procedure - SD-2100 Model only

The transmitter loop test procedure is used to determine the cause of a "Boundary Wire Broken or Disconnected" alarm indication. You will need a short 6-foot piece of boundary wire with 3/8-inch of the insulation stripped from both ends. Verify the transmitter POWER switch is ON, and all boundary wire connections at the transmitter are properly connected. If the status light is still flashing red and the alarm is on, continue with the following steps.

**1.** Remove the existing twisted wire pair from the transmitter LOOP connector by pushing the orange release levers on the connector away from the wires and remove the two wires from the transmitter.

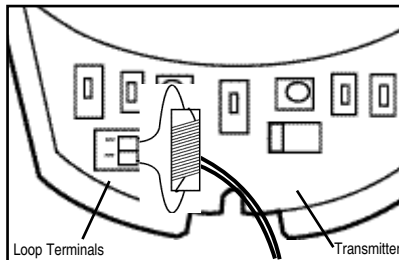


**2.** Insert both ends of the 6-foot wire into the LOOP connector on the transmitter and recheck the transmit-



ter status light and alarm.

**a.** If the status light is green and the alarm is off, the



problem is in the boundary wire. Check for visible damage to the wire at the entry into the house. If none is observed, perform the Wire Break Location Test Procedure to find and correct the wire break (Sec. B).

**b.** If the status light is still flashing red and the alarm is on, the malfunction is in the transmitter. Contact Innotek at 1-800-826-5527 for assistance.

#### B. Wire Break Location Test Procedure SD-2100 Model ONLY

The wire break location test procedure is used to locate broken or damaged sections of the containment boundary wire. To locate wire breaks in the loop installation, you will need a portable AM radio and a RF Choke (available at Radio Shack®; part number 273-102). Once you have these items, follow these steps:

**1.** Disconnect the transmitter power by unplugging the power adapter from the outlet.

TROUBLESHOOT-

2. Disconnect the boundary wires from the transmitter LOOP terminals.
3. Bend the leads of the RF Choke into the shape shown in figure.
4. Carefully wrap the RF Choke leads around the boundary wire leads as shown.
5. Plug the RF Choke wire leads into the loop terminals on the transmitter as shown.
6. Plug the power adapter back into the outlet.
7. Set the portable AM radio to AM-60 or AM-600 (whichever one has no station).
8. Adjust the transmitter FIELD WIDTH knob high enough to obtain a signal on the portable radio when holding the radio over the containment boundary wire. The signal that you receive is short static pulses.
9. The signal should be absent on the twisted wire portions because twisting cancels the signal.
10. Hold the radio 1 to 2 feet off the ground and swing the radio (side to side, left to right) over the wire as you walk along the boundary.
11. If the pulsating static stops, weakens, or changes pitch, mark the spot with a flag or stick. No sound indicates a complete break in the wire. If the signal fades or changes in pitch, look for a nick in the wire insulation.

**Note:** Do not confuse straying from the boundary wire path for a wire break. Make sure you follow the known location of your boundary wire.

12. Continue around the remaining boundary and mark any additional signal change with a flag or stick.
13. After completing the entire boundary, return to the marked spots. Examine the wire for 3 to 4 feet in each direction.
14. Replace the wire using the same gauge wire used in the original installation and use waterproof splices to make the connections. Contact Innotek for additional wire and waterproof splices if needed.

### C. System Test Procedure: SD-2100 Model ONLY

The system test procedure is used to determine the probable cause of system problems that have not been addressed elsewhere. You will need a 6 foot piece of green boundary wire for use as a test loop wire. Strip 3/8-inch of the insulation from both ends of the wire. To perform the System Test Procedure, please follow these steps:

1. Remove the collar receiver from your dog prior to

performing the following tests.

2. Slide the transmitter POWER switch to the OFF position.
3. Set the FIELD SIZE switch to SM.
4. Disconnect the existing pre-twisted pair boundary wire from the LOOP connector on the transmitter.
5. Insert the two ends of the test loop wire into the LOOP connector on the transmitter.
6. Note the original position of the FIELD WIDTH Adjustment Knob and turn the FIELD WIDTH Adjustment Knob to the minimum setting (MIN).
7. Slide the transmitter POWER switch to the ON position.
8. Place the test light on the collar receiver. With the collar strap in hand, back up to be outside the field and approach the test loop. Make a mental note of the distance between you and the wire when the collar activates.
9. Turn the FIELD WIDTH adjustment knob to 10 o'clock or a medium setting.
10. Back away from the wire and approach it again. Determine the distance between you and the wire when the collar activates. The distance should be greater on the 10 o'clock range setting than on the minimum setting.
11. If more than one collar receiver is used on the system, repeat the above test on each collar.
12. Interpreting the Results
  - a. If there is no light on the transmitter or a red flashing light with an alarm, the transmitter is malfunctioning.
  - b. If the green light is solid on the transmitter but the collar does not activate on the test loop wire, the collar receiver is not working.
  - c. If the green light is solid on the transmitter and the collar receiver is activating at different distances on the test loop wire, the problem is the boundary wire. Perform the Wire Break Location Test Procedure.



ting.

13. When testing is complete, return the FIELD SIZE switch to its original position (SM for 1000 feet or less of boundary wire and LG for over 1000 feet). Turn the FIELD WIDTH Adjustment Knob to its original setting.
14. Repeat the field width testing from Section 4.H page 12, until you are satisfied that the field width setting has been returned to your desired detection distance.



Your system requires very little maintenance. The wall transmitter is not waterproof and must be protected from the weather. It should never be immersed in any liquid. To clean the transmitter, unplug the AC adapter. Do not use liquid or aerosol cleaners. Use a soft cloth, slightly dampened with water if necessary, to clean your transmitter.

The collar receiver is waterproof and will continue to function after being submerged in water. To remove dirt, simply wipe with soap and water. Never place the collar in a dishwasher.

Do not attempt to dismantle or repair any of the system components; this will void the manufacturer's warranty in full. These components contain computerized circuitry that should be serviced only by a factory authorized expert.

**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT, DO NOT RETURN IT TO THE PLACE OF PURCHASE. CALL INNOTEK AT 1-800-826-5527 (US).**

**SPRING/SUMMER HOURS: MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY 8 AM TO 5 PM, CENTRAL TIME**

**SATURDAYS 8 AM TO 4 PM**

**FALL/WINTER HOURS: MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY 8 AM TO 5 PM, EASTERN TIME**

**SATURDAYS 8 AM TO 4 PM**

### LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY

Innotek®, Inc. warrants that its pet containment system ("System") will be free from defects in material and workmanship, under normal use, for a period of one year from the date of the original retail purchase. If you are not satisfied with the performance of this product, please call 1-800-826-5527 for return instructions. Please do not return the product to your retailer. After one year from date of original consumer purchase, a prorated parts and labor schedule provides additional warranty coverage. Please call 800-826-5527 for details.

The Pet Containment System is also covered by the Innotek 30-day money-back guarantee. If you are not satisfied with the performance of this System, please call 1-800-826-5527, to obtain instructions on how to return your System and receive a refund.

During the 12-month period, Innotek will either repair, or replace any defective components, subject to a \$15.00 processing fee. **Prior to returning any component to Innotek, the purchaser is urged to call 1-800-826-5527 to obtain instructions on returning components.**

This Limited Warranty extends to and is enforceable only by the original retail purchaser during the period such original purchaser resides at and owns and occupies without interruption the real estate upon which the

System is installed. This Limited Warranty covers only the components manufactured by Innotek, Inc. Innotek, Inc. neither assumes, nor do we authorize any other person to assume for us, any other liability in connection with the sale of products of Innotek, Inc. The Limited Warranty of Innotek, Inc. shall not apply to any product that has been subject to accident, neglect, alteration, or misuse. This Limited Warranty is void if any attempts are made to alter or repair any component prior to returning it to our facility. This Limited Warranty for the SD-2100 system specifically excludes lost parts or components, broken probes, damage as a result of dog chews, or lightning damage. This Limited Warranty for the SD-2200 system specifically excludes lost parts or components, broken probes, damage as a result of dog chews, or lightning damage caused by improper installation of the supplied Lightning Protector.

The Lightning Protector is warranted to be free from defects in design, material and workmanship under the same terms and conditions as provided in this Limited Warranty pertaining to other components within the system. In addition, Innotek will replace any defective Lightning Protector component and/or repair any Lightning Protector component that has suffered damage as a result of a lightening surge or line overvoltage. The Lightning Protector is specifically designed for electronic dog containment systems and will not protect other types of electrical equipment or AC surges.

THE REMEDIES AS SET FORTH IN THIS LIMITED WARRANTY SHALL BE THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO THE ORIGINAL RETAIL PURCHASER, AND INNOTEK, INC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE OR RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE PRODUCT COVERED BY THIS LIMITED WARRANTY OR CAUSED BY ANY DEFECT, FAILURE OR MALFUNCTION OF THE SYSTEM, WHETHER A CLAIM IS BASED UPON WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE. Some states do not allow the exclusion of incidental or consequential damages, so this limitation may not apply in your particular state.

This limited warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may have other rights which vary from state to state.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, THIS LIMITED WARRANTY SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDES ANY AND ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND/OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR



WARRANTY

LAR PURPOSE. Otherwise all implied warranties are limited in duration to one year from the date of original retail purchase. THERE ARE NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF ANY KIND OR NATURE WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE DESCRIPTION ON THE FACE HEREOF.

This System is not a substitute for traditional obedience training. Innotek does not warrant the effectiveness of this product due to variances in canine personality, temperament and influences beyond the control of Innotek.

If a warranty claim is to be made, please call 1-800-826-5527 to obtain a Return Materials Authorization Number (RMA) and instructions on how to return the product. Defective components or the complete System should be sent by a trackable carrier such as insured U.S. mail, or UPS to the address specified below. All returns are subject to a \$15.00 processing fee and such processing fee must be included with the returned product.

**1000 Fuller Drive  
Garrett, IN 46738  
Ph: 260-467-5000  
Toll Free: 800-826-5527  
www.innotek.net**

## IMPORTANT WARNINGS

### WARNING 1:

Occasionally an animal cannot be trained to avoid crossing the containment boundary. Sometimes even a properly trained animal may cross the boundary. Therefore, Innotek cannot guarantee that the system will, in all cases, keep the Customer's animal within the established boundary. Accordingly, if the Customer has reason to believe that his or her animal may pose a danger to others or harm itself if it is not kept from crossing the boundaries, the customer should not rely solely upon the system to keep the animal from crossing the boundary.

### WARNING 2:

The control panel of the wall transmitter includes visual and audio signals to warn of a system malfunction, and is therefore intended to be installed in a place where such signals may be easily seen and heard. If the control panel is installed in an enclosed box or in a place not readily accessible to the Customer, the Customer will forfeit the benefits of the system's warning functions

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

**Caution:** Changes or modifications to any component, not expressly approved by Innotek, Inc., could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

The term "IC:" before the radio certification number only signifies that Industry of Canada technical specifications were met.



