

## SD-2000

### Basic In-ground Pet Fencing System

- Adapter: 12v < 200 mAmps AC ( part #0400036-1) Powers the system  
Adapter is good if there is a light (however brief) on the wall transmitter
- Battery: 6v alkaline (part # BAT-001) Battery life = 150-200 hours
- Collar: Battery replaceable, water-resistant  
No LED light  
Measures 2" wide x 1.5" tall x 1.25" thick and weighs 4.0 oz.  
Nylon strap, but can be placed on any non-metal strap  
Battery screw cap and o-ring is available in the RK-12
- Lightning Protector: Optional for additional lightning protection  
Contact Innotek for information, and to purchase.
- Probes: Included in the RK-11
- Range: Can power up to 5 acres
- Splices: Waterproof: Gel-filled capsule ( part # RK-15, contains 6 splices)
- Stimulation: Preset in transmitter at medium, with increase to High as dog approaches the wire.  
Maximum stimulation is 10 seconds on, 10 seconds off; maximum of 3 on-off cycles
- Transmitter: comes with a 12 volt AC adapter  
Water resistant  
Internal jumper for small / large yard  
Solid red light = continuity in boundary wire
- Video-55 Training to the Containment System.
- Wire: Comes with 500 feet of 20-gauge solid copper core wire

## Smart Dog SD-2000 Troubleshooting Tips

- Dog is Getting Out:** Check / replace battery in collar  
Check collar fit and probes making contact with skin  
Do test loop  
Reinforce training efforts  
Increase field width to at least 6 feet
- No Light on Wall Transmitter:** Do test loop → light with test loop → Do RF Choke  
No light → check adapter → if adapter is bad, replace it  
→ If adapter is good, transmitter is bad, contact Innotek.
- Lightning Damage:** Wall transmitter is in pieces.  
Charred appearance inside transmitter; burnt smell
- Light on the wall transmitter with wires disconnected.  
Try unplugging adapter and plugging it back in.  
If light is still on with wires disconnected then it needs Replaced
- Metal Tags/Collar:** Create a short across probes and dog receives no stimulation
- Range is Low:** Do test loop and monitor ranges at different field widths  
Check for other metal on the dog that can “short” across the probes  
Mixing gauges of wire or not using a waterproof connection
- Range is High:** Check position of wire and move if within 6-10 feet of metal.  
Wet ground will increase signal field; soil is more conductive  
Dial down field width  
Move transmitter away from electrical appliances / wiring
- No Stimulation:** Check receiver battery  
Do test loop → no stimulation on test loop → Contact Innotek
- No Warning Tone:** Check receiver battery  
Do test loop with transmitter set at minimum level → no tone on test loop  
→ Contact Innotek

## Test Loop Instructions

Cut a piece of wire at least 10 feet long.

Remove the yard wires from the wall transmitter.

Insert both ends of the test loop wire in the wall transmitter.

Turn the field width knob to 9 o'clock or a low setting.

\* With the collar 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.

Turn the field width knob to 12 o'clock or a medium setting (repeat steps marked by \*)

If there is a red light on the transmitter and the collar is responsive to different ranges:

Wire problem, suggest RF Choke

If there is a red light on the transmitter and the collar is not working → Collar problem

If there is no light on the transmitter: Check adapter → adapter is good → transmitter problem

## RF Choke Instructions

(Available at Radio Shack #273-102)

Disconnect the adapter from the 110 outlet.

Disconnect the yard wires from the wall transmitter.

Stand the leads of the Choke in the shape of a horseshoe.

Wrap the yard wires (one to each) around the Choke leads near the cylinder.

Plug the Choke leads into the wall transmitter.

Plug the adapter into the 110 outlet.

Set the field width knob high enough to obtain a signal on the portable radio.

Set a portable AM radio to AM-60 or AM-600.

Signal will be absent when standing on the twisted wire area.

When standing on the single wire area, user will hear pulsating static.

Hold the radio chest high and swing the radio over the wire while user walks around boundary.

When tone weakens or stops, examine the wire 3-4 feet in each direction.

No sound = complete break in the wire.

Fading or change in pitch = nick in the insulation.

## Wire and Installation Tips

**Cancel Signal:** Canceling a signal requires twisting the beginning and ending wires of the same loop. Cannot cut a piece of wire, place it at a designated area, and twist it to cancel the signal. This will interrupt the signal.

**Double Loop:** Allows dog to enter and exit back door without receiving correction.

**Fuse Box:** Wall transmitter should be mounted at least 6-10 feet from fuse box, circuit breaker, or major electrical appliances.

**Metal:** Keep wire 6-10 feet from metal in the yard. Metal will amplify the field width.

**Splices:** Wire connections must be waterproof. Using electrical tape, solder, twisted wire nuts will cause an intermittent signal or harm the system.

**Utility Lines:** Keep wire 6-10 feet from buried utility lines (electric, gas, phone, cable, satellite dish, etc.) These will increase the field width as the utility line becomes an antenna.

Cross the buried utility lines at a 90-degree angle. Crossing at smaller or larger angles will increase the chance of the signal broadcasting to other areas of the house or yard.

**Wire:** Wire supplied from Innotek is solid copper core, insulated for direct burial. Do not use stranded wire -- it is less durable.

Best to use only one gauge and one type of wire throughout containment system.

Mixing gauges is acceptable; however, the signal field will only be as strong as the smallest gauge of wire (20 gauge is smaller than 18 gauge). Different gauges within one system may increase or decrease the total signal area slightly.