

iTrainer TP-16 manual

WARNING

Take a moment to read the user manual before you start installing the fence. Follow these basic guidelines for best results:

- The electronic collar is designed for use on dogs.
- A low battery may cause a weaker pulse force. DO NOT use with low battery!
- Let the dog get used to the collar before you start training. The dog should not connect the collar and impulses.
- Never adjust the setting while the dog is collared.
- Walk the ENTIRE plot with the receiver every time you adjust the setting!
- The collar should only be used under your supervision.
- Avoid contact of the collar with children!
- Read all instructions carefully.

IMPORTANT

It is necessary to remember that every dog has its own unique temperament. There is no way to predict how a dog will react to this product. To ensure your dog's safety, use a long leash during initial training to keep the situation under control. It should be noted that an aggressive animal may attack the owner when prompted. If your dog behaves aggressively, or has ever shown aggressive behavior in the past, you should consult a cynologist about the use of the device.

Components - contents of the package

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| - Transmitter (base) | - The wire |
| - Short electrodes | - Mounting screws and anchors |
| - Receiver | - Test light |
| - Auxiliary flags - 25 | - USB charging cable |
| | - Charger |

Other items you may need

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - More wire and flags | - Scissors |
| - Meter | - Lighter |
| - Small screwdriver | - PVC pipe or water hose |
| - Drill | - Circular saw with masonry blade |
| - Spade or pickaxe | - Non-metallic collar and leash |
| - Pliers | - Wire stripping pliers |

Key definitions

Transmitter The control center of the system that transmits the radio system into the stretched wire.

Receiver

Detects a radio signal from the wire that triggers an alert or pulse as needed.

Charging the receiver

Charges the batteries inside the receiver.

Warning zone

The outer edge of the area where the receiver warns your dog not to go into the static correction zone.

Correction zone

The area where the warning is already changing to an impulse - correction.

Bandwidth Setting Controls

the distance from the wire that emits a radio signal to define boundaries.

Protection zone (marked in the picture with the number 1 – warning, and 2 – impulse)

The area on each side of the boundary wire within the range of the radio signal.

Receiver light Reflects

battery status and type of repair.

Electrodes

An impulse passes through them in case the dog goes into the prohibited zone. Both must fit the skin.

Mode button Turns

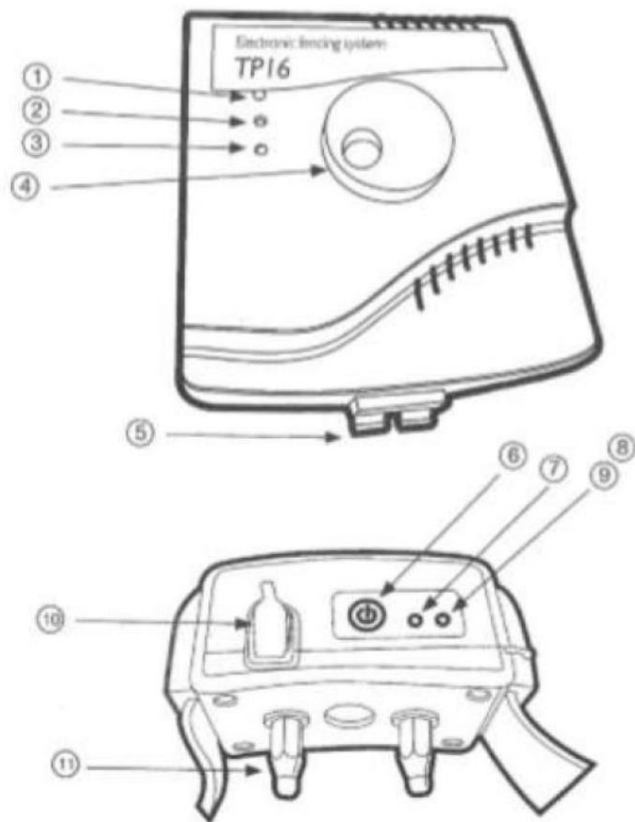
the receiver on/off, adjusts the level of static correction that the dog receives in the static correction zone.

Power connector The

transmitter is powered by a standard 230 volt socket.

Once placed and activated, the system works on the principle of emitting a radio signal through a boundary wire, which is transmitted to the electronic collar that your dog wears.

A button on the transmitter controls the bandwidth of the transmitted radio signal, so you can customize your border design and features. As soon as your dog is wearing the receiver and reaches the warning zone, the receiver will emit a warning beep. If the dog continues into the static correction zone, a safe static correction will take place unless it returns to the control area.



- 1) Wire damage check
- 2) Loop check
- 3) Power indicator light
- 4) bandwidth settings
- 5) Border clamps

- 6) On/Off
- 7) Red LED flashing - low battery
- 8) Red LED - static correction light
- 9) Blue LED - full charge indicator
- 10) Charging port
- 11) Electrodes

Charging the receiver

1. Lift the rubber cover that protects the charging port of the receiver and connect the USB cable to the port on the left side of the transmitter. Move the transmitter to the "on" position.
2. Alternatively, the USB connector can be connected to the USB port of another device.
3. Turn the field width selector clockwise to the "on" position.
4. The LED on the receiver will be red while the receiver is charging. Once the receiver is fully charged, the red will change to blue.
5. When the receiver is fully charged, remove the charging cable. The LED turns off.
6. The average charging time of the receiver is 1.5 to 2 hours.
7. Do not charge the receiver every night as this may have a negative effect on the battery. We recommend charge the receiver only when the battery is empty.

WARNING: Do not attach the receiver to the dog until you have tested the function of the enclosure on a clean surface.

Preparation of the receiver

Your receiver is equipped with short electrodes. For dogs with long hair, use long electrodes. Tighten the electrodes using the wrench on the test lamp.

Turning on the receiver

Press and hold the button on the receiver for 3 seconds. You will hear two beeps to indicate that the receiver is on. Press the button again and you will see the static correction light flashing red. The number of flashes determines the setting that is active (see table below).

Turn off the receiver

Press and hold the mode button continuously for 3 seconds. You will hear a separate beep to indicate that the receiver has turned off.

How correction works

1. Warning before correction - tone: when the dog reaches the edge of the signal field, a warning tone will be heard, which lasts 4 to 10 seconds. If the dog does not return to the safe area, it will receive a continuous correction and a small shock until it returns to the safe area.
2. Overrun protection: the receiver automatically increases the correction as soon as the dog enters the signal field. The dog cannot run through the signal field without receiving a strong correction.

Indicative light response	Static correction	Receiver function	Temperament of the dog
1 blink	1	No static correction, just a beep	
2 flashes	2	Low static correction	Shy
3 flashes	3	Medium static correction	Shy to average
4 flashes	4	Medium high correction	Average to energetic
5 flashes	5	High correction	Very energetic

Part 1 - System Setup Instructions

Step 1

Preparation of the project of the bounded area

A. Schematic drawing

Prepare a drawing of the area you want to fence. The drawing will help you avoid unpredictable obstacles.

Include in it the house, roads, garden, pool, etc. If your neighbors have the same system installed, include it in the drawing as well.

B. Determine the location of the transmitter (base)

The transmitter can be placed on the wall near any common household outlet using the included screws.

It can withstand temperatures below freezing, but it is not waterproof! So it is best to place the transmitter in a closed area.

Install the transmitter at least 1 m away from large metal objects (e.g. boiler, iron gate, washing machine). When installing the transmitter, make sure that the cable cannot be broken by doors, windows or gates. When drilling holes, make sure that there are no electrical cables, screws or nails in the drilling area.

C. Determine the exit point of the buried wire from the ground to the transmitter

Since the transmitter must be installed in an enclosed space protected from rain, pay attention to the wire outlet from the interior. Existing openings such as doors, pipes, or windows may be suitable as long as there is no risk of interruption. Another option is to drill a hole in a suitable place.

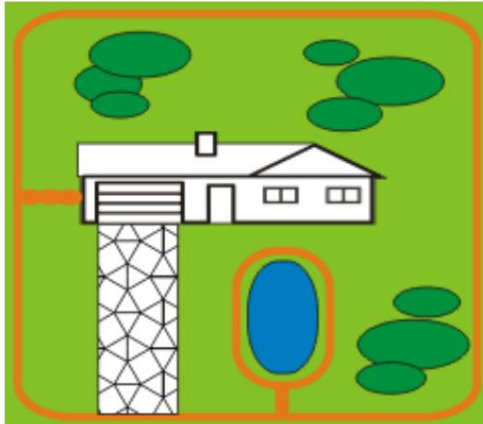
Step 2

Draw the cable route in the drawing

Draw the expected wire route in the drawing. This will allow you to install it later more easily. For the system to work, the wire must form one closed loop.

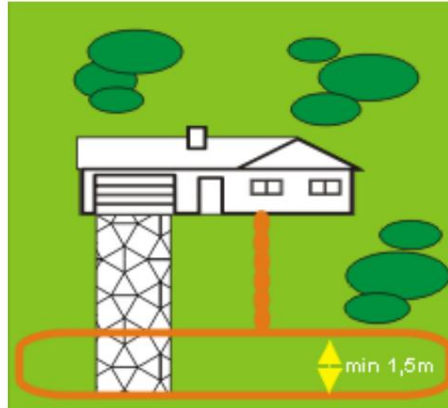
Examples and examples of drawings

A



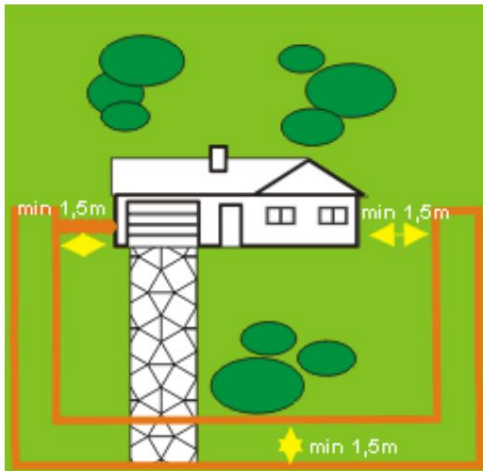
Boundary of the entire garden and pool

B



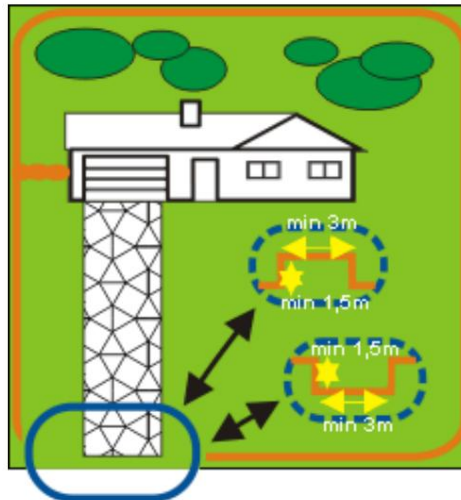
Bordering of the front side only

C



Demarcation of part of the garden, the dog can freely pass into of the second part, on both sides of the house

D



Bordering the entire garden except for the entrance gate. In these places the wire leads over the gate or digs into the ground and thus the receiver gets the collar outside the transmitted signal from the wire

IMPORTANT WIRE PLACEMENT NOTES

- Do not use less than 15 meters of wire under any circumstances (long-term, the exception may be a test). If the wire is only slightly longer than 15 m, never run the transmitter to the maximum value. It would burn the transmitter (maximum 1/3 power). If you want to use the maximum power of the transmitter, the wire must be at least 100 m long.
- Do not stretch the loop parallel to the electrical or telephone line - it may cause signal amplification.
- Do not stretch one section of wire in a space narrower than 2 meters. The signal would be jammed.
- Do not run the cable closer than 2 meters from the cable from another system

Step 3

Install the transmitter

Install the transmitter near the outlet. Do not plug it in until the wire is in place.

Note: In the event of a storm, we recommend turning off the transmitter.

Step 4

Laying the perimeter wire

Important Note: Do not bury the wire until you have tested that the system is working properly. Avoid damaging the wire insulation - it can cause the system to malfunction.

1. Use the drawing as a template. Begin laying the wire around the area as a continuous loop. Use gradual turns in corners with a radius of at least 1 meter. This will guarantee a better function of the signal field.
2. If you use more wires than are supplied in the system, the wire connectors must be insulated. We recommend to summer.
3. Continue around the area until you come back to the transmitter.
4. Cut the wire and connect it to the transmitter.

Step 5

Verification of transmitter functionality

To verify that the transmitter is operational, check that the cable verification LED (middle) and the power LED (bottom) are lit. When both light up, the transmitter is fine and the loop is wired correctly. If the cable break LED (right top) lights up red, one or both wires are connected incorrectly, or there is a break somewhere in the circuit.

Correct the problem and try again.

Step 6

Adjust the collar

Charge the receiver collar using the included USB cable. When charging for the first time, let it charge for at least 4 hours. For further charging, follow the red and green lights. If the red light is on, the receiver is charging. If the green light is on, the receiver is charged.

Low battery indication – the light on the receiver flashes red.

Important note: Do not put the collar on the dog until the fence has been tested and the signal field has been set up.

Step 7

Test the fence

DO NOT TEST THE FENCE WHILE THE DOG HAS A COLLAR ON!

You must manually test the fence system to verify that the signal is passing through the wire correctly. Use the enclosed test lamp for this. Choose a straight section of the boundary loop wire at least 15 m long. Attach the test diode to the probes of the receiver (collar) and hold the collar at the height of your dog's neck. Walk slowly with the collar along the lead. Listen carefully for the warning tone and watch the glow of the discharge lamp. The wider you set the holding field, the greater the chance of holding the dog. Set the width of the field to the required width and repeat the test.

Tests on several parts of the enclosure. To make sure the fence function is correct. Go through the "safe" part of the site to make sure there is no stray signal, mostly near twisted cables. Test the collar inside the house as well. Signals from TV cables, electricity, or telephone can duplicate the signal inside the house and outside. If you experience this problem, the fence wire is probably located too close to these cables and needs to be re-routed. The collar should not be worn inside the house.

Step 8

Set the signal bandwidth

The signal band is the distance between the wire and the point where the collar receiver is first activated. With the wheel on the transmitter, you set the width of the signal field, not the intensity of the pulse. By turning the controller clockwise, you increase the bandwidth, by turning it counter-clockwise, you decrease the bandwidth. Turn the transmitter off by turning it counter-clockwise as far as it will go.

Follow the instructions in step 7 to test your bandwidth. The wider the field, the lower the chance of the dog escaping.

Important note: Step 7 must be repeated each time the band is changed.

Step 9

Installation of wire into the ground

The wire does not have to be buried, but for its protection it is better to place it underground. The depth of the wire placement should be approximately 3 cm below the surface.

Roads and paths - if you need to run the fence over an asphalt path or road, make a 2 cm deep cut with a chainsaw with a grinding blade. Place the cable in the notch and cover with asphalt.

Step 10

Place training flags

After burying the wire, test the fence. Test that the signal strength is consistent all around. Set the signal bandwidth. As soon as testing is complete, place training flags along the perimeter of the enclosure. Place the flags at a distance where the sound signal is heard for the first time. This will add a visual stimulus to the audio one.

Step 11

Put the collar on the dog

Important note: Never leave the collar on for more than 12 hours a day. Prolonged use may cause skin irritation.

A. Electrodes

- Make sure both electrodes are in contact with the dog's skin. If necessary, trim the fur in the area of placement.
 - Use short electrodes for short hair, long electrodes for long hair.
- Tighten the electrodes with your fingers, but never with brute force.

B. Wearing a collar

- If the dog is in the building, remove the collar to prevent accidental impulses.
- Always make sure the collar is working properly before putting it on your dog.
- Place the collar at a comfortable size under the dog's chin.
- Remove other metal collars if the dog is wearing them.
- Cut off the excess strap.

Part 2 - Dog training

To get the best results with your system, follow these tips:

- Always make sure the collar is working properly before putting it on your dog.
- Stay positive and playful during training.
- Never continue training if the dog loses interest.

The following steps should help a successful training.

Step 1

Training with flags

1. Turn off the transmitter so that the dog does not receive any impulses.
2. Put the collar on the dog.
3. Put a long leash on the dog. Play with the dog in a safe area. Do not allow him to freely enter the correctional facility areas with flags.
4. Run with your dog in front of the flags. Bend down and wave the flag. Say "yuck" to the safe zone too.

Step 2

First correction

1. Turn off the transmitter so that the dog does not receive any impulses.
2. Put the collar on the dog.
3. Put a long leash on the dog. Play with the dog in a safe area. Do not allow him to freely enter the correctional facility areas with flags.
4. Run with your dog in front of the flags. If the dog tries to avoid the flags, praise him.
5. Repeat this on several places of the fence.
6. Do not exceed 3 impulses per day and 7 impulses per week. But it really depends on your dog's stress tolerance.
For most dogs, a few impulses are enough in the training phase and the next time they already react to the warning signal.
7. Reward the dog when he avoids the flags, even if he is already in the correction zone.
8. Play with the dog in a safe zone after training.

Step 3

With a leash

1. Turn on the transmitter and play with the dog in the safe zone. After a few minutes, throw the toy across the area with flags.
2. If the dog runs into the correction area, wait for a surprised reaction. Then pull the dog back. Praise and reward him.
3. Repeat the training with waving the flag - "yikes".
4. Repeat the exercise at several locations of the fence.
5. Reward the dog when he avoids the flags.
6. If the dog refuses to enter the flagged area at least 20 times, go to the next step.

Step 4

Without a leash

1. Follow the instructions in step 3, except tighten the leash. But leave it to the dog if necessary. the impulse area and put the collar back on. Repeat , quickly remove his collar. Take him back to the safe area 2. If the dog enters the training with the flags - "yikes".
3. Repeat the exercise without using the leash unless the dog refuses to enter the flagged area.

Part 3 - System Maintenance

The fence system requires almost no maintenance. The battery-operated collar is waterproof, but should not be immersed in any liquid. This may cause damage that is not covered by the warranty.

The transmitter must be protected against contact with water.

A very close lightning strike can cause damage and the transmitter should therefore be disconnected from the wire.

Test the system about once a week to verify that it is working properly.

Security

To ensure the maximum effect and safety of your dog, frequently check the position of the collar, its correct tightening and the placement of the electrodes. Check the skin at the electrode sites for rash or irritation. In this case, remove the collar as often as possible, or consult your veterinarian.

The collar should not be worn continuously for more than 12 hours (this is a general recommendation for all collars, even non-electric ones, as long as it needs to be worn for a longer time, which most often checks the skin under the collar). Wash the dog's neck where the electrodes are placed as often as necessary.

The device has been approved for use in EU countries and is therefore provided with the **CE mark**. All necessary documentation is available on the website: www.electric-collars.com
Changes to technical parameters, properties and printing errors reserved.

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