

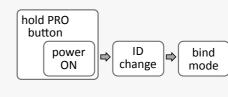
tape in warm soapy water.

BIND TRANSMITTER TO RECEIVER A K1100 Transmitter and K2100 Receiver must be bound together before they can connect. The Wireless Guitar System includes devices that are already bound together. A Transmitter can only be bound to one receiver at a Bind a Transmitter to a Receiver < 5 9 by turning both off then turn them on in turn and set to bind double mode with a double click within ON CLICK 5 seconds. Connection LED double blinks during bind. An unlimited number of Transmitters can be bound to a single Receiver but only one Transmitter can connect to a Receiver at a time. The Receiver will connect to whichever Transmitter responds first so simply power OFF devices that are not being used.

CHANGE RECEIVER ID

Each K2100 Receiver is programmed with a unique ID that it uses for binding to Transmitters. It is possible (but very unlikely) that systems with similar IDs can connect to devices that they are not bound to. If this happens, the Receiver's ID can be changed to one of three alternate IDs. If this is done, it will be necessary to re-bind Transmitters to the Receiver

Change a Receiver ID by turning it off then holding the PRO button while turning it back on again. The Receiver will enter hind mode to rebind to an Transmitter.



TROUBLE SHOOTING

No Sound from Amp

- Check that there are fresh batteries in the Transmitter and the system is wired correctly (see GET STARTED)
- Check that Transmitter and Receiver are 'Connected' (see STATUS **INDICATORS**
- Contact support@smoothhound-innovations.com

Transmitter and Receiver do not connect

- Check that Transmitter and Receiver are 'Bound' (see BIND TRANSMITTER TO RECEIVER)
- Contact support@smoothhound-innovations.com

Radio Interference

Protocol-K uses radio waves in the 2.4 GHz band which is shared with other technologies such as WiFi, Bluetooth (both on computers, tablets and cell phones) and other proprietary wireless audio systems. Protocol-K uses an adaptive algorithm to select the four cleanest channels for audio data whilst testing a further four channels as backup from 79 channels available. It's a very robust system but in an environment with many other devices transmitting, a reliable connection cannot be guaranteed.

If you experience high levels of interference and unreliable connection, try the following:

- Check the batteries in the transmitter
- Turn off any unused wireless audio systems (they will be using radio channels even if not transmitting an audio signal)
- Turn off or disable unnecessary WiFi or Bluetooth devices
- Increase the distance between competing systems (a minimum of 3m separation is recommended)
- Ensure there are no large metal objects between transmitter and receiver - Move the receiver away from large metal objects
- Reduce the distance between transmitter and receiver

Initialisation Error

If the Transmitter Connection LED is on continuously (not blinking) or all three of the Receiver bars are flashing continuously this indicates an initialisation error. Remove batteries from the K1100 and turn off the K2100. Wait 20 seconds then replace batteries and switch on.

FINE TUNING

The K2100 Receiver has three adjustable controls: Cable Tone, Latency and Power Save. The default settings will be fine for most situations but if you want to tweak, this is how to do it.

1. Control Mode The PRO button enters control mode and changes values.

enter set

mode

CLICK

select

control

2. Cable Tone

LONG PRESS

enter control

mode

Cables affect guitar tone subtly by the way they load the pickups. The result is a cut in the highs. The Classic has no cable so may sound brighter than you're used to. If you want a warmer tone. increase this control.

30ft Cable 20ft Cable

10ft Cable

Cable Tone OFF

3. Latency

Lowest latency

The time it takes to send the sound from your guitar to your amp is always very short (8ms) but can be made even shorter (5ms) with this control. Only recommended for low interference environments

Transition mid

Power Save OFF Power Save 60 min Power Save 30 min Highest link integrity Power Save 10 min

4. Power Save

confirm &

CLICK

change

value

Turns the Transmitter off automatically if instrument is not played for a period of time.

> Poor signal strength will lead to break-up of the guitar signal. Move closer to the receiver.

STATUS INDICATORS

The K1100 Transmitter and K2100 Receiver show the state of their wireless connection, signal strength/quality and Transmitter battery charge



1. Connection Status Transmitter button LED Connected - Slow blink Searching - Fast blink Binding* - Double blink

Receiver white LED Connected - On Searching - Fast blink Binding* - Double blink

2. Signal Strength Bars show the current received signal strength.

Excellent Good Weak

Poor

3. Interference Bars show the

amount of interference being seen by the Receiver. Interference can come from WiFi. Bluetooth & other 2.4 GHz devices. Protocol-K moves quickly away from channels that have high interference A single blinking bar but if there's nowhere left to go, you'll see more red bars and

connection will

become unstable.

4. Battery Charge

Bars show the condition of the Transmitter batteries. Approx. Time Left

> 15 hours 12 hours 8 hours

shows you're almost out and the Transmitter will shut down soon.

2 hours

CERTIFICATIONS

This wireless system operates in the globally available ISM band 2400 MHz to 2483.5 MHz. The operation does not require a user license Meets requirements of the following standards: EN 300 328 EN 301 489 Parts 1 and 9 EN60065. Meets essential requirements of the following European Directives: R&TTE Directive 99/5/EC, WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC, as amended by 2008/34/EC RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC, as amended by 2008/35/EC. Note: Please follow your regional recycling scheme for batteries and electronic waste.

The CE Declaration of Conformity can be obtained from: www.smoothhound-innovations.com/europe/compliance

INFORMATION TO THE USER

This equipment had been tested and found to comply with the limits of EN 300 328. 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 thefollowing measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment to 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.



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