

## Trouble Shooting

Follow the guidelines in this book and kennel training should be a snap. However, if your dog eliminates or barks while in his kennel it is probably due to one or more of the following:

1. Wrong kennel size: Be sure you aren't using a kennel that is too large, and don't push things too fast. See page 5 for proper kennel sizing.
2. Health concerns: Be sure your veterinarian rules out the possibility that your dog is suffering from a health condition such as a bladder infection, prostate problems, or worms.
3. Feeding concerns: Be sure to schedule feedings and waterings so that your dog has adequate opportunity to eliminate before kenneling.
4. Separation stress: If your dog suffers from severe stress while you are gone, consult a local trainer by contacting the Association of Pet Dog Trainers at [www.apdt.com](http://www.apdt.com)

### Supervision

When you are home and want to spend time with your puppy, keep him on a leash by your side or tethered right near you while he rests or plays with his toys. This way he can't run around your house and make mistakes. Just as with the long-term confinement area, this is a temporary measure until your dog is house-and-chewtoy-trained and can be trusted to spend time alone loose in the house. Until then, he can't get into trouble if you are attached to the other end of the leash.

Every 45-60 minutes take your 8-10 week old pup to his toilet area. The older your pup gets, the less frequently you need to take him to his toilet and the more time he can begin to spend off-leash in one room with you supervising him.

All three of these training aids, short-term confinement, long-term confinement and supervision, are used in an effort to create a dog that can eventually be trusted to spend time in your home when you aren't there. As a general rule, most dogs should not be allowed to roam unsupervised in even just one room until they are at least 9 months old. However, some dogs can handle such freedom sooner, and some dogs can't until they are well over a year old.



*When he is out of his kennel, keep your puppy on a leash next to you and he will learn to lie calmly and play with his toys.*

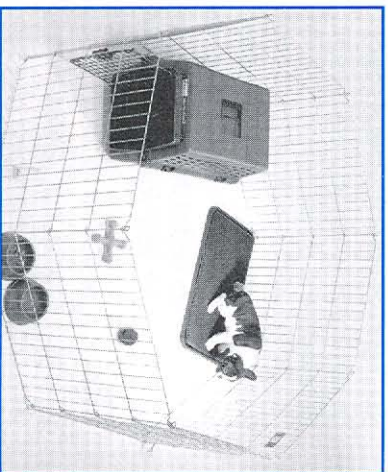
### Long-Term Confinement

The major purpose of long-term confinement is to restrict "mistakes" to a small protected area. It is unrealistic to expect a young puppy to have sufficient control to "hold it" for more than a few hours. So, when you need to leave your puppy for longer periods of time, confine him to an area where he has access to a doggie toilet, such as paper or a square of artificial grass turf in a pan. This is a temporary measure until your dog is old enough to be able to "hold it" for longer.

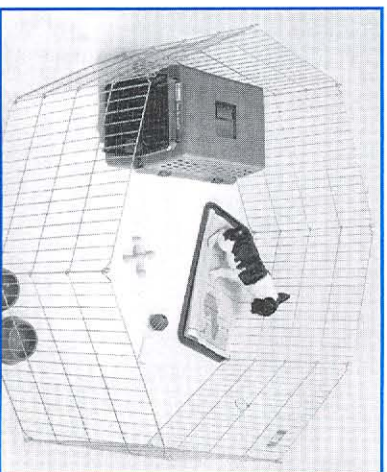
It is important to cover the entire floor with paper so your pup learns to go on paper, not the flooring underneath. While your puppy is confined, he is developing a habit of eliminating on paper because no matter where he goes, it will be on paper.

After a week or so, gradually reduce the area that is papered. Eventually you will only need to leave a few sheets down in that area. If he ever misses the paper, then you've reduced the area too soon. Go back to papering a larger area or even the entire room.

Unless you intend on having an adult dog who eliminates on paper (as well as outside), you can plan on getting rid of the paper by the time the pup is about 5-6 months old and/or has developed sufficient bladder and bowel control to be able to hold it in his kennel for 3-4 hours in between walks.



*You can use newspaper, or in this case artificial grass as a temporary indoor doggie toilet.*



*Keeping your young puppy in his long term confinement area when you can't supervise him prevents houstraining mistakes in your home.*