

PSR-275

50-Channel Portable Scanner

OWNER'S MANUAL



## FEATURES

Your new PSR-275 50-Channel Portable Scanner gives you direct access to over 22,000 exciting frequencies, including police and fire departments, ambulance services, and amateur radio services. You can select up to 50 channels to scan, and you can change your selection at any time.

The secret to your scanner's ability to scan so many frequencies is its custom-designed microprocessor — a tiny, built-in computer.

Your scanner has these special features:

**Ten Preprogrammed Search Bands** – let you search for transmissions within preset frequency ranges, so you can find interesting frequencies more quickly.

**Fifty Channels** – let you store up to 50 of your favorite frequencies for easy recall and scanning.

**Duplicate Frequency Check** – automatically warns you if you try to store a frequency you've already stored, to help you use the scanner's memory more efficiently.

**Monitor Memory** – lets you temporarily save a frequency located during a direct search, so you can move it to channel storage later.

**Channel Lockout** – keeps channels you select from being scanned.

**Memory Backup** – keeps the channel frequencies stored in memory for about 1 hour during a power loss.

**Two-Second Scan Delay** – delays scanning for 2 seconds before moving to another channel, so you can hear more replies.

**Key Lock** – lets you lock the keys to help prevent accidentally changing the scanner's programming.

**Flexible Antenna with BNC Connector** – provides excellent reception. The BNC connector makes it easy to attach and remove the antenna or a variety of optional antennas.

**Liquid Crystal Display** – clearly displays how the scanner is set and makes it easy to change those settings.

**Three Power Options** – you can power the scanner from internal batteries (not supplied — including non-rechargeable batteries, rechargeable batteries, or a rechargeable scanner battery pack) or external AC or DC power (using optional adapters).

Your PSR-275 scanner can receive all of these frequencies:

- 68–88 MHz
- 108–137 MHz
- 137–174 MHz
- 380–512 MHz

For a list of the frequency ranges in the ten preprogrammed search bands, see "Search Bands".

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# PREPARATION

## POWER SOURCES

You can power your scanner from any of four sources:

- Internal batteries (not supplied) with the provided battery holder
- A rechargeable scanner battery pack (not supplied)
- Standard AC power (using an optional AC adapter)
- Vehicle battery power (using an optional DC cigarette-lighter adapter)

You can power your scanner from six AA batteries. For the longest operation and best performance, we recommend alkaline batteries. You can also power the scanner using a rechargeable scanner battery pack or rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, and recharge it as you use the scanner.

**Caution:** Do not mix old and new batteries, different types of batteries (standard, alkaline, or rechargeable), or rechargeable batteries of different capacities.

### Notes:

- The **POWER** jack lets you connect an external AC or DC adapter to operate the scanner. Connecting an adapter to **POWER** disconnects the internal batteries. You can use the **POWER** jack with either non-rechargeable or rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries installed.
- The **CHARGE** jack lets you connect an external AC or DC adapter to operate the scanner. The internal batteries remain connected when you connect an adapter to **CHARGE**, and get recharged when you connect a charger.

**Warning:** Never use the **CHARGE** jack with non-rechargeable batteries! If you try to recharge non-rechargeable batteries, they could get very hot and explode.

## Battery Install

1. Press down on the battery compartment cover on the bottom of the scanner and slide the cover in the direction of the arrow to remove it.
2. Slide the battery holder out of the battery compartment.

3. If you are installing individual batteries, insert six AA batteries in the battery holder as indicated by the polarity symbols (+ and -) marked on the battery holder.
4. Slide the battery holder or battery pack into the compartment.

**Caution:** The battery holder or battery pack fits only one way inside the battery compartment. Do not force it.

5. Replace the cover.

When battery power is low, **BATT** flashes and the scanner beeps about every 3 seconds. Immediately replace all six non-rechargeable batteries or recharge the rechargeable batteries or battery pack.

**Caution:** Always dispose of old batteries promptly and properly. Do not bury or burn them.

## Using Standard AC Power

To power the scanner from AC power, you need an AC adapter.

### **Cautions:**

- You must use an AC adapter that supplies 9 volts and delivers at least 200 milliamps. Its center tip must be set to negative, and its barrel plug must correctly fit the scanner's **POWER/CHARGE** jack. The recommended adapter meets these specifications. Using an adapter that does not meet these specifications could damage the scanner or the adapter.
- When you finish using the AC adapter, disconnect it from the AC outlet first. Then disconnect it from the scanner.

Plug the adapter's barrel plug into the scanner's **POWER** jack. Then plug the adapter's power module into a standard AC outlet.

## Using Vehicle Battery Power

To power the scanner from your vehicle's cigarette-lighter socket, you need a DC adapter.

## Cautions:

- You must use a DC adapter that supplies 9 volts and delivers at least 200 milliamps. Its center tip must be set to negative, and its plug must correctly fit the scanner's **POWER/CHARGE** jack. The recommended adapter meets these specifications. Using an adapter that does not meet these specifications could damage the scanner or the adapter.
- To protect your vehicle's electrical system, always plug the adapter into the scanner before you plug it into your vehicle's cigarette-lighter socket. Always unplug the adapter from the vehicle's cigarette-lighter socket before you unplug it from the scanner.

Plug the adapter's barrel plug into the scanner's **POWER** jack. Then plug the adapter's power module into your vehicle's cigarette-lighter socket.

## Charging a Rechargeable Battery Pack/ Rechargeable Batteries

Your scanner has a built-in charging circuit that lets you charge a rechargeable battery pack or rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries while it is in the scanner. To charge it, simply connect an AC or DC adapter to the scanner's **CHARGE** jack.

It takes about 14–16 hours to recharge a battery pack (rechargeable batteries) that is fully discharged. You can operate the scanner while recharging the battery pack (rechargeable batteries), but charging takes longer.

**Note:** A rechargeable battery pack (rechargeable batteries) lasts longer if you let it fully discharge once a month. To do this, simply use the scanner until **BATT** flashes and the scanner beeps about every 3 seconds. Then fully charge it.

## CONNECTING THE ANTENNA

Follow these steps to attach the supplied flexible antenna to your scanner.

1. Align the slots around the scanner's connector with the tabs on the **ANT** jack.
2. Press the antenna down over the jack and turn the antenna's base clockwise until it locks into place.

## Connecting an Optional Antenna

The **ANT** jack on the top of the scanner makes it easy to use the scanner with a variety of antennas. Instead of the supplied antenna, you can attach a different one, such as an external mobile antenna or outdoor base station antenna.

Follow the installation instructions supplied with the antenna, route the antenna cable to the scanner, then connect it to the **ANT** jack.

**Warning:** Use extreme caution when installing or removing an outdoor base station antenna. If the antenna starts to fall, let it go! It could contact overhead power lines, if the antenna touches a power line, contact with the antenna, mast, cable or guy wires can cause electrocution and death! Call the power company to remove the antenna. Do not attempt to do so yourself.

## USING THE BELT CLIP

You can use the belt clip for hands-free carrying when you are on the go. Simply slide the belt clip over your belt or waistband.

## CONNECTING AN EARPHONE/ HEADPHONES

For private listening, you can plug an earphone or mono headphones with a 3.5 mm plug into the **PHONE** jack on top of your scanner. This disconnects the internal speaker.

**Caution:** To protect your hearing, follow these guidelines when you use an earphone or headphones:

- Do not listen at extremely high volume levels. Extended high-volume listening can lead to permanent hearing loss.
- Once you set the volume, do not increase it. Over time, your ears adapt to the volume level, so a volume level that does not cause discomfort might still damage your hearing.

**Warning:** Do not use an earphone or headphones with your scanner when operating a motor vehicle or riding a bicycle, in or near traffic. Doing so can create a traffic hazard and could be illegal in some areas.

## CONNECTING AN EXTENSION SPEAKER

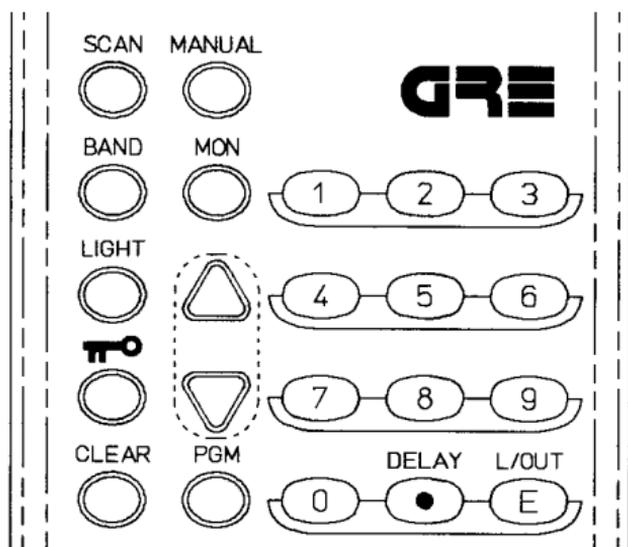
In a noisy area, an amplified speaker might provide more comfortable listening.

Plug the speaker cable's 3.5 mm plug into your scanner's **PHONE** jack.

# YOUR SCANNER

## A LOOK AT THE KEYPAD

Your scanner's keys might seem confusing at first but this information should help you understand each key's function.



**SCAN** – scans through the programmed channels.

**MANUAL** – stops scanning to let you directly enter a channel number.

**BAND** – selects a preprogrammed search band.

**MON** – accesses the monitor memory.

**LIGHT** – turns on/off the display's backlight

▲ or ▼ – searches up or down from the currently displayed frequency, or selects the direction when you scan channels.

🔑 – locks/unlocks the keypad to prevent accidental entries.

**CLEAR** – clears an incorrect entry.

**PGM** – lets you program frequencies into channels.

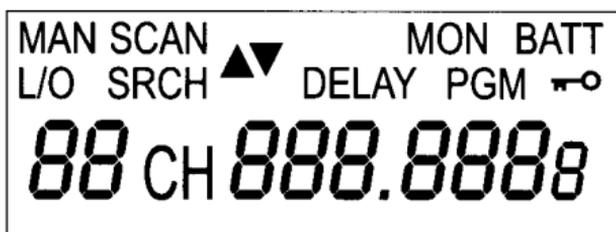
**Number Keys** – use these keys to enter the numbers for a channel or frequency.

**DELAY/•** (delay/decimal point) – programs a 2-second delay for the selected channel, or enters a decimal point (necessary when programming frequencies).

**L/OUT/E** (lockout/enter) – locks out channels so they will not be scanned, or enters frequencies into channels.

## A LOOK AT THE DISPLAY

The display has indicators that show the scanner's current operation.



**MAN** – appears when you manually select a channel.

**SCAN** – appears when you scan channels.

**MON** – appears when you listen to the monitor memory.

**BATT** – appears when battery power is low.

**L/O** – appears when you manually select a channel you locked out.

**SRCH** – appears during a band or direct frequency search.

▲ or ▼ – indicates the search or scan direction.

**DELAY** – appears when you program a 2-second delay for a channel.

**PGM** – appears while you program frequencies into the scanner's channels.

 – appears when you lock the keypad.

**CH** – appears after the digits (1-50) that show which channel the scanner is tuned to.

**000.0000** – the digits on the right of the display show which frequency the scanner is tuned to.

**-d** – appears during a direct frequency search.

**Error** – appears when you make an entry error.

**dUPL** (duplicate) – appears when you try to store a frequency that is already stored in another channel.

**Ch FULL** – appears when you try to enter a frequency into a channel during a band search when all channels are full.

# UNDERSTANDING BANDS/MONITOR MEMORY

## Search Bands

Your scanner can tune over 22,000 different frequencies. Many of these frequencies are grouped within permanent memory locations called search bands.

Band	Displayed Search Range	Description
0	68–78 MHz	VHF Lo
1	78–88 MHz	VHF-Lo
2	118–137 MHz	Aircraft
3	137–144 MHz	VHF-Hi
4	144–146 MHz	2-Meter Amateur Radio
5	146–174 MHz	VHF-Hi
6	410–430 MHz	UHF
7	430–440 MHz	70-cm Amateur Radio
8	440–450 MHz	UHF
9	450–470 MHz	UHF

You can search these bands to quickly find active frequencies you might want to store into the scanner's channels. For example, if you wanted to search for transmissions between amateur radio operators, you could search only the search bands where you are most likely to hear the transmissions (Bands 4, and 7).

**Note:** The frequencies in the scanner's search bands are preset. You cannot change them.

## Monitor Memory

The scanner also has a monitor memory that you can use to temporarily store a frequency while you decide whether to save it into a channel. This is handy for quickly storing an active frequency when you are searching through an entire band using direct search. See "Direct Search".

## OPERATION

### TURNING ON THE SCANNER/SETTING VOLUME AND SQUELCH

**Note:** Make sure the scanner's antenna is connected before you turn it on.

1. Turn **SQUELCH** fully counterclockwise.
2. Turn **VOLUME** clockwise until it clicks and you hear a hissing sound.
3. Turn **SQUELCH** clockwise until the hissing sound stops.

#### Notes:

- If the scanner picks up unwanted, partial, or very weak transmissions, turn **SQUELCH** clockwise to decrease the scanner's sensitivity to these signals. If you want to listen to a weak or distant station, turn **SQUELCH** counterclockwise.
- If **SQUELCH** is adjusted so you always hear a hissing sound, the scanner does not scan properly.

If you have not stored frequencies into any channels, the scanner does not scan.

### STORING ACTIVE FREQUENCIES

You can manually store frequencies you already know into the scanner's channels. You can also store frequencies you found using band search directly into channels. You can also store a frequency into a monitor memory then store it into a channel.

If you do not have a reference to frequencies in your area, follow the steps in "Band Search" or "Direct Search" to search for transmissions.

#### Manually Storing Frequencies

If you know a frequency you want to store, you can store it manually.

1. Press **PGM**. *PGM* appears.
2. Use the number keys to enter the channel number where you want to store the frequency (1–50), then press **PGM** again. Or, repeatedly press **PGM** until the desired channel number appears.

3. Use the number keys and **DELAY/•** to enter the frequency (including the decimal point) you want to store into that channel.
4. Press **E** to store the frequency.

#### Notes:

- If you entered an invalid frequency in Step 3, **Error** appears, and the scanner beeps three times after you press **E**. Simply repeat Steps 3 and 4.
  - Your scanner automatically rounds the entered frequency down to the nearest valid frequency. For example, if you enter a frequency of 151.4730, your scanner accepts it as 151.4700.
  - If you entered a frequency that is already stored in another channel, **dUPL** (duplicate) and the lowest-numbered channel containing the duplicate frequency flash for about 3 seconds. To store the frequency anyway, press **E** again.
5. Repeat Steps 2–4 to store more frequencies into channels.

## Band Search

If you do not know of a frequency to store, you can search your scanner's preprogrammed search bands (see "Search Bands") for active frequencies, then store any that you find into your scanner's channels.

Follow these steps to search for and store active frequencies using band search.

1. Press **BAND**. The last selected band number (**b** followed by the band number) and the frequency search range appear for about 2 seconds.
2. To select a different band within 2 seconds, enter the band's number (0–9) or repeatedly press **BAND** until the desired band number appears.

After about 2 seconds, **SRCH** and **▲** appears, the next available channel flashes, and the scanner begins searching rapidly upward in that band (from lowest to highest frequency) for an active frequency.

#### Notes:

- To reverse the search direction at any time, hold down **▼** for about 1 second.

- To search the band upward or downward in small increments (in steps of 5 or 12.5 kHz, depending on the band), repeatedly press and release ▲ or ▼.

The scanner stops when it finds an active frequency.

3. To store the displayed frequency in the channel currently flashing on the display, press **E**. The scanner stores the frequency, then the next available channel flashes and continue the search.

**Note:** After you store a frequency into the last available channel, **--CH** appears instead of a channel number. If you try to store a channel while **--CH** appears, **Ch FULL** appears briefly. In order to store more frequencies, you must clear some channels. See "Clearing a Channel".

## Direct Search

You can search up or down from the currently displayed frequency and store the frequency into the monitor memory.

1. Press **MANUAL** or **PGM**, then use the number keys and **DELAY/•** to enter the frequency where you want to start the search.

**Note:** To start from a frequency already stored in one of your scanner's channels, press **MANUAL** or **PGM**, enter the desired channel number, then press **MANUAL** or **PGM** again.

2. Hold down ▲ or ▼ for about 1 second to search up or down from the selected frequency.

When the scanner finds an active frequency, it stops searching.

3. To store the frequency in the monitor memory, simply press **MON**. **MON** appears on the display.
4. To continue the search, hold down ▲ or ▼ for about 1 second.

## MOVING A FREQUENCY FROM THE MONITOR MEMORY TO A CHANNEL

1. Press **MANUAL**, enter the channel number where you want to store the frequency, then press **PGM**. **PGM**, the frequency number or **000.0000**, and the selected channel number appear.
2. Press **MON**. **MON** and the frequency appear and the channel number flashes.

3. Press **E**. **MON** disappears, the channel number stops flashing, and the scanner stores the frequency in the selected channel.

## MONITORING A STORED CHANNEL

You can continuously monitor a specific channel without scanning. This is useful if you hear an emergency broadcast on a channel and do not want to miss any details — even though there might be periods of silence — or if you simply want to monitor that channel.

Follow these steps to manually select a channel.

1. Press **MANUAL**.
2. Enter the channel number.
3. Press **MANUAL** again.

## SCANNING THE CHANNELS

To begin scanning channels or to start scanning again after monitoring a specific channel, press **SCAN**.

**SCAN** and ▲ appear, and the scanner begins to rapidly scan upward until it finds an active frequency.

If the scanner finds an active frequency, it stops and displays that channel and frequency number, then it automatically begins scanning again when the transmission ends on that frequency.

### Notes:

- You must store frequencies into channels before the scanner can scan them.
- To change the scanning direction, press ▲ or ▼.
- The scanner does not scan empty channels.

## LISTENING TO THE MONITOR MEMORY

To listen to the frequency stored in the monitor memory, press **MANUAL** then **MON**. **MAN**, **MON** and the frequency stored in the monitor memory appear.

## CLEARING A CHANNEL

1. Press **MANUAL**.
2. Use the number keys to enter the channel number containing the frequency you want to delete, then press **PGM**. Or, repeatedly press **PGM** until the desired channel number appears. **PGM** appears.
3. Press **CLEAR**. The frequency number flashes.
4. Press **L/OUT**. **L/O** (lockout — see "Locking Out a Channel") appears, the channel number flashes, and the frequency number changes to 000.0000 to indicate the frequency is cleared.
5. To delete more frequencies, repeat Steps 2–4.

## SPECIAL FEATURES

### DELAY

Many agencies use a two-way radio system that might have a pause of several seconds between a query and a reply. To avoid missing a reply, you can program a 2-second delay into any of your scanner's channels. Then, when the scanner stops on the channel, **DELAY** appears and the scanner continues to monitor the channel for 2 seconds after the transmission stops before it resumes scanning.

You can program a 2-second delay in any of these ways:

- If the scanner is scanning and stops on an active channel, quickly press **DELAY** before it starts to scan again.
- If the desired channel is not selected, manually select the channel then press **DELAY**.
- If the scanner is searching, press **DELAY** during the search.

**DELAY** appears and the scanner automatically adds a 2-second delay to every transmission it stops on.

### LOCKING OUT A CHANNEL

You can scan existing channels faster by locking out a channel that has a continuous transmission.

To lock out a channel, select the channel then press **L/OUT**. **L/O** appears.

To remove the lockout from a channel, manually select the channel then press **L/OUT** until **L/O** disappears.

#### Notes:

- You can still manually select locked-out channels.
- Your scanner automatically locks out empty channels.

### USING THE DISPLAY BACKLIGHT

You can turn on the display's backlight for easy viewing in dimly-lit areas. Press **LIGHT** to turn on the display light for about 5 seconds. To turn off the light before it automatically turns off, press **LIGHT** again.

## TURNING THE KEY TONE ON AND OFF

Each time you press any of the scanner's keys (except **LIGHT** and ) , the scanner sounds a tone.

Follow these steps to turn the scanner's key tone off or back on.

1. If the scanner is on, turn **VOLUME** counterclockwise until it clicks to turn it off.
2. While you hold down the **2** and **E** keys, turn on the scanner.
3. After 1 second, release **2** and **E**.

## USING THE KEYLOCK

Once you program your scanner, you can protect it from accidental program changes by turning on the keylock feature. When the keypad is locked, the only controls that operate are **LIGHT**, **VOLUME**, and **SQUELCH** (and the scanner continues to scan channels).

To turn on the keylock, hold down  for about 3 seconds until  appears. The scanner beeps three times (if the key tone is turned on). To turn it off, hold  for about 3 seconds until  disappears.

# GENERAL GUIDE TO SCANNING

## BIRDIE FREQUENCIES

Every scanner has birdie frequencies. Birdies are signals created inside the scanner's receiver. These operating frequencies might interfere with broadcasts on the same frequencies. If you program one of these frequencies, you hear only noise on that frequency. If the interference is not severe, you might be able to turn **SQUELCH** clockwise to cut out the birdie.

The birdie frequencies on this unit to watch for are:

75.155	76.800	79.900	80.935
82.510	83.595	84.090	86.190
115.200	119.850	128.000	136.675
138.745	139.300	140.800	142.975
143.430	145.050	147.180	148.235
149.400	151.170	153.265	153.600
154.015	155.590	156.120	159.555
163.920	166.400	172.790	

To find the birdies in your scanner, begin by disconnecting the antenna and moving it away from the scanner. Make sure that no other nearby radio or TV sets are turned on near the scanner. Use the search function and scan every frequency range from its lowest frequency to the highest. Occasionally, the searching will stop as if it had found a signal, often without any sound. That is a birdie. Make a list of all the birdies in your scanner for future reference.

## SPECIFIED INTERVALS

Frequencies in different bands are accessible only at specific intervals. For example:

<b>Frequency Ranges</b>	<b>Specified Interval</b>
68–88, 137–144 and 146–174 MHz	5.0 kHz steps
144–146 and 380–512 MHz	12.5 kHz steps
108–137 MHz	25 kHz steps

# TROUBLESHOOTING

If your scanner is not working as it should, these suggestions might help you eliminate the problem. If the scanner still does not operate properly, take it to your local store for assistance.

Problem	Possible Causes	Remedies
The scanner does not work at all.	The AC or DC adapter is not properly connected.	Be sure the adapter is plugged into a working AC outlet or cigarette-lighter socket, and is fully inserted into the scanner's <b>POWER</b> jack.
	The internal batteries/battery pack needs to be recharged, or the non-rechargeable batteries are dead.	Charge the rechargeable batteries or battery pack, or replace non-rechargeable batteries with fresh batteries.
Poor or no reception.	Improperly connected antenna.	Be sure the antenna is properly connected.
	Programmed frequencies are the same as birdie frequencies.	Avoid programming frequencies listed under "Birdie Frequencies" on page 19.
Scanner is on, but does not scan.	<b>SQUELCH</b> is not correctly adjusted.	Adjust <b>SQUELCH</b> clockwise (see "Turning On the Scanner/Setting Volume and Squelch").
In the scan mode, the scanner locks on frequencies that have an unclear transmission.	Programmed frequencies are the same as birdie frequencies.	Avoid programming frequencies listed under "Birdie Frequencies" or only listen to them manually.

## RESETTING/INITIALIZING THE SCANNER

If the scanner's display locks up or does not work properly after you connect a power source, you might need to reset or initialize it.

**Important:** If you have problems, first try to reset the scanner. If that does not work, you can initialize the scanner, however, initializing clears all frequencies you stored in the scanner's memory and initializes the scanner to its default settings.

### Resetting the Scanner

1. Turn off the scanner, then turn it on again.
2. Insert a pointed object, such as a straightened paper clip, into the reset hole on the side of the scanner. Then gently press and release the reset button inside the opening. The display goes blank, then information reappears.

### Initializing the Scanner

**Important:** This procedure clears all frequencies you stored in the scanner's memory and initializes the scanner to its default settings. Initialize the scanner only when you are sure the scanner is not working properly.

1. Turn off the scanner, then turn it on again.
2. While holding down **CLEAR**, insert a pointed object, such as a straightened paper clip, into the reset hole on the side of the scanner. Then gently press and release the reset button inside the opening. The display goes blank, then information reappears.

**Note:** You must release the reset button before you release **CLEAR**. Otherwise, the memory might not clear.

3. When the display reappears, release **CLEAR**.

## CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The following suggestions will help you care for your scanner so you can enjoy it for years.

- Keep the scanner dry. If it gets wet, wipe it dry immediately.
- Use only fresh batteries of the required size and type. Always remove old and weak batteries. They can leak chemicals that destroy electronic circuits.
- Handle the scanner gently and carefully. Dropping it can damage circuit boards and cases and can cause the scanner to work improperly.
- Use and store the scanner only in normal temperature environments. Temperature extremes can shorten the life of electronic devices, damage batteries, and distort or melt plastic parts.
- Keep the scanner away from dust and dirt, which can cause premature wear of parts.

Wipe the scanner with a damp cloth occasionally to keep it looking new. Do not use harsh chemicals, cleaning solvents, or strong detergents to clean the scanner.

# SPECIFICATIONS

## Frequency Coverage

68–88 MHz  
108–137 MHz  
137–174 MHz  
380–512 MHz

## Channels of Operation

50 Channels and  
1 Monitor Memory

## Sensitivity (20dB S/N):

68–88 MHz	0.7 $\mu$ V
108–137 MHz	1.0 $\mu$ V
137–174 MHz	0.7 $\mu$ V
380–512 MHz	0.7 $\mu$ V

## Selectivity:

$\pm 10$ kHz	–6 dB
$\pm 18$ kHz	–50 dB

## Spurious Rejection:

68–88 MHz	50 dB at 78 MHz
108–137 MHz	50 dB at 124 MHz
137–174 MHz	50 dB at 154 MHz

## Scanning Rate

Up to 25 channels/second

## Search Rate

Up to 50 steps/second

## Delay Time

2 seconds

## Intermediate Frequencies (IF):

1st	10.7 MHz
2nd	455 kHz

## IF Rejection: 10.7 MHz

70 dB at 154 MHz

## Squelch Sensitivity:

Threshold	Less than 0.5 $\mu$ V
Tight FM	(S+N)/N 25 dB
AM	(S+N)/N 20 dB

## Antenna Impedance

50 ohms

## Audio Output Power

200 mW Nominal (10% THD)

## Built-in Speaker

36 mm, 8-ohm Dynamic Type

## Power Requirements

9 V DC, 6 AA batteries

AC adapter/DC adapter (9V, 200 mA)

## Current Drain (Squelched)

50 mA

## Dimensions

161 (H) x 63 (W) x 43 (D) mm

## Weight

240 g without antenna and batteries

## Supplied Accessory

Antenna

