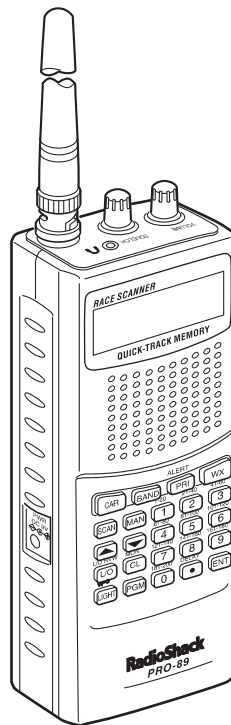


Owner's Manual

Cat. No. 20-514 A

PRO-89
200-Channel VHF/Air/UHF/800 MHz
Handheld Race Scanner

Please read before using this equipment.



RadioShack®

INTRODUCTION

Your new RadioShack 200-Channel VHF/Air/UHF/800 MHz Handheld Race Scanner lets you in on all the action in the pits or on the track at the big race. This scanner gives you direct access to over 33,500 frequencies, including those used by participants and staff at auto races, police and fire departments, ambulance services, and amateur radio services. You can select up to 200 channels to scan, and you can change your selection at any time.

Your scanner also has these special features:

Five Service Banks — lets you search preset frequencies in separate fire/police, air, ham radio, auto race, and marine banks, to make it easy to locate specific types of calls.

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

Ten Channel-Storage Banks — you can store up to 20 channels in each of 10 different banks, to group channels so you can more easily identify calls.

20 Monitor Memories — let you temporarily save up to 20 frequencies you locate during a search, so you can move selected frequencies to channel storage later.

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

Triple Conversion Superheterodyne Receiver — virtually eliminates any interference from intermediate frequency (IF) images, so you hear only the frequency you select.

HyperSearch™ and HyperScan™ — let you set the scanner to search at up to 50 steps per second and scan at up to 25 channels per second, to help you quickly find interesting transmissions.

Duplicate Frequency Check — automatically notifies you if you are about to store a frequency you have already stored, to help avoid wasting storage space.

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RadioShack Corporation.

Direct Search — lets you search for new and unlisted frequencies starting from a specified frequency.

Priority Channel — lets you designate a channel to be scanned every two seconds so you do not miss important calls.

Weather Band Key — scans seven preprogrammed weather frequencies to keep you informed about correct weather conditions.

Weather Alert — automatically sounds the alarm tone to advise of hazardous weather conditions when it detects the alert signal on the local NOAA weather channel.

Lock-Out Function — lets you set the scanner to skip over specified channels or frequencies when scanning or searching.

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

Two Supplied Antennas with BNC Connector — lets you select the antenna that best meets your needs. The supplied stub antenna helps your scanner receive strong local signals and makes the scanner easy to carry and use at events. The supplied flexible antenna provides excellent reception of weaker signals and is designed to help prevent antenna breakage.

Liquid Crystal Display — makes it easy to view and change programming information.

Display Backlight — makes the scanner easy to read in low light situations.

Three Power Options — let you power the scanner from internal batteries (non-rechargeable batteries, rechargeable Ni-MH (nickel-metal hydride) or regular or high-capacity Ni-Cd (nickel-cadmium) batteries), external AC power (using optional adapters), or vehicle battery power (using optional adapters).

Your scanner can receive all of these frequencies:

- 29–54 MHz
- 108–136.9875 MHz
- 137–174 MHz
- 380–512 MHz
- 806–823.9875 MHz
- 849–868.9875 MHz
- 894–960 MHz

This Owner's Manual also includes the section "A General Guide to Scanning" on Page 52 to help you target frequency ranges in your service area so you can search for a wide variety of transmissions.

FCC NOTICE

Your scanner might cause TV or radio interference even when it is operating properly. To determine whether your scanner is causing the interference, turn off your scanner. If the interference goes away, your scanner is causing it. Try to eliminate the interference by:

- moving your scanner away from the receiver
- connecting your scanner to an outlet that is on a different electrical circuit from the receiver
- contacting your local RadioShack store for help

If you cannot eliminate the interference, the FCC requires that you stop using your scanner.

This device complies with Part 15 of the *FCC Rules*. Operation is subject to the following conditions: (1) This device must not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Note: Mobile use of this scanner is unlawful or requires a permit in some areas. Check the laws in your area.

SCANNING LEGALLY

Your scanner covers frequencies used by many different groups including police and fire departments, ambulance services, government agencies, private companies, amateur radio services, military operations, pager services, and wireline (telephone and telegraph) service providers. It is legal to listen to almost every transmission your scanner can receive. However, there are some transmissions you should never intentionally listen to. These include:

- telephone conversations (cellular, cordless, or other private means of telephone signal transmission)
- pager transmissions
- any scrambled or encrypted transmissions

According to the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA), you are subject to fines and possible imprisonment for intentionally listening to, using, or divulging the contents of such a transmission unless you have the consent of a party to the communication (unless such activity is otherwise illegal).

This scanner has been designed to prevent reception of illegal transmissions. This is done to comply with the legal requirement that scanners be manufactured so as to not be easily modifiable to pick up those transmissions. Do not open your scanner's case to make any modifications that could allow it to pick up transmissions that it is not legal to listen to. Doing so could subject you to legal penalties.

We encourage responsible, legal scanner use.

CONTENTS

Preparation	8
Installing Batteries	8
Using AC Power	9
Using Vehicle Battery Power	10
Charging Rechargeable Batteries	10
Connecting an Antenna	11
Connecting a Supplied Antenna	11
Connecting an Outdoor Antenna	12
Connecting an Earphone/Headphones	13
Listening Safely	13
Traffic Safety	14
Connecting an Extension Speaker	14
Understanding the Scanner	15
A Look at the Keypad	15
A Look at the Display	17
Understanding Banks	20
Channel Storage Banks	20
Service Banks	21
Monitor Memories	25
Operation	26
Turning On the Scanner/Setting Volume and Squelch ..	26
Storing Known Frequencies into Channels	26
Finding and Storing Active Frequencies	27
Searching the Service Banks	27
Using Direct Search	30
Using Monitor Memory	31
Listening to a Monitor Memory	31
Moving a Frequency from a Monitor Memory to a Channel	32
Scanning the Stored Channels	32
Turning Channel-Storage Banks Off and On	33
Monitoring a Stored Channel	34
Clearing a Stored Channel	34
Clearing all Stored Channels	34
Clearing all Locked-Out Channels	35
Listening to the Marine Bank	35
Listening to the Weather Band	35
WX Alert	36
Scanning at the Races	37
Storing a Car Number and Frequency	37
Adding Frequencies to a Car Number	38
Adding a Car Number to the Channel	39

Changing the Stored Car Number	39
Viewing Frequencies Associated with a Car Number ...	39
Deleting a Frequency from a Car Number	40
Scanning by Car Number	40
Finding Car Numbers Associated With Channels	41
Special Features	42
Delay	42
Locking Out Channels or Frequencies	42
Locking Out Channels	42
Clearing All Lockouts from Channels	43
Locking Out Frequencies	43
Reviewing Locked-Out Frequencies	43
Removing a Lockout From a Frequency	44
Removing Lockouts From All Frequencies	44
Removing Lockouts From All Frequencies in All Service Banks	44
Using Priority	45
Using Power Save	46
Using the Display Backlight	46
Turning the Key Tone On and Off	46
Using the Key Lock	47
Resetting/Initializing the Scanner	47
Resetting the Scanner	48
Initializing the Scanner	48
Wired/On-Air Programming	49
Using Wired Programming	49
Wired Programming Specifications	50
Using On-Air Programming	50
On-Air Programming Specifications	51
A General Guide to Scanning	52
Guide to Frequencies	52
National Weather Frequencies	52
Birdie Frequencies	52
Guide to the Action Bands	53
Typical Band Usage (MHz)	53
Primary Usage	53
Band Allocation	54
Frequency Conversion	58
Troubleshooting	59
Care and Maintenance	60
Specifications	61

PREPARATION

INSTALLING BATTERIES

You can power your scanner with four AA batteries (not supplied). For the best performance and longest life, we recommend RadioShack alkaline batteries.

You can use either the black non-rechargeable battery holder or the yellow rechargeable battery holder (both supplied) to hold the batteries. If you use the yellow battery holder, we recommend nickel-cadmium or nickel-metal hydride batteries (not supplied).

Cautions:

- Use only fresh batteries of the required size and recommended type.
- Do not mix old and new batteries, different types of batteries (standard, alkaline, or rechargeable), or rechargeable batteries of different capacities.

Warning: Never install non-rechargeable batteries in the yellow rechargeable battery holder. Non-rechargeable batteries can get hot or explode if you try to recharge them.

Follow these steps to install batteries.

1. Press down on the battery compartment cover then slide the cover in the direction of the arrow to remove it.
2. If you are using non-rechargeable batteries, place them into the black holder, as indicated by the polarity symbols (+ and -) marked on the holder. Or, if you are using rechargeable batteries, place them into the yellow holder as indicated by the polarity symbols (+ and -) marked on the holder.
3. Place the battery holder into the battery compartment.

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

4. Replace the cover.

When **B** flashes on the display and the scanner beeps, or if the scanner stops operating properly, replace the batteries.

Warning: Dispose of old batteries promptly and properly. Do not burn or bury them.

Caution: If you do not plan to use the scanner with batteries for a month or more, remove the batteries. Batteries can leak chemicals that can destroy electronic parts.

USING AC POWER

You can power the scanner using a 9V, 300-mA AC adapter and a size C Adaptaplug™ adapter (neither supplied). Both are available at your local RadioShack store.

Cautions:



You must use a Class 2 power source that supplies 9V DC and delivers at least 300 mA. Its center tip must be set to positive and its plug must fit the scanner's **PWR DC 9V** jack. Using an adapter that does not meet these specifications could damage the scanner or the adapter.

- Always connect the AC adapter to the scanner before you connect it to AC power. When you finish, disconnect the adapter from AC power before you disconnect it from the scanner.

To power the scanner using an AC adapter, attach the Adaptaplug to the AC adapter so the tip reads positive (+), then insert the Adaptaplug into the scanner's **PWR DC 9V** jack. Connect the other end of the adapter to a standard AC outlet.

USING VEHICLE BATTERY POWER

You can power the scanner from a vehicle's 12V power source (such as a cigarette-lighter socket) using a 9V, 300-mA DC adapter and a size C Adaptaplug (neither supplied). Both are available at your local RadioShack store.

Cautions:



You must use a power source that supplies regulated 9V DC and delivers at least 300 mA. Its center tip must be set to positive and its plug must fit the scanner's **PWR DC 9V** jack. Using an adapter that does not meet these specifications could damage the scanner or the adapter.

- Always connect the DC adapter to the scanner before you connect it to the power source. When you finish, disconnect the adapter from the power source before you disconnect it from the scanner.

To power the scanner using a DC adapter, attach the Adaptaplug to the DC adapter so the tip reads positive (+), set the adapter's voltage switch to 9V, then insert the Adaptaplug into the scanner's **PWR DC 9V** jack. Plug the other end of the DC adapter into your vehicle's cigarette-lighter socket.

Note: If you use a cigarette-lighter power cable and your vehicle's engine is running, you might hear electrical noise from the engine while scanning. This is normal.

CHARGING RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES

Your scanner has a built-in charging circuit that lets you charge rechargeable batteries while they are in the scanner. To charge rechargeable batteries, you need to use an AC adapter which supplies 9V (RadioShack Cat. No. 273-1767) or a DC adapter which supplies 10V (Cat. No. 273-1830). Connect a size C Adaptaplug to the adapter's cable with the tip set to positive then insert the Adaptaplug into the scanner's **PWR DC 9V** jack.

Note: Do not overcharge Ni-Cd batteries. Overcharging causes them to get hot and shortens their life.

It takes between 14 and 16 hours to recharge Ni-MH or 7 and 8 hours to recharge Ni-Cd batteries that are fully discharged. You can operate the scanner while recharging the batteries, but charging takes longer.

Note: Ni-Cd batteries last longer and deliver more power if you occasionally let them fully discharge. To do this, simply use the scanner until **B** flashes on the display and the scanner beeps. Then fully charge the batteries.

Important: The EPA certified RBRC® Battery Recycling Seal on the nickel-cadmium (Ni-Cd) battery indicates RadioShack is voluntarily participating in an industry program to collect and recycle these batteries at the end of their useful life, when taken out of service in the United States or Canada. The RBRC program provides a convenient alternative to placing used Ni-Cd batteries into the trash or the municipal waste stream, which may be illegal in your area. Please call 1-800-THE-SHACK (1-800-843-7422) for information on Ni-Cd battery recycling and disposal bans/restrictions in your area. RadioShack's involvement in this program is part of the company's commitment to preserving our environment and conserving our natural resources.

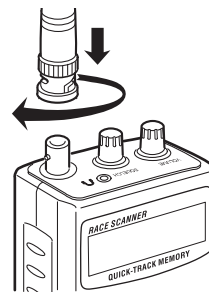


CONNECTING AN ANTENNA

Connecting a Supplied Antenna

You must install an antenna before you can operate the scanner.

The supplied stub antenna helps your scanner receive most strong transmissions at events and makes the scanner easier to carry and use. The supplied flexible antenna provides slightly better reception and helps your scanner receive strong local signals. Follow these steps to attach either antenna to the scanner.



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

Connecting an Outdoor Antenna

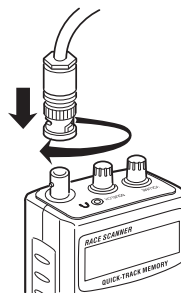
Instead of a supplied antenna, you can connect an outdoor base-station or mobile antenna (not supplied) to your scanner using a BNC connector. Your local RadioShack store sells a variety of antennas. Choose the one that best meets your needs.

When deciding on a mobile or base-station antenna and its location, consider these points:

- The antenna should be as high as possible on the vehicle or building.
- The antenna and its cable should be as far as possible from sources of electrical noise, such as appliances or other radios.
- The antenna should be vertical for the best performance.

Always use 50 Ohm coaxial cable, such as RG-58 or RG-8, to connect the base-station or mobile antenna. For lengths over 50 feet, use RG-8 low-loss dielectric coaxial cable. If the antenna cable's connector does not fit in the scanner's antenna jack, you might also need a PL-259-to-BNC antenna plug adapter. Your local RadioShack store carries a wide variety of coaxial antenna cable and connectors.

Once you choose an antenna, follow the mounting instructions supplied with the antenna, after removing a supplied antenna. Then route the antenna's cable to the scanner and connect the cable to the scanner's antenna jack.




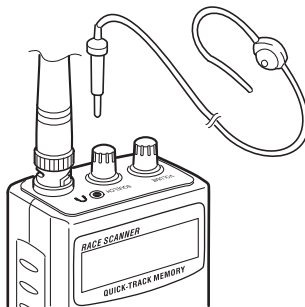
Cautions:

- Do not run the cable over sharp edges or moving parts that might damage it.
- Do not run the cable next to power cables or other antenna cables.

Warning: Use extreme caution when you install or remove an outdoor 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.

CONNECTING AN EARPHONE/ HEADPHONES

For private listening, you can connect an earphone or headphones with a 1/8-inch (3.5-mm) plug to the  jack on the top of the scanner. (Your local RadioShack store carries a wide selection of earphones and headphones). Connecting an earphone or headphones automatically disconnects the internal speaker.



Listening Safely

To protect your hearing, follow these guidelines when you use an earphone or headphones.


- Set the volume to the lowest setting before you begin listening. After you begin listening, adjust the volume to a comfortable level.

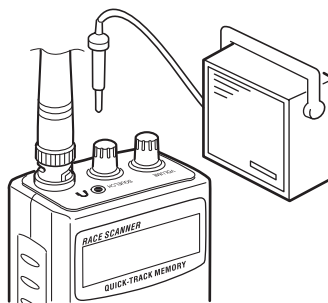
-
-
- Do not listen at extremely high volume levels. Extended high-volume listening can lead to permanent hearing loss.
 - Once you set the volume, do not increase it. Over time, your ears adapt to the volume level, so a volume level that does not cause discomfort might still damage your hearing.

Traffic Safety

- 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.
- If you use an earphone or headphones with your scanner while riding a bicycle, be very careful. Do not listen to a continuous transmission. Even though some earphones or headphones let you hear some outside sounds when listening at normal volume levels, they still can present a traffic hazard.

CONNECTING AN EXTENSION SPEAKER

In a noisy area, an amplified extension speaker (available at your local RadioShack store) might provide more comfortable listening. Plug the speaker cable's 1/8-inch (3.5-mm) plug into your scanner's  jack.



Note: Connecting an external speaker disconnects the scanner's internal speaker.

UNDERSTANDING THE SCANNER

Once you understand a few simple terms used in this manual and familiarize yourself with your scanner's features, you can put the scanner to work for you. You simply determine the type of communications you want to receive, then set the scanner to scan them.

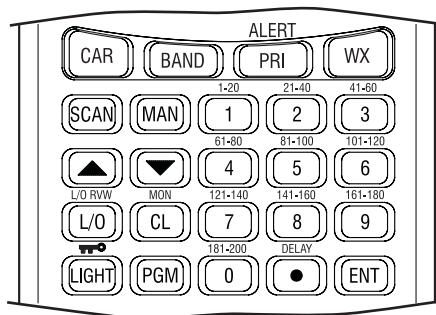
A **frequency** is the tuning location of a station (expressed in kHz or MHz). To find active frequencies, you can use the **search** function.

You can also search the **service-search banks**, which are preset groups of frequencies categorized by type of service.

When you find a frequency, you can store it into a programmable memory location called a **channel**, which is grouped with your other channels in a **channel-storage bank**. You can then **scan** the channel-storage banks to see if there is activity on the frequencies stored there. Each time the scanner finds an active frequency, it stays on that channel until the transmission ends.


A LOOK AT THE KEYPAD

If your scanner's keys seem confusing at first, the following illustration and information should help you understand each key's function.



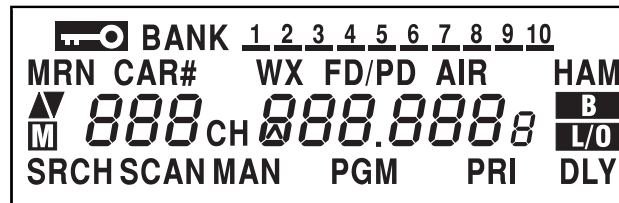
Note: Some of the scanner's keys perform more than one function and are marked with more than one label. The steps in this Owner's Manual show only the label on the key appropriate to the action being performed.


CAR	<p>Lets you store car numbers and frequencies in the scanner's channels, add and delete frequencies from car numbers, display car numbers, and listen to the channel where a car number is stored.</p> <p>Each time you press CAR, you see the following information in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Manual Mode – Car Number Input Mode – Car Number Display Mode – Car Number Input Mode – Manual Mode
BAND	Lets you search the scanner's preprogrammed service-search banks.
PRI/ALERT	Turns the priority feature on and off; turns the WX alert mode on and off.
WX	Scans the seven preprogrammed weather channels.
SCAN	Scans any programmed channels.
MAN	Stops scanning and lets you directly enter a channel number.
Number Keys	Each key has single-digit (0 to 9) and a range of numbers. Use the single digits to enter a channel or frequency. The range of numbers above the key (21–40 for example) indicate the channels that make up a channel-storage bank. See "Understanding Banks" on Page 20.
▼/▲	Searches up or down for active frequencies or selects the direction when scanning channels.
L/O RVW/L/O	Reviews locked-out frequencies; lets you lock out selected channels or frequencies.

MON/CL	Lets you listen to frequencies stored in the 20 monitor memories; clears an incorrect entry.
LIGHT/ 	Locks and unlocks the keypad to prevent accidental entries; turns the backlight on and off.
PGM	Programs frequencies into channels.
DELAY/.	Programs a 2-second delay for the selected channel; enters a decimal point.
ENT (enter)	Enters frequencies into channels.

A LOOK AT THE DISPLAY

The display has indicators that show the scanner's current operating status. This quick look at the display will help you understand how your scanner operates.



	Appears when you lock the keypad.
BANK	Appears with numbers (1–10) to indicate the scan bank. Bank numbers with a bar under them show which banks are turned on for scanning (see “Understanding Banks” on Page 20).
MRN	Indicates that the scanner is searching the marine service bank.
CAR#	Appears when you store car numbers and frequencies into the scanner's channels, add and delete frequencies from car numbers, display car numbers, and move to the channel where a car number is stored.
WX	Indicates that the scanner is searching the weather channels.

FD/PD	Indicates that the scanner is searching the fire/police service bank.
AIR	Indicates that the scanner is searching the air service bank.
HAM	Indicates that the scanner is searching the amateur radio service bank.
▲/▼	Indicates the search or scan direction.
M	Flashes with a number (1–20) to show which monitor memory you are listening to.
CH	Appears with digits (1–200) or P and a frequency to show which channel the scanner is tuned to.
B	Appears when the batteries are low.
L/O (lockout)	Appears when you manually select a channel that was previously locked out during scanning or when you review a locked-out frequency.
SRCH	Appears during service bank and direct frequency searches.
SCAN	Appears when the scanner scans channels.
MAN	Appears when you manually select a channel.
PGM	Appears when you program frequencies into the scanner's channels.
PRI	Appears when the priority feature is turned on.
DLY	Appears when you program a 2-second delay.
Error	Appears when you make an entry error.
-dUPL-	Appears when you try to store a frequency that is already stored in another channel.
-d-	Appears during a direct frequency search.
-b-	Appears during a service bank frequency search (except auto race and marine bank).

CAr	Appears when you listen to the car race service bank.
CAr No. _ _ _	Appears when you input the car number.
Ch-FULL	Appears when you try to enter a frequency into a channel during a search when all channels are full.
F L-out	Appears when you start a direct search from a locked-out frequency.
FLo-FULL	Appears when you try to lock out a frequency during a search when 50 frequencies are already locked out.
L-r	Appears when you review the locked-out frequencies.
dEFAULT	Appears when you remove all the lockouts from the service bank frequencies.
FLo ALL-CL	Appears when you remove all the locked-out frequencies during a service bank or direct search.
L-o Ch0000	Appears when you clear all locked-out channels.
Lo ALL-CL	Appears when you remove all lockouts from channels.
ALL Ch0000	Appears when you clear all stored channels.
P	Appears when the scanner is tuned to the priority channel.
ALERt	Appears when the weather alert is on.
On Air	Appears when you set on-air programming mode to program frequencies into your scanner.
WirEd	Appears when you set wired programming mode to program frequencies into your scanner.

StArt	Appears when the scanner starts wired or on-air programming.
C-Err	Appears when the scanner receives a checksum error during wired or on-air programming.
d-Err	Appears when the scanner receives a data error during wired or on-air programming.
End	Appears when the scanner has finished wired or on-air programming.
oFF tonE	Appears when you turn off the key tone.
on tonE	Appears when you turn on the key tone.
P.-SA	Appears when the power save function is turned on.
on P.-SA	Appears when you turn on power save.
oFF P.-SA	Appears when you turn off power save.

UNDERSTANDING BANKS

Channel Storage Banks

To make it easier to identify and select the channels you want to listen to, channels are divided into 10 banks of 20 channels each. Use each channel-storage bank to group frequencies, such as those used by the police department, fire department, ambulance services, or aircraft (see "Guide to the Action Bands" on Page 53).

For example, the police department might use four frequencies, one for each side of town. You could program the police frequencies starting with Channel 1 (the first channel in bank 1) and program the fire department frequencies starting with Channel 21 (the first channel in bank 2).

Service Banks

The scanner is preprogrammed with the frequencies allocated by auto racing, fire/police, aircraft, ham radio, and marine services. This is handy for quickly finding active frequencies instead of searching through an entire band (see “Searching the Service Banks” on Page 27).

Note: The frequencies in the scanner’s service banks are preset. You cannot change them.

Auto Racing

Group	Frequency Range (MHz)	Step (kHz)
1	150.995–151.995	5
	152.870–153.725	5
	154.490–154.625	5
2	460.000–470.000	12.5
3	851.0375 851.6625 852.0375 852.1875 853.1625 853.2625 853.4875 854.2625 854.2875 854.7875 855.0375 855.2875 855.5125 855.5625 855.5875 855.7375 855.7875 856.7875 856.9125 857.8375 858.7375 858.7875 858.8375 859.8375	–

Group	Frequency Range (MHz)	Step (kHz)
3	865.6125 865.6625 865.7125 936.2125 937.1500 937.2000 937.2875	–

Fire/Police

Group	Frequency Range (MHz)	Step (kHz)
1	33.420–33.980	20
	37.020–37.420	20
	39.020–39.980	20
	42.020–42.940	20
	44.620–45.860	40
	45.880	–
	45.900	–
	45.940–46.060	40
	46.080–46.500	20
2	153.770–154.130	60
	154.145–154.445	15
	154.650–154.950	15
	155.010–155.370	60
	155.415–155.700	15
	155.730–156.210	60
	158.730–159.210	60
	166.250	–
	170.150	–

Group	Frequency Range (MHz)	Step (kHz)
3	453.0375–453.9625	12.5
	458.0375–458.9625	12.5
	460.0125–460.6375	12.5
	465.0125–465.6375	12.5
4	856.2125–860.9875	25
	866.0125–868.9875	12.5

Air

Frequency Range (MHz)	Step (kHz)
108.000–136.9875	12.5

Amateur Radio

Group	Frequency Range (MHz)	Step (kHz)
1	29.000–29.700	5
2	50.000–54.000	5
3	144.000–148.000	5
4	420.000–450.000	12.5

Marine

Channel	Frequency (MHz)
06	156.3000
07	156.3500
08	156.4000
09	156.4500
10	156.5000

Channel	Frequency (MHz)
11	156.5500
12	156.6000
13	156.6500
14	156.7000
15	156.7500
16	156.8000
17	156.8500
18	156.9000
19	156.9500
20	157.0000/161.6000
21	157.0500
22	157.1000
23	157.1500
24	157.2000/161.8000
25	157.2500/161.8500
26	157.3000/161.9000
27	157.3500/161.9500
28	157.4000/162.0000
64	156.2250
65	156.2750
66	156.3250
67	156.3750
68	156.4250
69	156.4750
70	156.5250
71	156.5750

Channel	Frequency (MHz)
72	156.6250
73	156.6750
74	156.7250
77	156.8750
78	156.9250
79	156.9750
80	157.0250
81	157.0750
82	157.1250
83	157.1750
84	157.2250/161.8250
85	157.2750/161.8750
86	157.3250/161.9250
87	157.3750/161.9750
88	157.4250

Note: Both frequencies (transmission and reception) are shown for marine channels used for duplex transmission.

MONITOR MEMORIES

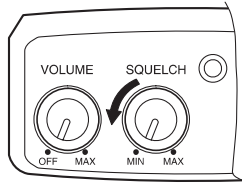
The scanner has 20 monitor memories that you can use to temporarily store frequencies while you decide whether to save them into channels. This is handy for quickly storing an active frequency when you are searching through an entire band. You can store a frequency into a monitor memory during a service bank or direct search. See “Finding and Storing Active Frequencies” on Page 27.

You can select monitor memories manually, but you cannot scan them. See “Listening to a Monitor Memory” on Page 31.

OPERATION

TURNING ON THE SCANNER/SETTING VOLUME AND SQUELCH

1. Turn **SQUELCH** until the indicator points to **MIN** before you turn on the scanner.



2. To turn on the scanner, turn **VOLUME** clockwise until you hear a hissing sound.
3. Turn **SQUELCH** clockwise, just until the hissing sound stops.

Notes:

- To listen to a weak or distant station, turn **SQUELCH** counterclockwise. If reception is poor, turn **SQUELCH** clockwise to cut out weak transmissions.
 - If **SQUELCH** is adjusted so you always hear a hissing sound, the scanner will not scan or search properly.
4. To turn off the scanner when you finish, turn **VOLUME** counterclockwise to **OFF**.

STORING KNOWN FREQUENCIES INTO CHANNELS

Good references for active frequencies are the RadioShack *Police Call Guide including Fire and Emergency Services*, *Official Aeronautical Frequency Directory*, and *Maritime Frequency Directory*. We update these directories every year, so be sure to get a current copy.

Follow these steps to store frequencies into channels.

1. Press **MAN**, enter the channel number (1–200) where you want to store a frequency, then press **PGM**.

-
-
2. Use the number keys and **.** to enter the frequency (including the decimal point) you want to store.
 3. Press **ENT** to store the frequency into the channel.

Notes:

- If you made a mistake in Step 2, **Error** appears and the scanner beeps three times when you press **ENT**. Simply start again from Step 2.
 - Your scanner automatically rounds the entered frequency down to the closest valid frequency. For example, if you enter a frequency of 151.473, your scanner accepts it as 151.470.
 - If you entered a frequency that is already stored in another channel, the scanner beeps three times and displays the lowest channel number where the frequency is already stored, and **-dUPL-** then the frequency flashes. If you want to store the frequency anyway, press **ENT** again. Press **MON/CL** to clear the frequency.
 - Press **DELAY** if you want the scanner to pause 2 seconds on this channel before it proceeds to the next channel after a transmission ends (see “Delay” on Page 42). The scanner also stores this setting in the channel.
4. To program the next channel in sequence, press **PGM** and repeat Steps 2 and 3.

FINDING AND STORING ACTIVE FREQUENCIES

Searching the Service Banks

Your scanner contains groups of preset frequencies called service banks. Each service bank is associated with a specific activity (see “Service Banks” on Page 21). You can search for fire/police, air, ham, auto race, and marine transmissions even if you do not know the specific frequencies that are used in your area. Then you can store the frequencies you found into the scanner’s channels or monitor memories.

Notes:

- You can use the scanner's delay feature while searching the service banks, see "Delay" on Page 42.
- The following steps show you how to listen to the HAM, FD/PD, CAR, and AIR service banks. To listen to the MRN bank, see "Listening to the Marine Bank" on Page 35.

1. Press **BAND**. The last selected band name (such as **HAM**), **SRCH**, **-b-**, frequency and the group number (if any) appear.

Note: **-b-** does not appear if the CAR service bank is selected.

2. To select a different band, repeatedly press **BAND** until the desired band name appears on the display. After about 2 seconds, the scanner begins searching rapidly in that band for an active frequency.

Notes:

- To reverse the search direction at any time, hold down **▲** or **▼** for about 1 second.
 - To search up or down the band in small increments, repeatedly press **▲** or **▼**. **▲** or **▼** disappears. (See "Service Banks" on Page 21 for frequency steps).
 - To pause the search while receiving a signal, press **▲** or **▼**. **▲** or **▼** disappears. To resume searching, hold down **▲** or **▼**.
 - To quickly move up or down through the frequencies, hold down **▲** or **▼**. The scanner tunes through the frequencies until you release **▲** or **▼**.
3. If necessary, select a search group from the list with "Service Banks" on Page 21 then use the number keys to enter the desired search group. The scanner searches for an active frequency.
 4. When the scanner finds an active frequency, it stops searching and displays the frequency's number. To store the displayed frequency in the lowest available channel, press **PGM** then **ENT**. The channel and frequency flash twice, and the scanner stores the displayed frequency. The scanner then continues to search for frequencies.

Or, to store the displayed frequency in a channel you select, press **PGM**, use the number keys to enter the channel number you want to use to store the frequency, then press **PGM** again. The channel number flashes.

If a channel number you entered is already programmed with a frequency, the channel number and the programmed frequency appear for about 2 seconds. Then the channel number flashes and the new frequency appears.

Press **ENT** to program the new frequency or press **CL/MON** to cancel. If you press **ENT**, the channel and frequency flash twice, and the scanner stores the displayed frequency. The scanner then continues to search for frequencies.

Notes:

- If there is no empty channel, **Ch-FULL** appears after you press **PGM**. To store more frequencies, you must clear some channels. See “Clearing a Stored Channel” on Page 34. To continue searching after **Ch-FULL** appears, hold down ▲ or ▼. To remain on the frequency after **Ch-FULL** appears, press **MON/CL**. **Ch-FULL** disappears.
 - 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. If you want to store the frequency anyway, press **ENT** again. If you do not want to store the frequency, press **MON/CL**. The scanner continues to search. You can then delete the frequency later. See “Clearing a Stored Channel” on Page 34.
5. To store the displayed frequency in a monitor memory, press **MON/CL**. The monitor memory number, **M**, and the frequency flash twice.
 6. To search for another active frequency in the selected band, hold down ▲ or ▼ for about 1 second. To select a different band and search for another active frequency, repeat Steps 2–5.

Using Direct Search

During a direct search, the scanner searches up or down, starting from a frequency you specify. Follow these steps to use direct search.

Note: You can use the scanner's delay feature while using direct search.

1. Press **MAN** then enter the frequency (including the decimal point) you want to use as a starting point for the search.

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

2. Hold down ▲ or ▼ for about 1 second to search up or down. -d-, SRCH, and ▲ or ▼ appear.



Notes:

- To reverse the search direction at any time, hold down ▲ or ▼ for about 1 second.
 - To search up or down the selected band in small increments (5 or 12.5 kHz steps), repeatedly press ▲ or ▼.
 - To pause the search, press ▲ or ▼. To resume searching, hold down ▲ or ▼.
 - To quickly move up or down through the frequencies, hold down ▲ or ▼. The scanner tunes through the frequencies until you release ▲ or ▼.
3. When the scanner finds an active frequency, it stops searching and displays the frequency's number. To store the displayed frequency in the lowest available channel, press **PGM** then **ENT**. The channel and frequency flash twice, and the scanner stores the displayed frequency. The scanner continues to search for frequencies.

Or, to store the displayed frequency in a channel you select, press **PGM**, use the number keys to enter the chan-

nel number you want to use to store the frequency, then press **PGM** again. The channel number flashes.

If a channel number you entered is already programmed with a frequency, the channel number and the programmed frequency appear for about 2 seconds. Then the channel number flashes and the new frequency appears.

Press **ENT** to program the new frequency, or press **CL/MON** to cancel. If you press **ENT**, the channel and frequency flash twice and the scanner stores the displayed frequency. The scanner then continues to search for frequencies.

Notes:

- If there is no empty channel, **Ch-FULL** appears. To store more frequencies, you must clear some channels. See “Clearing a Stored Channel” on Page 34. To continue searching after **Ch-FULL** appears, hold down **▲** or **▼**. To remain on the frequency after **Ch-FULL** appears, press **MON/CL**. **Ch-FULL** disappears.
 - If you entered a frequency that is already stored in another channel, **-dUPL-** (duplicate) and the lowest-numbered channel containing the duplicate frequency flash on the display for about 3 seconds. Then the lowest-available channel number and frequency flashes. If you want to store the frequency anyway, press **ENT** again. If you do not want to store the frequency, press **MON/CL**. The scanner continues to search.
4. To store the displayed frequency in a monitor memory, press **MON/CL**. **M**, the monitor memory number, and the frequency flash twice.
 5. To search for another active frequency, hold down **▲** or **▼** for about 1 second.

USING MONITOR MEMORY

Listening to a Monitor Memory

To recall a frequency stored in a monitor memory, press **MAN** then **MON/CL**. **M**, the monitor memory number, and **CH** flash and the stored frequency appears.

Note: See Step 5 under “Searching the Service Banks” on Page 27 for more information about storing a frequency in a monitor memory.

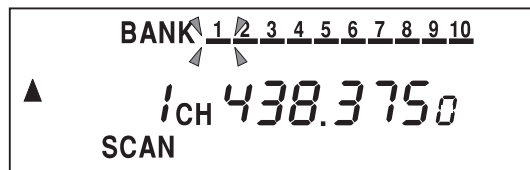
To select other monitor memories, enter the desired monitor memory’s number (1–20), then press **MON/CL** again or repeatedly press **MON/CL**.

Moving a Frequency from a Monitor Memory to a Channel

1. Press **MAN**, enter the channel number where you want to store the frequency, then press **PGM**.
2. Press **MON/CL**. **M**, a monitor memory number, and **CH** flash, and the frequency in the selected monitor memory appears.
3. Enter the desired monitor memory’s number (1–20), then press **MON/CL** again. The selected monitor memory’s frequency appears.
4. Press **ENT**. The scanner stores the frequency in the selected channel.
5. To move another monitor memory frequency to the next channel, press **PGM** and repeat Steps 2–4.

SCANNING THE STORED CHANNELS

To set the scanner to continuously scan through all channels with stored frequencies, simply press **SCAN**. **SCAN** and **▲** appear, the scanner begins to rapidly scan until it finds an active frequency, and a bar flashes beneath the bank being scanned.



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 on that frequency ends.

Notes:

- To reverse the scanning direction, press ▲ or ▼.
- To set the scanner to remain on the current channel for 2 seconds after the transmission ends, see “Delay” on Page 42.
- To set the scanner to remain on the current channel, even after the transmission stops, press **MAN** at any time during the transmission so **MAN** appears and **SCAN** disappears (see “Monitoring a Stored Channel” on Page 34).
- To lock out channels so the scanner does not stop for a transmission on those channels, see “Locking Out Channels or Frequencies” on Page 42.

TURNING CHANNEL-STORAGE BANKS OFF AND ON

Channel-storage banks (1–10) are on when they have a bar underneath them and off when no bar appears underneath them. To turn off a channel-storage bank, press that bank’s number key during scanning. The bar under the bank’s number disappears.

Note: The scanner does not scan any of the channels within the banks you have turned off.

To turn on a channel-storage bank (1–10) during scanning, press the bank’s number key. A bar appears under the bank’s number.

Notes:

- You cannot turn off all banks. There must be at least one active bank.
- You can manually select any channel in a bank, even if the bank is turned off.
- When you turn on a bank during scanning, the scanner moves to the selected bank and scans it. If no transmission is found, the scanner continues to scan through all selected banks.

MONITORING A STORED CHANNEL

You can continuously monitor a specific channel without scanning. This is useful if you hear an emergency transmission 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 **MAN**.
2. Enter the channel number (1–200).
3. Press **MAN** again.

CLEARING A STORED CHANNEL

If you no longer want a frequency stored in a channel (and you do not want to replace that frequency with a different one), follow these steps to clear the stored frequency.

1. Press **MAN** to stop searching or scanning.
2. To select the desired channel number, use the number keys to enter that channel number (1–200).
3. Press **PGM**. **PGM** appears.
4. Press **0** then **ENT**. The frequency number changes to **000.0000** to indicate the channel is cleared.
5. To clear another channel, use the number keys to enter that channel number (1–200), then press **PGM** again. Or repeatedly press **PGM** until the desired channel number appears. Then repeat Step 4.

CLEARING ALL STORED CHANNELS

1. Press **PGM**. **PGM** appears.
2. While holding down **MON/CL**, press **0**. **ALL Ch0000** appears.
3. Press **ENT**. The scanner clears all channels. Or, if you do not want to clear all channels, press **MON/CL**.

CLEARING ALL LOCKED-OUT CHANNELS

1. Press **PGM**. **PGM** appears.
2. While holding down **MON/CL**, press **L/O RVW/L/O**. **L-o Ch0000** appears.
3. Press **ENT**. The scanner clears all locked-out channels. Or, if you do not want to clear the channels, press **MON/CL**.

LISTENING TO THE MARINE BANK

To listen to the marine bank, repeatedly press **BAND** until **MRN** appears.

To change the channel manually, press **▲** or **▼**.

To scan through the marine bank, hold down **▲** or **▼** for about 2 seconds. **MAN** disappears and **SCAN** and **▲** or **▼** appear. To change the scanning direction, press **▲** or **▼**.

To stop scanning the channels, hold down **▲** or **▼** for about 2 seconds. **SCAN** disappears and **MAN** appears.

You can select a marine channel directly when the scanner is not scanning the marine bank. Use the number keys to enter the two-digit channel number.

LISTENING TO THE WEATHER BAND

To hear your local forecast and regional weather information, press **WX**. Your scanner begins to scan through the weather band.

Your scanner should stop within a few seconds on your local weather broadcast. If the broadcast is weak, you can press **WX** again to resume scanning.

Channel	Frequency (MHz)
1	162.400
2	162.425

3	162.450
4	162.475
5	162.500
6	162.525
7	162.550

WX Alert

Your scanner's WX alert warns you of serious weather conditions by sounding an alarm if a National Weather Service broadcaster in your area broadcasts a weather alert tone.

To set the scanner so it sounds an alarm when a weather alert tone is broadcast, press **PRI/ALERT** while you are listening to the WX channel. **ALert** appears. If the scanner detects the weather alert, it sounds an alarm. Press any key to turn off the alarm. To cancel the weather alert operation, press **PRI/ALERT** again.

SCANNING AT THE RACES

Your scanner is specially designed to help you listen to communications at auto races. Drivers and their pit crews and corner watchers, pace car drivers, security officers, emergency personnel, track officials, and representatives of governing organizations such as NASCAR, SCCA, and NHRA all use radios to communicate with each other during a race. You might also hear transmissions from the news media and reporters, local police departments, and paramedics and doctors at the local hospital. You can even listen to transmissions by parking lot employees at the track, so you can find the best possible parking place when you arrive.

You can store a car number and frequency in each of the scanner's channels, associate one or more frequencies stored in channels with a car number, and recall any frequencies associated with that car number by simply entering the number. You can store one car number and frequency, or one frequency by itself, in each channel (for up to 200 car numbers and frequencies).

For example, if you want to listen to communications between the driver of car number 24 and that driver's pit crew, you find all the frequencies used by the driver's team by using any of the following options:

- the steps in "Searching the Service Banks" on Page 27
- the supplied frequency guide
- "Using Direct Search" on Page 30
- frequencies you already know

Then, you store a car number and the frequencies associated with that car number in the scanner's channels and display the car number as you scan those frequencies by using the information in "Scanning by Car Number" on Page 40.

STORING A CAR NUMBER AND FREQUENCY

You can store a car number and frequency in each of the scanner's channels, and you can recall any frequencies associated with the car number by entering the number. You can store one car number in each channel (for up to 200 car numbers).

Note: After you store a car number and a frequency, you can store additional frequencies then associate those frequencies with the same car number. See “Adding Frequencies to a Car Number.”

Follow these steps to store a car number and frequency.

1. Press **CAR**. **CAR#** and **CAR No.** appear and _ _ _ flashes.
2. Enter the car number. If the number is one or two digits, enter the number then press **CAR**. If the number is three digits, enter the number only. The car number and _ _ _
 - _ _ _ appear.

Notes:

- If you add one or more leading zeros to a single-digit car number, your scanner recognizes them as different car numbers. For example, you can enter 5 for one car number, 05 for another car number, and 005 for another car number.
 - To clear the display (if you make a mistake), press **CL/MON** before you press **CAR**.
3. Enter the frequency (including the decimal point) you want to associate with the car number by using the number keys and **DELAY**.
 4. Press **ENT** to store the frequency. The car number and frequency are stored in the first available channel.

ADDING FREQUENCIES TO A CAR NUMBER

Follow these steps to select a car number then associate additional frequencies with that car number.

1. Press **CAR**. **CAR#** and **CAR No.** appear and _ _ _ flashes.
2. Use the number keys to enter the car number if the number is three digits. If the car number is less than three digits, enter the car number then press **CAR**. The car number and the first frequency associated with that number appear.
3. Repeatedly press **▲** or **▼** until _ _ _ . _ _ _ appears.

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4. Enter the frequency (including the decimal point) you want to associate with the displayed car number by using the number keys and **DELAY**.
 5. Press **ENT** to store the frequency. The frequency is associated with the car number you entered.

ADDING A CAR NUMBER TO THE CHANNEL

You can assign the car number after you program the frequency into the channel.

1. If a car number appears on the display, press **CAR** twice. A channel number appears.
2. Select the channel you want to use to store the car number by using the number keys and **MAN**.
3. Press **CAR** twice. **CAR#** appears.
4. While holding down **PGM**, press **CAR**. --- flashes.
5. Enter the car number by using the number keys.
6. Press **ENT** to store the new car number.

CHANGING THE STORED CAR NUMBER

1. Press **CAR** then use the number keys to enter the car number. If necessary, repeatedly press **▲** or **▼** to select the frequency.
2. Hold down **PGM** then hold down **CAR**. The car number flashes.
3. Enter the car number by using the number keys, then press **ENT** to store the car number.

VIEWING FREQUENCIES ASSOCIATED WITH A CAR NUMBER

1. Press **MAN** then **CAR**. **CAR#** and **CAR No.** appear and _ _ _ flashes.
2. Enter the car number. If the number is one or two digits, enter the number then press **CAR**. If the number is three digits, enter the number only. One of the car number's frequencies appears.

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3. Repeatedly press ▲ or ▼ to view each of the car numbers you entered. As you press ▲ or ▼, you see all associated frequencies and _ _ _ . _ _ _ .

DELETING A FREQUENCY FROM A CAR NUMBER

1. Recall the car number.
2. Repeatedly press ▲ or ▼ until the frequency you want to delete appears.
3. Press **PGM**.
4. Press **0** then **ENT**.

SCANNING BY CAR NUMBER

Once you store car numbers into channels, you can set the scanner so it displays the car numbers you assigned to the channels as it scans them.

To scan by car number, repeatedly press **CAR** until **BANK** and **CAR#** appear, then press **SCAN**. As the scanner scans channels, the car numbers you stored appear in channel order, from the lowest to the highest channel.

Notes:

- If no car number is assigned to a channel, _ _ _ appears instead of the car number.
- If **SQUELCH** is adjusted so you always hear a hissing sound, the scanner does not scan properly.

When you finish scanning by car number, repeatedly press **CAR** until **CAR#** disappears.

FINDING CAR NUMBERS ASSOCIATED WITH CHANNELS

If you are listening to a channel and want to know what car number you are hearing, simply press **CAR** twice. If a car number has been associated with this frequency, the car number and frequency appear. Press **CAR** twice again to return to normal channel listening.

To see what car numbers are stored, press **CAR** twice, then repeatedly press **ENT**. The car numbers (from lowest channel number to highest) appear.

SPECIAL FEATURES

DELAY

Many agencies use a two-way radio system that has a period of several seconds between a query and a reply. To avoid missing a reply, you can program a 2-second delay into any channel or frequency. When your scanner stops on a channel or frequency with a programmed delay, **DLY** appears and the scanner continues to monitor that frequency for 2 seconds after the transmission stops before resuming scanning or searching.

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 resumes scanning.
- If the desired channel is not selected, manually select the channel, then press **DELAY**.
- If the scanner is searching, press **DELAY**. **DLY** appears and the scanner automatically adds a 2-second delay to every transmission it stops on in that band.

To turn off the 2-second delay in a channel or frequency, press **DELAY**. while the scanner is monitoring that channel or frequency. **DLY** disappears.

LOCKING OUT CHANNELS OR FREQUENCIES

You can increase the effective scanning or search speed by locking out individual channels or frequencies that have a continuous transmission, such as a weather channel (see “National Weather Frequencies” on Page 52) or a birdie frequency (see “Birdie Frequencies” on Page 52).

Locking Out Channels

To lock out a channel during scanning, press **L/O/L/O RVW** when the scanner stops on the channel.

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

To remove the lockout from a channel, manually select that channel again, then press **L/O/L/O RVW**. **L/O** disappears.

Notes:

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

Clearing All Lockouts from Channels

1. Press **MAN**. **MAN** appears.
2. While holding down **MON/CL**, press **L/O RVW/L/O**. **Lo ALL-CL** appears.
3. Press **ENT**. The scanner clears all locked-out tags from channels. Or, if you do not want to clear, press **MON/CL**.

Locking Out Frequencies

To lock out a frequency during a service bank or direct search, press **L/O/L/O RVW** when the scanner stops on that frequency. The scanner locks out the frequency then continues searching. You can lock out frequencies in both direct search and service bank searches.

Note: You can lock out as many as 50 frequencies during a search. If you try to lock out more, **FLo -FULL** appears (see “Reviewing Locked-Out Frequencies” and “Removing Lockouts From All Frequencies” on Page 44).

Reviewing Locked-Out Frequencies

To review the frequencies you locked out, hold down **L/O/L/O RVW** for about 2 seconds during a search, then repeatedly press **▲** or **▼**. The scanner beeps if there are no locked-out frequencies, or **L-r** appears and the scanner displays all locked out frequencies as you press **▲** or **▼**. When you reach the highest locked-out frequency, the scanner beeps twice and returns to the lowest locked-out frequency.

Removing a Lockout From a Frequency

1. Start a service bank or direct search.
2. Hold down **L/O/L/O RVW** for about 2 seconds. **L-r** appears.
3. Repeatedly press **▲** or **▼** until the desired frequency appears.
4. Press **L/O/L/O RVW**. The frequency disappears. If there is another locked-out frequency, it appears instead. Or, if there are no more locked-out frequencies, **L-r 000.0000** appears.

Removing Lockouts From All Frequencies

1. Hold down **L/O/L/O RVW** for about 2 seconds during a service bank or direct search. **L-r** appears.
2. While holding down **MON/CL**, hold down **L/O/L/O RVW**. **F10 ALL-CL** appears.
3. Press **ENT**. The scanner clears any lockouts from all frequencies (except in the marine service bank). Or, if you do not want to clear the lockouts, press **MON/CL**.

Removing Lockouts From All Frequencies in All Service Banks

Notes:

- These steps do not clear any lockouts in the marine service bank.
- If you locked out frequencies within the range of any of the service banks during a direct search, the scanner also removes those locked-out frequencies when you use these steps. For example, if you lock out 29.000 MHz during direct search, the scanner removes it since 29.000 MHz is one of the frequencies in the ham radio service bank.

1. Hold down **L/O/L/O RVW** for about 2 seconds during a service bank or direct search. **L-r** appears.
2. While holding down **MON/CL**, press **BAND. dEFAULT** and each of the service bands (except **MRN**) appears.

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3. Press **ENT**. The scanner clears any lockouts from all frequencies in all service banks. Or, if you do not want to clear the lockouts, press **MON/CL**.

USING PRIORITY

The priority feature lets you scan through channels and still not miss important or interesting calls on a frequency you select. You can program one frequency into the priority channel. As the scanner scans, if the priority feature is turned on, the scanner checks the priority channel for activity every 2 seconds.

1. Press **PGM**, then press **PRI/ALERT**. **PCH** and **000.000** or the previously-stored frequency appear.
2. Enter the frequency you want to enter into the priority channel, then press **ENT**. The display flashes twice.

If you listen to a channel or frequency and you want to move this frequency to the priority channel, hold down **ENT** then press **PRI**. **PCH** and the frequency flash twice.

Notes:

- You cannot move a frequency to the priority channel while the scanner is in its programming mode.
- Wait until **PCH** and the frequency stop flashing before pressing additional keys.

To turn on the priority feature, press **PRI/ALERT** during scanning. **PRI** appears. The scanner checks the priority channel every 2 seconds and stays on the channel if there is activity. **PCH** and the frequency appear whenever the scanner is set to the priority channel.

To turn off the priority feature, press **PRI/ALERT**. **PRI** disappears.

Note: If you program a weather frequency into the priority channel and the scanner detects a WX alert tone on that frequency (see “WX Alert” on Page 36), the scanner sounds the alert tone and **ALert** flashes. Press any key to turn off the alarm.

USING POWER SAVE

If the scanner does not detect a signal within 5 seconds after you manually select a channel, the scanner enters the power-saving standby mode and **P.-SA** appears. In the standby mode, the scanner rests for 1 second then checks for a signal for $\frac{1}{2}$ second, using only 40 percent of the power normally consumed. The scanner continues this until you press any button or it receives a signal.

on P.-SA appears if power save is on. **OFF P.-SA** appears if power save is off.

Follow these steps to turn power save mode on or off.

1. If the scanner is on, turn **VOLUME** counterclockwise until it clicks to turn it off.
2. While you hold down **3** and **ENT**, turn on the scanner.
3. Release **3** and **ENT**.

USING THE DISPLAY BACKLIGHT

You can turn on the display's backlight for easy viewing in the dark. Press **LIGHT** to turn on the light for 5 seconds. To turn off the light sooner, press **LIGHT** again.

Press both **PGM** and **LIGHT** to turn on the display's backlight for an extended period of time. To turn it off, press both **PGM** and **LIGHT**, or press **LIGHT**.

TURNING THE KEY TONE ON AND OFF





The scanner is preset to sound a tone each time you press one of its keys (except **LIGHT**). You can turn the 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 **2** and **ENT**, turn on the scanner.
3. When **OFF tone** or **on tone** appear, release **2** and **ENT**.

USING THE KEY LOCK

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 **SCAN**, **MAN**, **LIGHT**, **PGM**, **VOLUME**, and **SQUELCH**.

Note: The keylock does not prevent the scanner from scanning channels or monitoring a single channel, whichever feature you last selected.

To turn on the keylock, hold down  until the scanner beeps three times and  appears. To turn it off, hold down  until the scanner beeps three times and  disappears.

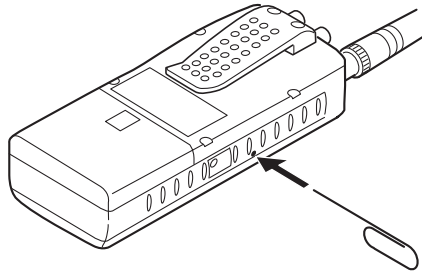
RESETTING/INITIALIZING THE SCANNER

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 the scanner.

Important: If you have problems, first try to reset the scanner (see "Resetting the Scanner" on Page 48). If that does not work, you can initialize the scanner (see "Initializing the Scanner" on Page 48); however, this clears all information stored in your scanner's memory.

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 opening on the side of the scanner (as shown), then gently press the reset button inside the opening.



Note: If the scanner still does not work properly, you might need to initialize the scanner (see “Initializing the Scanner”).

Initializing the Scanner

Important: This procedure clears all information you stored in the scanner’s memory. 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. Hold down **MON/CL**.
3. While holding down **MON/CL**, insert a pointed object (such as a straightened paper clip) into the reset opening on the side of the scanner, then gently press the reset button inside the opening. The display should turn off.
4. When the display turns on again, release **MON/CL**.

Note: You must release the reset button before releasing **MON/CL**; otherwise the memory might not clear.

WIRED/ON-AIR PROGRAMMING

You can program your scanner using data you transfer from your personal computer to the scanner using an optional PC cable (called *wired programming*). You can also program your scanner by receiving data transmitted on a frequency your scanner can receive (called *on-air programming*).

You can use wired or on-air programming to store the following data into the scanner:

- Channel number (from 1 to 200)
- Frequency (any frequency the scanner can receive)
- Car number (from 0 to 999, including 00, 000, 01, and 001)
- Channel lockout setting (ON or OFF)
- Channel delay setting (ON or OFF)

Notes:

- The scanner receives only the data shown above during wired/on-air programming.
- **d-Err** (data error) appears if the scanner receives a channel number equal to 0 or frequency data which is out of the range of frequencies the scanner can receive.

USING WIRED PROGRAMMING

Note: Wired programming stops if the scanner receives an empty channel number.

1. Turn off the scanner.
2. Connect the scanner to the PC using a PC cable.
3. While pressing **ENT** and **9**, turn on the scanner. **PGM** and **Wired** appear. Then send the data from the PC. **StArt** and the data being received by the scanner appears in the order it is received.

Notes:

- If the scanner receives no data from the PC for more than 20 seconds or if you press any key, wired programming stops.
- If the scanner did not receive a start bit from the PC, **StArt** does not appear.

-
-
4. When the scanner successfully receives all data, **End** and **Finish** appear. If the scanner received an error while receiving data, **End** and **d-Err** appear. If the scanner received a checksum error while receiving data, **C-Err** and a number appear. The number shown next to **C-Err** indicates the packet number where the error occurred.

Note: If the scanner did not receive an end bit from the PC, **End** does not appear.

Wired Programming Specifications

Interface	RS-232C
Data Format	Asynchronous
Data Length	8-bit
Parity	None
Stop Bit	2-bit
Baud Rate	4800 bps
Data Transmission Direction	One Way (Receive Only)
Flow Control	None (2 Lines, RXD and GND)

USING ON-AIR PROGRAMMING

1. Turn off the scanner.
2. While pressing **ENT** and **8**, turn on the scanner. **On Air** and **PGM** appear and the scanner automatically receives 154.600 MHz in FM mode. Then **On Air** and the frequency alternate.
3. Send the data from the PC. **StArt** and the data being received by the scanner appears in the order it is received.

Note: If the scanner did not receive a start bit from the PC, **StArt** does not appear.

4. If you do not want to use 154.600 MHz to receive programming, press **PGM**. **PGM** flashes. Then use the number keys to enter the frequency you want to receive and press **ENT**.

To change the frequency back to the default (154.600 MHz), hold down **ENT** then press **CL**.

Note: You cannot use an AM frequency during on-air programming. Do not enter a frequency between 108.000 and 136.9875 MHz in Step 4.



5. When the scanner successfully receives all data, **End** and **Finish** appear. If the scanner received an error while receiving data, **End** and **d-Err** appear. If the scanner received a checksum error while receiving data, **C-Err** and a number appear. The number shown next to **C-Err** indicates the packet number where the error occurred.

Note: If the scanner did not receive an end bit from the PC, **End** does not appear.

On-Air Programming Specifications

Interface AFSK (Audio Frequency Shift Keying)
Modulation MSK (Minimum Shift Keying)
Mark Frequency 1200 Hz
Space Frequency 1800 Hz
Data Format Asynchronous
Data Length 8-bit
Parity None
Stop Bit 2-bit
Baud Rate 1200 bps
Data Transmission Direction One Way (Receive Only)

A GENERAL GUIDE TO SCANNING

Reception of the frequencies covered by your scanner is mainly “line-of-sight.” That means you usually cannot hear stations that are beyond the horizon.

GUIDE TO FREQUENCIES

National Weather Frequencies

162.400	162.425	162.450	162.475
162.500	162.525	162.550	

Birdie Frequencies

Every scanner has birdie frequencies. Birdies are signals created inside the scanner’s receiver. These operating frequencies might interfere with transmissions 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. This scanner’s birdie frequencies (in MHz) are:

32.035	32.100	40.040	41.890
48.050	112.625	120.125	128.1375
136.1375	144.150	150.150	152.150
160.165	166.200	171.550	384.400
392.4125	400.4125	416.4375	424.4375
429.050	432.450	440.4625	448.4625
464.4875	473.0375	480.500	488.500
496.5125	504.525	808.8375	816.850
822.950	849.8625	856.8875	864.900
897.9625	904.9375	912.950	920.9625
930.0375	944.050	953.000	

To find the birdies in your individual 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 search 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.

GUIDE TO THE ACTION BANDS

Typical Band Usage (MHz)

VHF Band

Low Range	29.00–50.00
6-Meter Amateur	50.00–54.00
Aircraft	108.00–136.00
U.S. Government	137.00–144.00
2-Meter Amateur	144.00–148.00
High Range	148.00–174.00

UHF Band

Military Aircraft	380.00–384.00
U.S. Government	406.00–420.00
70-Centimeter Amateur	420.00–450.00
Low Range	450.00–470.00
FM-TV Audio Broadcast, Wide Band	470.00–512.00
800 Band Law Enforcement	806.00–824.00
Conventional Systems	851.00–856.00
Conventional/Trunked Systems	856.00–861.00
Public Safety	866.00–869.00
Trunked Private/General	894.00–960.00

Primary Usage

As a general rule, most of the radio activity is concentrated on the following frequencies:

VHF Band

Activities	Frequencies (MHz)
2-Meter Amateur Band	144.000–148.000
Government, Police, and Fire	153.785–155.980
Emergency Services	158.730–159.460
Railroad	160.000–161.900

UHF Band

Activities	Frequencies (MHz)
70-Centimeter Amateur Band	420.000–450.000
FM Repeaters	
Land-Mobile "Paired" Frequencies	450.000–470.000

Activities	Frequencies (MHz)
Base Stations	451.025–454.950
Mobile Units	456.025–459.950
Repeater Units	460.025–464.975
Control Stations	465.025–469.975

Note: Remote control stations and mobile units operate at 5 MHz higher than their associated base stations and relay repeater units.

BAND ALLOCATION

To help decide which frequency ranges to scan, use the following listing of the typical services that use the frequencies your scanner receives. These frequencies are subject to change, and might vary from area to area. For a more complete listing, refer to the *Police Call Radio Guide including Fire and Emergency Services*, available at your local RadioShack store.

Abbreviations	Services
AIR	Aircraft
BIFC	Boise (ID) Interagency Fire Cache
BUS	Business
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CCA	Common Carrier
CSB	Conventional Systems
CTSB	Conventional/Trunked Systems
FIRE	Fire Department
HAM	Amateur (Ham) Radio
GOVT	Federal Government
GMR	General Mobile Radio
GTR	General Trunked
IND	Industrial Services (Manufacturing, Construction, Farming, Forest Products)
MAR	Military Amateur Radio
MARI	Maritime Limited Coast (Coast Guard, Marine Telephone, Shipboard Radio, Private Stations)
MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
MED	Emergency/Medical Services
MIL	U.S. Military
MOV	Motion Picture/Video Industry
NEW	New Mobile Narrow
NEWS	Relay Press (Newspaper Reporters)
OIL	Oil/Petroleum Industry
POL	Police Department
PUB	Public Services (Public Safety, Local Government, Forestry Conservation)
PSB	Public Safety

PTR	Private Trunked
ROAD	Road & Highway Maintenance
RTV	Radio/TV Remote Broadcast Pickup
TAXI	Taxi Services
TELB	Mobile Telephone (Aircraft, Radio Common Carrier, Landline Companies)
TELM	Telephone Maintenance
TOW	Tow Trucks
TRAN	Transportation Services (Trucks, Tow Trucks, Buses, Railroad, Other)
TSB	Trunked Systems
TVn	FM-TV Audio Broadcast
USXX	Government Classified
UTIL	Power & Water Utilities
WTHR	Weather

HIGH FREQUENCY (HF) — (3 MHz–30 MHz)

10-Meter Amateur Band (28.0–29.7 MHz)

29.000–29.700 HAM

VERY HIGH FREQUENCY (VHF) — (30 MHz–300 MHz)

VHF Low Band (29.7–50 MHz—in 5 kHz steps)

29.700–29.790	IND
29.900–30.550	GOVT, MIL
30.580–31.980	IND, PUB
32.000–32.990	GOVT, MIL
33.020–33.980	BUS, IND, PUB
34.010–34.990	GOVT, MIL
35.020–35.980	BUS, PUB, IND, TELM
36.000–36.230	GOVT, MIL
36.230–36.990	Oil Spill Cleanup, GOVT, MIL
37.020–37.980	PUB, IND
38.000–39.000	GOVT, MIL
39.020–39.980	PUB
40.000–42.000	GOVT, MIL, MARI
42.020–42.940	POL
42.960–43.180	IND
43.220–43.680	TELM, IND, PUB
43.700–44.600	TRAN
44.620–46.580	POL, PUB
46.600–46.990	GOVT
47.020–47.400	PUB
47.420	American Red Cross
47.440–49.580	IND, PUB
49.610–49.990	MIL

6-Meter Amateur Band (50–54 MHz)

50.00–54.00 HAM

Aircraft Band (108–136.975 MHz)

108.000–121.490	AIR
121.500	AIR Emergency
121.510–136.975	AIR

U.S. Government Band (137–144 MHz)

137.000–144.000 GOVT, MIL

2-Meter Amateur Band (144–148 MHz)

144.000–148.000 HAM

VHF High Band (148–174 MHz)

148.050–150.345 CAP, MAR, MIL
150.775–150.790 MED
150.815–150.980 TOW, Oil Spill Cleanup
150.995–151.475 ROAD, POL
151.490–151.955 IND, BUS
151.985 TELM
152.0075 MED
152.030–152.240 TELB
152.270–152.480 IND, TAXI, BUS
152.510–152.840 TELB
152.870–153.020 IND, MOV
153.035–153.725 IND, OIL, UTIL
153.740–154.445 PUB, FIRE
154.490–154.570 IND, BUS
154.585 Oil Spill Cleanup
154.600–154.625 BUS
154.655–156.240 MED, ROAD, POL, PUB
156.255–157.425 OIL, MARI
157.450 MED
157.470–157.515 TOW
157.530–157.725 IND, TAXI
157.740 BUS
157.770–158.100 TELB
158.130–158.460 BUS, IND, OIL, TELM, UTIL
158.490–158.700 TELB
158.730–159.465 POL, PUB, ROAD
159.480 OIL
159.495–161.565 TRAN
161.580–162.000 OIL, MARI, RTV
162.0125–162.35 GOVT, MIL, USXX
162.400–162.550 WTHR
162.5625–162.6375 GOVT, MIL, USXX
162.6625 MED
162.6875–163.225 GOVT, MIL, USXX
163.250 MED
163.275–166.225 GOVT, MIL, USXX
166.250 GOVT, RTV, FIRE
166.275–169.400 GOVT, BIFC
169.445–169.505 Wireless Mikes, GOVT
169.55–169.9875 GOVT, MIL, USXX
170.000–170.150 BIFC, GOVT, RTV, FIRE
170.175–170.225 GOVT
170.245–170.305 Wireless Mikes
170.350–170.400 GOVT, MIL
170.425–170.450 BIFC
170.475 PUB
170.4875–173.175 GOVT, PUB, Wireless Mikes
173.225–173.5375 MOV, NEWS, UTIL, MIL
173.5625–173.5875 MIL Medical/Crash Crews
173.60–173.9875 GOVT

ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY (UHF) — (300 MHz–3 GHz)

U. S. Government Band (406–420 MHz)

406.125–419.975 GOVT, USXX

70-Centimeter Amateur Band (420–450 MHz)

420.000–450.000 HAM

Low Band (450–470 MHz)

450.050–450.925 RTV
451.025–452.025 IND, OIL, TELM, UTIL
452.0375–453.000 IND, TAXI, TRAN TOW, NEWS
453.0125–454.000 PUB, OIL
454.025–454.975 TELB
455.050–455.925 RTV
457.525–457.600 BUS
458.025–458.175 MED
460.0125–460.6375 FIRE, POL, PUB
460.650–462.175 BUS
462.1875–462.450 BUS, IND
462.4625–462.525 IND, OIL, TELM, UTIL
462.550–462.925 GMR, BUS
462.9375–463.1875 MED
463.200–467.925 BUS

**FM-TV Audio Broadcast, UHF Wide Band (470–512 MHz)
(Channels 14 through 20 in 6 MHz steps)**

475.750 Channel 14
481.750 Channel 15
487.750 Channel 16
493.750 Channel 17
499.750 Channel 18
505.750 Channel 19
511.750 Channel 20

Note: Some cities use the 470–512 MHz band for land/mobile service.

Conventional Systems Band — Locally Assigned

851.0125–855.9875 CSB

Conventional/Trunked Systems Band — Locally Assigned

856.0125–860.9875 CTSB

Trunked System Band — Locally Assigned

861.0125–865.9875 TSB

Public Safety Band — Locally Assigned

866.0125–868.9875 PSB

33-Centimeter Amateur Band (902–928 MHz)

902.000–928.000 HAM

Private Trunked Band

935.0125–939.9875 PTR

General Trunked Band

940.0125–940.9875 GTR

FREQUENCY CONVERSION

The tuning location of a station can be expressed in frequency (kHz or MHz) or in wavelength (meters). The following information can help you make the necessary conversions.

1 MHz (million) = 1,000 kHz (thousand)

- To convert MHz to kHz, multiply the number of megahertz by 1,000:

$$30.62 \text{ (MHz)} \times 1000 = 30,620 \text{ kHz}$$

- To convert from kHz to MHz, divide the number of kilohertz by 1,000:

$$127,800 \text{ (kHz)} \div 1000 = 127.8 \text{ MHz}$$

- To convert MHz to meters, divide 300 by the number of megahertz:

$$300 \div 50 \text{ MHz} = 6 \text{ meters}$$

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 RadioShack store for assistance.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Scanner is totally inoperative.	The AC or DC adapter is not connected.	Be sure the adapter's barrel plug is fully inserted into the PWR DC 9V jack.
	The batteries are dead.	Replace the batteries with fresh ones, or recharge the rechargeable batteries.
Poor or no reception	An antenna is not connected or is connected incorrectly.	Make sure an antenna is properly connected to the scanner.
	Programmed frequencies are the same as "birdie" frequencies.	Avoid programming frequencies listed under "Birdie Frequencies" on Page 52 or only listen to them manually.
Keypad does not work.	Keylock is turned on.	Turn off the keylock.
	The scanner might need to be reset or initialized.	Turn the scanner off then on again, or reset/initialize the scanner (see "Resetting/Initializing the Scanner" on Page 47).
Scanner is on but will not scan.	SQUELCH is not correctly adjusted.	Adjust SQUELCH clockwise.
	Only one channel is (or no channels are) stored.	Store frequencies into more than one channel.
During scanning, 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" on Page 52 or only listen to them manually.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Your RadioShack 200-Channel VHF/Air/UHF/800 MHz Hand-held Race Scanner is an example of superior design and craftsmanship. 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. Liquids might contain minerals that can corrode the electronic circuits.



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.



Handle the scanner gently and carefully. Dropping it can damage circuit boards and cases and can cause the scanner to work improperly.



Use only fresh batteries of the required size and recommended type. Batteries can leak chemicals that damage your scanner's electronic 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.

Modifying or tampering with the scanner's internal components can cause a malfunction and might invalidate its warranty and void your FCC authorization to operate it. If your scanner is not performing as it should, take it to your local RadioShack store for assistance.

SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Coverage (MHz):

10 Meter Amateur Radio	29–29.7 (in 5 kHz steps)
VHF Lo	29.7–50 (in 5 kHz steps)
6 Meter Amateur Radio	50–54 (in 5 kHz steps)
Aircraft	108–136.9875 (in 12.5 kHz steps)
Government	137–144 (in 5 kHz steps)
2 Meter Amateur Radio	144–148 (in 5 kHz steps)
VHF Hi	148–174 (in 5 kHz steps)
Amateur Radio/Government	380–450 (in 12.5 kHz steps)
UHF Standard	450–470 (in 12.5 kHz steps)
UHF “T”	470–512 (in 12.5 kHz steps)
UHF Hi	806–823.9875 (in 12.5 kHz steps)
	849–868.9875 (in 12.5 kHz steps)
	894–960 (in 12.5 kHz steps)

Channels of Operation 200 channels/20 monitor memories

Sensitivity (20 dB S/N):

29–54 MHz	0.3 μ V
108–136.9875 MHz	1.0 μ V
137–174 MHz	0.5 μ V
380–512 MHz	0.5 μ V
806–960 MHz	0.5 μ V

Spurious Rejection (FM @154 MHz) 40 dB

Selectivity:

–6 dB	\pm 10 kHz
–50 dB	\pm 18 kHz

Search Speed Up to 50 Steps/Sec

Scan Speed Up to 25 Channels/Sec

Delay Time 2 Seconds

IF Frequencies:

1st IF	257.5 MHz
2nd IF	21.4 MHz
3rd IF	455 kHz

IF Rejection (257.5 MHz) 60 dB at 154 MHz

Priority Sampling 2 Seconds

Squelch Sensitivity:

Threshold	0.3 μ V
Tight (FM)	(S + N)/N=30 dB
Tight (AM)	(S + N)/N=20 dB

Antenna Impedance	50 Ohms
Audio Output Power (10% THD)	190 mW Nominal (using batteries, 240 mW using external power (DC 9V))
Built-In Speaker	1 ³ / ₈ Inches (36 mm), 8 Ohms
Operating Temperature	14° to 140°F (-10° to 60°C)
Power Requirements	6 Volts DC, 4 AA Batteries
AC Adapter	9V, 300-mA/size C Adaptaplug adapter
DC Adapter	9V, 300-mA/size C (When charging: 10V, 300 mA/size C Adaptaplug adapter)
Current Drain (Squelched)	75 mA
Dimensions (HWD)	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆ × 2 ¹ / ₂ × 1 ³ / ₈ Inches (145 × 63 × 34 mm)
Weight (without antenna and belt clip)	7.4 oz (210 g)
Supplied Accessories	Antennas (2), Battery Holder, Rechargeable Battery Holder, Frequency Guide, Removable Belt Clip

Specifications are typical; individual units might vary. Specifications are subject to change and improvement without notice.

NOTES

Limited One-Year Warranty

This product is warranted by RadioShack against manufacturing defects in material and workmanship under normal use for one (1) year from the date of purchase from RadioShack company-owned stores and authorized RadioShack franchisees and dealers. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED HEREIN, RadioShack MAKES NO EXPRESS WARRANTIES AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING THOSE OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE DURATION OF THE WRITTEN LIMITED WARRANTIES CONTAINED HEREIN. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED HEREIN, RadioShack SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY OR RESPONSIBILITY TO CUSTOMER OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY WITH RESPECT TO ANY LIABILITY, LOSS OR DAMAGE CAUSED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THE PRODUCT OR ARISING OUT OF ANY BREACH OF THIS WARRANTY, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY DAMAGES RESULTING FROM INCONVENIENCE, LOSS OF TIME, DATA, PROPERTY, REVENUE, OR PROFIT OR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF RadioShack HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts or the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you.

In the event of a product defect during the warranty period, take the product and the RadioShack sales receipt as proof of purchase date to any RadioShack store. RadioShack will, at its option, unless otherwise provided by law: (a) correct the defect by product repair without charge for parts and labor; (b) replace the product with one of the same or similar design; or (c) refund the purchase price. All replaced parts and products, and products on which a refund is made, become the property of RadioShack. New or reconditioned parts and products may be used in the performance of warranty service. Repaired or replaced parts and products are warranted for the remainder of the original warranty period. You will be charged for repair or replacement of the product made after the expiration of the warranty period.

This warranty does not cover: (a) damage or failure caused by or attributable to acts of God, abuse, accident, misuse, improper or abnormal usage, failure to follow instructions, improper installation or maintenance, alteration, lightning or other incidence of excess voltage or current; (b) any repairs other than those provided by a RadioShack Authorized Service Facility; (c) consumables such as fuses or batteries; (d) cosmetic damage; (e) transportation, shipping or insurance costs; or (f) costs of product removal, installation, set-up service adjustment or reinstallation.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

RadioShack Customer Relations, 200 Taylor Street, 6th Floor, Fort Worth, TX 76102

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12/99

**RadioShack Corporation
Fort Worth, Texas 76102**