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# Guide to the AR1000



**Operations**  
**Applications**  
**Accessories**  
**Reference**

**Howard Bornstein**

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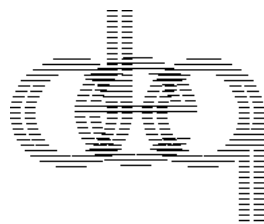
# Guide to the AR1000

A comprehensive guide to the AR1000 family of Wide Range Monitors.

Covers all models of the AR1000, plus the AR2000, the Fairmate HP100, HP200, HP2000, the Camnis HSC-010, and the Trident TR1000 and TR1200XLT.

Includes detailed sections on operations, applications, accessories and reference.

Howard Bornstein



Design EQ Press

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*Guide to the AR1000 PDF Edition 1.0.*

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Layout, design, and art by Howard Bornstein.

*Disclaimer*

There are many controversial legal issues revolving around scanning and communications monitoring, and there are varied and conflicting laws concerning the reception of different types of radio communications. In England, for example, it is illegal to monitor police communications while in the United States it is not. In the United States, it is illegal to monitor cellular phone conversations, while in Canada it is legal. In some states it is illegal to use a scanner in a car while in other states it is not. While we believe the airwaves belong to the public, we urge you to be aware of the laws in your community and to use your scanner responsibly. None of the examples or suggestions cited in this guide should be construed as recommendations to break the law.

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## **Acknowledgements**

This guide would not have been possible without the selfless help and support of the really great crew on CompuServe's HAMNET—a scanning and shortwave special interest group. The conversations on HAMNET are full of interesting facts, vibrant opinions, and hilarious banter.

I especially want to thank my beta testers: Eldor Gemst, Jeff Goldman, Joe Laakso, Paul Miyashiro, Jason Reimer, Michael Schuster, and Bill Steinberg. They reviewed the manuscript and offered endless suggestions and corrections, as well as techniques and insights about the AR1000. While their help was invaluable, I must take responsibility for any errors in this guide.

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# Contents

Acknowledgements 4  
Introduction 8  
How this guide is organized 10

## Operations 12

### Introduction 13

### Scanning 14

- What you cannot pickup 14
- The scan banks 14
- Selecting a scan channel 15
- Programming a scan channel 16
- Entering sequential frequencies 17
- Locking a scan channel 18
- Caution using Lockout 18
- Clearing a scan channel 19
- Marking a sequential group of channels as “available” 19
- Copying a frequency from one channel to another 20
- Selecting and locking scan banks 20
- Unlocking a scan bank 21
- The difference between locking a channel and locking a bank 22
- Limiting scan banks 22
- Removing scan bank limits 23
- Using Delay/Hold 24

### Searching 25

- Setting up search banks 25
- Examining search bank parameters 26
- Locking out frequencies within a search bank 27
- Caution using Lockout 27
- Locking out search banks 28
- Unlocking a search bank 29
- Unlocking a search bank where previous bank has locked frequencies 30
- Limiting search banks 31
- Removing search bank limits 32
- Holding a frequency during a search 32
- Copying a frequency to a scan channel 32
- Using Delay/Hold 33

### Manual Mode 33

## Applications 34

### Introduction 35

- Quickly setting the starting scan or search bank 36
- Finding a hidden frequency in a range 37
- Setting up car radio-like buttons on the AR1000 38
- Setting up radio buttons in Search mode 38
- Setting up radio buttons in Scan mode 38

---

---

- Switching between two frequencies 40
- Using the Priority channel to switch between two channels 40
- Using two adjacent channels 40
- Copying a group of frequencies 41
- Stepping through the scan banks 42
- How to make the AR1000 come up in the mode you want 43
- Listening to the AR1000 in your car 44
- Optimizing scan and search banks 45
- Scan banks 45
- Search banks 45
- Example bank allocations 47

## **Accessories 48**

### **Introduction 49**

### **The power supply 50**

- Nicads 50
- Using the supplied charger 50
- Using the supplied cigarette plug 50
- Using other chargers 51

### **The strap/belt clip 52**

### **Antennas 53**

- Rubber duckies 53
- Shortwave antennas 53
- Making a simple MW/SW antenna 53
- Discone antennas 53

### **Other ways to customize the AR1000 55**

- Marking the squelch knob 55
- Marking inside of battery compartment 55
- Removing the plastic window in the carrying case 55
- Extending the frequency coverage 56
- Adjusting a unit that is off frequency 58

## **Reference 60**

### **Introduction 61**

### **The Display 62**

- MANUAL/SCAN/SEARCH 62
- Frequency 63
- Mode (AM/FM/WFM) 63
- BANK/CH 64
- BATT 64
- DELAY/HOLD 65
- Up/Down Arrows 65
- L.OUT 65
- With scan channels and banks 65
- With search banks 66
- AUX 66
- PROG 67
- LIMIT 67
- KHz 68
- KEY LOCK 68
- FR. ERR* 68

---

---

## **The Keyboard 69**

- LIGHT 69
- PROG 70
- INC 70
- AM/FM 71
- W-FM 71
- LOCKOUT 71
- LIMIT/AUX 72
- LIMIT 72
- AUX (Priority) 72
- BANK 74
- DELAY/HOLD 74
- SEARCH 75
- SCAN 75
- MANUAL 76
- Down Arrow 76
- Using the Down arrow while searching 76
- Using the Down arrow while scanning 77
- Using the Down arrow in Manual mode 77
- KEYLOCK 78
- CLEAR 78
- ENT 79
- Number key pad 79
- Key mode chart 80

## **The Top Controls 81**

- Power switch/Volume knob 81
- Squelch 81
- Attenuation button 82
- Tuning knob 82
- Using the Tuning knob while searching 82
- Using the Tuning knob while scanning 83
- Using the Tuning knob in Manual mode 83
- Earphone jack 84
- Antenna jack 84

## **Appendix 85**

**Frequency Lists 86**

**Magazines/Newsletters 88**

**Equipment Sources 89**

**Frequency Guides and Books 89**

**On-Line Services 91**

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## Introduction

Congratulations on purchasing your AR1000 wide range communications monitor. This unit is one of the most powerful scanner/receiver packages available as a handheld unit. It will provide countless hours of enjoyment, performance, and excitement.

One of the things you may have noticed is the lack of complete documentation for your AR1000. This is unfortunate, since the unit is robust in its capabilities and can be complex in its operations. Many users have figured out the operations of this scanner through much trial and error. The purpose of this guide is to keep you from having to spend hours and hours figuring out how to best utilize the AR1000. We have broken down all of the operations into easily-understood steps, described features you may not have been aware of, and have provided “alternate” methods of operation from those given by the factory. We also have an applications section which will help you to utilize the scanner to your best advantage. For users with earlier versions of this scanner, the Accessories section describes a technique that will enable you to extend the coverage of your AR1000.

The AR1000 comes in many variations and is known by a variety of different names and model numbers. In the United States, the unit was originally marketed simply as the AR1000. It's frequency range covered 8 MHz to 600 MHz and 805 MHz to 1300 MHz. Later units extended the low end frequency range down to 500 KHz. Still later models included the 600-805 MHz gap. These additional models have been variously called the AR1000X, AR1000XC, and AR1000XLT. In the UK, the AR1000XLT is known as the AR2000.

It has been sold under other labels besides AOR. In England and Europe the scanner was originally sold under the Fairmate label as the HP100, HP200, HP200E, HP200 Mk II, and HP2000. It has more recently been sold as the Camnis HSC-010, and as the Trident TR1000XLT and TR1200XLT.

While the AR1000 and its variants are sold by several companies world-wide, the unit is actually designed by Nisei Corporation.

While this plethora of names is confusing, these units are essentially the same, the variations being those described above, relating to frequency range. In addition, some of the English units have their search banks pre-programmed to search standard bands, such as VHF Air, UHF Air, VHF Amateur, VHF Marine, etc., with the names of the pre-programmed bands printed directly on the keyboard.



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AOR released a scanner following the AR1000 called the AR1500. It has the features of the AR1000 with the addition of a beat frequency oscillator (BFO) for decoding sideband transmissions, and a search-and-store feature. However, many of the tricks and tips in this book are based on certain “anomalies” in the AR1000’s operations. These “anomalies” were “fixed” in the AR1500 and, thus, many of the methods described in this guide will not work on the AR1500. We, therefore, generally don’t recommend this book to owners of the AR1500 (or the Trident TR1500XLT).

For the sake of simplicity, throughout this guide, the scanner will simply be referred to as the AR1000, except where specifically noted.

Because this is not an official guide produced by the manufacturer, it covers both the good and the bad aspects of the AR1000. The AR1000 has extraordinary capabilities, but it also has many quirks and idiosyncrasies. Its programming method is a bit complicated and some of the information that comes with the unit is incomplete. We’ll show you how to best take advantage of the features of the AR1000 and how to get around the problems you may encounter.

Along with this guide, we have included a handy quick-reference card and a set of templates for recording the frequencies stored in your scan channels and search banks.

Here’s wishing you many happy hours of scanning.

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## **How this guide is organized**

The Guide to the AR1000 is written for both the beginner and the expert user alike. If you're new to the AR1000, this guide will get you started and take you quite a ways along the path. If you're an experienced scanner user, even with the AR1000, you will probably find some new tricks and information within.

The guide is divided into four sections: Operations, Applications, Accessories, and Reference. At the end you'll find an Appendix containing useful source material. Because each section is meant to stand on its own, there is, by necessity, some redundancy of material.

The Operations section shows you how to perform all the AR1000 basic operations. You'll learn how to program channels with frequencies, scan and lock banks, and set up search banks so you can search for frequencies within a specific range. This is where to turn to learn how to operate your scanner.

The Applications section provides higher-level tips and shows you how to take advantage of your scanner in special circumstances. You'll learn tricks for finding hidden frequencies with the search feature, setting up car radio-like buttons for your favorite frequencies, copying groups of frequencies, using the AR1000 in your car, and optimizing the memory space in the scanner.

The Accessories section describes the accessories that come with the AR1000 as well as other readily-available accessories that will enhance your enjoyment of the scanner. We talk about using the power supply and nicad batteries with the AR1000, as well as how to remove the belt clip and shoulder strap hooks. This section also discusses antennas and has a special chapter on customizing the AR1000 that includes instructions for extending the frequency coverage of earlier models.

The Reference section is a complete description of every display indicator, button and control found on the AR1000. It tells you what each button and control does and what each display indicator means.

The Appendix contains resources that you will find useful in expanding your scanner horizons. We include a frequency list of useful frequencies and search ranges and we list frequency guides, scanner-related magazines, and other sources of information of interest to scanner enthusiasts.

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We suggest that, rather than just reading about techniques, you actually go through the steps and try each technique on your scanner. While a technique may look confusing on paper, once you perform the operation, it will make much more sense and you will find that it will soon become second nature.

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# 1 Operations



Scanning  
Searching  
Manual Mode

# AR1000 Operations

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## Introduction

This section will give you simple step-by-step procedures for performing the basic operations with the AR1000. In particular, it will show you how to use the scan and search features of the AR1000.

One thing to mention first, however, is a feature of the AR1000 that operates whenever you try to program a search or scan function. The AR1000 will prompt you for the next key press it expects by flashing an indicator in its LCD display. This “prompt” can be very useful if you forget the next step in an operation. We’ll refer to the AR1000 prompts in the “how-to” parts of this section and in the Reference section.

The AR1000 uses three operational modes: Manual, Scanning, and Search. Many of the operations of Manual mode are contained in the section on Scanning, since you use Manual mode primarily to program channels for scanning. There is also a short review of Manual mode at the end of AR1000 Operations.

## Scanning

Although the AR1000 is a wide range receiver, it is primarily designed as a scanner. A scanner lets you plug in a group of frequencies and then it scans these frequencies for activity. If it finds an active channel, it stops, allowing you to monitor the activity. Once the channel becomes inactive, the AR1000 continues scanning. With the AR1000, you can scan up to 1,000 channels at one time, but this would be impractical since it would take quite a long time to scan all 1,000 channels. You want to balance the number of channels scanned with the speed of the scanner. The AR1000 scans at approximately 20 channels per second. Given this scanning speed, you may want to limit the number of channels you scan at any one time. For good success monitoring channels, you usually don't want to have more than two or three seconds between checking any given channel. This means that you may want to limit the number of channels you scan at any one time to between 40 and 60. This limit is rather arbitrary since it depends on the level of activity of the scanned channels, how often you need to check each channel, and other individual factors. Use it as a guide.

If you're new to scanning, you may wonder how to determine which frequencies to check. There are many guides of frequencies available for all kinds of activities. The most popular guides cover things like police, fire, emergency medical, marine, air, and military frequencies. The Appendix lists some frequency sources that you may find useful. The AR1000 is also capable of picking up shortwave transmissions from all over the world, when used with an appropriate antenna. Because the AR1000XC (and modified AR1000s) have continuous coverage of .5 MHz to 1300 MHz, there is very little that is not available to you with your scanner and a good antenna.

### What you *cannot* pickup

The things you *won't* be able to pick up with the AR1000 are few. You will not be able to easily decode Single Side Band (SSB) transmissions, because there is no beat frequency oscillator (BFO) included with the AR1000. For the same reason, it will be difficult to pick up Continuous Wave (CW or Morse code) transmissions. In addition, you will not be able to decode any digital or otherwise encrypted transmissions. Finally, since the AR1000 is a voice monitor, you won't be able to receive or decode RTTY, FAX, or satellite data transmissions. These limitations are trivial considering the vast range of transmissions you *can* receive.

### The scan banks

The AR1000 comes with ten scan banks that hold 100 channels each. You can selectively turn on or off any or all of these ten scan banks. This means that, at the bank level, the smallest unit of selection is a group of 100 channels. This is a rather cumbersome chunk to deal with. If you want to put your local police

# AR1000 Operations

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department frequencies in one scan bank, you may only fill up six or eight channels. What do you do with the other 92 channels that are left over?

There are some ways to optimize the usage of this memory structure, although the real answer is that it is simply an inefficient layout and we, the users, have to work around it. We'll address this issue again in the Applications section.

The AR1000 uses a somewhat confusing idea of banks and channels. It has ten banks with 100 channels per bank. You select an individual channel by pressing a bank number (0-9) and then a two-digit channel number (00-99). However, you only need to be concerned about "banks" when you want to deal with the channels as a *group*. When choosing an individual channel number, you don't really have to be concerned with the idea of banks at all. A simpler way to think about it is that you simply select a three-digit channel number (000-999). Unfortunately, the button you use to select a channel is called the BANK button. Oh, well. Welcome to the first of many idiosyncrasies with the AR1000.

## Selecting a scan channel

There are several ways to select and move from channel to channel. The most direct method is to enter the channel number from the keyboard. You use the BANK key to do this.

*To select an individual scan channel*

- Press MANUAL if not in Manual mode.
- Press BANK.  
Bank flashes in the display.
- Enter a three-digit channel number.  
When you enter the third digit, the channel is selected and its frequency is displayed. You must always enter three digits. So, to select channel 47, you must enter 047.

*Example:*

BANK 1 6 8

This selects channel 168 and shows you its frequency and mode.

You can also step sequentially forward from the current scan channel by pressing the MANUAL key. Each time you press it, you advance one channel, as long as that channel has a frequency in it (even if the channel is locked). If the channel is cleared, you will skip over that channel and any other cleared channels until you arrive at the next channel that contains a frequency. See page 19 for more information about cleared channels.

When you reach the end of one bank, the scanner moves to the first channel of the next bank. For example, when you are at channel 099 (the last channel in bank 0) and press MANUAL, you will go to channel 100 (the first channel in bank 1). This continues through all ten scan banks. When you reach channel 999, you will start over with channel 000.

Use MANUAL to step through a scan bank to view the frequencies that have been entered into that bank. This is also a good way to determine which channels you have locked (see page 18 for details on locking out scan channels).

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*Note:*

You cannot step backward through the scan channels with the MANUAL button, but there is a way to do something similar with the Tuning knob. See the Applications section for details.

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### **Programming a scan channel**

To program a scan channel to hold a specific frequency there are two methods you can use.

The Factory method:

*To enter a  
frequency  
into a scan  
channel*

- Press MANUAL.
- Select a mode (AM, FM, WFM).  
(Note: Pressing the AM/FM key will toggle between these modes while pressing the WFM key will toggle between WFM (Wide FM) and FM).
- Enter a frequency from numeric keypad.  
Use the CLEAR key if you make a mistake. Then start over by entering the frequency again.
- Press ENT.
- Press PROG.
- Press BANK.
- Enter a three-digit channel number.

We recommend, instead:

- Press MANUAL if not in Manual mode.
- Press BANK.
- Enter the three-digit channel number.  
MHZ will flash in the display.
- Enter the frequency from the keypad, using the decimal point where appropriate.  
Use the CLEAR key if you make a mistake. Then start over by entering the frequency again.
- Press the ENT key.
- Press one of the mode keys (AM, FM, or WFM).  
(Note: Pressing the AM/FM key will toggle between these modes while pressing the WFM key will toggle between WFM (Wide FM) and FM).

If the mode you want is the mode that is already selected, toggle the mode (press the button twice). For example, if you want FM mode and FM is currently displayed, press the AM/FM key twice. This will switch the display to AM and then back to FM. The reason for doing this is when you *change* the mode, this acts as a termination to your operation and stores the frequency into the channel.



# AR1000 Operations

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If you don't do this, even though it looks like you have entered the frequency into the channel, the next time you look at this channel, it will contain the frequency that was previously in it. While this may seem cumbersome, in actual practice this is a quite easy operation.

## Entering sequential frequencies

If you are going to enter frequencies into a series of sequential channels, after entering the first channel, simply press MANUAL to step to the next channel and start again by entering in the new frequency.

In this case the repeating sequence will be:

- To enter sequential frequencies*
- Enter frequency
  - Press ENT
  - Toggle a mode key
  - Press MANUAL

## Discussion

We recommend using our method for the following reasons:

It is more consistent to start out indicating the channel you want to deal with rather than the frequency.

Using the factory method, you start entering a new frequency *over* an existing frequency in a channel different than the one you want to finally use. This is very confusing. Further, if you make a mistake, you may end up reprogramming the channel you are on rather than the channel you desire.

In addition, using our method, you'll find that it will add consistency to many AR1000 operations. You will almost always *first* specify the channel you are interested in and *second* act on it (i.e. change the frequency). By first going to the channel, you can see what is in it before you overwrite it. Using the factory method, when you press PROG, BANK, and the channel number, the frequency that is currently in the display overwrites whatever is in the channel number without letting you see it first.

It is easier and more intuitive when entering frequencies in sequential channels.

Once you set yourself up at the first of the sequential channels, you just follow these steps: frequency, ENT, mode key (twice if needed), MANUAL. It becomes very quick and intuitive to program a group of sequential channels.

This is similar to the method used by other scanners.

If you also use or have used a Uniden Bearcat or Radio Shack scanner, you will find this method familiar and comfortable.

*To change a frequency in a scan channel*

- Press MANUAL if not in Manual mode.
- Press BANK.
- Enter the three-digit channel number.  
MHz will flash in the display.
- Enter the new frequency from the numeric keypad.  
Use the CLEAR key if you make a mistake. Then start over by entering the frequency again.
- Press ENT.
- Press or toggle a mode key (AM, FM, WFM).

This will overwrite the current frequency in the channel. A more general way to explain this is that you can enter a new frequency when you are at any channel and make it permanent by toggling a mode key. This fact also means that you can “try out” frequencies in channels with existing frequencies in them. Plug in the new frequency and listen. As long as you don’t toggle a mode key, the old frequency will remain stored in the channel.

### **Locking a scan channel**

You can temporarily lock a channel so that it is skipped during scanning. It’s frequency remains programmed into the channel, but the channel is not looked at during scanning.

*To lock a scan channel*

- Press MANUAL if not in Manual mode.
- Press BANK.
- Enter the three-digit channel number.
- Press LOCKOUT.  
L.OUT will flash in the display, indicating that the channel is now locked.

*To remove the lock on a channel*

- Press MANUAL if not in Manual mode.
- Press BANK.
- Enter the three-digit channel number.  
L.OUT will flash in the display, indicating that the channel is locked.
- Press LOCKOUT.  
L.OUT disappears from the display.

### **Caution using Lockout**

With the AR1000, the LOCKOUT key is always active. If you are scanning and press LOCKOUT by accident, the channel that you happen to be scanning when you press the key will be locked, even if the scanner has not stopped on that channel. You will probably not even notice that you have locked the channel.

## AR1000 Operations

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Therefore, it is a good idea to periodically go through your scan banks, using the MANUAL key, to review the status of your channels. If the L.OUT indicator is flashing while looking at any channel, that channel has been locked.

### **Clearing a scan channel**

You may have noticed when you received your AR1000 that not every channel had something in it. Often the first ten or so channels of each bank come programmed with some test frequencies that are used during final testing at the factory. Many of the other channels are empty. There is a difference between a locked channel and *cleared* channel.

You can directly clear a channel by going to the channel and pressing CLEAR, ENT, and a mode key. A cleared channel will contain nothing in it (only the decimal point is displayed). When you press the MANUAL key to sequentially move through the channels, the AR1000 will *skip over* a cleared channel. In other words, if channels 127 through 134 are cleared and you start on channel 125, when you press MANUAL the first time, you will move to channel 126. The next time you press MANUAL, you will move immediately to channel 135. The only way to get to a cleared channel is with the BANK key.

If, on the other hand, channels 127 through 134 have frequencies programmed in them but are locked, each time you press MANUAL, you will move to each channel within the range 127 through 134. In both cases, while *scanning* these channels will be skipped.

While it would be nice to take advantage of cleared channels, users have reported that if they clear out enough channels, the AR1000 will lock up completely, requiring a processor reset. This usually involves a trip to the factory, although we provide instructions for resetting and reprogramming the processor in this guide.

Because of this nasty tendency, we recommend that you do not clear channels in the AR1000. Instead, use a “placeholder” frequency to mark the channel as “available.” A frequency like 10 MHz works well as a placeholder.

### **Marking a sequential group of channels as “available”**

If your scanner contains many no-longer-used channels or for some reason you want to get rid of a group of existing frequencies, the following technique will be helpful. You may wonder why you might want to get rid of existing frequencies when you can just lock them out. With so many channels to keep track of, it is sometimes easier to plug in a placeholder frequency. For example, let’s say you

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## Scanning

were interested in monitoring the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). You might plug in 20 frequencies in your scanner to monitor them. At some point you decide you are no longer interested in them. If you leave the frequencies in the scanner, even if locked out, when you go searching around for “available” channels to plug something else in, you may not remember what these frequencies were for and whether or not you wanted to keep them. If, instead, they were filled with a “placeholder” frequency, like 10.000 MHz (or whatever you choose), you will immediately be able to recognize that these channels are available.

*To “mark” a sequential group of channels*

- Enter your placeholder value in the first channel of the sequential group.
- Lock the channel by pressing LOCKOUT.
- Press PROG.
- Enter the next three-digit channel number in the sequence.  
The placeholder value will automatically be copied to this channel.

Continue with the last two steps, incrementing the channel number each time. Both the placeholder frequency *and* the Lockout status will be copied into each channel.

### **Copying a frequency from one channel to another**

You may want to copy a frequency from one channel to another.

Assuming that you are in a channel that has the desired frequency,

*To copy a frequency from one channel to another*

- Press PROG.
- Enter a three-digit channel number.  
This is the destination channel that will receive the frequency. Both the frequency and the transmission mode will be copied to the destination channel.

This method works well for copying a single channel. To copy a group of channels to another area in the scanner, see page 41 in the Applications section.

### **Selecting and locking scan banks**

Because you will probably organize your scan banks according to related groups of frequencies, it is useful to be able to selectively turn banks on and off for scanning.

To lock a scan bank you must first be in the bank you wish to lock.

*To lock a scan bank*

- Press MANUAL if not in Manual mode.
- Press BANK.
- Enter a three-digit channel number that will put you in the bank you wish to lock.  
This gets you to the bank you wish to lock. You can lock a bank from any channel in that bank. To lock bank 2, go to any channel from 200 to 299.

# AR1000 Operations

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- Press BANK.
- Press LOCKOUT.  
Bank and L.OUT will flash in the display. This tells you that the current bank is locked.

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## *Note:*

There is one exception to this method of locking out a bank. If the channel you choose within the bank is, itself, individually locked, you will not be able to lock the entire bank. You must first unlock that channel (by pressing LOCKOUT) and then press BANK, LOCKOUT, or go to another channel in the bank that isn't locked and press BANK, LOCKOUT.

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## *Shortcut:*

If you are scanning several banks at a time, you can quickly force the AR1000 to start scanning at the beginning of any bank by pressing the bank number on the keyboard. For example, if you have enabled banks 3, 5, 7, and 8 for scanning, and if each bank has all of its channels filled with frequencies, during normal scanning the AR1000 will start scanning with channel 300, move sequentially up to channel 399, then scan channel 500, scan sequentially through 599, and so on. By watching the display you can determine which channel (and thus which bank) is being scanned. If you see that you are currently scanning bank 3 (the channels being scanned are in the 300s), you can force the scanner to *immediately* begin scanning from the beginning of bank 7 simply by pressing the 7 on the keyboard. The scanner will jump to channel 700 and start scanning from there.

You can use this shortcut with the bank lockout feature by jumping to the bank you want to lockout, while in scan mode. Once you are in the bank you want to lock, press BANK (this will cause the scanning to stop) and LOCKOUT. This eliminates the need to switch to Manual mode and then press BANK and a three-digit bank number before you perform the lockout sequence.

## **Unlocking a scan bank**

To *unlock* a scan bank you do have to be in Manual mode at a channel within that bank. If you are scanning, you must first switch to Manual mode and then choose any channel within the bank.

### *To unlock a scan bank*

- Press MANUAL if not in Manual mode.
- Press BANK.
- Enter a three-digit channel number that will put you in the bank you wish to unlock.  
You can unlock a bank from any channel in that bank. To unlock bank 2, go to any channel from 200 to 299. Bank and L.OUT will flash in the display. This tells you that the current bank is locked.
- Press LOCKOUT.  
Bank and L.OUT will stop flashing. The bank is now unlocked.

*Note:*

If the channel you choose when you unlock a bank is, itself, individually locked, pressing LOCKOUT will *still* unlock the bank. In this case, however, the L.OUT indicator in the display will continue to flash, telling you that this *channel* is still locked. If you press LOCKOUT again, you will then unlock the individual channel.

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**The difference between locking a channel and locking a bank**

When you lock an individual channel, that channel, and any others that are locked, will be skipped when the bank they are in is scanned. For example, if you lock channels 102, 105, and 167, when you scan bank 1, these three channels will be skipped, while all the other entered channels in bank 1 will be scanned.

When you lock a *bank*, the entire bank (i.e. every channel in it) is skipped. There is an easy way to distinguish when a channel is locked and when an entire bank is locked. If a channel is locked, when you go to that channel, the L.OUT indicator in the display will flash. When an entire bank is locked, if you go to *any* channel in that bank, both the L.OUT *and* the BANK indicators in the display flash. Because of this, you won't be able to tell, just from the display, if a channel in a locked bank is also locked. However, after unlocking the bank, if L.OUT continues to flash, then the channel is also locked.

**Limiting scan banks**

There is a method of limiting the banks that are scanned with the AR1000, but under normal circumstances, we do not recommend using it. The limited banks must be sequential, and, more seriously, once you limit a set of banks, you will not be able to access channels outside these banks in *any* mode, even in Manual mode.

The method is as follows:

*To limit scan banks*

- Press SCAN.
- Press BANK.  
PROG flashes in the display.
- Press PROG.  
BANK flashes in the display.
- Press the number of the lower scan bank limit.  
BANK and LIMIT flash in the display.
- Press LIMIT.  
BANK flashes in the display.
- Press the number of the upper scan bank limit.  
BANK flashes in the display. If you want to limit scanning and all access to only one bank, make the lower and upper limit the same number.
- Press ENT.

## AR1000 Operations

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For example, to restrict access to only banks 4, 5, and 6, follow this sequence: SCAN, BANK, PROG, 4, LIMIT, 6, ENT.

Once you do this you will only be able to scan, view, or modify channels 400 through 699. All other channels will be unavailable. The one exception to this is if the Priority channel is in a bank that is not within the bank limits, when you press AUX, you will still switch to that channel if there is activity on it (see page 72 for more information on the Priority channel).

There may be some circumstances where this method of bank limiting is preferred. For example, if you routinely want to enable three or four contiguous scan banks, this method may be quicker than locking out the rest of the banks individually. Another reason you may want to use bank limiting is if you have sensitive frequencies in banks that you don't want anyone to get access to. Bank limiting will add a layer of protection. Unless someone is very familiar with the operations of the AR1000, they won't be able to display or change any of the frequencies outside the limited banks.

If you find yourself unable to access a particular channel, you may have unintentionally limited your scan banks. For example, if you try to access channel 450 by pressing BANK, 450, but the display shows channel 700, you may have limited (by accident) the scanner to only using banks 7 to 10. In a case like this, you will want to remove all bank limits.

### *To remove scan bank limits*

- Press SCAN.
- Press BANK.  
PROG flashes in the display.
- Press PROG.  
BANK flashes in the display.
- Press 0.  
BANK and LIMIT flash in the display.
- Press LIMIT.  
BANK flashes in the display.
- Press 9.  
BANK flashes in the display.
- Press ENT.

In general, however, we recommend you lock, not limit, individual banks. This gives you individual access to any bank, in any order. When you lock individual scan banks, you may still manually view and monitor channels in a locked bank.

## Using Delay/Hold

When the AR1000 stops on an active channel while scanning, it pauses for two or three seconds after a transmission ends before it continues scanning. This is to provide time to hear a response before it resumes scanning.

You may alternately instruct the AR1000 to permanently stop scanning instead of pausing as soon as it hears a transmission. You do this by toggling the Delay and Hold modes. Delay waits a few seconds and then starts scanning while Hold stops on a transmission and won't resume until you manually press SCAN again.

You can tell which mode you are in by looking at the display. It will indicate either Delay or Hold. This mode applies to all channels in the scanner. You can't set Delay or Hold independently for separate channels.

Unfortunately, you can not defeat the delay feature of the AR1000. This becomes a problem if you are trying to monitor trunked systems, because in a trunked system, the response may come on a channel that is different from that of the original transmission. On a trunked system you want the scanner to immediately resume scanning after a transmission ends. Since the AR1000 is waiting to hear the response on the *same* channel, you may miss the response on a different channel by the time the scanner starts scanning again. There is currently no way around this problem and the AR1000 may not be able to meet your needs for monitoring trunked systems.

The AR1000 always defaults to Delay mode after powerup.

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### *Note:*

When you have enabled Priority mode (AUX is in the display), the scanner will no longer hold, even if HOLD is selected. After stopping on an active channel, the scanner will resume scanning after the usual two to three second delay. This is a bug in the AR1000.

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# AR1000 Operations

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## Searching

While you may obtain many of the frequencies you'll scan from frequency guides or from other scanner enthusiasts, one of the most interesting and exciting aspects of scanning is to discover these transmissions and frequencies on your own. This is done by searching through specific frequency bands. The AR1000 will let you specify a lower and upper frequency limit, a step increment, and a transmission mode, and then will search through the frequencies, using these limits, for any activity. Once you find an active frequency that you are interested in, you can easily copy it to a scan channel.

Where should you look, in the vast electromagnetic spectrum for a frequency you are interested in? Fortunately, most kinds of communications activity are grouped in frequency *bands* so if you search the appropriate band, you will have a good chance of finding what you are looking for. Check the Applications section of this guide for more specific tips on how to search for frequencies.

## Setting up search banks

There are ten individual search banks in the AR1000. Each bank holds a set of limits, a step increment, and a transmission mode. These banks come in very handy if there are several parts of the radio spectrum that you regularly search through. Just select a search bank you have previously set up and start searching.

Normally, when you press the SEARCH button, the AR1000 will start searching through the range specified in bank 0 and when it hits the upper limit of the range, it will then start with the range specified in bank 1. It will continue in this manner until it hits the upper limit of bank 9 and then start over with the range specified in bank 0 again. As with the scan banks, you can lock and limit the search banks that you use. Working with search banks, however, is a bit more complicated than working with scan banks.

### *To set up a search bank*

- Press SEARCH.  
SEARCH will appear in the display. You can't set up a search bank while in Scan or Manual mode. You must be in Search mode.
- Press PROG.  
PROG will appear in the display. MHz will flash in the display.
- Enter the lower frequency limit.  
LIMIT will flash in the display. Use the CLEAR key if you make a mistake.
- Press LIMIT.  
MHz will flash in the display.
- Enter the upper frequency limit.
- Press ENT.  
KHz will flash in the display.
- Enter the step increment.
- Press ENT.  
The current mode will flash in the display (AM, FM, WFM).

## Searching

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- Press the mode keys until the mode you want is selected.  
If the mode you want is already selected, just go on to the next step.
- Press ENT.  
BANK will flash in the display.
- Enter the bank number you want to set (0-9).
- Press ENT.

The bank is now set up with the limits you have entered. Any previous parameters that were set up in that search bank will be overwritten by the information you just entered.

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### *Note:*

You can change a couple of the parameters in a search bank without reprogramming the entire bank. You can change the mode that your search bank uses at any time. If, for example, you are searching the range 230 to 240 MHz in AM mode and want to see if there is any activity in FM mode, just press the FM mode key. The mode will switch and be recorded into the search bank parameters.

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You can also change the increment value without affecting any of the other parameters. While searching, press INC, a new increment value, ENT, SEARCH. You will begin searching with the new increment value and it will be permanently recorded into the search bank parameters.

### **Examining search bank parameters**

Once you've set up your search banks, you can later examine the search bank parameters. These techniques are for examining *unlocked* search banks.

*To see the  
lower search  
limit*

- Open squelch so you can hear the hiss.
- Press SEARCH
- Press the number of the search bank to go to it.  
For example, press 6 to go to the beginning of search bank 6.

The scanner will stop at the first frequency of the search bank because of the open squelch. This is the lower frequency limit. You may want to turn down the volume to eliminate the hiss.

*To see the  
upper search  
limit*

- Open the squelch so you can hear the hiss.
- Press SEARCH
- Press the number of the next higher unlocked search bank.
- Turn the Tuning knob one click counter-clockwise.

### ***Example:***

Search banks 1, 2, and 5 are unlocked. To see the upper limit of search bank 2, open the squelch, press SEARCH, press 5, and rotate the knob a click to the left.

# AR1000 Operations

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*To see the search increment*

- Close the squelch so the scanner starts searching.
- Turn the tuning knob one click in either direction.

The scanner will stop searching but stay in search mode. Turn the knob again one click. Each time you click the tuning knob you will increment or decrement the displayed frequency by the increment value. You can determine the increment value by watching the frequency change.

*To see the search mode*

You can also determine the mode of the current search bank by simply looking at the mode indicator in the display.

### **Locking out frequencies within a search bank**

One of the unique features of the AR1000 is the ability to lock individual frequencies in a search range. Sometimes the scanner will stop on a frequency or a group of sequential frequencies during a search, but these frequencies have no useful activity. You may hear static, data transmissions, or no sound at all. It makes the search feature much less powerful if the scanner stops on frequencies that have no useful activity. With the search frequency lockout feature, you simply lock out any unwanted frequencies during a search and the scanner ignores them.

You can lock 100 frequencies per search bank in the AR1000. When you lock the 101st frequency, it unlocks the first frequency you locked in that bank.

*To lock a frequency*

- When the scanner stops on a frequency that you want to lock, press LOCKOUT.  
The frequency will be locked and the scanner will continue searching.

### **Caution using Lockout**

When you are searching, the LOCKOUT key is always active. If you press LOCKOUT by accident, the frequency that you happen to be on when you press the key will be locked, even if the scanner has not stopped on that channel. You will probably not even notice that you have locked the frequency. Therefore, it is a good idea to periodically go through your search banks, using the method below, to see if you have inadvertently locked any frequencies you didn't intend to lock.

*To unlock or view a locked frequency*

- Press BANK.
- Press PROG.
- Press LOCKOUT.

If you are not in the search bank with the frequencies you want to unlock, press ENT. Continue pressing ENT until you enter the search bank you want.

## Searching

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When you enter that search bank (you'll see the bank number below the BANK indicator), the first frequency you'll see will be the first locked frequency. If you want to unlock it, press LOCKOUT. If you want to leave it locked, press ENT. In either case, you'll be shown the next locked frequency. Continue this process until you have viewed or unlocked all the locked frequencies in this bank. You can continue this process for all the locked banks in the scanner if you wish. When all locked frequencies are unlocked, the scanner will resume searching.

*Example:*

Assume you have four frequencies locked in search bank 0: 154.25, 154.75, 155.825, and 158.5, and you want to unlock all but the last.

Press:  
BANK  
PROG  
LOCKOUT

The scanner shows 154.25—the first locked frequency.  
To unlock it, press LOCKOUT.

The scanner then displays 154.75.  
Press LOCKOUT to unlock it.

The scanner now displays 155.825.  
Press LOCKOUT once again to unlock this frequency.

The scanner displays the final locked frequency: 158.5.  
Press ENT to keep it locked.

If you have quite a few frequencies locked within a search bank, a much quicker way to unlock them is to simply reprogram the old search bank parameters again. By entering the same lower and upper limits, you'll start all over using the same search range, but with no locked frequencies.

### **Locking search banks**

As with scan banks, you can lock an entire search bank. You can also *limit* search banks, which has a different effect than locking them out.

There are advantages and disadvantages to these two methods of managing search banks. Fortunately, you can use them together very effectively. You may want to use bank limiting to limit the range of search banks as an organizational tool. Then you can still lock individual banks within the limited range for even more control.

# AR1000 Operations

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The basic tradeoffs are these: with bank limiting, you must group the search banks that you want available as contiguous banks. You can search banks 4, 5, and 6 with bank limiting, but not banks 2, 5, and 8. Bank lockout is more flexible because you can selectively lock and unlock banks in any order. However, with bank lockout, you pay a penalty if you have also locked individual frequencies within your banks. This is described on page 19.

## *To lock a search bank*

- Press SEARCH.  
SEARCH will appear in the display. You can't lock a Search bank while in Scan or Manual mode. You must be in Search mode.

### *Shortcut:*

If you are not in the search bank you wish to lock, press the number of the search bank using the numeric keypad. For example, if you are currently searching with bank 3 and wish to lock bank 7, press 7 on the keypad. You will immediately begin searching via bank 7.

- Press BANK.
- Press LOCKOUT.

The bank you were in when you pressed LOCKOUT will be locked and the AR1000 will begin using the search parameters of the next higher bank, if one is available. The banks will "wrap around" if necessary. For example, if you have banks 3 and 9 enabled and are searching bank 9, when you lock it out, the AR1000 will wrap around to bank 3 and start using it for searching.

## *To lock all the search banks*

- Press BANK.
- Press LOCKOUT.

Continue using this two-key sequence until the scanner stops searching.

### **Unlocking a search bank**

Unlocking a search bank is a bit more confusing because, if you have locked out individual frequencies in the previous search bank, you will have to go through each individual frequency before you can unlock the bank you want. This is described further on. But first, let's look at how to unlock search banks if you haven't locked out individual frequencies in the previous search bank.

## *To unlock or view a locked search bank*

- Press BANK.  
PROG will flash in the display.
- Press PROG.  
BANK and L.OUT will flash in the display.
- Press LOCKOUT.  
BANK will flash in the display.  
At this point you are in a mode that will allow you to either unlock or view each bank. You start with the bank that is currently displayed.

## Searching

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- To cycle through all the locked banks, press ENT.  
Each time you press ENT, the current bank will remain locked and the next sequential bank will be displayed.
- To unlock any bank, press LOCKOUT *instead of* ENT.  
It will unlock and then the next sequential bank will be displayed.

### *Example:*

You have locked all ten search banks. Now to unlock banks 2, 3, and 7, follow these steps:

- Go to bank 2 by pressing 2.
- Press BANK.
- Press PROG.
- Press LOCKOUT — this puts you in the unlock/view mode.
  
- Press LOCKOUT — this unlocks bank 2 and advances you to bank 3.
- Press LOCKOUT — this unlocks bank 3 and advances you to bank 4.
- Press ENT — this leaves bank 4 locked and advances you to bank 5.
- Press ENT — this leaves bank 5 locked and advances you to bank 6.
- Press ENT — this leaves bank 6 locked and advances you to bank 7.
- Press LOCKOUT — this unlocks bank 7 and advances you to bank 8.

Press SEARCH to start searching with bank 2.

While this looks involved on paper, it is really very easy to do on the keyboard.

### **Unlocking a search bank where the previous bank has locked frequencies**

Unfortunately in the AR1000, there is no separation between the search banks you lock and individual *frequencies* within a search bank that you lock. If you want to unlock a search bank that is locked, you first need to go through *all* the locked frequencies in the previous search bank.

Let's try to make this clearer. Let's say that you have bank 3 set to search the cellular phone range starting at 870 MHz, and you have locked 6 individual digital control frequencies in this range (see above for details about how to lock individual frequencies). Search bank 4 is set to search from 155 MHz to 156 MHz and it is currently locked. To unlock bank 4, you would press SEARCH, 3, BANK, PROG, LOCKOUT, and then press the ENT key six times. The ENT key works the same way it does above when you pass over locked search banks. In this case, however, the scanner shows you locked search *frequencies*. Each time you press the ENT key, the scanner takes you to a locked search frequency *in bank 3*. Pressing ENT tells the scanner that you want to keep the frequency locked and will move you to the next locked frequency. After you pass through

# AR1000 Operations

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all of the locked frequencies in bank 3, you will see bank 4 appear in the display (both BANK and L.OUT will be flashing). When you press LOCKOUT, bank 4 will become enabled.

If you only have a couple of locked search frequencies (or better yet, none), it is very easy to get to the bank you want to unlock. Just press ENT a few times until the bank number you want to unlock shows up on the display. If you have locked many search frequencies, this method of unlocking search banks may prove cumbersome. In that case, you may want to use the search bank limiting feature.

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*Tip:*

You can use search bank limiting to help quickly unlock a bank when the previous bank has many locked frequencies. First, set the bank limits to only the search bank you want to unlock (see below for a description of how to limit search banks.) In the above example, if you first limit the search banks only to bank 4, then when you press SEARCH, BANK, PROG, LOCKOUT you'll be right at bank 4 (it's the only one not limited). Press LOCKOUT to unlock the bank and then you can start searching it. This procedure avoids having to step through all of the locked frequencies in the previous search bank.

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## Limiting search banks

You can limit the banks that get searched by using the bank limiting feature. With bank limiting, you set a lower and upper *bank* limit and the search will only use the search parameters of these banks. Remember, after a search is done using one bank's set of limits, the next available bank is used. If you've set up all ten search banks with limits for different frequency ranges, but only want to search in two of them, you can use bank limiting, *only* if the two banks are contiguous. Bank 9 and bank 0 are considered contiguous, since the search starts over with bank 0 after finishing with bank 9.

### *To limit bank searching*

- Press SEARCH.
- Press BANK.  
PROG flashes in the display.
- Press PROG.  
BANK flashes in the display.
- Enter the lower bank limit.
- Press LIMIT.
- Enter the upper bank limit.
- Press ENT.

If you want to limit your search to the parameters in just one bank, you will set the lower and upper limits to the same bank.

*Example:*

To limit bank searching to banks 3, 4, and 5, press SEARCH, BANK, PROG, 3, LIMIT, 5, ENT.

To limit bank searching to just bank 3 press SEARCH, BANK, PROG, 3, LIMIT, 3, ENT.

## Removing search bank limits

*To remove all search bank limits*

- Press SEARCH.
- Press BANK.
- Press PROG.
- Press 0 — This makes the lower limit bank 0.
- Press LIMIT.
- Press 9 — This makes the upper limit bank 9.
- Press ENT.

## Staying at a frequency during a search

If the scanner stops at an interesting frequency during a search and you want to make sure that it stays on that frequency and doesn't start searching again when the signal stops, you can use any of the following three ways to keep the scanner from starting the search again:

*To stay at a frequency during a search*

- 1) Open the squelch all the way.  
Close the squelch to start searching again.
- 2) Press the DELAY/HOLD button to put the scanner in Hold mode.  
Press HOLD again to start searching normally.
- 3) Press ENT.  
Press SEARCH to resume searching. Pressing ENT also lets you copy the frequency into a scan channel (described next).

## Copying a frequency to a scan channel

During a search you may find an active frequency that you would like to keep permanently in a scan channel.

*To copy a frequency to a scan channel*

- Press ENT.
- Enter a three-digit channel number.

As soon as you have entered the last digit you'll be returned to the search bank. You do not need to press the BANK key before you enter the channel number and you do not need to press ENT after you enter the channel number. The frequency and the transmission mode will both be copied to the channel number.

It is often easier to copy a frequency found during a search if you have enabled the Hold function.



# AR1000 Operations

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## Using Delay/Hold

Delay/Hold works the same during searching as it does during scanning. When the function is set to Delay (DELAY appears in the display) the scanner will pause for two or three seconds after an active frequency goes quiet before it continues searching. When you set it on Hold (HOLD appears in the display), the scanner will stop permanently after it finds an active frequency. You must manually press the SEARCH button again to make the scanner start searching. The Hold feature is useful if you want to be sure you'll see the frequency each time you find an active channel. If you leave the scanner in Delay mode, it may resume searching before you have time to see or copy down the frequency.

When you set Delay or Hold, it applies to all activity of the scanner. That is, if you are in Hold mode, you will stop operations after an active frequency is found whether you are scanning or searching. This mode applies to every scan and search bank. It cannot be set for individual scan or search banks.

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### *Note:*

When you have enabled Priority mode (AUX is in the display), the scanner will no longer hold, even if HOLD is selected. After stopping on an active frequency, the scanner will resume searching after the usual two to three second delay. This is a bug in the AR1000 operation.

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## Manual mode

Manual mode is the mode you will use to program frequencies for individual scan channels (see page 16 for details). You can also use Manual mode to step through scan channels to review their contents or simply listen to individual channels.

You enter Manual mode by pressing the MANUAL button while in Search or Scan mode. In Manual mode, the scanner sits on an individual channel. Each time you press the MANUAL button, you advance to the next available channel.

There are two cases where channels will not be available from the MANUAL button. If you have limited scan banks, MANUAL will not allow you to examine any scan channels outside the limited banks. In addition, channels that are *cleared* (i.e. contain no frequency) will be skipped when you press the MANUAL button. The only way to access these channels is to directly address them with the BANK button.

When you step through channels using the MANUAL button, you will step to all available channels; even channels that are locked. Locking out a channel only applies to *scanning*. In Manual mode, you can always go to an individual channel and hear any activity on it, even if it is locked.

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# 2

# Applications



- Quick-Choosing Banks
- Finding Hidden Frequencies
- Car Radio-Like Buttons
- Toggling Frequencies
- Copying Frequencies
- Stepping Through Banks
- Setting the Startup Mode
- The AR1000 in your Car
- Optimizing Memory

# AR1000 Applications

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## **Introduction**

This section describes a number of techniques that will allow you to get the most use from your AR1000. Once you learn what the scanner's controls and key-strokes do, the next step is to combine these operations to really take advantage of the AR1000. This section gives you techniques for moving through scan channels backwards, copying a group of frequencies from one part of memory to another, and organizing your memory channels, along with several other useful ways to use the AR1000. After you become familiar with its operation, you can begin to develop your own techniques and applications.

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## Quick-Choosing Banks

### **Quickly setting the starting scan or search bank**

Once you have set up your scan and search banks, you can start scanning or searching with any bank you desire by simply pressing the number of the bank you want. For example, if you have set up all of your scan banks and you press SCAN, the AR1000 will start scanning at the beginning of bank 0 and move sequentially through all the banks. If you want it to start scanning at bank 4, just press 4 on the keyboard. The scanner will immediately start scanning at channel 400 and proceed sequentially through all of the available scan banks. The scanner will, of course, skip over locked banks.

If you have locked banks 7 and 8 and start scanning, when you press 6, the scanner will start scanning at channel 600. When it finishes with bank 6 it will jump to bank 9, since banks 7 and 8 are locked. If you had pressed 7 or 8, the scanner would have jumped to bank 9. It will always go to the next highest available bank if the one you select is locked.

This technique works for search banks as well. While in search mode, simply press the number of the search bank you want to begin searching through. Of course, you can not jump to a search bank that is locked or unavailable due to bank limiting. You will go to the next highest available bank.

# AR1000 Applications

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## Finding a hidden frequency in a range

While you may get many of your frequencies from friends or from frequency guides, one of the most exciting aspects of monitoring is to find those hidden, interesting frequencies on your own. Frequency allocation and usage change all the time and even your new frequency guide may be out of date or incomplete. With the AR1000 search feature, you can search for the new frequencies.

The basic method of using the search features are described in pages 14 to 20. Here we'll detail the technique a little more.

If you are looking for a specific frequency or set of frequencies, you can use the search bank frequency lockout feature to help you. Let's take an example. Say you live near a company and you want to find out the frequency or frequencies of the security department. Often the units used by security companies have one to five channels. You start by searching the frequency band for this kind of service.

In the United States, many security companies operate in the range of 460.000 to 465.000 MHz. Set your search banks to somewhere in this range. For example, you might start searching from 460.00 to 461.00 with an increment of 12.5 KHz. Once you've exhausted this range, try 461.00 to 462.00.

If you know the frequency of a company's handheld, but you hear them switch to "channel 3" it means that their unit probably uses several different frequencies. Most likely these other frequencies will be close to the one you are listening to.

The challenge in a search is to identify what you pick up. You do this by listening and logging the intercepts. Usually, you can get enough information from the broadcasts to identify the type of operation and who it is. When you are searching for a particular company or group, *eliminating* an identified transmission is as important as identifying a new transmission, especially if the band is heavily used.

Here's how to use the AR1000's search bank frequency lockout feature to help you. Start searching as described above. When you identify an active frequency, log it and then press LOCKOUT. It is now locked and the scanner will no longer stop on this frequency. As you continue doing this, you eliminate the frequencies you have identified. The scanner will not stop on frequencies you have already identified so there is more chance it will hear one of the frequencies you are still searching for. By elimination, you will clear the range of frequencies you know about and will eventually find the frequencies you are interested in.

When you use this approach, it helps to put your scanner in Hold mode. Then you will always be able to grab and lock out an active frequency, even if the transmission is short.

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## Car-Like Radio Buttons

### Setting up car radio-like buttons on the AR1000

Because the AR1000 has so many features, and due to its somewhat cumbersome programming scheme, it usually takes four or five key presses to get to a channel or mode that you want. There is an interesting way you can set up a series of car radio-like buttons on the AR1000. Then with one button press you can get to a specific channel. This method is particularly useful for stations that have continuous transmissions, like AM and FM broadcast stations and shortwave stations. Since the AR1000 will pick up normal radio broadcasts, it is useful to put your favorites into these radio button channels.

You can set up 10 radio buttons in Search mode and 10 different radio buttons in Scan mode. The techniques are different, but you use the same method to *select* them in either mode.

### Setting up radio buttons in Search mode

The technique for Search mode is simply to plug in the frequency you are interested in as both the lower *and* upper frequency for a search bank. Set up the search bank with this frequency as lower and upper limit. You can put in any value as the search increment, since it won't be used. Assign these parameters to any available search bank.

Here's how you would use it. Let's say you have set search banks 6, 7, 8, and 9 as your radio stations. To use them, first limit the search banks to 6 through 9 (although this is not necessary, it helps to simplify things). Press SEARCH, BANK, PROG, 6, LIMIT, 9, ENT.

Now all you need to do to select any radio channel while in search mode is press the corresponding button on the keyboard. If you press 6 you will go directly to the frequency in Search bank 6. If you press 9 you will go to the frequency in Search bank 9. You can press these buttons in any random order. Be sure that the search banks are not locked. If you have an AM radio station in a search bank but are not using the proper antenna, the scanner will not be able to lock on to a signal and will jump to the next search bank.

You can set up a radio button for each search bank if you want, giving you 10 radio buttons in search mode.

### Setting up radio buttons in Scan mode

You can set up 10 additional buttons in Scan mode. The way to do this is to use the first channel in a bank for the radio frequency. That is, use channel 000, 100, 200, 300, etc., to hold the frequency you want for your radio buttons. You will probably also want to lock these channels so they don't appear when you scan the rest of the channels in the bank.

## AR1000 Applications

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To select these frequencies, you need to first lock all the scan banks. This is easily accomplished with the key sequence BANK, LOCKOUT. Keep repeating this until the scanner stops scanning. When all the banks are locked, you simply press a number from the keyboard and the scanner will jump to the first channel in that bank. To jump to channel 500, press 5. To jump to channel 700, press 7. Even though the bank and the channel are locked, you will still hear any transmissions from the channel you are on.

Remember, if all the scan banks are not locked, this technique won't work. Instead you will go to the unlocked scan bank closest to the number you pressed and the unit will start scanning.

Your choice of whether to use Scan mode or Search mode for radio buttons depends on how you set up the rest of your scanner and how many radio buttons you need. Scan mode tends to be a little simpler to use.

This arrangement is very good for any kind of station that is always broadcasting, since you will not be able to use normal scanning for such stations. If you live in an apartment complex or a neighborhood with several active baby monitors, programming their frequencies in the scanner as radio buttons will let you easily and randomly switch among them to see if there is any interesting activity.

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## Toggleing Frequencies

### **Switching between two frequencies**

There may be times when you want to switch between two frequencies. Of course, you can set up the two frequencies as scan channels and then lock the other 98 channels in the bank, but this would be a lot of work. You can also use the radio button techniques described above. Below are two other methods for switching between two channels.

### **Using the Priority channel to switch between two channels**

Put one of the frequencies in any scan channel and put the second one in a channel you program as the Priority channel. In *Manual* mode, go to the first channel and then press the AUX button. You will listen to the first channel unless there is activity on the Priority channel, in which case the scanner will automatically switch. When the transmissions are done, you will be switched back to the first channel. See page 72 for details on setting up the Priority channel.

### **Use two adjacent scan channels**

If you put the channels you are interested in within adjacent scan channels you can switch easily between them by pressing SCAN and then using the Tuning knob to move to one of the channels. Then to switch, just turn the Tuning knob one click in either direction. Of course this will work for any number of adjacent channels, but it is easiest with only two channels.

If the bank is locked, this will still work, but the only channels you will be able to access will be the first and last channels in each bank. If bank 4 is locked and you try this, the Tuning knob will toggle you between channel 400 and 499.



# AR1000 Applications

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## Copying a group of frequencies

Because the AR1000 memory space is so large, you may periodically want to rearrange where you keep sets of frequencies. Instead of referring to your bank/channel records and manually entering in the group of frequencies you want to move, use this method to copy a group of frequencies from within the scanner. This method will be less tedious than manually re-keying them in and you will have less chance of making mistakes and entering incorrect frequencies.

The procedure is simple. Press BANK, then specify your source channel, then press PROG, and a destination channel for each channel you want to copy.

*To copy a group of frequencies*

- Press BANK and the first channel number of the group you want to move. For example, to move channels 110 through 120 to channels 830 through 840, press BANK 110.
- Press PROG and the first channel of the destination group. In the above example, press PROG 830.
- Repeat the first two steps, incrementing the source and destination channels by one each time.

The first four copies would be done with this sequence:

```
BANK 110 PROG 830  
BANK 111 PROG 831  
BANK 112 PROG 832  
BANK 113 PROG 833
```

You have to remember to increment both the source channels and the destination channels. With this method, the channels need not be sequential channels, but this operation is much simpler and easier to perform if they are sequential.

When you copy a frequency from a channel into a new channel, both the frequency and the mode are copied automatically. In addition, if the channel is locked, the locked status is also copied into the new channel. This method will even allow you to copy channels from one locked bank to another locked bank.

After you copy a group of channels from one area of your scanner memory to another, you will have two identical sets of frequencies. The chances are that you only want to use the frequencies in the new location. In this case you need to go back to the original group and “mark” the channels as available (see page 19). This is preferable to simply locking the channels, because it will remind you that the space is available for new frequencies. You can lock a channel at the same time as you mark it to keep the marked channels from being scanned.

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## Stepping Through Banks

### Stepping through the scan banks

While you can't step backwards through the scan banks with the MANUAL button, there is a way to do this using the Down arrow button, or the Tuning knob. This trick comes in handy in many situations, and if you arrange your scan channels as described in the later section on optimizing scan channels, this technique will help you access related groups of frequencies.

The way to perform this function is simple. All you need to do is be in Scan mode and then either press the Down arrow, or turn the Tuning knob one click in either direction. Either of these actions will stop the scanner from scanning but keep it in Scan mode. By turning the Tuning knob, you can move forward or backward within the available scan channels.

The difference between this kind of operation and using the MANUAL button is that while in Scan mode, you will skip over all locked channels. In Manual mode, you can step through channels that are locked.

# AR1000 Applications

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## **How to make the AR1000 come up in the mode you want**

You may have noticed that the AR1000 will sometimes turn on in Scan mode, other times in Search mode, and yet other times in Manual mode. The AR1000 randomly picks a mode when you turn on the power. If you would like it to come up in a specific mode each time you power it on, use one of these methods.

### **When using NiCad batteries**

Run the AR1000 from the AC adapter, with Nicad batteries in the unit.

Set the AR1000 in the mode you want the scanner to come up in. For example, if you want the scanner to be searching when you turn it on, press the Search key as the first step in this method.

Remove one of the batteries from the battery compartment while the unit is in the desired mode.

Remove the AC adapter power plug from the AR1000. The AR1000 will go “dead.”

Replace the removed battery. The AR1000 should now start up each time in the mode you were in when it went dead.

### **When using alkaline batteries**

You need to get an almost-dead AA battery. It can be a lead-acid, alkaline, or nicad battery, as long as it is almost dead. Remove one of the batteries from the battery compartment. Replace it with the weak battery. Turn on the scanner and before the display dies, set the scanner in the mode you desire. Leave it in that mode until the display fades out due to the dead battery.

Remove the dead battery and replace the good battery into the battery compartment. Now, your scanner will power up in the mode it was in when the power failed. If you see your normal batteries failing, you can apply this technique without having to put in a special weak battery.

Be sure that you mark the “near-dead” battery in a special way so you won’t accidentally use it as a regular battery.

While these techniques are not 100% foolproof, they will work most of the time.

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## The AR1000 in your Car

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### Listening to the AR1000 in your car

Since the AR1000 is a handheld unit, it can travel wherever you go. You can optimize using it in your car with several accessories.

Use the supplied cigarette adaptor to power it when in your car. This will keep you from running down the batteries. Be sure to keep the unit powered off whenever you start the car, to prevent the chance of a dangerous voltage spike from damaging the unit.

While the AR1000 has very good volume capability, you may still have some difficulty hearing it over the car and road noise. A very effective way to amplify the output of the AR1000 is to run it through your car stereo. You will need a car tape player to use this technique.

Most record shops sell a device that lets you play CDs through your car stereo even if you don't have a built-in CD player. The device looks like a typical audio cassette and plugs into your tape player. A wire comes from the cassette and plugs into the earphone jack of your portable CD player. The sound is then sent through your tape player to your stereo.

You can simply put the plug into the earphone jack of the AR1000. Then you use the volume and tone controls of your car stereo to control the sound of your scanner. The difference in sound quality is spectacular. These devices sell uniformly for \$19.99. Radio Shack also carries one (Cat. 12-1951) for the same price.

If you don't have a tape player in your car, you can use the Radio Shack Amplified Speaker (Cat. 21-541) for \$24.99. It contains a 7.5 watt amplifier and also runs off your car cigarette lighter.

You can also use your regular car antenna as a scanner antenna. You can get 30 to 960 MHz reception without adding an additional antenna. All you need to do is tap off of your car antenna. Grove sells a Mobile Antenna Multicoupler for \$16.95 (Model CPL-63B) which does the trick without requiring you to drill holes, use magnets or run cables through the window. It splits the car antenna cable so that one lead goes to your radio and the other goes to your scanner. This model has BNC connectors. You can also order model CPL-63M which comes with PL-259 connectors.

With these items, you can run your scanner in your car with great sound, great reception, and not have to worry about batteries running down.

# AR1000 Applications

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## Optimizing your scan and search banks

Because the AR1000 has 1,000 individual scan channels in ten banks and ten individual search banks, it can be quite a task organizing and optimizing everything. Below you will find some techniques and suggestions for getting the most out of this large memory space.

### Scan banks

You should think of the scan banks as not only holding frequencies that you will actively scan, but as being a general memory repository for many frequencies—even ones you won't actively scan all the time.

Because of the AR1000's non-volatile memory, you can store infrequently used frequencies in the scanner and recall them at those rare times when it's appropriate.

### Search banks

Unless you do a tremendous amount of band searching, you probably won't need to permanently assign all ten search banks. Set up four or five of them to the bands you regularly search, use a couple for AM, FM, or shortwave radio stations, and leave the rest for special searching tasks.

Here are some tips to help you use the AR1000 memory space:

#### ◆ Assign one or more scan banks as non-scanning frequency repositories

You may want to have a set of discrete frequencies in your scanner that you can easily get to that you won't scan on a regular basis. For example, the AR1000 picks up both regular AM and FM radio broadcasts. It also (with the right antenna) picks up many strong shortwave stations. You can assign one bank to hold these discrete frequencies. You wouldn't scan this bank because the scanner would stop on every station (since most radio stations broadcast all the time). However, you can single step through the channels (better yet, use the techniques in "Stepping Through the Scan Banks") to select among these channels.

Alternatively, you can copy a select group of frequencies from the "storage" bank into an active scan bank. For example, you may keep all of the Marine VHF frequencies in a storage bank. At some point you can simply copy the port operations frequencies from the repository bank to an active scanning bank using the group copy method on page 30.

#### ◆ Assign the scan channel numbers appropriately

If you can, make the scan channel numbers have some relationship to the things you are storing in them. For example, it makes a lot of sense to program in the forty Citizens Band channels into scan channels 1 through 40. It becomes very

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## Optimizing Bank Memory

easy in this case to know which CB channel you are listening to. Of course, it doesn't literally have to be channels 1 to 40. You might put the CB channels in bank 6. Then they would be in channels 601 to 640.

◆ **Put your related interests in the same scan bank**

Put all of the frequencies that relate in the same bank. For example, if you like listening to air communications, you might assign a scan bank as the air bank. In it you would put all your local airport frequencies, Air Combat Command (ACC) frequencies, Civil Air Patrol (CAP) frequencies, NORAD frequencies, etc. It is a good idea to separate them with "empty" channels so that you will have space to expand. In addition, if you start a group on a channel that is a multiple of 10 (like 330, 350, 380, etc.) it will be easier to remember where things are.

You may only want to regularly listen to the local airport. In that case, lock out the rest of the frequencies. They will be there and will be easy to enable whenever you want them.

◆ **Set up search banks as radio-like scan buttons for AM and FM radio stations**

You can put the limits for AM radio broadcasts (540 KHz to 1600 KHz) and FM (88.1 MHz to 108.1 MHz) into two separate search banks. Then you can scan through the AM or FM bands just as you might on your car radio. For example, if you put the frequency limits for the FM band into search bank 6, lock out all the other search banks or limit the search banks to bank 6. Then, by pressing SEARCH, the scanner will search through the band stopping on each active FM station. While you might want to put your *favorite* FM stations in specific scan channels, this method lets you scan FM stations whenever you travel to a different city or area.

◆ **Use the provided bank templates to keep track of your channel frequencies**

The *Guide to the AR100* comes with a set of templates that you can use to keep track of the contents of all 1,000 scan channels. Photocopy these templates and record your frequencies and descriptions on the forms. Refer to them when you use your scanner.

The figure on the next page shows a sample setup of the search and scan banks. There is plenty of room left for expansion, and yet the scanner holds a tremendous amount of useful frequencies that can be accessed easily.

# AR1000 Applications

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## Example of bank allocations

### **BANK 0 CB/Weather/Radio**

0 Radio button  
1-40 Citizens Band  
41-49 Free  
50-56 National weather  
57-59 Free  
60-70 Favorite AM/FM stations  
71-99 Free

### **BANK 1 VHF Marine**

100 Radio button  
101-126 VHF Marine  
127-159 Free  
160-188 VHF Marine  
189-199 Free

### **BANK 2 Local PD/Fire**

200 Radio button  
201-220 Local PD/Fire/EMS  
221-230 Free  
230-240 County/Sheriff  
241-249 Free  
250-280 Neighboring cities/counties  
281-299 Free

### **Bank 3 Air**

300 Radio button  
301-315 Local airport  
316-319 Free  
320-340 SAC  
341-349 Free  
350-370 NORAD  
371-379 Free  
380-390 Civil Air Patrol  
391-399 Free

### **BANK 4 Military**

400 Radio button  
401-450 Military comms  
451-499 Free

### **BANK 5 Railroads**

500 Radio button  
501-598 Railroad  
599 Free

### **BANK 6 Shortwave**

600 Radio button  
601-620 shortwave stations  
621-699 Free

### **BANK 7 Cordless Phones**

700 Radio button  
701-721 Cordless phone freqs  
722-799 Free

### **BANK 8 Free**

800 Radio button  
801-899 Free

### **BANK 9 Free**

900 Radio button  
901-999 Free

### **Search Bank Assignments**

BANK 0-5 Free  
BANK 6 AM Band  
BANK 7 FM Band  
BANK 8 Cellular mobile  
BANK 9 Cellular base

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# 3

# Accessories



The Power Supply

The Strap/Belt Clip

Antennas

Customizing the AR1000



# AR1000 Accessories

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## Introduction

The AR1000 comes with some standard accessories and you can purchase others to enhance the unit. The accessories described here are those that generally come with the AR1000 in the United States. These include a set of supplied nicad batteries, an AC transformer power supply, a DC cigarette lighter power supply for your car, a shoulder carrying strap, a metal belt clip, a vinyl carrying case, and a standard rubber ducky antenna. Depending on where you purchased the AR1000, parts of this section may not be applicable to you.

The basic unit, while self-contained, is just the start of your listening experience. You can significantly enhance the effectiveness and pleasure of using this scanner by understanding how to use the supplied accessories and by adding some new ones to your collection. The source for the third-party accessories described in this section can be found in the Appendix.

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## The Power Supply

### The power supply

The AR1000 comes with a supplied charger and a set of four AA nicad rechargeable batteries. The scanner requires a 6 volt DC power source but will run with anything up to 13.8 VDC.

### Using nicads

The AR1000 comes with 4 nicad rechargeable batteries. It will, of course, also work with regular alkaline dry cells, but nicads are by far the most economical way to go (be sure *notto* plug the unit into the charger if you are using alkaline batteries). You can also run the unit directly from the AC adaptor with no batteries installed.

While you can simply rely on the built-in charger to keep your nicads charged, it is useful to have two sets of nicads and a separate charger. One set can be charging while you use the other set in the scanner. With this method, you will almost always have a charged set of batteries. If you take this approach, be sure to find some way to distinguish the two sets from each other so you don't mix up charged with uncharged batteries. Either use different brands, or mark a set with paint or tape so you can keep the sets separate.

Nicad batteries are rated in mAh (milli-amp hours). The higher the mAh rating, the longer the battery will last in the scanner. Most consumer nicads are rated between 500 and 600 mAh. Radio Shack sells 850 mAh nicads (HiCap) for \$5.99 a pair (Cat. 23-149). The 550 mAh nicads that come with the AR1000 typically last about four to five hours in an active environment.

The speaker drains the batteries the quickest, so expect the operating time to be reduced if you run the unit at high volume. You can extend the battery life if you use headphones.

### Using the supplied charger

Your AR1000 comes with a wall transformer that plugs into the charger jack on the side of the unit. The charger is designed to charge the batteries in the unit when it is off. It will run the unit, but when running, the charge to the batteries is minimal. The charger should put out at least 12 VDC/ 500 mA. If it is less than this, you may want to contact your dealer for a replacement. Less capable units have been found to not properly charge the batteries and often produce an annoying hum.

### Using the supplied cigarette lighter plug

Along with the wall charger, the AR1000 comes with a standard cigarette lighter adaptor for the car. You may keep the scanner plugged in to the cigarette lighter

## **AR1000 Accessories**

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adapter all the time as long as the AR1000 is not powered on. If the AR1000 is turned on when you start the car, the unit may be susceptible to a power surge that could damage the scanner. One way to guard against this is to solder a small fast-blow 1 amp or less fuse into the charger.

### **Using other chargers**

As mentioned before, it is very useful to have a separate nicad battery charger so that you can be charging a second set of batteries while you are using the set in the AR1000. There are many nicad chargers around and Radio Shack sells several of them. One model of note is their Deluxe AA quick charger (Cat. 23-242) for \$16.99. It quick-charges four AA nicads in only three hours. There is a lot of controversy about how quick-charging affects battery life, but our sources tell us if the charge time is limited, quick-charging has very little effect on battery life. The Radio Shack quick-charger first discharges the batteries during the first hour and then charges them during the next two hours. It turns off automatically after two hours to prevent overcharge.

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## The Strap/Belt Clip

### The strap/belt clip

The AR1000 comes with a strong metal belt clip that allows you to clip the scanner on your belt. While most people will take advantage of this clip, if you will not be using it, you may want to remove it. By removing the belt clip, the unit will be less bulky and will go in and out of the carrying case significantly easier.

The AR1000 also has two lugs at the top of the unit that are used for hooking on the shoulder strap. If you decide that you don't want to use the shoulder strap, you may want to *reverse* these "Frankenstein" lugs. The unit will be sleeker and this will also make getting the scanner in and out of the carrying case much easier.

#### *To remove the belt clip*

The belt clip is held on by two Phillips screws and is very easy to remove. Just unscrew the screws and keep them in a safe place, in case you want to re-install it. Put a piece of clear tape over the holes to keep out dirt. Alternatively, if you don't mind the extra protrusion, just screw the screws back into the holes on the unit.

#### *To reverse the strap lugs*

You will want to reverse the strap lugs rather than remove them because you will be left with two open holes in the case if you simply remove them. The lugs are asymmetrical, so when you reverse them they lay flush with the case.

First open the case by removing the four Phillips screws that hold the case together. Two are just below the strap lugs in the back and the other two are at the bottom of the battery compartment.

After removing the screws, separate the back of the case. You will then be able to slip the silver strap lugs out of their slots. Reverse them and place them back in the slots so that they lay flush with the side of the case. The lug on the side of the antenna connector may press against the antenna terminal inside the case. It is a good idea to put a small piece of electricians tape against the antenna terminal before reversing this lug, to insulate it from making direct contact with the antenna terminal.

Be aware that opening the case of the AR1000 may void your warranty.

# AR1000 Accessories

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## Antennas

The antenna is probably the most important element for getting good reception on the AR1000. The AR1000s in the USA come with one general purpose rubber antenna, while the units available in England and Europe come with several antennas. While the general rubber ducky is fine for average listening, you will get the best reception by using an antenna cut for a specific frequency range. In addition, you will get significantly improved reception by using a roof-mounted antenna.

## Rubber duckies

The rubber duckies available for the AR1000 will give good general coverage in the VHF and UHF ranges. You may want to purchase a cellular phone antenna (with a TNC to BNC adaptor) to get superior coverage in the 800 MHz range. MetroWest sells a variety of rubber duckies cut for the VHF, UHF, and 800 MHz bands. In addition, Radio Shack sells a center-loaded telescoping antenna (Cat. 20-006) for \$9.99 that gives you selectable coverage from 25 to 1300 MHz. By collapsing or expanding the antenna, you can optimize it for different frequency bands.

## Shortwave antennas

To receive good coverage in the shortwave and medium wave (AM radio) spectrum, you will need a different kind of antenna. The simplest antenna for SW and MW is simply a long wire attached to the scanner. Get an insulated piece of wire 10 to 30 feet long. You can attach it to the scanner in several ways. If you pull off the rubber cap of the included rubber ducky, you can attach the long wire to the metal tip of the rubber ducky. Solder an alligator clip on one end and clip it on to the metal end of the rubber ducky.

## Making a simple MW/SW antenna

An excellent, low-cost solution for SW and MW reception is to construct a wire with an alligator clip on one end and a BNC connector on the other. Use a wire that is 8 to 12 feet long. Attach the connector to the scanner and clip the other end to a metal door or window frame. Sliding glass door frames are perfect for this. The frame acts as a very good antenna. You can also clip this to many other metal objects that will work well as antennas. We've found good results attaching the clip to the door of a refrigerator, a fireplace screen, and even a long metal ruler. Experiment! All kinds of things act as good antennas.

## Discone antennas

For best overall reception, use a discone antenna mounted on your roof. Two recommended antennas are the Radio Shack discone (Cat. 20-013) for \$59.99 and the Grove discone antenna Diamond D-130J for \$79.95. Discone antennas

## Antennas

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are omnidirectional antennas that have good coverage over the frequency range of 25 to 1300 MHz. While their listed coverage only goes down to 25 MHz, they will also pull in reasonable signals in the SW and MW range.

Grove also sells a directional antenna called the Scanner Beam (ANT-1) for \$59.95 that can be used with a rotor to focus in on distant or elusive stations. It will pick up local stations from any direction.

If you have a local scanner retailer near you, consult with him about your antenna needs. A good antenna will give you the best possibility of taking advantage of the wide range of the AR1000.

## AR1000 Accessories

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### **Other ways to customize the AR1000**

There are a few other simple customizations of the AR1000 that will make your life much easier and will enhance the enjoyment of your scanner. At the end of this section is a detailed description of extending the frequency range of earlier-model AR1000s that only cover 8-600 MHz and 805-1300 MHz. This mod will provide continuous coverage from .5 MHz to 1300 MHz. It requires some skill in electronic modification.

### **Marking the squelch knob**

The volume and squelch knobs are ganged, and the volume knob has its register slot marked in white, but the register slot on the squelch knob is not marked. This makes it difficult to see where the squelch setting is set at. This is easily remedied, however. Use a drop of white paint or "Liquid Paper." Dip the tip of a small slotted screwdriver into the paint and touch it to the register slot on the squelch knob. You don't have to be very precise, but immediately wipe the top of the squelch knob. Because the slot is recessed, you will wipe away any excess from the top of the knob but the paint will remain in the slot. When it dries, you will easily be able to tell where the squelch knob is set.

### **Marking the inside of the battery compartment**

The nicads go into the battery compartment in alternating positions; positive terminal to the right, then to the left, etc. There is a raised marking in the battery case that shows you the polarity positions for each slot, but the markings are difficult to see because they are black on black. A very useful mod is to simply put a dot of white paint on the side of each battery slot that indicates the position of the positive terminal of the battery. Then when you go to install a new set of batteries, it will be very simple to know which way the batteries go into the compartment. Be sure to put the batteries in on top of the strap. Then you just pull the strap up to easily remove the batteries.

### **Removing the plastic window in the carrying case.**

The vinyl carrying case that comes with the AR1000 has both good and bad points. Even though it is relatively thin, it provides good shock protection if the unit is dropped on a hard surface. However, unless you will be using the unit outside in a harsh environment, most people will find the plastic window that covers the keyboard and display an annoyance. Not only does it make pressing the keys difficult, it reduces the visibility of the AR1000's already difficult-to-see LCD display.

A good solution is to simply cut out the plastic window of the case. Turn the case inside out and use a sharp knife, single-edged razor blade, or X-Acto knife. Carefully cut along the edge of the plastic and then reverse the case again. It will

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## Extending Frequency Range

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be slightly more difficult to get on and off because you will lose some rigidity provided by the window, but you will have free access to the buttons and display. If you reverse the carrying strap hooks, the case will be considerably easier to get on and off.

### Extending the frequency coverage

The AR1000 is microprocessor based and the parameters that determine its coverage are set under software control. If you have an older model AR1000 that doesn't have continuous coverage from .5 MHz to 1300 MHz, you may want to perform this mod. This mod will also reset your unit if you've locked it up by entering in too many "cleared" channels. You should be comfortable with soldering and with working inside electronic devices if you are going to perform this mod. Also be aware that this procedure will clear out all of the memory channels in the AR1000.

To do this procedure you need:

- A small Phillips screwdriver
- A small slotted screwdriver
- A soldering iron
- Needle-nose pliers

Here's how to do it:

- 1) Remove the batteries.
- 2) Disconnect the antenna.
- 3) Pull off the tuning, volume, and squelch knobs. Be aware that there is a small washer that sits between the volume and squelch knobs.
- 4) Remove the four screws that hold the case together. Two are in slots on the top back of the unit and two are near the bottom in the battery compartment.
- 5) Unplug the battery connector.

Lay the scanner face down (keyboard and display) on the table and the antenna connector to the top.

- 6) Unsolder the black wire from the lower right corner of the top board.
- 7) Unsolder the brown wire from the upper left corner of the same board.
- 8) Remove the three screws on this board.

*Gently* pull this board down and out. The volume, squelch, and tuning knob will come out with it but not the antenna connector.

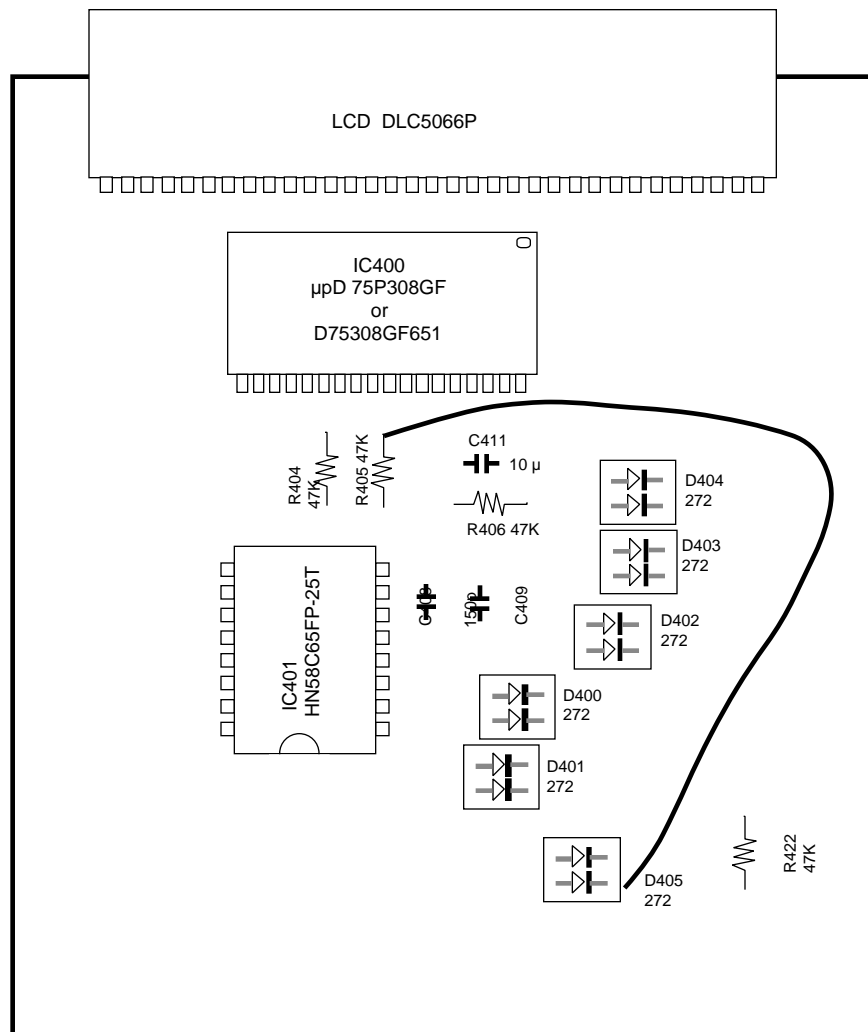
- 9) Unsolder the black wire from the upper left corner of the middle board.
- 10) Unscrew the brass standoffs that hold this board.



## AR1000 Accessories

11) Remove the connectors on the lower board. Note which connector goes where, particularly the orientation of the connectors.

The lower board will look like this figure.



12) The next step is to solder a thin wire between resistor 405 and diode 405.

13) Re-connect the connectors on the lower board and solder back all the wires you unsoldered.

14) Put the batteries back in.

---

---

## Adjusting Off Frequencies

Turn on the unit. The display will be blank. This means that the unit is ready to be re-programmed. Carefully enter in the following keystrokes from left to right, top to bottom. Keys are shown within brackets (e.g. [Bank]). The symbol [V] means press the Down arrow button.

```
[Bank] 1 [Prog] 0.5 [Limit] 49.995 [Search] 561.225 [Enter]
      2 [Prog] 50 [Limit] 107.995 [Search] 561.225 [Enter]
      3 [Prog] 108 [Limit] 169.995 [Search] 561.225 [Enter]
      4 [Prog] 170 [Limit] 296.995 [Search] 561.225 [Enter]
      5 [Prog] 297 [Limit] 804.995 [Search] 251.575 [Enter]
      6 [Prog] 805 [Limit] 1109.995 [V] 251.575 [Enter]
      7 [Prog] 1110 [Limit] 1300 [V] 561.225 [Enter]
```

Turn the unit off.

Remove the wire you soldered.

Re-assemble the unit (perform the disassembly steps backwards).

Turn on the unit. It should now be working with full coverage (see caveats below).

Following is an alternative set of parameters that is recommended with the AR2000 unit sold in England:

```
[Bank] 1 [Prog] 0.5 [Limit] 49.995 [Search] 556.325 [Enter]
      2 [Prog] 50 [Limit] 107.995 [Search] 556.325 [Enter]
      3 [Prog] 108 [Limit] 169.995 [Search] 556.325 [Enter]
      4 [Prog] 170 [Limit] 286.995 [Search] 556.325 [Enter]
      5 [Prog] 287 [Limit] 599.995 [Search] 249.125 [Enter]
      6 [Prog] 800 [Limit] 1109.995 [V] 249.125 [Enter]
      7 [Prog] 1110 [Limit] 1300 [V] 556.325 [Enter]
      8 [Prog] 600 [Limit] 799.995 [Search] 58.075 [Enter]
```

---

### *Caveat:*

While this procedure will set up the parameters to have continuous coverage from .5 MHz to 1300 MHz, you may not really get full coverage from 600-805 MHz in some older models. Some users report that the scanner will take frequencies between 700 and 805 MHz but will not really pick anything up in this range.

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Thanks to Lionel Ancelet in France for first making this procedure available.

### **Adjusting a unit that is off frequency**

In some of the earlier model AR1000s, the dialed frequency in the lower frequency ranges was off by 5 KHz. To get the frequency adjusted properly, look for

## AR1000 Accessories

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two tiny pots on the underside of the upper board. The lower pot (the one near the bottom of the board) is for adjusting the 800 MHz FM range. The upper pot is for adjusting the lower frequency AM range. Attach an antenna that will let you pick up shortwave and tune to a standard time station like WWV at 15 MHz. Adjust the trimmer until the audio sounds the clearest at 15.000 MHz, and gets raspy and noisy 5 KHz to either side.

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*Disclaimer:*

While these modifications have been performed successfully by a number of AR1000 owners, please understand that the author does not warrant these mods and if you perform them, you do so at your own risk.

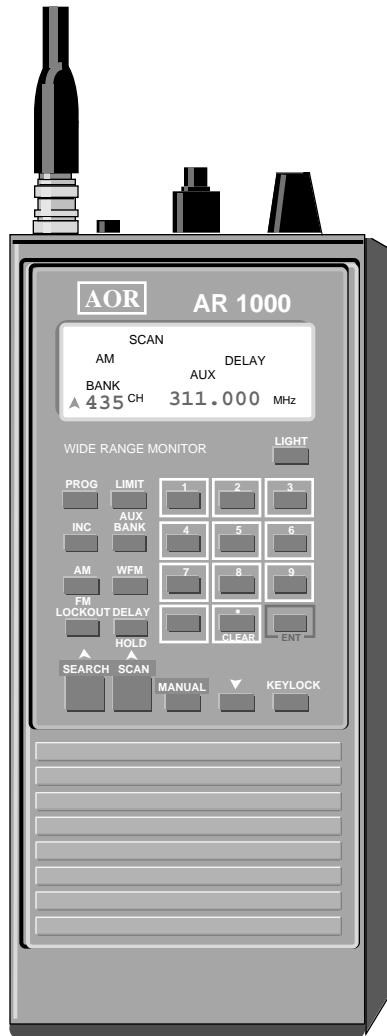
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# 4

# Reference



The Display  
The Keyboard  
The Top Controls

# AR1000 Reference

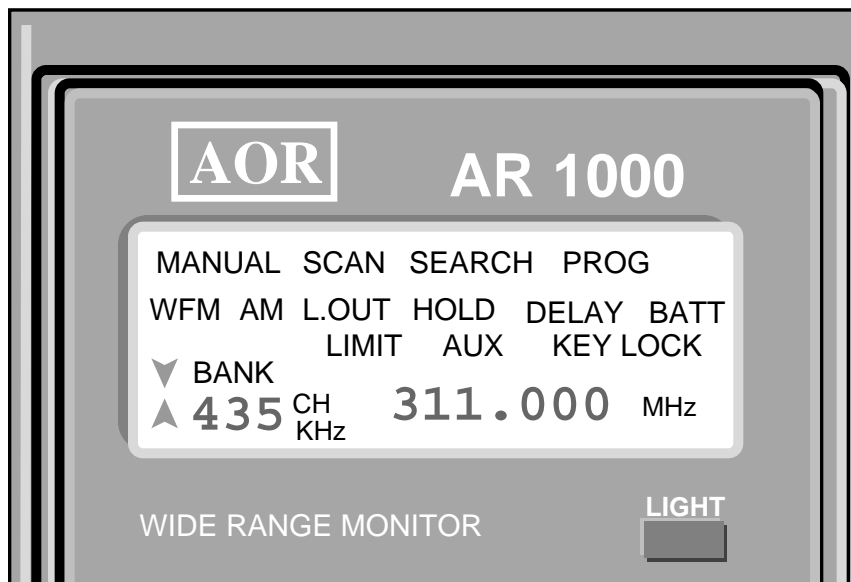
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## **Introduction**

The AR1000, operationally, consists of the LCD display, the keyboard, the top panel controls, the power jack, and the battery compartment. The section AR1000 Operations provides step-by-step instructions for performing the basic scanning and searching operations. This section is a concise reference for all the keys, display items, and controls on the unit. We'll describe each component in detail.

### The Display

The LCD display shows you which channel you are looking at, its frequency and transmission mode, and a number of status indicators. The illustration shows the LCD display with all the annunciators turned on.



### MANUAL/SCAN/SEARCH

These indicators let you know which operation mode the scanner is in. MANUAL means the scanner is in Manual mode. It will remain on the current channel until you manually step to the next channel with the MANUAL key, go directly to a new channel with the BANK key, or enter either the scan or search mode by pressing the SCAN or SEARCH keys, respectively.

SCAN means the scanner is in Scan mode, scanning a set of entered frequencies within one or more scan banks. The BANK indicator shows you the scan bank the scanner is currently scanning.

SEARCH means the scanner is in Search mode, searching sequentially through a group of frequencies, using the limits supplied by one of ten search banks. You can tell which search bank it is using since the search bank number will be displayed under the BANK indicator.

Notice which mode you are in. You will not be able to perform some operations in certain modes. For example, if you want to go directly to channel 500, you press BANK 500. This won't work, however, if you are in Scan mode. You must be in Manual mode (first press MANUAL) before performing this operation.

# AR1000 Reference

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## Frequency

The frequency area shows you the current frequency in megahertz (MHz). To enter kilohertz (KHz) frequencies, you must convert them to megahertz. For example, 14500 KHz would be entered as 14.5 MHz. An AM radio frequency like 960 KHz would be entered .960 MHz.

When you are sitting on a scan channel, the MHz indicator will flash. This tells you that you can enter a new frequency into the channel. When you press ENT, the new frequency will become active. You will hear any transmissions on that frequency (if you are in the correct mode). However, until you press a mode key, the frequency won't be permanently programmed into that channel. If you don't press a mode key, once you leave the channel, the frequency you entered will be erased and the previous frequency will be restored.

You can enter a frequency to four decimal places. The frequency coverage for the AR1000XC is .5 MHz to 1300 MHz. If you enter a frequency outside this range you will see Fr. Err (frequency error) in the display. Press CLEAR to start over.

## Mode (AM/FM/WFM)

There are three transmission modes you can set the AR1000 to receive. These are AM, FM, and Wide FM. You set each scan channel and each search bank to listen in a specific mode. When you are scanning or searching, you will see the mode of the current scan channel or search bank in the display. If you program a scan bank with channels having different reception modes, you will see the mode indicators switching rapidly as the scanner scans.

The following is a list of typical mode usage according to frequency range.

### *AM mode is used for*

.5 to 30 MHz            AM Radio broadcast, shortwave, and citizens band  
108 to 137 MHz    Aircraft  
225 to 400 MHz    Military aircraft

### *FM (Narrow FM) mode is used for*

30 to 54 MHz            Low band VHF (Very High Frequency)  
136 to 174 MHz    High band VHF  
406 to 1300 MHz    UHF (Ultra High Frequency)

### *WFM (Wide FM) mode is used for*

54 to 88 MHz            Channels 2 through 6 TV audio  
88 to 108 MHz    FM broadcast radio  
174 to 220 MHz    Channels 7 through 13 TV audio

These are guides, since different modes can crop up in various bands. Scanner-oriented magazines and frequency guides can give you more information on specific frequencies and transmission modes. While other scanners default to a transmission mode for a specific range, with the AR1000, you can always set the mode explicitly, so you'll never miss out on unusual transmissions.

### **BANK/CH**

The BANK/CH indicator is used to tell you which scan bank and channel or search bank you are in. If the SEARCH indicator is on, the bank represents the current search bank. If you are in Scan or Manual mode, it represents the scan channel.

The AR1000 uses the notion of banks and channels. There are ten banks (0 through 9) with 100 channels per bank (0 through 99). You specify a specific memory location by pressing BANK, and then entering a bank number and a channel number. For practical purposes, however, you can simply think of them as channel numbers from 0 to 999.

### **BATT**

The BATT indicator comes on when you have a low battery condition. It lets you know that you only have a few minutes of battery power left. The time can range anywhere from minutes to seconds. In practice, the BATT indicator is not very useful. Unlike many other scanners, the AR1000 does not give you an audible warning when you are in a low battery situation, so, unless you are frequently looking at the display, you may never see the BATT indicator before the scanner dies. Fortunately, this is not a real problem, because you have very little to lose if your batteries die. In other scanners, the channel frequencies are maintained by the batteries and a backup capacitor. You may have an hour after the batteries die before you lose all your programmed frequencies. With the AR1000 and its non-volatile memory, you never have this problem. You will never lose programmed frequencies when the batteries die. The worst problem you will face is that you may think your scanner has been scanning or searching for a while, without finding any activity, when, in fact, the scanner has curled up its toes and died. Once you get used to the life cycle of your batteries, you can pretty well anticipate when you need to check for dead batteries.

Be aware that you cannot program a frequency into a scan channel or set up a search bank when BATT is flashing. The scanner will take the values you enter, but the changes will not be made permanent to the scan channel or search bank.



# AR1000 Reference

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*Note:*

Your scanner will usually start up in the mode it was in (Search, Scan, or Manual) the last time the batteries died. See the Applications section for more information about this feature.

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## **DELAY/HOLD**

When the AR1000 stops on an active frequency, it pauses for two or three seconds after a transmission ends before it continues scanning or searching. This is to provide time to hear a response before it resumes scanning or searching.

You may alternately instruct the AR1000 to permanently stop instead of pausing as soon as it hears a transmission. You do this by toggling the Delay and Hold modes. While in Delay mode, the scanner waits a few seconds and then starts again, while in Hold mode, it stops on a transmission and won't resume until you manually press SCAN or SEARCH.

The display will indicate which mode you are in by showing either DELAY or HOLD. This mode applies to all channels in the scanner. You can't set Delay or Hold independently for scanning and searching or for individual scan channels. The DELAY/HOLD indicators will disappear while you are in Manual mode.

## **Up/Down Arrows**

To the left of the bank indicator are two triangles, known as the Up and Down arrows. These indicate the "direction" of a search or scan. When you press the SEARCH or SCAN buttons you will search or scan in an ascending manner. Searching will proceed from the lower limit to the upper limit, and scanning will proceed from the lower scan channels to the higher scan channels. You can change the direction of searching or scanning by using the Down arrow button or the Tuning knob. When you switch to searching or scanning downwards, the Down arrow indicator comes on. In most cases, however, you will see the Up arrow. See the Keyboard reference for the Down arrow and the section on the Tuning knob for more details.

## **L.OUT**

The L.OUT indicator appears in the display when the scan channel, scan bank, search frequency, or search bank you are looking at is locked.

### **With scan channels and banks**

You can see a locked scan channel or a channel in a locked bank by moving to it with the BANK button or by using the MANUAL button. While in a locked scan channel, L.OUT will flash in the display. If you are in a *bank* that is locked, any channel you look at in that bank will flash both the L.OUT indicator *and*

## The Display

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the BANK indicator. You may also have an individual channel locked in a locked bank, but you will not be able to tell that the channel is itself locked by looking at the indicator. Once you unlock the bank, however, any channels that are locked will continue to show the flashing L.OUT indicator.

### **With search banks**

When you lock a search bank or individual frequency within a search bank, you won't be able to access the bank or frequency without going into Unlock/View mode. This is done with the key sequence SEARCH, BANK, PROG, LOCKOUT. You are taken to the first locked frequency or the first locked search bank. You press ENT to keep it locked or LOCKOUT to unlock it. In either case you are then taken to the next locked frequency or bank.

When a search bank is locked, L.OUT will appear, non-flashing, in the display, along with a flashing BANK indicator. Even if you are looking at a locked *frequency* in a search bank that is locked, the BANK indicator will flash. But if you are looking at a search bank that is unlocked but only contains individual locked frequencies, L.OUT and BANK will both be on, but neither will flash.

To summarize:

After performing the SEARCH, BANK, PROG, LOCKOUT sequence to get into the Unlock/View mode,

BANK flashing and L.OUT steady

Current search bank is locked, frequency may also be individually locked.

BANK steady and L.OUT steady but current frequency is locked.

Current search bank is unlocked

### **AUX**

The AUX indicator tells you that the Priority mode is enabled. When you see AUX in the display, it means that the scanner will switch to the Priority channel any time it detects a transmission on it, whether you are at that channel or not.

You enable and disable Priority mode by pressing the AUX button. When Priority mode is disabled, AUX disappears from the display. See page 72 for information on how to program or identify the Priority channel.

## AR1000 Reference

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### **PROG**

PROG appears in the display after you have pressed the PROG button while in Search mode or Manual mode or after pressing the BANK button while in Scan mode.

In Search mode, if you press PROG, you are telling the scanner you want to set up new search bank limits. You are prompted for a lower and upper limit, a step increment, a transmission mode, and finally, a search bank to assign the limits to.

In Scan mode, if you press the BANK button, PROG appears in the display to prompt you to enter the lower and upper limits for scan bank limiting. We recommend you don't use scan bank limiting for general use. See page 22 for a discussion of scan bank limiting.

If you are in Manual mode, when you press the PROG button, PROG appears in the display along with a flashing BANK indicator. This is telling you to enter a three-digit channel number. If you enter a channel number while the PROG indicator is on, the frequency that is in the display will be programmed into the channel you enter as soon as you finish entering the third digit of the channel. While this is useful for copying a frequency from one channel to another, we don't recommend it as a general way to *program* scan channel. See page 16 for a discussion on programming scan channels.

If you press the PROG button by accident or see PROG in the display, you can get out of program mode by immediately pressing the SEARCH, SCAN, or MANUAL buttons.

### **LIMIT**

The LIMIT indicator comes on to prompt you to press the LIMIT button when you are limiting the range of scan banks, search banks, or when you are setting up the search parameters for a search bank.

You will usually follow this sequence for setting up a range: lower limit, LIMIT, upper limit, ENT. There may be additional keys you need to press, as with setting up search bank limits, but in all cases, you will see the LIMIT indicator flash after you enter the lower limit. Pressing the LIMIT button when you see LIMIT flash in the display, *enters* the lower value and prepares the scanner to receive the upper value.

### **KHz**

The KHz indicator is just below the CH indicator. It appears when you are setting up search bank limits or anytime you press the INC button. After you enter the lower and upper search limits, the scanner will flash the KHz indicator to prompt you to enter a search increment value. This value is in kilohertz and can be any number between 5 KHz and 955 KHz that is divisible by 5 or 12.5. After you enter the increment value, be sure to press the ENT button.

You can change the INC value of a search bank at anytime while you are in the bank. Just press INC, enter a new value, and press ENT. The new value is permanently stored with the search bank parameters.

### **Key Lock**

When the KEY LOCK indicator is on, it means that the keyboard has been locked. This is provided as a protection so that you won't accidentally change frequencies, interrupt a scan or search sequence, or otherwise modify your current setup.

See the Key Lock button below for more information.

### ***FR. ERR***

You may occasionally see the message *FR. ERR* in the display. This message stands for "Frequency Error." You may encounter this message if you enter an invalid frequency—something out of the AR1000's range. It also may occur if you perform an operation with an incorrect sequence of steps.

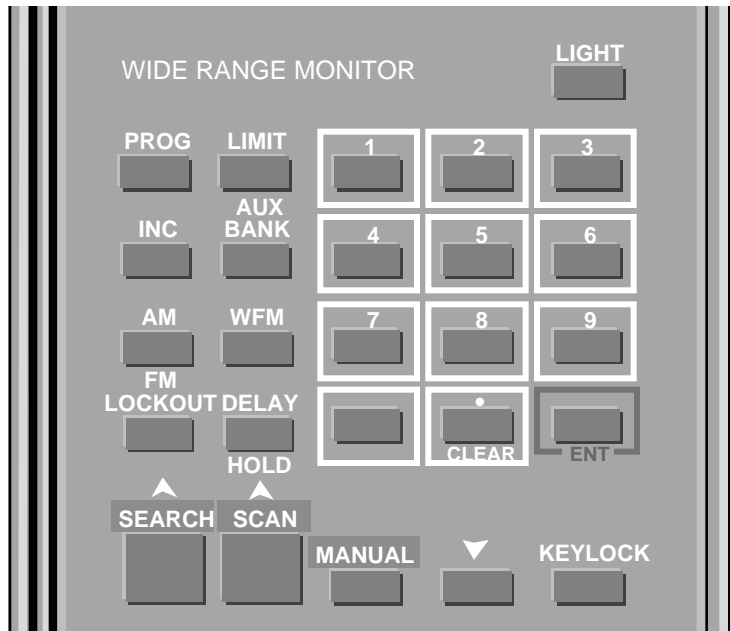
To clear the *FR. ERR* message, simply press the CLEAR (decimal) key.

## AR1000 Reference

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### The Keyboard

The keyboard, along with the top control panel, contains the controls for running and programming the scanner. The buttons on the keyboard are described in detail below.



### LIGHT

The LIGHT button is used to turn on the internal LCD display light. Because the LCD display depends on reflected light to be visible, the light comes in handy for viewing the display in dim lighting conditions. When you press the LIGHT button, the display light comes on for approximately five seconds. Then it shuts itself off. Unfortunately, there is no way to keep the light on permanently, even when the scanner is plugged into the AC transformer. If you need to program a sequence in the dark, five seconds may not be enough time to perform the operation. You can extend the time the light is on, however, by pressing the LIGHT button again. Each time you press the LIGHT button, the five second timer starts over. So, to keep the light on for nine seconds, press the LIGHT button, count to four, and press the LIGHT button again. The light will remain on continuously for nine seconds.

The LIGHT button will not work in Key Lock mode or when the Priority channel is operating. See LIMIT/AUX for more information.

## **PROG**

The PROG button is used to program in scan bank limits and search bank limits. It is also used to lock and unlock individual frequencies within a search bank and to lock and unlock entire search banks. You can also use it to program a specific scan channel with a frequency, but we don't recommend you use this method. See page 16 for a discussion of the different ways to program a scan channel.

The PROG button is always used with other buttons in a sequence.

## **INC**

The INC button is used primarily to set a search increment when setting up search bank limits. Once you choose a lower and upper frequency range, you tell the scanner to scan the range in a certain size jump. This jump is the search increment. It is specified in kilohertz (KHz), not megahertz.

The INC button has no meaning while in Scan mode, so it doesn't do anything. You will normally use it while programming a search bank limit and will be prompted for an increment value when the KHz indicator flashes in the display. But you can use the INC button to change the increment of an existing search bank. Say you set up search bank 4 to search through 60 MHz to 70 MHz in 5 KHz increments. While searching bank 4, you can press the INC button. You will be prompted with a flashing KHz in the display and may then enter in a new search increment, say 100 KHz. Bank 4 will now use the 100 KHz increment for its search. All the other search parameters for bank 4 stay the same.

In Manual mode you can modify the frequency of the scan channel you are looking at by pressing the Down arrow button or by using the Tuning knob. The current frequency will increase or decrease (depending on which way you turn the knob or if you are using the Down arrow) by a default of 12.5 KHz. By pressing the INC button and entering a different increment, you can change the step that these controls will use (if the frequency you enter ends in .5KHz, as in 6.1275, the scanner will automatically default to a 5 KHz increment).

For example, say you are in Manual mode looking at Scan channel 731. It contains the frequency 9.600 MHz in AM mode. You have a long wire attached as an antenna, since you are trying to receive shortwave transmissions. You can move up or down from this frequency by turning the Tuning knob. If you turn it one click to the right, the scanner will change to 9.6125 MHz. One click to the left would have changed it to 9.5875 MHz. By pressing INC, 5, ENT, you change the increment value to 5 KHz instead of 12.5 KHz. Then, from 9.600 MHz, one click to the right of the Tuning knob will change the frequency to 9.605 MHz.

## AR1000 Reference

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5 KHz is the smallest increment value you can use with the AR1000. 995 KHz is the largest value you can use. The value you choose must be divisible by 5 or 12.5.

### **AM/FM**

This button toggles between the two transmission modes. The AR1000 can pick up both AM and FM transmissions and this button switches between them. You can tell which mode you are in by looking at the corresponding indicator in the display.

This button, as well as the WFM button, acts as an “enter” function when you change a frequency in a scan channel. You may enter a new frequency into any scan channel and listen to it, but the frequency will not be made permanent in that channel until you press either the AM/FM or the WFM mode keys. See page 16 for more details on programming scan channels.

### **W-FM**

The AR1000 can receive two variations of FM transmission—normal (or narrow) FM (sometimes abbreviated NFM) and wide-mode FM (WFM). Most VHF and UHF FM transmissions are in NFM, but occasionally, you will find some transmissions, like Military satellite transmissions, in WFM. In addition, standard FM radio broadcasts and TV channel audio transmissions are in WFM. While the AR1000 can pick up standard FM radio broadcasts quite nicely, it cannot decode the stereo signal.

Pressing the W-FM button will toggle the reception mode between FM and WFM. You can tell which mode you are in by looking at the mode indicator in the display.

### **LOCKOUT**

The LOCKOUT button is used to lock and unlock individual scan channels, entire scan banks, individual frequencies within search banks, and entire search banks.

When you are looking at a specific scan channel, either because the scanner stopped on it when it was active, or because you are looking at it in Manual mode, pressing LOCKOUT will lock that channel so it will be skipped during a scan. When you lock a channel, you will see the L.OUT indicator in the display when ever you view that channel. You press LOCKOUT again to unlock a locked channel.

Note that the LOCKOUT button is *always* active. If you are scanning or searching, and press the LOCKOUT button by accident, it will lock the channel or

frequency you are on at the time you press the button. You will probably have no indication that this has happened. Therefore, it is a good idea to periodically step through your scan channels and search banks to check for locked channels and frequencies.

## **LIMIT/AUX (Priority)**

This button serves two purposes. It is used in a sequence for setting up limits and it is used to turn the Priority mode on and off (and to program the Priority channel).

### **LIMIT**

The LIMIT button is used whenever you are going to set an upper and lower limit. You use this button when you are limiting scan banks, search banks, and when you are setting up the parameters for individual search banks.

The LIMIT button is always used in a sequence like:

- Enter lower value
- Press LIMIT
- Enter upper value
- Press ENT

The LIMIT button acts as the “enter” command for the lower value, just as the ENT key enters the number for the upper value.

You always press this button for its LIMIT function *within* a key sequence.

### **AUX (Priority)**

The AR1000 has one Priority channel that will take precedence over any other broadcast. If you want to be sure you will hear the transmissions on a certain channel, even if you are listening to another active channel, make it the Priority channel. You can assign any channel in the scanner to be the Priority channel. Unfortunately the AR1000 uses the confusing term AUX to represent the Priority channel. Any time we refer to AUX, we are talking about the Priority channel or Priority mode.

When you select Priority mode by pressing AUX, the AUX indicator appears in the display. The Priority channel is checked every two seconds and the scanner will switch to the Priority channel if it finds activity on it. The Priority mode will work whether you are in Manual mode, Scan mode, or Search mode.



## AR1000 Reference

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*To program a new Priority channel*

- Press AUX.
- Press PROG.
- Enter the channel number you want as the new Priority channel.
- Press ENT.

*To check the current Priority channel*

- Open up the squelch so you hear the background hiss
- Press AUX

Within two seconds, the scanner will switch channels to the Priority channel. Press AUX again to turn off Priority mode, once you've determined the Priority channel.

This attribute of the Priority mode may be problematic if you are trying to capture a very weak signal. Sometimes you can only hear a signal if you open the squelch so that the signal is audible within the hiss. If you have Priority mode enabled and adjust the squelch so that you can hear the hiss on a different channel, within two seconds you will be switched to the Priority channel, whether it has activity or not. Because you have opened the squelch so that you can hear the hiss, when the scanner checks the Priority channel, it will hear the hiss on it also and switch. Simply turn off Priority mode to get around this.

Priority *mode* is turned off each time you turn off the power. You must press AUX again, each time you power on the scanner, if you want to have the Priority mode in effect. The Priority channel *assignment* remains across power cycles, however.

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*Note:*

You can't program a *cleared* channel as the Priority channel.

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There are some unusual problems associated with the Priority channel feature. Be sure you understand them.

*Priority channel problem 1:*

Once you have switched to the active Priority channel, while it is active, *every key on the scanner, except AUX, will be locked off*. Even the LIGHT key will not function. You must press AUX again to turn off Priority mode in order to get access to the other keys. Of course, when the frequency becomes inactive, the scanner will leave the Priority channel and you'll get access back to all the keys. You can easily test this by assigning the local weather channel (which usually has continuous transmissions) as the Priority channel.

In the sequence to assign a channel as the Priority channel, after you press AUX you must press several other keys. If, before you press PROG, the channel that is

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## The Keyboard

currently assigned as Priority has activity, you will be immediately switched to it (since, by pressing AUX, you have turned on Priority mode) and will not be able to enter the rest of the key presses for the new Priority channel.

The solution, if this happens, is to press the Attenuation button to reduce the signal from the current Priority channel. This should keep it from switching while you are trying to enter a new channel number. You may also have to close the squelch, or, in the worst case, remove the antenna. However, unless your Priority channel is very active, you probably won't see this problem.

### *Priority channel problem 2:*

When you are in Priority mode, the Hold function will no longer operate correctly. When Priority mode is enabled, the scanner will always act as if Delay mode is set, whether the display reads DELAY or HOLD. After stopping on an active channel or frequency, the scanner will resume scanning or searching when the frequency goes inactive. This is a bug associated with the operation of the Priority feature.

### **BANK**

The BANK button is the primary button you will use to gain direct access to any scan channel. Once you are in Manual mode, you can look at any channel by pressing BANK and the three-digit channel number. When you press the BANK button, the BANK indicator flashes in the display. You would expect this function to work directly from the MANUAL key, but, with the AR1000, you have to press BANK first. If you make a mistake entering the channel you want to go to, press the CLEAR button and enter the correct channel. You can get out of the mode altogether by pressing the MANUAL key again.

If you press the BANK button while in Scan mode, scanning will stop and PROG will flash in the display. The AR1000 thinks you want to set up scan bank limiting, a feature we recommend you don't use for normal activity. Press the SCAN button to take you out of this mode.

If you press the BANK button while in Search mode, PROG will flash in the display. The AR1000 is prompting you to press the PROG button so that you can set up search bank limiting. See page 31 for details about using search bank limiting. If you pressed BANK by mistake, simply press the SEARCH button again to return to search mode.

### **DELAY/HOLD**

The DELAY/HOLD button sets scanning or searching mode to either Delay or Hold. In Delay mode, when an active frequency is encountered, after the trans

## AR1000 Reference

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mission ends, the scanner will delay for approximately three seconds and will then start scanning or searching. This is useful so that you don't miss a response to a transmission. When set to Hold, the scanner will remain on the last active frequency and will not resume scanning or searching until you press the SCAN or SEARCH buttons again. Hold mode is useful for snagging those intermittent or elusive frequencies you are trying to find.

Unfortunately, you can not defeat the delay feature of the AR1000. This becomes a problem if you are trying to monitor trunked systems, because in a trunked system, the response may come on a channel that is different from that of the original transmission. On a trunked system you want the scanner to immediately resume scanning after a transmission ends. Since the AR1000 is waiting to hear the response on the *same* channel, you may miss the response on a different channel by the time the scanner starts scanning again. There is currently no way around this problem and the AR1000 may not be suitable for monitoring trunked systems.

The Delay/Hold setting applies to both searching and scanning modes and to all channels and banks. You can't set some banks to Delay and others to Hold.

The AR1000 always defaults to Delay mode on power-up.

### SEARCH

The large SEARCH button is the primary control for putting your scanner into Search mode. Once you have programmed in one or more search banks, you start searching by pressing the SEARCH button. The Up arrow above the SEARCH button is there to inform you that searches will be done in ascending frequency order, searching from the lower search limit to the upper limit.

You can switch to Search mode at any time (while in Scan mode or Manual mode) by pressing the SEARCH button.

### SCAN

The large SCAN button is the primary control for putting your scanner into Scan mode. After you have entered frequencies into the Scan channels, you start scanning by pressing the SCAN button. The Up arrow above the SCAN button is there to inform you that the AR1000 will scan in ascending Scan channel order, scanning from the lower Scan channels to the higher Scan channels.

You can switch to Scan mode at any time (while in Search mode or Manual mode) by pressing the SCAN button.

## **MANUAL**

The MANUAL button puts the scanner in Manual mode. From Manual mode, you can examine or program individual scan channels. By repeatedly pressing the MANUAL button, you will step through all the scan channels that contain frequencies. Even locked frequencies will appear when you press the MANUAL key, but if a channel has been cleared, MANUAL will skip over it.

You can switch to Manual mode at any time (while in Search mode or Scan mode) by pressing the MANUAL button.

## **Down arrow**

Above the SEARCH and SCAN buttons are Up arrows and there is a separate button to the right of the MANUAL button that is labeled with a Down arrow. These buttons are used to direct the direction of searching, scanning, and stepping through channels. The use of these buttons is not symmetrical, so it may be a bit confusing when and how they are used.

The Up arrows above the SEARCH and SCAN buttons are there simply to let you know that when you do a search or scan, they will occur in an ascending order. You will move from the lower limit to the upper limit in a search and from the lower channels to the higher channels in a scan.

The Down arrow, however, can be used to stop searching or scanning without leaving the modes, and to change the direction of both searching and scanning. It is also used to step down through a frequency range while in Manual mode.

## **Using the Down arrow while searching**

During a search, if you press the Down arrow, the search will be halted on the frequency it was searching at the time of the key press, but the scanner will remain in search mode. If the frequency is active, you will hear it. You now have two options with the Down arrow button. If you press it briefly, the scanner will search downward by the search bank increment to the previous (that is, lower) frequency and stop on it, whether it has activity or not. You can continue stepping downward through the search range in this manner. The scanner will still skip over any frequencies that have been locked within the search bank.

If you press and hold the Down arrow button for a moment, the scanner will begin searching through the search bank moving from the upper limit (but starting at the frequency you were on) to the lower limit. In other words, by pressing and holding the Down arrow, you can make the scanner search from high to low instead of its normal search from low to high. This is not a “mode,” however. That is, if you start searching downwards, the next time you press the

## AR1000 Reference

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SEARCH button, you will still search in the normal upwards manner. If you want to continue to search downwards, keep pressing the Down arrow button.

### **Using the Down arrow while scanning**

The Down arrow works in a similar manner while scanning as it does while searching. If you are scanning, pressing the Down arrow button stops the scanner at the current channel, but keeps it in scan mode. The successive presses of the Down arrow button will step you backwards through the scan channels. If you press and hold the Down arrow button for a moment, the scanner will start scanning backwards through the available scan channels. As with searching, this does not set up a “mode.” If you want to keep scanning backwards, keep using the Down arrow. When you press the normal SCAN button, you will always scan from lower to higher channels.

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### *Tip:*

In Manual mode, you can use the MANUAL button to step forward through each Scan channel, but there is no equivalent method of stepping backwards through the channels. You can use the Down arrow button to make the scanner act in this manner. The difference is that, because you are still in Scan mode, when you step with the Down arrow, you will skip over every locked channel. In addition, you will only be able to step through unlocked scan *banks*. In Manual mode, you can step through every bank in the scanner (as long as it has not been limited with bank limiting). Even if the bank itself is locked, the MANUAL button will let you step through it. When you use the Down arrow, you can only step through the banks (and the channels) that are unlocked.

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### **Using the Down arrow in Manual mode**

When you are in Manual mode, you will be looking at one scan channel. You can temporarily change the frequency of that channel by pressing the Down arrow. The scanner will decrement the current frequency by the default increment value of 12.5 KHz. You can change this default by pressing the INC button and entering in a different increment value. For example, if Manual mode stops you on channel 212, which contains the frequency 460.500 MHz, and you press the Down arrow, the frequency in channel 212 will change to 460.4875 MHz. If you first changed the increment value to 10 KHz, by pressing INC, 10, ENT, then when you press the Down arrow, the frequency in channel 212 will read 460.490 MHz. The Down arrow, in this case, is equivalent to turning the Tuning knob one click to the left (counter-clockwise). Turning the knob to the right (clockwise) will increment the frequency by the increment amount. There is no keyboard equivalent to turning the Tuning knob to the right.

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## The Keyboard

This operation in Manual mode can be useful for fine-tuning a frequency, particularly frequencies in the shortwave bands, which tend to drift in and out of frequency. These changes are not permanent. When you press the Manual key again, the original frequency will return.

See page 82 for information about the Tuning knob.

### KEY LOCK

KEY LOCK button locks out the keys on the keyboard so you don't accidentally disturb the current setup. After you press KEY LOCK, you will not be able to stop the scan or search by pressing MANUAL, nor will you be able to change operation modes. When in Key Lock mode (with KEY LOCK in the display) the only key that will function is the KEY LOCK key, which will toggle the mode off. Even the LIGHT key will not function. In addition, the Tuning knob on the top panel will become inactive. However, the volume, squelch, and ATT button will continue to function normally.

Key Lock mode can be useful if you are carrying the scanner with you on the belt clip and you don't want to change the setup by accidentally bumping the keys. It is also a good way to keep your children from modifying your current setup. The KEY LOCK key is protected by a collar to keep it from being accidentally pressed.

You can run into an interesting situation with Key Lock and AUX modes. When the scanner switches to the channel set as the Priority channel, you will encounter a similar locked out keyboard. Only the AUX key will be active in this situation. If you turn on Priority mode (AUX shows in the display) and then turn on Key Lock, if the scanner switches to the Priority channel, you will not even be able to disable Key Lock, since that key will be locked out by the Priority mode. The *only* key that will be functioning will be the AUX key.

Fortunately, this is not really a problem because neither the Key Lock mode nor the AUX mode is carried across power cycles. When you turn off the scanner while it is in Key Lock mode, it will always power back up with the keyboard unlocked.

### CLEAR

The CLEAR key is used to clear out mistakes or unwanted entries in the display. You can use it to clear a channel frequency, a bank limit, a bank channel, an increment value, or anything else you enter from the keyboard. Note that the CLEAR button is used for both Clear and for entering a decimal point. So if you go to enter the frequency 154.075 and you enter 155 by mistake, you will have

## AR1000 Reference

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to press CLEAR twice—once to enter the decimal point, which is required for any frequency, and the second time to clear the entry.

It is possible to program a cleared channel with this key by pressing CLEAR, ENT, but we recommend against it. Users have found that clearing channels in this manner may result in a complete processor lockup. See page 19 for a discussion on clearing channels.

### **ENT**

ENT is used to enter numbers into the scanner. When you program a scan channel with a frequency, you enter the frequency into the channel by pressing ENT. This lets the scanner know you are done with the entry. It also lets you enter the minimum number of digits necessary to enter the frequency. For example, if you want to program a channel with the frequency 123.000 MHz, you only need to enter 123 and press the ENT button. ENT automatically enters the decimal point and the remaining zeros.

ENT is used to terminate certain key sequences in the AR1000, particularly limit sequences.

### **Number key pad**

The number key pad allows you to enter the numeric digits 0 through 9. It is arranged like a standard touch-tone phone pad, not a normal adding machine or calculator pad. You use these keys to enter all numeric values into the scanner. You need to explicitly enter the decimal point for a frequency except as described above under ENT.

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# The Keyboard

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The following chart shows what each key does, depending on the mode you are in.

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<b>Key/Control</b>	<b>Manual Mode</b>
PROG	Copy a frequency from one channel to another.
INC	Set up tuning increment.
AM/FM	Change modes. Make frequency permanent.
LOCKOUT	Lock channel.
LIMIT/AUX	Toggle Priority mode.
BANK	Select channel.
W-FM	Change modes. Make frequency permanent.
DELAY/HOLD	No function.
ENT	Enters frequency into channel.
CLEAR	Clear frequency in display.
SEARCH	Change to Search mode.
SCAN	Change to Scan mode.
MANUAL	Advance one channel.
Down Arrow	Tune frequency down by INC.
Tuning knob	Tune frequency by INC.
Numbers	Enter frequency.

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<b>Key/Control</b>	<b>Scan Mode</b>
PROG	No function.
INC	No function.
AM/FM	No function.
LOCKOUT	Lock channel being scanned.
LIMIT/AUX	Toggle Priority mode.
BANK	Set up Scan bank limits.
W-FM	No function.
DELAY/HOLD	Toggle Delay/Hold mode.
ENT	No function.
CLEAR	No function.
SEARCH	Change to Search mode.
SCAN	Start scanning if stopped on channel.
MANUAL	Change to Manual mode.
Down Arrow	Stop scan. Stays in Scan mode. Decrements scan channel.
Tuning knob	Stop scan. Stays in Scan mode. Changes scan channel.
Numbers	Jump to numbered scan bank, if unlocked.

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<b>Key/Control</b>	<b>Search Mode</b>
PROG	Set up search bank parameters.
INC	Change search increment.
AM/FM	Change search mode.
LOCKOUT	Lock frequency being searched.
LIMIT/AUX	Toggle Priority mode.
BANK	Set up search bank limits.
W-FM	Change search mode.
DELAY/HOLD	Toggle Delay/Hold mode.
ENT	Stop search. Copy to scan channel.
CLEAR	No function.
SEARCH	Start search if stopped on active frequency.
SCAN	Change to Scan mode.
MANUAL	Change to Manual mode.
Down Arrow	Stop search. Stays in Search mode. Decrement frequency by INC.
Tuning knob	Stop search. Stays in Search mode. Changes frequency by INC.
Numbers	Jump to numbered Search bank, if unlocked.

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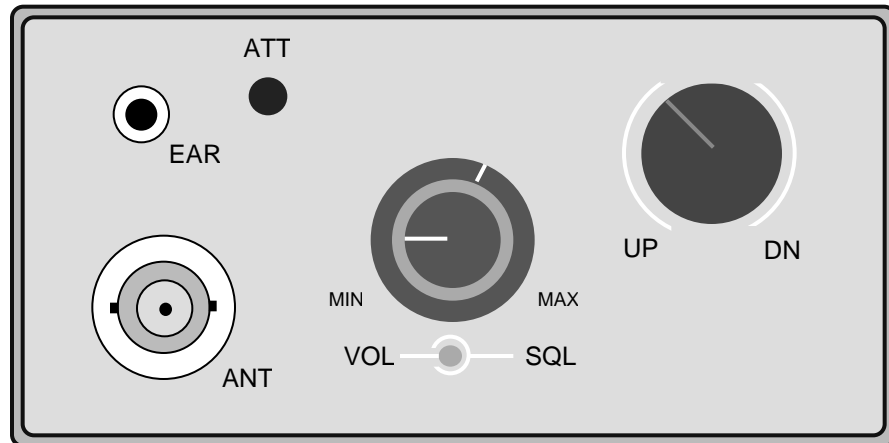


## AR1000 Reference

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### The Top Controls

The top panel contains controls for volume, squelch, tuning, and attenuation. In addition, it contains jacks for earphones and the antenna. These controls are described below.



### Power Switch/Volume control

The switch in the center of the top panel is a double rotary switch. The inner knob is the power and volume control while the outer knob is the squelch control.

You turn on the scanner by turning the power/volume knob clockwise, past the click. After power comes on, continued turning clockwise increases the volume. Turning the knob in the opposite direction decreases the volume. When the knob clicks again, you have turned off power to the unit.

### Squelch

The outside knob controls the squelch. The squelch control suppresses the background hiss that occurs on frequencies that do not contain active transmissions. By setting the squelch control to the proper level, you will filter out the hiss, but allow transmissions to “break squelch” and be received by the scanner.

The actual setting for the squelch control will depend on several factors, but on most AR1000s the normal position is between 11 o’clock and 12 o’clock as you look down, with the display toward you.

You may close the squelch to such an extent that even active signals don’t get through, so be sure to experiment with this control. In general, you want to close it enough to eliminate hiss from all the frequencies you scan or search. First turn the squelch control counter-clockwise until you hear hiss, and then turn it

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## The Top Controls

clockwise until the hiss stops. Once the scanner has gone through a complete search or scan, without stopping on an inactive frequency, you have the squelch set properly.

The AR1000 is famous for its touchy squelch controls. The scanner may need a different squelch setting for different frequency ranges. If you mix frequencies in a scan bank, you may be compelled to set the squelch at the highest common denominator, which may cause you to miss other active frequencies. Be sure to test out the various squelch settings to find the optimum setting for different frequencies.

### **Attenuator button**

This switch, labeled ATT on the top panel, will reduce the signal received by the scanner by 10 db (decibels). It can be useful if you receive interference from a very powerful, nearby station.

You decrease the received signal by depressing the ATT switch. You return sensitivity to normal by depressing the switch again so it is in the raised position.

If you are searching a band that has a lot of frequencies that stop the scanner, even with the squelch closed most of the way, you may have better success by pressing the ATT button and then opening the squelch more. This will let the strong signals get through but will filter out most of the noise and junk.

### **Tuning knob**

The Tuning knob is a free-turning knob with the labels UP on the left and DN (down) on the right of the knob. You are tuning up when you turn the knob to the right, or clockwise. You are tuning down when you turn it to the left or counter-clockwise.

The tuning knob can be used in three different ways, depending on whether you are in Search mode, Scan mode, or Manual mode.

### **Using the Tuning knob while searching**

During a search, if you turn the knob in either direction, the search will be halted on the frequency it was searching at the time you turned the knob, but the scanner will remain in Search mode. You will also see either the Up or Down arrow in the display, depending on the direction you turned the knob. If the frequency you stopped on is active, you will hear it. With each click of the turning knob you will advance or decrement the frequency by the search bank increment. You can continue stepping upward or downward through the search range in this manner. The scanner will still skip over any frequencies that have been locked within the search bank.

## AR1000 Reference

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### Using the Tuning knob while scanning

The Tuning knob works in a similar manner while scanning as it does while searching. If you are scanning, turning the Tuning knob stops the scanner at the current channel, but keeps it in scan mode. Successive clicks of the Tuning knob will step you backwards or forwards through the scan channels.

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#### *Tip:*

In Manual mode, you can use the MANUAL button to step forward through each scan channel, but there is no equivalent method of stepping backwards through the channels. By turning the Tuning knob counter-clockwise, you can make the scanner act in this manner. The difference between this and using the MANUAL button is, because you are still in Scan mode, when you step with the Tuning knob, you will skip over every locked channel. In addition, you will only be able to step through unlocked scan *banks*. In Manual mode, you can step through every bank in the scanner (as long as it has not been limited with bank limiting). Even if the bank itself is locked, the MANUAL button will let you step through it. When you use the Tuning knob, you can only step through the banks (and the channels) that are unlocked.

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### Using the Tuning knob in Manual mode

When you are in Manual mode, you will be looking at one scan channel. You can temporarily change the frequency of that channel by turning the Tuning knob. The scanner will increment or decrement the current frequency by the default increment value of 12.5 KHz. You can change this default by pressing the INC button and entering in a different increment value. For example, if Manual mode stops you on channel 212, which contains the frequency 460.500 MHz, and you turn the Tuning knob one click counter-clockwise, the frequency in channel 212 will change to 460.4875 MHz. If you first changed the increment value to 10 KHz, by pressing INC, 10, ENT, then when you turn the knob one click counter-clockwise, the frequency in channel 212 will read 460.490 MHz. Turning the knob to the right (clockwise) will increment the frequency by the increment amount.

This operation in Manual mode can be useful for fine-tuning a frequency, particularly frequencies in the shortwave bands, which tend to drift in and out of frequency. These changes are not permanent. When you press the Manual key again, the original frequency will return.

You can duplicate all of the functions of turning the Tuning knob counter-clockwise, by using the keyboard Down arrow button. There is no keyboard equivalent for turning the Tuning knob clockwise.

## The Top Controls

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### **Earphone jack**

The earphone jack uses a standard 3.5mm mini-jack that will drive an 8 ohm speaker or headset. When you put a plug into the earphone jack, sound is cut from the AR1000 speaker.

You may want to use more comfortable, light-weight stereo headphones with the AR1000. If you use a stereo mini-jack, you will get sound, but only out of one ear piece. To comfortably use stereo headphones with the AR1000, you need to get a stereo-to-mono mini-jack adaptor. These are readily available from Radio Shack and most electronics stores.

See the Applications chapter for ideas about listening to the AR1000 in your car.

### **Antenna jack**

The antenna jack on the AR1000 uses the standard BNC connector that will fit most telescoping and “rubber ducky” antennas. You may need an adaptor for an antenna with a different connector, such as a TNC or PL-259 connector.

The antenna is probably the one most critical element that affects the operation of the AR1000. The Accessories chapter has more information about antennas for the AR1000.

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# Appendix



- Frequency Lists
- Magazines/Newsletters
- Equipment Sources
- Frequency Guides and Books
- On-Line Services

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## Useful and Interesting Frequencies and Search Ranges

### U.S. Television Broadcast Sound Channels (WFM mode)

02	59.75 MHz	30	571.75 MHz
03	65.75 MHz	31	577.75 MHz
04	71.75 MHz	32	583.75 MHz
05	81.75 MHz	33	589.75 MHz
06	87.75 MHz	34	595.75 MHz
07	179.75 MHz	35	601.75 MHz
08	185.75 MHz	36	607.75 MHz
09	191.75 MHz	37	613.75 MHz
10	197.75 MHz	38	619.75 MHz
11	203.75 MHz	39	625.75 MHz
12	209.75 MHz	40	631.75 MHz
13	215.75 MHz	41	637.75 MHz
14	475.75 MHz	42	643.75 MHz
15	481.75 MHz	43	649.75 MHz
16	487.75 MHz	44	655.75 MHz
17	493.75 MHz	45	661.75 MHz
18	499.75 MHz	46	667.75 MHz
19	505.75 MHz	47	673.75 MHz
20	511.75 MHz	48	679.75 MHz
21	517.75 MHz	49	685.75 MHz
22	523.75 MHz	50	691.75 MHz
23	529.75 MHz	51	697.75 MHz
24	535.75 MHz	52	703.75 MHz
25	541.75 MHz	53	709.75 MHz
26	547.75 MHz	54	715.75 MHz
27	553.75 MHz	55	721.75 MHz
28	559.75 MHz	56	727.75 MHz
29	565.75 MHz	57	733.75 MHz

### NOAA Weather Stations

162.400	Weather
162.425	Weather
162.450	Weather
162.475	Weather
162.500	Weather
162.525	Weather
162.550	Weather
161.650	Canadian WX
161.775	Canadian WX

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#### Search Ranges:

##### Railroad Frequencies

160.185 - 161.565 MHz  
15 KHz increments (FM)

##### Cellular Mobile Phones

824 - 849 MHz Mobile  
869 - 894 MHz Base  
30 KHz increments (FM)

##### FM Broadcast Radio

88.1 - 107.9 MHz  
200 KHz increments (WFM)

##### AM Broadcast Radio

540 - 1700 KHz  
10 KHz increments (AM)

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### Citizens Band Channels (MHz - AM mode)

01	26.965 MHz	21	27.215 MHz
02	26.975 MHz	22	27.225 MHz
03	26.985 MHz	23	27.255 MHz
04	27.005 MHz	24	27.235 MHz
05	27.015 MHz	25	27.245 MHz
06	27.025 MHz	26	27.265 MHz
07	27.035 MHz	27	27.275 MHz
08	27.055 MHz	28	27.285 MHz
09	27.065 MHz	29	27.295 MHz
10	27.075 MHz	30	27.305 MHz
11	27.085 MHz	31	27.315 MHz
12	27.105 MHz	32	27.325 MHz
13	27.115 MHz	33	27.335 MHz
14	27.125 MHz	34	27.345 MHz
15	27.135 MHz	35	27.355 MHz
16	27.155 MHz	36	27.365 MHz
17	27.165 MHz	37	27.375 MHz
18	27.175 MHz	38	27.385 MHz
19	27.185 MHz	39	27.395 MHz
20	27.205 MHz	40	27.405 MHz

### U.S. Secret Service-National (FM)

165.7875	Baker	166.5125	Sierra
165.3750	Charlie	164.6500	Tango
166.2125	Hotel	164.1000	Victor
165.2125	Mike	166.4625	X-Ray
164.8875	Oscar	162.6875	Yankey (AF1)
164.4000	Papa	171.2875	Zulu (AF1)

### Shortwave Frequencies (MHz - AM)

5.000	WWV Time Standard
6.120	Japan
7.335	CHU Canadian Time Standard
9.505	Radio Japan
9.515	BBC World Service London
9.635	Radio Canada
10.000	WWV Time Standard
11.910	Japan
12.050	Radio Moscow
15.450	Radio Moscow
15.000	WWV Time Standard
15.155	HCJB Ecuador

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**U.S. VHF Marine Channels**

<i>Ch</i>	<i>Transmit</i>	<i>Receive</i>	<i>User</i>
1	156.050	156.050	Vessel Traffic System
2	156.100	156.100	Port Operations
3	156.150	156.150	Port Operations
4	156.200	156.200	Port Operations
5	156.250	156.250	Vessel Traffic System
6	156.300	156.300	Intership Safety
7	156.350	156.350	Commercial
8	156.400	156.400	Commercial - Intership
9	156.450	156.450	Commercial and Non-commercial
10	156.500	156.500	Commercial
11	156.550	156.550	Commercial
12	156.600	156.600	Port Operations
13	156.650	156.650	Navigational
14	156.700	156.700	Port Operations
15	156.750	156.750	Distress and Safety - Receive
16	156.800	156.800	Distress, Safety and Calling
17	156.850	156.850	State Control
18	156.900	156.900	Commercial
19	156.950	156.950	Commercial
20	157.000	157.000	Port Operations - Intership
21	157.050	157.050	Coast Guard
22	157.100	157.100	Coast Guard Liaison
23	157.150	157.150	Coast Guard
24	157.200	161.800	Marine Telephone (Ship/Shore)
25	157.250	161.850	Marine Telephone (Ship/Shore)
26	157.300	161.900	Marine Telephone (Ship/Shore)
27	157.350	161.950	Marine Telephone (Ship/Shore)
28	157.400	162.000	Marine Telephone (Ship/Shore)
60	156.025	160.625	
61	156.075	160.675	
62	156.125	160.725	
63	156.175	160.775	Vessel Traffic System
64	156.225	160.825	
65	156.275	156.275	Port Operations
66	156.325	156.325	Port Operations
67	156.375	156.375	Commercial - Intership
68	156.425	156.425	Non-Commercial
69	156.475	156.475	Non-Commercial - Working
70	156.525	156.525	Non-Commercial - Shipboard
71	156.575	156.575	Non-Commercial
72	156.625	156.625	Non-Commercial - Intership
73	156.675	156.675	Port Operations
74	156.725	156.725	Port Operations
77	156.875	156.875	Port Operations - Pilots
78	156.925	156.925	Non-Commercial - Working
79	156.975	156.975	Commercial
80	157.025	157.025	Commercial
81	157.075	157.075	Coast Guard
82	157.125	157.125	Coast Guard
83	157.175	157.175	Coast Guard
84	157.225	161.825	Marine Telephone (Ship/Shore)
85	157.275	161.875	Marine Telephone (Ship/Shore)
86	157.325	161.925	Marine Telephone (Ship/Shore)
87	157.375	161.975	Marine Telephone (Ship/Shore)
88	157.425	157.425	Commercial - Intership

**Cordless phones/baby monitors (FM)**

Ch. 1 base	46.61 MHz
Ch. 2 base	46.63
Ch. 3 base	46.67
Ch. 4 base	46.71
Ch. 5 base	46.73
Ch. 6 base	46.77
Ch. 7 base	46.83
Ch. 8 base	46.87
Ch. 9 base	46.93
Ch. 10 base	46.97
Ch. 1 handset	49.67
Ch. 2 handset (BM)	49.845
Ch. 3 handset (BM)	49.86
Ch. 4 handset	49.77
Ch. 5 handset (BM)	49.875
Ch. 6 handset (BM)	49.83
Ch. 7 handset (BM)	49.89
Ch. 8 handset	49.93
Ch. 9 handset	49.99
Ch. 10 handset	49.97

**McDonalds Wireless Microphones**

30.8400	165.6000
31.0000	169.4450
33.1400	170.2450
35.0200	170.3050
151.7150	171.1050
151.7750	171.9050
151.8950	457.5500
154.6000	464.5125
154.5700	464.5875
154.6000	467.7750

**Military Air Comms (AM mode)**

126.2	Military airfields
134.1	Military air radar
236.6	Military control towers
243.0	Military emergency
257.8	Military/civilian control towers
288.8	Military search & rescue
381.3	ACC primary
311.0	STRATCOM primary
321.0	STRATCOM secondary
287.4	USAF air-to-air refueling
352.6	USAF air-to-air refueling
281.0	Air tanker common
340.2	Navy control towers
260.2	Navy control towers
364.2	NORAD air intercept control
274.4	NORAD Sierra Pete
376.1	TAC ACM exercises

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While there are many sources of information for scanner enthusiasts, we have found the following to be particularly useful.

**Magazines/Newsletters  
In the United States/Canada**

*Popular Communications*

Tom Kneitel, Editor  
76 North Broadway  
Hicksville, NY 11801-2953  
USA

\$21.50 per year/USA

12 issues

Beginner-level coverage of scanning, shortwave, CB, cellular telephone, satellite, RTTY.

*Monitoring Times*

Bob Grove, Publisher  
P. O. Box 98  
300 S. Highway 64 West  
Brasstown, NC 28902-0098  
USA

\$21.95 per year/USA

12 issues

Good in-depth coverage of scanning, shortwave, CB, cellular telephone, satellite, RTTY.

*Intercepts Newsletter*

Steve Douglas, Editor  
P.O. Box 7176  
Amarillo, TX 79114-7176  
USA

\$18.00 per year/USA

12 issues

Information for the serious military monitor in the USA.



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### **In England**

#### *Short Wave Magazine*

Dick Ganderton, Editor

PW Publishing Ltd.

Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach

Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8PW

England

\$45.00 per year for the USA.

12 issues

Good general coverage of scanning, shortwave, satellite, RTTY.

### **Equipment Sources**

#### **Tandy/Radio Shack Corporation**

Stores everywhere.

Items listed in this guide are from the 1995 catalog.

#### **Grove Enterprises, Inc.**

P.O. Box 98

Brasstown, NC 28902

704-837-9200

704-837-2216 FAX

Scanners, shortwave equipment, accessories. Write for catalog.

#### **MetroWest**

822 N. Spring

La Grange Park

IL 60525 USA

1-800-657-1475

708-354-2125

Scanners, antennas, battery packs, and other accessories. Write for catalog.

### **Frequency Guides and Books**

#### *Police Call Radio Guide*

Gene Hughes, Editor

Hollins Radio Data

P.O. Box 35002

Los ANgeles, CA 90035

USA

Nine regional volumes for USA

\$9.99 per volume.

Available at Radio Shack stores.

Contains police, fire, emergency medical services, aircraft, railroads.

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**CRB Research Books, Inc.**

P.O. Box 56

Commack, NY 11725

USA

Books on scanners and communications monitoring, CB radio, COMINT, clandestine operations, cryptography, electronic surveillance, countermeasures, espionage. Write for catalog.

*Passport to World Band Radio*

Lawrence Magne, Editor-in-Chief

International Broadcasting Services, Ltd.

P. O. Box 300

Penn's Park, Pennsylvania 18943

USA

Issued annually. \$17.95

Shortwave radio listings and product reviews.

*The "Top Secret" Registry of U.S. Government Radio Frequencies. 8th Edition*

By Tom Kneitel

CRB Research Books, Inc.

P.O. Box 56

Commack, NY 11725

USA

Covers 25 to 470 MHz. \$21.95

*Directory of North American Military Aviation Communications VHF/UHF*

Jack Sullivan, Editor

Hunterdon Aero Publishers

P.O. Box 754

Flemington, NJ 08822

USA

1-800-542-SCAN

Covers 25-420 MHz.

Four regional volumes. \$24.95 each.

*Official Aeronautical Frequency Directory, 2nd ed.*

Robert A. Colburn, Editor

Official Frequency Directory

P. O. Box 712

Londonderry, NH 03053

USA

Covers HF-VHF-UHF-800-900 MHz. \$24.95.

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*Monitor America, third edition.*

Richard Barnett, Editor

SMB Publishing

P.O. Box 428

Newton Highlands, MA 02161

1-800-722-6701

Good, up-to-date frequency listings for all 50 states with many special services listed. \$29.95

### **On-line Services**

**CompuServe Inc.**

5000 Arlington Centre Blvd.

Columbus, OH 43220

HamNet Scanning and Shortwave special interest group.

Electronic bulletin boards and software library.

Type GO HAMNET at the ! prompt.

You may contact the author at [scanners@designeq.com](mailto:scanners@designeq.com) on the Internet, however, the author cannot offer any additional online help for the AR1000 other than that which is found in this guide. Look for our web page at <http://www.designeq.com>.