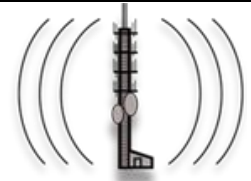


MOBILE RELAY

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Instructions for Operating My Analog Conventional Repeater Mobile Radio with Multiple Repeater Sites

Conventional analog repeater radios are the simplest form of repeater operation. Radios talk direct to the repeater and the repeater transmits to the other subscriber radios. Therefore, if the repeater infrastructure fails, no one can speak to anyone else because all transmissions are repeated by the repeater and there isn't any direct communications from one user radio to another user radio.

The following describes the use of a mobile (vehicle mounted) radio. To operate the radio:

1. Press and hold for one second the ON-OFF button in the upper left corner of the radio to turn on the radio. Use the VOLUME UP and the VOLUME DOWN arrow buttons to the left of the LCD display adjust the receive volume control to be the appropriate volume for your ambient noise condition. The volume has no effect on transmitting.
2. Press the CHANNEL UP or CHANNEL DOWN buttons to the right of the LCD display to the proper channel for operation if you have more than one channel in the radio. Some radios are programmed to select channels with the zone up and zone down buttons which can be programmed to the left and right arrows below the display.
3. Press the MONITOR button to listen for co-channel users. (The MONITOR button is programmable on most radios and is usually one of the buttons below the LCD display, but it can be anywhere on the radio.) Most radios have an icon on the display that will light up to indicate you are in monitor which is typically an outline of a speaker or it will say MON. (Most radios monitor automatically when you remove the microphone from the microphone hanger clip.) If another party is using the frequency, you need to wait until they are finished before you talk on the radio.
4. Your radio will listen only to analog transmissions. You will hear the digital transmissions from NXDN (Kenwood and ICOM digital transmissions), DMR and MotoTrbo radios, but they will not be properly decoded and thus will not be understandable.
5. If the frequency is clear, press and hold the Push-To-Talk (PTT) button on the left side of the microphone, wait approximately 0.3 seconds before speaking and speak in a normal voice from about 1 inch from the microphone. Release the PTT button to hear a response from the party you have called. Do not yell or scream as it will only degrade your intelligibility.

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6. When you release the button, if you are in range of the repeater, you will hear the response from the repeater (often referred to as a “kickback”) which lasts typically from 0.5-5 seconds from when you release the button. This is the repeater transmitter continuing to transmit after you release the PTT button.
7. Before you reach a poor signal area for the repeater you are using, you should notify the other users that you are switching to another repeater site and tell them which site you plan to use. Once you drop out of range of the repeater, you cannot tell anyone where you are and now the other users have to guess what has happened to you.
8. In many situations, you can only communicate with another user who is using the same repeater system. Therefore, if you switch to another repeater, you may not be able to talk to anyone on other repeater system. If they cannot switch to the repeater you are now using, you may not be able to communicate with the exception explained below.
9. Every repeater site has some unique coverage that no other site can provide. However, many repeater sites have overlapping coverage, so it is possible in many situations to use more than one repeater for the area in which you are located. Typically, you choose the repeater that gives the best overall coverage for your area of operation that you travel. However, if multiple repeaters cover the same area, you can talk to another user who is using a different repeater provided they are in an area that also allows them to use both repeaters.
10. With repeater operation, all transmissions go through the repeater. Therefore, when you talk, all the users (that are in range of the repeater) will hear your transmission with the same clarity if you are in range of the repeater. If you are not in range of the repeater, no one will hear you speaking. If you have a strong signal into the repeater, everyone will hear you clearly. As the signal gets weaker, all other users will start to hear a background hiss on your transmission. As the signal continues to degrade, all other users will hear static mixed in with your transmit audio and eventually as the signal gets weaker, there will not enough signal to understand your transmission and the repeater may stop entirely retransmitting (otherwise known as dropping out of the repeater) your signal. Typical range is dependent upon the location of the repeater and how high the repeater antenna is located above ground.

Some people operate their radio while the vehicle ignition is turned off. The following information applies to the vehicle battery for mobile (vehicle mounted) radios:

1. Vehicle batteries that are very low can cause the radio to “reboot” whenever you press the PTT button or reboot continuously. Some radios will act very strangely and do things abnormally until the battery is charged or replaced. If this happens, you will need to start the ignition on your vehicle to properly operate the radio.
2. When you are finished using the radio, turn it off unless you have the radio hooked to the ignition so that it turns itself off after the prescribed time.
3. Transmitting takes the most power from the battery by a significant margin, so if you do not talk often, your battery will last significantly longer. Conversely, if you talk often, your battery will discharge more quickly.
4. If the radio has a HI / LOW power button, switching the radio to low power will extend the battery life of your vehicle battery when operating the radio with the ignition turned off, but it

will reduce the ability of the radio to access the network with your transmissions. If you can reach the network with a good signal on low power, the higher power does nothing to help.

5. If your vehicle battery is low enough to have problems with the radio, there is a good chance that your vehicle will not start unless you have a dual battery system.

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