

## Operating the unit.

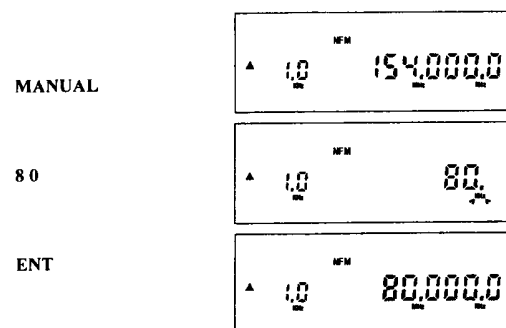
This manual assumes that you understand the basics of scanners. If you don't know what the squelch control does, for example, then stop here and ask for help from someone who can advise you.

Where text appears in BOLD UPPERCASE it means you must press the keys exactly as shown. For sample: **MANUAL BANK 176** means press the **MANUAL** key followed by the **BANK** key followed by the three numerical keys 1, 7, and 6.

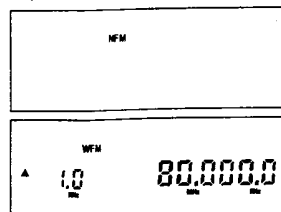
### Manual Operation

These operations all require the scanner be in **MANUAL** mode which is activated by pressing the **MANUAL** key. Namely both **SCAN** and **SEAR** are not shown on the display.

To program, 80.000MHz, 100KHz step, in WFM, from **SCAN** mode.



To select WFM mode, press **MODE** key. Then LCD goes blank out and display only frequency mode. Select WFM by UP or DOWN key or by rotating dial.



Then press **ENT**

To select 100KHz step, press **STEP** key. Then **STEP** on display starts blinking prompting you to enter step frequency. Select step you would like by UP or DOWN key or by rotating dial or by entering appropriate step by numeric jets 0 - 9. Confirm 100KHz step frequency by pressing **ENT**.

## Storing frequencies in memory.

The **AE 300** has 1000 memory locations divided into 10 banks of 100 memories each. In addition, there are 10 search range memories.

The memory location is displayed as a single three digit number in the range **000** to **999**. The first digit is the bank number and the last two digits are the channel number so that bank six, channel seventy seven is shown as **677**.

1. Storing the currently display frequency is done by pressing the **ENT** key followed by the bank and channel number and **ENT** key. Example: To store the currently displayed frequency in bank 6 channel 77 press: **ENT,677, ENT**.
2. To recall any memory press **MANUAL BANK (bank and channel number)**. For example: To recall bank 3, channel 27 press: **MANUAL BANK 327**. Note that only channels in which memory exist can be recalled. If you try to recall the bank and channel number which is not programmed yet, your selected bank and channel go back to the bank and channel where you were just before the recall action.
3. To recall memory and delete it, press **MANUAL BANK (bank and channel number), 2ND.F, DELETE**. Example: To recall 233 and delete it, press:

**MANUAL, BANK, 2 2 3, 2ND.F, DELETE**

## Scanning and Searching

It is important to appreciate the difference between scanning and searching. **SCANNING** is the automatic, sequential monitoring of frequencies stored in the memory banks while **SEARCHING** is the sequential monitoring of a range of direct frequencies. For example, if you had stored all the local airport frequencies in bank 1 you would **SCAN** bank 1 to automatically monitor activity on any of these pre-stored frequencies. If, however, you wanted to check the entire range of frequencies from 118MHz to 137MHz to try and find out which frequencies were in use then you would **SEARCH** the range 118MHz to 136MHz

Now there are, as mentioned earlier, 1000 memories for storage of spot frequencies as well as another 10 memories for storing **SEARCH** ranges. Don't confuse the two. This manual refers to the ten banks of a hundred memories as memory **BANKS** and the individual 100 memories in each bank as **CHANNELS** and the ten search range memories as **SEARCH MEMORIES** or **SEARCH RANGE MEMORIES**. Each of the 1000 channels store a frequency and a mode (AM/FM/WFM) while the 10 search memories each store a lower and upper frequency limit, step size and mode. This means that you can store, say, all the air traffic frequencies in bank 1, fire departments in bank 2 etc..

You can store frequency **RANGES** in the 10 search memories. That is to say you could program the range 144MHz to 146MHz, step size 25KHz, mode FM into search memory 1. Then, every time you tell the unit to **SEARCH** memory 1 it will continually search through the range 144MHz to 146MHz FM in steps of 25KHz.