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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for KENWOOD TH-F7E. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the KENWOOD TH-F7E in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

**User manual KENWOOD TH-F7E**  
**User guide KENWOOD TH-F7E**  
**Operating instructions KENWOOD TH-F7E**  
**Instructions for use KENWOOD TH-F7E**  
**Instruction manual KENWOOD TH-F7E**

# KENWOOD

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



144/ 220/ 440 MHz FM TRIBANDER

**TH-F6A**

144/ 430 MHz FM DUAL BANDER

**TH-F7E**

KENWOOD CORPORATION  
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.....he Li-ion battery pack. The provided charger is designed to charge only the provided PB-42L Li-ion battery pack.

Charging other models of battery packs may damage the charger and battery pack. Do not press [PTT] while charging. The battery pack must be kept in cool and dry place. Never leave the battery pack in the direct sun light. Fuses (4 A) 3 Connect the barrel plug on the DC cable to the DC IN jack of the transceiver. DC IN jack CONNECTING TO A CIGARETTE LIGHTER SOCKET To connect the transceiver to the cigarette lighter socket in your vehicle, use an optional PG-3J Cigarette Lighter cable. DC IN jack DC 12 V If the transceiver is turned OFF while a regulated power supply is connected with the DC IN jack, it automatically initiates charging the Li-ion battery pack (PB-42L) {above}. Note: x If the DC power supply voltage is below 12.0 V DC, you may not be able to charge the Li-ion battery pack (PB-42L). x The supply voltage must be between 12.

0 V and 16.0 V to prevent damaging the transceiver. If input voltage exceeds approximately 16.5 V, warning beeps sound and "VOLTAGE ERROR" appears. Remove the DC IN jack plug immediately.

x If the DC power supply voltage is above 14.5 V DC and "H" (High Power) is selected, "H" icon blinks and the output power is reduced to "L" level (Low Power) automatically {page 41}. While the PG-3J is connected to the cigarette lighter plug, the transceiver automatically start charging the Li-ion battery pack (PB-42L). When you operate the transceiver, it charges the Li-ion battery pack in back 2 YOUR FIRST QSO FIRST QSO Are you ready to give your transceiver a quick try? Reading this page should get your voice on the air right away. The instructions below are intended only for a quick guide.

If you encounter problems or there is something you would like to know more, read the detailed explanations given later in this manual. r Press [BAND] until you select the amateur radio band you wish to operate. t Turn the Tuning control to select the receive frequency. 678 4 1 3 5 2 You may further turn the VOL control to adjust the volume level of the signal. y To transmit, hold the transceiver approximately 5 cm (2 inches) from your mouth. u Press and hold the PTT switch, then speak in your normal tone of voice. i Release the PTT switch to receive. o Repeat steps y, u and i to continue communication. FM TRIBANDER TH-F6 q Press and hold [ ] (POWER) briefly to switch the transceiver power ON. A high pitched double beep sounds and then "KENWOOD" and "HELLO !!" appear momentarily.

The various indicators and 2 frequencies appear on the LCD. The transceiver stores the parameters when it is turned OFF. It automatically recalls these parameters next time you turn the transceiver ON again. w Press [A/B] to select the frequency band on top. Each time you press [A/B], the "s" icon moves, indicating which frequency band is currently selected for operation. e Turn the VOL control clockwise to the 11 o'clock position. 3 GETTING ACQUAINTED KEYS AND CONTROLS Antenna Tuning Control VOL Control FM TRIBANDER TH-F6 PTT switch LAMP Key Multi-scroll Key MONI Key Power Switch Display SP/MIC jack Speaker/ Mic. DC IN jack Keypad Battery release M A/ B-band status LEDs Green : Busy Red : Transmitting Orange: Charging 4 3 GETTING ACQUAINTED DISPLAY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 21 22 15 16 17 18 19 20 q EL Appears when the transmit output power is set to Low ("L") or Economic Low ("EL") {pages 7, 41}. wH Appears when the transmit output power is set to High ("H") {pages 7, 41}. e LSB Appears when lower side band (LSB) is selected for B-band {page 34}.

r USB Appears when upper side band (USB) is selected for B-band {page 34}. t CW Appears when CW is selected for B-band {page 34}. y WFMN "WFM" appears when wide FM mode is selected {page 34}. "FM" appears when normal FM mode is selected. "FMN" appears when narrow FM mode is selected {page 39}.

u AM "AM" appears when AM mode is selected {page 34}. i Appears when a Priority Scan is activated {page 25}. o FINE Appears when a Fine Tuning function is activated {page 35}. !0 VOX Appears when the VOX function is activated {page 41}. !1 Appears when the Automatic Simplex Check (ASC) is activated {page 14}.

!2 Appears when the Lock function is ON {page 38}. !3 Appears when the function key is pressed. !4 S-meter (RX) and relative RF power meter (TX). !5 CT "CT" appears when the CTCSS function is activated {page 28}. !6 Appears when the Tone function is activated {page 13}. !7 DCS Appears when the DCS function is activated {page 29}. !8 +/- Appears when the repeater shift function is activated {page 12}. !9 R Appears when the Reverse function is activated {page 14}. @0 Appears when the Tone Alert function is activated {page 40}. @1 Appears when the displayed memory channel has been locked out {page 27}.

@2 Dot-matrix display 76 x 16 dot-matrix display. It displays various information, such as the operating frequencies, menu settings, and etc. 5 3 GETTING ACQUAINTED BASIC OPERATION SWITCHING POWER ON/ OFF 1 Press [ ] (POWER) briefly to switch the transceiver power ON. Upon power up, a high pitched double beep sounds, followed by the frequencies and other indicators. The higher the level, the stronger the signals must be, to receive. 6 different levels can be set (--- -- -- --: level 0 ~ || || || || ||: level 5). 3 Press [ ] or [MNU] to store the new settings or press [ ] to cancel without changing the current setting. Note: When operating in USB, LSB and CW modes, the squelch unmutes up to level 2. SELECTING A BAND By default, two frequencies are displayed on the LCD. The frequency on top is called the A-band.

*The bottom frequency is called the B-band. 2 To switch the transceiver OFF, press [ (POWER) again. ] When you turn the transceiver OFF, a low pitched double beep sounds.*



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The transceiver stores the parameters when it is turned OFF. It recalls these parameters next time you turn the transceiver ON again.

**A-band B-band ADJUSTING VOLUME** Turn the VOL control clockwise to increase the audio output level and counterclockwise to decrease the output level.

Press [A/B] to select the A-band or B-band for operation. Each time you press [A/B], the "s" icon moves, indicating which band is currently selected for operation. Usually, select the A-band to operate the amateur band and select the B-band to receive the various broadcasting stations, such as AM, FM, TV (audio only) or another amateur band (page 33). **MULTI-SCROLL KEY** This transceiver has a 4-way cursor key with a MENU ("MNU") key in the center.

If you are not receiving a signal, press and hold [MONI] to unmute the speaker, then adjust the VOL control to a comfortable audio output level.

**ADJUSTING SQUELCH** The purpose of the Squelch is to mute the speaker when no signals are present. With the squelch level correctly set, you will hear sound only while actually receiving signals. The higher the selected squelch level, the stronger the signals must be, to receive. The appropriate squelch level depends on the ambient RF noise conditions. You can configure independent threshold squelch levels for the A-band and B-band. 1 Press [SQL]. The current squelch level appears. / keys The / keys function in the same way as the Tuning control. These keys change the frequencies, memory channels, and other selections.

**Note:** You can use the Tuning control in place of the most of the controls. / keys for / OK key Press to move to the next step or complete the setting in various modes, such as Menu mode, CTCSS frequency selection, and DCS code selection. / ESC key Press to move back or cancel the entry in various modes, such as Menu mode, CTCSS frequency selection, and direct frequency entry. MNU key 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ / [ ] to adjust the level. Select the level at which the background noise is just eliminated when no signal is present. Press to enter the Menu mode. In Menu mode, you can select the desired menu number by turning the Tuning control or pressing [ / [ ]. It also functions as [OK] key. 6 3 **GETTING ACQUAINTED TRANSMITTING 1** To transmit, hold the transceiver approximately 5 cm (2 inches) from your mouth, then press and hold the PTT switch and speak into the microphone in your normal tone of voice. The status LED on the top panel lights red and bar-graph meter appears.

If you press [PTT] while you are outside of the transmission coverage, a high pitched error beep sounds. s **MHz Mode** If the desired operating frequency is far away from the current frequency, it is quicker to use the MHz tuning mode. To adjust the MHz digit: 1 Press [MHz]. A MHz digit blinks. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ / [ ] to select the desired MHz digit.

2 When you finish speaking, release the PTT switch. **Note:** If you transmit continuously for more than 10 minutes, the internal time-out timer generates a warning beep and the transceiver stops transmitting. In this case, release the PTT switch and let the transceiver cool down for a while, then press the PTT switch again to resume transmitting [pages 40, 51]. 3 After selecting the desired MHz digit, press [MHz] to exit the mode and return to normal VFO mode [above]. 4 You may further adjust the frequency using the Tuning control or [ / [ ].

**Note:** MHz mode does not function in AM band. s **Selecting Output Power** Selecting lower transmission power is the best way to reduce the battery consumption, if communication is still reliable. You can configure different power levels for transmission [page 41]. Press [LOW]. Each time you press [LOW], the indicator cycles between "H" (high), "L" (low), and "EL" (economic low). s **Direct Frequency Entry** In addition to turn the Tuning control or press [ / [ ], there is another way of selecting the frequency. When the desired frequency is far away from the current frequency, you can directly enter a frequency from the numeric keypad. 1 Press [VFO]. You must be in the VFO mode to make the direct frequency entry. " " appears.

2 Press [ENT]. **Note:** x You can store different output power setting for the A and Bband. x When you change the output power, it is reflected to all available amateur bands for A or B-band. **SELECTING A FREQUENCY s VFO Mode** This is the basic mode for changing the operating frequency. Turn the Tuning control clockwise to increase the frequency. Turn the Tuning control counterclockwise to decrease the frequency. Or, press [ / [ ] to change the frequency. 3 Press the numeric keys ([0] to [9]) to enter your desired frequency. [MHz] can be used to complete the MHz digits entry. Pressing [ENT] fills the remaining digits (the digits you did not enter) with 0 and completes the entry.

To select 145.000 MHz for example, press [1], [4], [5] then press [ENT] to complete the entry. If you want to revise the MHz digits only, press [VFO] in place of [ENT]. 7 3 **GETTING ACQUAINTED Example 1** (100 MHz < f < 1000 MHz) To enter 438.320 MHz: Key in [ENT] [4], [3], [8] [3], [2], [0] Display 4 3 8.

4 3 8. 3 2 0 **Example 6** To enter 810 kHz (B-band only): Key in [ENT] [0] [MHz] [8], [1], [0] Display 0 0. 0. 8 1 0 **Note:** You do not have to press [MHz] when you are entering 3-digit MHz number. **Example 2** To enter 439.

000 MHz: Key in [ENT] [4], [3], [9] [ENT] **Example 3** To revise 144.650 MHz to 145.650 MHz: Key in [ENT] [1], [4], [5] [VFO] Display 1 4 4. 6 5 0 1 4 5. 1 4 5. 6 5 0 Display 4 3 9. 4 3 9. 0 0 0 **Note:** x If the entered frequency does not match the current frequency step size, the frequency is automatically rounded down to the next available frequency. x When the desired frequency cannot be entered exactly, check whether the Fine Tuning function is ON or not [page 35], and then confirm the frequency step size [page 37]. x Some frequency ranges are blocked, due to government regulations.

Refer to the specifications [pages 53, 54] for the TX/RX coverage. x If you turn the Tuning control or press [ / [ ] while entering the frequency, the transceiver clears the entry and recovers the previous frequency and mode. **Example 4** (f > 1000 MHz) To enter 1250.500 MHz (B-band only): Key in [ENT] [1], [2], [5], [0] [5] [ENT] Display 12 12 12 5 0. 5 0. 5 5 0. 5 0 0 **Example 5** (f < 100 MHz) To enter 10.500 MHz (B-band only): Key in [ENT] [1], [0] [MHz] [5] [ENT] Display 10 1 0. 1 0. 5 1 0.

5 0 0 0 **Note:** When pressing the last [ENT], the Fine Tuning function is automatically activated for 10.5000 MHz. 8 **MENU SETUP WHAT IS A MENU?** Many functions on this transceiver are selected or configured via a software-controlled Menu, rather than through the physical controls of the transceiver. Once familiar with the Menu system, you will appreciate the versatility it offers. You can customize the various timings, settings, and programming functions on this transceiver to meet your needs without using many controls and switches.



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**SELECTING A MENU LANGUAGE** You can select either English or Japanese (Katakana) for the menu description. To switch the language: 1 Press [MNU]. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select Menu No. 27. 3 Press [ ] or [MNU].

4 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select either "ENGLISH" or "JAPANESE". MENU ACCESS 1 Press [MNU]. The Menu No. and setting appear on the display, along with a brief explanation of the Menu No. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select your desired Menu No. As you change the Menu No., a brief explanation of each Menu No. appears. 3 Press [ ] or [MNU] to configure the parameter of the currently selected Menu No. 5 Press [ ] or [MNU] to store the setting.

Otherwise, press [ ] or [PTT] to cancel. When you select "JAPANESE" in step 3 and press [ ] or [MNU], all Menu explanations are displayed in Japanese (Katakana). To return to English mode, repeat step 1, 2 and 3 (above) to access Menu No. 27, then select "ENGLISH". Press [ ] or [MNU] to display the Menu mode in English. Note: The menu language selection does not affect any other modes, such as memory name {page 17} or DTMF name {page 31}. 4 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select your desired parameter. 5 Press [ ] or [MNU] to store the setting. Otherwise, press [ ] or [PTT] to cancel.

#### MENU FUNCTION LIST On the Display Menu No.

Function Scan resume method TIME: Time-Operated mode CARRIER: Carrier-Operated mode SEEK: Seek and stop mode Memory Group Link configuration Memory Recall condition Programmable VFO frequency range (A-band only) Auto Repeater Offset function Selections TIME/ CARRIER/ SEEK 01234567 ALL BANDS/ CURRENT BAND -- ON/ OFF 0.00 ~ 59.95 MHz in steps of 0.05 MHz ON/ OFF ON/ OFF SP/MIC / TNC/ PC Default Ref. Page 27 SCAN RESUME 1 TIME M.

GRP LINK MR METHOD PROG VFO AUTO OFFSET 2 3 4 5 No Links ALL BANDS See Reference Page 24 16 39 13 ON See Reference Page OFFSET 6 Repeater offset frequency Permit use of the Tuning control when the keys are locked Inhibit the transmission Select the SP/MIC jack function 12 TUNE ENABLE TX INHIBIT SP/MIC JACK 7 8 9 OFF OFF SP/MIC 38 40 45 46 9 4 MENU SETUP On the Display DTMF STORE DTMF SPD DTMF HOLD Menu No. 10 11 12 Function Store DTMF numbers in DTMF memories DTMF tone transmission speed Hold the transmission for 2 seconds between DTMF key entries The pause duration while transmitting DTMF tones Disable DTMF transmission with keys Power-on message LCD display contrast 1: minimum ~ 16: maximum Battery saver receiver shut-off period Selections -- FAST/ SLOW ON/ OFF 100/ 250/ 500/ 750/ 1000/ 1500/ 2000 ms ON/ OFF 8 characters 1 ~ 16 OFF/ 0.2/ 0.4/ 0.6/ 0.

8/ 1.0/ 2.0/ 3.0/ 4.0/ 5.0 sec. OFF/ 30/ 60 min. ON/ OFF ON/ OFF 0~9 250/ 500/ 750/ 1000/ 1500/ 2000/ 3000 ms CALL/ 1750 Hz Default No Data FAST OFF Ref. Page 31 32 31 DTMF PAUSE 13 500 ms 32 DTMF LOCK PWR-ON MSG CONTRAST 14 15 16 OFF HELLO !! 32 39 37 8 BAT SAVER 17 1.0 sec.

37 APO KEY B E E P VOXonBUSY VOX GAIN 18 19 20 21 Automatic Power Off function Beep function Allow VOX transmission when the receiver is busy Set the VOX gain sensitivity 0: least sensitive ~ 9: most sensitive Adjust the VOX delay time 30 min. ON OFF 4 36 37 42 41 VOX DELAY 22 500 ms CALL 41 CALL KEY 23 Select a function for the CALL key Hold the TX status when a 1750 Hz tone is transmitted Shift the internal CPU clock frequency Enable an internal bar antenna below 10.1 MHz Select the menu language Select an external TNC packet speed FM narrow band operation Select a battery type Select a reset mode (TH-F6A) 1750 Hz (TH-F7E) 19 1750 HOLD BEAT SHIFT BAR ANT LANGUAGE PACKET FM NARROW BATTERY RESET? 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 ON/ OFF ON/ OFF ENABLED/ DISABLED ENGLISH/ JAPANESE 1200/ 9600 bps ON/ OFF LITHIUM/ ALKALINE NO/ VFO RESET/ MENU RESET/ FULL RESET OFF OFF ENABLED 13 37 34 9 45 39 36 50 ENGLISH 1200 bps OFF LITHIUM NO 10 4 MENU SETUP ALPHABETICAL FUNCTION LIST On the Display APO AUTO OFFSET BAR ANT BATTERY B AT S A V E R BEAT SHIFT Menu No. 18 5 26 30 17 25 Selections OFF/ 30/ 60 minutes ON/ OFF ENABLED/ DISABLED LITHIUM/ ALKALINE OFF/ 0.2/ 0.4/ 0.6/ 0.8/ 1.0/ 2.0/ 3.

0/ 4.0/ 5.0 sec. ON/ OFF Default 30 min. ON ENABLED LITHIUM 1. 0 sec. OFF CALL (TH-F7E)/ 1750 Hz (TH-F6A) 8 OFF OFF 500 ms FAST No Data OFF ON ENGLISH ALL BANDS No Links See Reference Page 1200 bps -- HELLO !! NO TIME SP/MIC OFF OFF 500 ms 4 OFF OFF Ref. Page 36 13 34 36 37 37 CALL KEY 23 CALL/ 1750 Hz 19 CONTRAST DTMF HOLD DTMF LOCK DTMF PAUSE DTMF SPD DTMF STORE FM NARROW KEY B E E P LANGUAGE MR METHOD M.GRP LINK OFFSET PACKET PROG VFO PWR-ON MSG RESET? SCAN RESUME SP/MIC JACK TUNE ENABLE TX INHIBIT VOX DELAY VOX GAIN VOXonBUSY 1750 HOLD 16 12 14 13 11 10 29 19 27 3 2 6 28 4 15 31 1 9 7 8 22 21 20 24 1 ~ 16 ON/ OFF ON/ OFF 100/ 250/ 500/ 750/ 1000/ 1500/ 2000 ms FAST/ SLOW -- ON/ OFF ON/ OFF ENGLISH/ JAPANESE ALL BANDS/ CURRENT BAND 01234567 0.00 ~ 59.

95 MHz in steps of 0.05 MHz 1200/ 9600 bps -- 8 characters NO/ VFO RESET/ MENU RESET/ FULL RESET TIME/ CARRIER/ SEEK SP/MIC / TNC/ PC ON/ OFF ON/ OFF 250/ 500/ 750/ 1000/ 1500/ 2000/ 3000 ms 0~9 ON/ OFF ON/ OFF 37 31 32 32 31 39 37 9 16 24 12 45 39 39 50 27 45, 46 38 40 41 41 42 13 11 OPERATING THROUGH REPEATERS Repeaters, which are often installed and maintained by radio clubs, are usually located on mountain tops or other elevated locations. Generally they operate at higher ERP (Effective Radiated Power) than a typical station. This combination of elevation and high ERP allows communications over much greater distances than communications without using repeaters. Most repeaters use a receive and transmit frequency pair with a standard or non-standard offset (odd-split). In addition, some repeaters must receive a tone from the transceiver to allow it to access. For details, consult your local repeater reference. PROGRAMMING OFFSET First select an amateur radio repeater downlink frequency on the A-band or B-band as described in "SELECTING A FREQUENCY" {page 7}. s Selecting Offset Direction Select whether the transmit frequency will be higher (+) or lower ( ) than the receive frequency. Press [F], [REV] to select the offset direction.

"+" or "" appears, indicating which offset direction is selected. To program 7.6 MHz offset on the TH-F7E (430 MHz only), repeatedly press [F], [REV] until "" appears. TX: 144.725 MHz TX tone: 88.5 Hz RX: 145.325 MHz If the offset transmit frequency falls outside the allowable range, transmitting is inhibited.

In this case, adjust the receive frequency so that the transmit frequency is within the band limits. TX: 144.725 MHz TX tone: 88.5 Hz RX: 145.325 MHz Note: While using an odd-split memory channel or transmitting, you cannot change the offset direction. s Selecting Offset Frequency OFFSET PROGRAMMING FLOW q Select a band.



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w Select a receive frequency. e Select an offset direction.

r Select an offset frequency. (only when programming odd-split repeater frequencies) t Activate the Tone function. (If necessary) To access a repeater which requires an odd-split frequency pair, change the offset frequency from the default which is used by most repeaters. The default offset frequency on the 2 m band is 600 kHz (all models); the default on the 70 cm band is 5.0 MHz (TH-F6A) or 1.

6 MHz (TH-F7E); the default on the 1.25 m band is 1.6 MHz (TH-F6A). 1 Press [BAND] to select an amateur radio band you want to change the offset frequency. 2 Press [MNU]. 3 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select Menu No. 6 (OFFSET). 4 Press [ ] or [MNU]. y Select a tone frequency. (If necessary) If you store the above data in a memory channel, you need not reprogram every time.

See "MEMORY CHANNELS" {page 15}. 5 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select the appropriate offset frequency. The selectable range is from 0.00 MHz to 59.95 MHz in steps of 50 kHz. 6 Press [ ] or [MNU] to store the setting. Otherwise, press [PTT] to cancel. TH-F7E only: If you have selected " " for the offset direction, you cannot change the default (7.6 MHz) offset frequency. Note: After changing the offset frequency, the new offset frequency will also be used by Automatic Repeater Offset.

12 5 OPERATING THROUGH REPEATERS s Activating Tone Function Press [TONE] to switch the Tone function ON (or OFF). " " appears when the Tone function is ON. AUTOMATIC REPEATER OFFSET This function automatically selects an offset direction, according to the frequency that you select on the 2 m and 1.25 m (TH-F6A only) bands. The transceiver is programmed for offset direction as shown below.

To obtain an up-to-date band plan for repeater offset direction, contact your national Amateur Radio association. TH-F6A (U.S.A. and Canada) This complies with the standard ARRL band plan.

Note: You cannot use the Tone and CTCSS/DCS functions at the same time. Switching the Tone function ON after activating the CTCSS/DCS deactivates the CTCSS/DCS function. TH-F7E only: When you access repeaters that require 1750 Hz tones, you need not activate the Tone function. Press [CALL] without pressing the PTT switch to transmit a 1750 Hz tone (default setting). 144.0 145.5 146.4 147.0 147.6 145.

1 146.0 146.6 147.4 148.0 MHz S S + S + S S: Simplex 222.0 S S: Simplex 223.920 225.0 MHz s Selecting a Tone Frequency 1 While the Tone function is ON, press [F], [TONE]. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select the desired tone frequency. TH-F7E (Europe/ Others) 144.

0 S S: Simplex 145.6 145.8 146.0 MHz S 3 Press [ ] or [MNU] to complete the setting. Otherwise, press [PTT] to cancel.

Available Tone Frequencies No. 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 Freq. (Hz) 67.0 69.3 71.

9 74.4 77.0 79.7 82.5 85.4 88.5 91.5 94.8 No. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 Freq.

@ @23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 Freq. @ @34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 Freq. (Hz) 206.5 210.7 218.1 225.7 229.1 233.6 241.8 250.

3 254.1 Note: Automatic Repeater Offset does not function when Reverse is ON. However, pressing [REV] after Automatic Repeater Offset has selected an offset (split) status, exchanges the receive and transmit frequencies. 1 Press [MNU]. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select Menu No.

5 (AUTO OFFSET). 3 Press [ ] or [MNU]. 4 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] switch the function ON or OFF. 5 Press [ ] or [MNU] to store the setting. Otherwise, press [PTT] to cancel.

Note: If you select the frequency within the amateur radio band on the B-band, the Automatic Repeater Offset function is also activated in any modes. Note: 42 different tones are available for the transceiver. These 42 tones includes 37 EIA standard tones and 5 non-standard tones. TH-F7E only: x To transmit a 1750 Hz tone, simply press [CALL] without pressing the PTT switch (default setting). Release [CALL] to quit transmitting. You can also make the transceiver remain in the transmit mode for 2 seconds after releasing [CALL]; a 1750 Hz tone is not continuously transmitted. Access Menu No. 24 (1750 HOLD) and select "ON". x If you desire to assign [CALL] for recalling the Call channel in place of transmitting the 1750 Hz tone, access Menu No. 23 (CALL KEY) and select "CALL".

13 5 OPERATING THROUGH REPEATERS REVERSE FUNCTION The reverse function exchanges a separate receive and transmit frequency. So, while using a repeater, you can manually check the strength of a signal that you receive directly from the other station. If the station's signal is strong, both stations should move to a simplex frequency and free up the repeater. 14 TONE FREQ. ID SCAN This function scans through all tone frequencies to identify the incoming tone frequency on a received signal. You may use the function to find which tone frequency is required by accessing your local repeater. 1 While the Tone function is ON, press [F], [TONE] (1 s) to start the Tone Freq. ID scan. When the transceiver receives the signal, the scan starts. MH z 5.

3 25 4.7 25 MH 14 TX: 144.725 MHz TX: 144.725 MHz TX: 144.725 MHz TX: 145.

325 MHz RX: 145.325 MHz RX: 145.325 MHz RX: 145.325 MHz RX: 144.725 MHz To swap the transmit and receive frequencies: Press [REV] to switch the Reverse function ON (or OFF).

"R" appears when the function is ON. Note: You can turn the Reverse function ON when you are operating in Simplex mode. However, it does not change the TX/RX frequency. AUTOMATIC SIMPLEX CHECK (ASC) While using a repeater, the ASC function periodically checks the strength of a signal that you are receiving directly from the other station. If the station's signal is strong enough to allow direct contact without a repeater, " " indicator on the display starts blinking. Press [REV] (1 s) to switch the function ON. " " appears when the function is ON. z 144.725 MHz To reverse the scan direction, turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ]. To quit the function, press [PTT] or [ ].

When the tone frequency is identified, a beep sounds and the identified frequency appears. 2 Press [ ] to program the identified frequency in place of the current tone frequency. Press [ ] if you do not want to program the identified frequency. Press [ ]/[ ] while the identified frequency is blinking, to resume scanning. Note: Some repeaters do not re-transmit the access tone in the downlink signal. In this case, check the other station's uplink signal to detect the repeater access tone. While direct contact is possible, " To quit the function, press [REV]. " blinks. Note: x Pressing the PTT switch causes " " icon to quit blinking. x ASC can be activated while operating in Simplex mode.

However, it does not change the TX/RX frequencies. x ASC does not function while scanning. x Activating ASC while using Reverse switches Reverse OFF. x If you recall a memory channel or the Call channel that contains a Reverse ON status, ASC is switched OFF.



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x ASC causes received audio to be momentarily intermitted every 3 seconds.

x ASC does not function when the band is not selected for operation. 14 MEMORY CHANNELS In memory channels, you can store frequencies and related data that you often use. Then you need not reprogram those data every time. You can quickly recall a programmed channel through simple operation. A total of 400 memory channels are available for storing the frequencies, modes and other operating conditions of the A and B-bands.

STORING SIMPLEX FREQUENCIES OR STANDARD REPEATER FREQUENCIES 1 Press [VFO]. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select your desired frequency in the amateur radio bands. You can also directly enter desired frequency using the keypad {page 7}. 3 If storing a standard repeater frequency, select the following data: Offset direction {page 12} Tone function, if necessary {page 13} CTCSS/DCS function, if necessary {pages 28, 29} If storing a simplex frequency, you may select other related data (CTCSS or DCS settings, etc.). 4 Press [F]. SIMPLEX & REPEATER OR ODD-SPLIT MEMORY CHANNEL? You can use each memory channel as a simplex & repeater channel or an odd-split channel. Store only one frequency to use as a simplex & repeater channel or two separate frequencies to use as an odd-split channel. Select either application for each channel depending on the operations you have in mind. Simplex & repeater channels allow: Simplex frequency operation Repeater operation with a standard offset (if an offset direction is stored) Odd-split channels allow: Repeater operation with a non-standard offset Note: Not only can you store data in memory channels, but you can also overwrite existing data with new data.

The data listed below can be stored in each memory channel: Parameter Receive frequency Transmit frequency Tone frequency Tone ON CTCSS frequency CTCSS ON DCS code DCS ON Offset direction Offset frequency Reverse ON Frequency step size Memory channel lockout Memory channel name FINE tuning ON Mode selection Yes: Can be stored in memory. N/A: Cannot be stored in memory. Simplex & Repeater Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes A memory channel number appears and blinks. " " indicates the current channel is empty; " " appears if the channel contains data. Memory channel number L0/U0 ~ L9/U9 {page 23}, I0 ~ I9 {page 20}, and Pr1 and Pr2 {page 25} are reserved for other functions. Odd-Split Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes N/A N/A N/A Yes Yes Yes Yes 5 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select the memory channel in which you want to store the data. 6 Press [MR] ([ ] or [MNU]) to store the data to the channel. STORING ODD-SPLIT REPEATER FREQUENCIES Some repeaters use a receive and transmit frequency pair with a non-standard offset. If you store two separate frequencies in a memory channel, you can operate on those repeaters without programming the offset frequency and direction. 1 Store the desired receive frequency and related data by the procedure given for simplex or standard repeater frequencies {above}.

2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select the desired transmit frequency. 3 Press [F]. 4 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select the memory channel you programmed in step 1. 5 Press [PTT]+[MR] ([PTT]+[ ] or [PTT]+[MNU]). The transmit frequency is stored in the memory channel. Note: x When you recall an odd-split memory channel, "+" and "" appear on the display. To confirm the transmit frequency, press [REV]. x When you revise only the transmission frequency for the odd-split channel, the frequency step size must be the same as the original odd-split channel memory data. Note: The transmit frequency must be on the same band as the receive frequency band (Odd-split channel). 15 6 MEMORY CHANNELS RECALLING A MEMORY CHANNEL There are 2 ways of recalling the desired memory channel.

CLEARING A MEMORY CHANNEL To clear an individual memory channel: 1 Recall the memory channel you want to erase. 2 Press and hold [ transceiver OFF. ] (POWER) to switch the s Using the Tuning Control or / Keys 1 Press [MR] to enter Memory Recall mode. The memory channel used last is recalled. 3 Press [MR]+[ ] (POWER). An erase confirmation message appears. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select your desired memory channel. You cannot recall an empty memory channel. To restore VFO mode, press [VFO]. Note: If the "CURRENT BAND" is selected for Menu No.

3 (MR METHOD), only memory channels that have the same band data can be recalled {below}. 4 Press [MR] ([ ] or [MNU]) to erase the channel data. The contents of the memory channel are erased. To quit clearing the memory channel, press any key other than [MR], [ ] and [MNU]. Note: x If you clear the information channel data, the data will be set to the factory default values. x You can also clear the Priority channel data and L0/U0 ~ L9/U9 data. x To clear all memory channels contents, perform the Full Reset {page 50}. s Using a Numeric Keypad You can also recall a memory channel by entering a desired memory channel number with the keypad. 1 Press [MR] to enter Memory Recall mode. 2 Press [ENT], then enter the channel number using 3 digits. For example, to recall channel 12, press [ENT], [0], [1], [2]. You can shorten the entry for memory channels that are less than 100 by pressing [ENT] after entering the channel number. For example, to recall memory channel 9, press [ENT], [9], [ENT]. MEMORY RECALL MODE Since the transceiver has more than 400 memory channels, it sometimes takes time to search for your desired memory channel. By default, the transceiver can recall all memory channels when [MR] is pressed, regardless of the current operating band.

However, you can configure the transceiver to recall only the memory channels that have the same band information. For example, when you operate on the 2 m band in VFO mode, pressing [MR] recalls only the memory channels that have 2 m band information. To change the memory recall mode: 1 Press [MNU]. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select Menu No. 3 (MR METHOD).

3 Press [ ] or [MNU]. 4 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select "CURRENT BAND". 5 Press [ ] or [MNU] to store the setting. Otherwise, press [ ] or [PTT] to cancel. When you press [MR] in VFO mode, only memory channels that have the same band data are recalled. To return to the default memory recall mode, repeat step 1 to 5 {above} and select "ALL BANDS" in step 4. Note: x All Information Channels are recalled regardless of Memory Recall mode selection. x Memory Recall mode selection does not change the Memory Group scan channels {page 24} . Note: x You cannot recall an empty memory channel. An error beep sounds.

x You cannot recall the Program Scan memory channels (L0/U0 ~ L9/U9), Priority channels (Pr1 and Pr2), and Information Channels (I0 ~ I9), using the numeric keypad.



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x When you recall an odd-split memory channel, "+" and "" appear on the display. Press [REV] to display the transmit frequency. x After recalling a memory channel, you may modify data such as Tone or CTCSS. These settings, however, are cleared once you select another channel or the VFO mode. To permanently store the data, overwrite the channel contents {page 15}. 16 6 MEMORY CHANNELS NAMING A MEMORY CHANNEL You can name memory channels using up to 8 alphanumeric characters. When you recall a named memory channel, its name appears on the display in place of the stored frequency.

Names can be call signs, repeater names, cities, names of people, etc. 1 Press [MR] to recall your desired memory channel.

2 Press [F], [MN<->f] to enter memory name input mode. The entry cursor appears. Available Characters Using the Tuning Control Available Characters A K U `j t ~ ( < B L V a k u \ ) 3 = 4 > C M W b l v S P D N X c m w ! + 5 ? E O Y d n x " , 6 @ F P Z e o y # 7 G Q [ f p z \$ . 8 H R ] g q { % / 9 I S ^ h r | & 0 : J T \_ i s } ' 1 ; Additional Characters for the TH-F7E 3 Turn the Tuning control or press [ / [ ] to select the first character. You can enter alphanumeric characters plus special ASCII characters.

Refer to the following table for the available characters. Press [MONI] to delete the character at the cursor position. You can also use the numeric keypad to enter a character (Special ASCII characters are not available). For example, each press of [2] switches entry as a, b, c, 2, A, B, C and then back to a. While pressing and holding [LAMP], turn the Tuning control to jump to the first character of each ASCII character group.

4 Press [ J ]. The cursor moves to the next digit. 5 Repeat steps 3 and 4 to enter up to 8 digits. Pressing [ ] after selecting the 8th digit completes the programming. To complete programming before entering less than 8 digits, press [MNU] or press [ ] twice. Press [ ] to move the cursor back. Press [PTT] ([F], [VFO], [MR], or [CALL]) to cancel the entry. After storing a memory name, pressing [MN<->f] switches the display between the memory name and the frequency. Note: x You can also name the DTMF memory channels {page 31} and Information Channels {page 20} but you cannot name the Call channel {page 19}. x You cannot assign a memory name to a channel that does not contain data.

x You can overwrite stored names by repeating steps 1 to 5. x The stored name is erased when you clear the memory channel data. S ^ OE y s Y ^ oe Y Available Characters Using the Numeric Keypad DTMF Key 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 # Available Characters q a d g j m p t w space ? & : z b e h k n r u x 0 ! # " ' ( @ . ) , < > / ; 1 c f i l o s v y Q 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Z A D G J M P T W B E H K N R U X C F I L O S V Y 17 6 MEMORY CHANNELS MEMORY CHANNEL GROUPS 400 memory channels have been divided into 8 groups of 50. Group 0 contains memory channel numbers 0 ~ 49, group 1 is 50 ~ 99, group 2 is 100 ~ 149, and so on. You can categorize each group to store similar data, same frequency bands or same modes for ease of use. Group # Memory Channel Group # Memory Channel Group 0 Group 1 Group 2 Group 3 0 ~ 49 50 ~ 99 100 ~ 149 150 ~ 199 Group 4 Group 5 Group 6 Group 7 200 ~ 249 250 ~ 299 300 ~ 349 350 ~ 399 ERASING MEMORY CHANNELS USING MEMORY GROUP DELETE FUNCTION Instead of erasing each unnecessary channel one by one, you can erase an entire group of memory channels at once. For example, if you erase group 2 memory channels, all the data in memory channels 100 ~ 149 are erased. 1 Press [MR]. Turn the Tuning control or press [ / [ ] to select a memory channel in the group you want to erase (for example, memory channel No.

111, in Group 2). ] (POWER) to turn the transceiver OFF. ] (POWER). 2 Press [ 3 Press [MHz]+[ RECALLING A MEMORY CHANNEL USING MEMORY GROUP FUNCTION It is sometimes a tedious endeavor to scroll through 400 memory channels sequentially. However, using a Group memory recall function, you can access your desired memory channel numbers more quickly.

1 Press [MR] to enter Memory Recall mode. 2 While pressing and holding [LAMP], turn the Tuning control to select a group. Each click of the Tuning control, the lowest memory channel number of each group is recalled. For example, if you have the following memory channels that contain data: Group # Group 0 Group 1 0 50 Memory Channels that Contain Data 2 61 111 166 280 322 333 345 10 65 123 15 78 30 98 45 An erase confirmation message appears. 4 Press [MR] ([ ] or [MNU]) to proceed.

Otherwise, press any other key to cancel the erase. MEMORY CHANNEL TRANSFER MEMORY \ VFO TRANSFER After retrieving frequencies and associated data from Memory Recall mode, you can copy the data to the VFO. This function is useful, for example, when the frequency you want to monitor is near the frequency stored in a memory channel. 1 Press [MR], then turn the Tuning control to recall a desired memory channel. 2 Press [F], [VFO] to copy the memory channel data to the VFO. Note: x To copy an odd-split channel data {page 15}, turn the Reverse function ON {page 14} before performing the transfer. x You can also transfer the Program Scan memory channels (L0/U0 ~ L9/U9), Priority Channels (Pr1 and Pr2), and Information Channels (I0 ~ I9) to the VFO. Group 2 103 Group 3 152 Group 4 Group 5 260 Group 6 305 Group 7 399 Memory channels 0, 50, 103, 152, 260, 305, 399, and then 0 are recalled sequentially while pressing and holding [LAMP]. 3 Release [LAMP] and turn the Tuning control to select the desired memory channels within the selected group. Note: If you have configured Menu No.

3 (MR METHOD) as "CURRENT BAND" {page 16}, only memory channels that have the same frequency band data are recalled. CHANNEL \ CHANNEL TRANSFER You can also copy channel information from one memory channel to another. This function is useful when storing frequencies and associated data that you temporarily change in Memory Recall mode. 1 Press [MR], then turn the Tuning control to recall a desired memory channel. 2 Press [F]. 3

Select the memory channel where you would like the data copied, using the Tuning control. 4 Press [MR] ([ ] or [MNU]). 18 6 MEMORY CHANNELS Channel 0 ~ 399 Receive frequency Transmit frequency Tone frequency Offset direction CTCSS frequency DCS code Tone/ CTCSS/ DCS ON/ OFF status Offset frequency Reverse ON Frequency step size Memory channel name Fine Tuning ON Mode selection Memory Channel Lockout ON/ OFF a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a Channel 0 ~ 399 Receive frequency Transmit frequency Tone frequency Offset direction CTCSS frequency DCS code Tone/ CTCSS/ DCS ON/ OFF status Offset frequency Reverse ON Frequency step size Memory channel name Fine Tuning ON Mode selection Memory Channel Lockout ON/ OFF L0/U0 ~ L9/U9, Pr1, Pr2 and I0 ~ I9 Receive frequency Transmit frequency Tone frequency Offset direction CTCSS frequency DCS code Tone/ CTCSS/ DCS ON/ OFF status Offset frequency Reverse ON Frequency step size Memory channel name Fine Tuning ON Mode selection Memory Channel Lockout OFF CALL CHANNEL The Call channel can be recalled instantly no matter what frequency the transceiver is operating on.



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For instance, you may use the Call channel as an emergency channel within your group. In this case, the Call Scan {page 25} will be useful.

The default Call channel frequencies are 144.000 MHz for the 2 m band, 223.000 MHz for 1.25 m band (TH-F6A), 430.000 MHz (TH-F7E)/ 440.000 MHz (TH-F6A) for the 70 cm band. Each Call channel can be reprogrammed either as a simplex or odd-split channel. Note: Unlike Memory channels 0 to 399, the Call channel cannot be cleared. Clearing the Call channel will set it to the factory default values. RECALLING THE CALL CHANNEL 1 Press [BAND] to select an amateur radio band.

2 Press [CALL] to recall the Call channel for that operating band. The Call channel frequency and "C" appear. Channel 0 ~ 399 Receive frequency Transmit frequency Tone frequency Offset direction CTCSS frequency DCS code Tone/ CTCSS/ DCS ON/ OFF status Offset frequency Reverse ON Frequency step size Memory channel name Fine Tuning ON Mode selection Memory Channel Lockout ON a a a a a a a a a a To return to the previous frequency, press [CALL] again. REPROGRAMMING THE CALL CHANNEL 1 Press [BAND] to select your desired amateur radio band. 2 Select your desired frequency and related data (Tone, CTCSS, DCS, or offset direction, etc.). When you program the Call channel as an oddsplit channel, select a receive frequency first. 3 Press [F], [CALL]. The selected frequency and related data are stored in the Call channel for the selected band. To also store a separate transmit frequency, continue with the following steps.

4 Select the desired transmit frequency. 5 Press [F]. 6 Press [PTT]+[CALL]. The separate transmit frequency is stored in the Call channel. Note: x The transmit frequency must be on the same band as the receive frequency band. x Call channel data is shared between the A and B-band. x The Reverse status cannot be not stored in the Call channel. x When you recall an odd-split Call channel, "+" and "" appear on the display. x Transmit offset status and Reverse status are not stored in an odd-split Call channel. x When you revise only the transmission frequency for the odd-split Call channel, the frequency step size must be the same as the original odd-split Call channel memory data.

The tables above illustrate how data is transferred between memory channels. Note: When transferring an odd-split channel, the Reverse status, Offset direction, and Offset frequency are not transferred {page 15}. 19 6 MEMORY CHANNELS INFORMATION CHANNELS 10 Information channels are available for storing radio broadcasting service frequencies, such as weather radio stations and community FM broadcasting stations. For your conveniences, pressing [INFO] instantly recalls the Information channel to B-band. The following frequency data is stored by default.

Channel Number 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 10 Frequency/ Mode/ Memory Name TH-F6A 162.550 MHz/ FM/ WEATHER 162.400 MHz/ FM/ WEATHER 162.475 MHz/ FM/ WEATHER 162.425 MHz/ FM/ WEATHER 162.

450 MHz/ FM/ WEATHER 162.500 MHz/ FM/ WEATHER 162.525 MHz/ FM/ WEATHER 161.650 MHz/ FM/ WEATHER 161.775 MHz/ FM/ WEATHER 163.275 MHz/ FM/ WEATHER TH-F7E REPROGRAMMING THE INFORMATION CHANNEL 1 Press [VFO]. 2 Select a desired frequency and mode. 3 Press [F]. 4 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select the memory channel (10 to 19) in which you want to store the data. 5 Press [MR] ([ ] or [MNU]).

A long beep sounds and the Information channel data is now revised. Note: x When you perform the Full reset {page 50}, all the Information channels recover the factory default values. x If you clear an Information Channel data {page 16}, the factory default value is recovered. x You can also transfer the Information Channel data to the VFO or another memory channel. No data (Empty) You can revise the default channel data, such as the receiving frequencies, modes, and memory names. RECALLING AN INFORMATION CHANNEL Press [INFO] to recall the Information channels. "In" appears, where "n" represents the Information channel number from "0" ~ "9". If the B-band is selected for operation, you can turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select other Information channels. If the A-band is selected for operation, press [A/B] to move the operation band to the B-band and then select a different Information channel. To exit the Information channel mode, press [A/B] to select the B-band then press [VFO] or [MR].

Note: If you press [MN<->f], you can display the receiving frequency in place of the memory name. TH-F7E only: As default, no frequency data is stored in the Information channel. Store the frequency data before using the Information channels. Otherwise, an error beep sounds. 20 6 MEMORY CHANNELS CHANNEL DISPLAY While in this mode, the transceiver displays only memory channel numbers (or memory names if stored) instead of frequencies.

1 Press [A/B]+[ ] (POWER). The transceiver displays the memory channel number in place of the operating frequencies. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select your desired memory channel number. While in the Channel Display mode, only the following keys can be operated. [KEY] LAMP MONI SQL BAL 1 CALL PTT Tuning control 1 When LOW REV BAND ENT A/B F INFO MR the "1750" is selected for the CALL key.

[F] then LAMP 1 1 LOW A/B ENT F The light stays ON until the key is pressed again. [KEY] (1 s) LAMP INFO MHz F MR While transmitting: LAMP 5 MNU 6 # 1 7 A 2 8 B 3 9 C 4 0 D When the transceiver is turned OFF, [ ] and A/B F ] (POWER) To recover normal operation, turn the transceiver OFF and press [A/B]+[ ] (POWER) again. Note: x To enter the Channel Display mode, you must have at least one memory channel that contains the data. x If the memory channel contains the memory name data, the memory name is displayed in place of the "CH" characters. 21 SCAN Scan is a useful function for hands-off

monitoring of your favorite frequencies. By becoming comfortable with all types of Scan, you will increase your operating efficiency. This transceiver provides the following types of scans. Scan Type Band Scan Normal Scan Program Scan MHz Scan All-Channel Scan Memory Scan Group Scan Purpose Scans the entire band of the frequency you selected Scans the specified frequency ranges stored in Memory channels L0/U0 ~ L9/U9 Scans the frequencies within a 1 MHz range Scans all Memory channels from 0 to 399, based on your Menu No. 3 (MR METHOD) settings Scans the specified Memory channel groups, based on your Menu No. 2 (M.

GPR LINK) settings Scans the Call channel and the current VFO frequency Scans the Call channel and the selected Memory channel Checks the activities on the specified priority channels (Pr1/ Pr2) every 3 seconds Scans the Information channels Scans 5 frequencies in the programmed step size near the current operating frequency. The signal strength of each frequency is displayed in a bar-graph Scans the Memory channels and displays the signal strength of each channel in a bar-graph NORMAL SCAN When you are operating the transceiver in VFO mode, 3 types of scanning are available: Band Scan, Program Scan, and MHz Scan.



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**BAND SCAN** The transceiver scans the entire band of the frequency you selected. For example, if you are operating and receiving at 144.525 MHz on the A-band, it scans all the frequencies available for the 2 m band. (Refer to receiver VFO frequency range in the specifications [page 54].) When the current VFO receive frequency is outside of the Program Scan frequency range [page 23], the transceiver scans the entire frequency range available for the current VFO. 1 Press [VFO]. 2 Press [BAND] to select your desired band. 3 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select the frequency outside of the Program Scan frequency range [page 23].

4 Press [VFO] (1 s) to start the Band Scan. 5 To stop the Band Scan, press [VFO] or [PTT]. Note: x While scanning, you can change the scan frequency direction by turning the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ]. x The transceiver scans the frequency range that is stored in Menu No. 4 (PROG VFO) [page 39] on the A-band.

x If you select a frequency within the L0/U0 ~ L9/U9 range in step 3, the Program Scan [page 23] starts. x If you press [MONI], Band Scan temporarily pauses. Release [MONI] to resume scanning. x The transceiver stops scanning in all modes when it detects a signal. x If the Fine Tuning function is ON, scanning does not stop at the busy channels.

Call Scan VFO Memory Channel Priority Scan Information Channel Scan VFO Visual Scan\* Memory Channel \* Visual Scan graphically shows the busy status of frequencies in a specific range. Note: When the CTCSS or DCS function is activated, the transceiver stops at a busy frequency and decodes the CTCSS tone or DCS code. If the tone or code matches, the transceiver unmutes. Otherwise, it resumes scanning. x Press and hold [MONI] to pause the Scan in order to monitor the scanning frequency. Release [MONI] to resume scanning. x Pressing and holding [PTT] causes Scan, excluding the Priority scan and Visual scan, to stop. x Pressing [MNU] causes Scan to stop except the Visual Scan. x Starting Scan switches OFF the Automatic Simplex Check (ASC) [page 14]. x If you press any key other than the following keys during the scan, the transceiver exits the Scan (excluding the Priority scan and Visual scan).

The Priority scan stops while "Pr1" or "Pr2" is blinking: [F], [F] (1 s), [LAMP], [MONI], [SQL], [BAL], [A/B], Tuning control, [ ]/[ ], [F] then [SQL], and [F] then [LOW]. x 22 7 SCAN PROGRAM SCAN You can limit the scanning frequency range. There are 10 memory channel pairs (L0/U0 ~ L9/U9) available for specifying the start and end frequencies. It monitors the range between the start and end frequencies that you have stored in memory channels L0/U0 to L9/U9. Before performing the Program Scan, store the Program Scan frequency range to one of the memory channel pairs L0/U0 ~ L9/U9. x To perform the Program Scan, the following conditions must be met. Otherwise, the Band scan starts [page 22]. The upper and lower limit frequencies are in the same frequency band. Ln < Un (where "n" is the Program Scan channel number). MHz SCAN MHz Scan allows you to scan an entire 1 MHz frequency range within the current VFO frequency.

1 Press [VFO]. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select a frequency in which to perform the MHz Scan. If you want to scan the entire 145 MHz frequency, select any frequency between 145.000 and 149.995 MHz (for example, select 145.

650 MHz). Scan will operate between 145.000 MHz and 145.999 MHz. 3 Press [MHz] (1 s) to start the MHz Scan.

4 To stop the MHz Scan, press [MHz] or [PTT]. Note: x If the Fine Tuning function is ON, you cannot perform the MHz Scan. x If you press [MONI], MHz Scan temporarily pauses. Release [MONI] to resume scanning. s Storing Program Scan Frequency Range 1 Press [VFO]. 2 Press [BAND] to select your desired band. 3 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select your desired start frequency. 4 Press [F], then turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select a memory channel from L0 ~ L9. 5 Press [MR] ([ ] or [MNU]) to store the start frequency in the memory channel. 6 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select your desired end frequency.

7 Press [F], then Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select the corresponding channel from U0 ~ U9 (you must select the same numeric value as in step 4). For example, if you selected L0 in step 4, you must select U0 in this step. 8 Press [MR] ([ ] or [MNU]) to store the end frequency in the memory channel. s Performing the Program Scan 1 Press [VFO]. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select a frequency within the frequency range of memory channel L0/U0 ~ L9/U9. 3 Press [VFO] (1 s) to start the Program Scan. 4 To stop the Program Scan, press [VFO] or [PTT]. Note: x If you press [MONI], Program Scan temporarily pauses. Release [MONI] to resume scanning. x If the Fine Tuning function is ON, the scanning does not stop at the busy channels.

x The transceiver stops scanning in all modes when it detects a signal. x If more than 2 Program Scan channel pairs are stored and overlaps the frequency range among the pairs, the smaller Program Scan memory channel number has the priority. 23 7 SCAN MEMORY SCAN Memory Scan monitors all memory channels in which you have stored frequencies (All-Channel Scan) or only a desired group of memory channels (Group Scan). s Memory Group Link Although the 400 memory channels are divided into 8 groups [page 18], you may sometimes want to scan two or more groups. In this case, use the Memory Group Link function.

1 Press [MNU] to enter Menu mode. 2 Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select Menu No. 2 (M.GRP LINK). 3 Press [ ] or [MNU].

The memory group numbers appear. ALL-CHANNEL SCAN The transceiver scans all of the memory channels in which you have stored frequencies. 1 Press [MR] (1 s). Scan starts from the last memory channel number and ascends up through the channel numbers (default). Turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to change the scanning direction. To jump to a desired channel while scanning, quickly turn the Tuning control. 2 To stop the All-Channel Scan, press [MR] or [PTT]. Note: x You must have 2 or more memory channels that contain the data, excluding the special function memory channels. x If "CURRENT BAND" is selected for Menu No. 3 (MR METHOD), it scans only Memory channels that have the same frequency band data.

x The transceiver stops scanning in all modes when it detects a signal. 4 Move the cursor using [ ]/[ ], then turn the Tuning control or press [ ]/[ ] to select or deselect the group to be linked. Linked groups appear at the bottom of the display (in the example below, groups 0, 1, 3 and 5 are linked). GROUP SCAN In order to easily manage all 400 memory channels, they are divided into 8 groups [page 18]. For the purpose of Group Scan, you can select a particular memory group to be scanned, depending on the situation. Using the Memory Group Link function [below], you can scan all the linked memory groups.



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