

MEMORY STORAGE

1. Select the desired frequency, while operating in the VFO mode. Be sure to set up any desired CTCSS or DCS tones, as well as any desired repeater offset. The power level may also be set at this time, if you wish to store it.
2. Press and hold in the [F/W] key for one second.
3. Within five seconds of releasing the [F/W] key, you need to make a decision regarding channel storage. The microprocessor will automatically select the next-available “free” channel (a memory register on which no data has been stored), so you may not wish to make any change; if this is the case, proceed to step 4. If you wish to select a different channel number into which to store the data, rotate the DIAL knob to select the desired memory channel. You may jump 100 memory channels, if you’re in a hurry (101 201 301 ...) by pressing the [BAND(BAND DN)] key (multiple times, if necessary).
4. Press the [F/W] key once more to store the frequency into memory.
5. You still will be operating in the “VFO” mode, so you may now enter other frequencies, and store them into additional memory locations, by repeating the above process.

Storing Independent Transmit Frequencies (“Odd Splits”)

All memories can store an independent transmit frequency, for operation on repeaters with non-standard shift. To do this:

1. **Store the receive frequency** using the method already described under MEMORY STORAGE (it doesn’t matter if a repeater offset is active).
2. **Tune to the desired transmit frequency**, then press and hold in the [F/W] key for one second.
3. Within five seconds of releasing the [F/W] key, rotate the DIAL knob to select the same memory channel number as used in step “1” above.
4. Press and hold in the PTT switch, then press the [F/W] key once more momentarily while holding the PTT switch in (this does not key the transmitter).

Whenever you recall a memory which contains independently -stored transmit and receive frequencies, both the the “+ “ and “ - “ indications will appear in the display.