VX-600/900V Operating Manual

1,Controls & Connectors

LED Indicator

Glows Green: Scan active

Blinks Green: Busy Channel (or SQL off)

Glows Red: Transmit

Blinks Red: Battery Voltage is low

Antenna Jack

PTT (Push to Talk) Switch

Monitor Button

Lamp Button

CH (Channel) Selector

VOL/PWR Knob

LCD (VX-900 only)

SEL1 KEY (TOP)

SEL2 KEY (LEFT SIDE)

Toggle SW

MIC/SP Jack (External MIC/SP)

Speaker

Main Microphone

Sub Microphone (Noise Canceling Microphone)

Battery Pack Latch

16-Button DTMF Keypad (16-key version only)

2, Before You Begin

Battery Pack Installation and Removal

- □ To install the battery, hold the transceiver with your left hand, so your palm is over the speaker and your thumb is on the top of the belt clip. Insert the battery pack into the battery compartment on the back of the radio while tilting the Belt Clip outward, then close the Battery Pack Latch until it locks in place with a "Click."
- ☐ To remove the battery, turn the radio off and remove any protective cases. Open the Battery Pack latch on the bottom of the radio, then slide the battery downward and out from the radio while unfolding the Belt Clip.

Caution!: Do not attempt to open any of the rechargeable Li-ion packs, as they could explode if accidentally short-circuited.

Low Battery Indication

- □ As the battery discharges during use, the voltage gradually becomes lower. When the battery voltage reaches 6.0 volts, substitute a freshly charged battery and recharge the depleted pack. The **TX/BUSY** indicator on the top of the radio will blink *red* when the battery voltage is low.
- □ Avoid recharging Li-ion batteries often with little use between charges, as this can degrade the charge capacity. We recommend that you carry an extra, fully-charged pack with you so the operational battery may be used until depletion (this "deep cycling" technique promotes better long-term battery capacity).

Safety information

When transmitting with a portable radio, hold radio in a vertical position with the microphone 2.5 to 5 centimeters (1 to 2 inches) away from the mouth. Keep antenna at least 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) from your head or body when transmitting.

If you wear a portable two-way radio on your body, ensure that the antenna is at least 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) from the body when transmitting.

3,Operation

Preliminary Steps	
	Install a charged battery pack onto the transceiver, as described previously.
	Screw the supplied antenna onto the Antenna jack. Never attempt to operate this
	transceiver without an antenna connected.
	If you have a Speaker/Microphone, we recommend that it not be connected until
	you are familiar with the basic operation of the VX-600/900.
-	peration Quick Start
	To turn the top panel's VOL/PWR knob clockwise to turn on the radio on.
	Pull and turn the top panel's CH selector knob to choose the desired operating
	channel. A channel number or channel name will appear on the LCD.(VX-900
	only)
	Rotate the ${\sf VOL/PWR}$ knob to set the volume level. If no signal is present, press
	and hold the Monitor button (the third button on the left side) more than 2
	seconds; background noise will now be heard, and you may use this to set the
	VOL/PWR knob for the desired audio level.
	Press and hold the Monitor button more than 2 seconds (or press the Monitor
	button twice) to quiet the noise and resume normal (quiet) monitoring.
	To transmit, press and hold the $\ensuremath{\textbf{PTT}}$ switch. Speak into the microphone area of the
	front panel grille (center right-hand corner) in a normal voice level. To return to
	the Receive mode, release the PTT switch.
	Press the top panel's ${\bf SEL1}$ and left side panel's ${\bf SEL2}$ button to active one of the
	preprogrammed functions that may have been enabled at the time of
	programming by the dealer. See the next section for details regarding the
	available features.
	Switch the top panel's $\textbf{Toggle SW}$ position to active one of the preprogrammed
	functions which may have been enabled at the time of programming by the dealer.
	There are three positions of $[A\ (left)],\ [\ (center)]$ and $[B\ (right)]$ in the toggle
	switch. See the next section for details regarding the available features.
	Press the ${\bf DTMF}$ keys on the telephone keypad to send DTMF tones.(16-key
	version only)
	If a Speaker/Microphone is available, remove the plastic cap and its two mounting
	screws from the right side of the transceiver, then make the connector of the
	Speaker/Microphone touch; secure the connector pin using the screw supplied

with the Speaker/Microphone. Hold the speaker grille up next to your ear while receiving. To transmit, press the PTT switch on the Speaker/Microphone, just as you would on the main transceiver's body.

Note: Save the original plastic cap and its mounting screws. They should be reinstalled when not using the Speaker/Microphone.

4,KEY and TOGGLE Functions

VX-600/900 have the [SEL1], [SEL2], [MON], [LAMP] Key, ([A], [B], [C], [D] Key: 16-key version only) and Toggle SW. The Key and SW function can be customized, via programmed by *Vertex Standard* dealer, to meet your communications requirements. Some features may require the purchase and installation of optional internal accessories. The possible KEY and SW programming features are illustrated below.

[SEL1], [SEL2], [MON], [LAMP],[A], [B], [C] and [D] Key

Monitor (Generally, it sets to MON Key)

Lamp (Generally, it sets to LAMP Key)

Channel Scan

Dual Watch

High/Low Power

Talk Around

TX Save Disable

Encryption Disable (only, when using DTMF/Encryption Unit)

Follow-Me DW

Group Up

Group Down

Channel Up

Channel Down

SET Mode

Call/Reset (only, when using DTMF/Encryption Unit)

Speed Dial (only, when using DTMP/Encryption Unit)

Emergency (only, when using DTMF/Encryption Unit)

LCD Invert

TOGGLE Switch

Channel Scan

Dual Watch

High/Low Power

Talk Around

TX Save Disable

Encryption Disable (only, when using DTMF/Encryption Unit)

Follow-Me Scan

Lock

5, Understanding Radio Waves

Radio waves travel from one point to another by several different means. The general term for these methods of wave travel is "propagation". You may know that "short-wave" signals can be propagated over distances of several thousand miles by reflection off of the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Your hand-held transceiver, on the other hand, operates on the so-called VHF (Very-High Frequency) band. On this band, radio waves usually do not reflect off of the atmosphere. Instead, the radio waves behave almost as light: they travel in a straight line, and when they meet a building or obstruction, they go no further in that direction.

Therefore, it is important that you be as high and free from obstructions as possible to cover the greatest distance when using your radio. If you operate from inside a car or building, any metal around you can absorb much of the signal, both transmitted and received. Coverage may therefore be very poor under those conditions. However, if you must operate from indoors, moving next to a window will improve communications.

In view of the factors just discussed, you can easily see the potential benefit of holding the radio up high near your mouth while transmitting. In this way the antenna is high and clear, and coverage is best.

On final note regarding propagation is useful in improving coverage. Because radio waves at VHF is similar to light waves, they do reflect, to varying degrees, off of hills, buildings, and the like. In a crowded urban area, with many close buildings close together, many reflections may occur, and interfere with one another, causing variations in signal strength at different locations.

Therefore, if a signal is weak and you walk a few feet in any direction, reception may suddenly become clear, because a particular reflection path may become dominant. Reflections are frequently useful, as they can allow for communications between two stations over a highly obstructed path.

6,Specifications

GENERAL

Frequency Range: 134-160 MHz

148-174 MHz

Number of Channels: 512 channels

Channel Spacing: 12.5/25/30 kHz

Battery Voltage: 7.4 VDC

Temperature Range: −30 °C to +60 °C

Case Size (W x H x D): 59 x 155 x 34 mm w/FNB-V68LI

Weight (approx.): 420 grams with FNB-V68LI, antenna, and belt clip

RECEIVER

Circuit Type: Double-conversion super-heterodyne

IFs: 22.05 MHz & 450 kHz

12-dB SINAD Sensitivity: $< 0.25 \mu V$ Squelch Sensitivity: $< 0.25 \mu V$

 Selectivity:
 > 75 dB (25kHz) / 70dB (12.5kHz)

 Intermodulation:
 > 75 dB (25kHz) / 68dB (12.5kHz)

Spurious Rejection: > 75 dB Image Rejection: > 75 dB

AF Output: $0.5 \text{ W} @ 16 \Omega, 3 \% \text{ THD (BTL output)}$

TRANSMITTER

Power Output: 5.0 / 2.5 / 1.0 / 0.25 W (Selectable)

Frequency Stability: better than ± 2.5 ppm

Modulation System: Direct FM

Maximum Deviation: $\pm 5 \text{ kHz} (25 \text{ kHz}) / \pm 2.5 \text{ kHz} (12.5 \text{ kHz})$ **FM Noise**: > 45 dB (25 kHz) / > 40 dB (12.5 kHz)

Spurious Emission: > 70 dB below carrier

AF Distortion (@ 1 kHz): < 3 %

Microphone Type: $2-k\Omega$ condenser

Specifications are subject to change without notice or obligation.

Accessories & Options

FBA-27 Battery Case

FNB-V68LI 7.4 V 1700 mAh Li-ion Battery **FNB-V69LI** 7.4 V 2400 mAh Li-ion Battery

CD-16 Rapid Desk-Top Charger

CA-29 Charger Sleeve with CD-16

PA-23A AC100 V Adapter with CD-16

PA-23B AC120 V Adapter with CD-16

PA-23C AC220 V Adapter with **CD-16 PA-23U** AC230 V Adapter with **CD-16**

VAC-6000 6-unit Multi Rapid Charger

F2D-8 2-tone unit 5-tone unit

FVP-25 Encryption/DTMF Pager Unit

VTP-50 VX-Trunk Unit

MH-50E7A Speaker/MicrophoneVH-110 Heavy Duty Head Set

VH-120 3-wire Ear-piece MicrophoneVH-130 2-wire Ear-piece Microphone

VC-25 VOX Headset

CT-71 PC Programming Cable

CT-27 Radio to Radio Programming Cable

CE39 Programming Software
SVC39 Alignment Software

SAFETY INFORMATION

When transmitting with a portable radio, hold radio in a vertical position with the microphone 2.5 to 5 centimeters away from the mouth. Keep antenna at least 2.5 centimeters from your head or body when transmitting.

If you wear a portable two-way radio on your body, ensure that the antenna is at least 2.5 centimeters from the body when transmitting.