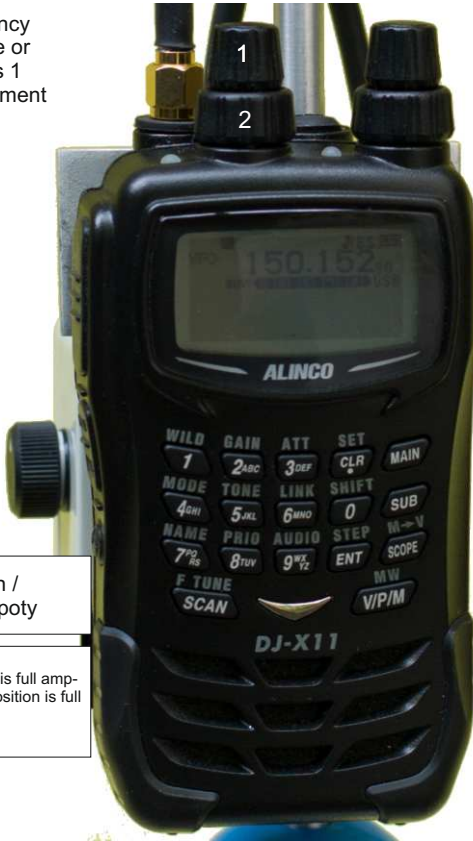


Short manual for DJ-X11 with HB9CV active antenna

Knob 1 frequency
Knob 2 volume or
after you press 1
squelch adjustment



Amplification /
attenuation poty

Marking dot upside is full amp-
lification, reverse position is full
attenuation.

Most important keys

[FUNC] means, that you press once the key and don't hold it. (Receivers left side upper key) Any operation that you start with pressing **[FUNC]** will end after pressing **[FUNC]** again.



On / Off



Press for 2 seconds

Receive mode changing, FM, USB, CW, etc.

As telemetric receiver choose always USB mode (preselected)

[FUNC] +  with  knob 1 adjustable. Quit with **[FUNC]**..

Change of stepwidth

[FUNC] +  adjust with  knob 1 a 50Hz stepwidth. quit with **[FUNC]**. Every encoder step will now change the frequency for 50 Hz.



Direct frequency input for, example 150.220 MHz

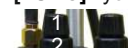
With **[FUNC]** you can quit this and any other input.


Bearing, using amplification and attenuation

There are two gain adjustments, one is the poty at the amplifier, the other is the receivers own gain, use them together. Receiver gain adjustment - **[FUNC]** +

 with knob 1  you can adjust the receiver gain (1 - 10) 1 is most sensitive.

Programming and recalling memory channels:

Set the desired frequency in VFO mode. After Pressing **[FUNC]** you see in the left upper display corner, below MR, a 3 digit (000) number for the channel and below that a 1 - 2 digit number for the bank. With 1  you can choose the channel (0 - 99) and with 2 you can choose the bank (0 - 11).

So you can store 0 - 99 channels in 0 - 11 banks, that makes 1200 possible memory channels. To store it there press  . With that key you also toggle between VFO and memory mode.

Using attenuation and amplification for bearing:

When you are searching for a signal and have no signal at all or a very weak one you have to work with full amplification at the amp poty and receiver gain 1. To get a clear signal strength reading from the display when you approach the transmitter you increase the receiver gain and or reduce the amplification at the amplifier. Use that in combination, increasing the receiver gain will also reduce noise most efficiently.

How to programm a transmitters frequency in the receiver correctly:

Do not simply rely on what is written as frequency on the transmitter. There was possibly another receiver in use than yours and the frequency might differ 1000 Hz for example. Try to get a clear beep, notice that this beep changes its tone hight by changing frequency and then choose a middle tone hight to store it there, normally this should also correspond with the best signal strength reading. You should always do that before you send the transmitter into the wild. Strong temperature changes can make it reasonable to readjust a stored frequency for summer / winter use, find the middle tone hight. Well, this is a short manual only, for more information please refer to the manual.