

ID-880 Radio Programmer Help

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ID-880 Radio Programmer Help

by RT Systems, Inc.

The Programmer is designed to give you the ease and convenience of programming the memories and options of the radio from your PC.

Using the Programmer, you can create separate files for unique applications such as travel, emergency activities, or special events. These files can contain different settings, such as memories, power management features, and DTMF numbers, for each purpose.

The Programmer also gives you the ability to read a configuration from the radio. The configuration would be stored in a file on your computer to be changed easily. Then, with minimal button pushing, you can send the altered file back to program the radio.

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Table of Contents

Foreword	8
Part I What Is the Radio Programmer	10
Part II Getting Started	12
Part III Using the Programmer - Overview	22
1 Working with Programming Files.....	22
2 Creating a New Programming File.....	22
3 Multiple Global Settings Files.....	23
4 Tying a Global Settings File to a Memory Channel File.....	24
Part IV Viewing and Changing Programming Files	27
Part V Easy Editing in the Grid	30
Part VI Screen Appearance and Default Options	52
Part VII Split Screen for Multiple Files	57
Part VIII Menu Items Cross Reference	60
Part IX D-Star Settings	69
1 Channel-specific Settings.....	69
2 Digital Settings.....	74
3 File-specific Settings.....	71
4 Global Settings.....	73
5 GPS Settings.....	77
6 GPS-A Settings.....	79
7 D-Star Calculator.....	80
8 Suggestions for DStar File Setup.....	86
Part X F1 / F2 Configurations	102
Part XI Memory Bank	104
Part XII Programming Memory Channels	108
1 Call Channels.....	108
2 Limit Memories.....	109
3 Regular Memory Channels.....	110

Bank	116
Bank Channel Number	116
Comments	116
CTCSS	115
DCS	115
DCS Polarity	115
Digital Code	117
Digital Squelch	117
Name	113
Non-standard Offset Frequency	111
Odd Split	111
Offset Direction	112
Offset Frequency	111
Operating Mode	112
Receive Frequency	111
Rpt-1 / Rpt-2 Callsign	117
Rx CTCSS	115
Simple Mode	110
Skip	116
Step	116
Tone Mode	113
Transmit Frequency	111
Your Callsign	117
4 VFO Memories.....	117
5 GPS Memories.....	118

Part XIII Programming other Set Menu Items 120

1 Settings - General Overview.....	121
2 Settings - Common.....	124
Active Band	124
AF Filter	125
ALC (Automatic Level Control)	125
Auto Attenuator	125
Auto Dimmer	125
Auto Power Off	125
Auto Repeater	125
Band Edge Beep	126
Beep Level	126
Busy Channel Lockout	126
Color	126
Dimmer	126
Fan Control	126
Frequency/Name Display	127
Key Touch Beep	127
LCD Contrast	127
Mic Sensitivity Level	127
Mic Up/Down Buttons	127
Noise Filter (AM / AMN / FM / FMN)	127
Opening Message	127
Packet Rate	128
PTT Lock	128
Scan Names	128

Scan Pause Timer	128
Scan Resume Timer	128
Scan Stop Beep	128
Squelch Delay	128
Time Out Timer	128
Weather Alert	128
3 Settings - DTMF.....	129
Part XIV Radio / Computer Data Transfer	131
1 Communications Get Data From.....	131
2 Communications Send Data To.....	135
3 Comport Setup.....	141
4 Radio to Computer Cabling.....	143
Part XV File Maintenance	146
1 File Exit.....	147
2 File New.....	147
3 File Open.....	149
Opening files from older programmers	149
Opening a V3 or V4 file from a different radio	156
Opening a V3 or V4 file	159
4 File Print.....	163
5 File Print Preview.....	163
6 Saving Programming Files.....	166
File Save	166
File Save As	167
Part XVI ARRL TravelPlus*	170
1 Creating a list in TravelPlus*.....	170
2 Opening the list in the Programmer.....	172
3 Using the TravelPlus* List with existing programmer file.....	176
Part XVII Copying From an Excel Spreadsheet	182
1 Step 1.....	182
2 Step 2.....	183
3 Step 3.....	184
4 Step 4.....	185
5 Step 5.....	186
6 Step 6.....	188
Part XVIII Importing a file	191
1 Creating a file for Import.....	192
2 Import - Step 1.....	198
3 Import - Step 2.....	200

4 Import - Step 3.....	201
5 Import - Step 4.....	203
Part XIX Export	206
Part XX Troubleshooting	208
1 Get Data from Radio Required.....	216
Part XXI Invalid Frequencies	218
Part XXII Hardware Error Troubleshooting	223
Part XXIII Contact Us	228
Index	230

Foreword

These help files are offered as reference for the features of the programmer and with some added information about the features and functionality of the radio.

The final reference for a feature of the radio is the Users' Manual for that radio. Any error, omission or misrepresentation of a radio's ability is unintentional.

The Programmer cannot make the radio do anything that it cannot do from the face of the unit. It makes it easier to set options for the existing functions.

Part



1 What Is the Radio Programmer

The Programmer is designed to give you the ease and convenience of programming the memories and options of the radio from your PC.

Using the Programmer, you can create separate files for unique applications such as travel, emergency activities, or special events. These files can contain different settings, such as memories, power management features, and DTMF numbers, for each purpose.

These files are saved separately to be sent to the radio at any time. One file can be sent to the radio at any one time. Be sure to put everything you want into each file as you build it.

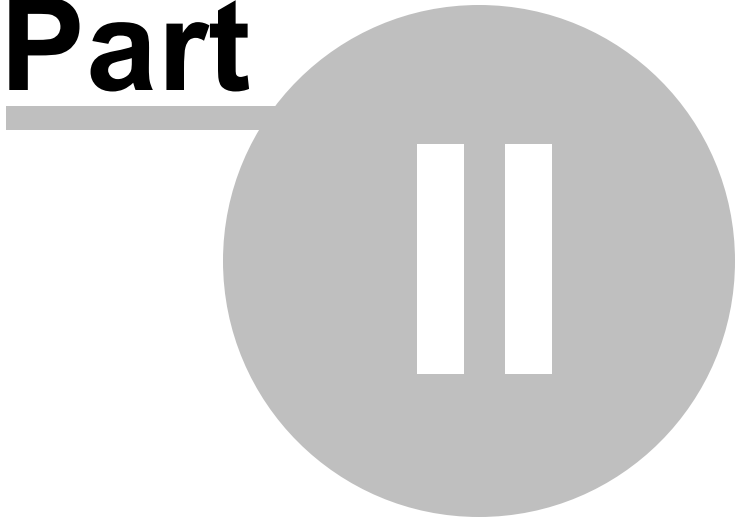
The Programmer also gives you the ability to read a configuration from the radio. The configuration would be stored in a file on your computer to be changed easily. Then, with minimal button pushing, you can send the altered file back to the radio.

Hardware Requirements

Hardware requirements for the Version 4 Programmers include

- A PC running Microsoft Windows: XP, Vista (32 or 64 bit), and Windows 7 (32 or 64 bit). The programmer will NOT work on Windows 98, ME, NT or 2000.
- The correct computer interface cable as shown in the ***Radio to Computer Cabling*** section of this help.

Part

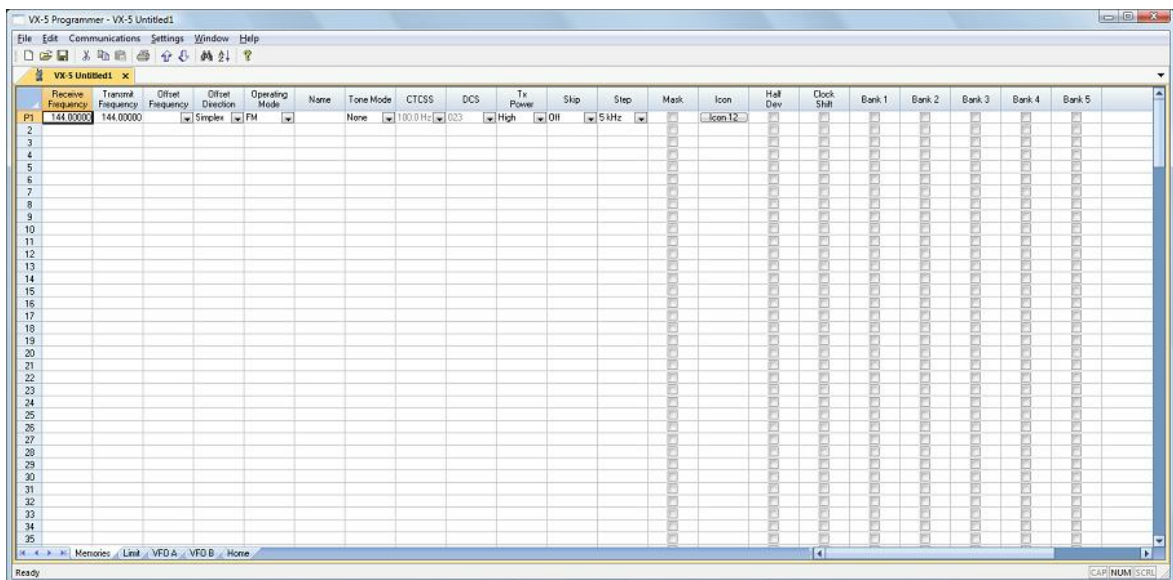


2 Getting Started

Creating the file

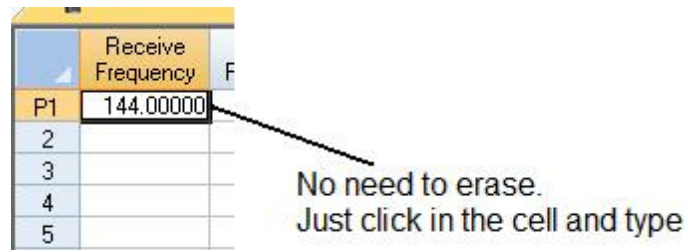
The Programmer gives you an easy way to access details for memory channels and other settings of the radio.

Open the programmer by clicking on the icon that was created during installation. The programmer opens to a default file.



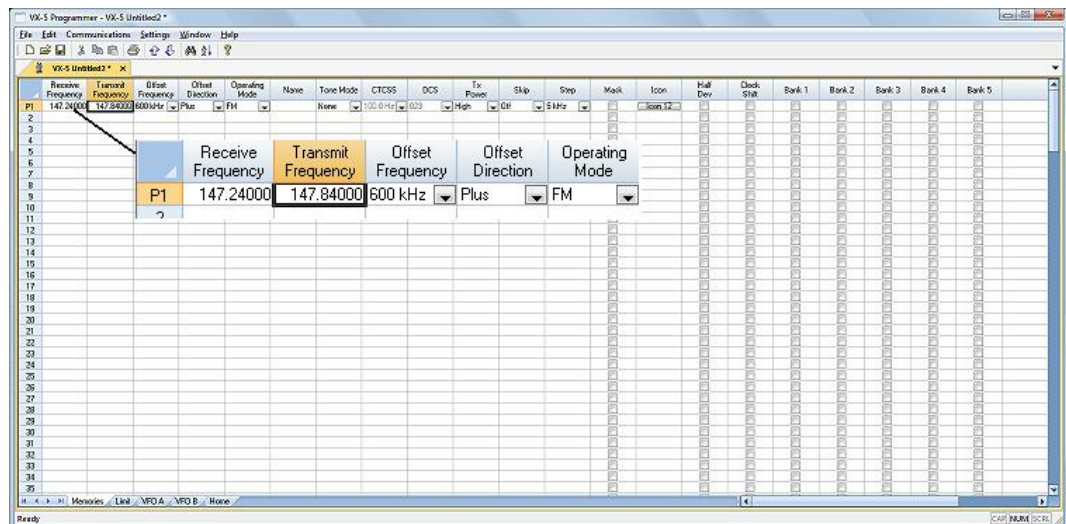
Note: The default file contains memory channel information on several of the screens. This information is needed by the radio to "fill spaces in its little brain". You can change the default entries that you see; but anything that is completed in the default file cannot be left blank. The Programmer will help you with this. If information is required, it will warn you when it is missing.

Enter a receive frequency

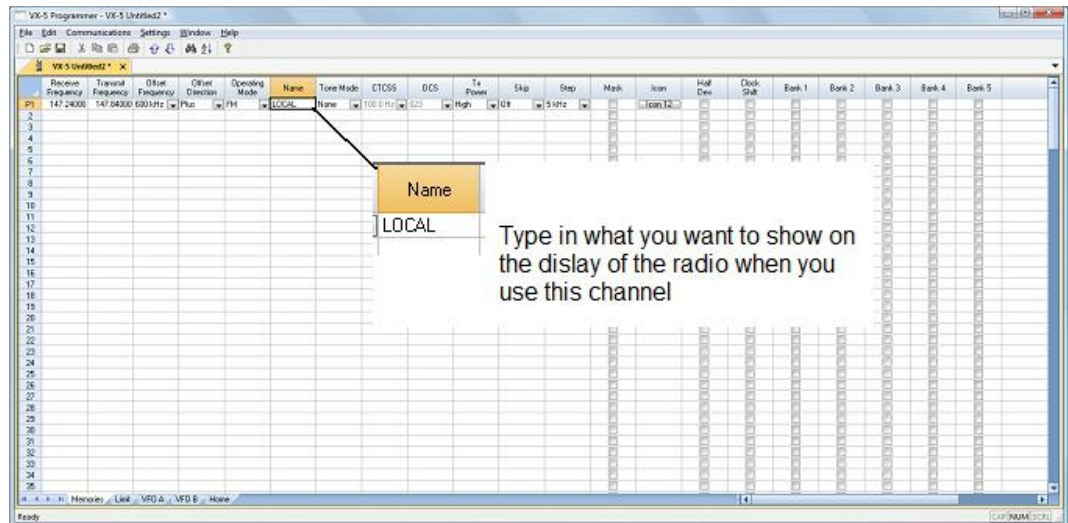


In this example we'll enter 147.240 MHz with standard offset, a Name of Local, and a tone of 100hz.

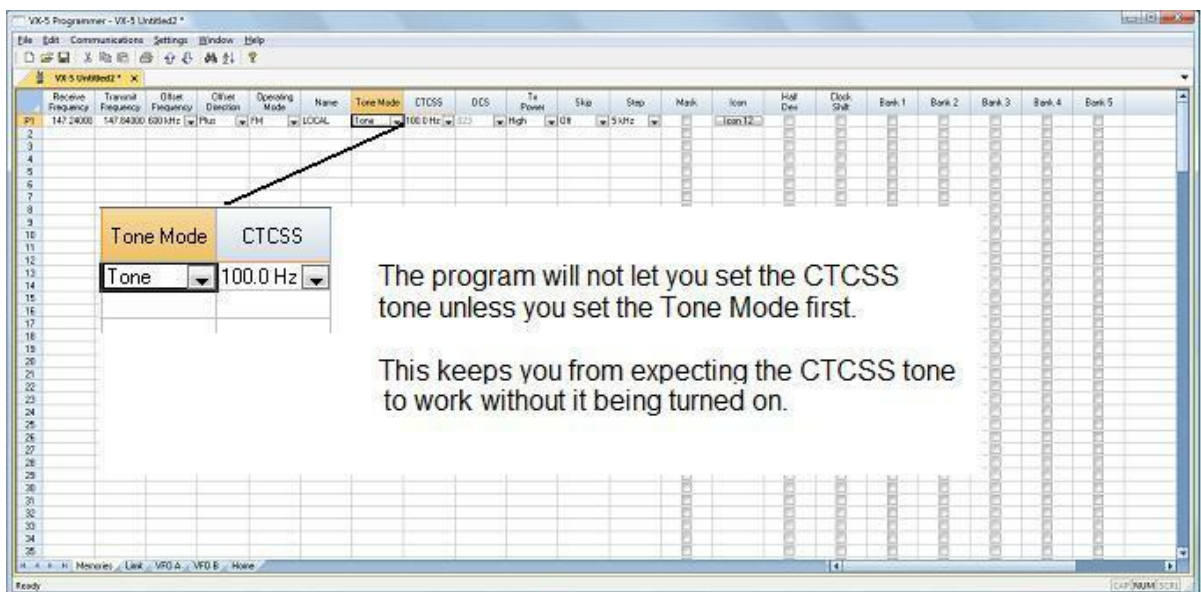
- Type one four seven period two four zero into the receive frequency column.
- Press Enter.
- The program completes much of the channel information with defaults. The Transmit frequency, Offset frequency, Offset Direction and Operating Mode are completed. This satisfies the "Standard offset" requirement from the original information.



- Press tab or use your mouse to select the Name cell. Type LOCAL. You choose upper or lower case on many radios. On others, only upper case letters are allowed. The programmer will help you. If a letter or symbol will not work on the radio, you will not be able to enter it here.



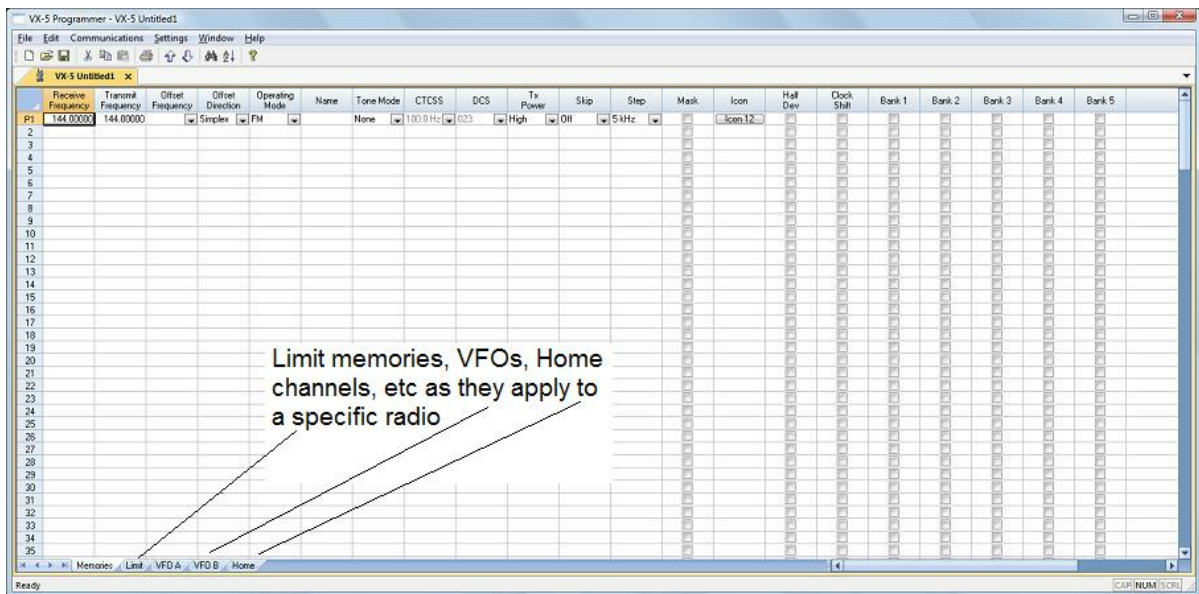
- Press tab to move to the Tone Mode cell. Setting up the tone of 100hz requires TW steps (just as it would if you were doing this from the face of the radio). Turn on Tone Mode AND then set the 100hz tone.



- This channel is ready to use.
- The other columns are set only if you need them for better radio performance. See Regular Memory Channels in this help and the User's Manual for the radio for details on what these features do and the settings

for them.

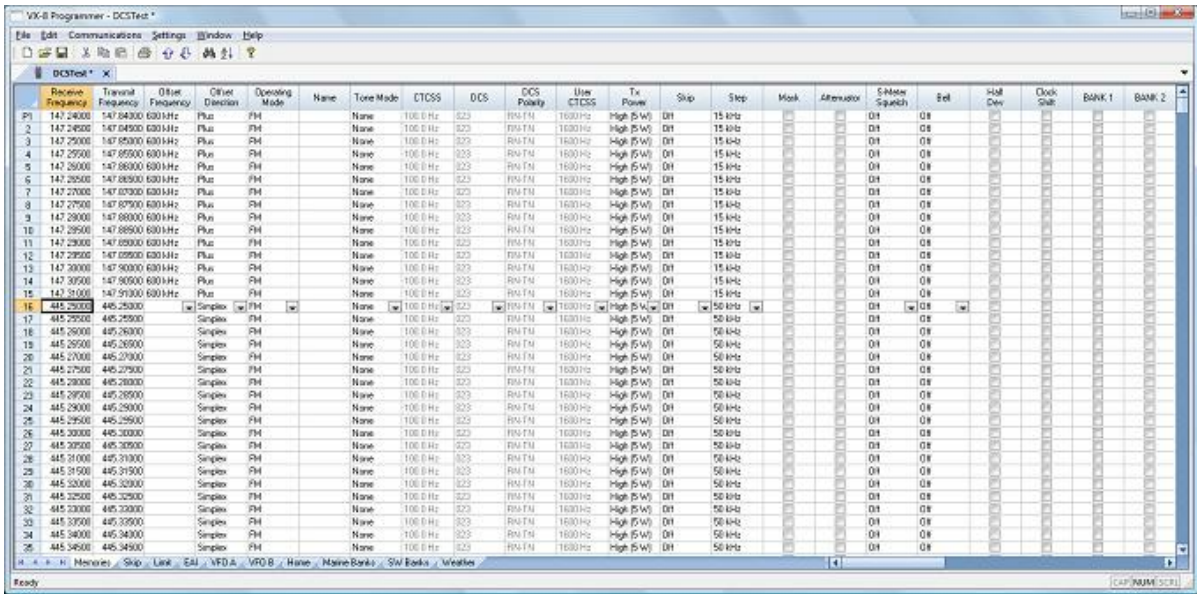
There is more to this radio than just memory channels. So, there is more to the programmer. Tabs at the bottom of the main screen give you access to Limit memories, Home channels, Hypermemoies, VFO, Marine and Shortwave channels, that apply to your radio.



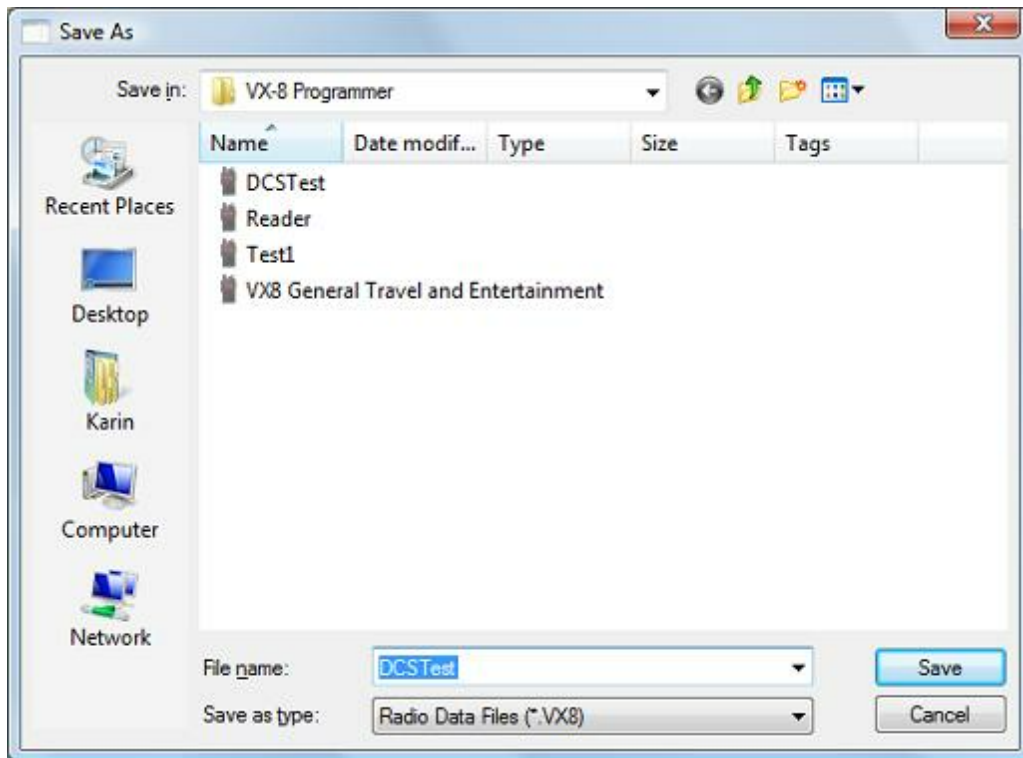
Click a tab. A screen opens with the details that can be entered for these radio functions. You can work with the radio without ever using these tabs. There are default values on these screens that never need to be changed. Make changes for your special activities when you plan to use one of these functions of the radio.

Save the file

Now that you have the frequencies entered into the memory channels, Save the file.



In the menu, click File | Save As



Enter a filename. You can be as descriptive as you want. 256 characters including spaces, upper and lower letters, and much more to describe this file. The programmer will enter the extension so it can find the file later.

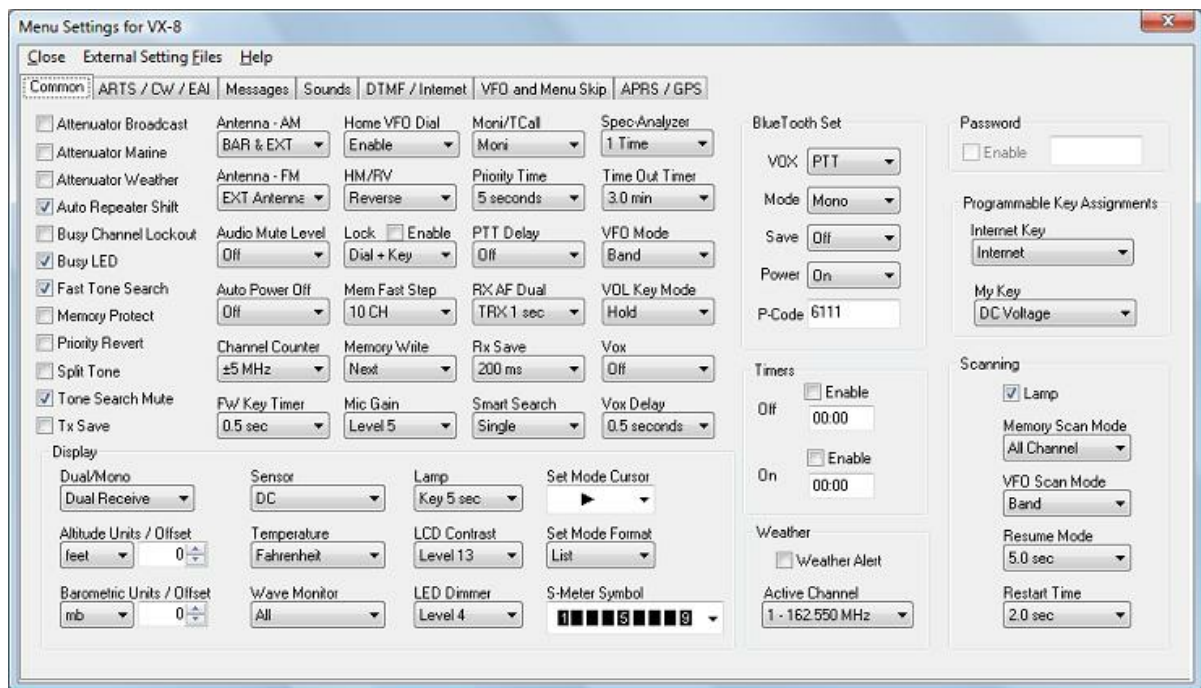
Once you complete this part of the process, the program will open the last file when it starts up.

Even More Radio Functions

Today's radios can do so much. Many of the features are not a part of the details for a memory channel. These other options are set once for the radio to use no matter what channel you're operating on: memory channel, limit memory, VFO or Home channel.

These options may include, but are not limited to, Lock mode, ARTS details, display brightness and color, DTMF memories, scan resume options, and many others.

Select Settings | Radio Menu settings from the menu at the top of the main screen to access these options. The Settings screen opens to a page with check boxes, list boxes and edit fields. A sample Settings screen would look like this.



Set the options as you need them to get the performance you want from your radio. The settings shown for your radio will correspond to your radio's features.

Once you have the options like you want it, save this file. Yes, this is saved separately from the frequencies in the memory channels.

To save the file, select File | Save from the menu on the Settings page. Enter a name when the window opens. You will not have to set these options again when you start a new file of memory channels.

Once the file is saved, select File | Exit to return to the main screen of the programmer.

Sending the file(s) to the radio (programming the radio)

The new *RT Systems'* Version 4 programmers have no comport setup. Using the *RT Systems'* USB cable, you attach the cable, attach the radio, and get the programming done.

First: Communications | Get data from

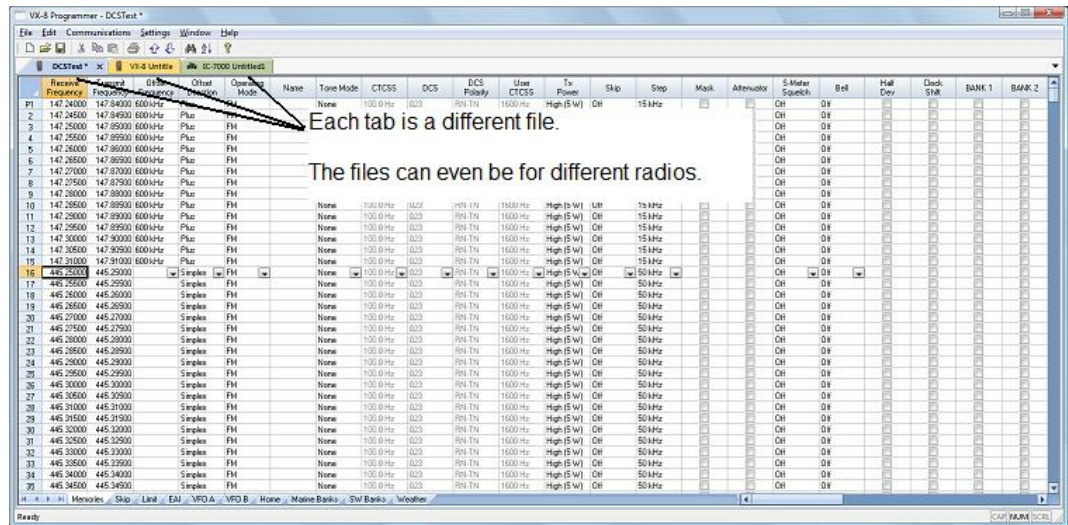
Although you really want to put the details of your file into your new radio so you can use it, doing Get data from with this new radio gets the process started and may help prevent problems sending the file to the radio.

This process is REQUIRED if your radio has been modified to transmit outside the ham band.

- From the menu at the top of the main window, select File | New. Open a new file to protect the file that you created.
- Connect the *RT Systems* USB cable to a port on your computer. Wait until the New Hardware Found process completes.
- With the radio off, connect the other end of the cable to the radio.
- From the menu at the top of the main window, select Communications | Get data from.

A screen will open with details about this process specific to your radio.

- Follow these steps carefully until this process is complete.
- Open the file that you created earlier. To open a file select File | Open from the menu at the top. Select your file from those in the list. Or with Version 4, your file may already be open in the other tab.



Second: Communications | Send data to

- When your file is ready, select Communications | Send data to from the menu at the top of the main screen.

A screen will open with details about this process specific to the radio.

- Follow the steps carefully to complete this process and program the radio. Read the screen carefully. The steps are often different from those used to get data from the radio.
- Turn off the power. Disconnect the programming cable from the radio.

Your radio may still be in VFO mode after it is programmed. This is a normal mode for the radio. Press the key on the face of the radio as described in the User's Manual for the radio to put the radio into Memory mode and see what you programmed.

Hardware Requirements

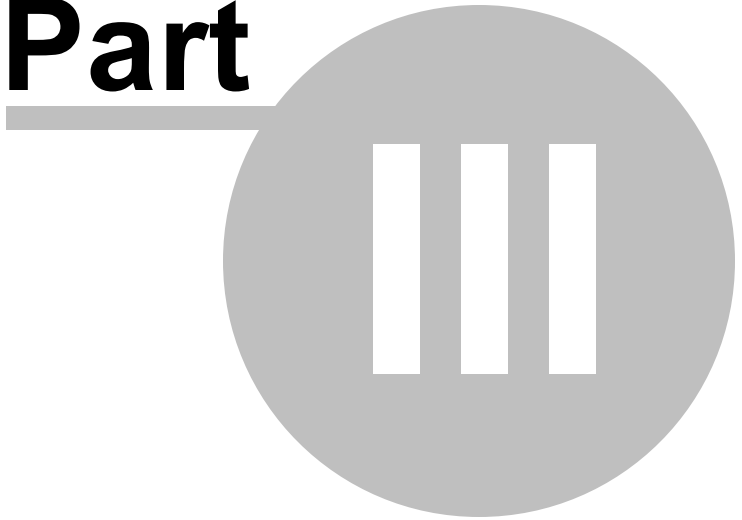
Hardware requirements for the Version 4 Programmers include:

- A PC running Microsoft Windows (XP, Vista or Windows 7). The Version 4 *RT Systems'* software will not work on Windows 98, 2000, ME, or NT.
- Version 4 - An open USB port or the RTS-03 USB to serial adapter to work with an original *RT Systems'* 9-pin serial cable.

Note: The Version 4 programmers will not recognize any other cable or USB adapter. They will not work through a serial port.

- The correct computer interface cable as shown in the ***Radio to Computer Cabling*** section of this help.

Part



3 Using the Programmer - Overview

The Programmer is designed to be used in conjunction with the manual for the radio. The Programmer provides easy feature configuration while the written manual provides an explanation of a feature and its use.

Working with Programming Files

The radio Programmer has the ability to work on more than one file at a time. These can be files for the same radio or for different radios: even radios from different manufacturers.

You can copy and paste frequencies from one file to another. This added feature makes it even easier to create new files as you take pre-programmed memory information from other files.

The name of the file currently being edited is shown in the title bar at the top of the window. If the file has not yet been named, "Untitled #" appears. The "#" increments when multiple new files are being worked on. **Note: Untitled #, the default filename, should not be used for permanent file storage. Even if you work in this file, be sure to enter a different filename when you save.** The file being edited is referred to in this help as the current file.

Creating a New Programming File

Just like in any other editor, there are several ways to create a new cloning file.

- You can open an existing file, save it with a different filename.
- You can use the File | New command as a starting point for a new "blank" file. This file begins with default information for the radio. The "default" information you see in the file is the same as what was in your radio when you bought it new.
- Another way to create a data file is to upload the contents of the radio with the Communications | Get data from menu command. After executing this command, the current file will reflect the memory channels and feature settings of the radio. Changes are easily made to these settings and the new file saved.

Note: Not all the menu settings of the radio are associated with memory channels. Many are "global" settings that affect the radio during memory or VFO operations. These settings are handled in the fields found on the screen accessed under Settings | Radio Menu Settings.

The global settings will be read from the radio; however, by default, these settings are not saved with the file. Select Settings | Radio Menu Settings to view, change and save these settings. Once saved, these global settings will be sent to the radio every time it is programmed. If they are not saved, default settings will be sent to the radio with the memory programming.

To save these Global settings

- Select Settings | Radio Menu Settings in the menu on the main screen. The Settings screen opens.
- Verify that your settings are as you want them or make changes.
- From the top of this screen, select File | Save. A Save dialog opens into which you enter a filename. Enter the name for this file and click Save.
- Exit the Settings screen by selecting File | Exit.

This settings file is now available for use by any saved file that you send to your radio.

Creating and using multiple Global settings files

There may be global settings of the radio that you want configured differently for different activities. You can make changes to your settings file and save it separately.

To select a settings file for use:

- Select Settings | Radio Menu Settings from the main page of the programmer.
- From the Radio Menu Settings screen, select File | Open. A list of settings files will be presented.
- Select the file you want to use and click Open.
- Verify that this is the settings file that you want to use. Check also that the proper filename appears in the bar at the top of the Menu Settings window.

- Select File | Exit to close this screen. These settings will be sent to the radio with each memory channel file until you change this file selection again.

Having multiple memory channel files and multiple global setting files gives you the ability to mix and match the features of your radio to suit your needs. This makes it easy to customize the radio for a special event without disturbing the original programming files. Then once the event is over, simply reprogram the radio with the memory channel information and settings that you use everyday.

Tying Global Settings to a Memory Channel File

The Version 3 and Version 4 programmers have the option of saving the global settings with the memory channel information. This new feature is not the default for the programmer; but may be valuable under certain programming circumstances (i.e., programming many radios when you want to be absolutely certain that the settings and the frequencies are properly set for a given activity).

To contrast and compare the two Radio Menu Setting options:

- Use Separate file for menu settings (default)

This is the default for the programmer.

This option is based on a "Set and Forget" plan. Once the global settings are configured to your liking and saved, you do not have to repeat this process. This configuration does not change with a new memory channel file.

The last settings file saved is the one that will be used when a memory file is sent to the radio.

You can save several different settings files (i.e., one for your radio and a different one for your son's radio). Then easily match the settings to the radio being programmed without having to make changes in the file repeatedly.

- Keep menu settings and frequencies in a single file. (option)

This option is set on the Settings | Preferences screen.

With this option selected, the Radio Menu Settings as assigned on the Settings | Radio Menu Settings screen are assigned ONLY in this file.

With each new file created the Radio Menu Settings return to factory defaults.

You have the ability to customize the global settings just as you customize the memory channel file. This would be useful if you are programming each radio uniquely.

No guesswork about what the configuration of the global settings. Once they are set, they stay set in this file until you make a change to them.

Part



4 Viewing and Changing Programming Files

The Programmer begins in a screen displaying memory channel information for the radio. Default information found in a factory fresh radio is contained in the file. Anywhere this information is displayed it can be changed.

Memory information is easily entered in a spreadsheet style layout. You can view, rearrange, eliminate, or edit these entries. Memory channel 1 must be programmed in most radios. VFOs and Home channels must be programmed. Memory channel 1 and limit memory channels. VFO and Call channels must each contain a frequency appropriate for the band. The programmer checks for missing data when Send data to is executed.

Columns not regularly used are easily hidden with the selections under Settings | Preferences (View | Preferences in earlier versions). Customize your screen for the information you use most often.

Radio Menu Settings

Global menu settings which in earlier programmers occupied the opening screen are now entered on a Settings screen accessed under Settings | Radio Menu Settings (View | Settings in earlier versions). Here options are set for menu settings of the radio that do not change with each memory channel. These settings affect the radio whether it is in memory mode or VFO mode.

The Radio Menu Settings screens contain check boxes for single click settings and easily filled blanks for personalized options. Once configured, these Settings are saved for use by new files. There is no longer a need to reset the options in each new file or to begin a file from an existing one.

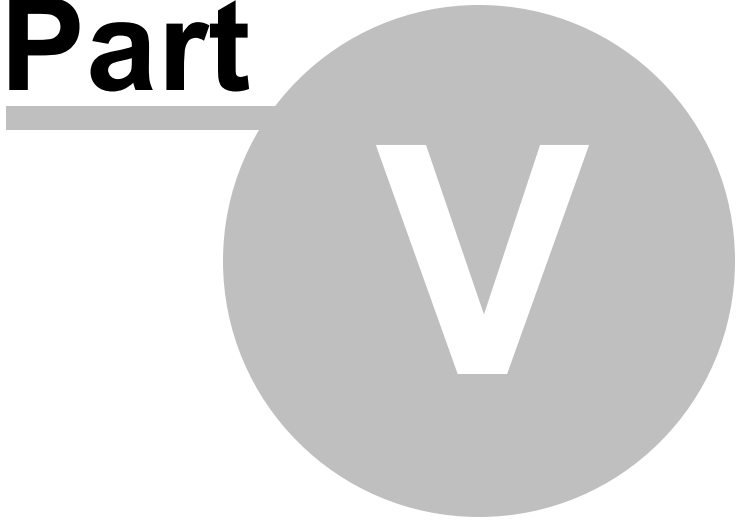
Note: Radio Option Settings (including Lock, Beeps, etc) are read from the radio with the Get data from command. Be sure that settings you have customized are saved in the programmer. Access the Settings screen and use File | Save to make the options that were taken from the radio permanent for programming the radio later. Once saved, the settings will be repeated with each new file of memory channel details.

The programmer has two options for these Settings. Multiple Settings files can be created just as multiple frequency files. Then you can "mix and match" as needed to program a radio for a given situation. Alternately, you can opt to save the Settings as part of an individual file.

You can find more details on these two options under [Using the Programmer -](#)

[Overview](#) and ***Radio Menu Settings - General Overview*** in this help. Using individual and separate settings files is the default.

Part



5 Easy Editing in the Grid

Many new data management commands are available in the programming software from *RT Systems*.

The commands listed here are available through a right click menu or from the list that opens when you select Edit from the menu at the top of the screen. These commands can be used on any of the spreadsheets in the program.

Right Click Menu

Select a row to be edited by clicking on the number to the left of that row. You will notice that the entire row is highlighted (not just the Receive Frequency cell). Release the left mouse button. You will notice that the row remains highlighted until you left click someplace else on the screen of the programmer.

Note: You can select several rows at once (to copy, delete, etc) by clicking on the number to the left of the first of the selection then while holding the left mouse button, drag the mouse across the number of each of the channels to be included. This must be a continuous group.

With the mouse pointing at the highlighted area (anyplace as long as the point of the mouse pointer is within the highlighted area), press the right mouse button. A menu opens with editing options. Release the right mouse button once that menu opens.

Use the mouse to point at the desired command. Left click the mouse to execute that command.

Edit Menu

Select a row to be edited by clicking on the number to the left of that row. You will notice that the entire row is highlighted (not just the Receive Frequency cell). Release the left mouse button. You will notice that the row remains highlighted until you left click someplace else on the screen of the programmer.

Note: You can select several rows at once (to copy, delete, etc) by clicking on the number to the left of the first of the selection then while holding the left mouse button, drag the mouse across the number of each of the channels to be included. This must be a

continuous group.

Holding neither of the mouse buttons, move the mouse pointer to Edit in the menu at the top of the screen. Press the left mouse button to select this menu option.

Holding neither of the mouse buttons, use the mouse pointer to select one of the editing options shown in the menu. Click the left mouse button to execute this command.

Editing Commands

The examples here will use the programmers for the Yaesu FT-60 (ADMS-1J) and the Icom IC-91 (WCS-91). You will see by the screen shots that you can copy and paste between files: even files for radios from different manufacturers. The programmer will take care of the similarities and differences.

Cut (Ctrl+X) - Removes the selected entry and leaves the memory channel blank. This feature is designed to work for deletion of all the data in a memory channel rather than data in a specific column.

Copy (Ctrl+C) - Copies the selected data.

You can copy two different ways:

Copy ***all the details*** of a Memory Channel (one or several at once) or Copy ***details within one column*** (from one cell to one or many at one time)

- ***In most cases, data can be copied from one tab to another (as in left and right memories).***
- ***It can also be copied from one programmer to another (both files Version 3 or Version 4 or even between Version 3 and Version 4 files).***
- ***Data that is not appropriate for where it is to be pasted (i.e., a VHF frequency into a UHF channel) will not be pasted.***

Copying an entire memory channel or group of channels

Shown here are details for copying within a file. The same actions apply to copy data to another tab of the file or to another programmer.

Open the file.

Receive Frequency	Transmit Frequency	Offset Frequency	Offset Direction	Operating Mode	Name	Show Name	Tone Mode	CTCSS	DCS	Skip	Step	Clock Shift	Tx Power	Tx Name	Page Erase	Bank 1	Bank 2	Bank 3	Bank 4	Bank 5	Bank 6	Bank 7	Bank	
1	143.25500	143.25500		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
2	143.26250	143.26250		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
3	143.37500	143.37500		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
4	143.38750	143.38750		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
5	143.39000	143.39000		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
6	143.51250	143.51250		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
7	143.52500	143.52500		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
8	143.53750	143.53750		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
9	143.55000	143.55000		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
10	143.56250	143.56250		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
11	143.57500	143.57500		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
12	143.58750	143.58750		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
13	143.40000	143.40000		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
14	143.41250	143.41250		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
15	143.42500	143.42500		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
16	143.43750	143.43750		Simplex	Auto	DOORIN	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
17	143.45000	143.45000		Simplex	Auto	CANYON	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
18	143.46250	143.46250		Simplex	Auto	ICLXP	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
19	143.47500	143.47500		Simplex	Auto	9999B	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
20	143.48750	143.48750		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
21	143.50000	143.50000		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
22	143.51250	143.51250		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
23	143.52500	143.52500		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
24	143.53750	143.53750		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
25	143.55000	143.55000		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
26	143.56250	143.56250		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
27	143.57500	143.57500		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
28	143.58750	143.58750		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
29	143.60000	143.60000		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
30	143.61250	143.61250		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
31	143.62500	143.62500		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
32	143.63750	143.63750		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
33	143.65000	143.65000		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
34	143.66250	143.66250		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
35	143.67500	143.67500		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
36	143.68750	143.68750		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
37	143.70000	143.70000		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
38	143.71250	143.71250		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
39	143.72500	143.72500		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
40	143.73750	143.73750		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
41	143.75000	143.75000		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
42	143.76250	143.76250		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
43	143.77500	143.77500		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
44	143.78750	143.78750		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
45	143.80000	143.80000		Simplex	Auto		None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
46	143.81250	143.81250		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
47	143.82500	143.82500		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
48	143.83750	143.83750		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											
49	143.85000	143.85000		Simplex	Auto	SEMPLE	None	100.0 Hz	023	Off	Auto	Off	High											

Select the data to be copied.

To select an **entire row**, point your mouse at the number in the blue box at the left of the row. Click and release the left mouse to select that row. The entire row will be highlighted when it is selected.

To select **multiple rows**, point your mouse at the number in the blue box at the left of the first row to be selected. Click and hold the left mouse button as you drag the pointer over the next several channels that you want to copy. The channels must be sequential for multi channel copying. All the selected channels will be highlighted.

To select **all rows**, point your mouse at the number in the blue box at the left of the first row. Left click the mouse. Release the mouse. Press Ctrl A to select all. The entire page will be highlighted. **Note: If you have a lot of channels to select, rather than trying to select them with the mouse, simply select the first one and press Ctrl A. The copy and paste process does not care if blank channels are selected.**

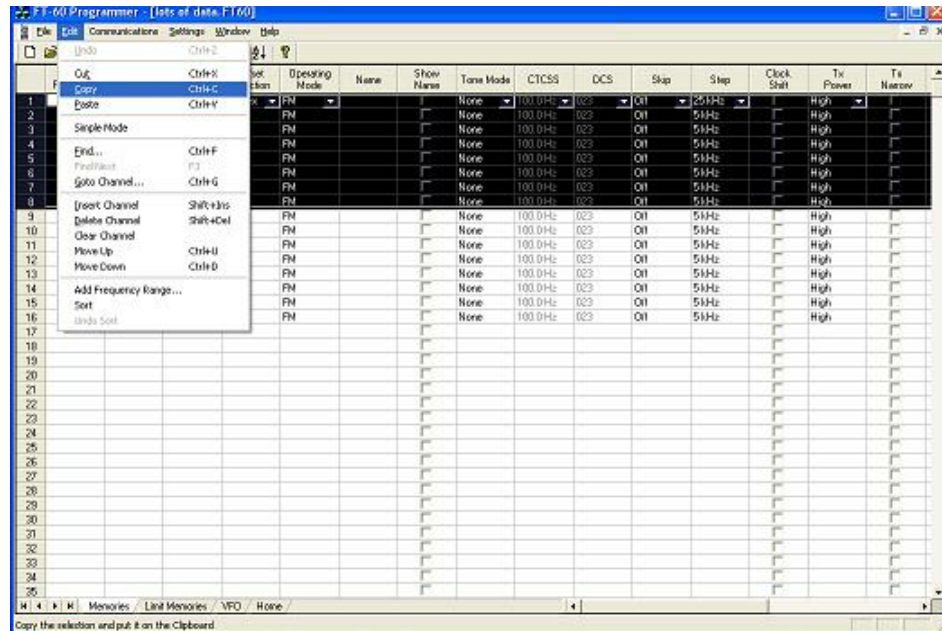
The screenshot displays the FT-80 Programmer software interface. The main window shows a grid of radio frequencies and settings. The columns include: Receive Frequency, Transmit Frequency, Offset Frequency, Offset Direction, Operating Mode, Name, Show Name, Tone Mode, CTCSS, DCS, Stop, Step, Clock Shift, Tx Priority, Tx Number, Pager, Bank 1 through Bank 7, and Bank. The grid contains numerous rows of data, with some cells highlighted in blue. The interface includes a menu bar at the top with options like File, Edit, Communications, Settings, Window, and Help. A toolbar with various icons is located below the menu bar. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Ready' and 'CAPTUM (COM)'. The title bar indicates the file name is 'FT-80 Unsaved1'.

Copy Command

From the menu at the top of the screen, use your mouse to left click on Edit. From the menu that opens, use the mouse to left click on Copy.

You can also copy by pressing Ctrl C on the keyboard.

Or while pointing at the screen of the programmer, right click and select Copy from the menu that opens.



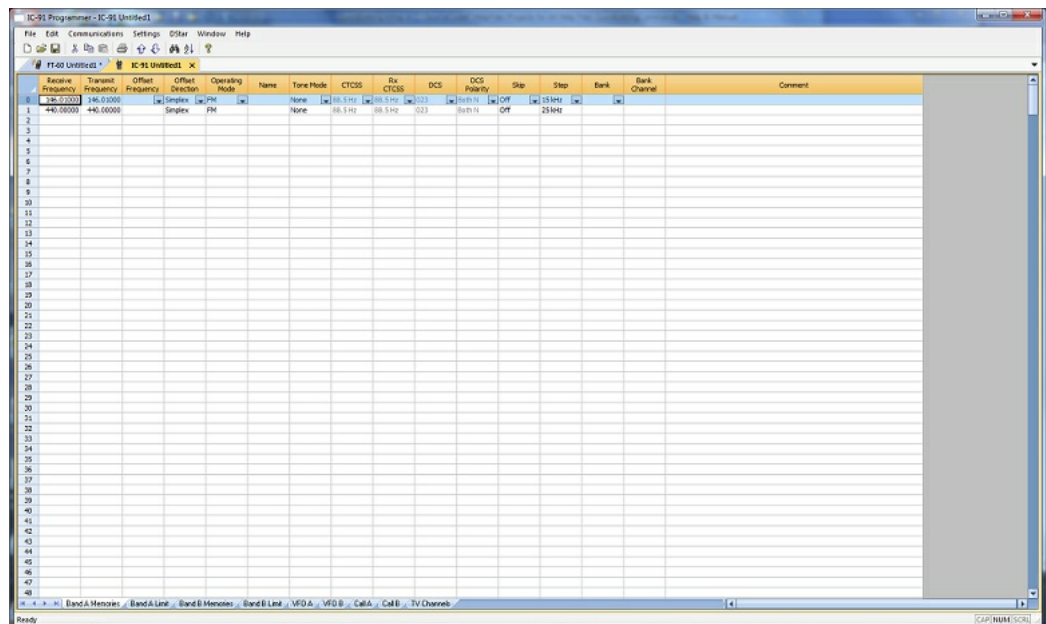
It will appear that nothing has happened. The program in conjunction with built in commands of the operating system of the computer has copied the data. It is waiting for you to Paste it where you want it.

Paste (Ctrl+V) - Writes the selected data to the current position of the cursor overwriting the data from that point. The Version 3 and Version 4 programmers have the ability to copy and paste data in a single column as well as for an entire row.

Paste Complete Channels

Use the mouse to select the channel where you want the data to start. This can be in another file for the same radio or one for any radio for which you use an RT Systems Version 4 programmer.

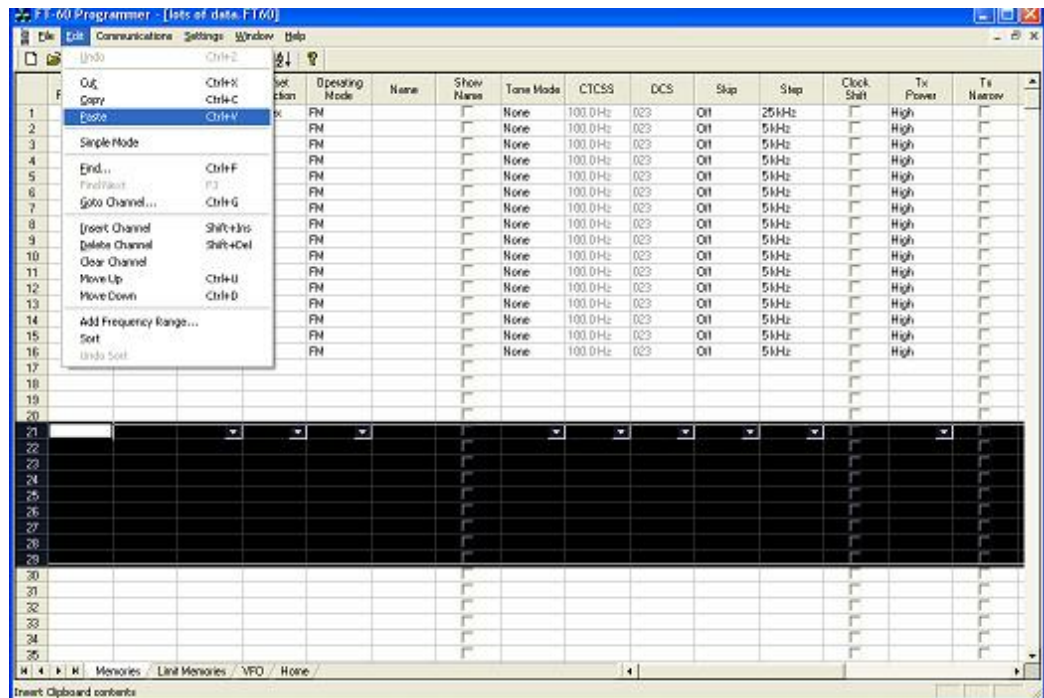
Select the row that is the **first** into which the data is to be pasted. The Paste process will begin in that location with the first copied channel and continue in each channel after that with the rest of the channels that were copied.



From the menu at the top of the screen, use your mouse to left click on Edit. From the menu that appears, use the mouse to left click on Paste.

You can also paste by pressing Ctrl V with the mouse pointing within the selected area (i.e., just look at where the mouse pointer is on the screen. It must be within the black area on the screen of the programmer for this keystroke to have any effect.)

Or while pointing within the highlighted area, right click and select Paste from the menu that opens.



The information is pasted into the selected channels.

The screenshot shows the IC-91 Programmer software interface. The main window displays a grid of radio frequencies and their associated settings. The columns are: Receive Frequency, Transmit Frequency, Offset Frequency, Offset Direction, Operating Mode, Name, Tone Mode, CTCSS, RxC CTCSS, DCS, DCS Polarity, Skip, Step, Bank, Bank Channel, and Comment. The grid contains 41 rows of data, each representing a radio channel with its specific frequency and configuration parameters.

Receive Frequency	Transmit Frequency	Offset Frequency	Offset Direction	Operating Mode	Name	Tone Mode	CTCSS	RxC CTCSS	DCS	DCS Polarity	Skip	Step	Bank	Bank Channel	Comment
133.32750	143.36250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.37500	143.37500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.38750	143.38750		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.40000	143.40000		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.41250	143.41250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.42500	143.42500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.43750	143.43750		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.45000	143.45000		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.46250	143.46250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.47500	143.47500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.48750	143.48750		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.50000	143.50000		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.51250	143.51250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.52500	143.52500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.53750	143.53750		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.55000	143.55000		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.56250	143.56250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.57500	143.57500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.58750	143.58750		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.60000	143.60000		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.61250	143.61250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.62500	143.62500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.63750	143.63750		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.65000	143.65000		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.66250	143.66250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.67500	143.67500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.68750	143.68750		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.70000	143.70000		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.71250	143.71250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.72500	143.72500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.73750	143.73750		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.75000	143.75000		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.76250	143.76250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.77500	143.77500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.78750	143.78750		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.80000	143.80000		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.81250	143.81250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.82500	143.82500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.83750	143.83750		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.85000	143.85000		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.86250	143.86250		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			
143.87500	143.87500		Simplex	PM	Simplex	None	100.0 Hz	67.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz			

You can make this process even easier by splitting the screen into two parts. Select Window New Vertical Tab Group for this result.

Receive Frequency	Transmit Frequency	Offset Frequency	Offset Direction	Operating Mode	Name	Tone Mode	CTCSS	DCS	Skip	Step
143.2600	143.2600			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.2625	143.2625			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.2700	143.2700			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.2875	143.2875			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.3000	143.3000			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.3125	143.3125			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.3200	143.3200			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.3375	143.3375			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.3500	143.3500			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.3625	143.3625			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.3700	143.3700			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.3875	143.3875			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.4000	143.4000			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.4125	143.4125			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.4250	143.4250			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.4375	143.4375			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.4500	143.4500			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.4625	143.4625			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.4750	143.4750			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.4875	143.4875			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.5000	143.5000			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.5125	143.5125			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.5200	143.5200			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.5375	143.5375			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.5500	143.5500			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.5625	143.5625			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.5750	143.5750			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.5875	143.5875			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.6000	143.6000			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.6125	143.6125			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.6250	143.6250			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.6375	143.6375			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.6500	143.6500			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.6625	143.6625			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.6750	143.6750			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.6875	143.6875			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.7000	143.7000			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.7125	143.7125			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.7250	143.7250			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.7375	143.7375			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.7500	143.7500			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.7625	143.7625			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.7750	143.7750			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.7875	143.7875			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.8000	143.8000			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.8125	143.8125			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.8250	143.8250			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.8375	143.8375			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.8500	143.8500			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.8625	143.8625			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.8750	143.8750			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.8875	143.8875			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto
143.9000	143.9000			Simplex	Auto	None	100.0 Hz	003	Off	Auto

Copying details from one cell to change many rows at once.

- Column editing:** This editing allows you to change the data in the same column of several rows at once. It works a little differently for columns with text (including those into which you enter text and those that you select text from a list) and check box fields. Each of these scenarios is presented here in an example.

Text Cell Editing - To change Tone Mode to Tone for several channels.

Select the **Tone Mode** field of the first of the channels to be changed.

Make the change by pulling the drop-down and selecting **Tone** from the list.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "RT-60 Programmer - Copy and Paste *". The main area is a data grid with the following columns: Receive Frequency, Transmit Frequency, Offset Frequency, Offset Direction, Operating Mode, Name, Show Name, Tone Mode, CTCSS, DCS, Skip, Step, Chk, Power, Tx, Tx Interval, Pager, Bank 1, Bank 2, Bank 3, Bank 4, Bank 5, Bank 6, Bank 7, Bank 8, Bank 9. The grid contains multiple rows of data, with the first row highlighted in blue. A small "Copy and Paste" dialog box is visible at the top left of the grid area.

Once the selection is made, the focus will move to the next field. Click back into the Tone Mode field that displays the correct value. When you move back into the field you can copy the information if the field is highlighted with a ring around its border or if the text within is shaded (indicating that it is selected).

Press Ctrl + C, select Edit | Copy from the menu at the top of the screen, or right click and select Copy from the menu that appears. (Just as with row copying in the first example.)

Select the first cell to be changed by pressing Down arrow until that cell is highlighted (the cell will be in the same column so using the Down Arrow key will easily move you to another nearby cell). If you need to move quite a way in the file, move to the first cell to be changed and click the mouse to select that cell.

If several consecutive rows are to be changed, select them all by holding the Shift Key while you Down Arrow through them or hold the Left Mouse Key while you move your mouse over them (normal Windows selection processes). When they are selected, they will be highlighted in a color based on the scheme of your computer.

Press Ctrl + V, select Edit | Paste from the menu at the top of the screen, or Right Click and select Paste from the options in the menu that opens. The copied value will appear in each of the fields.

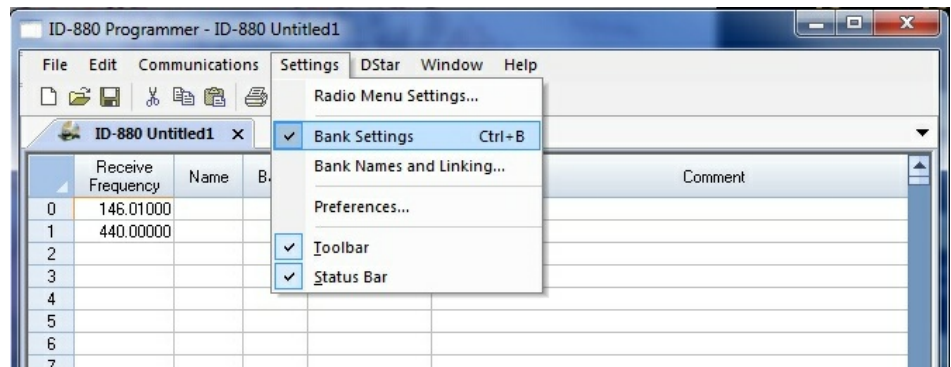
Column editing will address a selection of consecutive cells all at once or individual cells repeatedly. If the items to be changed are not consecutive, you can select and paste repeatedly until all the cells are addresses. You do not have to copy again. The programmer retains the copied value.

Check Box Cell Editing - If you want to put several channels into a Bank, there is no reason to do this one row at a time.

This process varies from the other by how the cells are selected. Check box cells act differently than those that contain text. You can copy from one check box column into another.

In this example, put channels several into Bank 1 without checking the Bank 1 box for each channel.

First, select Settings from the menu at the top of the page. From that menu, select Bank Settings. Several columns of the screen will be hidden leaving only Receive Frequency, Name and Banks. This makes working on the screen easier since you no longer must scroll through several columns that you are not using now.



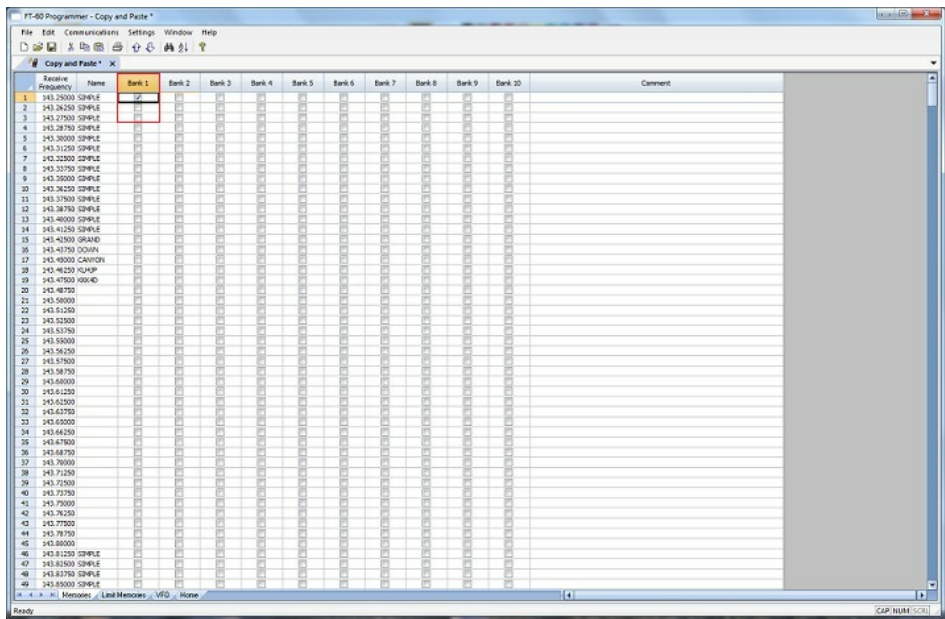
For Channel 1, put a check in the box under Bank 1.

Receive Frequency	Name	Bank 1	Bank 2	Bank 3	Bank 4	Bank 5	Bank 6	Bank 7	Bank 8	Bank 9	Bank 10	Comment
1	143.25000 SMPLE											
2	143.26250 SMPLE											
3	143.27500 SMPLE											
4	143.28750 SMPLE											
5	143.30000 SMPLE											
6	143.31250 SMPLE											
7	143.32500 SMPLE											
8	143.33750 SMPLE											
9	143.35000 SMPLE											
10	143.36250 SMPLE											
11	143.37500 SMPLE											
12	143.38750 SMPLE											
13	143.40000 SMPLE											
14	143.41250 SMPLE											
15	143.42500 SMPLE											
16	143.43750 SMPLE											
17	143.45000 SMPLE											
18	143.46250 SMPLE											
19	143.47500 SMPLE											
20	143.48750 SMPLE											
21	143.50000 SMPLE											
22	143.51250 SMPLE											
23	143.52500 SMPLE											
24	143.53750 SMPLE											
25	143.55000 SMPLE											
26	143.56250 SMPLE											
27	143.57500 SMPLE											
28	143.58750 SMPLE											
29	143.60000 SMPLE											
30	143.61250 SMPLE											
31	143.62500 SMPLE											
32	143.63750 SMPLE											
33	143.65000 SMPLE											
34	143.66250 SMPLE											
35	143.67500 SMPLE											
36	143.68750 SMPLE											
37	143.70000 SMPLE											
38	143.71250 SMPLE											
39	143.72500 SMPLE											
40	143.73750 SMPLE											
41	143.75000 SMPLE											
42	143.76250 SMPLE											
43	143.77500 SMPLE											
44	143.78750 SMPLE											
45	143.80000 SMPLE											
46	143.81250 SMPLE											
47	143.82500 SMPLE											
48	143.83750 SMPLE											
49	143.85000 SMPLE											

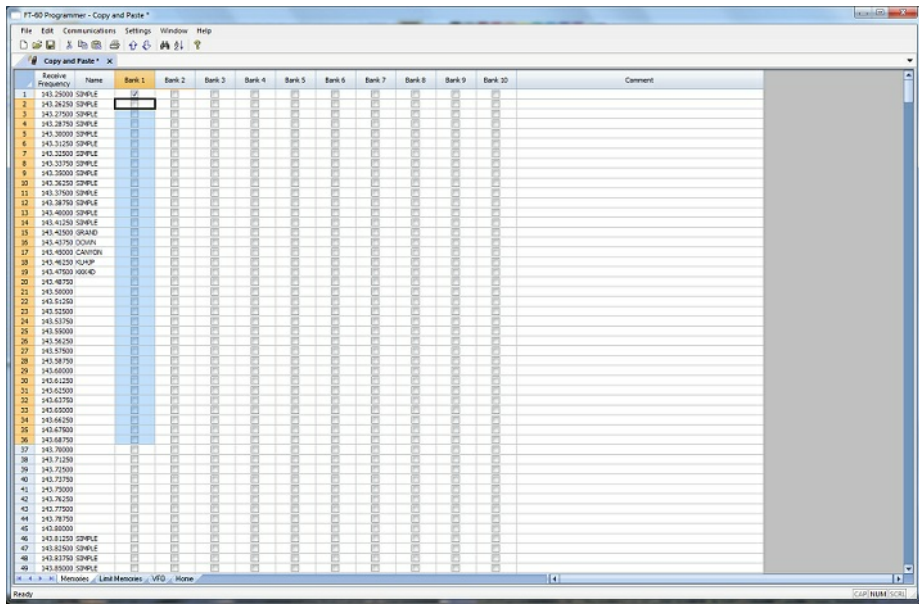
At this point you CANNOT copy this field. Press Tab or Enter to move out of the field.

The process is more easily done now with the keyboard rather than the mouse.

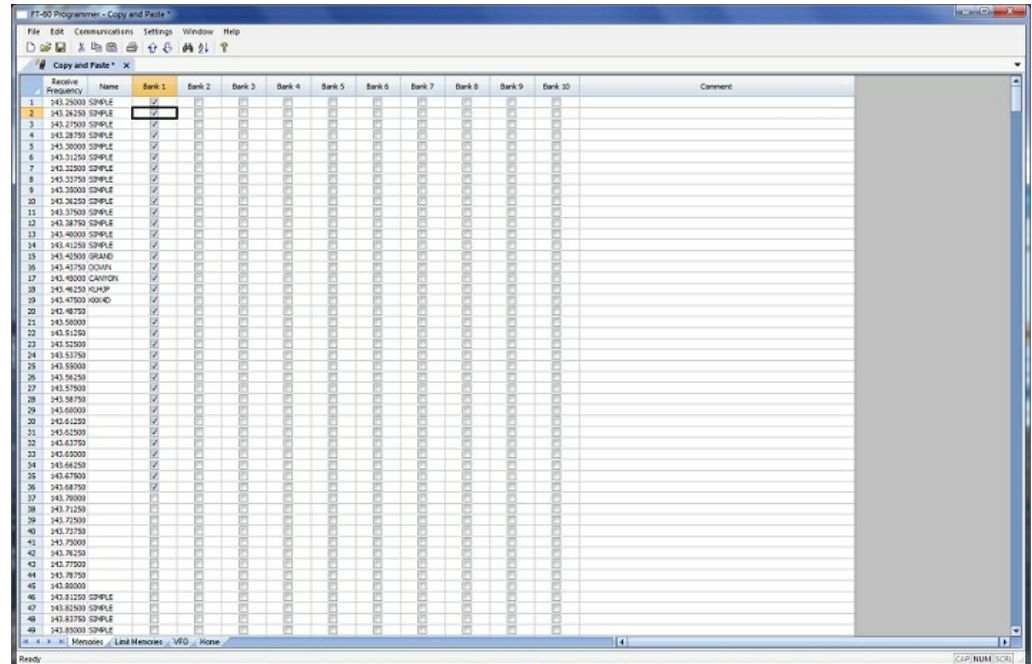
Press Right Arrow to move focus back into the Bank 1 column. Notice that there is now a black border on that cell. The cell is now ready to be copied. Press Ctrl C or select Edit from the menu then copy from the list that opens to copy the cell.



Press and Hold the Shift key while pressing the Down Arrow key to select the rows that will be set with this information.



Press Ctrl V to paste the selecting into the fields.



Simple Mode: Hides several of the columns for each memory channel. Those remaining are the ones that are most needed for any memory channel. Those remaining include:

Receive Frequency - A channel cannot be programmed without a receive frequency. This is the frequency you listen to.

Transmit Frequency - The programmer will complete this automatically. The column is included in case you need to enter the value other than the default for the receive frequency based on the band plan (i.e., an odd split pair).

Offset Direction - Again, the programmer will complete this automatically based on the band plan for the receive frequency. However, an occasional repeater will differ from the band plan. Including this column gives you the ability to address that difference.

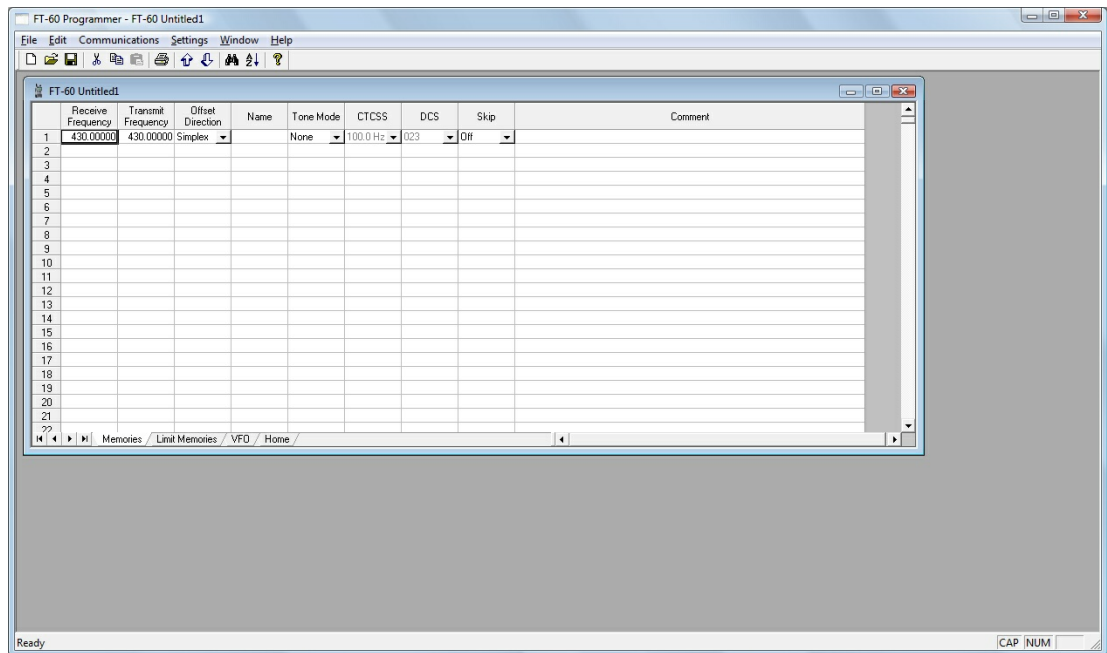
Name - This column is for personalized information to identify the channel.

Tone Mode - The repeater operator controls this detail for the repeater. There is nothing standard that can be completed automatically. You need

to select the Tone Mode then assign the CTCSS frequency or DCS code as needed for a particular repeater.

Skip - Use at your discretion to include or exclude a frequency during memory channel scanning.

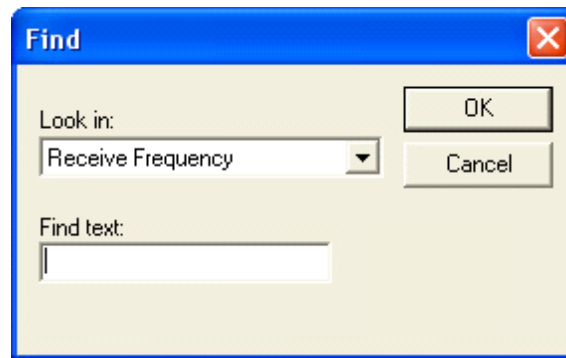
Comment - Personalized notes up to 80 characters. This information remains a part of the file and is not transferred to the radio.



Note: While in Simple Mode, you cannot access the Preferences screen (Settings | Preferences). The columns that are hidden in Simple mode are predetermined by the programmer.

All columns are visible on the screen when you are no longer in Simple Mode. If you want to hide other columns, you can do that through individual selection on the Settings | Preferences page.

Find (Ctrl+F) - Finds specific text in a specified column. Once you select this command or press Ctrl+F a screen opens into which you enter the text (or number) to be found.



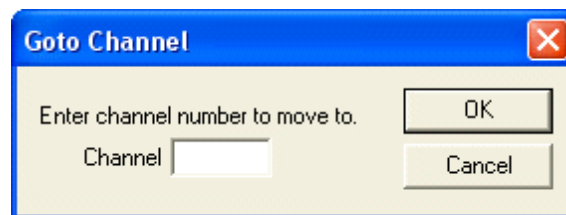
Select the field to be searched (i.e., Receive frequency, Transmit frequency, etc.)

Enter the text (or numbers) to be found.

Click OK to move to the first item found. The search always begins at the top of the list and stops at the end.

Find Next (F3) - Use the F3 function key to repeat the specified find and move to the next item. For example: You choose to search for 145 in the Receive Frequency column in a file with 5 channels beginning with 145. OK in the Find box takes you to the first one. F3 takes you to the second; then the third; then the fourth: and so on until you have stopped at each of those that match the criteria.

Goto Channel (Ctrl+G) - Moves to the indicated channel number. When this option is selected a screen opens into which you enter the channel number. Enter the number and click OK to move to that memory channel (programmed or not).



Insert Channel (Shift+Ins) - Inserts a blank row without deleting information present. The current information and all that follows is "pushed-down" to make room. The number of rows inserted will equal the number of rows selected. This is a great way to slip channel information into a list of channels.

Note: Insertion of rows can result in the loss of data from the bottom of the list. You will be warned if there is danger of data loss and given the opportunity to cancel the process to prevent this loss.

Delete Channel (Shift+Del) - Removes the selected row. All the data following the deleted row is "pulled-up" to eliminate the blank row. Beware!! Deleted data cannot be recovered. Neither the Insert nor the Paste commands write the data to the grid. If you accidentally delete data, exit the Programmer WITHOUT saving. The file will be restored to its condition when you last saved and the last deleted data will be restored. Multiple channels can be deleted by selecting them all at once and selecting delete.

Clear Channel - Removes the data from the selected channel without moving all those that follow up to fill this space. Leaves the channel blank.

Move Up (Ctrl+U) - The ability to select a channel and have it "change places" with the channel immediately preceding it. Repeat this command on a selected channel to "walk" it into place in your list. Sequential channels can be selected and moved at once. The group will move up one channel at a time. The displaced memory channel will move to the end of the group being moved.

Move Down (Ctrl+D) - The ability to select a channel and have it "change places" with the channel immediately following it. Repeat this command on a selected channel to "walk" it into place in your list. Sequential channels can be selected and moved at once. The group will move down one channel at a time. The displaced memory channel will move to the top of the group being moved.

Add Frequency Range - A convenient way to add lots of channels at once. This is great for setting up a radio for scanning a certain range of channels. When this option is selected you are presented with a window into which you enter the details of the channels to be entered.



Enter Starting Frequency: The value of the first frequency of the list to be entered. Any allowable frequency of the radio being programmed.

Number of channels - Enter the number of channels to be entered. You can insert as few as 1 to as many as 1000 channels at once. You are not warned if you select more than the number of memory channels. The process just inserts all that it can and ignores the rest.

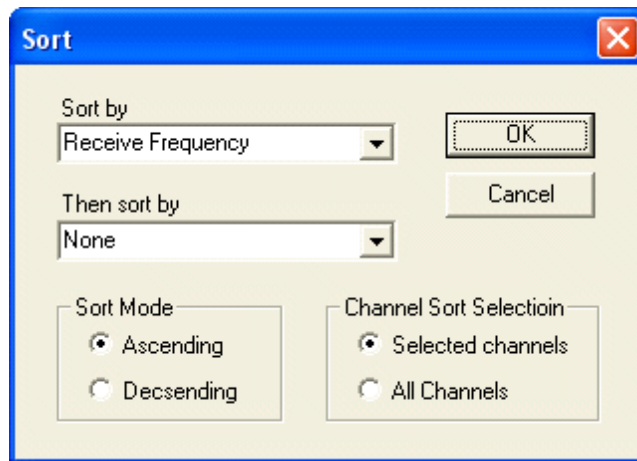
Frequency Step - Enter the value that will separate each of the frequencies in these channels. Select 5kHz to 200 kHz.

Click OK and watch the screen fill. Or Cancel to exit the process without change to your file.

The channels are inserted beginning at the currently selected channel (i.e., if you have selected channel 40, the first channel will be added at channel 40).

You are warned if a channel will be overwritten and given the ability to not overwrite or to cancel the process. If you choose No to prevent loss of the current channel information, the skipped frequency is entered into the next available space and not lost.

Sort - Great for data management or to arrange your channels permanently for a special use. The version 3 and Version 4 programmers have the ability to Undo a sort. You can now sort the list on a given parameter, touch-up a group of entries, then put the list back in its original order with the changes that you made. When this option is selected you are presented with a window for selection of the options.



Sort by - Select a column for the initial sort.

Then Sort By - Select a second column for a secondary sort.

Sort Mode - Ascending for lowest to highest. Descending for highest to lowest.

Channel Sort Selection - Selected Channels to sort only a group from the file. All Channels to sort all the channels in the file.

If the result is not quite what you expected, select the Undo Sort option to return the list to the point you left it last.

Always save your file before you sort. At the very worst you can exit the file without saving to return to the order of that last save.

Blank memory channels are always sorted to the top of bottom of the list based on the Ascending or Descending selection.

Different fields sort differently. If a field is a text field in one programmer and a drop down list in another, the sort results will be different. It has to do with how the computer interprets the values in these different types of fields. While this was present in the older programmers, it should not be a problem in the Version 3 or Version 4 programmers where the fields are consistent between the radio programmers.

Unsort - For use after sorting to return the list to the last saved order. Use Sort and Unsort to easily edit channels with the same info that needs to be changed. Sort to bring those channels together. Edit the details (see cell editing). Then unsort to return the list to the last saved order with the edits in place.

Quick File Access Commands

Ctrl 0 (Control zero) - Open existing file for same radio. Calls the Open dialog for the programmer being used allowing you to select a file to be opened without having to select the file type first. This is especially helpful when several programmers are loaded on one system. (i.e., Lets you select another FT-7800 file without having to select that file type first from the open box.)

Ctrl O (Control letter "O") - File | Open. Presents the box from which the file type is selected just as File | Open. Select the type of file to be opened. The programmer will look in the location of that last file for that particular file type. (i.e., you can open an FT-60 file while working with the FT-7800 programmer as long as you have the Version 3 or Version 4 module for the FT-60. With both open, you can copy and paste between the files or send each to the proper radio without having to close and reopen the Version 3 or Version 4 programmers separately.)

Ctrl M - Automatically create a new file for the programmer being used. Eliminates having to select the file type first.

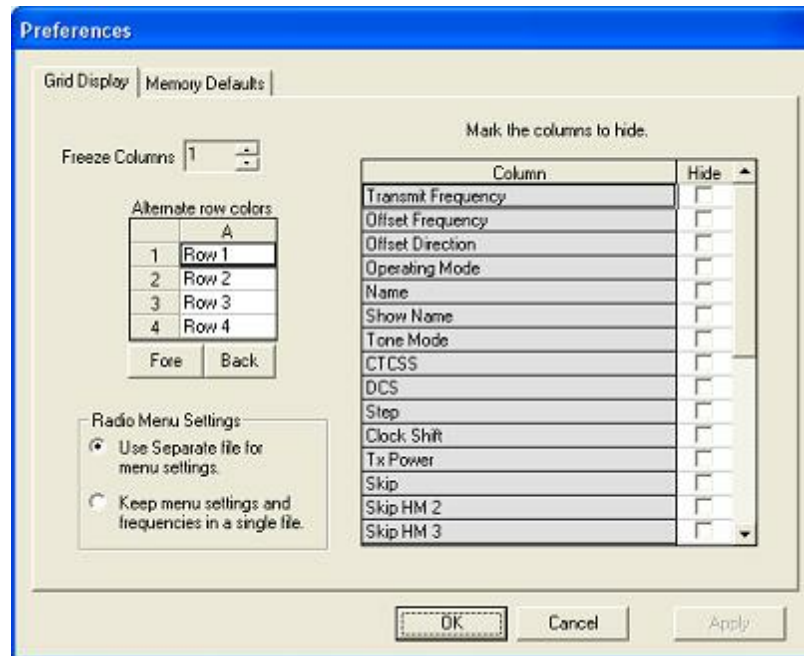
Ctrl N - File | New. Presents the box from which the file type is selected just as in File | New in the menu. Select the file type for the programmer to create a new file for that radio (the same as the one you're working with now or for a different radio for which you have the Version 3 or Version 4 module.)

Part



6 Screen Appearance and Default Options

The screen of the programmer can be customized to make data entry that much easier. Options for screen appearance are accessed under Settings | Preferences from the menu on the main screen of the programmer. This screen appears when that option is selected:



Freeze Columns

The option to "freeze" can be applied to any or all columns. Select the number of columns to remain on the screen at all times as you scroll to the right of the spreadsheet.

Having these columns always available for reference can be a great help for identifying the memory channel being edited.

Hidden Columns (Mark the columns to hide)

Selected columns can be marked as hidden which removes them from the screen display. During editing, these fields are completed with default

information for the radio. This option is a global setting and will affect every file, new or existing.

In an existing file the data in these columns is not lost: it is simply not displayed.

In a new file, a hidden column is filled with a default value.

Hidden column data is not printed. Columns can be marked as hidden to customize printed output and then restored for additional data management.

Note: Several columns are hidden and unhidden with the Simple Mode option found under Edit from the menu of the main screen. Simple mode hides all but the columns required for memory channel operations. When you leave Simple Mode, all columns will again be visible.

Alternate row colors

Select a color for the text (Fore) and/or background (Back) for rows 2, 4, 6, etc. This can help the readability of the spreadsheet.

Radio Menu Settings

Sets the option for how the global settings of the radio are saved in the file. These options for saving are explained in great detail in the Using the Programmer - Overview section of this help.

Briefly, the radio settings contained on the Settings screen are options that are not specific to any one memory channel. The radio uses this setting whether it is in memory mode, VFO, on a Home channel, or, basically, whenever it is on. The settings for these options are sent automatically to the radio with the channel information.

The Settings can be saved as part of the channel data file or in a separate file.

As part of the channel data file, they are reset to defaults each time you start a new file. You set them to your specifications for the file that is being created.

As a separate file, they are set once, saved, then sent to the radio with every saved channel data file.

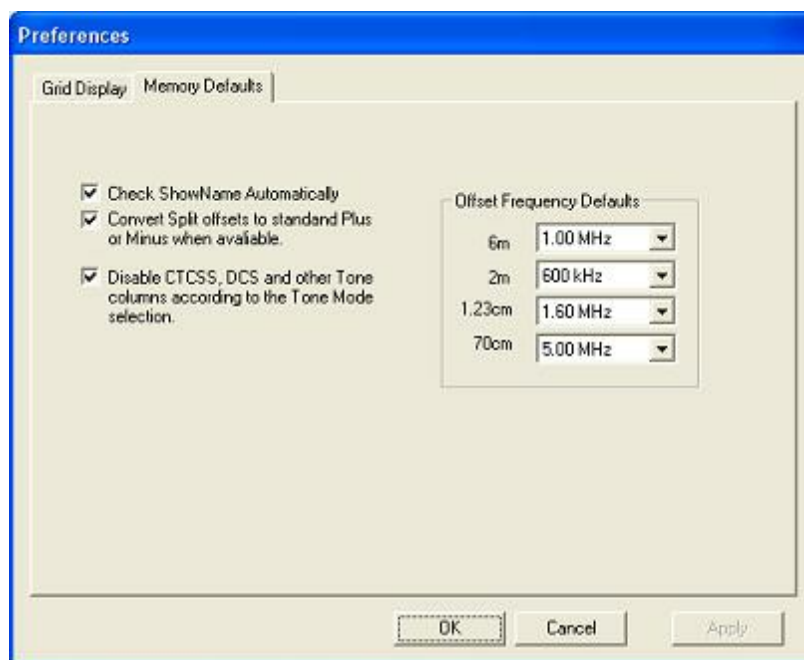
The pros and cons of both of these option are discussed in detail in the Using the Programmer - Overview section of this help.

Memory Defaults

You have complete control of the programmer. These options control default values for the channel data for memory channels, VFOs, Limits, Home, etc. Making one change here controls how a channel will be completed when a frequency is entered.

To access the Memory Defaults screen,

- Select Settings from the menu at the top of the screen.
- Select Preferences
- Once on the Preferences screen select the Memory Defaults tab.



Check Show Name Automatically - For radios with an extra column for show name, having this option selected (checked) lets the programmer mark that check automatically when you enter a name for that memory channel. this eliminates that extra step.

With this option checked, you can uncheck a Show Name box at any time if you would rather display the frequency for a given memory channel.

Convert Split Offsets to standard Plus and Minus when available - This option is for programming Yaesu radios only as Icom radios work only with Plus (+Dup) and Minus (-Dup) offsets. See the discussion of Non-standard offsets in the Programmer Main Window section of this help for a complete explanation.

Disable CTCSS, DCS and other Tone columns according to the Tone Mode selection - Beginning in the Version 3 programmer and continuing into future versions, the programmers have been designed to help you enter information for tones used for repeater access. You cannot enter a tone unless you have selected a Tone Mode which tells the radio to use that tone. The tone value columns are disabled until you turn the tone on. Then only the appropriate column is made active. When this option is unchecked, you will be able to adjust the tone value even if the Tone Mode has not been set for that memory channel.

Offset Frequency Defaults - Defaults are set for US radios. Others are presented to make data entry easier in other countries where those defaults are different.

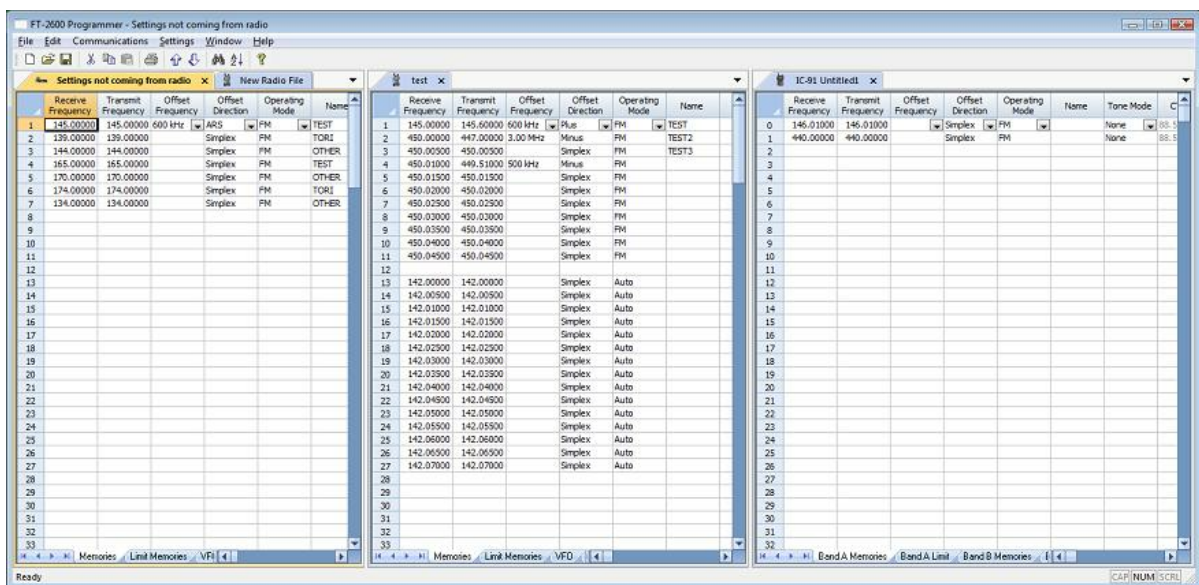
Part



VII

7 Split Screen for Multiple Files

The Version 4 programmer can display more than one file simultaneously in the programmer's main window. Opening several files at once makes it even easier to copy and paste between them (even files for different radios from different manufacturers) or just to compare the frequency lists.



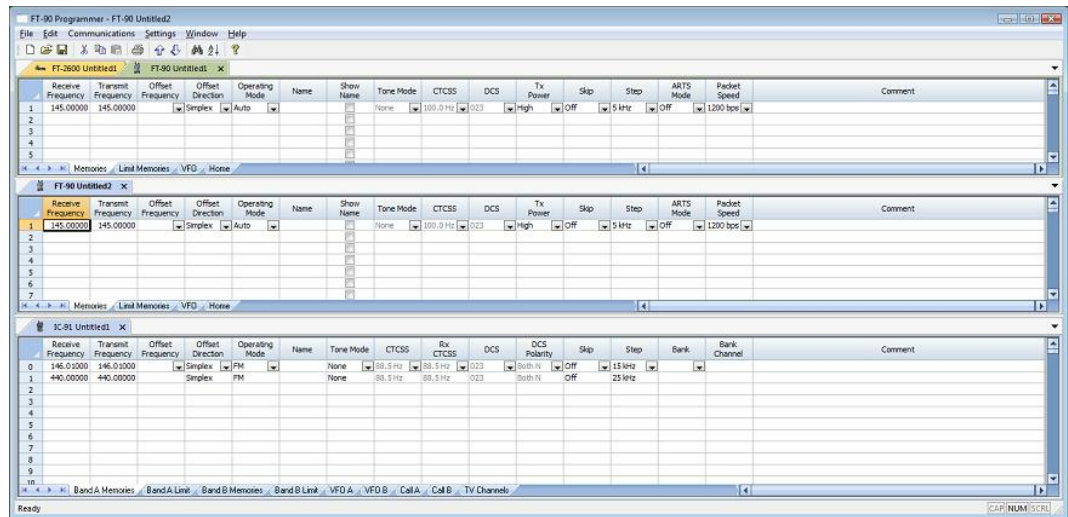
Open the files

From the menu at the top of the main screen, select Window | New Vertical tab group

The screen will separate into two parts taking the selected file to the new group.

To work with three as shown above, simple select another file and repeat the process.

A horizontal split is also possible.



Open the files

From the menu at the top of the main screen, select Window | New Horizontal tab group

The screen will separate into two parts taking the selected file to the new group.

To work with three as shown above, simply select another file and repeat the process.

Note: Once you divide the screen horizontally or vertically, the other separation is not available. Selections for vertical and horizontal groups will be enabled and disabled in the menu as necessary.

Part

VIII

8 Menu Items Cross Reference

The Programmer presents all the options for the radio in easy to use grid, check box, list and combo box formats. Most radios these days have so many options that organizing them in the Programmer can be a challenging task.

Presented here is a cross reference list that details the item as presented in the operating manual where you will find the setting for that item in the Programmer.

The location in the Programmer is described as a "path". For example.

Settings | Radio Menu Settings | Common tab | Set Mode Settings | Time Out Timer

- Click on Settings at the top of the screen
- Select Radio Menu Settings from the menu that opens
- Select Common tab
- The Time Out Timer option is found under the Set Mode section

More details about these options can be found in this help. Detailed sections are arranged based on the screens of the programmer.

Set Mode	
Menu Item	Programmer Item
Dup.T Mode Items	
OFFSET	Main page Offset Frequency. This item is set independently for each memory channel
R TONE	Main page CTCSS. (this is the tone that accesses the repeater). This item is set independently for each memory channel. Can be set only after Tone Mode is set to Tone.
C TONE	Main page Rx CTCSS. (this is the tone that the radio uses to block incoming signals). This item is set independently for each memory channel. Can be set only after Tone Mode has been set to TSqI
CODE	Main page DCS. This item is set independently for each memory channel.

DTCS-P	Main page DCS Polarity
D CODE	Main page Digital Code This option is a part of D-Star functionality. The D-Star columns become active when a channel is set to digital (DV) Operating Mode.
DTMF-S	DTMF Speed - Not addressed in the programmer.
Scan Mode Items	
PRIO	Not addressed in the programmer. This option is left to the user to initiate from the face of the radio to prevent confusion when the radio unexpectedly comes on in this mode.
PAUSE	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Scan Pause Timer
RESUME	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Scan Resume Timer
P - SKIP	Main page Skip. This item is set independently for each memory channel
Wx ALERT	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Weather Alert
B - LINK	Settings Bank Names and Linking Check boxes for right and left for each bank
P - LINK	Program Scan linking - Not addressed in the programmer.
SET mode - FUNC items	
SQL DELAY	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Squelch Delay
AUTO - ATT	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Auto Attenuator
MIC - S	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Mic Sensitivity Level
ALC	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section ALC (Automatic Level Control)

PTT LOCK	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section PTT Lock
LOCK OUT	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Busy Channel Lockout
TOT	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Time Out Timer
AUTO RP	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Auto Repeater
FAN	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Fan Control
ACTIVE	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Active Band. This option controls the radio only in VFO mode.
MIC - UP	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Mic Up Button
MIC - DOWN	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Mic Down Button
PACKET	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Packet Rate
SPEED	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section GPS Speed (Data speed)
AP OFF	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Auto Power Off
SET mode - DISP items	
DIMMER	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Dimmer
AT -DIM	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Auto Dimmer
COLOR	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Color
CONT	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section

	LCD Contrast
NAME	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Frequency/Name Display
SCAN N	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Scan Names
OPN MSG	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Opening Message
SET Mode - SOUNDS items	
NOIS - F	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Noise Filter - AM / Noise Filter - AMN / Noise Filter - FM
AF - FIL	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section AF Filter (Audio Filter)
BEEP LV	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Beep Level
KEY B	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Key Touch Beep
STOP B	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Scan Stop Beep
STBY B	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Standby Beep
EDGE B	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Set Mode section Band Edge Beep
DV Set Mode Items	
REPLY	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Auto Reply
DATA Tx	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Data Tx
D MONI	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Monitor
D RPT	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Repeater Setting

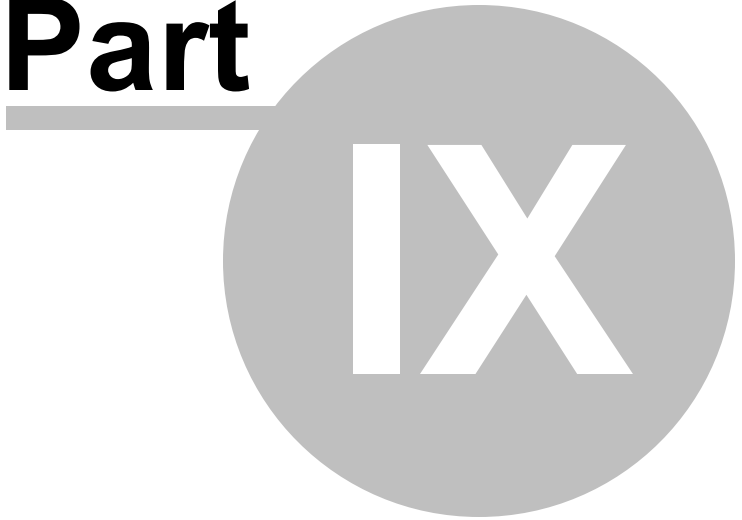
CALL W	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Received Callsign Auto Write
RPT W	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Repeater Callsign Auto Write
DV DET	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Auto Mode Detect
EDIT R	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Callsign Edit Record
GW SET	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Auto Gateway Setting
Rx CS	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Received Callsign Display
Tx CS	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Transmitted Callsign Display
Rx MSG	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Received Message Display
SCROLL	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab Digital section Scroll Speed
BK	Not addressed in the programmer. Break-In functionality is turned off automatically when the radio is powered off.
EMR	Not addressed in the programmer. EMR communications mode functionality is turned off automatically when the radio is powered off.
CALL-S mode Note: Use the DStar Calculator in the program to set up these fields for you.	
UR	Settings Digital (D-star) settings Your Callsigns
RPT 1	Main screen RPT-1 Callsign. This field becomes active only when Operating Mode is set to DV (digital)
RPT 2	Main screen RPT-2 Callsign. This field becomes active only when Operating Mode is set to DV (digital)
MY	Settings Digital (D-star) settings My Callsigns.

MESSAGE mode	
Tx MSG	Settings Digital (D-star) settings Tx Messages (1-5 of list)
Rx MSG	Not addressed in the programmer
Tx GPS	Settings Digital (D-star) settings Tx Messages #6
Rx GPS	Not addressed in the programmer.
RPT-L Mode	
ADD - L	Settings Digital (D-star) settings Grid of information in the lower portion of that screen
EDIT - L	Settings Digital (D-star) settings Grid of information in the lower portion of that screen
GPS Mode Items	
GPS SET	<p>The settings for GPS Set are handled individually in the programmer. Options to be set include:</p> <p>P Form - Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Position format</p> <p>Units - Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Units</p> <p>UTC Off - Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section UTC Offset</p> <p>INDIC - Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Indicator</p>
GPS POS	Not addressed in the programmer. This function displays information pertaining to the current contact on the screen of the radio.
D/F	Not addressed in the programmer. This function displays information pertaining to the current contact on the screen of the radio.
GPS MEM	Main screen GPS Memories tab

ALM - CH	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Alarm Channel
ALM 1	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Alarm Area 1
ALM 2	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Alarm Area 2
GPS - Tx	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section GPS On
GPSATx	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS-A section Auto Tx Timer
P FORM	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Position Format
UNITS	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Units
UTC OFF	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section UTC Offset
INDIC	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Indicator
Sentence formatter setting	
RMC	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Sentence Format
GGA	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Sentence Format
GLL	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Sentence Format
GSA	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Sentence Format
VTG	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Sentence Format
GSV	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS section Sentence Format

GPS-A mode	
UNPROT	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS-A section Unproto Address
DT EXT	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS-A section Data Extension
TIME	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS-A section Time Stamp
SYMBOL	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS-A section Symbol or Other Symbol
COMMEN	Settings Radio Menu Settings Common tab GPS-A section Comment

Part



9 D-Star Settings

D-Star technology is the next step for advanced use of amateur radio. Using a system of repeaters, this system enables long distance communication as easily as communicating with a local repeater.

Use of the D-Star system involves detailed setup of identifying information. Fields are provided in the Programmer to address these details.

Channel-specific information is entered with each memory channel.

File-specific information is entered on the screen that opens when you select D-Star | Digital (D-Star Settings) from the menu at the top of the main screen. This information is then available when you are entering memory channel details. (i.e., Enter Your Callsigns and Rpt Callsigns here then choose the one that you want from the list when you are entering the frequency information. Saves repeated entry.)

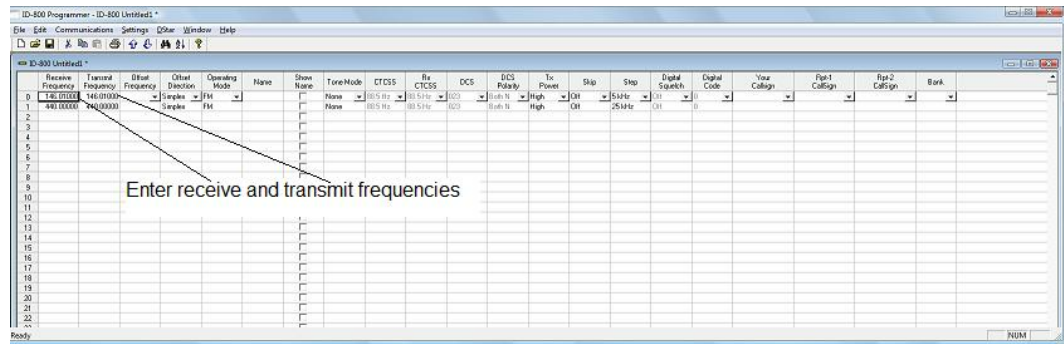
The global settings for D-Star are entered into the Settings file of the Programmer. These settings can be used in any file that you create or kept specific to this file depending on how you use your settings file

Channel-Specific D-Star Settings

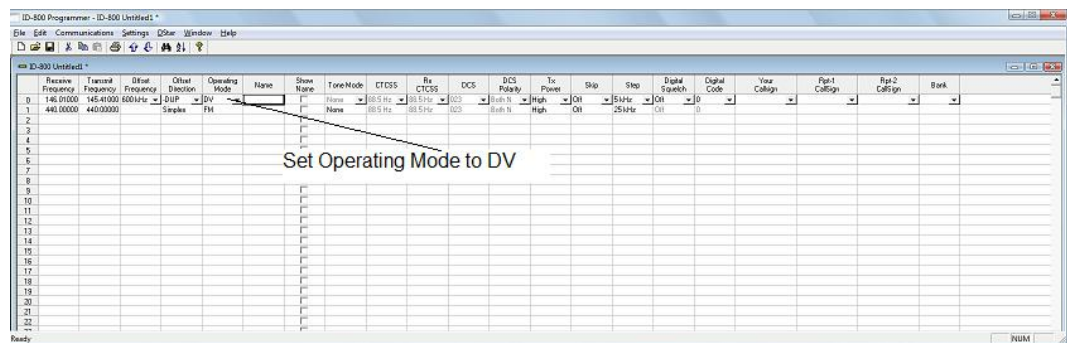
The fields in the Programmer for the D-Star settings are included with those for each memory channel. The D-Star fields become active and ready for data once a receive frequency is entered and the Operating Mode is set to DV (digital voice). Further, with DV selected as the operating mode, the columns for Tone are disabled. Any value that appears in a disabled column is not used by the radio.

To program a D-Star memory channel:

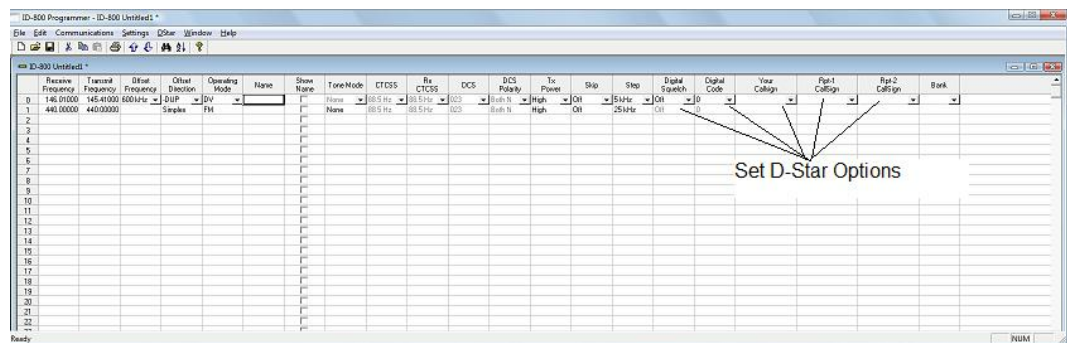
Enter the Receive and Transmit frequency for the repeater.



Select DV as the Operating Mode.



The columns specific to D-star become active. These include Digital DSQ, Digital Code, Your Callsign, Rpt-1 (repeater) Callsign, and Rpt-2 (repeater) Callsign. Enter the D-Star settings for this particular repeater.



Digital Squelch - Set to DSQ for digital call sign squelch or CSQ for Digital code squelch.

DSQ uses My Callsign and CSQ uses the Digital Code set for this memory channel.

Digital Code - Select a digital code to be used with CSQ.

Your Callsign - Enter the call sign to be used for Your Callsign. Call signs entered here are saved to the Your Callsign list as seen on the D-Star Settings screen. In the ID-880 every call sign is saved to that master list. The Programmer will not duplicate an item even if you enter it twice as long as an exact duplicate is entered.

Once a callsign has been entered, you can use it again by selecting it from the list that appears by selecting the drop down in the Your Callsign field. The Your Callsign list will be presented from which a selection can be made.

If you find that you have entered a callsign incorrectly, change the entry in the Your Callsign list (accessed through DStar | Digital (DStar) Settings from the menu at the top of the screen). This works to your advantage in two ways:

First, if you have used the callsign repeatedly, this one change will make the change to all the memory channels at one time. The change will appear for each memory channel the next time the file is opened.

Second, if you make the change in a memory channel, you will have both callsigns, the right and the original wrong ones, saved to the Your Callsign list.

Rpt-1 / Rpt-2 Callsign - Enter the callsign to be used for Repeater 1 and Repeater 2 along with spaces and needed designation for that repeater. Once a callsign is entered, you can select it again by double clicking in the Rpt-1 or Rpt-2 Callsign box on the main screen. The list will be presented from which a selection can be made.

File-Specific D-Star Settings

From the menu at the top of the screen, select DStar | Digital (D-Star) Settings. The options entered into the fields of this screen are saved as part of the file into which you are entering memory channel details. The options of this screen are **NOT SAVED** until you save the file with the memory channel information. It is recommended that as soon as you finish working with the options on this screen, click OK on this screen to

close it, then File | Save to save EVERYTHING in the file.

You are NOT just saving the Digital Settings with this move. You are saving the complete programming file AND the D-Star settings. It is recommended that you do this now to prevent loss of the information that you entered for these settings.

D-Star Settings

Automatically insert callsigns entered in memory channels

Your Callsigns	My Callsigns	Note
U48	M01	
U49	M02	
U50	M03	
U51	M04	
U52	M05	
U53	M06	
U54		
U55		
U56		
U57		
U58		
U59		
U60		

Selected My Callsign: M01

Tx Message On

Selected Tx Message: 1

Tx Messages	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Name	Repeater Callsign	Gateway Callsign	RPT1 Use	Rx Frequency	Offset Frequency	Offset Direction	Group
3			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
4			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
5			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
6			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
7			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
8			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
9			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
10			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
11			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
12			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
13			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	

OK Cancel

Enter information for **My Callsigns**, **Your Callsigns** and **Text Messages**.

When programming the ID-880, information for My Callsign and Your Callsign do not have to be entered into this list first. These entries are not used directly for memory channel entry. This is a "library" of information that is accessed from the face of the radio during operations in the field. These are extras that you may need at some time.

- My Callsign allows 8 characters with an additional 4 in Notes. There are spaces for 6 My Callsigns.
- Select one of the six entries of My Callsigns to be the Selected My Callsign using the dropdown selection in the next field.
- Your Callsigns each allow 8 characters. There are spaces for 60 Your Callsigns
- Enter up to 5 separate messages of 20 characters into the Tx Messages fields. Uppercase characters only. Some characters are disallowed by the radio. These cannot be entered into the Programmer.
- The GPS text message is entered in to Tx Message 6.

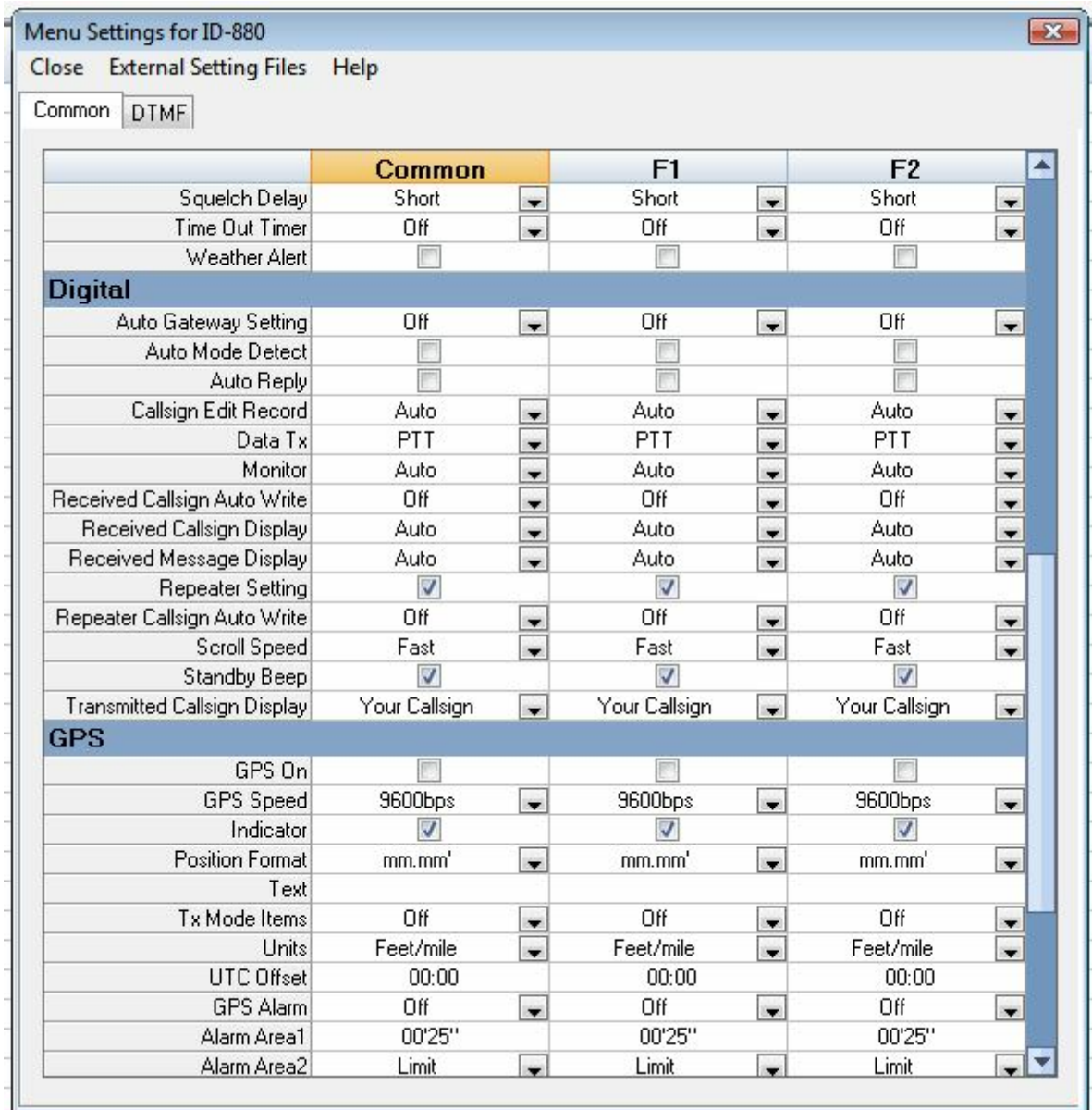
Global D-Star Settings

From the main screen of the Programmer select Settings | Radio Menu Settings.

These settings can be set three ways: Common, F1 Common, and F2 Common. This gives you options for different configurations.

Remember, once you access the F1 or F2 configuration the Common configuration is no longer available from the face of the radio. You actually have two different configurations to use, F1 and F2, in the radio. The Common settings will return when you reprogram the radio from the computer or if you adjust the F1 or F2 configuration manually from the face of the radio.

Scroll down through the list of Radio Menu items to the Digital section.



Digital Mode Settings:

Auto Gateway Setting - Set to Off or Auto for calling a specific station in DR Mode. This function enables the transceiver to set the pre-programmed gateway repeater as the linked repeater (i.e., RPT2) automatically. Performance of the options of this setting yield the following action of the radio:

Off: After selecting a specific station, the transceiver sets the same RTP2 as previous time. This is the default action of the feature.

Auto: After selecting a specific station, the transceiver sets the pre-

programmed gateway repeater as RPT2 automatically

Auto Mode Detect - (DV auto detect) -With this option on, the radio switches to FM mode to monitor a received FM signal although the radio is operating in digital (DV) mode.

Auto Reply - During digital mode operations, engaging this function causes the radio to reply to an individual station call even when you are away from the radio. Once you return to the radio and transmit manually, the Auto Reply setting returns to Off automatically.

Callsign Edit Record - Control how an edited record is saved into the radio's memory. The options for this feature include:

Auto - The edited callsign is saved to a blank channel.

Selected - The edited callsign is saved into the selected memory channel.

Off - The edited callsign overwrites the pre-programmed channel. A different channel cannot be selected once editing begins.

Data Tx - During low-speed data operations an auto data transmission function is available to handle data that is being inputted from the computer via the data jack. This option can be set to Auto for immediate transmission or PTT to prevent transmission until the PTT switch is pressed.

Monitor - (Digital Monitor) - Set the monitoring mode during digital operations to Auto, Digital, or Analog. In Auto mode, the transceiver sets the mode from FM to DV according to the mode of the received signal. Analog monitors FM mode only. Digital monitors DV mode only.

Received Callsign Auto Write - When an individual station call is received, the calling station's callsign will be set automatically in the "UR" of the current callsign. The default is off.

Received Callsign Display - When an individual station call is received, the calling station's callsign will be displayed automatically.

Received Message Display - Automatically display a received message with this option set to on.

Repeater Setting - When accessing a digital repeater with a callsign that is different from that programmed as Your callsign in the channel being used, the repeater's callsign will be read from the repeater's transmission and stored automatically into "RPT1 C". The stored callsign can be recalled for later use. The default for this option

is on.

Repeater Callsign Auto Write - When your own individual station call is received via the D-Star repeater, the repeater callsign can be set into "RPT1" and/or "RPT2" automatically by reading the repeater's downlink signal.

Note: With this option set to On, the set callsign cannot be re-called once another station callsign is received and set automatically unless the first callsign was saved which is an additional manual process on the radio.

Scroll Speed - Sets the speed at which a received digital message is displayed across the screen of the radio.

Standby Beep - Turn on or off an audible beep that is heard at the end of a transmission or when a received signal disappears during digital mode operations.

Transmitted Call Display - (TX Callsign Display) - Automatically transmit the YOUR or MY callsign setting of your transceiver with your digital mode transmission.

Menu Settings for ID-880

Close External Setting Files Help

Common DTMF

	Common	F1	F2
Repeater Callsign Auto Write	Off	Off	Off
Scroll Speed	Fast	Fast	Fast
Standby Beep	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transmitted Callsign Display	Your Callsign	Your Callsign	Your Callsign
GPS			
GPS On	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GPS Speed	9600bps	9600bps	9600bps
Indicator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Position Format	mm.mm'	mm.mm'	mm.mm'
Text			
Tx Mode Items	Off	Off	Off
Units	Feet/mile	Feet/mile	Feet/mile
UTC Offset	00:00	00:00	00:00
GPS Alarm	Off	Off	Off
Alarm Area1	00'25"	00'25"	00'25"
Alarm Area2	Limit	Limit	Limit
Alarm Channel			
GPS-A Set Mode			
Auto Tx Timer	Off	Off	Off
Unproto Address	API880,DSTAR*	API880,DSTAR*	API880,DSTAR*
Comment			
Data Extension	Off	Off	Off
Data Extension			

GPS Settings

GPS On - Check to engage GPS functionality.

GPS Speed - Set the rate for data transfer of GPS information.

Indicator - Appears when a GPS receiver is connected and valid position data is received. Blinks when invalid data is received.

Position Format - (P FORM) - Select the format for position data. Options include "mm.mm" and "mm.SS".

Sentence Format - Select up to 4 sentence formats.

Tx Mode Items - Set the transmission of data from a connected GPS unit to On or Off.

Units - Set units of measure to feet or meters.

UTC Offset - Set the time difference between your location and UTC (Universal Time Coordinated).

GPS Alarm - The GPS alarm sounds when your position is close to a specified position. This function can be set to use information from the received channel, a specified GPS memory or all GPS memory channel. Set to Off, Rx, Channel or All.

Alarm Area 1 - When GPS Alarm is set to All, the alarm function depends on the setting for Alarm Area 1. When the target position comes into the alarm area, the GPS alarm sounds. This setting is an alarm active range from 00.08' to 59.99' in 00.01' steps. The default is 00.25'.

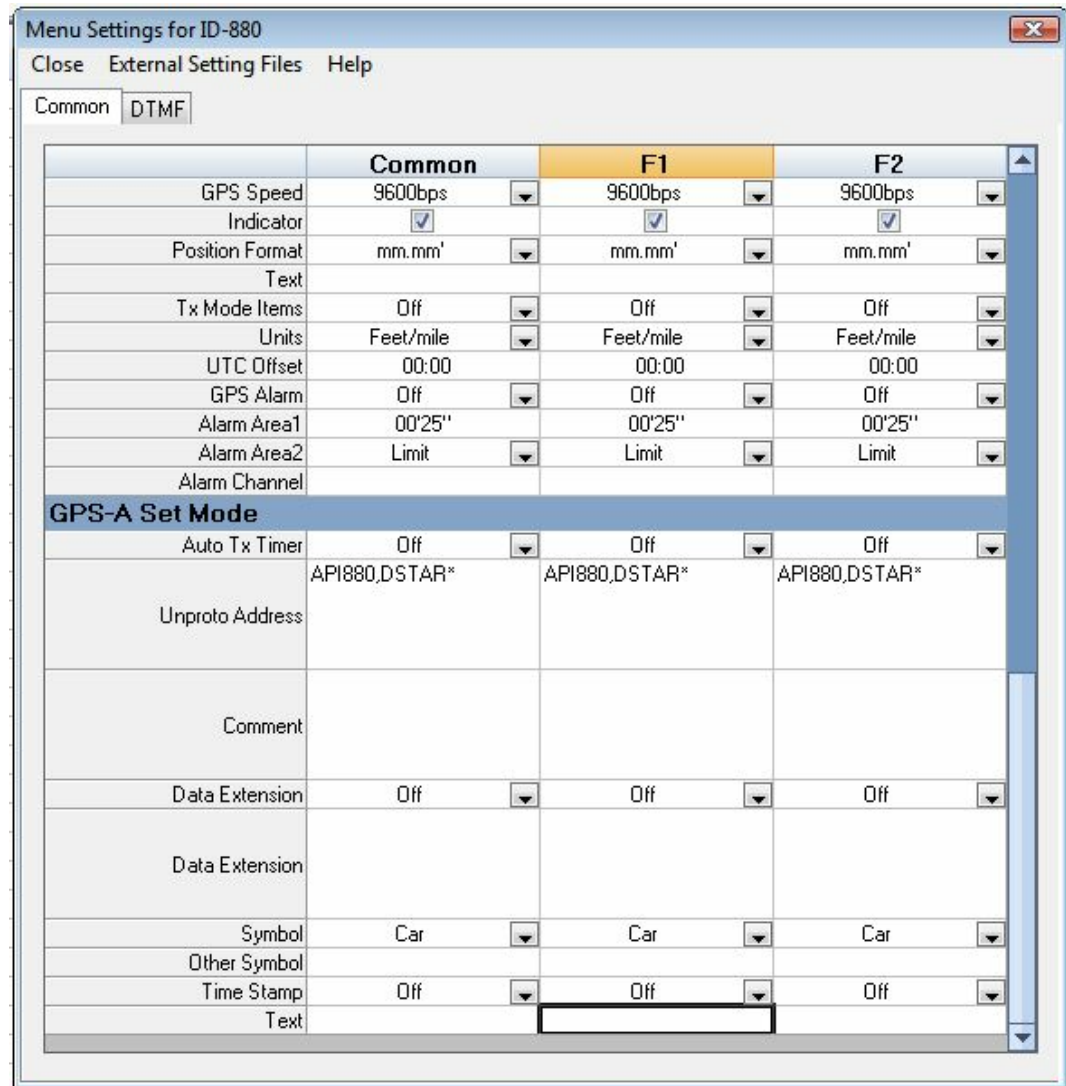
Alarm Area 2 - Set the GPS alarm settings for use when Channel or Rx is selected from GPS Alarm type. The options include:

Both: GPS alarm will sound when a target position enters both 500 m and 1 km range. (default)

Extend: GPS alarm will sound when a target position enters 1 km.

Limit: GPS alarm will sound when a target position enters 500 m.

Alarm Channel - Enter the number of the channel to be used in the alarm process when GPS Alarm is set to RX or Channel.



GPS-A Settings

Auto Tx Timer - Set the time interval for automatic transmission of the GPS message. Several factors must be considered when setting this option:

- Your own callsign "MY" must be set for this option to be activated on the radio. Set "MY" callsign in the Programmer by selecting D-Star | Digital (D-Star) Settings from the menu of the main screen. Enter up to 6 "MY" callsign. Set one as Selected to complete the process.
- 5 sec cannot be selected when four (4) GPS sentence formats (RMC, GGA, GLL, GSA, or VTG) are selected. While the Programmer will not stop you from making this selection, it will not

be handled properly in the radio once the file is transferred.

- It is recommended that you use the GPS message automatic transmission in simplex mode. Automatic GPS message transmission through a repeater may interfere with other communications.

Unpronto Address - Enter up to 56 characters for the unpronto address.

Comment - Up to 43 characters to be transmitted with the GPS position data. Note: Only 36 characters are available when "CUR.SPD (Course/Speed) is selected as the information of that option will occupy the remainder of the characters.

Data Extension - Sets this option to CUR/SPD or Off. The transceiver's course and speed information is appended automatically to the comment when CUR/SPD is selected.

Symbol - Select a symbol to be transmitted with other GPS details.

Other Symbol - Enter the two character indicator for a symbol that is a part of the APRS symbol codes but not defined in those for the radio.

Time Stamp - Sets transmitting time stamp type. Select from:

Off - No time stamp is transmitted

DHM - Time stamp format of Day, Hour, and Minute is transmitted

HMS - Time stamp in the format of Hour, Minute, and Second is transmitted

9.7 D-Star Calculator

The RT Systems programmer provides an easy way to find the details for the D-Star repeaters you want to use. The D-Star Calc has information on repeaters from all over the world. This information is right in the programmer. Updates to this information are supplied through updates to the programmer. Expect them about every three months.

The D-Star Calc in the programmer helps you by entering the details for a repeater in the correct format for D-Star operations.

Shown here is the main page of the calculator.

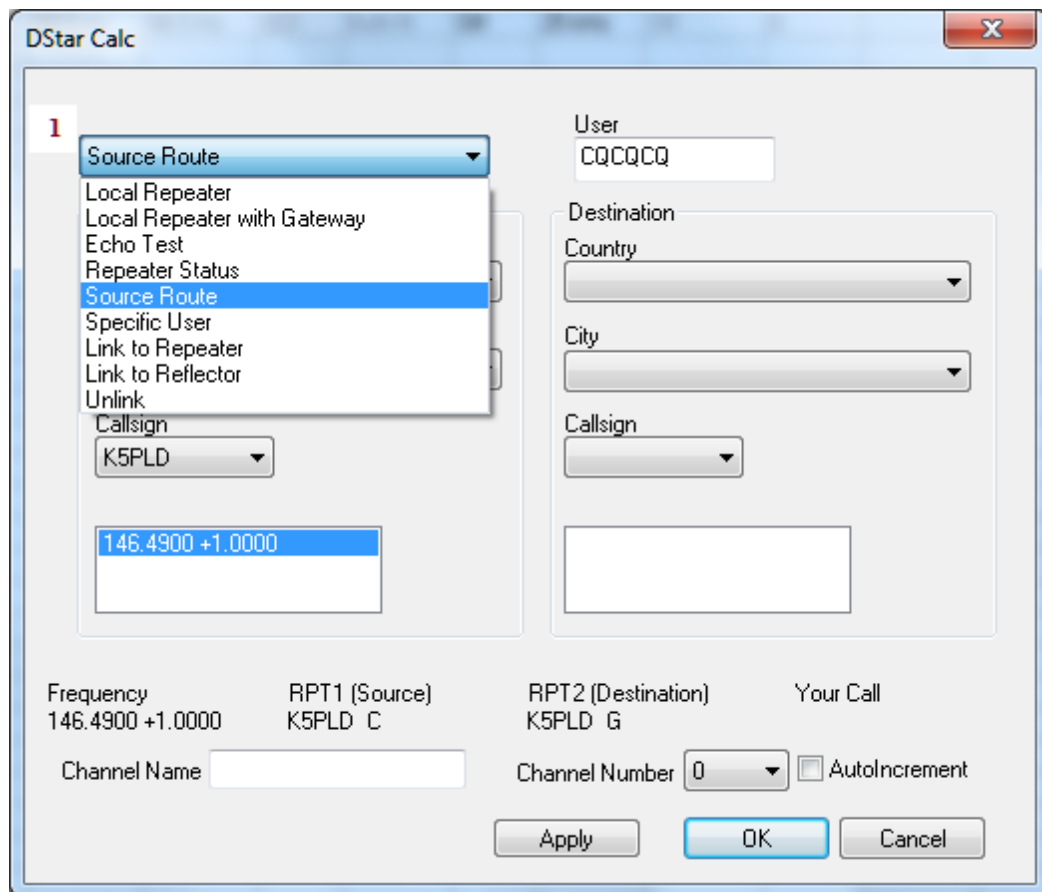
The screenshot shows the 'DStar Calc' dialog box with the following fields and callouts:

- 1**: Local Repeater with Gateway (dropdown)
- 2**: Source Country (dropdown, set to 'United States, Wisconsin')
- 3**: Source City (dropdown)
- 4**: Source Callsign (dropdown)
- 5**: Source Frequency (text box)
- 6**: User (text box, set to 'CQCQCQ')
- 7**: Destination Country (dropdown, set to 'United States, Wisconsin')
- 8**: Destination City (dropdown)
- 9**: Destination Callsign (dropdown)
- 10**: Destination Frequency (text box)
- 11**: Summary row with headers: Frequency, RPT1 (Source), RPT2 (Destination), Your Call
- 12**: Channel Name (text box)
- 13**: Channel Number (dropdown, set to '0')
- 14**: Autolncrement (checkbox, unchecked)
- 15**: Apply button

Note: The numbers in red in the figure are for identification only. These help you find the specific field for the explanation that follows. You will not see these numbers when you use the DStar Calc in the programmers.

Local repeaters are selected from the fields on the left. You must be able to hit this repeater to initiate communications.

1: Type of Communication



Local Repeater - Digital mode communication similar to that of a more common FM repeater. You talk through the repeater to someone nearby who can hear and access this repeater.

Local Repeater with Gateway - Digital communications on a repeater with an Internet connection. The Internet connection gives you the ability to talk with others on other D-Star equipment such as a DVdongle attached to their computer.

Echo Test - Testing your equipment to be sure your connection is correct. Basically, it is "pinging" the repeater.

Repeater Status - The status of the repeater.

Source Route - In this mode, the DStar Calc allows you to select both the Source repeater (starting point) and the Destination repeater (ending point) based on location. Easily set up repeater information for communications between your local QTH and a foreign country.

Specific User - Calling a specific user somewhere, world wide, on the D-Star network. Complete Source and User. Destination information is not

completed in the calculator. This mode is used when you don't know where the person is.

Link to Repeater - Link the source repeater to a destination repeater. With this, you will hear locally all the traffic of the remote repeater. This is fast becoming the most popular D-Star mode. It requires the least amount of setup for someone at the receiving end. When the repeaters are linked, someone hearing the signal can respond by simply keying his local repeater using "Local Repeater with Gateway". This eliminates the need for him to program a the repeater callsign of the transmitting operator.

Note: *It is recommended that you wait about a minute after linking repeaters since you will not hear an ongoing conversation. If someone is talking, this will give him a chance to finish before your transmission begins. You will hear the next transmission; just not the one in progress.*

Also remember, if you link, you should unlink. See the sample channel programming for linking.

Link to Reflector - Link the source repeater to a reflector. A reflector is a "linked" group of repeaters. These repeaters are permanently connected. Just as with Link to Repeater, Link to Reflector is fast becoming popular for general listening for other D-Star activity. In this mode, your local repeater is linked to a group of repeaters giving it a chance to hear signals from a greater area (the area covered by the reflector). In the D-Star calculator, the reflectors are well identified making selection easy during channel setup.

Note: *It is recommended that you wait about a minute after linking repeaters since you will not hear an ongoing conversation. If someone is talking, this will give him a chance to finish before your transmission begins. You will hear the next transmission; just not the one in progress.*

Also remember, if you link, you should unlink. See the sample channel programming for linking.

Unlink - Undo what you just did. Repeaters and reflectors should be unlinked after use.

Suggested channel setup for most D-Star radios involves using four channels for each Link to Repeater or Link to Reflector. They would be as follows:

Channel 1: Local Repeater with linking command - Joins the repeater that you can access to others at a distance.

Channel 2: Local Repeater with Echo Test - Checks that your connection is in place properly.

Channel 3: Local Repeater with Gateway - your "talk around" channel. This puts your signal out over the connection and does not repeatedly trigger the linking command.

Channel 4: Local Repeater with unlink command - breaks the connection between the local repeater and those at a distance.

Remember, the last person out of the conversation should unlink the repeaters.

Another suggestion would be to put these four channels in a bank. You then easily move through only four channels. This is especially helpful for someone traveling when the local repeater will vary as you move. The isolation of the channels in the bank makes it easier to stay on the right repeater.

Source - The options in this group refer to the repeater through which you will communicate. You must be able to communicate with this repeater for a transmission to be successful.

2: Country - Includes countries around the world on the D-star network. Select the origination point for the transmission.

3: City - Narrowing down the origination point for the transmission

4: Callsign - The callsign of the repeater. As different callsigns are selected, the next field will be completed with the available frequencies assigned to that callsign.

5: Repeater List - Select the frequency on which you will talk and listen. This frequency can be in the 2M, 440 MHz or 1.2 GHz band for best performance with your equipment.

The D-Star calculator will not display repeaters outside the bands covered by your radio. This could result in no available repeaters for a given callsign. While this callsign is assigned to a D-Star repeater, that repeater is not in the operating band of your radio. It is not displayed since it would be pointless for it to be selected.

6: User - Enter the callsign of a person you are attempting to contact.

When using Specific User, this person can be anywhere on the D-Star network. You do not need to know where. The system will find them and

establish communications.

This field is available for several of the modes. Use it only if you want to call a specific person.

Destination - The fields in this group refer to the output signal: where the signal is to be heard. This is the beauty of D-Star. You can talk to the local repeater and be heard anywhere around the world.

7: Country - Includes countries around the world on the D-star network. Select the final destination for the transmission.

8: City - Narrowing down where the signal will be heard.

9: Callsign - The callsign of the repeater. As different callsigns are selected, the next field will be completed with the available frequencies assigned to that callsign.

10: Repeater List - Select the frequency on which your transmission will be heard.

11: Information for the channel appears at the bottom of the DStar Calc screen as you make your selections. Frequency, RPS1(Source), RPT2(Destination), and Your Call are displayed just as they will be programmed into the memory channel. Review this information and make changes to the fields on the screen if needed.

12: Channel Name - Enter an name for the channel. This information is for display on the radio only. It does not affect how the radio handles the other settings.

13: Channel Number - Select the Channel number this information will be assigned to. The DStar Calc will overwrite a channel that is already programmed.

14: AutoIncrement - Check this box to advance the channel number automatically. This is handy if you are programming several channels.

15: Screen Options

Apply - Assigns the information the the selected channel and leaves the DStar Calc open.

OK - Closes the DStar Calc.

Cancel - Closes the Dstar Calc without applying changes to the radio file.

9.8 Suggestions for DStar File Setup

Presented here is a suggestion for structuring a file for Star operations. This may help you get started.

A Star beginner can use the Star system to find one person on the system easily with only his callsign; to join a group on a repeater for a long distance chat; or to join a group on a reflector for a "talk-around". There is much more to this technology; however, these instructions are designed to help you get started.

Step 1 for ALL Star radios

Through the menu at the top of the programmer go to Star | Digital (Star) Settings. The screen that opens may be different from this one; however, the My Callsign field will be found on this screen in all the programmers. (Note: In the IC-91 and IC-92 be sure you are in Band B Memories to access this menu item.)

Automatically insert callsigns entered in memory channels

Your Callsigns	My Callsigns	Note
U48	M01	
U49	M02	
U50	M03	
U51	M04	
U52	M05	
U53	M06	
U54		
U55		
U56		
U57		
U58		
U59		
U60		

Selected My Callsign: M01

Tx Message On

Selected Tx Message: 1

Tx Messages	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Name	Repeater Callsign	Gateway Callsign	RPT1 Use	Rx Frequency	Offset Frequency	Offset Direction	Group
3			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
4			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
5			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
6			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
7			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
8			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
9			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
10			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
11			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
12			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	
13			<input type="checkbox"/>			Simplex	

OK Cancel

Put your callsign (the one assigned to you by the FCC) into the first My Callsign field. Click OK.

Note: This information is saved with this file. If you create a new file for a D-Star radio you will customize the information on this screen for that file.

Save the file. Click File | Save (or Save As) and enter a filename. This file will contain the callsign information you just entered and the frequency information you will enter after the file is saved.

To find a person on the system easily with only his callsign

You have a friend traveling. You don't know where he will be tomorrow night when you plan for him to check in. This Star setup will instruct the system to find him for you. You only need to know what Star repeater in your area is accessible to you. Remember, you must be able to access the local repeater you select.

This is most easily done using the Star Calculator in the programmer. Click Star | Star Calc in the menu.

Use of the Calculator is described in details in the D-Star Calculator section of this help. For this setup you will set

Function - Local Repeater with Gateway - This puts you on the Star system

Country and City - Your location or the nearest location with a repeater that you can access. This will not work if you cannot hit the repeater you select.

Callsign - The location you pick may have more than one. Again, select the one that has the repeater that you can access.

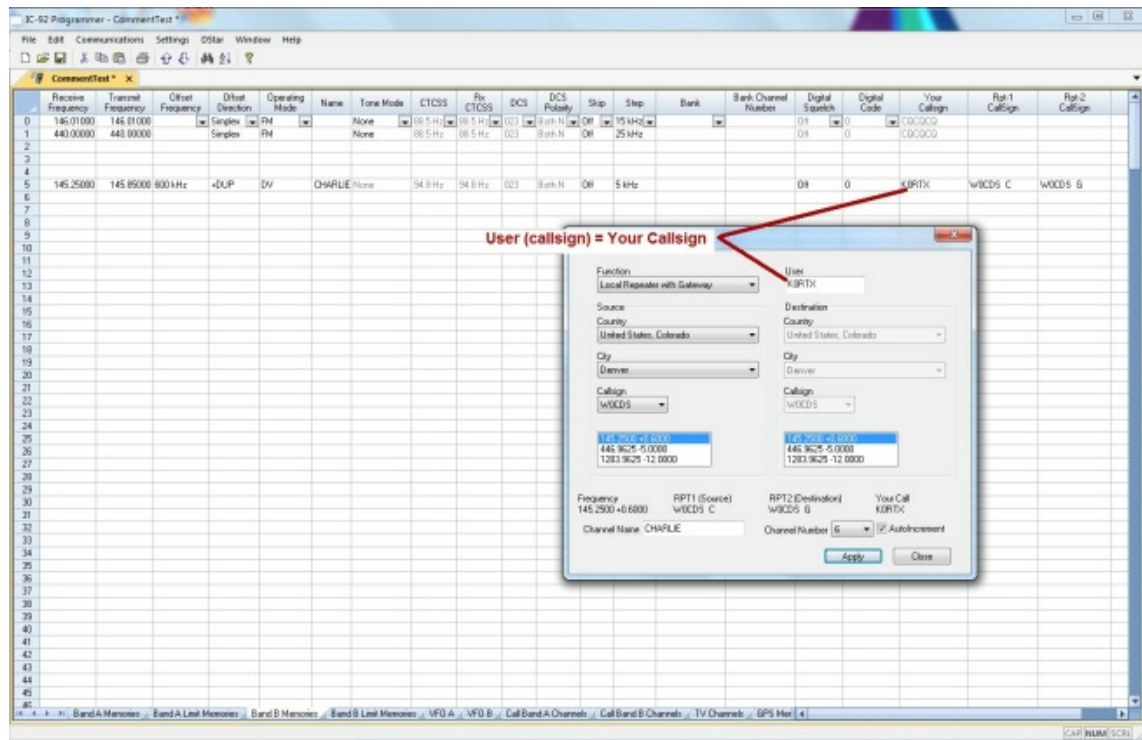
Frequencies - There are two frequency boxes. Select from the one on the left the frequency you can work best (2M, 440Mhz, or 1.2G) depending on your equipment and antenna. The setting of the other is not important for this operation. The repeater will pass the signal to the Internet. The system will take it from there and transmit out on the band that the person last ID'ed in on.

Channel Name - Enter a designator to appear on the face of the radio for this channel. The person's name may be a good reminder for you.

User - Enter the callsign of the person you want to reach. This tells the Star system to search for this particular callsign over the entire system. Your

transmission will be repeated through the last repeater on which this callsign was heard. (If your friend has been traveling, he will need to ID into the local repeater that he plans to talk back to you on. Else, the system might try to find him at his last location many miles away.)

Click Apply to have the programmer set up this channel. When you send the file to the radio, this channel will be ready for you to use to contact this specific person wherever on the Star network they are.



When you use this channel, key up and call with his and your callsigns as you would for any local contact. Give him plenty of time to respond. It may take some time for the system to find him. You can call again after a time; but, don't give up and leave the frequency.

On the other end, your friend will need to capture your callsign to instruct the local repeater to route back to you. This is not really how you want to contact someone who may be driving since this may take several button presses. You will hear local traffic until your friend responds and the repeaters connect to each other.

Once you make contact, continue your conversation on this channel.

To talk to someone on a specific repeater (without linking the repeaters)

Repeater routing sends your signal to one specific repeater. Again, basically you have local communications someplace other than locally. The repeater to which you direct your signal can be anywhere in the world.

This process is used when you know where the group is that you want to talk to and you don't want to include a broad range of repeaters. It is necessary for use on some repeaters that don't allow linking. It is a requirement for contacts in Japan where repeaters cannot be linked. (We will discuss linking in the next section)

This function limits your ability to hear others on the system and for others to join your conversation. It is not a private conversation, however.

This is most easily done using the Star Calculator in the programmer. Click Star | Star Calc in the menu.

The screenshot shows the DStar Calc dialog box with the following settings:

- Function:** Source Route
- User:** CQCQCQ
- Source:**
 - Country: United States, Colorado
 - City: Boulder
 - Callsign: W0DK
 - Frequency list: 145.38750 -0.600, 446.8625 -5.0000 (highlighted), 1283.8625 -15.0000
- Destination:**
 - Country: United States, Georgia
 - City: Doraville
 - Callsign: WB4HRD
 - Frequency list: 440.7125 +5.0000 (highlighted), 1284.4500 -12.0000
- Summary:**
 - Frequency: 446.8625 -5.0000
 - RPT1 (Source): W0DK B
 - RPT2 (Destination): W0DK G
 - Your Call: W0DK WB4HRD
 - Channel Name: WB4HRD
 - Channel Number: 25
 - Autoincrement:

Use of the Calculator is described in details in the D-Star Calculator section of this help. For this setup you will set

Function - Source Route

Source:

Country and City - Your location or the nearest location with a repeater that you can access. This will not work if you cannot hit the repeater you select.

Callsign - The location you pick may have more than one. Again, select the one that has the repeater that you can access.

Frequencies - There are two frequency boxes. Select from the one on the left the frequency you can work best (2M, 440Mhz, or 1.2G) depending on your equipment and antenna. The setting of the other is not important for this operation. The repeater will pass the signal to the Internet. The system will take it from there and transmit out on the band that the person last ID'ed in on.

Channel Name - Enter a designator to appear on the face of the radio for this channel. The person's name may be a good reminder for you.

User - Leave this as CQCQCQ unless you are calling a particular person on a particular machine.

Destination:

Country and City - The location you want to contact.

Callsign - The location you pick may have more than one.

Frequencies - Select a band on which the receiving end will hear the transmission (you probably were given this information by the receiving station).

Click Apply to have the programmer set up this channel. When you send the file to the radio, this channel will be ready for you to use to contact this specific repeater on the D-Star network.

You will remain on this channel once contacts are made.

This is an older protocol for making a contact and can be a little difficult to use since your signal is limited to this one repeater. Anyone can talk back to you once you make your call on this repeater.

To connect to (link) a repeater

This is an easy way to use D-Star. When you are linked to a repeater, you basically have local communications someplace other than locally. The repeater you are linked to can be anywhere in the world.

This process is used when you know where the group is that you want to talk to and you don't want to include a broad range of repeaters in the conversation.

While this is a valid use of the Star system, it is somewhat discouraged since it ties both repeaters into fairly limited use.

There are three parts to this operation:

1) Create your talk-around channel! You will use this channel again for other Star operations. "Talk" is a good name for identifying this channel.

Using the Star calculator in the programmer: click Star | Star Calc from the menu

Function - Local Repeater with Gateway - This puts you on the Star system

Country and City - Your location or the nearest location with a repeater that you can access. This will not work if you cannot hit the repeater you select.

Callsign - The location you pick may have more than one. Again, select the one that has the repeater that you can access.

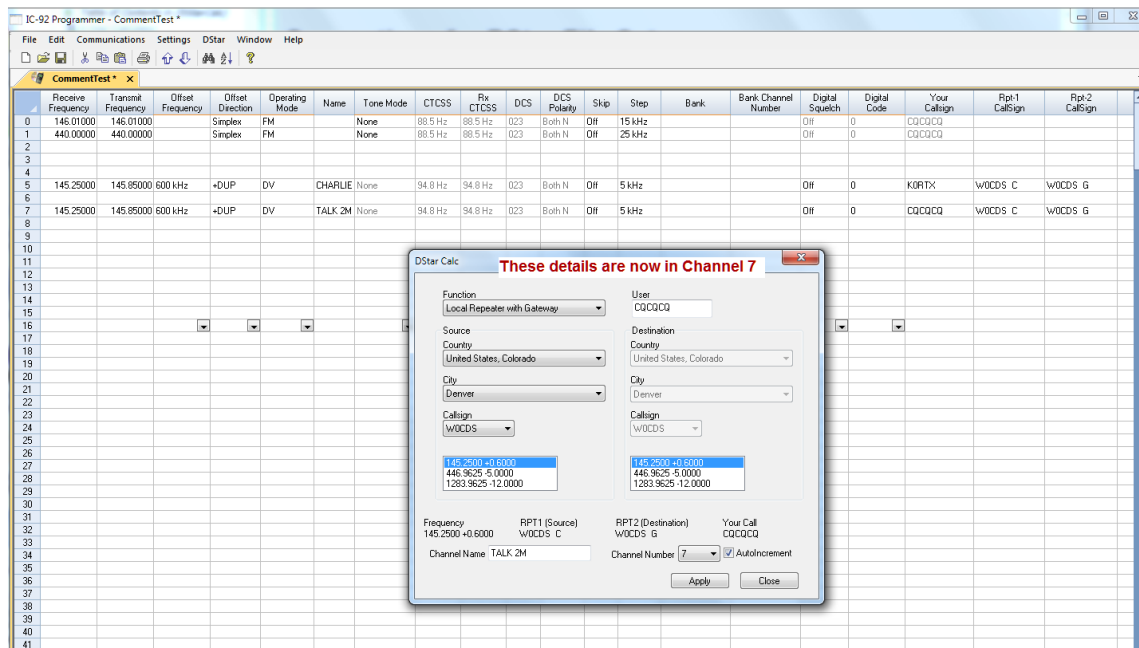
Frequencies - There are two frequency boxes. Select from the one on the left the frequency you can work best (2M, 440Mhz, or 1.2G) depending on your equipment and antenna. The setting of the other is not important for this operation. The repeater will pass the signal to the Internet. The system will take it from there and transmit out on the band that the person last ID'ed in

on.

Channel Name - Enter a designator to appear on the face of the radio for this channel. "Talk" may be a good reminder for you. If you plan to set up both 2M and 440 access, you might want to name them "Talk2M" and "Talk440", respectively.

User - Leave this as CQCQCQ. This is a general talk channel that is not directed to one person specifically.

Click Apply to have the programmer set up this channel. When you send the file to the radio, this channel will be ready for you to use to talk on the Star network when you are connected to a repeater.



2) Link to Repeater - Set up a channel to link the repeaters. .

Using the Star calculator in the programmer: Click Star | Star Calc from the menu

Function - Link to Repeater.

Source:

Country and City - Must be the one you used for your talk-around channel.

Callsign - Must be the one you used for your talk-around channel.

Frequencies - Must be the one you used for your talk-around channel.

Channel Name - An easy identifier to remind you what this channel is for.

User - Leave this as CQCQCQ.

Destination:

Country and City - Any country listed.

Callsign - One for the area being called.

Frequencies - The band on which you expect to hear activity. (The one they can hit on the other end. If you don't know... pick one.)

Click Apply to have the programmer set up this channel. When you send the file to the radio, this channel will be ready for you to use to link these repeaters the Star network.

3) Create the "unlink" channel. - Just as you would hang up the phone, you will unlink the repeaters once you finish your conversation. If someone else has joined the conversation it will be their responsibility to unlink when they finish.

Using the Star calculator in the programmer: click Star | Star Calc from the menu

The screenshot shows the 'DStar Calc' window with the following settings:

- Function:** Unlink
- User:** CQCQCQ
- Source:**
 - Country: United States, Colorado
 - City: Denver
 - Callsign: W0CDS
- Destination:**
 - Country: (empty)
 - City: (empty)
 - Callsign: (empty)
- Frequency List:**
 - 145.2500 +0.6000
 - 446.9625 -5.0000
 - 1283.9625 -12.0000
- Summary:**
 - Frequency: 145.2500 +0.6000
 - RPT1 (Source): W0CDS C
 - RPT2 (Destination): W0CDS G
 - Your Call: U
 - Channel Name: UNLINK
 - Channel Number: 7
 - AutoIncrement

Buttons: Apply, Close

Function - Unlink - select this from those in the list.

Country and City - Must be the one you used to create the link.

Callsign - Remains unchanged from that you used to create the link.

Frequencies - Remains unchanged from that you used to create the link.

Channel Name - Unlink

User - Leave this as CQCQCQ. This does not matter. This is a function for the local repeater only.

To connect to (link) a reflector

This is an easy way to use D-Star. This is where all the fun is. When you are linked to a reflector, you basically have local communications to locations all over the world without having to know where anyone is. The reflector you are linked to can be anywhere in the world. Try REF030C in Atlanta, GA for lots of activity.

This process is used when you want to talk and listen to people from almost anywhere around the world.

There are three parts to this operation:

- 1) Create your talk-around channel! You will use this channel again for other Star operations. "Talk" is a good name for identifying this channel. If you created talk channel on your local repeater as part of other function setup, you can continue to use that one. If not, the steps are detailed here.

Using the Star calculator in the programmer: click Star | Star Calc from the menu

Function - Local Repeater with Gateway - This puts you on the Star system

Country and City - Your location or the nearest location with a repeater that you can access. This will not work if you cannot hit the repeater you select.

Callsign - The location you pick may have more than one. Again, select the

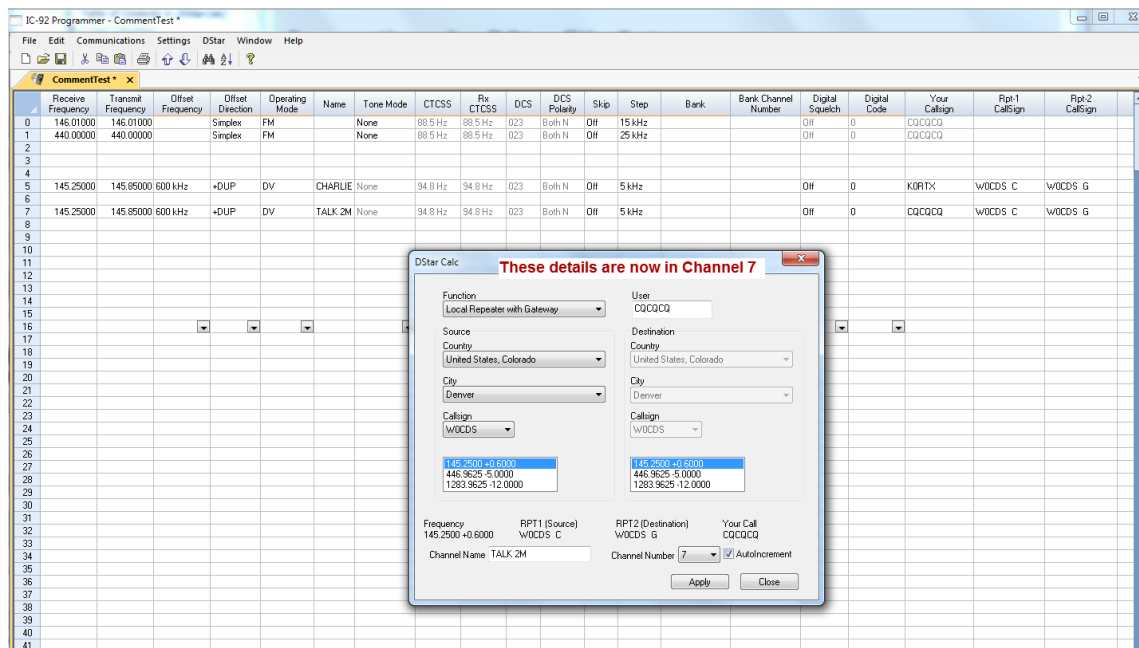
one that has the repeater that you can access.

Frequencies - There are two frequency boxes. Select from the one on the left the frequency you can work best (2M, 440Mhz, or 1.2G) depending on your equipment and antenna. The setting of the other is not important for this operation. The repeater will pass the signal to the Internet. The system will take it from there and transmit out on the band that the person last ID'ed in on.

Channel Name - Enter a designator to appear on the face of the radio for this channel. "Talk" may be a good reminder for you. If you plan to set up both 2M and 440 access, you might want to name them "Talk2M" and "Talk440", respectively.

User - Leave this as CQCQCQ. This is a general talk channel that is not directed to one person specifically.

Click Apply to have the programmer set up this channel. When you send the file to the radio, this channel will be ready for you to use to talk on the Star network when you are connected to a repeater.



2) Link to Reflector - Set up a channel to link you local repeater to a reflector.

Using the Star calculator in the programmer: Click Star | Star Calc from the menu

DStar Calc

Function: Link to Reflector

User: CQCQCQ

Source:

Country: United States, Colorado

City: Denver

Callsign: WOCDS

145.2500 +0.6000
446.9625 -5.0000
 1283.9625 -12.0000

Reflector	Location
REF029A	Utah, United States
REF029B	Utah, United States
REF029C	Utah, United States
REF030A	Atlanta, GA, United States
REF030B	Atlanta, GA, United States
REF030C	Atlanta, GA, United States
REF031A	Sweden
REF031B	Sweden
REF031C	Sweden
REF032A	Poland

Frequency: 446.9625 -5.0000 RPT1 (Source): WOCDS B RPT2 (Destination): WOCDS G Your Call: REF030CL

Channel Name: DEN|R30 Channel Number: 35 Autolncrment

Apply Close

Function - Link to Reflector.

Source:

Country and City - Must be the one you used for your talk channel.

Callsign - Must be the one you used for your talk channel.

Frequencies - Must be the one you used for your talk channel.

Channel Name - An easy identifier to remind you what this channel is for. Shown here is "Den R30" This is my Denver repeater linking to Reflector 030.

User - Leave this as CQCQCQ.

Destination:

Shown is a list of reflectors and their location. Select one for this channel.

Click Apply to have the programmer set up this channel. When you send the file to the radio, this channel will be ready for you to use to link your local repeater to the reflector on the Star network.

Receive Frequency	Transmit Frequency	Offset Frequency	Offset Direction	Operating Mode	Name	Tone Mode	CTCSS	Rx CTCSS	DCS	DCS Polarity	Skip	Step	Digital Squelch	Digital Code	Your Callign	Ppt1 CallSign	Ppt2 CallSign	Bank	Bank Channel Number
0	145.25000	145.85000	600 kHz	+DUP	DV	w0CDS G	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	C0C0C0	w0CDS C	w0CDS G	
1	145.25000	145.85000	600 kHz	+DUP	DV	w0CDS I	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	w0CDS I	w0CDS C	w0CDS G	
2	145.25000	145.85000	600 kHz	+DUP	DV	w0CDS U	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	U	w0CDS C	w0CDS G	
3	145.25000	145.85000	600 kHz	+DUP	DV	D-030C	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	REF030CL	w0CDS C	w0CDS G	
4	145.25000	145.85000	600 kHz	+DUP	DV	D-KU0HP	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	KU0HP	w0CDS C	w0CDS G	
5	145.25000	145.85000	600 kHz	+DUP	DV	D-K0RTX	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	K0RTX	w0CDS C	w0CDS G	
6	145.25000	145.85000	600 kHz	+DUP	DV	D-KJ4V0	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	KJ4V0	w0CDS C	w0CDS G	
7																			
8	446.96250	441.96250	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	w0CDS G	None	88.5 Hz	88.5 Hz	023	Both N	0H	30 kHz	0H	0	C0C0C0	w0CDS B	w0CDS G	
9	446.96250	441.96250	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	w0CDS I	None	88.5 Hz	88.5 Hz	023	Both N	0H	30 kHz	0H	0	w0TLM I	w0CDS B	w0CDS G	
10	446.96250	441.96250	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	w0CDS U	None	88.5 Hz	88.5 Hz	023	Both N	0H	30 kHz	0H	0	U	w0CDS B	w0CDS G	
11	446.96250	441.96250	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	D-030C	None	88.5 Hz	88.5 Hz	023	Both N	0H	30 kHz	0H	0	REF030CL	w0CDS B	w0CDS G	
12	446.96250	441.96250	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	D-KU0HP	None	88.5 Hz	88.5 Hz	023	Both N	0H	30 kHz	0H	0	KU0HP	w0CDS B	w0CDS G	
13	446.96250	441.96250	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	D-K0RTX	None	88.5 Hz	88.5 Hz	023	Both N	0H	30 kHz	0H	0	K0RTX	w0CDS B	w0CDS G	
14	446.96250	441.96250	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	D-KJ4V0	None	88.5 Hz	88.5 Hz	023	Both N	0H	30 kHz	0H	0	KJ4V0	w0CDS B	w0CDS G	
15																			
16																			
17	446.88750	441.88750	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	w0TLM G	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	C0C0C0	w0TLM B	w0TLM G	
18	446.88750	441.88750	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	w0TLM I	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	w0TLM I	w0TLM B	w0TLM G	
19	446.88750	441.88750	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	w0TLM U	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	U	w0TLM B	w0TLM G	
20	446.88750	441.88750	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	M-030C	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	REF030CL	w0TLM B	w0TLM G	
21	446.88750	441.88750	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	M-KU0HP	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	KU0HP	w0TLM B	w0TLM G	
22	446.88750	441.88750	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	M-K0RTX	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	K0RTX	w0TLM B	w0TLM G	
23																			
24																			
25	145.38750	144.78750	600 kHz	-DUP	DV	AvB4HR0I	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	AvB4HR0	W0DK C	W0DK G	
26	446.96250	441.96250	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	AvB4HR0I	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	AvB4HR0	W0DK B	W0DK G	
27																			
28																			
29																			
30	446.91250	446.91250		Simplex	DV		None	88.5 Hz	88.5 Hz	023	Both N	0H	25 kHz	0H	0	C0C0C0	K0C0VU B	K0C0VU G	
31																			
32																			
33	446.96250	441.96250	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	wB4HR0B	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	wB4HR0B	w0CDS B	w0CDS G	
34																			
35	446.96250	441.96250	5.00 MHz	-DUP	DV	DEN R30	None	94.8 Hz	94.8 Hz	023	Both N	0H	5 kHz	0H	0	REF030CL	w0CDS C	w0CDS G	
36																			
37																			
38																			
39																			
40																			
41																			
42																			
43																			
44																			
45																			
46																			
47																			
48																			

3) Create the "unlink" channel. - Just as you would hang up the phone, you will unlink from the reflector once you finish your conversation. If someone else has joined the conversation it will be their responsibility to unlink when they finish.

Using the Star calculator in the programmer: click Star | Star Calc from the menu

DStar Calc

Function: Unlink

User: CQCQCQ

Source:

Country: United States, Colorado

City: Denver

Callsign: WOCDS

Destination:

Country:

City:

Callsign:

145.2500 +0.6000
446.9625 -5.0000
1283.9625 -12.0000

Frequency	RPT1 (Source)	RPT2 (Destination)	Your Call
145.2500 +0.6000	WOCDS C	WOCDS G	U

Channel Name: UNLINK

Channel Number: 7

Autolncrement

Apply Close

Function - Unlink - select this from those in the list.

Country and City - Must be the one you used to create the link.

Callsign - Remains unchanged from that you used to create the link.

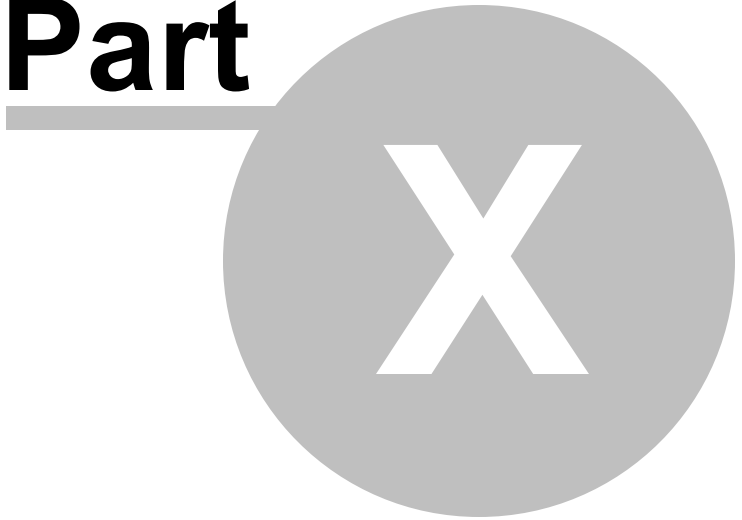
Frequencies - Remains unchanged from that you used to create the link.

Channel Name - Unlink

User - Leave this as CQCQCQ. This does not matter. This is a function for the local repeater only.

This overview is offered with hopes that we will hear you on the air sooner than later!!!

Part



10 F1 / F2 Configurations

Icom radios have functionality tied to the F1 and F2 keys of the microphone that gives you one touch access to different configurations.

With the F1 and F2 options, you can have . . .

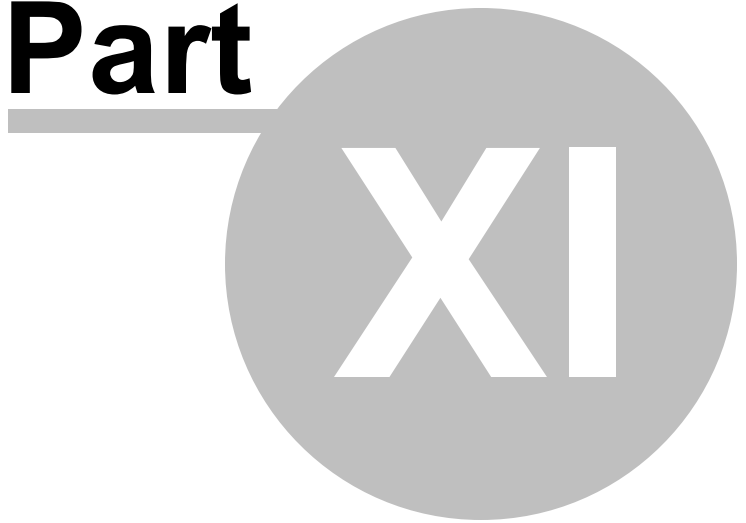
- Two different configurations for which frequency band the radio uses at any one time.
- Two different configurations for digital communications
- Two different sets of linked banks (this would be good for using one at home and one at a remote location).
- Two different display colors to help you know more easily which configuration is in use
- Two different configurations for GPS settings
- Two different scan type and/or resume configurations

The settings on these tabs of the Settings screen are the same as those on the Common tab. See [Settings - Set Mode](#) in this Help for details on these options.

Once configured, the radio can be toggled between these two configurations by pressing the [Func] key then the [F-1] or [F-2] key.

Note: In the Programmer it appears that there are three configurations: Common, F1, and F2. In reality, there are only two. Once you switch the radio to the F1 or F2 configuration you cannot return to Common without resetting the radio. With this reset, all details of all the configurations are lost until you can send them again from the Programmer. While this is a handy feature, remember that it really only works with the two configurations of F1 and F2.

Part



11 Memory Bank

Banks

The radio has 26 banks of up to 100 memory channels each. In the Programmer, a memory channel is assigned to a bank by selecting A through Z from the Bank column on the main screen.

A channel can be assigned to only one bank. If you want the same frequency programmed into several banks (such as the national calling channel), enter that frequency into several memory locations then assign each memory channel to the appropriate bank.

Bank Channel

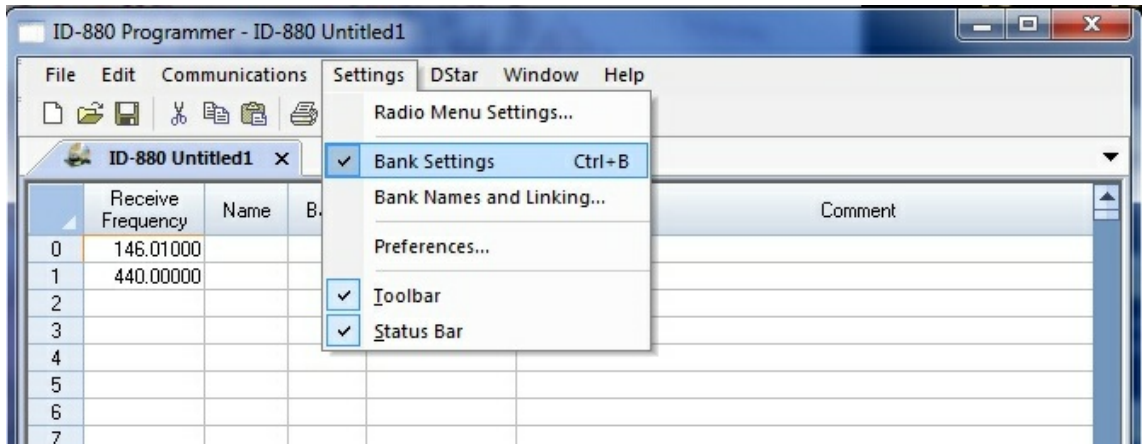
Each bank can hold up to 100 memory channels. These can be presented in an order that is different in the bank than when using the channels in normal memory mode. By entering a number, 0-99, you can control the order that the channels appear when being used in that bank.

This is optional. If no number is entered the channels will appear in the bank in the same order as they appear on the screen and in regular memory mode.

Use this option if you want the order of the channels *different* in the bank than when not in the bank.

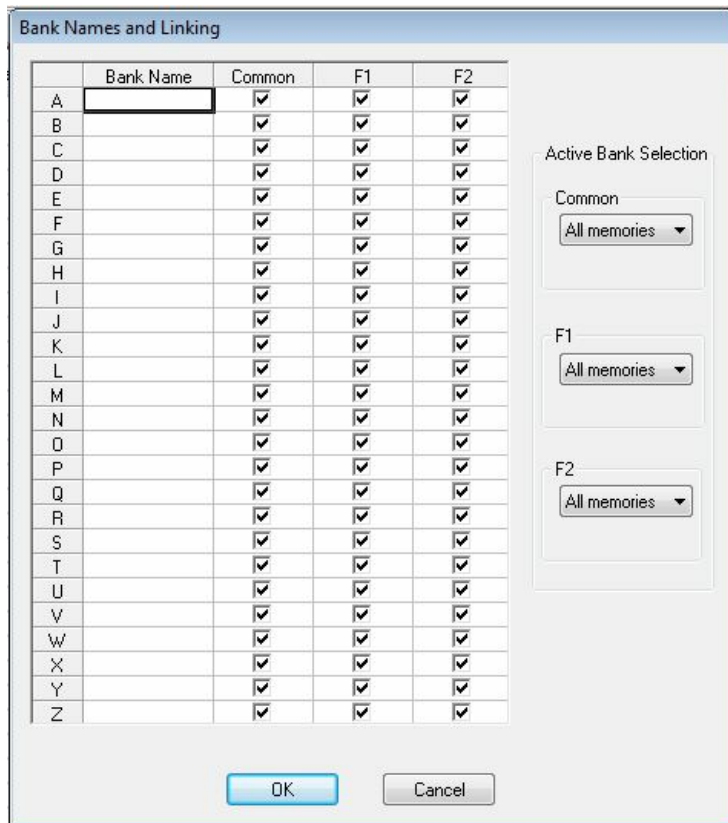
Bank Settings

Select this option to collapse the main screen making it easier to setup Bank information for the channels.



All the columns will be hidden other than Receive Frequency, Name, Bank, Bank Channel and Comment.

Bank Names and Linking



Enter up to 6 alpha/numeric characters to identify the bank.

This name is displayed when operating in the bank if the option for Frequency/Channel Name is set to Bank Name. The setting that controls display of the Bank Name is found on the settings screen (Settings | Radio Menu Settings) of the Programmer.

Linking the banks allows all channels of those linked banks to be scanned when using Bank link scan operations. Once scanning is begun with the linked channels, it continues across all the channels in each of the linked banks.

To link the banks, check the box associated with that bank. All banks are linked by default. A linked group can be set up differently for F1 and F2 configurations.

Active Bank Selection

Choose the bank to be active when the radio is first programmed with this file. The active bank can be changed at any time from the face of the radio.

Memory bank selection from the face of the radio:

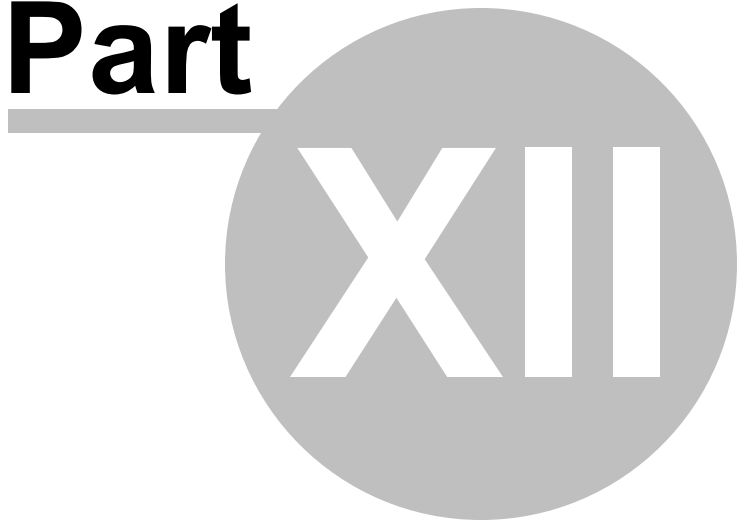
Push **[M/Call]** to access memory mode

Push **[Band]** to enter the bank selection state. You have entered this state when the bank letter indication blinks on the face of the radio.

Rotate the **[DIAL]** to the desired memory bank (that letter will be blinking and the name of the bank will be displayed if they banks have been named. Only banks that contain memories will be included when the **[DIAL]** is turned).

Press **[BAND]** again to lock in the selection.

Part



XII

12 Programming Memory Channels

The radio has lots of different types of memory channels. In the Programmer, these all program in a spreadsheet dedicated to that "type" of memory.

Use the links to access details for any one of these.

[Regular Memory Channels](#) - The several hundred all radios have these days. The ones you will use most often.

[Call Channels](#) - These are special memory channels that have one button access from the face of the radio. See the operating manual for the radio for details of how to access these memories from the face of the radio.

[Limit Memories](#) - These memory channels can be used as "regular" memories giving you that many more memory channels for individual use; however, these also control the top and bottom range of scanning when you begin scanning on one of these.

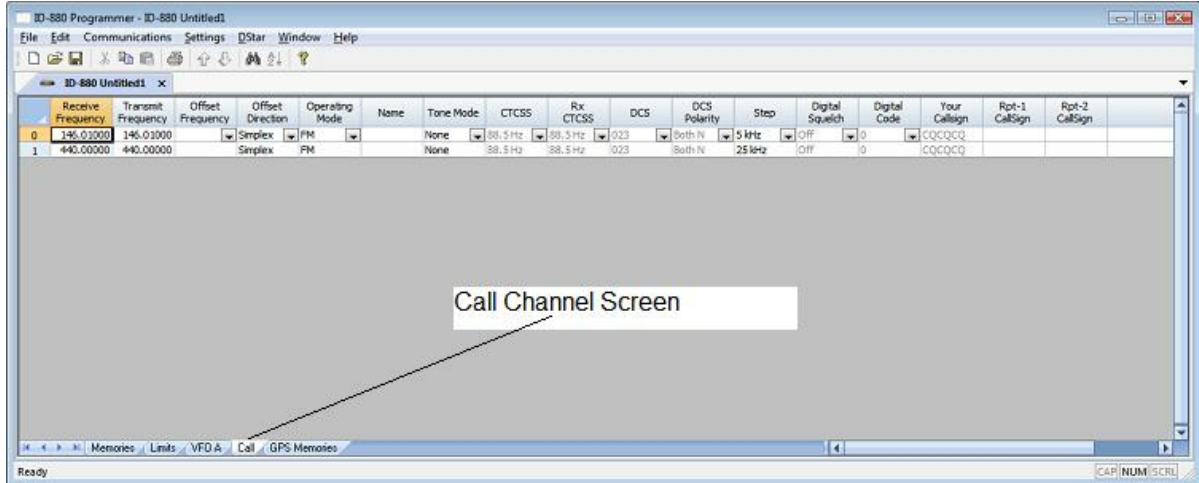
[VFO Memories](#) - Settings for VFO operations when the file is first sent to the radio. This channel has no one button recall on the radio and will change when the tuning knob is used. To be able to recall settings at any time, use the Regular Memory Channels.

[GPS Memories](#) - GPS message transmission is available in GPS mode operation. Details can be found in the [D-Star Settings](#) section of this Help.

Details on the special editing abilities of the Programmer are included in the ***Easy Editing in the Grid*** section of this Help. Review these details to make data entry even easier.

12.1 Call Channels

The Call channel memories provides convenient, access to your most often used frequency in each band. Call channel memories are programmed on the "Call" tab of the Programmer.



The information to be programmed for the Call channels is the same as that for the regular Memory channels. See [Regular Memory Channels](#) for the details

The radio is programmed with details for your Call channels, these channels are recalled by first pressing the [M/Call] button several times to select the call channel mode. Once in call channel mode, rotate the [DIAL] to select the desired band.

12.2 Limit Memories

This feature allows you to set sub-band limits for scanning. Using programmed scan, the radio will scan repeatedly between the frequencies entered as A and B of a set (i. e., 1, 2, etc.).

For example, you might wish to set up a limit (in North America) of 144.300 MHz to 148.000 MHz so as to prevent encroachment into the SSB/CW "Weak Signal" portion of the band below 144.300 MHz. You would enter 144.300 into 1A and 148.00 into 1B. Then using P1 scanning, your listening would be limited to between these two frequencies.

The Limit Memory channels are entered on the "Limits" tab of the Programmer. The same information as that entered for any memory channel is entered for these. See the [Regular Memory Channels](#) section for the details about the information to be entered.

A Scan Name can be entered to identify the range. This name is displayed to help you select the programmed range you want to scan. The name is not displayed during scanning. If you would rather display a numerical identifier for the programmed scan ranges, uncheck the Scan Name option shown on the Settings screen (Settings | Radio

Menu Settings) in the program.

In the Limit Memory channels, **Step** becomes much more important since you plan to begin scanning from one of these channels. Remember that scanning will increment the frequency by the value in the Step field. Choose your value to be sure you do not miss channels in your range.

12.3 Regular Memory Channels

The Main window of the Programmer is for entering detail for the memory channels. Memory channels include:

- Memories - "Regular" memory channels.
- Limits - 50 scan edge memory channels (25 Pairs)
- VFO - 8 VFO Channels. One for each band.
- Call - Two memory channels with one touch access. One for each the 2M and 440 MHz bands.
- GPS Memories - Special GPS Memory information. These contain GPS details rather than frequency details.

Each of these memory types is addressed on its own screen. Those individual screens are accessed through the tab of the same name at the bottom of the main screen of the Programmer. The spreadsheet design of these screens makes it easy to enter, review, and manage data your radio programming files.

Columns continue off the right side of the screen. Use the bar at the bottom of the screen to move to these columns or press ENTER to step through each column.

For easier editing, columns can be hidden and rows can be made alternate colors using the selections of the Preferences screen. Select Settings | Preferences in the menu to access these screen options.

Make programming extra easy. Try Simple Mode in the software for even less to enter. In Simple Mode only the columns needed for the minimum information to set up the channel are shown on the screen. Extra columns are hidden and filled with default information. To put the screen into Simple Mode, select Edit | Simple Mode from the menu. While in Simple Mode, you cannot access the Preferences screen. The Programmer controls what columns are hidden while in this mode.

There are lots of features in the Programmer that make data editing easier. These include, copy and paste, column editing, sort and unsort. See the **Quick Editing Commands** in this Help for details.

Details to be entered for each memory channel include:

Receive Frequency: Enter a receive frequency for the memory channel. Acceptable frequencies are detailed in the operating manual for the radio. The software will accept any frequency within the range of the radio. Unacceptable frequencies cannot be entered into the Programmer.

The ID-880 radio can accept frequencies into memory in any order (VHF followed by UHF followed by D-Star frequencies, etc.) To help you organize your data, you can skip channels and group like frequencies or frequencies for a certain activity. The radio does not care if it contains empty memory channels. All the regular memory channels are programmed on this screen.

All memories must be programmed into the same file. The programming process replaces the channels in the radio with the channels in the file.

Many of the memory channels must be programmed to satisfy the default of the radio. That does not mean that what you see in the Programmer must remain in that default location. You can change any default setting to a frequency appropriate for the band.

Transmit Frequency: Enter a specific transmit frequency or let the Programmer calculate this frequency based on the offset. Acceptable transmit frequencies are detailed in the operating manual for the radio. The software will accept any frequency within the range of the radio.

Note: Although in the Programmer you can set offset and other transmit related data for frequencies outside the transmission abilities of the radio, the software will not enable transmission on these frequencies. Transmission will be possible only if the radio has been properly modified.

Offset Frequency: The mathematical difference between the transmit and receive frequencies of a repeater. Available standard offsets are 100, 500 and 600 kHz and 1.00, 1.60, 3.00, 5.00, 7.60, 10.00, and 99.00 MHz. 600 kHz is the standard offset for VHF and 5.00 MHz is standard for UHF. Icom radios handle all repeater frequencies with an Offset Frequency (the difference between the transmit and receive frequency) and an Offset Direction (+ or -).

Icom radios use an Offset Frequency of 0 to 20MHz with a Plus or Minus

Offset Direction. This gives you the ability to use the Reverse function of the radio although your frequency pair is not separated by a standard offset value.

A **non-standard** Offset Frequency value is entered by typing in both the Receive and Transmit frequencies for the memory channel. The Programmer will calculate the direction and Offset Frequency automatically. A repeater that operates with a non-standard offset frequency is sometimes referred to an "**Odd Split**".

Offset Direction: If necessary, manually set the Offset Direction to one of the three options available. The Programmer will make a selection automatically based on the receive frequency; however, the details for a particular repeater may differ from the standard band plan making it necessary for you to make a selection other than the default. Select from

Simplex - transmit and receive frequencies are the same;

-DUP - the offset frequency is subtracted from the receive frequency (i.e., the transmit frequency is less than the receive frequency as in RX 145.520 TX 143.425)

+DUP - the offset frequency is added to the receive frequency (i.e., the transmit frequency is greater than the receive frequency as in RX 144.250 TX 147.335)

Operating Mode: Select the appropriate operating mode for the channel. The selections listed here are not included in all Icom radios. Chose from those available for your model:

FM - Used for most if not all for amateur band operations

FM Narrow - Special use in parts of the amateur band where 2.5khz deviation is needed. (This will not enable the radio to work on the new more closely spaced commercial frequencies.)

AM - Used for listening on aviation frequencies. Transmission is not available.

Narrow AM - Alternate AM mode for monitoring. Transmission is not available.

DV - Digital mode. This mode must be selected for the memory channel before the D-Star columns become available.

Name: Enter an Alpha/Numeric tag (up to 8 characters) to easily identify that memory channel. If a name is entered, it is displayed on the face of the radio in place of the frequency.

The choice of frequency or name display is a global setting for the radio. It is all or nothing rather than being an individual setting for each memory channel.

To change this option in the Programmer, access the Settings screen (Settings | Radio Menu Settings) and change the settings for Frequency/Name Display in the options of the Set Mode.

You can set this differently in each the F1 and F2 configurations.

To change the display option from the face of the radio, access Memory Display Type in the set menu (Menu - Set - Disp - Name - Display type)

Note: *While operating on a memory channel with a name display, pressing the main tuning knob (on left) will display the frequency for the channel. Press the knob again to return to the name display.*

BE AWARE... *Changing from name to frequency display is not the primary function of pressing the tuning knob. You are actually putting the radio into Bank selection mode. While it is helpful to be able to view a frequency, if you turn the knob at this point, you will step into a display of banks available to be selected. Be sure to press the knob again while the frequency is displayed to return to that memory channel.*

Tone Mode: The "tone" system has two purposes. First, it allows you to access repeaters that have a tone assigned. Second, it allows for silent monitoring until a call directed to you is received. The radio offers CTCSS (Continuous Tone Coded Squelch) and DTCS (Digital Tone Coded Squelch) systems to be tailored to your particular needs.

Using tones requires two steps:

- 1) Selecting the Tone Mode **and**
- 2) Making a selection for the CTCSS frequency or DTCS tone.

Note: *Values that appear in the CTCSS, Rx CTCSS or DCS column that are not associated with the selected Tone Mode are not used by the radio other than to fill the space in the memory structure of the radio. These values will NOT interfere with Tone operation of the channel.*

Use of the "Tone System" is limited to the FM and FM Narrow operating modes. AM and Digital modes do not use these tones.

Use of the "Tone" system can make it possible for you to use a local repeater. It can also limit your ability to hear a transmission from that repeater. The details governing use of the system depend completely on your situation. The repeater operator is in complete control.

Set up the options carefully. If you are not sure, program the same memory channel more than once with different options selected for Tone. Once you determine which one works, delete the others from the file then send that altered file to the radio to change its programming.

Set the Tone Mode:

None - No tone system activated. With this option selected, neither of the columns for selecting a CTCSS or DCS value is active.

Tone - CTCSS tone is activated for transmission only (this mode is used for many if not most repeater operations). This mode is often referred to as Encode. With this option selected, the CTCSS column becomes active to set the tone frequency to be used. Set the tone frequency in the CTCSS column for this channel.

T Sql - CTCSS tone squelch is activated for **both transmission and reception**. Only signals with the same tone will open the squelch: your radio will remain silent otherwise. This mode is often referred to as Tone Squelch. With this option selected, the RX CTCSS column becomes active to set the tone frequency to be used for **both transmission and reception**. The radio uses only one CTCSS frequency for both transmission and reception.

Note: Unless specifically noted in the information you are given about the repeater, most amateur repeaters do NOT use this mode. If you select this mode incorrectly, you will be able to access the repeater; however, you will hear nothing when the repeater transmits. You will know the repeater is transmitting because you will see an indication of a received signal on your radio; but, you will hear no sound. Reprogram the channel using Tone rather than TSqI and try again.

T Sql R - CTCSS tone squelch is set for the Pocket beep operation. With this option selected, the CTCSS column becomes active to set the tone frequency to be used. Set the tone frequency in the CTCSS column for this channel.

Note: This advanced feature of the radio requires activation from the radio's face once the tone mode is selected and frequency set. See

page 146 of the radio's operating manual for details on this functionality.

DTCS - The Digital Coded Squelch system is activated for **both transmission and reception**. Only signals with the matching tone will open the squelch: your radio will remain silent otherwise. With this option selected, the DCS column becomes active to set the code to be used. The radio uses only one DCS code for both **both transmission and reception**.

DTCS R - DCS squelch is set for the Pocket beep operation. With this option selected, the DCS column becomes active to set the tone to be used.

Note: This advanced feature of the radio requires activation from the radio's face once the tone mode is selected and frequency set. See page 146 of the radio's operating manual for details on this functionality.

CTCSS: Select one of 50 tone frequencies to be used in the Tone mode. This is the sub-audible tone that will be transmitted for access to a repeater (i.e., you will not hear it; but the repeater will). This field becomes active only when Tone is selected as the Tone Mode.

RX CTCSS: Select one of 50 tone frequencies to be used in the Tone Sql mode. This is the sub-audible tone that will be transmitted for access to a repeater and must be received by your radio before it will hear an incoming signal. This field becomes active only if Tone Mode is set to TSql.

Note: This is NOT the tone used for normal repeater access. Unless the repeater is specially set up for this option (fire-rescue, emergency services or commercial repeaters as examples), your radio will be able to activate the repeater; but it will hear nothing back. You will see an indication on your radio is receiving a signal; however, you will hear nothing.

In this case, change your setting to Tone with the same value set in the CTCSS column and try again.

DCS: Select one of 104 DTCS codes to be used in the DTCS mode. This is the code associated with a 3-tone sub-audible sequence that will be transmitted for access to a repeater and must be received by your radio before it will hear an incoming signal. This field becomes active only if Tone Mode is set to DTCS.

DCS Polarity: Select the polarity of the DCS tone for advanced use of this feature.

Options include Both N (NN, default), TN-RR, TR-RN, and Both R (RR) where T = Transmit, N = Normal, and the first R of pair = Receive and second R of pair = Reversed.

Note: both the DCS code and polarity must match for a signal to be heard when received.

Skip: Set the scanning preference for each memory channel.

Off - The channel is scanned (it is not skipped).

Skip - Marks selected memory channel to be skipped during memory or memory bank scanning.

P Skip - Marks the channel to be skipped during memory or memory bank scanning AND marks the frequency to be omitted during VFO or programmed scanning.

Step: Set the tuning step for each memory channel. This value is critical for VFO mode much more so that memory mode since you will be tuning manually while in VFO.

Bank: Set the bank in which this channel will be used. A memory assigned to a bank remains available for use when the radio is not in Bank mode. When in Bank mode, only the channels assigned to a certain bank are available. See [Memory Banks](#) for more options when setting this information and using Banks on the radio.

Bank Channel Number: Enter a number to order the channels within the bank other than in the order in which they appear in the Programmer. If this number is omitted, the channels will appear in the bank in the order they are listed on the spread sheet. Use of this option gives you the ability to access the memory channels in a different order when operating in the bank mode compared to their order in regular memory mode. See the Memory Bank section of this Help for further details.

Comments: An identifying comment up to 80 characters for the memory channel. This information is not transferred to the radio.

These columns for the D-Star settings are disabled for a memory channel until Operating Mode is set to DV.

Digital Squelch: Set to DSQL for digital call sign squelch or CSQL for digital code squelch. DSQL uses My Callsign and CSQL uses the Digital Code set for this memory channel.

Digital Code: Select a digital code to be used with CSQL.

Your Callsign: Enter the call sign to be used for your call sign. Call signs entered here are saved to the Your Callsign list as seen on the D-Star Settings screen.

Note: *Once a callsign is saved to the Your Callsign list, you can select that entry by clicking on the drop down arrow that appears and making your selection from the list that appears.*

Rpt-1 / Rpt-2 Callsign: Enter the call sign to be used for Repeater 1 and Repeater 2. Call signs entered here are saved to the Rpt 1 Callsign and Rpt 2 Callsign lists, respectively, as seen on the D-Star Settings screen. An option there allows you to stop these entries from being saved.

Note: *Once a callsign is saved to the Repeater list, you can select that entry by clicking on the drop down arrow that appears and making your selection from the list that appears.*

More details on these settings can be found in the [D-Star Settings](#) section of this Help.

12.4 VFO Memories

The VFO memories provide "temporary" memory channels for quick access. The VFO memory is temporary since it is lost when the radio is tuned while in VFO mode. There is no one button recall for the information entered into these channels of the Programmer.

Note: Remember, the VFO memory is temporary. The programmed frequencies appear immediately after the file is sent to the radio. When the radio is tuned manually in VFO mode, the programmed frequency cannot be recalled as a memory channel can be.

Memory channel details do not have to be programmed into the VFO first. Enter memory channels details into the grid on the Memories tab of the Programmer.

To program the VFO memory, select the VFO tab at the bottom of the screen. Enter a frequency that is appropriate for the band. The information to be entered is the same as that for regular Memories except that the VFO's do not have an alpha label available to be programmed. See [Regular Memory Channels](#) section for details of the fields.

12.5 GPS Memories

You can display GPS data when in FM, FM-N, WFM, AM, and DV modes. You can also transmit GPS data when in DV mode. To receive GPS data, connect a third-party GPS receiver that has an RS-232C output and NMEA data format.

Third-party GPS receivers connect to the ID-880H [DATA] jack.

In addition, the GPS message transmission is also available in GPS mode operation.

Details of GPS programming and options are listed in the [D-Star Settings](#) section of this Help.

Part

XIII

13 Programming other Set Menu Items

Programming any radio involves details for each memory channel and settings that are global to the radio no matter which memory channel, VFO or Call channel you're operating on.

The Memory Channel details are entered on the grid that appears when the Programmer is first opened. This is only part of what needs to be done to make your radio your own.

The global settings are entered on the screens accessed from **Settings | Radio Menu Settings** in the menu at the top of the main screen. Don't miss these settings. Getting them the way you want them can significantly enhance the performance of your radio.

Details for the options are found in sections of this Help that correspond to the screens in the Programmer where you will find that option. Everything starts in the Programmer from Settings | Radio Menu Settings from the menu at the top of the main screen.

[Settings - General Overview](#) - This is a general discussion of how the Programmer handles these settings relative to the memory channel file. There are several options available to make it as easy as possible for you to maintain the memory channels and settings that you use in your radio.

[Settings - Set Mode](#) - The more common of the Set Mode options of the radio. These are not associated with GPS or Digital functions.

[Settings - DTMF](#) - A separate tab of the settings screen. Fields here address options for DTMF functionality.

[D-Star Settings](#) - An overview of the D-Star, Digital, and GPS settings that can be manipulated from within the Programmer.

[F1 / F2 Configurations](#) - An explanation of the F1 / F2 configurations and how best they might work for you.

13.1 Settings - General Overview

When programming your radio, there are details that you enter into a memory channel and there are options that are set once for the radio to use regardless of the memory channel you're on or if you are in VFO mode. There is a lot more to this radio than just what can be programmed into a memory channel. Things like Beep, Squelch, Lock, and DTMF memories, just to name a few, cannot be changed for each memory channel. These options are set for the radio to use whenever it is being operated.

Radio Menu Settings are menu items that are global to the operation of the radio. These items are set from the Radio Menu Settings screen in the Programmer. (Settings | Radio Menu Settings from the menu on the main screen).

The Programmer offers three options for managing the global settings:

- Set and forget - The Radio Menu Settings screens are there for you to use to easily customize your radio to suit your use. Once you make your selections and save them, you don't have to do it again, even if you start a new frequency file.
- Create and use multiple global settings files - This might be the best option if you program the frequencies for several different people. You can customize the global functions for the individual without having to recreate the frequency file.
- Save the settings as part of the file with the memory information - This might be best if you are programming different frequencies AND different global settings for different groups. You might even want to use this option if you travel. How you use your radio at home may differ from how it should function on the same frequency in another city. Then each time you travel, simply load the corresponding file into the radio to have frequency and global settings as you need them for where you're going.

The three options are discussed in detail below. Once you decide, set the Programmer for the option that you want on the Preferences screen (Settings | Preferences) in the Programmer.

Set and Forget

This is the default of the Programmer.

Not using the Radio Menu Settings (Settings | Radio Menu Settings) settings can

result in your radio "acting funny" every time you program it. That's because something is getting reset in the radio by a setting in this file.

From the main screen of the Programmer, select Settings | Radio Menu Settings. Explore these screens. If you fear you have made changes you don't want, click the "X" at the upper right of the Settings screen. Answer No to the prompt to save. Then click the "X" again to close. The screen will close without saving anything you have done.

Details for the options on this page are found on several pages of this Help. Each page contains the details for the options on that page. The pages in the TOC begin with the words "Radio Menu Settings". The information there can help you decide how best to customize a setting.

Once you complete your selections:

- Click File | Save
- If you are working in a default file (Untitled.rsf), you will be prompted for a filename.
- Enter a name for this file. This can be the same as the name you're using for the memory channel information or it can be a name unique to these settings. If you're at a loss, use "Settings".
- Click Save to close the Save dialog
- Click File | Exit to close the Settings screen.

The Programmer will take it from here making sure these customized settings go to the radio along with the memory channel information.

Creating and using multiple global settings files

There may be global settings of the radio that you want configured differently for different activities. You can make changes to your settings file and save it separately.

Having multiple memory channel files (."radio name") and multiple global setting files (.rsf) gives you the ability to mix and match the features of your radio to suit your needs. This makes it easy to customize the radio for a special event without disturbing the original programming files. Then once the event is over, simply reprogram the radio with the memory channel information and settings that you use everyday.

When a new file is begun, the **same settings used in the last settings file saved** will appear automatically in this new file. You need not re-enter the settings each time, nor are you forced to always begin a new file by renaming an existing file. Your settings

are retained and you need only enter memory channel details.

To select a settings file for use:

- Select Settings | Radio Menu Settings from the main page of the Programmer.
- From the Radio Menu Settings screen, select File | Open. A list of settings files will be presented. - Do not change the Files of Type selection at the bottom. The Programmer presents appropriate files to choose from.
- Select the file you want to use and click Open.
- Verify that this is the settings file that you want to use. Check also that the proper filename appears in the titlebar at the top of the Menu Settings window.
- Click File | Save to reset the Programmer to use this file.
- Select File | Exit to close this screen. These settings will be sent to the radio with the memory channel file until you change this file selection again.

Save the settings as part of the file with the memory information

The Programmers have the option of saving the global settings with the memory channel information.

This feature is good two ways. First, if you think that you'll always use only one file for programming and you are more comfortable knowing that EVERYTHING that is going to the radio is in this one file, select this option. Second, if you are programming similar, but not identical, memory channel information for people who use their radios very differently, keeping global menu settings in the file with the memory channel information would reduce the chance of programming a radio incorrectly.

Keep menu settings and frequencies in a single file. (option)

- From the main screen of the Programmer, select Settings | Preferences
- Click OK to close this screen.
- From the main screen of the Programmer, select Settings | Radio Menu Settings.
- Make changes as needed.

- Click Close | Apply changes and close (if you want to save) or Discard all changes and close (if you think you're made mistakes and need to return to the last time you saved this file).

Remember, with each new file created the Radio Menu Settings return to factory defaults. You must set these option for EACH memory channel file created.

Another feature of this option is the ability to use the settings from a settings file that you already created.

- From the Menu Settings screen, select External Setting Files
- From that menu select Open
- Select a settings file from the list presented. The settings file must be for the same radio.
- To set these to be used in this file, select Close | Apply changes and close.

The settings from the other file will be saved to this file and sent to the radio with this memory channel programming.

13.2 Settings - Common

Included here are brief descriptions of the features and how to set them in the Programmer. The operating manual of the radio should be used to provide any other explanation of the feature and its use after programming.

The features listed here can be set separately for Common, F1 and F2. The common settings are available when the radio is first programmed from the computer. Once F1 or F2 is accessed, those two remain a the only configurations. Having two different configurations with one button access gives you more functionality from your radio. See the section [F1 / F2 Configurations](#) for more details.

Active Band: Selects the frequency selecting condition when using the dial or up and down buttons on the microphone. Options include

All: Operating frequency increment continuously across all operating bands.

Single - The operating frequency increments within the current band. When using the radio, press the [Band-Mode] then rotating [Dial] selects the band.

AF Filter: The AF filter (audio filter) appears only when AM-Narrow mode is selected. This filter suppresses high-pitched tones during AM mode operations. The filter is Off by default.

ALC (Automatic Level Control): Check to engage the ALC function that reduces the mic gain automatically when the transmission audio is distorted while operating in FM or FM-N mode.

Auto Attenuator: Uncheck to deactivate the squelch function of the radio.

Auto Dimmer: Sets the backlighting brightness during periods of inactivity (after 5 seconds). Options include:

Off - The backlighting brightness will not change during periods of inactivity.

AT-Off - The backlighting is turned off during periods of inactivity.

AT-D1 - AT-D3 - The backlighting is set to level 1, 2, or 3, respectively, during periods of inactivity.

Auto Power Off: Set the timer to turn the radio off automatically after a specified period with a beep when no key operations are performed. The power OFF time can be set to 30 min, 1 hour, 1.5 hours, 2 hours, or Off.

Note: While GPS automatic transmit function is activated, this function does not work.

Auto Repeater: The USA version automatically activates repeater settings (DUP -, DUP +, and tone encoder ON/OFF) when the operating frequency falls within the general repeater output frequency range.

This function is useful if you plan to use VFO tuning on the radio for frequencies that are not yet set in memory. This option does not affect actions of the Programmer.

R1 - Auto Repeater is On. Tone encode is Off.

R2 - Auto Repeater is On. Tone Encode is On.

General repeater output frequency range

Frequency Range	Duplex Direction
145.200 - 145.495 MHz 146.610 - 146.995 MHz	Dup -
147.000 - 147.395 MHz	Dup +
442.000 - 444.995 MHz	Dup +
447.000 - 449.995 MHz	Dup -

Note: *The offset frequency and repeater tone frequency are not changed by the auto repeater function. You set these values as needed for the repeater that is being accessed.*

Band Edge Beep: Check to engage an audible tone that sounds when the frequency changes across the edge of an operating band of the radio.

Beep Level: Adjusts the loudness of the key touch beep tone level.

Busy Channel Lock Out: Check to inhibit transmission while receiving a signal or the squelch is open on the frequency.

Color: Change the color of the display on the radio to green, amber, or yellow.

Dimmer: Adjust the brightness of the radio's display.

Fan Control: Set options for the cooling fan control.

Auto: The fan rotates during transmit and for 2 minutes after transmission or when the internal temperature of the transceiver exceeds the preset value until the temperature drops.

Slow: The fan continuously rotates at low speed.

Mid: The fan continuously rotates at medium speed

Fast: The fan continuously rotates at fast speed

Frequency/Name Display: Sets name indication for Channel Name, Bank Name, or Frequency. This is an "all or nothing" setting for the alpha display of the radio. Each memory channel is not set separately as on other models. The resulting display for each option are

Frequency - The frequency for the memory channel is displayed.

Channel Name - The alpha tag for the memory channel is displayed. If no alpha tag is assigned to the memory channel, the frequency is displayed.

Note: The operating manual for the radio mentions control of this for each memory channel individually. We found that this only could be done by entering or not entering an alpha string for the memory channel.

Bank Name - The name of the bank to which the selected memory channel is assigned is displayed. The frequency is displayed if a name has not been assigned to the bank.

Key Touch Beep: Uncheck to disengage the audible tone that sounds when a button is pressed.

LCD Contrast: Adjust the darkness of the letters on the screen. Be careful not to set this too high (all black display) or too low (no letters at all seen).

Mic Sensitivity Level: Set to High or Low to suit your preference.

Mic Up/Down Button: Assigns a function to the [UP]/[DN] keys for the optional M-103/MH-154 microphone.

Noise Filter (AM / AMN / FM / FMN): The noise filter selects audio signal filter width to reduce high-pitch noise in analog mode operation to improve reception of voice transmissions. Set to

Auto - The radio selects the best filter width based on the received signal strength.

F1 / F2 or F3 - Manually select the filter width.

Opening Message: Select from Off, Icom logo, or My callsign (entered in the Programmer with other D-Star information under DStar | Digital Settings).

Packet Rate: Set to 1200 bps or 9600 bps for packet operations.

PTT Lock: Check to lock the PTT switch and prevent accidental transmissions.

Scan Pause Timer: Set the length of time that scanning will pause when a signal is heard. Set from 2 to 20 seconds or set to Hold to remain on the signal until it disappears.

Scan Resume Timer: Set the length of time that scanning will remain halted once a signal is lost. Select from 0 to 5 seconds of wait time or set to Hold to remain on the frequency until scanning is resumed manually.

Scan Names: Uncheck to disengage display of the alpha string associated with a programmable scan range. This name was entered along with the details for the scan limits on the Limits tab of the Programmer. This name is available when the limits are being selected. It is not displayed during scanning.

Scan Stop Beep: Check to engage an audible tone when the radio encounters a signal during scanning.

Squelch Delay: Set to Short or Long to control squelch delay. This can help prevent repeated opening and closing of the squelch. during reception of the same signal.

Time Out Timer: To prevent accidental prolonged transmissions, the transceiver has this feature that automatically halts a continuous transmission. The feature can be set to Off (transmission continues until the repeater times out or until you address the radio again) or to 1, 3, 5, 15, or 30 minutes.

Weather Alert: Check to engage weather alert functionality of the radio.

13.3 Settings - DTMF

DTMF Settings

DTMF tone sequences are used for autopatching, accessing repeaters, controlling other equipment, etc. The transceiver has 16 DTMF memory channels for storage of often used sequences of up to 24 digits each.

Enter autodial memories.

Number - Enter up to 24 digits. Valid digits are 0 to 9 and A to F. You can use * for E and # for F (regardless of the state of the check box described below). You can also add spaces and/or dashes for readability as you enter the number; they will not be saved.

Part

XIV

14 Radio / Computer Data Transfer

Data flow two ways: from the computer to the radio or from the radio to the computer. Even when you are sending a file to the radio, some data must be sent from the radio to the computer to ensure that the two are "talking" before transfer of the file ever gets started.

In either case, ***be sure to follow the directions presented on the screen carefully.*** The wrong button press can result in a communications failure that could reset your radio to factory defaults.

Details for this process are contained in these sections:

[Communications | Get Data From](#) - Always the best place to start. Even if there is nothing in your radio. It gets the data "flowing" between the two.

[Communications | Send Data To](#) - This process programs the radio with the details of the file that is on the screen. If the file is blank, you will have a blank radio. Be sure you see your frequencies on the screen before you start this part of the process.

[Radio to Computer Cabling](#) - Check the photos to be sure you are using the correct cabling for your radio.

[Comport Setup](#) - There is no comport setup in Version 4. The Programmer automatically finds the *RT Systems* USB cable for you.

14.1 Communications | Get Data From

Uploads the contents of the radio memory to the computer. The information in the radio is not disturbed. It is copied from the radio to the computer. This function is often referred to as "reading" the radio.

This step is required recommended before the first file is sent to the radio; however, it is not a requirement. Files with frequency information can be created in the Programmer without executing this step.

"The data from the radio will overwrite this file. Continue?"

This message will be raised by the programmer when you select Communications | Get data from radio with a file open that is not a new (default) file into which no entries have been made.

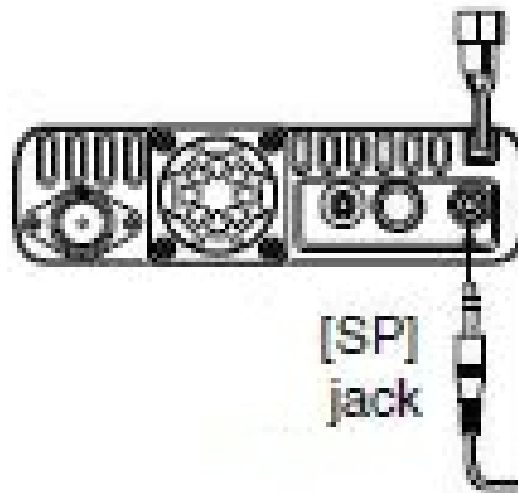
This message is warning you that you will replace any information you have entered with whatever is in the radio. The "whatever" could be all blank channels.

Answer "yes" if you want to lose all the information that appears on the screen. Answer "no" if you don't want to lose several hours of work spent creating the file on the screen. To prevent loss of information, first do File | New to open a new (default) file. Then while looking at that file, do Communications | Get data from radio and complete that process. Your file will drop to the background and be protected from during this part of the process.

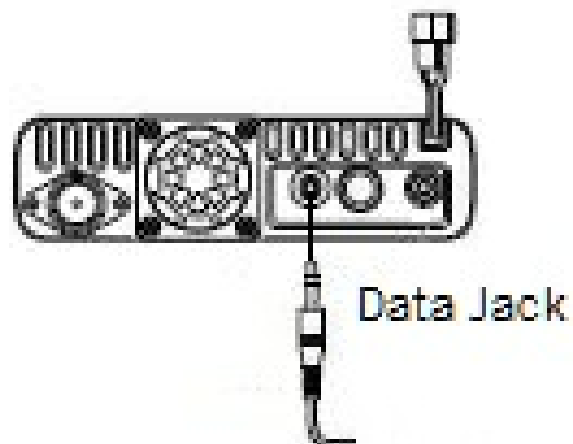
Once you complete Communications | Get data from radio, return to your file by either a) selecting the tab at the top of the page; or b) selecting File | Open and open the file from the list presented (if you closed it some time during the process.)

The Get Data From process (reading the radio)

- Connect the cables properly to the radio. See the [Radio to Computer Cabling](#) section of this Help for details of that cabling.
- The USB-29A cable connects to the speaker jack on the back of the radio as shown in the diagram.



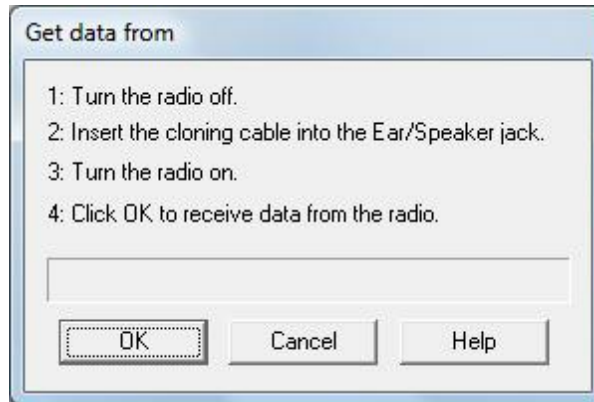
- The USB-RTS05 cable connects to the data jack on the back of the radio as shown in the diagram.



- Be sure the battery is charged completely or that you are connected to an external power source before beginning this process. Loss of power during communications may result in a reset radio.
- The screen that opens has details for completing the process to get data from the radio (read the radio).

Read the screen carefully. The steps differ with each model. All the steps you need to do are listed on this screen.

Note: When using the USB-RTS05 the cable attaches to the Data jack on the back of the radio. The plug size of the USB-RTS05 will help you identify the correct jack on the radio for the connection.



- A transfer status bar is displayed immediately on the computer screen to let you know that the computer is receiving the data from the radio. If the "blue bar" does not appear and fill immediately, cancel the process and try again.

Note: If the "blue bar" does not appear and begin to fill immediately, the first steps in troubleshooting are as follows:

- **Do NOT turn the radio off. Do these steps exactly as listed here.**
- **Cancel the process on the computer.**
- **Once the screen closes, select Communications | Get Data From radio from the main page of the Programmer.**
- **When the screen opens, skip to step 4 and click OK without doing anything on the radio.**

When the Get Data From process is complete, the Programmer will return to the spreadsheet of the main window where the information taken from the radio is displayed. This information is ready to be edited and saved.

The radio can remain connected to the computer while changes are being made in the

Programmer. These changes are not reflected in the radio until you complete the Send Data To process in the Programmer. Leave the radio in CLONE mode or turn it off while it is connected to the radio. If it is on in normal mode, it may "act funny" since the PTT line is active in the programming cabling.

If you are doing major editing, turn the radio off and remove the cloning cable. Then return to the Programmer for editing the file. Once your editing is complete, connect the radio to the computer and complete the Send Data To process to transfer the changes to the radio.

Troubleshooting

- Other than the Icom IC-R10, at the time of this writing, Icom radios are NOT put into CLONE mode for programming. CLONE mode is used only when you transfer data from one radio to another. The process for programming the radio from the computer is simple. When the instructions say to "Turn the radio on", do just that, press the power button to turn it on. If pressing a key is needed as a part of this step, it will be included with the instructions on the Get Data From screen.
- "Nothing" happens when I press the button indicated on the second screen of the Get Data From process.

If this is "nothing on the radio", check that your keys are not locked. Turn the radio off. Unlock the keys. Then turn the radio back on in CLONE mode and try again.

If this is "nothing on the computer" (i.e., the transfer status bar does not appear and begin to fill), check the cable connections between the radio and the computer.

- Other details for general troubleshooting can be found in the ***Troubleshooting*** section of this Help.
- Should the problem persist, contact ***RT Systems*** for personal assistance.

14.2 Communications | Send Data To

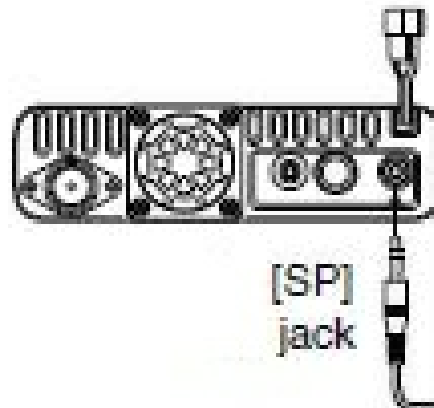
Sends the contents of the current file and the settings file to the radio.

Note: *In the Version 3 or newer Programmers, you can have files open for several different radios at one time. The Programmer can send a file only to the radio it is for. The title bar at the top of the Programmer tells you which radio the file is for.*

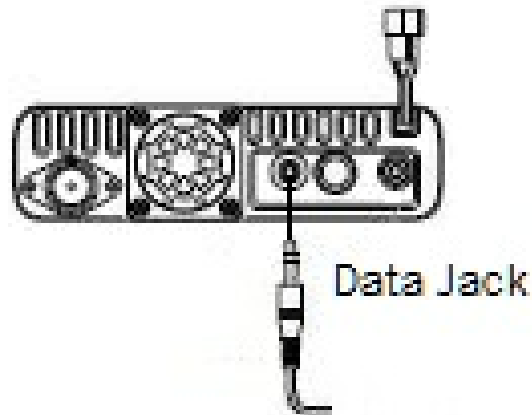
You can open and send a file created for one radio to another; however, you must open that file as one for the receiving radio with the Programmer specifically for that radio. See the File | Open section of this Help for details on this process.

Connect the radio to the computer

- The USB-29A cable connects to the speaker jack on the back of the radio as shown in the diagram.



- The USB-RTS05 cable connects to the data jack on the back of the radio as shown in the diagram.



Current File

The Programmer can work with several radio files at one time. There is no need to close extra files before executing the Send Data To process. The current file will be sent to the radio during the Send Data To process.

The current file is the one that appears in the main window of the Programmer. Basically, what you see on the screen is what is sent to the radio.

Settings File

Check your global menu settings under Settings | Radio Menu Settings to be sure the right information is being sent. The items on this screen are the radio settings that are not associated with a specific memory channel.

These settings are set once to be sent to the radio with any frequency file that you create. Details on these settings can be found in the [Programming Other Set Menu Items](#) section of this Help.

If the radio "acts funny" after it is programmed,

- Check the Radio Menu Settings found under Settings | Radio Menu Settings. These are global settings that are not tied to any one memory channel. When you program your radio with a file from the computer, these settings go with the memory channel details.
- Make changes to the settings as needed.

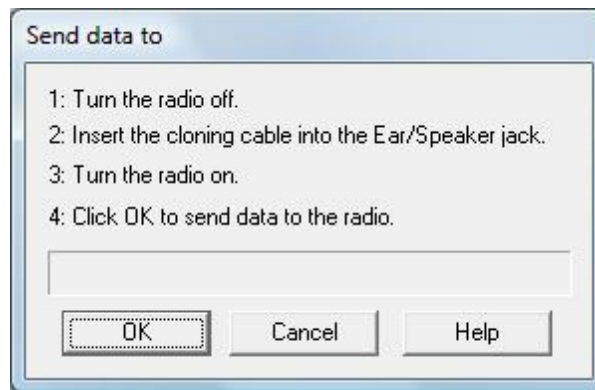
- Save the settings file.
- Do Communications | Send Data To with the same memory channel file. The menu settings will be sent with the memory channel information.

Completing the "Send Data To" Process

When you execute the Communications | Send Data To command, you are presented with instruction for putting the radio into clone mode.

Read the screen carefully. The steps differ with each model. Pressing the wrong button will result in no response or the wrong response for the process.

Note: When using the USB-RTS05 the cable attaches to the Data jack on the back of the radio. The plug size of the USB-RTS05 will help you identify the correct jack on the radio for the connection.



Follow the steps on this screen. When you click OK a progress bar appears immediately letting you know that the process is being completed.

When the transfer is complete, the transfer status window disappears and the Programmer returns to the Main Window.

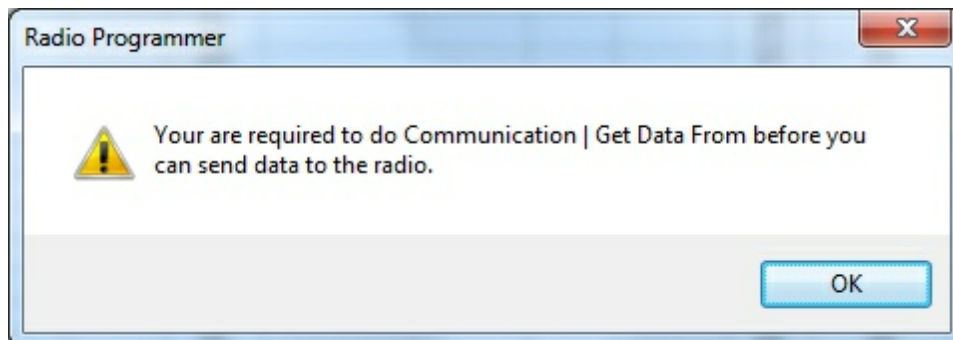
With the radio off, remove the cloning cable. The radio is ready to power-up and use with the newly programmed settings.

Note: The radio may be in VFO mode even after it is programmed. This is a normal mode of the radio and the one you found it in the first

time you turned it on. Press the [M/Call] key to put the radio into memory mode.

Troubleshooting

Communications | Get Data From Radio required first



The first time you attempt to send your file to the radio, this message may appear.

This indicates that you have not read the configuration of the radio into the Programmer.

There are details that the Programmer can get only from the radio. Even if the radio is not yet programmed, these "background" details are necessary for the Programmer to send a file to your radio successfully.

To complete this process:

- 1) Select File | New from the menu at the top of the screen.
- 2) Turn off the radio.
- 3) Select Communication | Get Data From Radio from the menu at the top of the screen.
- 4) Complete the process detailed on the screen.
- 5) Once the process is complete, click the tab at the top of the screen showing your filename. The file that you want to send to the radio will be displayed on the screen.
- 6) Select Communications | Send Data To Radio from the menu at the top of the screen.
- 7) Complete the process following each step carefully to program these channels into the radio.

Modified Radio

If your radio has been modified, you need to read from the radio (Get Data From) into a new file before you attempt to write data to the radio. When the Get Data From process is used, even if the radio is not yet programmed, the Programmer gets the data it needs to know that the radio is modified.

When you use Get Data From for the sake of establishing communications, you need to save the file ONLY if you want to save the memory data that is currently in the radio. The Programmer already has what it needs. The option to save is available should you want to save the pre-programmed data.

The radio is not programmed after the process is complete

This could indicate several things. Most of those are specific to the radio. The most general error is not an error in programming; but the need to put the radio into Memory mode once programming is complete. Many of the radios return to VFO when they are programmed. Press the appropriate key on the radio (See the operating manual for your specific model to identify the key press that changes the radio from VFO to memory mode. It will be detailed there.) Once in memory mode the information programmed will be available for use.

Several of the radios are not programmed when the download process is complete. These radios have encountered an error during the programming process. Try the process again. If it continues to fail, first, be sure you are using the latest version of the Programmer by updating from the Check for Update link under Help in the menu of the main screen of the Programmer. If the problem persists, send the file that you are attempting to send to the radio. We will examine it for any problem that might exist in the data.

Check the cabling between the radio and the computer by disconnecting and reconnecting at all connections. Try the process again.

If you have problems sending a certain file to the radio

Cancel the Send Data To process and execute Get Data From. Be sure to open a New file (File | New) into which the data will be read from the radio. This prevents loss of data in the file that you are sending to the radio. Getting data from the radio is a less critical process that can help get communications established.

The radio must be connected to the computer with the proper cables for that radio. See [Radio to Computer Cabling](#) in this Help for details and pictures.

Clone mode for Icom radios

Other than the Icom IC-R10, at the time of this writing, Icom radios are NOT put into CLONE mode for programming. CLONE mode is used only when you transfer data from one radio to another.

The process for programming the radio from the computer is simple. When the instructions say to "Turn the radio on", do just that, press the power button to turn it on. If pressing a key is needed as a part of this step, it will be included with the instructions on the Get Data From screen.

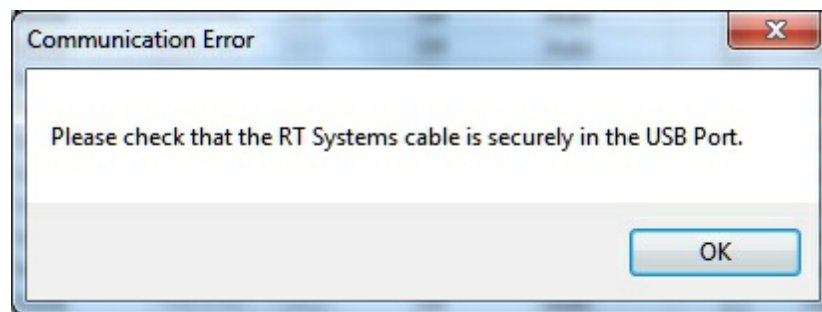
If necessary, contact **RT Systems** tech support for assistance.

14.3 Comport Setup

In the Version 4 *RT Systems'* Programmers there is **NO comport setup**. The software finds the USB cable automatically.

Troubleshooting

When I select Communications | Send Data To, I get the following error:



Be sure to give the computer enough time to do its internal setup once the cable is attached. On some machines this can take up to a minute (a long time in computer time). Once the cable is ready for use, the program will continue into the steps for transferring data between the radio and the computer.

Follow the steps ***carefully***. They are unique to each radio and different for the same radio for Get data from or Send data to.

Interference from other applications

Your radio is not the only device you attach to your computer for programming or data interchange. I-Pads, I-Pods, Palm Pilots and other PDA devices, printers, cameras and others all install programs for their use. Unfortunately, many of these programs run constantly looking to be used any time a cable is attached.

These programs take control of the cable even if it is not for their device. This renders the cable useless for its intended purpose.

You may not even be aware that these programs are running. You may have sold the device months ago; but unless you took steps to permanently disable the software for it, the problem remains. These programs run start whenever the computer is started or brought back from hibernation then run in the background with little indication that they are there.

Begin checking by hovering over each icon at the lower right of your screen. Those in the taskbar. A name will appear as you pass over each. You may recognize the one that needs to be disabled. Usually an option to Exit or Close will be available from a right click menu. Don't worry about exiting something you might need. The application will begin again when you restart your computer.

After addressing a program, check in the programmer. You should be able to click OK on the Communications | Get Data from screen and have the process continue instead of raising the error message.

Tech support at RT Systems will be glad to help you with this; but we are limited given this is an issue specific to the applications running on your machine. You are welcome to contact us for help with this issue.

Defective Cable

Cables from RT Systems are 100% tested prior to packaging. Even with this level of control, occasionally a cable fails in the field. Contact RT Systems tech support if to determine if the cable is at fault and a replacement is needed.

A replacement can be initiated when you send a copy of your receipt as proof of purchase and the issue has been diagnosed with a tech support representative at RT Systems. In this case, a replacement will be sent immediately with a prepaid label for return of the defective item. The replacement will be sent to the address on the

receipt.

If the receipt is not available, return the original cable for replacement. A replacement cable will be sent immediately when the defective item is received at our location.

14.4 Radio to Computer Cabling

The radio must be connected to the computer with the proper cables for that radio. The ID-880 is one of the few that can use either of two different cables.

The USB-29A, a blue cable with a 3.5mm stereo plug programs the radio through the speaker jack on the back of the radio. This cable is include in the WCS-880-USB kit.

This cable can be used by most of the Icom handheld and mobile radios. Basically, it is a universal programming cable for Icom radios (although there are a few that don't use it... only a few).



USB-29A

Alternately, the USB-RTS05, an orange cable with black bands at the USB and

connector ends with a 2.5mm stereo plug programs the radio through the data jack on the back of the radio. This cable is include in the WCS-880-USB-Data kit.

This cable can be used for programming with the RT Systems programmer and for data transfer with other available programs such as D-Rats. It is not a universal cable as is the USB-29A for programming other Icom radios.



USB-RTS05

Part



15 File Maintenance

Just as in a word process or other Windows based program, you will create files in the programmer for use in the radio. You can create as many files as the space on your hard drive will allow.

Remember, with the exception of the Icom IC-7000, all other programmers erase everything in the radio and replace it with what is in the file. Be sure everything you want in the radio is in the file that is sent. This is an "all or nothing" process.

From the File menu at the top of the main window, select:

[New](#) - Create a new file in any Version 3 programmer you have installed.

[Open](#) - Open an existing file in any of the Version 3 programmers you have installed.

Open Travel Plus Link - Active only if a list is open in Travel Plus. Accesses that Travel Plus list. Details on this functionality are available in the ARRL Travel Plus section of the help.

Close - Closes the current file.

[Save](#) - Saves the current file.

[Save As](#) - Saves the current file giving you the opportunity to enter a new name. This creates a copy of the file and saves it with the new name you entered.

Import - Advanced functionality that addresses data from a "flat" ASCII file. Details on this process are found in the Import and Export section of the help.

Export - Extracts data from the programmer file to a "flat" ASCII file. Details on this process are found in the Import and Export section of the help.

[Print Preview](#) - Lets you see the formatted information on the screen before it prints.

[Print](#) - Prints the current file

Send File as E-mail - Sends the current file to *RT Systems'* tech support. This functionality is dependant on the e-mail program of your computer.

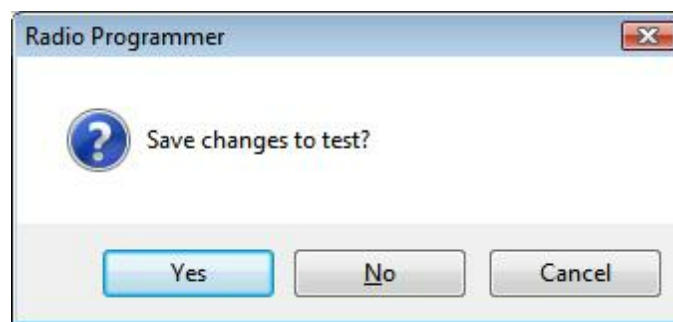
Files 1-4 - Up to four files that you last worked in and saved.

[Exit](#) - Closes the programmer.

15.1 File | Exit

Exits the Programmer.

If files have been changed, you will be prompted to save or cancel the Exit command to avoid data loss in that file.



Yes - Exits the program saving the file.

No - Exits the program without saving any work done in the file since the last time you saved.

Cancel - Halts the Exit option. The program returns to the open file.

15.2 File | New

Use this command for setting up a "clean slate" into which you enter memory frequencies. A "clean slate" or default file will often have at least one channel programmed on the memory channel screen. This is a factory default that is in your radio when it is new. The information for this channel can be changed; however, in most radios, channel 1 must be programmed.

Use the quick key command of Ctrl M for easy access to a new file.

If you have been working to create a file with memory channels, use File | New before using Communications | Get data from to prevent losing all the work you have done in

this file. The Get data from process will replace the information in the open file with what is in the radio.

Other Radio Menu Settings and a New File

The radio is more than just memory channels. There are features that are controlled once for the radio. They cannot be customized for each memory channel. These features are address in the programmer under Settings | Radio Menu Settings.

The settings for these features that were last saved are use whenever a New file is created. There is no need to reset these features for each new file. If you have not saved a settings file, factory these radio menu items are set to factory defaults(as if you reset your radio).

Note: If you radio "acts funny" after you download to it (i.e., keypad beeps are different, squelch is open, Scan resume settings are changed, etc.,) you have not yet set these options in the Settings portion of the programmer. To make these option settings permanent:

- ***Select Settings | Radio Menu Settings from the menu at the top of the screen.***
- ***Personalize your options just as you did on the radio.***
- ***Select File | Save from the menu on the Settings screen.***
- ***Enter a filename when prompted and click Save.***
- ***Select File | Exit from the menu on the Settings screen.***
- ***You will not have to change these again unless you want them to function differently.***

The settings file will change only if you read from the radio (Communications | Get data from) and send that file back to the radio (Communications | Send data to) without saving the memory information that you retrieved. This is helpful if you are programming a friend's radio in which he has all these options set up as he wants them.

The File|New command can be used to open several new files at once. Memory channel information can be copied between these files (even from V3 to V4), regardless of which radio they are for.

15.3 File | Open

Just as in a word processor or other Windows programs, the command opens a previously saved file.

You are not limited to one programming file for your radio. Make as many as you want. Then choose the one you want when you open the programmer.

Working with the programmers is a little different if you have one programmer or several programmers installed on this machine. Click the topic for details on

[Opening a file with the Version 3 or Version 4 programmer \(One Version 3 or Version 4 programmer installed\)](#)

The Version 3 and higher programmers allow you to "share" Version 3 and higher files from other radios...even radios from other manufacturers. Click the topic for details.

[Opening ANY Version 3 file](#)

There have been many *RT Systems'* programmers over the years. The Version 3 or higher programmers can open and convert files from those older programmers. Click to topic for details.

[Opening existing programming files \(*.rdf or *.icf files\)](#)

15.3.1 Opening files from older programmers

Opening existing programming files (*.rdf or *.icf files)

The Version 3 or higher programmers can open a file created with an original RT Systems' ADMS or WCS programmer for the same radio.

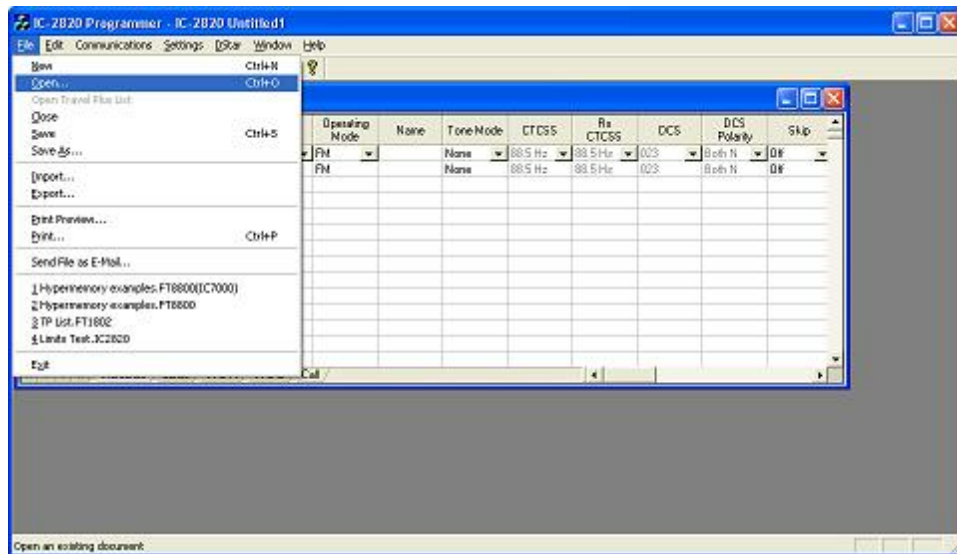
In this example, a file for the Yaesu FT-60 that was created in the original ADMS-1J programmer (an .rdf file) will be opened in the Version 3 programmer for the FT-60. This process is the same in the Version 4 programmers although the screens will look

a little different.

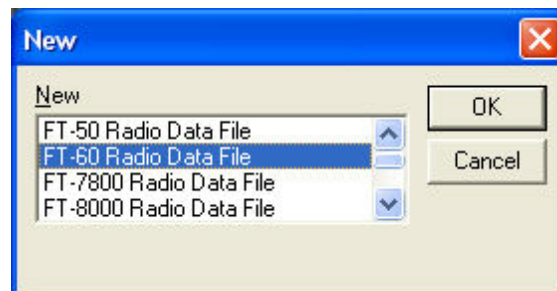
Directory selections may vary on your system depending on your choices in the original programmer. This example is designed based on defaults from the original programmers.

To open an existing file from the original programmer:

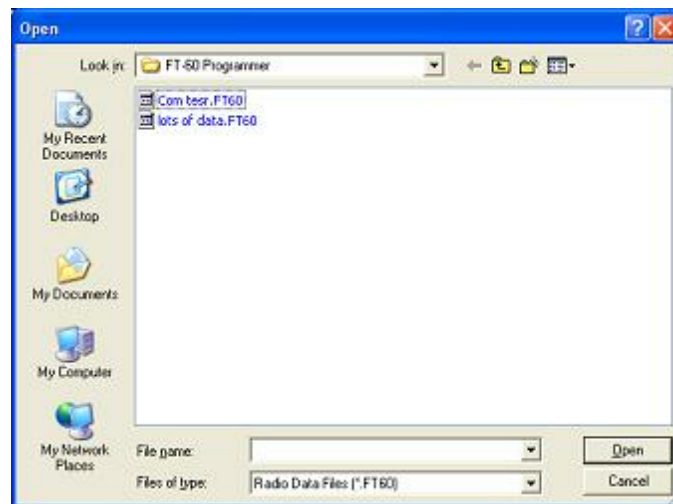
- In the V3 Programmer, select File | Open.



- If you have several Version 3 programmers installed, you will need to select FT-60 Radio Data File from the list in box that opens next. This step is omitted if only one programmer is installed.



- An Open Dialog appears



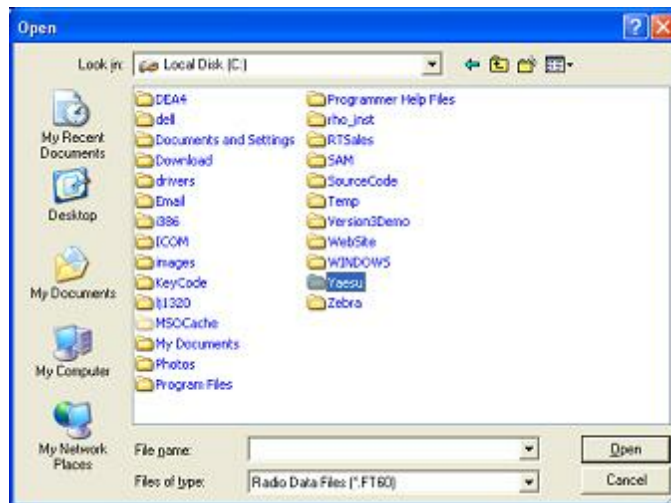
- Since the Version 3 programmer is geared to look in its own directory, we need to "find" the original file to be opened (We must change filing cabinet drawers as the old analogy was described.) Use your mouse to left click the down arrow to the right of the Look In box. A directory listing appears. The one highlighted in the list simply indicates the "drawer" you are in now. Do not be afraid. This is only a list from which we will make a selection. You cannot hurt anything with these steps and actions.



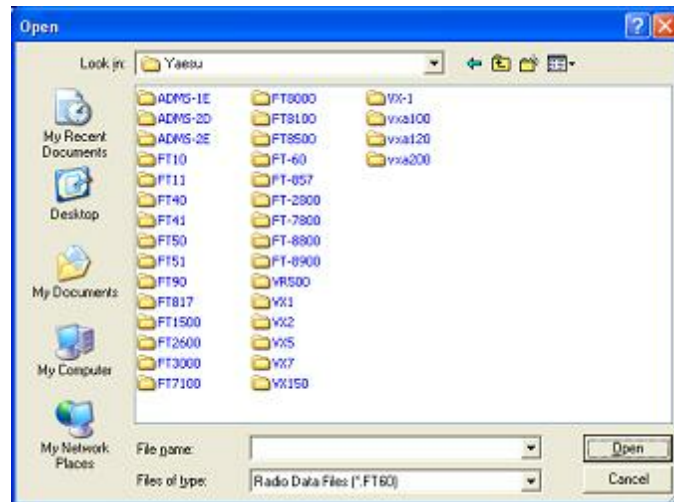
- Use your mouse to left click on Local Disk (C) in the list. On your machine this wording can vary a little. In general, you're looking for that "(C)" to know you've made the correct selection.



- What you see now are directories (the ones with the little yellow folders) and files. Find the little yellow folder that says Yaesu next to it. Put your mouse on it and Left click. Once Yaesu is highlighted, let go of the mouse button, move the pointer to the Open button, then use your mouse to left click on the Open button.



- After clicking Open, the contents of the Yaesu directory appear.



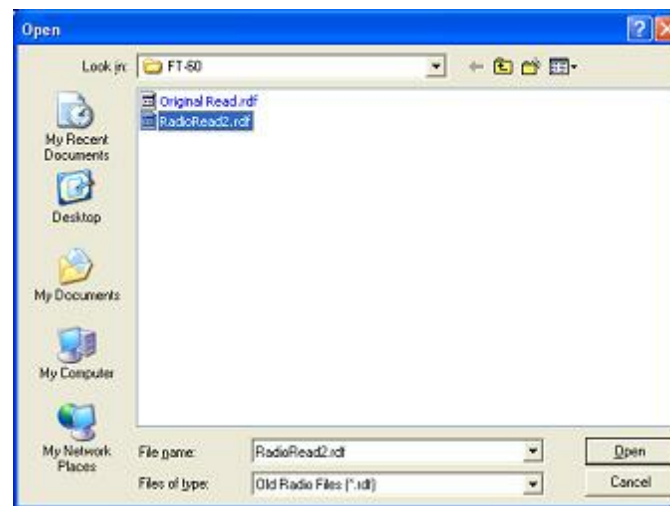
- In this example, there are lots of directories (the ones with the little yellow folders) since all the original programmers were installed on this machine. In your case, there is probably only one directory (little yellow folder). In either case, find the FT-60 directory (the one with the little yellow folder and the words "FT-60" next to it). Find the FT-60 directory. Point at it with your mouse. Use the Left mouse button to click on it. Release the mouse button. Move the pointer to the Open button. Left click the mouse once on the Open button.



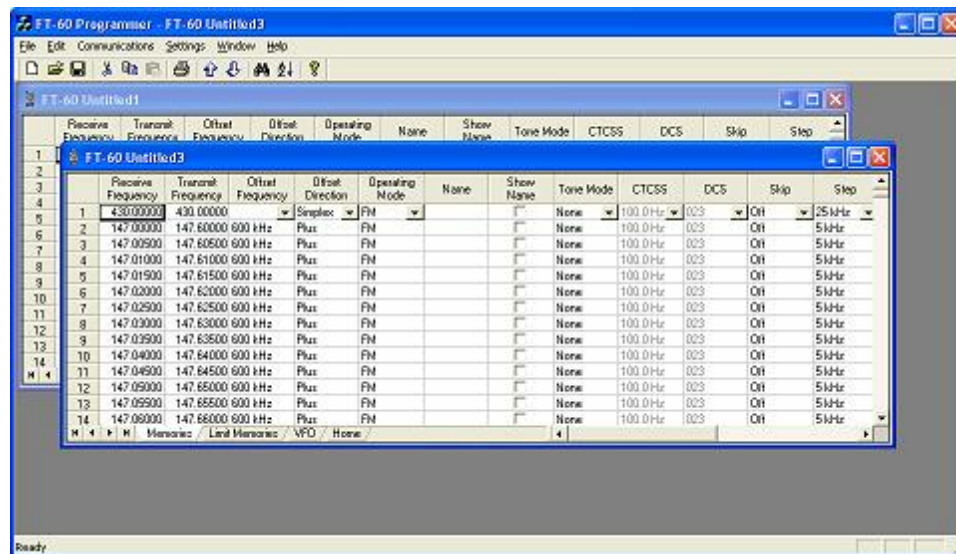
- Yes, a blank screen appears. This is normal. At the bottom of that screen, find the "Files of type" box. Use the left mouse button to click on the down arrow at the right of that box. Select Old Radio Files (*.rdf) from that list. The names of the available files will appear on the screen.



- Use the mouse to point at the name of the file that you want to open. Click the left mouse button once to select that file.



- Release the left mouse button. Move the pointer to Open. Click the left mouse button once to open the file.



- All the data of the original file is converted into a new Version 3 file for the FT-60.
- Now, save this new file so you don't have to do this again every time. Also, once saved as a new Version 3 file, you can use this data for other radios once you have the Version 3 programmer for them. (Advanced feature explained below). From the menu, select File then Save as from the list. Use the left mouse button to make this selection.



- Enter a filename in the File name field at the bottom of this screen. Use your left mouse button to click Save.

Note: Only files from the original ADMS-1J for the FT-60 Version 2 programmer can be accessed with the FT-60 Version 3 programmer. Files ending in *.rdf for other Yaesu radios cannot be opened in the FT-60 Version 3 programmer.

15.3.2 Opening a V3 or V4 file from a different radio

The Version 3 programmers have the ability to "share" memory channel information between radios. It makes no difference if the radios are from the same manufacturer or not. As long as both files are from an RT Systems' Version 3 programmers, they can be used by the Version 3 programmer for any other radio.

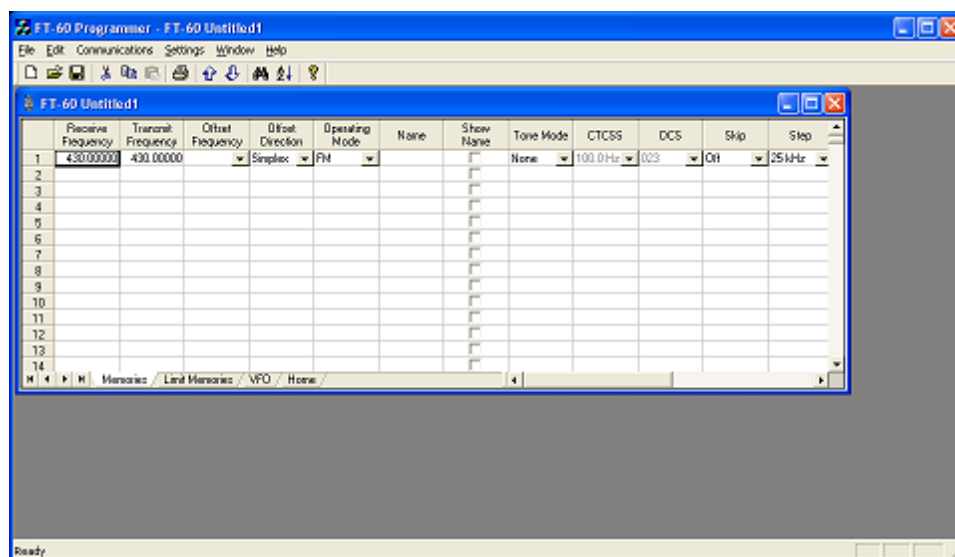
To open a Version 3 file from a different radio:

The steps detailed here are based on the directory structure of this machine. Make changes to directories as needed to locate files that you want to open.

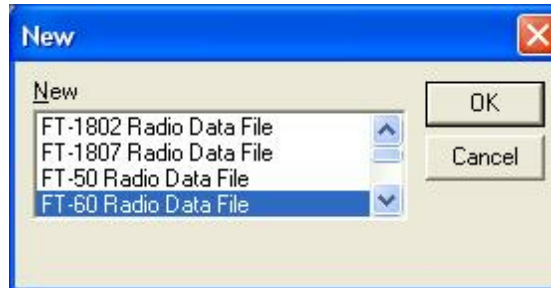
Files that you create in Version 3 can now be shared easily with anyone else who has a Version 3 programmer. Simply post the Version 3 file for anyone to download.

In this example, a file for the Icom IC-T81 will be opened to be sent to the Yaesu FT-60.

- Open the FT-60 Version 3 programmer.



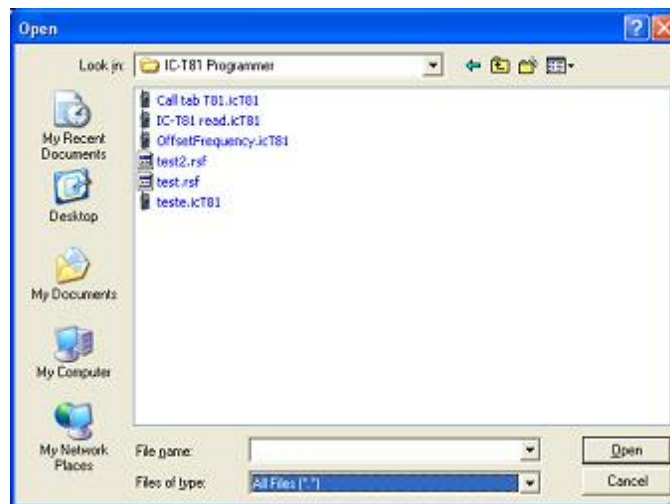
- From the menu at the top of the screen, select File | Open. A box appears from which you select the programmer for the **radio to be programmed (in this case, the FT-60)**.



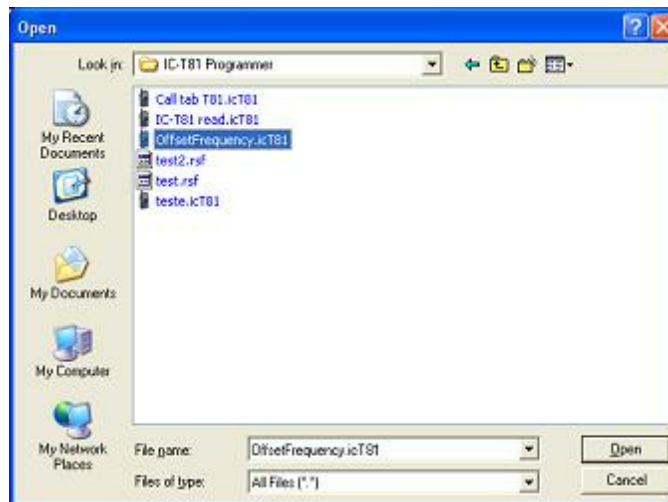
- An Open Dialog box appears. By default it is looking in the FT-60 directory since it is trying to help you find an FT-60 programming file. You will change directories to where the file is stored that you want to open. (Note: If you received the file via e-mail or from an Internet site, you chose where it was saved. Personalize the steps here to move to that location.)



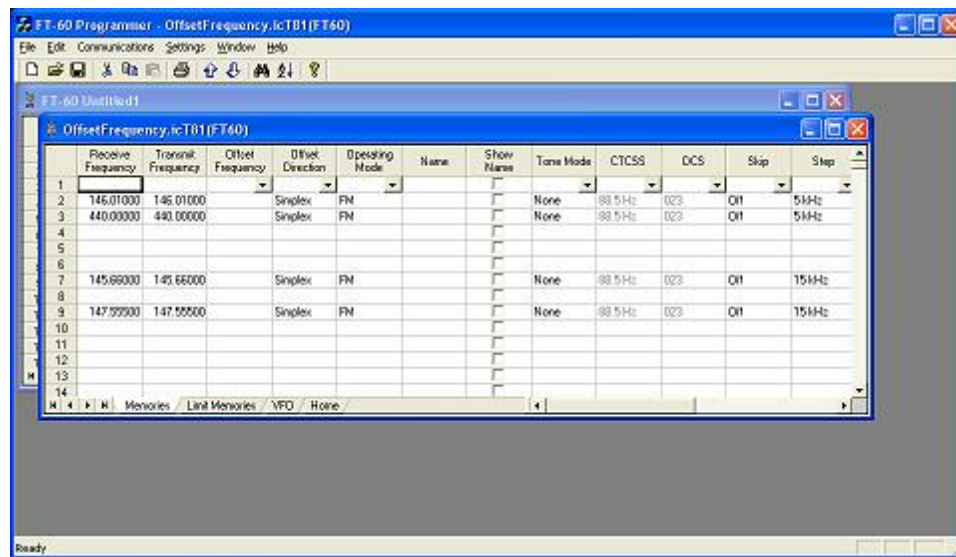
- When the contents of that directory are displayed, it probably will be blank as shown. You have done nothing wrong. This is normal. The process is still looking for an FT-60 file. From the Files of type field at the bottom of the screen (the one highlighted blue in the figure above), select All files (*.*) .



- A listing will appear with more than just the file that you're looking for. Everything in that directory is listed. Your file will be in the list. Select the file from the list.



- Click Open in the lower right corner.
- The resulting file contains frequencies that can be sent to the FT-60. The blanks represent frequencies that were removed during the conversion. These frequencies would be invalid for the FT-60.



Creation of this file did not disturb the original file. The memory channel information was not removed from the original. A copy was made by the programmer for the conversion.

You can edit the file. In this case it needs to be edited to be sure that memory channel 1 is programmed. You can remove the blank channels if you want. You can add others.

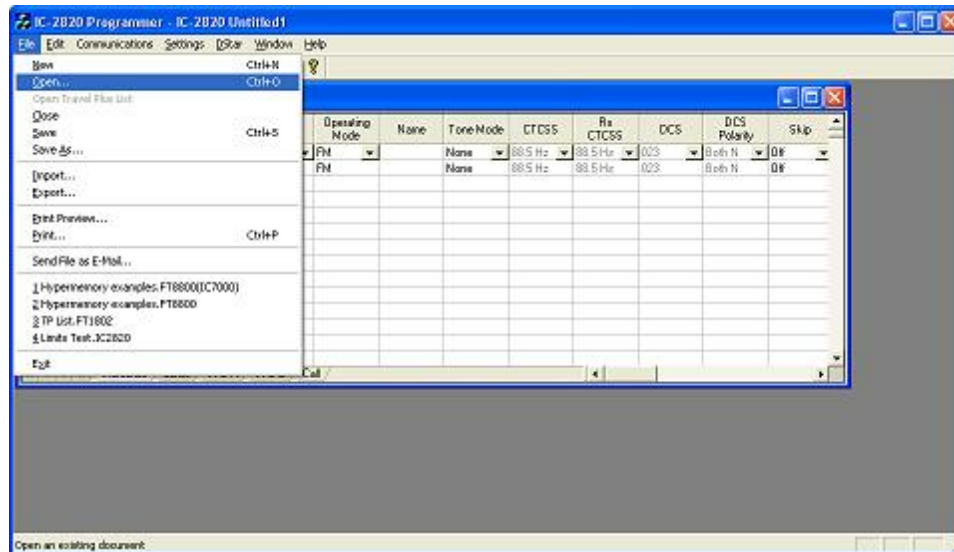
Alternately, you can send this file to the radio just as it is...other than channel 1 needing to be programmed with something allowable for the radio.

Once you have used this to program the FT-60, you can save the file or close without saving depending on your needs for the data.

15.3.3 Opening a V3 or V4 file

Opening a file with the Version 3 programmer (One Version 3 programmer installed)

- Select File|Open from the menu at the top of the screen.



- A Windows Open dialog appears.

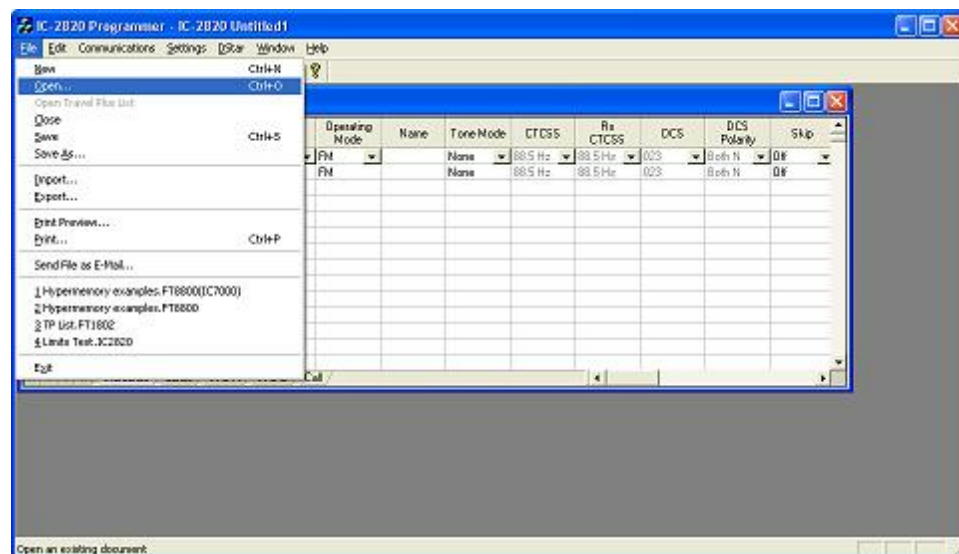


- Select the file that you want to open from the list presented. Click the Open

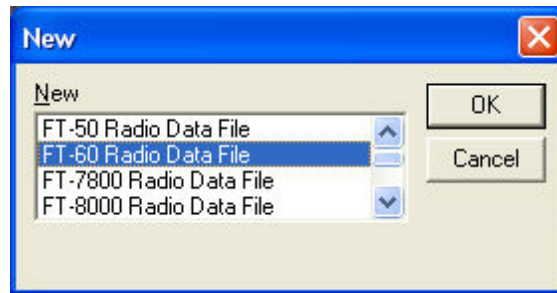
button at the bottom right. This file opens in the programmer.

Opening a file with the Version 3 programmer (More than one Version 3 programmer installed)

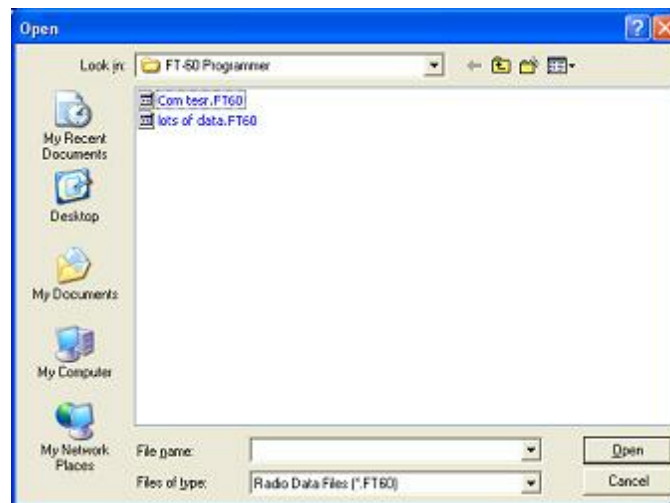
- Select File|Open from the menu at the top of the screen.



- A window opens listing the programmers installed on this machine. Select the radio from the list that will be programmed by this file being opened.



- A Windows Open dialog appears with a list of the files for that radio.



- Select the file that you want to open from the list presented. Click the Open button at the bottom right. This files opens in the programmer.

15.4 File | Print

Prints the Memory channel information of the displayed page of the current file (i.e., if you are on the memories tab, the memory channel information is printed. Similarly, if you are on the VFO tab, the VFO channel information is printed.)

- When this command is selected, a print dialog will give you the opportunity to setup your printer.
- Hidden columns are not printed. A printout can be customized (including increasing type size) by deliberately hiding columns before printing. To hide column, select Settings | Preferences from the menu of the programmer.
- Only memory channels that are programmed are printed. Your printout will not include the blank channels in the file.
- Use [Print Preview](#) to see what your printout will look like and how many pages will be included before you send it to the printer. This new option will help save lots of wasted paper.

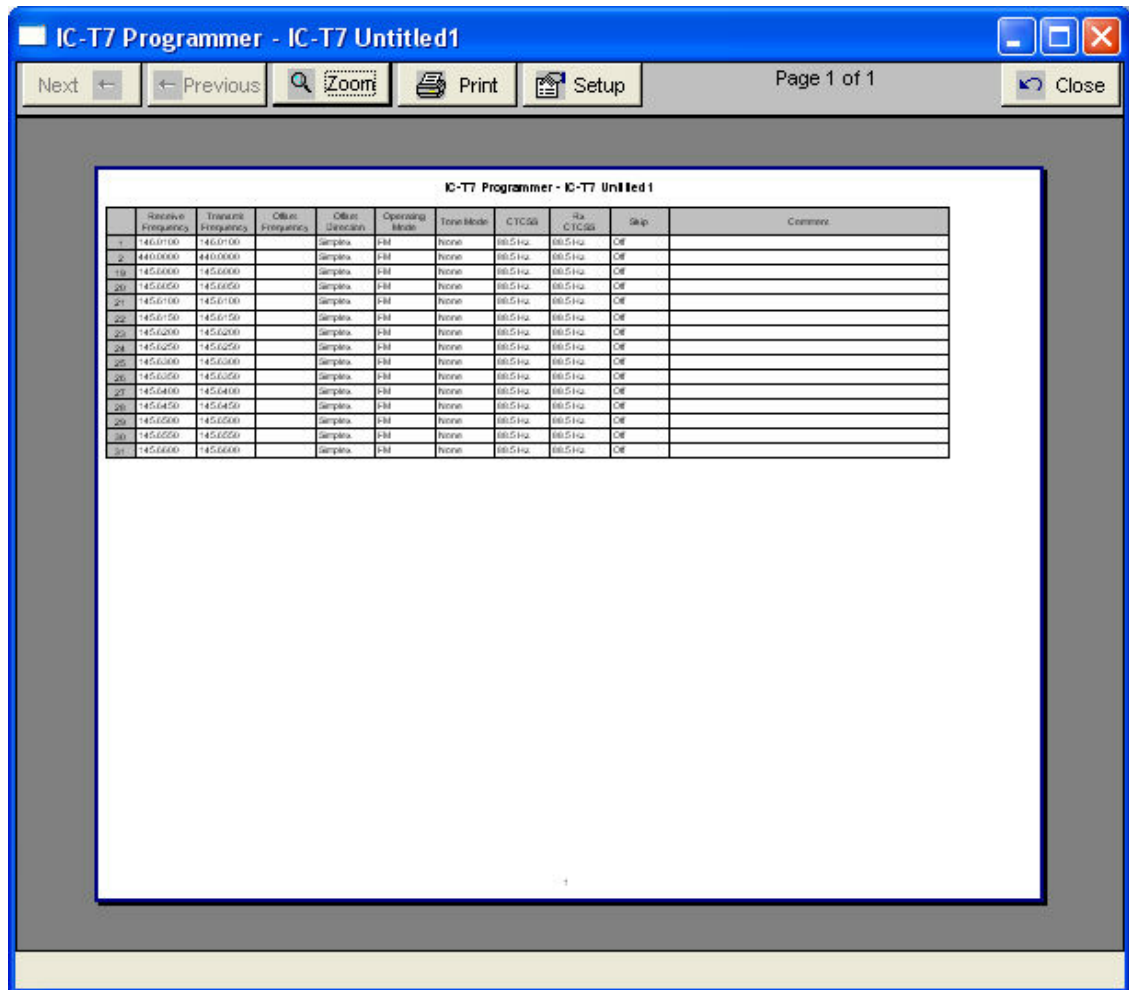
15.5 File | Print Preview

This new feature of the Version 3 programmers lets you preview the data to be printed before you waste paper sending it to the printer.

With the file open that you want to print, select File | Print Preview.

You will notice first that the screen changes. It is filled with the data that will be printed. This is just a temporary change. The order of your channels has not been changed in the file.

Then the screen opens to display the printed output you can expect.



Notice at the top of the page you can see that you have "X of X pages". Making small changes can help reduce this number if it is not as you expect.

For example, reduce the size of the comment column since it is not being used (or hide it completely). This move could save an additional page (or pages) by getting all the columns to fit on one page.

IC-T7 Programmer - IC-T7 Untitled1

Next Previous Zoom Print Setup Page 1 of 1

Keyword	Keyword Frequency	Offset Frequency	Offset Duration	Operating Mode	Tone Mode	CE23	Pw	CE232	Step	Comment
1	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	AM	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
2	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	FM	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
3	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	PM	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
4	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
5	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
6	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
7	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
8	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
9	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
10	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
11	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
12	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
13	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
14	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
15	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
16	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
17	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
18	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
19	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
20	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
21	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
22	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
23	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
24	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
25	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
26	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
27	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
28	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
29	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
30	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
31	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
32	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
33	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
34	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
35	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
36	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
37	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
38	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
39	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
40	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
41	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
42	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
43	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
44	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
45	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
46	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
47	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
48	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Lower	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
49	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	
50	16.1700	16.1700	0.0000	Normal	SSB	Upper	99.9 Pwr	99.9 Pwr	08	

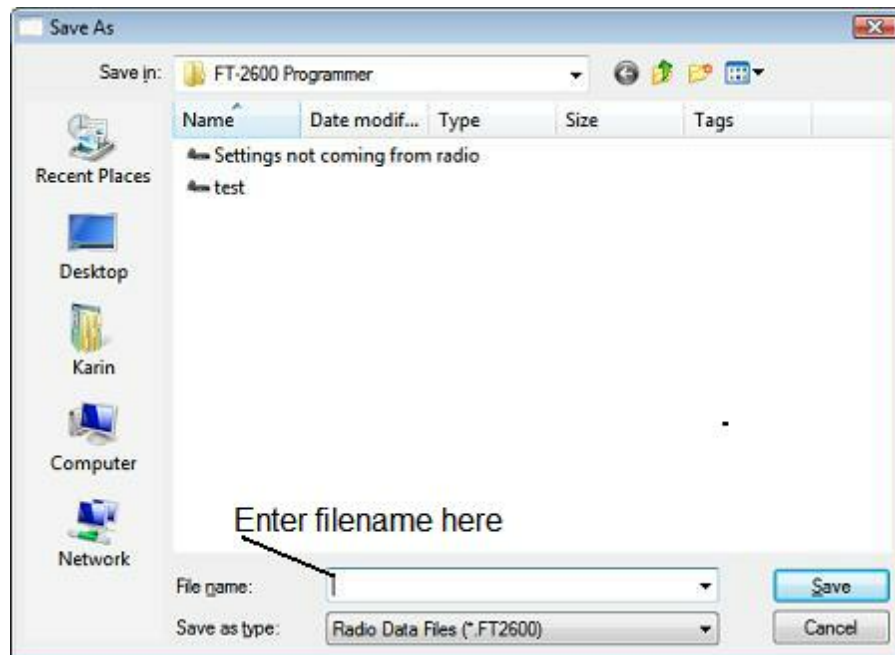
Under Printer setup, change the margins to print on as much of each page of paper as possible. Again, this can make it possible for all the columns to fit on one (or half the number of) page.

Use Zoom to read the data in the preview more easily. Click Zoom again to return to this view.

15.6 Saving Programming Files

Many different files can be saved to your hard drive for permanent storage giving you the ability to reprogram your radio quickly and easily to suit your current use.

- Files are saved using the [File | Save](#) or [File | Save As](#) command.
- When the window opens for the filename, enter any name up to 256 characters (including spaces) but without a period at the end or an extension. The Programmer will enter that information for you automatically.



15.6.1 File | Save

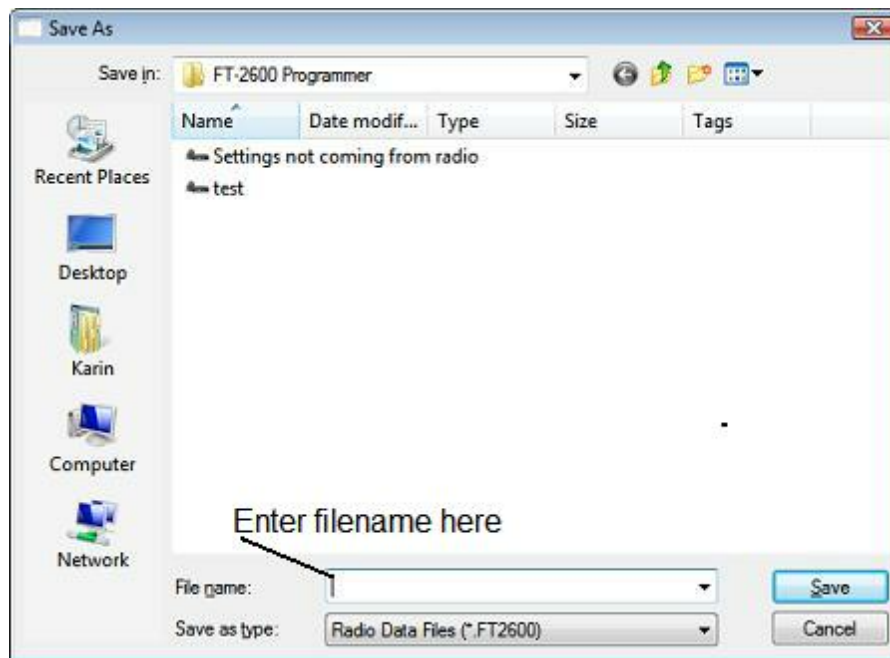
Saves the current file to your computer hard drive.

If several files are open, the current file (the one on top: the one you are working in) is the one that will be saved. Be sure to save the changes to each of the open files before closing the Programmer.

It is recommended that you save the current file during data input and before sending it to the radio. Just as with a word processor, it's an awful shame to lose everything if something happens to the computer during either of these processes.

If the name of the current file is Untitled (in the main window title bar), you will be

presented with a save file dialog and should enter a new filename.



The filename can be any combination of characters and spaces including numbers and letters.

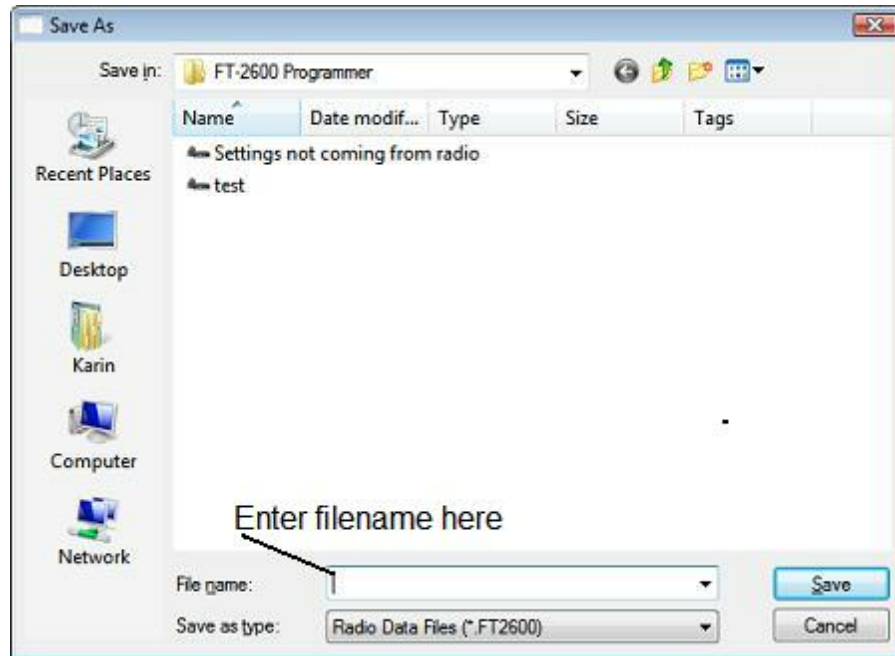
When saving a file, let the Programmer do the work. All you need to enter is the name you want for the file.

15.6.2 File | Save As

Saves the current file under a new name. Used if you want to make a copy of the file that you're working in to maintain the original without the changes you're making now.

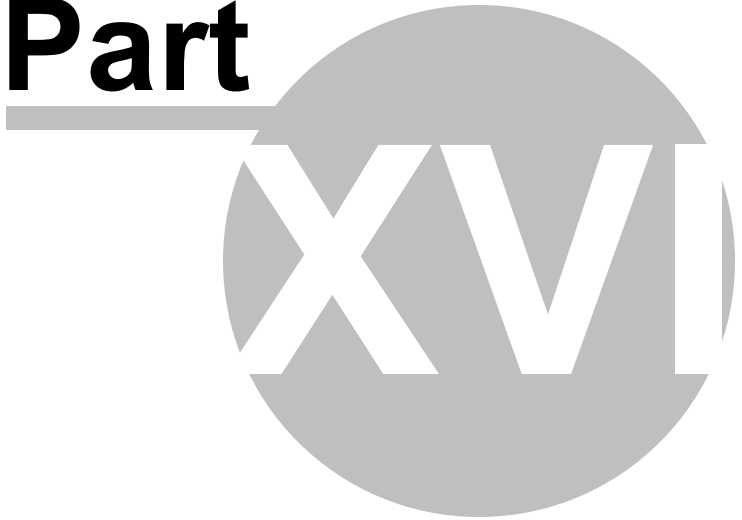
- If several files are open, the one that is active is the current file. This file will be saved with the Save As command.
- This is a good way to start another file for editing. Changes made to this file do not affect the data in the original file.
- When this command is selected, a save file dialog containing a list of

existing files is presented. You can either select one of these to be overwritten or enter a new filename. The Programmer will add the extension so you should not enter an extension or a period at the end of the filename.



- The title bar of the window changes to reflect the new filename.
- When saving a file, let the Programmer do the work. All you need to enter is the name you want for the file.

Part



16 ARRL TravelPlus*

RT Systems' Version 4 programmers have a feature that opens a TravelPlus list in the radio programmer. This makes the data available for creating files for programming your radio without the need to import the data from a file.

This Help file contains sections on creating the list in TravelPlus* and on getting that list ready to program your radio. Takes only a few mouse clicks to have your radio programmed for that trip or other special event.

[Creating a list in TravelPlus*](#) - Brief details on this process. For more details, see the help file in TravelPlus*.

[Opening the list in the radio Programmer](#) - Details on opening the list in the radio programmer and the controls on that list.

[Using the TravelPlus* list with an existing radio programming file](#) - Sometimes you don't want all the repeaters found for an area by TravelPlus*... or you want to put what you found into a certain group of memory channels in the radio programming file. This section details how to use the list selectively in the radio file.

*TravelPlus is a product of the American Amateur Radio League.

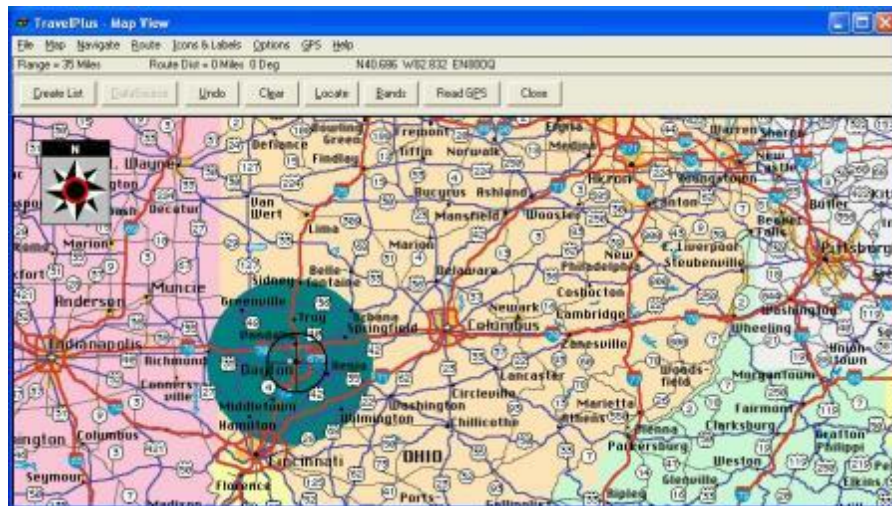
Any images from TravelPlus included in this help are copyrighted to DHF Systems, LLC.

16.1 Creating a list in TravelPlus*

RT Systems' Version 4 programmers have a feature that opens a TravelPlus* list in the radio programmer. This makes the data available for creating files for programming your radio without the need to import the data from a file.

These instructions very briefly cover creation of the list from TravelPlus*. It is not intended to teach you to use that program. Detailed instructions are included in this help for using the information from that list in a file for programming your radio.

Open TravelPlus* from the link provided when that program was installed. Select a location or create a route.



Once you have the area defined on the map, click the Create List button from the top of the screen. TravelPlus* displays the list of repeater frequencies found within your search area.

Seq#	Band	Country	State	Region	Location	Output	Input	Call	Repeater Notes	CTCSS	Sx
1	144-148 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	145.1100	-	WCS00R	o (CA) sfx 67.0	67.0	0
2	144-148 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	146.6400	-	WBSC0R	o (CA) sfx		0
3	144-148 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	146.8200	-	WASPL2	o (CA) sfx		0
4	144-148 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	146.9100	-	WBSC0R	o (CA) sfx		0
5	144-148 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	146.9400	-	WB01	om 100.0	100.0	0
6	144-148 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	147.3350	+	WBSC0C	o (CA) sfx		0
7	144-148 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	147.3400	+	WASPL2	o (CA) sfx 77.0	77.0	0
8	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	442.0000	+	WB01BV	o		0
9	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	442.1000	+	WB01	o		0
10	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	443.0000	+	WBSC0C	o (CA) sfx		0
11	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	443.0500	+	WB01	o		0
12	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	443.5000	+	WB01B	o		0
13	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	443.6000	+	W71A	ot		0
14	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	443.7300	+	WBSC0C	o 123.0	123.0	0
15	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	443.7750	+	WFO0	o 131.0	131.0	0
16	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	444.0300	+	WASPL0	o 100.0	100.0	0
17	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	444.2500	+	WBSC0R	o		0
18	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Dayton	444.7425	+	WB0C1	(CA) sfx 77.0	77.0	0
19	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Trotwood	443.9250	+	WB02L	o (CA)		0
20	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Trotwood	443.9750	+	WB0E	o		0
21	144-148 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Kettering	146.9050	-	WASPL0	o 100.0	100.0	0
22	144-148 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Kettering	147.0750	+	WB0C0	oe		0
23	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	Kettering	444.6425	+	WB0C0	o (CA) sfx		0
24	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	W Carrollton	443.6500	+	WB0E	o		0
25	420-450 MHz	USA	OHIO	MONTGOMERY	W Carrollton	444.5000	+	WB0Q	o sfx		0

Check the list. If you don't like the results, try again. Once you are satisfied with the list, you are finished with TravelPlus*. You can exit that program or leave it running while you access the *RT Systems'* radio programmer.

Run the *RT Systems'* programmer (Version 4 only). If the programmer is already running, switch to it now to create a file from this list for programming the radio.

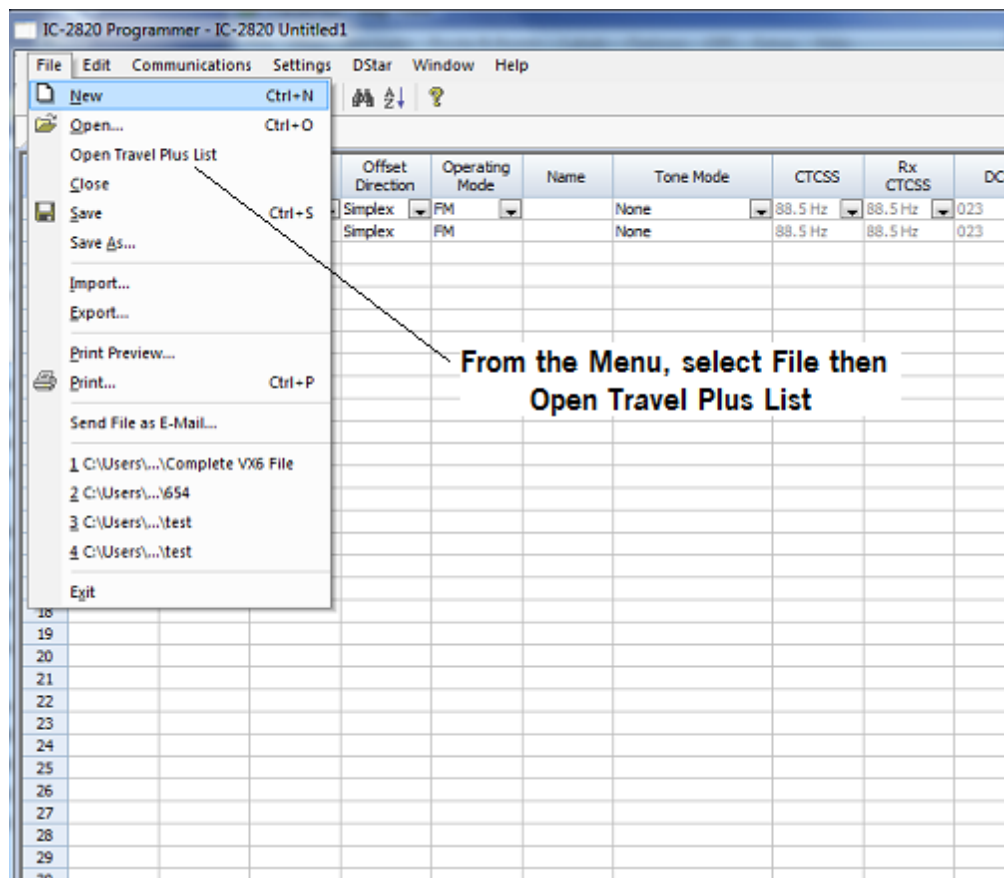
*TravelPlus is a product of the American Amateur Radio League.
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16.2 Opening the list in the Programmer

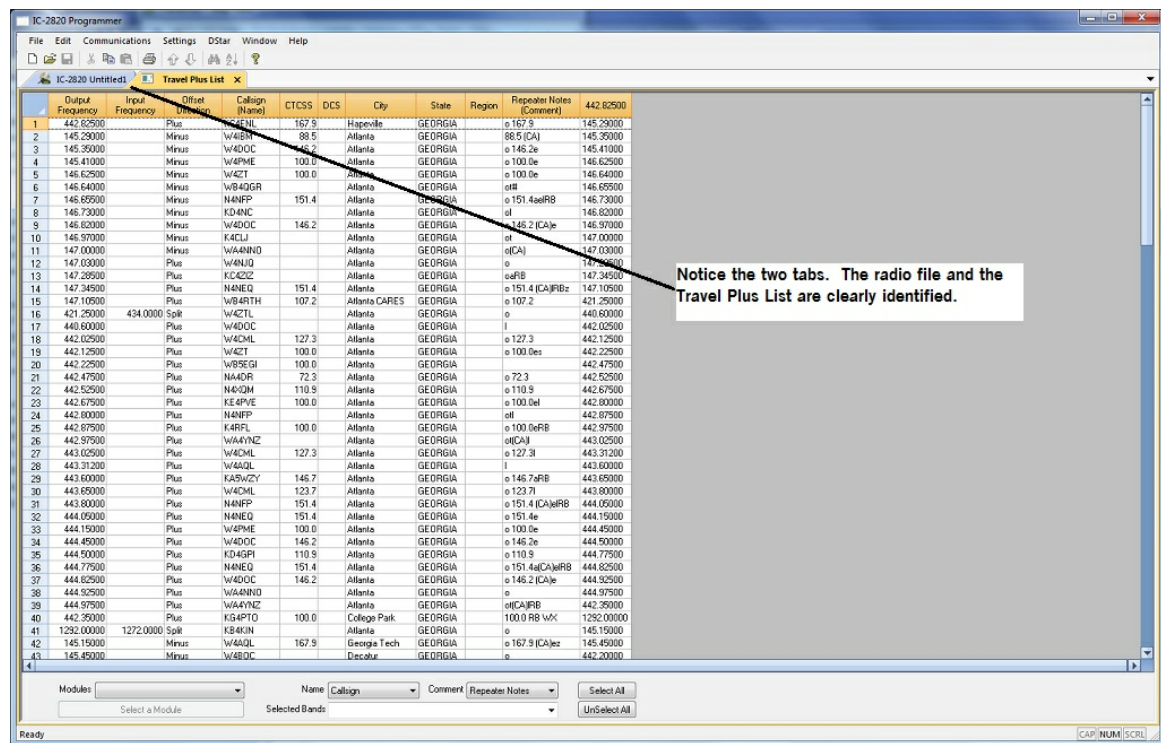
Once you have created a list in TravelPlus* (Version 10.0 or higher), open any one of the Version 4 programmers installed on your machine.

To access the list:

- Select File from the menu at the top of the screen.
- Select Open TravelPlus* list (this option was disabled until you created the list)



- The list appears in the window of the programmer



Customizing the list for the radio file:

Several selections appear at the bottom of the window that contains the list. These options control how the programmer will handle the data from the list in creating the radio programming file. These fields and their options are described below.

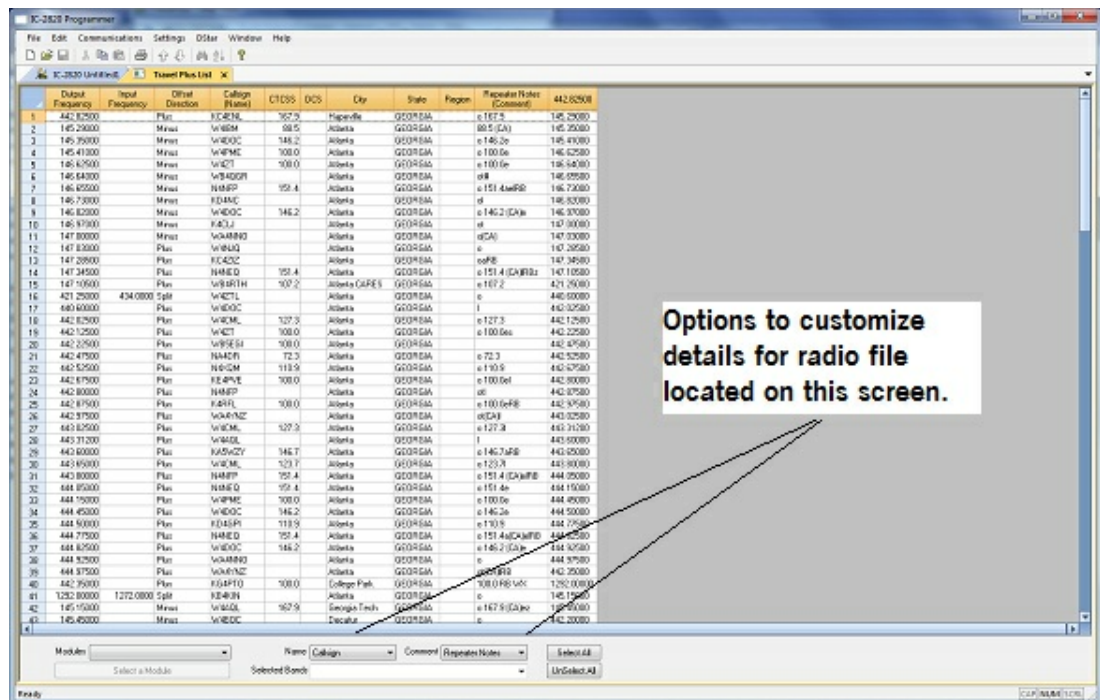
- **Selected Bands:** Lists the bands of the frequencies in the list. All the bands are selected by default. Uncheck those that you don't want as part of the file for the radio.

If you are programming a 2 Meter radio with a file that contains 6 Meter repeaters, you can choose to eliminate those frequencies in this step to better understand what will be contained in your resulting file. If you skip this step, the programmer will omit these frequencies in the resulting radio file since the radio does not operate on these frequencies.

If you do not eliminate the bands that cannot be used by your radio, the resulting radio file will contain blanks for each frequency the programmer

removes during file creation. Although the radio does not care, you may not want all those blanks in your radio file.

If the TravelPlus* list contains too many frequencies for the radio, using the Selected Bands option would remove unused frequencies thus lowering the number in the file and making it possible to create a radio file with all those frequencies that you want. (i.e., Your TravelPlus* file has 512 frequencies in the selected area. Your radio has 450 channels. You Select Bands and eliminate 6M, 10M and 220 Mhz Bands. The resulting list now has 432 frequencies... few enough that they all will fit into the radio file.)



- **Name:** The TravelPlus* list contains information that does not "match" directly to a column in the radio programmer. One of the columns in the programmer accept data from these columns is the Name field.

Name in the programmer is the field that sets the alpha display on the radio. Generally, this display is limited to 5-8 characters depending on the radio (other than the VX-8 that allows 16 characters).

By default, the programmer associates Callsign from the TravelPlus* list to Name in the programmer.

You can change that association by selecting another column from those listed.

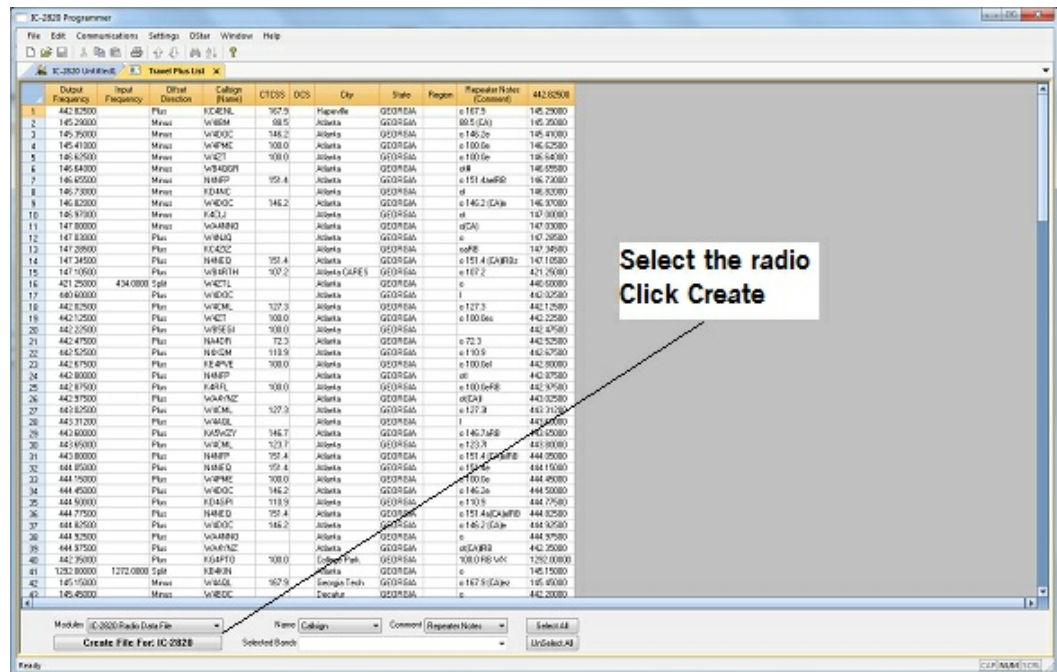
- **Comment:** The TravelPlus* list contains information that does not "match" directly to a column in the radio programmer. One of the columns in the programmer accept data from these columns is the Comment field.

Comment in the programmer is a field of information that helps you while you work with the programmer. This information does not transfer to the radio.

By default, the programmer associates City from the TravelPlus* list to Comment in the programmer.

You can change that association by selecting another column from those listed.

- **Module:** Select the radio for which you want to create a file.



The resulting file appears in its own tab.

Receive Frequency	Transmit Frequency	Offset Frequency	Offset Direction	Operating Mode	Name	Tone Mode	CTCSS	Rx CTCSS	DCS	DCS Polarity	Skip	Step	Digital Squelch	Digital Code	Tour Callign	Rot-1 Callign	Rot-2 Callign	Bank	Bank Channel
144.22500	144.22500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	IC-2820	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						144
144.25000	144.25000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						145
144.27500	144.27500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						146
144.30000	144.30000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						147
144.32500	144.32500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						148
144.35000	144.35000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						149
144.37500	144.37500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						150
144.40000	144.40000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						151
144.42500	144.42500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						152
144.45000	144.45000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						153
144.47500	144.47500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						154
144.50000	144.50000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						155
144.52500	144.52500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						156
144.55000	144.55000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						157
144.57500	144.57500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						158
144.60000	144.60000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						159
144.62500	144.62500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						160
144.65000	144.65000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						161
144.67500	144.67500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						162
144.70000	144.70000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						163
144.72500	144.72500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						164
144.75000	144.75000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						165
144.77500	144.77500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						166
144.80000	144.80000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						167
144.82500	144.82500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						168
144.85000	144.85000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						169
144.87500	144.87500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						170
144.90000	144.90000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						171
144.92500	144.92500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						172
144.95000	144.95000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						173
144.97500	144.97500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						174
145.00000	145.00000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						175
145.02500	145.02500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						176
145.05000	145.05000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						177
145.07500	145.07500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						178
145.10000	145.10000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						179
145.12500	145.12500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						180
145.15000	145.15000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						181
145.17500	145.17500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						182
145.20000	145.20000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						183
145.22500	145.22500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						184
145.25000	145.25000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						185
145.27500	145.27500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						186
145.30000	145.30000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						187
145.32500	145.32500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						188
145.35000	145.35000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						189
145.37500	145.37500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						190
145.40000	145.40000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						191
145.42500	145.42500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						192
145.45000	145.45000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						193
145.47500	145.47500	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						194
145.50000	145.50000	5.00 kHz	+UP	FM	W-DOOC	None	187.5 Hz	187.5 Hz	003	North H	OFF	5 kHz	0						195

The file is ready to be sent to the radio.

*TravelPlus is a product of the American Amateur Radio League.

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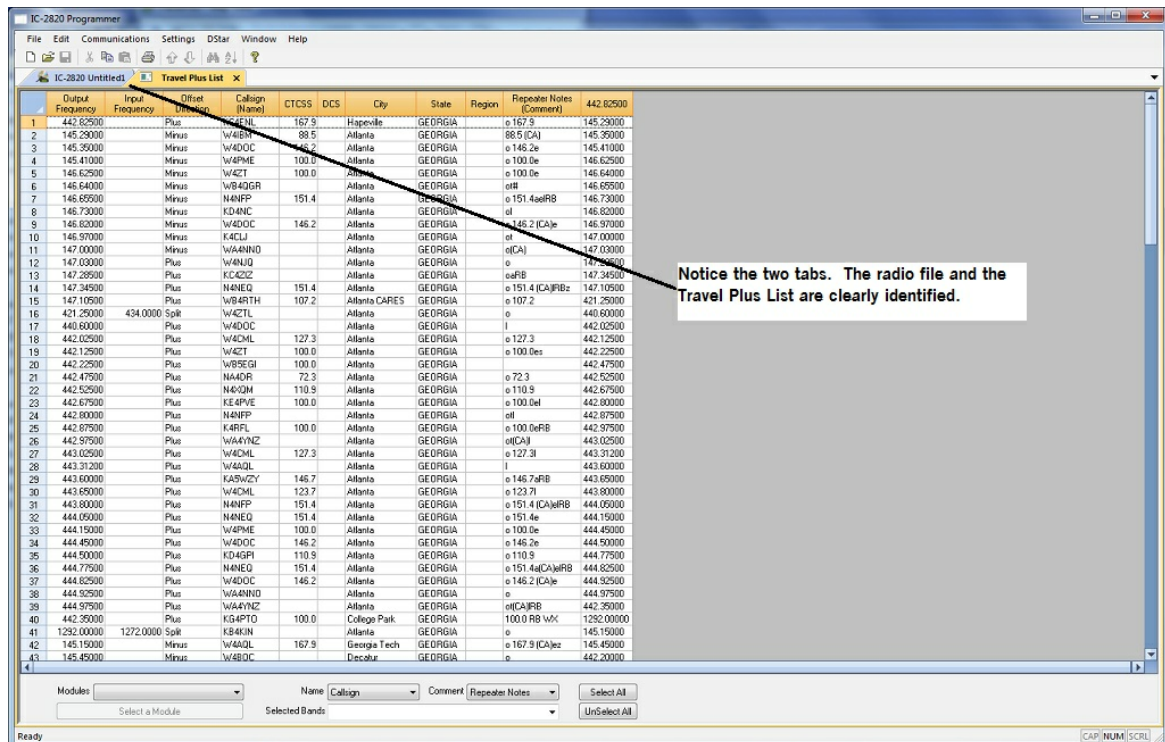
16.3 Using the TravelPlus* List with existing programmer file

You may not want to use all the information from the TravelPlus* list in a separate file for your radio. You may already have a file to which you want to add only some of the information from the List.

Using the list from TravelPlus* along with a Version 4 RT Systems radio programmer, you can copy and paste selected channels from the list to a file for your radio.

- Begin by creating your list in TravelPlus* as detailed in [Creating a List in TravelPlus*](#) in this help.
- Open the programmer.
- Open the file into which the frequencies are to be inserted.

- Access the TravelPlus* list through the link in the file menu. Both the list and the file are now open in the programmer. Working in reduced screen mode is helpful with this process to let you see both files at one time.

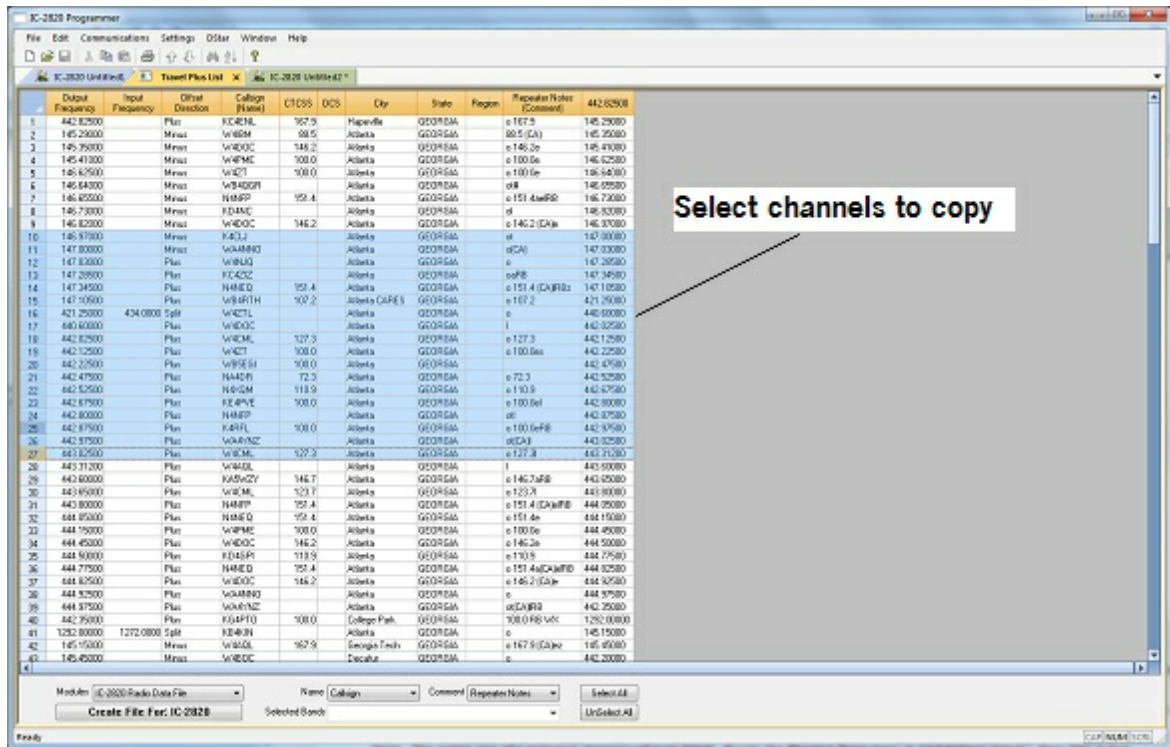


- Select a group of channels.

Point your mouse at the CHANNEL NUMBER (the grey shaded column on the left) and left click. Don't let go of the left click button if you want more than one.

While holding the left mouse button, drag the mouse over the CHANNEL NUMBER of all the channels you want. If there are more than those on the screen, just keep going at the bottom. The screen will scroll to let you continue your selection.

Note: The entire row of a selected channel will turn be highlighted. If only the Receive Frequency is highlighted, then ONLY that information will be copied.



- Copy the channels

With the mouse pointing at the highlighted channels right click and select Copy from the menu that opens.

OR... with your mouse, left click to select Edit from the menu at the top of the screen. From the menu that opens, select Copy.

It will appear that nothing has happened; however, Windows has copied the information.

- Use the mouse to click into the programmer file.

Note: If you are using the programmer in full screen mode, select Window from the menu then the programmer file name from the bottom of that list to switch between the two screens.

Alternately, you can select Window | Tile to have the programmer display the two windows equally in the main window.

- Select the first channel in the file into which the information is to be pasted.
- Paste the information into the radio file

With the mouse pointing at the highlighted channels right click and select Paste from the menu that opens.

OR... with your mouse, left click to select Edit from the menu at the top of the screen. From the menu that opens, select Paste.

- View the results

The resulting file now contains only those selected pieces of information from the TravelPlus* list along with all the original information of that file.

Receive Frequency	Transmit Frequency	Offset Frequency	Offset Direction	Operating Mode	Name	Tone Mode	CTCSS	Rx CTCSS	DCS	DCS Polarity	Skip	Step	Digital Squelch	Digital Code	Your Callign	Rot-1 Callign	Rot-2 Callign	Bank	Bank Channel	
346.37000	346.37000	0.00000		FM	WVCLJ	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
347.02000	347.02000	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
347.03000	347.03000	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
347.28500	347.28500	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
347.34800	347.34800	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
347.38500	347.38500	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
422.25000	422.25000	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.68000	440.68000	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.02500	440.02500	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.12800	440.12800	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.22500	440.22500	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.47500	440.47500	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.52500	440.52500	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.67500	440.67500	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.88000	440.88000	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.87500	440.87500	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.97500	440.97500	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						
440.02500	440.02500	0.00000		FM	WVHFD	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	0003	Both N	Off	5 kHz	Off	0						

- Save the programmer file to make this change permanent.

Press Ctrl S or select File then Save from the menu that opens

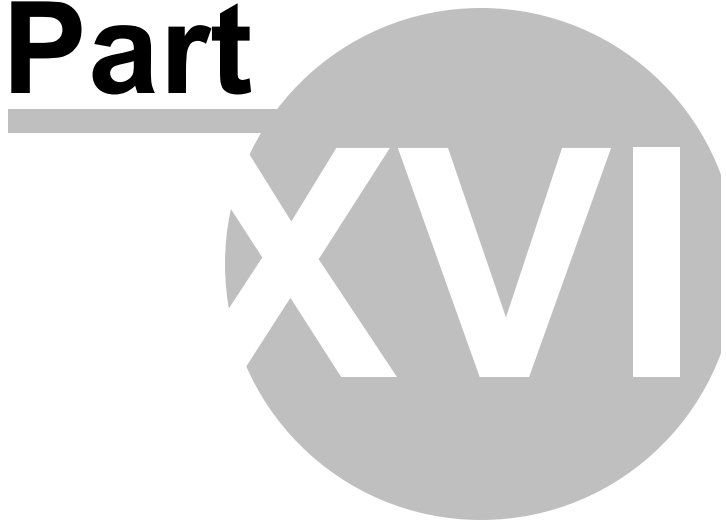
With either process it will appear that nothing happens; however, Windows has made the change to the radio file permanent.

- Send the file to your radio.

*TravelPlus is a product of the American Amateur Radio League.

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Part



17 Copying From an Excel Spreadsheet

The Programmer can handle information copied from an Excel spreadsheet.

Although this process is very valid for transferring data between these programs, it is not recommended for original file creation. It can be tedious getting all the information into the file to be copied. For example, why struggle to find information for the offset frequency and offset direction for your Excel list when the programmer will complete this information automatically when frequencies are entered there.

Limitations for use of another commercial spreadsheet program include:

- The spreadsheet program will know none of the limitations of the radio. It will allow you to enter any value in any space. You will have to enter transmit and receive frequencies, CTCSS tones, and DCS codes carefully to be sure they are imported correctly to the radio.
- You will need to organize your data carefully. The Programmer will import all the items from a single column as the same thing. This can cause an odd split to be entered as Simplex or a non-standard offset to be ignored if non-similar data is listed in the same column.

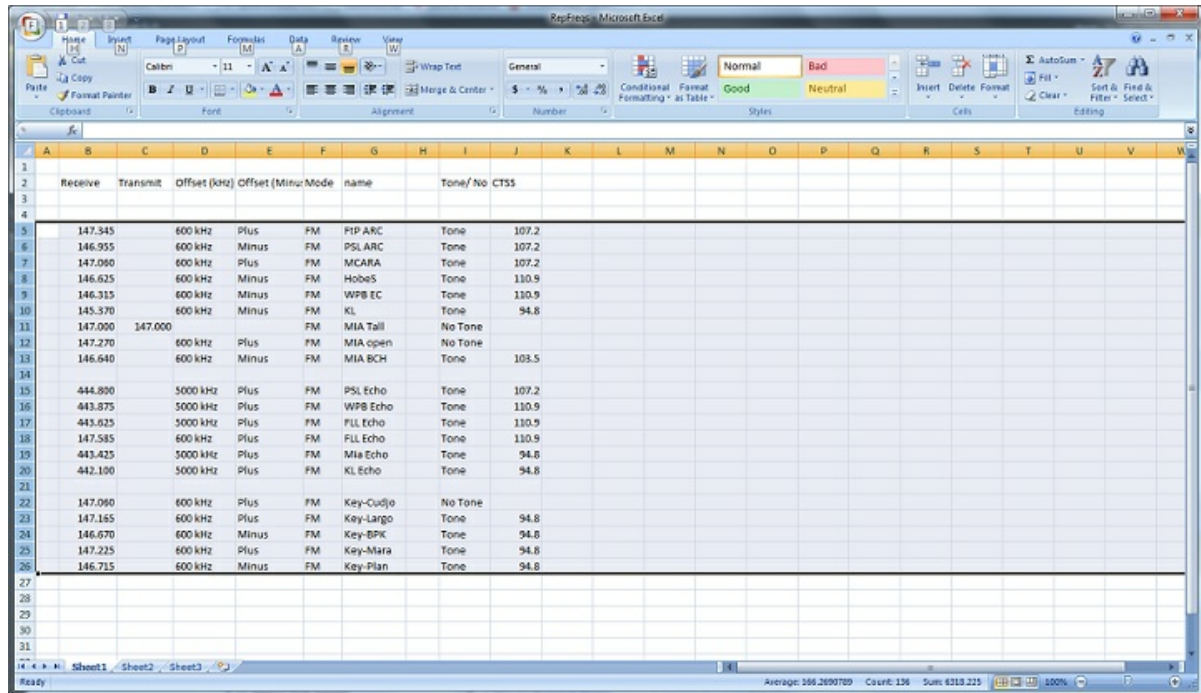
Let the Programmer help you as you create your original file with its defaults and automatic settings. Once the file is created you could export the data for other uses.

17.1 Step 1

The Programmer makes no assumptions about the information being handed to it from the Excel file. You need to be familiar with the data in the file to the point you can identify that data to the programmer during the copy process.

Step 1

Open the Excel file. Select and copy the information you want to put into the programmer.



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

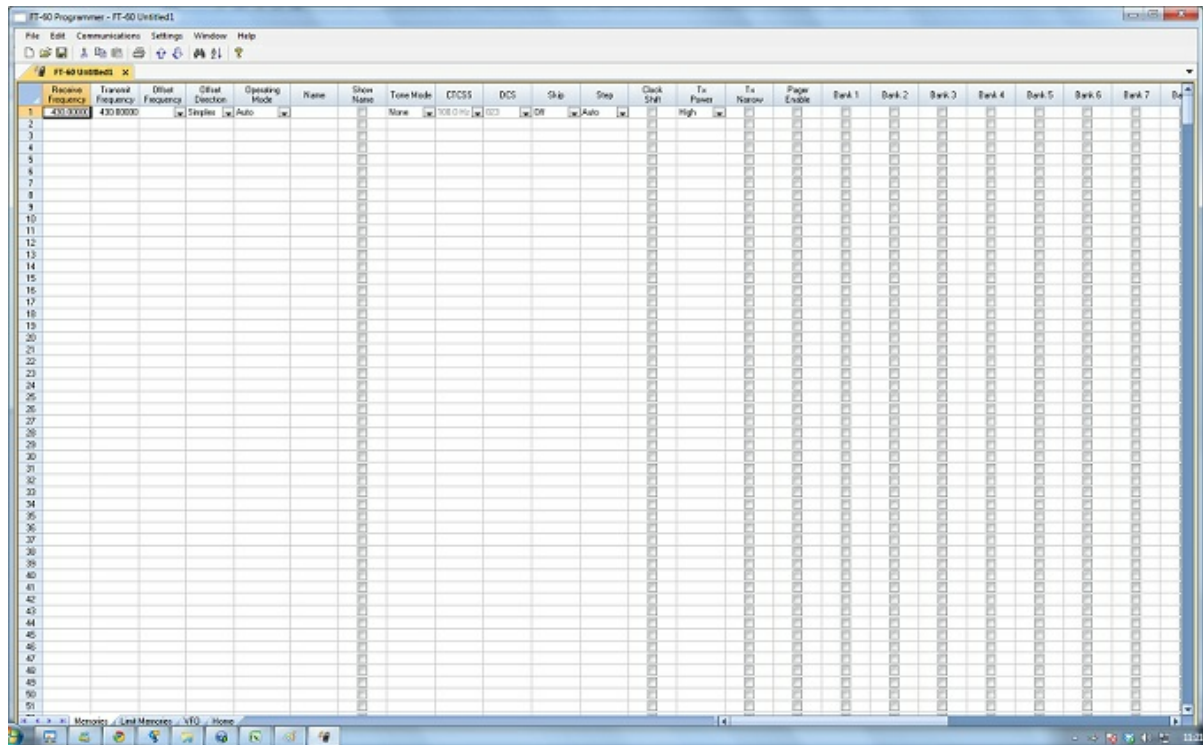
	Receive	Transmit	Offset (kHz)	Offset (Minu)	Mode	name	Tone/ No	CTSS
5	147.545		600 kHz	Plus	FM	PIP ARC	Tone	107.2
6	146.955		600 kHz	Minus	FM	PSL ARC	Tone	107.2
7	147.080		600 kHz	Plus	FM	MCARA	Tone	107.2
8	146.625		600 kHz	Minus	FM	HobeS	Tone	110.9
9	146.315		600 kHz	Minus	FM	WPB EC	Tone	110.9
10	145.370		600 kHz	Minus	FM	KL	Tone	94.8
11	147.000	147.000			FM	MIA Tall	No Tone	
12	147.270		600 kHz	Plus	FM	MIA open	No Tone	
13	146.640		600 kHz	Minus	FM	MIA BCH	Tone	103.5
15	444.800		5000 kHz	Plus	FM	PSL Echo	Tone	107.2
16	443.875		5000 kHz	Plus	FM	WPB Echo	Tone	110.9
17	443.625		5000 kHz	Plus	FM	FLL Echo	Tone	110.9
18	147.585		600 kHz	Plus	FM	FLL Echo	Tone	110.9
19	443.425		5000 kHz	Plus	FM	Mia Echo	Tone	94.8
20	442.100		5000 kHz	Plus	FM	KL Echo	Tone	94.8
22	147.080		600 kHz	Plus	FM	Key-Cudjo	No Tone	
23	147.185		600 kHz	Plus	FM	Key-Largo	Tone	94.8
24	146.670		600 kHz	Minus	FM	Key-BPK	Tone	94.8
25	147.225		600 kHz	Plus	FM	Key-Mara	Tone	94.8
26	146.715		600 kHz	Minus	FM	Key-Plan	Tone	94.8

17.2 Step 2

Open the Programmer to which the data is to be pasted.

It is recommend that you import into a new file to prevent loss of data from an existing file. Channel information can be copied to an existing file, and put exactly where you want it, after the process of copying from Excel is complete.

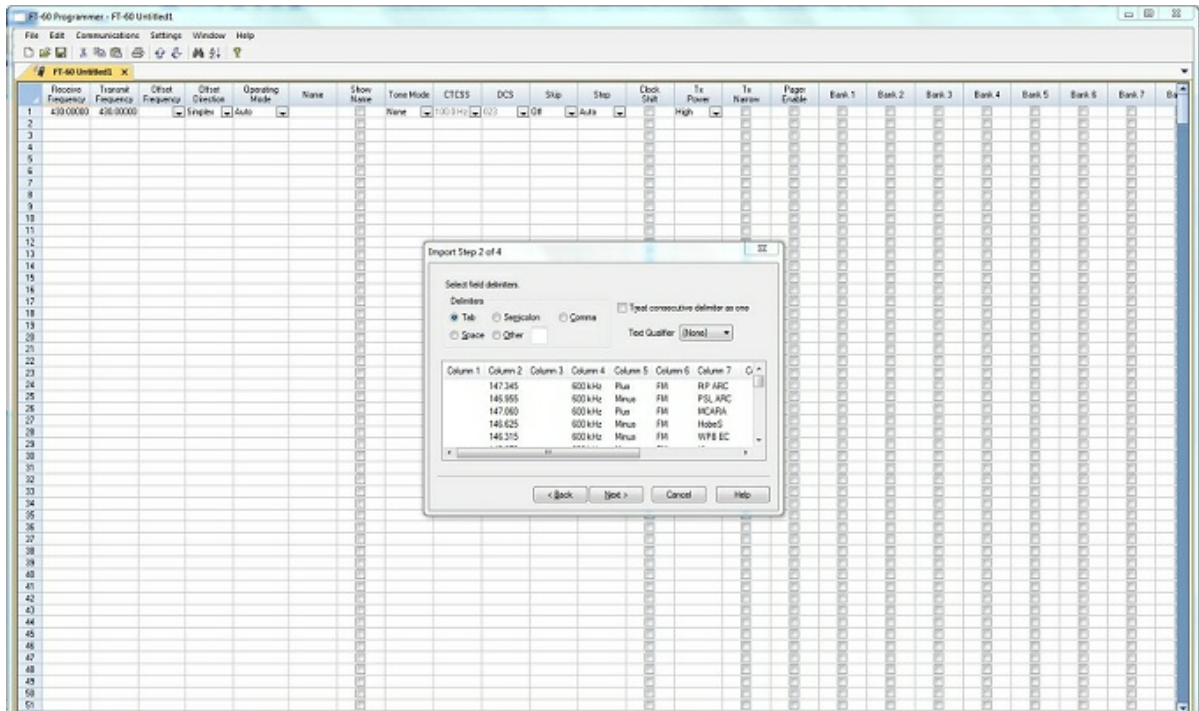
Note: The FT-60 is used here as an example. The process works the same for any RT Systems Version 4 programmer although column names may differ or not be available.



17.3 Step 3

Paste: Ctrl V or right click and select Paste or select Edit then Paste from the menu at the top of the screen.

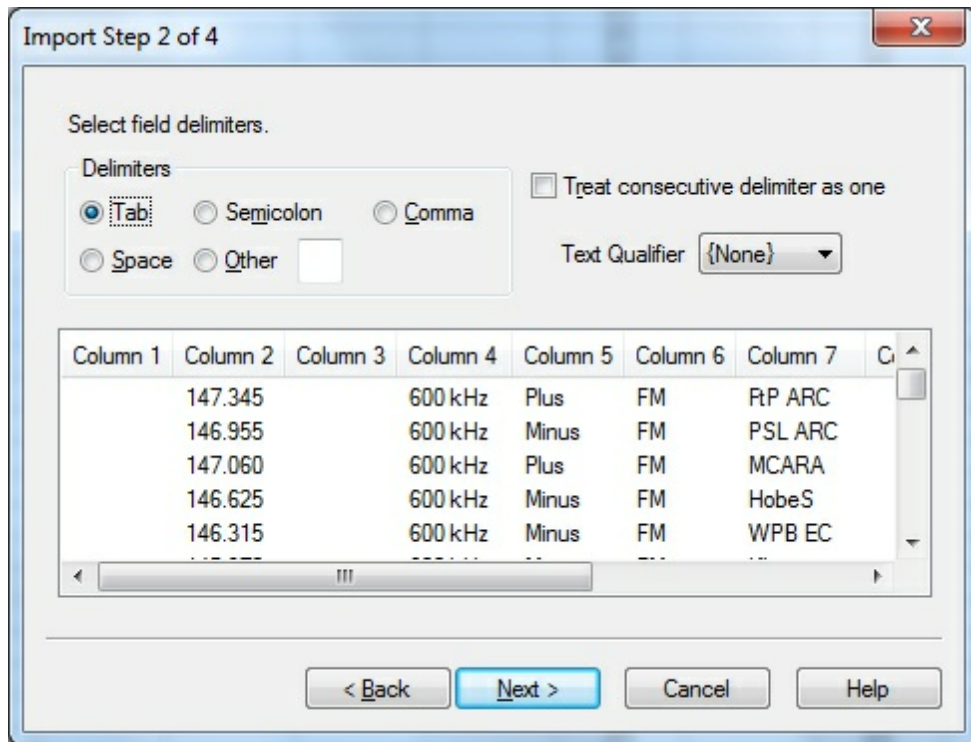
A window opens to complete the process.



17.4 Step 4

On this screen, you may need to use the Text Qualifier to remove quotes from your data.

The data should appear as it does in this image: without quotes and separated into columns.

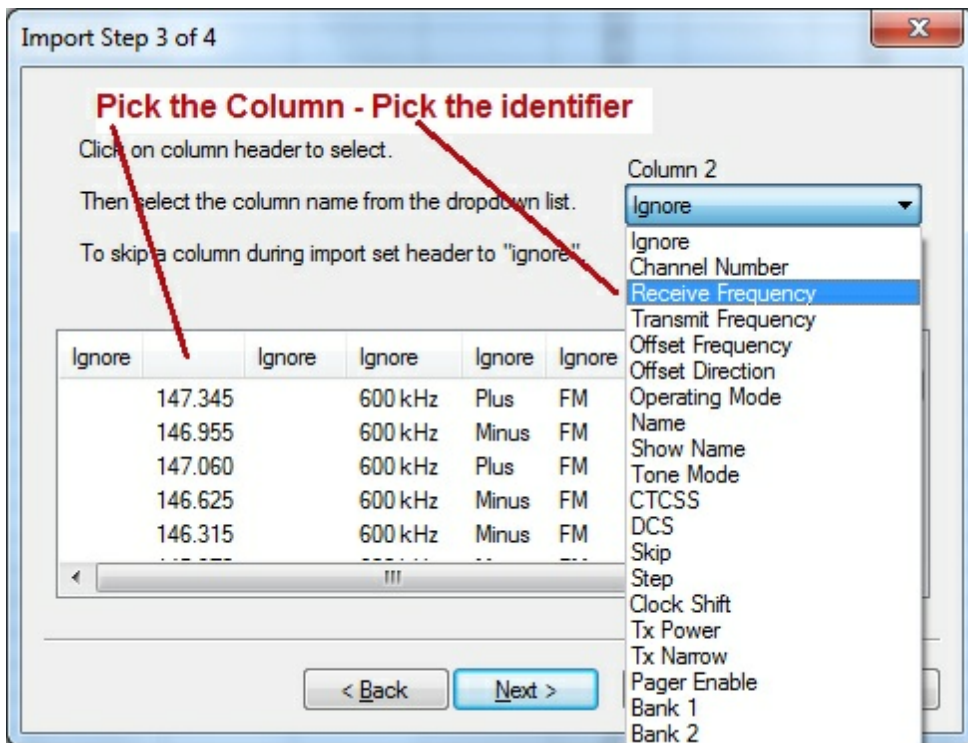
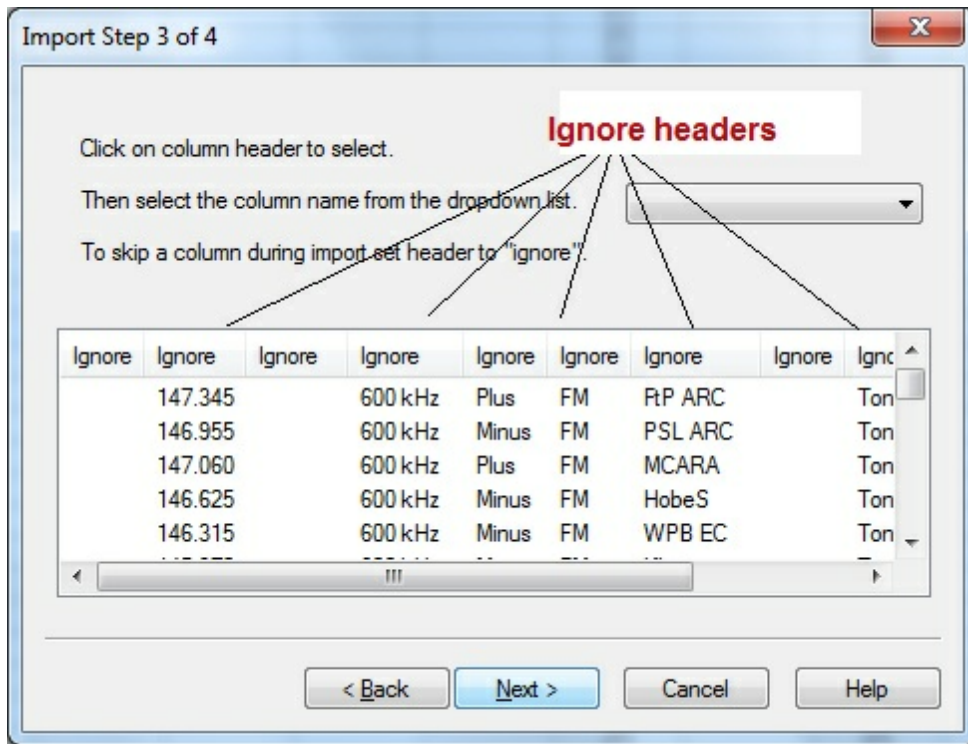


Click Next to continue.

17.5 Step 5

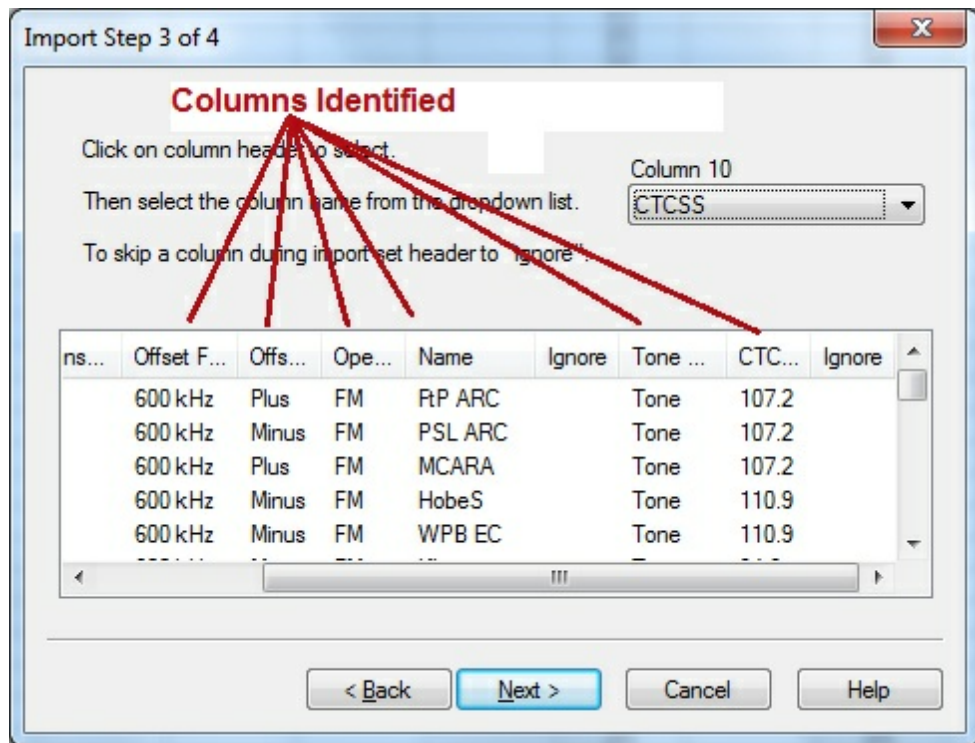
In this step of the process, you identify the information in your spreadsheet for the programmer. The programmer attempts to identify the columns based on the headers that you have for the columns.

The programmer makes no assumptions and will set any non-matched column to "Ignore". The data in an ignored column will not be used in this process.



The column header changes to show your selection. Be sure to identify each of the

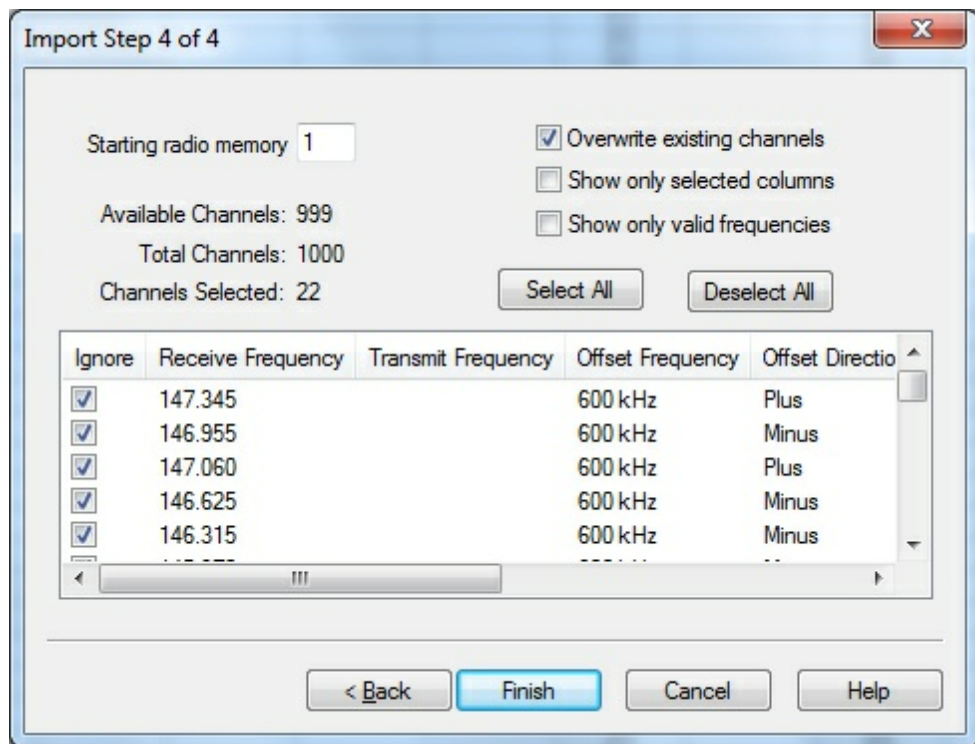
columns you want used. The data in an "ignored" column will be set to defaults in the resulting file. Your specifics will not be used.



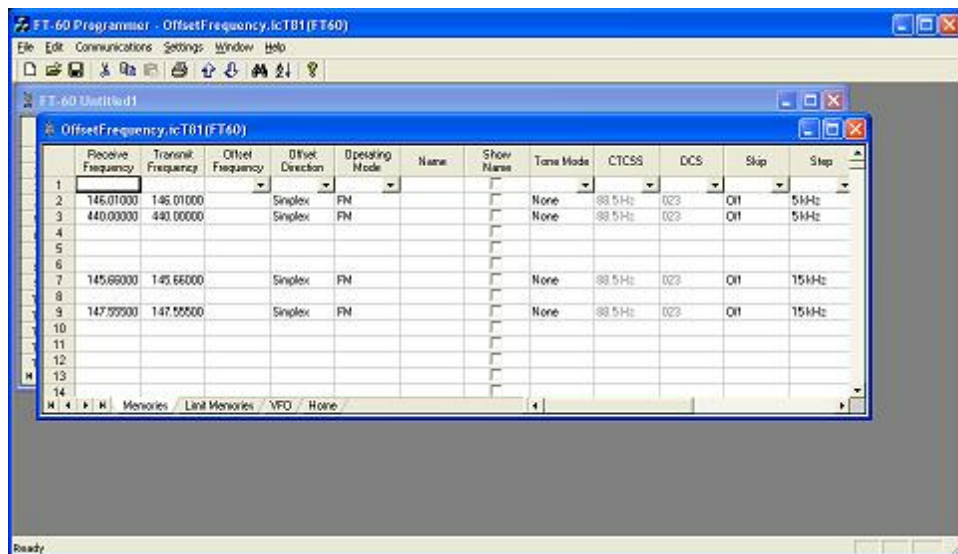
Click Next to continue.

17.6 Step 6

Complete the options on the final screen and click Finish.



The resulting file contains the data just as it was in the Excel spreadsheet.



Part



18 Importing a file

The Programmer can Import data from delimited text files. These files can be created using the Export feature of the Programmer for another radio, Travel Plus for Repeaters by ARRL, commercial spreadsheet programs, or text editors.

Limitations for use of another commercial spreadsheet program include:

- The spreadsheet program will know none of the limitations of the radio. It will allow you to enter any value in any space. You will have to enter transmit and receive frequencies, CTCSS tones, and DCS codes carefully to be sure they are imported correctly to the radio.
- You will need to organize your data carefully. The Programmer will import all the items from a single column as the same thing. This can cause an odd split to be entered as Simplex or a non-standard offset to be ignored.

The easiest way to begin a text file for your Programmer is to Export a file from the Programmer first. In that exported file, you will see column headers for the details that the Programmer expects to import. You will also see the format of the information. You can edit or add to this file with any commercial spreadsheet program or text editor.

Note: The new features off the programmer include the ability to enter a series of channels by entering just a beginning frequency and the number to be entered, column editing, copy and paste of one or multiple rows of data, rearrangement of columns, hiding columns that need not be edited, and automatic completion of data based on band defaults for a frequency entered. Given that the programmer is designed for the data of the radio, you might find editing in the programmer easier than using another spreadsheet program.

The file to be imported must contain at a minimum Receive frequency to define a valid memory channel. The programmer will fill the rest of the details for that channel with defaults just as if that frequency had been entered.

The Programmer makes no assumptions about the information available. If a piece of information is omitted, the Programmer imports the memory as a simplex channel and fills other fields with defaults.

Although this process is very valid for transferring data from one radio Programmer to another and for using the data from other sources such as ARRL Travel Plus, it is not recommended for original file creation. It can be tedious getting all the information into the file to be imported just like the Programmer wants it. Let the Programmer help you

as you create your original file with its defaults and automatic settings. Once the file is created you could export the data for other uses.

18.1 Creating a file for Import

Checking a file to use with the Programmer

If you are given a file that you want to import into a programmer for use by your radio and are not sure if it is a "flat file", test the file by opening it with Windows notepad.

If the Notepad display is full of strange characters with very little legible text, this file is not ready to be imported by the programmer. The file may or may not be able to be used for import depending on how it was created and saved.

Try opening the file in Microsoft Excel or other commercial spreadsheet program. If everything looks good there carefully save the file in as delimited text (this could be called several different things in the program that you are using. If the first one you try does not produce the file format that you want, try selecting a different File Type during the save process. The details for this process are included below for Microsoft Excel.

Open the file that you created during the save process in Notepad. As before, if the display is legible data separated by commas you are well on your way. If, however, the data appears in one very long line, you should return to the original source to extract the data with line feed breaks at the end of each record.

If the Notepad display has orderly lines of legible data separated by commas, it is ready for use by the programmer. It is fine if you see two commas right together. The process can handle a blank field.

Saving an Excel file for import

If you work on a file in Excel for import to the programmer, that file must be saved as a comma delimited file before you leave Excel. The Programmer cannot import an Excel file with all its formatting codes. What it can work with is the "flat file" output of that file.

- In Excel, select File|Save as
- In the Save As window change the Save as Type to CSV (comma

delimited) *.csv

- Enter a file name for the output file. Pay attention to the drive and directory to which the file is being saved. You will need to be able to find the file later for use during import.
- Excel will raise a warning(s) about worksheets and formatting that will be lost if the file is saved in this format. Answer to the affirmative (OK or Yes) to the message(s); eliminating the formatting is exactly what you want.
- When you exit Excel, you will be asked again if you want to save the *.csv file. If you have made no changes since you last saved, answer No. If you have made changes, answer Yes and proceed through the warnings again to save the file again.

Limitations for use of another commercial spreadsheet program include:

- The spreadsheet program will know none of the limitations of the radio. It will allow you to enter any value in any space. You will have to enter transmit and receive frequencies, CTCSS tones, and DCS codes carefully to be sure they are imported correctly to the radio.
- You will need to organize your data carefully. The Programmer will import all the items from a single column as the same thing. This can cause an odd split to be entered as Simplex or a non-standard offset to be ignored if the data is not in a column labeled correctly or is mixed in with dissimilar data.

The Import File

The Import function is designed to assimilate some if not all of the following pieces of information for use by the Programmer. As radio features vary, so will the information to be imported (i.e., frequency ranges, the way offsets are handled, special options such as mask, clock shift, etc.)

Channel Number: If your file has channel numbers and you opt to use this column during import, your resulting file might not be what you expect.

- If the "Overwrite existing channels" option is checked: The information will

be inserted into the specific channel no matter what is in the file at that location now . While the channel numbers can help to organize the information being imported, it can result in data being overwritten in the process

- If the "Overwrite existing channels" option is unchecked: The information from the file being imported will be skipped if there is already information in the channel. The data in the existing radio file will not be overwritten.

It is always recommended that you import into a new file to prevent data loss in an existing radio file. Once the information is in the programmer file, it can be copied into an existing file. With the copy process, you have more control of where the data is inserted into the file.

Receive Frequency: The very least a file must have to be imported is the receive frequency. This may be called the "output frequency" depending on whether you're referring to the radio or the repeater. If the column header is "Receive Frequency", the import process will recognize this label and identify the information automatically.

- Acceptable receive frequencies are detailed in the User's Manual for the radio. In the text file, the frequency should be entered in the format "MHz decimal kHz" (i.e., 146.450) with up to five digits following the decimal.
- Although, unacceptable frequencies can be entered into the text file, they will not be imported into the Programmer. They will result in a blank memory channel when import is completed.

Transmit Frequency: Enter a specific transmit frequency in the format "MHz decimal kHz" (i.e., 146.450) with up to five digits following the decimal.

This information can be omitted from the file.

- If you are importing repeater information where all the repeaters have standard offsets (none operates on an "odd" split) the import process will calculate the Transmit Frequency from other information in the file.

This information must be included in a separate column for an "odd split".

- The column can be empty other than the specific information for those few "odd split" repeaters. The import process will calculate the Transmit Frequency from other information in the file for the other channels.
- Acceptable transmit frequencies are detailed in the manual for your radio.

Note: In the Programmer you can enter details for frequencies outside the transmission abilities of the radio; however, the software will not enable transmission on these frequencies. Transmission will be possible only if the radio has been properly modified.

Offset Frequency: This is the amount that the Receive Frequency changes to produce the Transmit Frequency. Standard offsets in the programmer include 100, 500, and 600 kHz (0.1, 0.5 and 0.6 MHz) and 1.0, 1.6, 3.0, 5.0, and 7.6 MHz.

- In Yaesu radios any value in 50 kHz increments can be used as an offset (i.e., .650, .550, .050)
- In an Icom radio, there are no Splits. Everything must be entered with an exact Offset Frequency.
- The Offset Frequency is used by the radio along with the Offset Direction to calculate the Transmit Frequency. The Programmer does the same.
- This is one place that the import process will make an assumption for you. It uses 600 kHz for the offset for VHF and 5 MHz for the offset for UHF if no other offset is specified.

Non-Standard Offsets

The Offset Frequency can be used in conjunction with Offset Direction for a value in 5 kHz steps (i.e., any value ending in .xx5 where x is any digit from 0 to 9). This gives you the ability to use the Reverse function of the radio although your frequency pair is not separated by a standard offset value. This is considered a non-standard offset.

To use a non-standard offset in your text file enter the Receive Frequency. Then the Offset Frequency as an exact value including the decimal to denote kHz. For example, given the pair 146.650 and 147.300, the Offset Frequency entered would be .650 (decimal six five zero). And the Offset Direction as Plus or Minus. With these three pieces of information, the import process will setup this memory channel correctly for use by the radio with the most functionality.

Note: You may see this import with one of the standard Offset Frequencies; however, once the file is saved, closed and reopened, the Plus or Minus and the Offset Frequency value as entered will appear.

Offset Direction: The Offset Direction lets the Import process know whether to add

(plus) or subtract (minus) the Offset Frequency from the Receive Frequency when calculating the Transmit Frequency for the memory channel.

Enter Plus, Minus, + or - for the process to recognize the command.

NOTE: Be sure to use Offset Direction if your file contains + and – in this column. Using Offset Frequency for this column will result in all channels being imported as simplex.

Operating Mode: Enter FM, AM, or WFM as appropriate for the frequency.

Name: Enter an Alpha/Numeric tag (up to 8 characters) for the memory channel to provide an easy reminder of the function of a particular frequency. Not all radios have this available for each memory channel. Consult your Users' Manual for details.

Tone Mode: Use of the tone systems of the radio allows for silent monitoring until a call is received with a corresponding tone. Tone mode also allows access to repeaters that are made private with a PL tone. Most radios offer CTCSS (Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System) or DCS (Digital Coded Squelch) to be tailored to your particular needs. Consult your Users' Manual for details specific to your model.

Use of either of the tone systems requires two steps. Your import file will handle these steps in THREE (3) columns.

- Step 1: Turning on Tone Mode

There are now so many different tone modes and combinations of them, we recommend that you use the designation just as it appears in the Programmer for your radio to identify the Tone Mode to be used. Examples would include but not be limited to:

- None - Tone mode off
- Tone - Encode
- T Sql - Encode/Decode
- DCS - DCS Tone
- Others specific to your radio as detailed in the Tone Mode column of the programmer.

- Step 2: Setting the tone frequency (CTCSS) or selecting the code for the tone (DCS).

Note: The CTCSS tone frequencies and the DCS tone codes should be stored in TWO separate columns in your file to be imported. The

import process does not separate. It will ignore incorrect values leaving the tone set incorrectly for the channel.

- **CTCSS Tone:** Enter one of the 50 tone frequencies in the format MHz decimal kHz with only one digit to the right of the decimal.

This value must be entered exactly as shown in the chart in the Users Manual. A value that is not in the table will result in an incorrect tone value setting in the resulting Programming file.

This value is set independently for each memory channel.

- **DCS Code:** Enter one of the 104 codes in a three digit format (This will appear as two digits if you editor does not show leading zeroes. Two digits are acceptable when the third is a leading zero).

This value must be entered exactly as shown in the chart in the Users Manual.

A value that is not in the table will result in an incorrect tone value setting.

This value can be set independently for each memory channel that uses a DCS tone.

Skip: Marks selected memory channel to be *skipped during scanning* This field should contain one of the following:

Scan, 0, or Stop to include the channel to be scanned

Skip or 1 to mark the channel to be skipped.

PScan or 2 to mark the channel as Preferential Scan

Step: The frequency being used by the radio changes by the value of the step when tuning manually. This value is used by the radio in Memory Tune mode. This value is not critical in memory mode since the original memory channel frequency can be retrieved by exiting Memory Tune mode.

Enter 5/10/12.5/15/20/25/50 or 100 as needed.

Clock Shift: Shifts the internal reference frequency slightly to eliminate "birdies" that interfere on other channels.

Enter On or 1 / Off or 0

Tx Power: The output power can be set individually set for each memory channel to address the exact needs of each operation.

Enter High / Med / Low

Half Deviation: Enter On or Off as needed for the channel

Comments: Enter an identifying comment up to 80 characters.

You can see by the details here that creating a file for import can be a tedious process. Although this process is very valid for transferring data from one radio Programmer to another and for using the data from other sources such as ARRL Travel Plus, it is not recommended for original file creation.

Let the Programmer help you as you create your original file with its defaults and automatic settings. Once the file is created you could export the data for other uses.

The comma-delimited file can contain this information in any order. It must contain only the Receive frequency to be a valid memory channel. The Programmer makes no assumptions about the information available. If a piece of information is omitted, the Programmer imports the memory as a simplex channel and fills other fields with defaults.

This data can be entered in any order. You will identify the specifics to the Programmer during the Import process. If you find after several entries that you need another column for additional information, simply add it at the end. The Programmer will correct the order when it imports.

Save the data in your file often to prevent loss. Be sure to save the file as text with delimiters (separators) rather than as a worksheet of the program in which you are working. The Programmer cannot use a worksheet created by the other program.

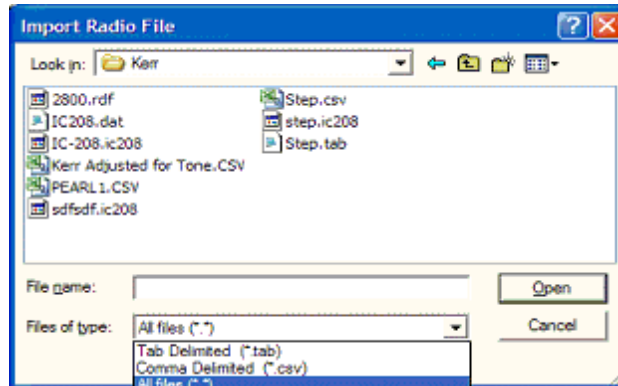
To save as a text file, select File | Save (in the spreadsheet program). In the Save file window, select a different file type from the selection at the bottom of the screen. Acceptable formats are those that specify Text (i.e., .csv, or .txt file extension).

Exit the spreadsheet program. Your file is ready to be imported into the Programmer. Changes can be made within the Programmer after you import the data.

18.2 Import - Step 1

In the Programmer select File | Import.

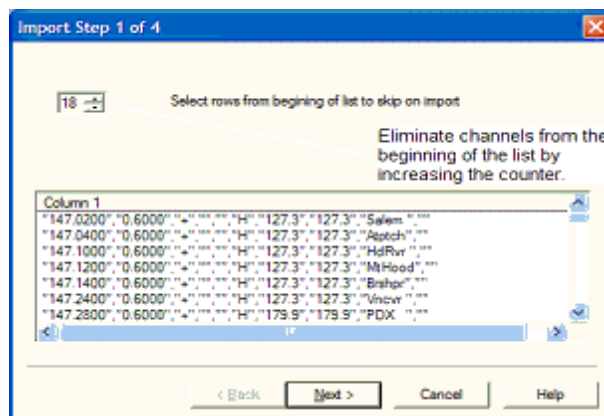
From the Import Radio File dialog that opens, select the file to be opened.



This screen gives you the ability to find and open the file to be imported.

- Use "Look in:" at the top to change directories as needed
- Use "File of type:" at the bottom to show other files in the directory you selected. Since the most common file types are *.csv and *.tab you may need to change types for your file to appear.
- Once your file is highlighted, select Open to proceed.

Import Step 1 of 4: Identify one or more of the first rows of data to be omitted



This screen was used originally to omit headers, columns without data, from the import. This is no longer necessary.

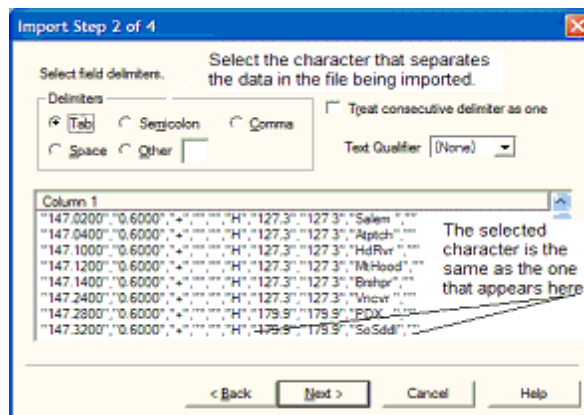
Actually, it is recommended that you leave the headers to help you more easily identify the information in a later step.

This step remains useful for eliminating a number of memory channels from the import process. For example if your file contains more channels than are allowed by the radio. You could eliminate multiple channels here rather than later in the import process.

Click [Next](#) to continue.

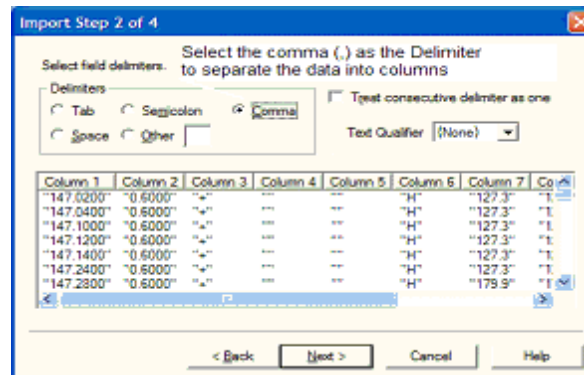
18.3 Import - Step 2

Import Step 2 of 4: Identify the delimiters (separators) used in your file.

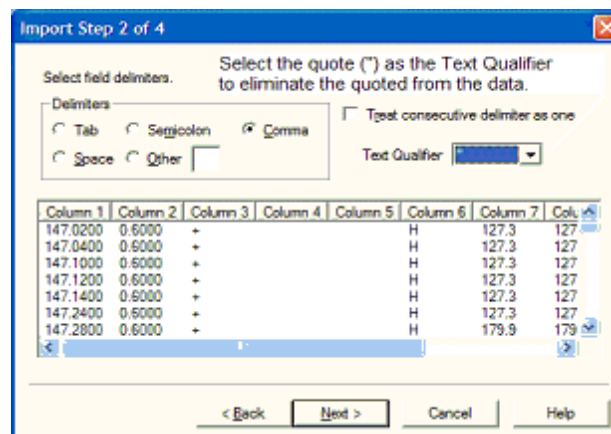


The data in the file to be imported is separated by tabs, semicolons, commas, space or other non-text characters. Select from the list at the top of the screen or enter the one you used.

Once you select the correct delimiter, the data will properly separate into columns.



Examine the data to be sure that it is ready for the Programmer to process. Look at the data in the window. Select the proper Text Qualifier if you have single or double quotes within a data field. With quotes present, the import process will handle all the data incorrectly resulting in a blank file. Once selected, the quotes are removed and the data appears as shown.

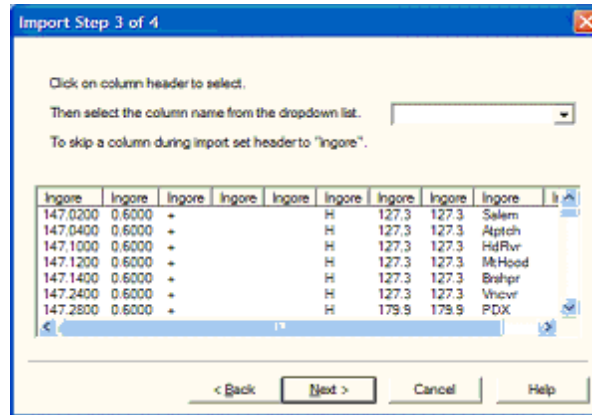


Click [Next](#) to continue.

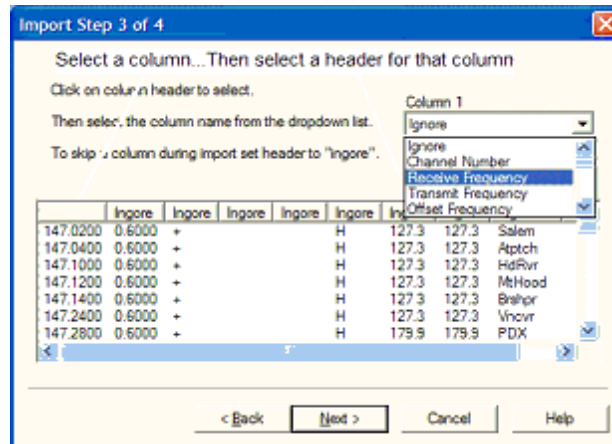
18.4 Import - Step 3

Import Step 3 of 4: Identify the data to the Programmer

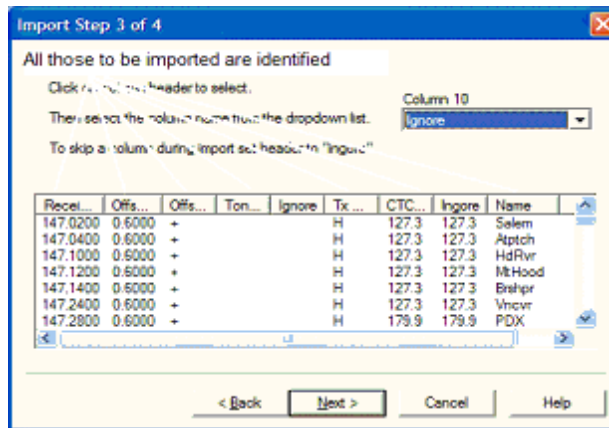
The Programmer will make an attempt to identify the information in your file. In this step of the process, you can make corrections to the assignments the Programmer has made and identify other columns that you want imported.



For the columns to be imported, select the header of the column (the little grey box just above the column) then select the proper identifier from the drop down list at the top of the screen



You need to identify only those columns to be imported.

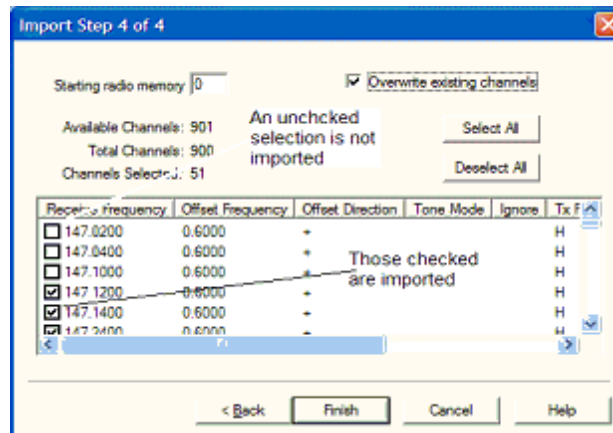


Click [Next](#) to continue.

18.5 Import - Step 4

Import Step 4 of 4: Limit the channels that are imported by the Programmer

Again, you can make adjustments to the data to be imported without having to edit the original file. Select all or any part of the list by checking the box at the left of the screen.



Since the data can be imported into an existing file, use the boxes at the top of the screen to place the data in the file where you want it to appear.

- Starting radio memory - Insert the channels into the file somewhere other

than at the beginning (i.e., At the end of a list that has the last channel of 21. Enter 22 in this box to begin with the next memory channel of that file).

- **Overwrite existing channels** - Tells the process to replace data it finds in the existing file or to skip that data and write in the next available channel. For example:
- **Unchecked** - If you import into a file with memories in channel numbers 1-10, 12, 15 and 16 the process would write the imported channels in order to 11, 13, 14, then 17 on to the end of the imported list.
- **Checked** - If you import to a file with memories in channel numbers 1-10, 12, 15 and 16 the process would write the imported channels in order beginning at channel 1 and continue in order to the end of the imported list. The existing channel data of the file would be lost in the process as it is replaced with that of the imported file.
- **Finish** - Click to complete the process. The resulting file in this example would look like this:

Channel	Receive Frequency	Transmit Frequency	Offset	Offset Direction	Operating Mode	Name	Show Name	Tone Mode	CTCSS	DCS	Tx Power	Skip
21												
22	147.02000	147.02000	0.0000	Plus	FM	SALEM		None	127.3	023	High	0#
23	147.04000	147.04000	0.0000	Plus	FM	ATPTCH		None	127.3	023	High	0#
24	147.10000	147.10000	0.0000	Plus	FM	HDRVR		None	127.3	023	High	0#
25	147.12000	147.12000	0.0000	Plus	FM	MTHOOD		None	127.3	023	High	0#
26	147.14000	147.14000	0.0000	Plus	FM	BSS499		None	127.3	023	High	0#
27	147.28000	147.04000	0.0000	Plus	FM	VNDVR		None	127.3	023	High	0#
28	147.28000	147.08000	0.0000	Plus	FM	PDG		None	179.9	023	High	0#
29	147.30000	147.30000	0.0000	Plus	FM	SCS041		None	179.9	023	High	0#
30	147.30000	147.30000	0.0000	Simplex	FM	HQPS2		None	179.9	023	High	0#
31	147.20000	147.08000	0.0000	Plus	FM	TLLMR		None	179.9	023	High	0#
32	162.50000	162.50000	0.0000	Simplex	FM	NDA		None	179.9	023	High	0#
33	195.43000	195.43000	0.0000	Simplex	FM	POLO1		None	179.9	023	High	0#

Part



19 Export

The programmer can export, "convert" , the data of a radio programming file to a flat file for use in other programs. This will create the file that you need is someone asks you for a "csv" or Excel file.

You control two parts of export

What is exported from the file

Where the exported file is saved on your hard drive.

What is exported from the file

The file created through export contains the data on the screen that is open when the process is begun.

If a radio has Right Memories and Left Memories, it will export the data of the Right Memories when you are viewing that screen when the process is begun and the data from the Left memories if you are viewing that screen.

Each export should be directed to a separate file. If you use the same filename, you will replace the data from the first export with that of the next.

Where the exported file is saved on your hard drive

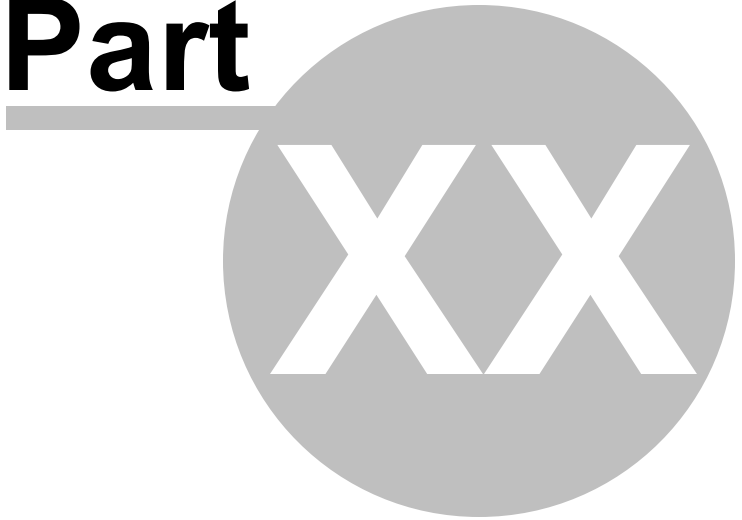
Select the section of the file to be exported.

Click File | Export

A Save dialog box opens. You have complete control of the filename and location of the file on your hard drive in the options in that Save dialog box.

Pay close attention to the filename and directory designation of the resulting file. You want to be able to find it easily later.

Part



20 Troubleshooting

Technical support is available from *RT Systems* at the times and number shown in the *Contacting RT Systems* of this help.

As issues are addressed by Techsupport personnel, the issue and the result are often detailed on the FAQ page of www.rtsystemsinc.com Check there for additional information that might pertain to the exact issue you're seeing with your radio.

Detailed here are several of the more common problems that you may want to check before you contact technical support.

"The data from the radio will overwrite this file. Continue?"

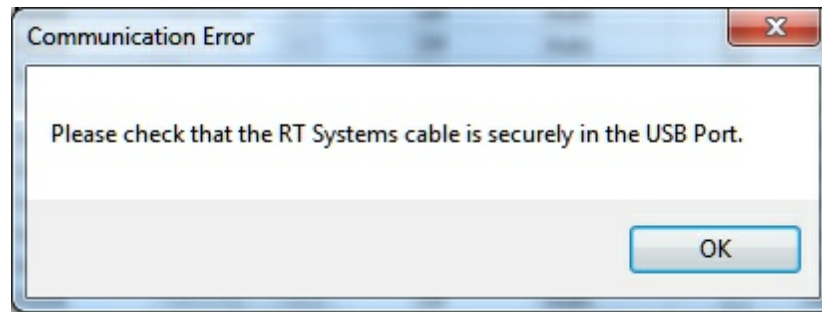
This message will be raised by the programmer when you select Communications | Get data from radio with a file open that is not a new (default) file into which no entries have been made.

This message is warning you that you will replace any information you have entered with whatever is in the radio. The "whatever" could be all blank channels.

Answer "yes" if you want to lose all the information that appears on the screen. Answer "no" if you don't want to lose several hours of work spent creating the file on the screen. To prevent loss of information, first do File | New to open a new (default) file. Then while looking at that file, do Communications | Get data from radio and complete that process. Your file will drop to the background and be protected from during this part of the process.

Once you complete Communications | Get data from radio, return to your file a) select the tab at the top of the page; or b) select File | Open and open the file from the list presented (if you closed it some time during the process.)

Program cannot find cable



This message can appear when you are attempting to get data from the radio or send data to the radio. There can be several causes. The most common are:

The cable is not attached to the computer or you have the wrong programming cable attached. The cable for this radio is pictured in the **Computer to radio cabling** section of this help.

The communications process was accessed too quickly after the cable was attached. It can take some computers a minute or more to recognize the cable properly. Give the computer a little more time and try again.

The problem may lie in the electronics of the cable. If this is the first time you have attempted this process, contact RT Systems for assistance. This can be corrected easily in just a few minutes with the computer and an Internet connection. *Note: This can be corrected using a machine that has an Internet connection that you don't plan to use for the programming software. The software for the radio does not have to be installed to complete the correction.*

HotSync, the program for the Palm Pilot, is running on this computer. Hotsync immediately takes control of an available comport. Since the RT Systems programming cable establishes a comport, Hotsync takes control before you have a chance to use it. Look for the icon, red and blue arrows chasing each other, in the tray at the right of the task bar. If found, right click and exit. That program will load again when you re-boot your computer. You will need to disable this software any time you program your radio.

Interference from other cables attached

The Programmer is designed to find the cable to be used by this radio for programming. This process is done through special identifying numbers programmed into the electronics of the USB connector.

The process looks at each USB device attached. Other items attached, especially other programming cables, may cause the programmer to wrongly identify the cable it

must use for a specific radio.

Two different errors can occur in this configuration. Either the programmer will report that the cable is not attached to the USB port or the Communications process will not respond since the data being transferred from the radio (you did press all the right buttons) is traveling along a cable other than that the programmer is connected to.

Interference from other applications

Your radio is not the only device you attach to your computer for programming or data interchange. iPads, iPods, Palm Pilots and other PDA devices, printers, cameras and others all install programs for their use. Unfortunately, many of these programs run constantly looking to be used any time a cable is attached.

These programs take control of the cable even if it is not for their device. This renders the cable useless for its intended purpose.

You may not even be aware that these programs are running. You may have sold the device months ago; but unless you took steps to permanently disable the software for it, the problem remains. These programs run start whenever the computer is started or brought back from hibernation then run in the background with little indication that they are there.

Begin checking by hovering over each icon at the lower right of your screen. Those in the taskbar. A name will appear as you pass over each. You may recognize the one that needs to be disabled. Usually an option to Exit or Close will be available from a right click menu. Don't worry about exiting something you might need. The application will begin again when you restart your computer.

After addressing a program, check in the programmer. You should be able to click OK on the Communications | Get Data from screen and have the process continue instead of raising the error message.

Tech support at RT Systems will be glad to help you with this; but we are limited given this is an issue specific to the applications running on your machine. You are welcome to contact us for help with this issue.

Defective Cable

Cables from RT Systems are 100% tested prior to packaging. Even with this level of control, occasionally a cable fails in the field. Contact RT Systems tech support if to determine if the cable is at fault and a replacement is needed.

A replacement can be initiated when you send a copy of your receipt as proof of purchase and the issue has been diagnosed with a tech support representative at RT Systems. In this case, a replacement will be sent immediately with a prepaid label for return of the defective item. The replacement will be sent to the address on the receipt.

If the receipt is not available, return the original cable for replacement. A replacement cable will be sent immediately when the defective item is received at our location.

USB Driver Installation

On some systems running Windows 2000 or early versions of XP, the drivers for the cable will need to be installed manually. This is a normal thing in the USB world and is easily done.

We at *RT Systems* will be happy to help you through this process.

With the USB cable detached from the computer, start the New Hardware Wizard from the indication for the device in the Device Manager.

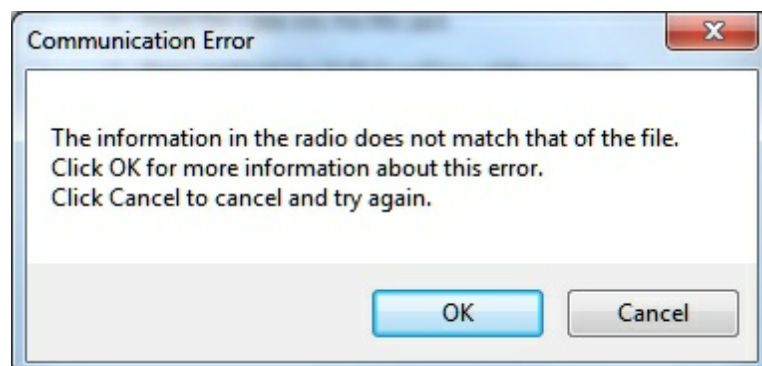
The drivers have been installed on your machine in the following directory.

C:\Program Files\Common Files\RT SystemsV4\RTDrivers\USBComDrivers\Drivers

Run the New Hardware Wizard twice. The first time use `fdibus.ini` in that directory. The second time use `fdiport.ini` in that same directory.

Then attach the cable again. Check in Device Manager to be sure it is now listed under Ports (Com and Lpt) with a comport designation assigned.

Modified Radio



This error is raised when you attempt to send a file to a radio that is modified before the programmer is given that information.

If your radio has been modified, you must complete Communications | Get data from radio into a new file before you attempt to write data to the radio. When the Get data from radio process is used, even if the radio is not yet programmed, the Programmer gets the data it needs to know that the radio is modified.

When you use Communications | Get data from for the sake of establishing communications, you need to save the file ONLY if you want to save the memory data that is currently in the radio. The Programmer already has what it needs. The option to save is available should you want to save the pre-programmed data.

Cabling to properly address the radio

The Version 4 RT Systems Programmers work only with the

- ***RT Systems' USB cables OR***
- ***Original RT Systems' serial cable with the RTS-03 USB to serial adapter.***

No other USB cable will be recognized by the programmer.

RT Systems' programmers address over 50 different radios. Of those, some program through the speaker jack, some through the mic jack, some through the data jack and some through the CAT port. These ports must be addressed by the correct cable for communications to be successful.

Be sure to use the correct cabling to address the radio being programmed. Check the User's Manual for the radio if you are not sure where the port is on the radio that is specified in the programmer. The cables for this particular radio are pictured in the *Radio to Computer Cabling* section of this help.

Specific to the FT-857/D and FT-897D: The cable used for programming is the USB-62 cable with the 8-pin mini din plug. This plug is attached to the CAT jack on the back of the radio. Forcing this connector into the data port will ruin the plug and could damage the radio. There have been cases where the power pin and the PTT were connected (since you never know which pin will go which way when you force them out of place) causing several hundred dollars in damage. Check to be sure you are connecting the cable to the matching jack before forcing the pins into the holes.

At the time of this writing (2009), none of the Yaesu VHF/UHF mobile radios used the USB-62 cable with its 8-pin plug. We have seen this tried. It will not work. The mobile radios that program through the data jack require a 6-pin mini din connection on the

cable. Check the cabling specified in the help for the radio that you're programming to be sure that you're using the right one to address the radio.

Icom specific issue for Clone mode

Other than the Icom IC-R10, at the time of this writing, Icom radios are NOT put into CLONE mode for programming. CLONE mode is used only when you transfer data from one radio to another.

The process for programming the radio from the computer is simple. When the instructions say to "Turn the radio on", do just that, press the power button to turn it on. If pressing a key is needed as a part of this step, it will be included with the instructions on the Get data from screen.

Yaesu Radio does not go into Clone mode after initial menu selection

Many Yaesu radios, handheld and mobiles, access Clone mode from a startup menu. When you turn the radio on holding the specified key, you are in that menu with several options of radio functions. Clone is only one of these options.

Once the Clone option is found in that menu, another key on the radio is pressed to activate that mode. You know the options has been activated when the radio cycles off and back on. Only then is it in Clone mode and ready to program.

If the radio does not cycle off and back on when that next button is pressed, one of the following may address the issue:

The keys on the face of the radio are locked. Turn the radio off and back on in normal mode to check for the Lock symbol on the screen. Unlock the keys and try again.

You have pressed the designated key too long or not long enough. Try again until you get the feel for the process.

Yaesu Radio does not change to Tx or Clone Out when button is pressed

Many Yaesu radios have a key sequence that starts Clone mode without having to select that option from a startup menu: the radio simply comes on in Clone mode.

With CLONE displayed on the face of the radio, a button is pressed to begin communications.

If the radio comes on displaying CLONE; but then is unresponsive when the button is pressed to begin (i.e., the screen does not change from Clone) check these two common causes:

First, be sure you are using the correct cabling for the radio being programmed. If an adapter was included with the kit, use it.

Check that the keys are not locked. To check, turn the radio off. Turn it back on in normal mode and check for the Lock symbol on the screen. Unlock the keys from the face of the radio and try again.

Windows Version Compatibility

The Version 4 Programmer is designed to work with Windows XP, VISTA (32 or 64 bit) or Windows 7 (32 or 64 bit).

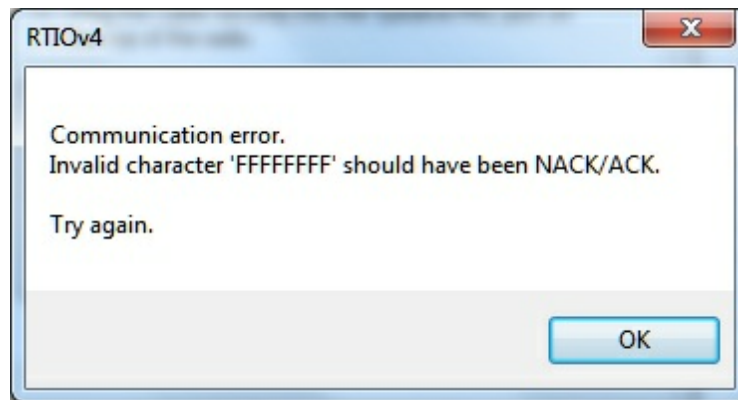
RT Systems no longer supports use of the programmers on Windows 98, Windows 98SE, Windows 2000, or Windows ME.

Note: If you plan to use an older computer for programming your radio, you may experience problems with the program resulting from files that are missing from the operating system. These files would have been delivered through normal Windows updates to the operating system.

If the machine has been out of service for several years, set it up with an Internet connection and Automatic Updates activated. Let it sit for several days while it finds what it needs.

Once the updates are installed, you will have no other problems related to the operating system relative to the programmer.

NACK/ACK Error



As ugly as this error appears, it actually is only a generic message saying the Communication process failed. Try again after reading the hints here.

Do NOT turn the radio off. It may display Error. It is not terrible unhappy and is still in Clone Mode.

Cancel all Communications screens that are open in the programmer.

Open a new file (File | Open from the menu at the top of the screen).

Select Communications | Get data from radio. Doing Get Data from often gets the process going.

Skip the steps for putting the radio into Clone mode. It is already there.

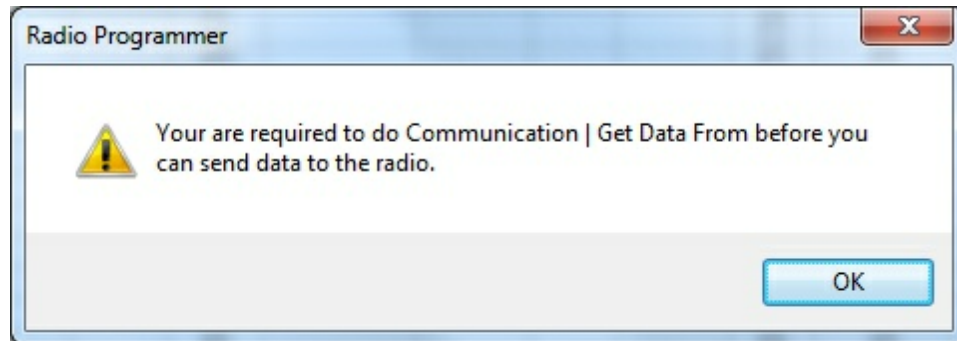
Click OK

Press the key as instructed to begin the process (sometimes you need to press it twice... once to return to Clone mode... then again to begin the process.)

Once Get data from is successful, attempt Send data to. In this scenario, you can skip the steps to put the radio into Clone mode since it usually remains in Clone mode after Get data from is completed.

20.1 Get Data from Radio Required

The first time you attempt to send your file to the radio, this message may appear.



This indicates that you have not read the configuration of the radio into the programmer.

There are details that the programmer can get only from the radio. Even if the radio is not yet programmed, these "background" details are necessary for the programmer to send a file to your radio successfully.

Part



21 Invalid Frequencies

This information is meant to address radio operators in the US. While many of these details are true in other countries, some are not. Band plans, allowable frequencies, and other details differ around the world; but many of the functions of the radio remain the same making this information useful to everyone.

This section is offered to help users understand why a frequency is rejected by an amateur radio. The Programmer will not allow you to enter a frequency that your particular radio cannot use.

Your radio is designed to work on all frequencies in the amateur bands. Problems arise when frequencies from commercial operations are used on this amateur equipment. This explanation is offered to help you understand where the radios differ.

How Radios Work

A little here about how radios work. As for an allowable frequency, three factors are important: Reference Frequency, Reference Step and Step.

Reference Frequency - Based on its internal electronics, the radio uses a value based off the frequency you enter along with the Reference Frequency Oscillator to generate the desired frequency.

Reference Step - The difference between any two Reference Frequencies. This value is set as a part of the internal workings of the radio. It cannot be changed.

Step - The difference between two frequencies displayed on the face of the radio when the tuning knob is turned while operating in VFO mode.

Reference step and Step work in conjunction with each other allowing or prohibiting you from tuning to a given frequency.

Commercial radios have a Reference Step of 2.5 kHz.

Amateur radios are generally designed with Reference Steps of 5, 6.25, 12.5, 9 (only AM) and 8.333333 (air band only) kHz. While a few models have all these Reference Steps, many more remain with only Reference Steps of 5 and 12.5 kHz. These two are sufficient for accessing any repeater in the Amateur Bands.

While in the mathematics of things there will be frequencies in the commercial bands that match the available Reference Steps of Amateur radios, the Step of the Amateur radio will not allow you to tune to the desired frequency.

It takes both working together to achieve a valid frequency.

Testing the validity of a frequency

The question of validity is seen with frequencies with four digits following the decimal (i.e., 154.03125 may be your local volunteer fire department frequency and while their commercial radios can do this frequency, your amateur radio cannot... and it cannot be made to do it with any software.)

Let's take 154.03125 and put it to the test.

Step 1:

The first and easiest test for the validity of a frequency is to attempt to dial to that frequency in VFO mode on the face of the radio. Remember in your attempts that it may be necessary to adjust the Step (see your Operator's Manual for details) to get to a certain frequency.

Turn on your radio.

Access VFO mode

Turn the tuning knob.

With the frequency changing by 5kHz steps, the frequency changes from 154.030 to 154.035 to 154.040 (oops... lost the 3 in the second position... let's try something else).

Change Step to 12.5 kHz (see Operator's Manual for your radio. This is generally done in the Set menu; however a shortcut key on the face of the radio may give you easier access to this menu item.)

With the frequency changing by 12.5kHz steps, the frequency changes from 154.025, to 154.0375 (hey, at least I have the fourth digit now), to 154.050... oops, missed the 154.03125 completely. Again, can't get there tuning on the face of the radio.

Try other Step values until you're satisfied that the radio just cannot be made to do that frequency.

Step 2:

Compare your frequency to this list. If you find it here, it will work. Note: "x" represents any number.

1. xxx.xx500 - Generally only 5 or 0 allowed in the third position with all 0s after that. A few exceptions are shown below.
2. xxx.x12500 - Allowable for four digits after the decimal. The first digit after the decimal can be any from 0 to 9.
3. xxx.x375 - Allowable for four digits after the decimal. The first digit after the decimal can be any from 0 to 9.
4. xxx.x625 - Allowable for four digits after the decimal. The first digit after the decimal can be any from 0 to 9.
5. xxx.x875 - Allowable for four digits after the decimal. The first digit after the decimal can be any from 0 to 9.

Comparing 154.03125:

There is a 1 in the third position after the decimal. By Rule 1, this is not allowed for an amateur radio.

The frequency does not fit into any of the others that allow 4 digits after the decimal.

Step 3: Do the math.

Allowable frequencies (in Hz) must be evenly divisible by 5000 or 12500 or 6250 Hz.

Convert your frequency to Hz:

$$154.03125 \times 1,000,000 = 154031250$$

Divide that number by 5000

$$154031250 / 5000 = 30806.25$$

$$154031250 / 12500 = 12322.5$$

$$154031250 / 6250 = 24645$$

The 6250 Hz division was successful. There is a possibility that this frequency can be used by an amateur radio.

As discussed earlier, both the Reference Step and the Step of the radio are used to determine a valid frequency. Models vary. While this frequency passed

the validity test for certain amateur radios, that in no way implies that it will work on your particular radio.

For this particular frequency to work in your particular radio, it is necessary that the radio have a 6.25 kHz step available in the Step option of the Set menu.

Part

XXI

22 Hardware Error Troubleshooting

"Well of course the information in the radio and the file do not match. I just made changes to the file and I want the different information in the radio!!"

This is a common first reaction to this error. However, that is not the file information involved in this error. There are several causes for this error. They include incorrect key strokes on the radio, interference on the computer by another application or device, a faulty cable or the presence of a radio that has been modified for out of band use.



Below are various steps offered as corrections. At the end of each section try again to transfer data to the radio again.

Try this First

The error most likely indicates that "behind the scenes" information about the radio does not match that of a factory radio. This is most common when a radio has been modified for our of band transmission.

1. Create a new file (press Ctrl M on the keyboard or select File | New from the menu at the top of the screen). This protects the file that you are trying to send to the radio.
2. Select Communications | Get data from Radio from the menu at the top of the screen.
3. When this is completed successfully, return to your file (click to tab at the top of the screen that displays the filename or select File | Open to reopen your file.)

4. Select Communications | Send data to Radio. Be careful to follow these steps shown on this screen. Generally, they are different from the Get Data from radio steps.

Radio Issues

"Error" is displayed on the radio.

"Behind the scenes" information about the radio does not match that of a factory radio. This is most common when a radio has been modified.

1. Create a new file (Ctrl M or File|New)
2. Execute Communications | Get data from Radio. This is the only way this "behind the scenes" information can be obtained for your radio.
3. When this is completed successfully, return to your file.
4. Execute Communications | Send data to Radio begin careful to follow these steps since they are different from the Get Data from radio steps.

The radio does not change when "OK" clicked on the screen in the programmer (never indicates receive).

There is no communication between the radio and the computer. Check through the Cable issues to be sure you are using the right cable and that it is connected properly to the radio and to the computer.

The radio never goes to CLONE.

On many radios you hold buttons during power on to access a startup menu. Once you select the clone option of the menu (the radio is **NOT YET IN CLONE MODE**). You press a key to accept the CLONE option. When you press the button to access the startup menu option, the radio does not change.

1. The keys on the radio may be locked. Turn the radio off then back on in normal mode to check for a lock symbol on the screen. If the keys are locked, unlock them. Once unlocked, power off the radio and begin the Communications process again.
2. The key specified is "touchy" and responds if it is touched just the right way.

This has been the case on several of the mobile radios. Try again with a shorter or longer touch on the button. When you get that touch just right, the radio will respond.

3. The wrong cable is being used. This is true for several of the hand held radios that use the 4-pin plug. If you attempt this process with a stereo plug, the radio will not respond when you attempt the cloning process.

The radio never went into send (TX) mode (Get data from radio process).

Now that the radio is in Clone mode, one more button press is required to start the data transfer (Get data from) or to make the radio ready to receive the data (Send data to).

1. The wrong cable is being used. This is true for several of the hand held radios that use the 4-pin plug. If you attempt this process with a stereo plug, the radio will not respond when you attempt to access the Clone option of the startup menu.
2. The keys on the radio are locked. Turn the radio off then back on in normal mode to check for a lock symbol on the screen. Once the keys have been unlocked, power off the radio and begin the Communications process again

Radio is not on at the time of data transfer.

This can get the process "out of sync". Cancel the Communications screen on the computer. Then access that screen again and start over with turning the radio on in Clone mode. Be sure the battery is charged on your handheld radio or that you are connected to external power to prevent an unexpected shutdown during this process.

General Issue

Followed the Steps Incorrectly or executed the wrong process.

Get data from the radio:

1. Go to "Communications" in the top menu.
2. Click "Get Data from Radio".
3. Read and follow each step. (Remember, the keystrokes are different for each

radio. They are detailed for a particular radio on the Get Data from radio screen. The trick is to follow each step... one at a time.)

Send data to the radio:

1. Go to “Communications” in the top menu.
2. Click “Send Data to Radio”.
3. Read and follow each step. (Remember, the keystrokes are different for each radio. They are even different for this process than they were for the Get Data from Radio process. They are detailed for a particular radio on the Get send data to radio screen. The trick is to follow each step... one at a time.)

Cable Issues

Check that you are using the correct cable for this radio.

Many radios have jacks that will accommodate the programming cable from a different radio. Although the cable fits in the jack, the radio does not accept programming through the wrong jack.

You can see the cables for each radio by clicking on [Programming Cable Chart](#)

Check that the cable is securely in the USB Port.

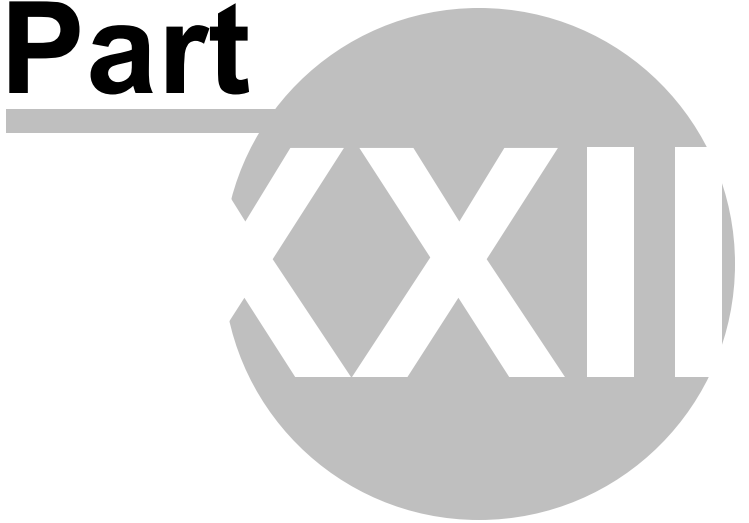
Be sure it has not pulled loose (this is easy to do with a USB). Also, the cable should be plugged into a USB port on the computer rather than on a USB hub.

Check that the cable is plugged into the radio securely.

On cables with 6- or 8-pin round din plugs, you may want to check that the pins are not bent in such a way that they are making a bad connection. Unplug the cable from the radio and check by looking at the pins in the plug.

On cables with 4, 6, or 8 pin modular plugs that address the mic jack, push the cable toward the connector to be sure the modular plug is plugged into the mic jack completely. There can be a good bit of play between the mic jack and the plug. Hold the cable securely until the process is complete.

Part



23 Contact Us

RT Systems, Inc.
510 Compton Street, Suite 105
Broomfield, CO 80020

Technical support 303-586-6510

Fax 770-216-1836

Technical Support Hours Monday through Friday
 10:30AM until 6:00 PM (Eastern Time)
 9:30AM until 5:00 PM (Central Time)
 8:30AM until 4:00 PM (Mountain Time)
 7:30AM until 3:00 PM (Pacific Time)

Other times by appointment. Call or e-mail to make arrangements.

Web Page www.rtsystemsinc.com

Program updates

Answers to frequently asked questions can be reviewed under FAQs on our site.

E-mail techsupport@rtsystemsinc.com

Should you choose to send a message via e-mail, be sure to include at the very least the following details:

- The radio with which you use the Programmer
- The version number of the Programming software

(found in the Programmer under
Help | About)

Based on the information given, we will respond as quickly as possible.

Be sure that rtsystemsinc.com is set as an acceptable address for your e-mail program. Or watch for your response in your spam or junk mail folder.

Index

- A -

Add many frequencies at once 47
Adding a channel within a list 46
AF Filter 125
AM mode audio filtering 125
Audio Filter 125
Automatic Level Control 125

- B -

Backlighting 125
Busy Lockout 126

- C -

Checkbox multi cell editing 41
Clear channel details 47
Copy Memory Channel information 31
Creating a New Programming File 22
Cut to remove or delete 31

- D -

DCS Polarity 115
Delete channel details 47
Delete with cut 31
Digital Mode Settings 74
Digital Tone Coded Squelch 115
Display Brightness 125

- E -

Easy editing in simple mode 44

- F -

Fast navigation with go to channel 46
Find item in your file 45

- I -

Insert channel 46

- L -

Less to enter in Simple Mode 110

- M -

Make the software simple to use 110
Memory Channel Copy 31
Mic Gain 125
Minimum details to enter for memory channel 44
Move channel details up one channel at the time 47
Move from 1 to 100 without scrolling 46
Move memory channel info to a higher memory channel 47

- O -

Open dialog shortcut 50

- P -

Paste copied channel informaion 34
P-Scan 116

- Q -

Quick memory channel editing in simple mode 44
Quickly add memory channel frequencies 47

- R -

Rearrange the order of existing channels by sorting 48
Rearrange your memory channels 47

- S -

Settings - DTMF 129
Shortcut to File | New menu 50
Shortcut to File | Open 50

Shortcut to file for the same radio 50
Simple mode => Easy channel entry 110
Skip 116
Slide a channel in your memory list where you want it

Sort your memory channel list to bring like data together 48
Squelch deactivation 125
Step 116

- T -

Time Out Timer 128
Tuning Step 116
Tying Global Settings to a Memory Channel File 24

- U -

Unsort channel list to original order after editing 49

- V -

VFO Frequency skip during scanning 116

- W -

Working with Programming Files - Overview 22

Endnotes 2... (after index)

