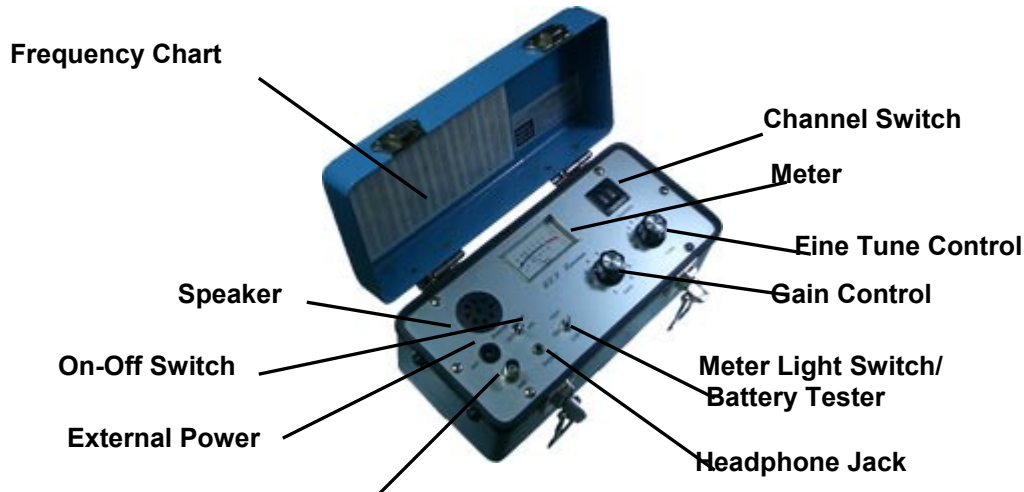


FL(S) Series Receiver



Inside the cover of your receiver you will find a label with our company's information and your receiver model frequency and serial number. Next to it, you will find a frequency chart that informs you of the frequencies that your receiver covers. You will notice several features on the face of the receiver, including a headphone jack, speaker, a meter with a light and battery test switch, external power supply, and others, all of which are labeled above.

What is "FL?"

FL and FLS is a series of receivers that F&L Electronics manufacture. The number following the FL or FLS is the number of channels that the receiver covers. FL-10, for example, covers 10 channels. These channels are 0 through 9 (not 1 – 10). Each channel spans a total of 10 KHz; all 10 channels will span a total of 100 KHz, e.g. 217.000-217.099 MHz.

What Do These Numbers Mean?

Transmitters transmit radio frequency pulses at certain frequencies. Say you own a transmitter (dog collar, falconry transmitter, etc.) and its frequency is 217.066 MHz. Your FL Receiver must cover the corresponding frequency range, e.g. 217.000 – 217.099. To pick up a transmitter at 217.066 MHz, you will need to turn your receiver on and change the channel switch to 6, now you will be covering the range of 217.060 – 217.069. The fine tune will now be used to pick up the exact frequency, turn the knob to approximately tune 6. These numbers aren't always exact but this is OK, in different weather situations transmitter and receiver frequencies can and will drift small amounts.

Tuning in the Transmitter for Maximum Range

Continuing on with the above example you should now be able to hear the transmitter pulsing on your receiver. Turn the gain, either up or down depending on where it is at, so that the needle is

traveling the full distance left to right *without* pegging the needle. The Meter will be far more sensitive than the audio in determining direction so pay close attention to your meter. Now turn the tune back to the left until you are getting maximum meter deflection; this will be where the signal is the strongest. The reason for turning down the gain is that it is not only the volume control but also the attenuator. This allows for a much easier time tuning in your transmitter in the field without worrying about what attenuator setting to use.

Long Range Tracking vs. Short Range Tracking

At shorter ranges it is crucial to track by the meter as the audio will be so loud as to not be able to effectively differentiate directions. Track by the meter as it is much more sensitive. However at longer ranges there will be too much noise as you have cut the attenuator off at high gain and will pickup too much noise for the meter to be of use. At this point it is very useful to track by audio as it will show a much larger difference. Swinging the receiver antenna 30 degrees to the left or right will probably kill the audio all together and this tells you quickly which direction the signal is coming from.

Standard Light Switch with Battery Tester

The FL and FLS Series Receivers come with a standard switch to light your meter and test your batteries. If you switch to the meter light position then a backlight should appear for your meter; conversely, if you switch to the battery test position, it will conduct a batter test and display the result on your meter as you hold the switch in the test position. The test position is momentary and does not stay on; the light position, however, stays on constantly, until you switch it, or the receiver, off.

Charging the Battery

A gel-type rechargeable battery powers the FL Receiver. To check the charge, press the “test” switch. If the meter is marked below the red area, the receiver needs charging. To do this, the following instructions have been provided to you:

It is very important to make sure the receiver is in the “off” position before charging the battery!

- 1) Plug the charger into the external power outlet. Then, plug the adaptor into the electrical outlet.
- 2) A light on the left side of the meter will indicate that the receiver is charging.
- 3) Allow the receiver to charge for at least 14 hours. Every 4th charge, discharge the battery by turning on the meter light and the receiver until the meter light is no longer reading anything. Then, recharge for about 16 hours (charging for a longer period of time, is OK to do, and will not harm the receiver).

Please note:

- Each fresh charge should allow the receiver to run for a continuous 12-14 hours.
- The DC auto converter is available to allow temporary power to the receiver; however, it will not recharge the battery.

Limited Warranty for FL and FLS Series Receivers

This receiver is guaranteed to be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of one (1) year on parts and labor. All warranted and future services shall be referred to the manufacturer. ATTENTION: If this product is opened up or tampered with in any way, the warranty will be void. To ensure warranty validation, all repairs are to be done by the manufacturer only.