

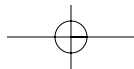
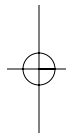
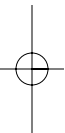
FRS/ GMRS Recreational Two-Way Radios

Team
REALTREE®

User's Guide



Model RT210
KEM-PK10751



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2 Safety and General Information

Important Information on Safe and Efficient Operation Read This Information Before Using Your Radio

The information provided in this document supersedes the general safety information in user guides published prior to December 1, 2002.

Transmit and Receive Procedure

Your two-way radio contains a transmitter and a receiver. To control your exposure and ensure compliance with the general population/uncontrolled environment exposure limits, always adhere to the following procedure:

- ◆ Transmit no more than 50% of the time.
- ◆ To transmit (talk), press the Push to Talk (PTT) button.
- ◆ To receive calls, release the PTT button.

Transmitting 50% of the time, or less, is important because the radio generates measurable RF energy exposure only when transmitting (in terms of measuring standards compliance).

Exposure To Radio Frequency Energy

Your two-way radio complies with the following RF energy exposure standards and guidelines:

- ◆ United States Federal Communications Commission, Code of Federal Regulations; 47CFR part 2 sub-part J

- ◆ American National Standards Institute (ANSI) / Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) C95. 1-1992
- ◆ Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) C95.1-1999 Edition
- ◆ International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) 1998
- ◆ Ministry of Health (Canada) Safety Code 6. Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz, 1999
- ◆ Australian Communications Authority Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Radiation --- Human Exposure) Standard, 2003
- ◆ ANATEL ANNEX to Resolution No. 303 of July 2, 2002 "Regulation of limitation of exposure to electrical, magnetic and electromagnetic fields in the radio frequency range between 9 KHz and 300 GHz" and "Attachment to Resolution No. 303 from July 2, 2002"

To assure optimal radio performance and make sure human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic energy is within the guidelines set forth in the above standards, always adhere to the following procedures.

Portable Radio Operation and EME Exposure

Antenna Care

Use only the supplied or an approved replacement antenna. Unauthorized antennas, modifications, or attachments could damage the radio and may violate FCC regulations.

DO NOT hold the antenna when the radio is "IN USE": Holding the antenna affects the effective range.

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Two-way Radio Operation

When using your radio as a traditional two-way radio, **hold the radio in a vertical position with the microphone 1 to 2 inches (2.5 to 5 cm) away from the lips.**

Body-Worn Operation

To maintain compliance with FCC/Health Canada RF exposure guidelines, if you wear a radio on your body when transmitting, always place the radio in a supplied or approved clip, holder, holster, case, or body harness for this product. Use of non-approved accessories may exceed FCC/Health Canada RF exposure guidelines.

If you do not use one of the supplied or approved body-worn accessories, and are not using the radio held in the normal use position, **ensure the radio and its antenna are at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) from your body when transmitting.**

Data Operation

If applicable, when using any data feature of the radio with or without an accessory cable, **position the radio and its antenna at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) from the body.**

Electromagnetic Interference/Compatibility

Note: Nearly every electronic device is susceptible to electromagnetic interference (EMI) if inadequately shielded, designed, or otherwise configured for electromagnetic compatibility.

Facilities

To avoid electromagnetic interference and/or compatibility conflicts, turn off your radio in any facility where posted notices instruct you to do so. Hospitals or health care facilities may be using equipment that is sensitive to external RF energy.

Aircraft

When instructed to do so, turn off your radio when on board an aircraft. Any use of a radio must be in accordance with applicable regulations per airline crew instructions.

Medical Devices - Pacemakers

The Advanced Medical Technology Association recommends that a minimum separation of 6 inches (15 cm) be maintained between a handheld wireless radio and a pacemaker. These recommendations are consistent with the independent research by, and recommendations of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Persons with pacemakers should:

- ◆ ALWAYS keep the radio more than 6 inches (15 cm) from their pacemaker when the radio is turned ON.
- ◆ Not carry the radio in the breast pocket.
- ◆ Use the ear opposite the pacemaker to minimize the potential for interference.
- ◆ Turn the radio OFF immediately if you have any reason to suspect that interference is taking place.

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Medical Devices - Hearing Aids

Some digital wireless radios may interfere with some hearing aids. In the event of such interference, you may want to consult your hearing aid manufacturer to discuss alternatives.

Other Medical Devices

If you use any other personal medical device, consult the manufacturer of your device to determine if it is adequately shielded from RF energy. Your physician may be able to assist you in obtaining this information.

Safety and General Use While Driving

Check the laws and regulations on the use of radios in the area where you drive. Always obey them. When using your radio while driving, please:

- ◆ Give full attention to driving and to the road.
- ◆ Use hands-free operation, if available.
- ◆ Pull off the road and park before making or answering a call if driving conditions so require.

Operational Warnings

For Vehicles with an Air Bag

Do not place a portable radio in the area over an air bag or in the air bag deployment area. Air bags inflate with great force. If a portable radio is placed in the air bag deployment area and the air bag inflates, the radio may be propelled with great force and cause serious injury to occupants of the vehicle.