Section I Introduction

FREQUENCY RANGE

The COBRA 148GTL transceiver represents one of the most advanced SSB/AM two-way radios ever designed for use as a Class D station in the Citizens Radio Service. This unit features advanced Phase Lock Loop (PLL) circuitry, which is used in the AM mode and in the upper and lower single sideband modes, providing complete coverage of all 40 channels shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Channel Frequency in MHz</th>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Channel Frequency in MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>26.965</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27.215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>26.975</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27.225</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>26.985</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27.235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>27.005</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27.245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>27.015</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27.255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>27.025</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27.265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>27.035</td>
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<td>27.275</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>27.005</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27.285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>27.065</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27.295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>27.075</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27.305</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>27.085</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27.315</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>27.105</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27.325</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>27.185</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27.395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>27.205</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27.405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The COBRA 148GTL has a vastly superior receiver which includes an RF gain control and noise blanker circuitry effective in both AM and SSB modes, and an automatic noise limiter effective in the AM mode. The receiver also features increased protection against cross modulation and strong adjacent channel signals.

To obtain maximum performance please read carefully the descriptions and operating instructions in this manual.
**Section II Specifications**

**GENERAL**

Channels
40 AM, 40 LSB, 40 USB.

Frequency Range
26.965 to 27.405 MHz.

Frequency Control
Phase Lock Loop (PLL) synthesizer.

Frequency Tolerance
0.005%

Frequency Stability
0.001%

Operating Temperature Range
-30°C to + 50°C

Microphone
Plug-in dynamic; with push-to-talk switch and coiled cord.

Input Voltage
13.8V DC nominal, 15.9V max., 11.7V min. (positive or negative ground).

Current Drain
Transmit AM full mod., 2.2A. SSB 12 watts PEP output, 2A. Receive: Squelched, 0.25A. Maximum audio output, 0.6A.

Size
2 3/8"(H) x 7 7/8"(W) x 9 1/4"(D).

Weight
5 lbs.

Antenna Conductor
UHF, S0239.

Semiconductors
3 field effect transistors, 45 transistors, 63 diodes, 6 integrated circuits, 1 two color light emitting diode.

Meter (3-in-1)
Illuminated; indicates relative output power, received signal strength, and SWR.

**TRANSMITTER**

Power Output
AM, 4 watts. SSB, 12 watts, PEP.

Modulation
High-and low-level Class B, Amplitude Modulation.

Intermodulation Distortion
SSB: 3rd order, more than -25 dB. 5th order, more than -35 dB.

SSB Carrier Suppression
55 dB.

Unwanted Sideband
50 dB.

Frequency Response
AM and SSB; 300 to 2500 Hz.

Output Impedance
50 ohms, unbalanced.

Output Indicators
Meter shows relative RF output power and SWR. Transmit LED glows red when transmitter is in operation.

**RECEIVER**

Sensitivity
SSB: 0.25 µV for 10dB (S+N)/N at greater than 1/2-watt of audio output.
AM: 0.5 µV for 10 dB (S+N)/N at greater than 1/2-watt of audio output.

Selectivity
AM: 6dB @ 3 KHz, 50 dB @ 9 KHz. 
SSB: 6 dB @ 1.1 KHz, 60 dB @ 2.3 KHz.

Image Rejection
More than 65 dB.

IF Frequency
AM: 7.8 MHz 1st IF, 455 KHz 2nd IF. SSB: 7.8 MHz.

Adjacent-Channel Rejection
60 dB AM & 70 dB SSB.

AM and SSB RF Gain Control
40 dB adjustable for optimum signal reception.

Automatic Gain Control (AGC)
Less than 10 dB change in audio output for inputs from 10 to 100,000 microvolts.

Squelch
Adjustable; threshold less than 0.25 µV.

ANL
Switchable.

Noise Blanker
RF type, effective on AM and SSB.

Voice Lock Range
±2.5 KHz.

Audio Output Power
4 watts into 8 ohms.

Frequency Response
300 to 2500 Hz.

Built-in Speaker
4 ohms, round.

External Speaker (Not Supplied)
8 ohms; disables internal speaker when connected.

**PA SYSTEM**

Power Output
4 watts into external speaker.

External Speaker for PA (Not Supplied)
8 ohms.

(SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE)
IGNITION NOISE INTERFERENCE

Use of a mobile receiver at low signal levels is normally limited by the presence of electrical noise. The primary source of noise in automobile installations is from the generator and ignition system in the vehicle. Under most operating conditions, when signal level is adequate, the background noise does not present a serious problem. Also, when extremely low level signals are being received, the transceiver may be operated with vehicle engine turned off. The unit requires very little current and therefore will not significantly discharge the vehicle battery.

Even though the COBRA 148GTL has ANL and NB controls, in some installations ignition interference may be high enough to make good communications impossible. The electrical noise may come from several sources. Many possibilities exist and variations between vehicles require different solutions to reduce the noise. Consult your COBRA dealer or a 2-way radio technician for help in locating and correcting the source of severe noise.

ANTENNA

Since the maximum allowable power output of the transmitter is limited by the FCC, the antenna is one important factor affecting transmission distance. Only a properly matched antenna system will allow maximum power transfer from the 50 ohm transmission line to the radiating element. In mobile installations (cars, trucks, boats, etc.), an antenna system that is non-directional should be used. A vertically polarized, quarter-wavelength whip antenna provides the most reliable operation and greatest range. Shorter, loaded-type whip antennas are more attractive, compact and adequate for applications where the maximum possible distance is not required. Also, the loaded whips do not present the problems of height imposed by a full quarter-wavelength whip.

Mobile whip antennas utilize the metal body of the vehicle as a ground plane. When mounted at a corner of the vehicle they are slightly directional, in the direction of the body of the vehicle. For all practical purposes, however, the radiation pattern is nondirectional. The slight directional characteristic will be observed only at extreme distances. A standard antenna connector (type SO239) is provided on the transceiver for easy connection to a standard PL 259 cable termination.

If the transceiver is not mounted on a metal surface, it is necessary to run a separate ground wire from the unit to a good metal electrical ground in the vehicle. When installed in a boat, the transceiver will not operate at maximum efficiency without a ground plate, unless the vessel has a steel hull.

Before installing the transceiver in a boat, consult your dealer for information regarding an adequate grounding system and prevention of electrolysis between fittings in the hull and water.
Section III Installation (Continued)

TUNING THE ANTENNA FOR OPTIMUM SWR

Since there is such a wide variety of base and mobile antennas, this section will strictly concern itself to the various types of mobile adjustable antennas. Because antenna length is directly related to the channel frequency, it must be tuned to resonate optimally all 40 channels of the transceiver. Channel 1 requires a longer antenna than Channel 40 because it is a lower frequency.

Due to the various methods of adjusting antennas for proper SWR we have chosen what we think is the optimum method:

A. **Antennas with adjustable screws (set screws).**
   1. Start with the antenna extended and tighten the set screw lightly enough so that the antenna can be lightly tapped with your finger for easy adjustment.
   2. Set your COBRA 148GTL to Channel 21. Press the PTT (Push-to-Talk) switch, and tap the antenna (making it shorter). The SWR meter will show a lower reading each time the antenna is tapped. By continuing to shorten the antenna you will notice the SWR reading will reach a low point and then start rising again. This means that you have passed the optimum point for Channel 21. Extend the antenna a short distance and again follow the procedure above.

   When the lowest point has been reached, switch to Channel 1 and then to Channel 40 and compare SWR readings. They should be almost equal.

B. **Antennas which must be cut to proper length.**
   1. Follow the same procedure as above, but adjust the length by cutting in 1/8” increments until a good match is obtained.
   2. Be very careful not to cut too much at one time, as once it is cut, it can no longer be lengthened.
   3. The whip is easily cut by filing a notch all the way around and breaking the piece off with a pliers.

**NOTE**

THE PROPER SETTING IS ACHIEVED WHEN THE SWR IS 1.5 OR BELOW, AND WHEN IT HAS THE SAME READING FOR CHANNELS 1 AND 40.

If you are having difficulties in adjusting your antenna, check the following:

A. All doors must be closed when adjusting the antenna.

B. Make sure the antenna base is grounded.

C. Check your coaxial cable routing (it may be pinched when routed into the car).
CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

There are thirteen controls and three indicators on the front panel of your COBRA 148GTL.

A. CONTROL FUNCTIONS

1. **OFF/ON/VOLUME (inner dual concentric).** Turn clockwise to apply power to the unit and to set the desired listening level. During normal CB operation, the VOLUME control is used to adjust the output level obtained either at the transceiver speaker or the external speaker, if used.

2. **SQUELCH (outer dual concentric).** This control is used to cut off or eliminate receiver background noise in the absence of an incoming signal. For maximum receiver sensitivity it is desired that the control be adjusted only to the point where the receiver background noise or ambient background noise is eliminated. Turn fully counterclockwise then slowly clockwise until the receiver noise disappears. Any signal to be received must now be slightly stronger than the average received noise. Further clockwise rotation will increase the threshold level which a signal must overcome in order to be heard. Only strong signals will be heard at a maximum clockwise setting.

3. **RF GAIN CONTROL (inner dual concentric).** Used to reduce the gain of the RF amplifier under strong signal conditions.

4. **SWR CAL CONTROL (outer dual concentric).** In order for you to achieve maximum radiated power and the longest range, it is important that your antenna be in good condition, properly adjusted and matched to your transceiver. The Built-in SWR (standing wave ratio) meter lets you easily measure your antenna condition. To operate this function, connect your antenna to the transceiver antenna output connector. Select a channel near the middle of the band such as 21 or the channel you plan to use most frequently. Turn the power on and set the meter function switch to the CAL position. Press and hold the microphone push-to-talk button and using the SWR CAL control, adjust the meter to read the CAL position indicated on the meter face. Then, without releasing the microphone button, switch the meter function switch to the SWR position and read the SWR indicated. The lower the figure, the better, with 1 being ideal. Generally speaking, readings up to 3 are acceptable, but over 3 indicates that you are losing radiated power and antenna adjustment may be advisable.

5. **DYNAMIKE.** Adjusts the microphone gain in the transmit and PA modes. This controls the gain to the extent that full talk power is available several inches away from the microphone. In the Public Address (PA) mode the control functions as the volume control.

6. **VOICE LOCK.** Allows variation of the receiver operating frequencies above and below the assigned frequency. Although this control is intended primarily to tune in SSB signals, it may also be used to optimize AM signals as described in the Operating Procedure paragraphs.

7. **DIM/NOR/BRT SWITCH.** Controls the brightness of the meter and LED channel indicator for optimum intensity for day or night-time driving.

8. **CHANNEL SELECTOR.** This switch selects any one of the forty Citizens Band channels desired. The selected channel appears on the LED readout directly above the Channel Selector knob. Channel 9 has been reserved by the FCC for emergency communications involving the immediate safety of life of individuals or immediate protection of property. Channel 9 may also be used to render assistance to a motorist.

9. **OFF/ANL/NB + ANL SWITCH.** In the ANL position only the automatic noise limiter in the audio circuits is activated. When the switch is placed in the ANL + NB position, the RF noise blanker also is activated. The RF noise blanker is very effective for repetitive impulse noise such as ignition interference.
Section IV Operation (Continued)

10. **PA/CB SWITCH**. Selects the mode of operation. In the CB position, the PA function is disabled and the unit will transmit and receive on the speaker that is connected. In the PA mode, incoming CB transmission will be heard through the PA speaker. This allows you to monitor messages while outside of your vehicle.

To use the PA feature, a speaker having a voice coil impedance of 8 ohms and a power handling capability of at least three watts should be used. This speaker must be plugged into the PA SPKR jack at the rear of the transceiver. If the public address feature is to be used primarily for outdoor applications, the use of a weatherproof horn type public address speaker is recommended. The durability of this type speaker plus the inherent efficiency of such a speaker will provide more than adequate results when combined with the high audio output level available from the COBRA 148GTL. With the PA speaker connected as outlined previously, be sure that there is physical separation between the microphone and the speaker itself. If the speaker is located too close to the microphone, acoustic feedback will result when the public address system is operated at high volume. A directional type outdoor speaker reduces the amount of isolation required. Some experimentation will determine the minimum amount of isolation required for a given sound level from the public address system.

**NOTE**

PA volume is controlled by adjusting the DYNAMIKE knob to the desired volume.

11. **S-RF/CAL/SWR SWITCH**. When in the S-RF position, the meter swings proportionally to the strength of the received signal. When transmitting, the meter indicates relative RF output power.

When in the “CAL” position, the SWR meter can be calibrated by adjusting the “SWR” control to the “CAL” mark on the meter face.

When in “SWR” position, the standing wave ratio is measured.

12. **MODE (LSB/AM/USB) SWITCH**. This switch is used to select AM, LSB or USB mode of operation. Unless the station with which communication is desired is equipped with SSB, the AM mode is normally used. The mode selector switch changes the mode of operation both transmitter and receiver simultaneously. Turn to “Receiving SSB signals” for a further explanation of single sideband.

13. **TONE SWITCH-HI/NOR/LOW**. This switch is used to shape the audio response to the operator’s preference. Bass is increased in the LOW position and treble is increased in the HI position.

Section IV Operation (Continued)

B. **INDICATOR FUNCTIONS**

1. **S-METER**. Swings proportionally to the strength of the incoming signal.

2. **RF METER**. Swings proportionally to the RF output power.

3. **SWR METER**. Swings proportionally to the ratio of standing wave voltage and RF output. Used to properly adjust the length of the antenna, and to monitor the quality of the coaxial cable and all RF electrical connections. If there is any degradation whatsoever in any of the above, due to humidity, salt, spray, vibration or corrosion, the SWR meter reading will rise, thereby indicating that a problem exists.

To calibrate, switch to the “CAL” position, transmit in AM Mode by pressing the (PTT) mic switch, and adjust the SWR control to the “CAL” mark on the meter then switch to “SWR” position for the SWR measurement (Note: CB must be in AM mode).

4. **CHANNEL INDICATOR**. Numbered LED indicates the selected channel you wish to operate on.

5. **RECEIVE/TRANSMIT INDICATOR**. The receiver/transmit LED indicator is located next to the channel indicator. When in receive, the LED will be green. When in transmit the LED will be red.

6. **PRESS-TO-TALK MICROPHONE**. The receiver and transmitter are controlled by the Press-To-Talk switch on the microphone. Press the switch and the transmitter is activated, release the switch to receive. When transmitting, hold the microphone two inches from the mouth and speak clearly in a normal “voice”. The radio comes complete with low-impedance (500 ohm) dynamic microphone. For installation instructions on the other microphones see ALTERNATE MICROPHONES AND INSTALLATION section.

**OPERATING PROCEDURE TO RECEIVE**

1. Be sure that the power source, microphone and antenna are connected to the proper connectors before going to the next step.

2. Set PA-CB Switch to the CB position and turn unit on by turning VOL control clockwise on COBRA 148GTL.

3. Set the VOLUME for a comfortable listening level.

4. Set MODE switch to the desired mode.

5. Set the RF gain control fully clockwise for maximum RF gain.

6. Listen to the background noise from the speaker. Turn the SQUELCH control slowly clockwise until the noise JUST disappears (no signal should be present). Leave the control at this setting. The SQUELCH is now properly adjusted. The receiver will remain quiet until a signal is actually received. Do not advance the control too far, or some of the weaker signals will not be heard.

7. Set the CHANNEL selector switch to the desired channel.

8. Adjust the VOICE LOCK control to clarify the SSB signals or to optimize AM signals.
Section IV Operation (Continued)

OPERATING PROCEDURE TO TRANSMIT

1. Select the desired channel of transmission.
2. Set the DYNAMIKE control fully clockwise.
3. If the channel is clear, depress the Push-To-Talk switch on the microphone and speak in a normal voice.

RECEIVING SSB SIGNALS

There are three types of signals presently used for communications in the Citizens Band: AM, USB, and LSB. When the MODE switch on your unit is placed in the AM position, only standard double-sideband, full carrier signals will be detected. An SSB signal may be recognized while in the AM mode by its characteristic "Donald Duck" sound and the inability of the AM detector to produce an intelligible output. The USB and LSB modes will detect upper sideband and lower sideband respectively, and standard AM signals.

SSB reception differs from standard AM reception in that SSB receiver does not require a carrier or opposite sideband to produce an intelligible signal. A single-sideband transmitted signal consists only of the upper or the lower sideband and no carrier is transmitted. The elimination of the carrier from the AM signal helps to eliminate the biggest cause of whistles and tones heard on channels which make even moderately strong AM signals unreadable. Also, SSB takes only half of an AM channel, therefore two SSB conversations will fit into each channel expanding the 40 AM channels to 80 SSB channels. The reduction in channel space required also helps in the receiver because only half of the noise and interference can be received with 100% of the SSB signal.

An SSB signal may be received only when the listening receiver is functioning in the same mode. In other words, an upper sideband signal (USB) may be made intelligible only if the receiver is functioning in the USB position.

If a lower sideband (LSB) signal is heard when the receiver is in the USB mode, no amount of tuning will make the signal intelligible. The reason for this may be understood if you consider that when the modulation is applied to the transmitter’s microphone in the USB mode, the transmitter’s output frequency is increased whereas in the LSB mode the transmitter’s output frequency is decreased. The result in listening to the receiver is that when the MODE switch is in the proper position (either USB or LSB), a true reproduction of single tone of modulation will result, and if the tone is increased in frequency (such as a low-pitched whistle or a high-pitched whistle) you will hear the increase in the output tone of the receiver. If the incorrect mode is selected, an increase in tone of a whistle applied to the transmitter will cause a decrease in the resultant tone from the receiver.

Thus when a voice is used in place of a whistle or tone, in the proper listening mode the voice will be received correctly whereas in the incorrect mode, the voice will be translated backwards and cannot be made intelligible by the voice lock control. When listening to an AM transmission, a correct sideband is heard in either mode since both upper and lower sideband are received.

Once the desired SSB mode has been selected, frequency adjustment may be necessary in order to make the incoming signal intelligible, the VOICE LOCK control allows the operator to vary frequency above and below the exact-center frequency of the received signal. If the sound of the incoming signal is high or low pitched, adjust the operation of the VOICE LOCK. Consider it as performing the same function as a phonograph speed control. When the speed is set too high, voices will be high-pitched and if set too low, voices will be low-pitched. Also, there is only one correct speed that will make a particular record produce the same sound that was recorded. If the record is played on a turntable that rotates in the wrong direction (opposite sideband) no amount of speed control (VOICE LOCK) will produce an intelligible sound.

An AM signal received while listening in one of the SSB modes will produce a steady tone (carrier) in addition to the intelligence, unless the SSB receiver is tuned to exactly the same frequency by the VOICE LOCK control. For simplicity it is recommended that the AM modes be used to listen to AM signals.
Section IV Operation (Continued)

ALTERNATE MICROPHONES AND INSTALLATION

For best results, the user should select a low-impedance dynamic type microphone or a transistorized microphone. Transistorized type microphones have a low output impedance characteristic. The microphones must be provided with a 4-lead cable. The audio conductor and its shielded lead comprise two of the leads. The third lead is for receive control, the forth is for transmit control.

The microphone should provide the functions shown in schematic below.

4 WIRE MIC CABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Number</th>
<th>Mic Cable Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Audio Lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Transmit Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Receive Control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1. Cobra 148GTL microphone schematic.

If the microphone to be used is provided with pre-cut leads, they must be revised as follows.

1. Cut leads so that they extend 7/16” beyond the plastic insulating jacket of the microphone cable (see Fig. 2.)
2. All leads should be cut to the same length. Strip the ends of each wire 1/8” and tin the exposed wire.

Before beginning the actual wiring, read carefully, the circuit and wiring information provided with the microphone you select. Use the minimum head required in soldering the connections. Keep the exposed wire lengths to a minimum to avoid shorting when the microphone plug is reassembled.

Fig. 2. Microphone Cable Preparation

To wire the microphone cable to the plug provided, proceed as follows.

1. Remove the retaining screw.
2. Unscrew the housing from the pin receptacle body.
3. Loosen the two cable clamp retainer screws.
4. Feed the microphone cable through the housing, knurled ring and washer as shown Fig. 3B.
5. The wires must now be soldered to the pins as indicated in the above wiring tables. If a vise or clamping tool is available it should be used to hold the pin receptacle body during the soldering operation, so that both hands are free to perform the soldering. If a vise or clamping tool is not available, the pin receptacle body can be held in a stationary position by inserting it into the microphone jack on the front panel. The numbers of the pins of the microphone plug are shown in Fig 4, as viewed from the back of the plug. Before soldering the wire to the pins, pre-tin the wire receptacle of each pin of the plug.
Section V Maintenance and Adjustment

The COBRA 148GTL transceiver is specifically designed for the environment encountered in mobile installations. The use of all solid state circuitry and its lightweight result in high reliability. Should a failure occur, however, replace parts only with identical parts. Do not substitute. Refer to the schematic diagram and parts list.

NOTE

If the performance described in the OPERATION and MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT sections is not obtained, review the operating instructions to insure that proper procedures were followed. If a problem still exists, refer to WARRANTY SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS elsewhere in this manual.

FCC WARNING

Replacement or substitution of transistors, regular diodes or other parts of a unique nature, with parts other than those recommended by Cobra, may cause violation of the technical regulations of Part 95 of the FCC Rules, or violation of Type Acceptance requirements of Part 2 of the Rules. Citizens Band (CB) Radio operators are no longer required to obtain an FCC license to operate their CB equipment or provide station identification. Nevertheless, an operator of a CB radio station is still required to comply with the communications act and with the rules of CB Radio Operation.

Fig. 4. Microphone plug pin numbers viewed from rear of pin receptacle.

Be sure that the housing and the knurled ring of Fig. 3 are pushed back onto the microphone cable before starting to solder. If the washer is not captive to the pin receptacle body, make sure that it is placed on the threaded portion of the pin receptacle body before soldering.

If the microphone jack is used to hold the pin receptacle during soldering operation, best results are obtained when the connections to pins 1 and 3 are made first and then the connections to pins 2 and 4. Use a minimum amount of solder and be careful to prevent excessive solder accumulation on pins, which could cause a short between the pin and the microphone plug housing.

6. When all soldering connections to the pins of the microphone are complete, push the knurled ring and the housing forward and screw the housing onto the threaded portion of the pin receptacle body. Note the location of the screw clearance hole in the plug housing with respect to the threaded hole in the pin receptacle body. When the housing is completely threaded into the pin receptacle body, a final fraction of a turn either clockwise or counterclockwise may be required to align the screw hole with the threaded hole in the pin receptacle body. When these are aligned, the retaining screw is then screwed into place to secure the housing to the pin receptacle body.

7. The two cable clamp retainer screws should now be tightened to secure the housing to the microphone cord. If the cutting directions have been carefully followed, the cable clamp should secure to the insulation jacket of the microphone cable.

8. Upon completion of the microphone plug wiring, connect and secure the microphone plug in the transceiver.
Citizens Band radio operators have largely adopted the “10-code” for standard questions and answers. Its use permits faster communications and better understanding in noisy areas. The following table lists some of the more common codes and their meanings.

### 10 CODE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-1</td>
<td>Receiving poorly</td>
<td>10-37</td>
<td>Wrecker needed at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-2</td>
<td>Receiving well</td>
<td>10-38</td>
<td>Ambulance needed at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-3</td>
<td>Stop transmitting</td>
<td>10-39</td>
<td>Your message delivered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-4</td>
<td>OK, message received</td>
<td>10-41</td>
<td>Please turn to channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-5</td>
<td>Relay message</td>
<td>10-42</td>
<td>Traffic accident at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-6</td>
<td>Busy, stand by</td>
<td>10-43</td>
<td>Traffic Tie up at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-7</td>
<td>Out of service, leaving</td>
<td>10-44</td>
<td>I have a message for you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-8</td>
<td>In service, subject to call</td>
<td>10-45</td>
<td>All units within range please report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-9</td>
<td>Repeat message</td>
<td>10-50</td>
<td>Break channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-10</td>
<td>Transmission completed, standing by</td>
<td>10-60</td>
<td>What is the next message number?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10-62</td>
<td>Unable to copy, use phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Talking too rapidly</td>
<td>10-63</td>
<td>Net directed to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Visitors present</td>
<td>10-64</td>
<td>Net clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-13</td>
<td>Advise Weather/Road conditions</td>
<td>10-65</td>
<td>Awaiting your next message/assignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-16</td>
<td>Make pick up at</td>
<td>10-67</td>
<td>All units copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-17</td>
<td>Urgent business</td>
<td>10-70</td>
<td>Fire at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-18</td>
<td>Anything for us?</td>
<td>10-71</td>
<td>Proceed with transmission in sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>Nothing for you, return to base</td>
<td>10-77</td>
<td>Negative contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>My location is</td>
<td>10-81</td>
<td>Reserve hotel room for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-21</td>
<td>Call by telephone</td>
<td>10-82</td>
<td>Reserve room for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-22</td>
<td>Report in person to</td>
<td>10-84</td>
<td>My telephone number is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-23</td>
<td>Stand by</td>
<td>10-85</td>
<td>My address is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-24</td>
<td>Completed last assignment</td>
<td>10-91</td>
<td>Talk closer to mke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-25</td>
<td>Can you contact</td>
<td>10-93</td>
<td>Check my frequency on this channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-26</td>
<td>Disregard last information</td>
<td>10-94</td>
<td>Please give me a long count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-27</td>
<td>I am moving to channel</td>
<td>10-99</td>
<td>Mission completed, all units secure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-28</td>
<td>Identify your station</td>
<td>10-200</td>
<td>Police needed at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-29</td>
<td>Time is up for contact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>Does not conform to FCC rules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-31</td>
<td>I will give you a radio check</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-32</td>
<td>EMERGENCY TRAFFIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-34</td>
<td>Trouble at this station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-35</td>
<td>Confidential information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-36</td>
<td>Correct time is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## A FEW RULES THAT SHOULD BE OBEYED

1. You are not allowed to carry on a conversation with another station for more than five minutes at a time without taking a one-minute break, to give others a chance to use the channel.
2. You are not allowed to blast others off the air by over-powering them with illegally amplified transmitter power, or illegally high antennas.
3. You can’t use the CB to promote illegal activities.
4. You are not allowed to use profanity.
5. You may not play music in your CB.
6. You may not use your CB to sell merchandise or professional service.

### HOW YOUR CB CAN SERVE YOU

- Warn of traffic tie ups ahead.
- Provide weather and road information.
- Provide help fast in event of emergency or breakdown.
- Suggest good spots to eat and sleep.
- Make long trips more interesting, and help keep you awake.
- Provide direct contact with your office or home.
- Make friends for you as you travel.
- Provide “local information” to find your destination.
- Help law enforcement officers by reporting drunk and reckless drivers.
If You Need Service

If You Think You Need Service, Call 773-889-3087

You may be asked to send your unit to the Cobra factory. It will be necessary to furnish the following, in order to have the product serviced and returned.

1. For Warranty Repair, include some form of proof-of-purchase, such as a mechanical reproduction or carbon or a sales receipt. If you send the original receipt it cannot be returned.

2. Send the entire product. Must include CB unit and microphone.

3. Enclose a description of what is happening with the unit. Include a typed or clearly printed name and address of where the unit is to be returned.

4. Pack unit securely to prevent damage in transit. If possible, use the original packing material.

5. Ship prepaid and insured by way of a traceable carrier (to avoid loss in transit) such as United Parcel Service (UPS), Roadway Parcel Service (RPS) or First Class Insured Mail to Cobra Factory Service, Cobra Electronics Corporation, 6500 W. Cortland St., Chicago, IL 60707. Cobra is not responsible for units not received if package has not been properly insured.

6. If the unit is in warranty, upon receipt of your unit it will either be repaired or exchanged depending on the model. Please allow approximately 3 to 4 weeks before contacting us for status. If the unit is out of warranty a letter will automatically be sent informing you of the repair charge or replacement charge. If you have any questions, please call 773-889-3087 for assistance.

For technical assistance, please call our Automated Help Desk which can assist you by answering the most frequently asked questions about Cobra products.

(773) 889-3087
24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

A Consumer Service Representative can be reached through this number
8:00 am - 8:00 pm, Monday through Friday, CST.
E-mail questions to “productinfo@cobraelec.com”

Section VI Appendix (Continued)

USE CHANNEL 9 FOR EMERGENCY MESSAGES ONLY

FCC gives the following examples of permitted and prohibited types of communications for use on Channel 9. These are guidelines and are not intended to be all-inclusive.

Permitted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LIMITED TWO YEAR WARRANTY**

**COBRA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION** warrants that its COBRA CB Radios, and the component parts thereof, will be free of defects in workmanship and materials for period of two (2) years from the date of first consumer purchase. This warranty may be enforced by the first consumer purchaser, provided that the product is utilized within the U.S.A.

COBRA will, without charge, repair or replace, at its option, defective CB radios, products or component parts upon delivery to the COBRA factory Service Department, accompanied by proof of the date of first consumer purchase, such as a duplicated copy of a sales receipt.

You must pay any initial shipping charges required to ship the product for warranty service, but the return charges will be at Cobra's expense, if the product is repaired or replaced under warranty. For further details concerning procedures for obtaining service, see the “If You Think You Need Service” section of the Owner’s Manual.

**Exclusions:** This limited warranty does not apply; 1) to any product damaged by accident; 2) in the event of misuse or abuse of the product or as a result of unauthorized alterations or repairs; 3) if the serial number has been altered, defaced or removed; 4) if the owner of the product resides outside the U.S.A.

All implied warranties, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are limited in duration to the length of this warranty.

COBRA shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or other damages; including, without limitation, damages resulting from loss of use or cost of installation.

Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts and/or do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations may not apply to you.

**COBRA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION**
6500 W. Cortland Street
Chicago, Illinois 60707

---

### COBRA CB RADIO ACCESSORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Cost Ea. X Qty. = Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replacement microphone with 4-pin connector for 148 GTL</td>
<td>CA-73</td>
<td>$19.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOBILE POWER MICROPHONE</td>
<td>CA-75</td>
<td>$19.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amplified Power Microphone with 4-pin connector for 148 GTL</td>
<td>CA-77</td>
<td>$39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOISE CANCEL MICROPHONE for 148 GTL</td>
<td>CA-79</td>
<td>$69.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO POWER MICROPHONE or 148 GTL</td>
<td>ATW-400</td>
<td>$39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Performance, Magnetic Mount Antenna, Spring Base, Tunable and 1,000 watt Capacity</td>
<td>426-011-N-001</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC POWER CORD Exact replacement power cord for 148GT</td>
<td>250-044-N-001</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNTING BRACKET Replacement for 148GTL</td>
<td>634-188-9-001</td>
<td>$.25 ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNTING BRACKET SCREWS for 148GTL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**If you wish, you can order directly from Cobra**

**Order by phone:**
Call 1-773-889-3087 (Press 1 from the main menu) 8a.m.-8p.m. M-F CST.

**Order by mail or fax:** Please fill out order form below, and mail/fax directly to Cobra.

**Mail to:**
Cobra Accessories Dept.
6500 W. Cortland St., Chicago, IL 60707

**Fax to:**
1-773-622-2269

Please print clearly:

Name ___________________________________________
Address (Not P.O. Box) ___________________________________________
City _____________________________ State _________ Zip ___________
Credit Card No. _____________________________ Exp. Date _________
Customer Signature _____________________________

Circle One: Visa MasterCard Discover

Allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery. Offer valid in Continental U.S. only.

---

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