



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Uniden®U60

Uniden®U65

Uniden®U70

Uniden®
cellular signal boosters

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NOTE: This manual contains important safety and operating information. Please read and follow the instructions in this manual, failure to do so could be hazardous and result in damage to your cellular booster.

Important Note Related to Industry Canada

Radio equipment that is installed, activated, modified, repaired, maintained or allowed to be operated is duly authorized and operated in accordance with the aforementioned authorization, by checking the operator's license, or, failing that, consulting the following website at: <http://spectrumdirect.ic.gc.ca>

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING CELLULAR BOOSTERS:

- **Uniden U60**
- **Uniden U65**
- **Uniden U70**

ABOUT THE BOOSTER KITS

Our goal is to give you a proven solution that ends your frustration with weak and dropped cellular signals so you can enjoy excellent call quality, more convenience and greater productivity.

Uniden U60

Uniden U65

Uniden U70



SAFETY AND WARNINGS

- **Turn AC power OFF** at the mains before working on any electrical connections.
- All AC power wiring and coaxial cable wiring must conform to local or national codes.
- The AC line voltage must be within 10% of the voltage specified for the booster.
- A solid copper conductor no less than No. 8 AWG should be connected to ground.
- **DO NOT** connect a ground wire to a gas supply line.
- **DO NOT** open the booster. There are no serviceable parts inside.

Touching internal parts could cause damage from static electrical discharge.

Opening the base unit **DOES VOID THE WARRANTY.**

BOOSTER KIT COMPONENTS

BOOSTERS



Uniden U60



Uniden U65



Uniden U70

OUTDOOR ANTENNAS (signal)



YAGI LDPA



PANEL



POST

INDOOR ANTENNAS (distribution)



WHIP



PANEL



DOME

CABLES (various lengths available)



U5D



U400

TOOLS REQUIRED



Phillips Screwdriver



Drill



Cellular Phone
(to check signal strength)

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

(sold separately)



2 Way Expansion Kit



3 Way Expansion Kit



Lightning Surge Protector



Universal Antenna Mounting Pole

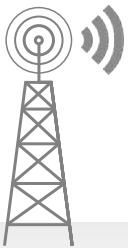
HOW IT WORKS

The cellular booster provides reliable two-way cellular coverage by improving signal strength in homes, buildings, offices, and other areas where cellular reception is weak or unreliable.

The system amplifies the signal from the nearest cellular tower and retransmits at a higher power level within a local area.

This manual provides simple installation instructions that will have your cellular booster kit running in record time.

HOW TO INSTALL YOUR NEW CELLULAR BOOSTER



1 Booster

2 Indoor Antenna

3 Outdoor Antenna

4 Coaxial Cable

OVERVIEW

This guide will help you properly install your cellular booster kit. It is important to read through all of the installation steps before installing your equipment. Thoroughly read through the instructions, visualize where all the equipment will need to be installed and do a soft installation before mounting any equipment. If you do not understand the instructions in full, please contact technical support at **1-800-215-7015**.

1 BOOSTER – select location
Install the booster in an area that is protected from the weather, properly ventilated and is away from excessive heat and moisture.

2 SIGNAL ANTENNA (outdoor) - select location
Mount the signal (outdoor) antenna in an elevated outdoor location so that it points towards the cellular tower and away from where the inside antenna will be located.

3 OUTDOOR COAXIAL CABLE - select location
The outdoor coaxial cable is used to connect the signal (outdoor) antenna to the booster.

4 INDOOR COAXIAL CABLE - (if used)
The indoor coaxial cable is used to connect the distribution (indoor) antenna to the booster.

5 DISTRIBUTION ANTENNA (indoor)
The ideal location for the distribution antenna will be the area of your property where you need to improve the signal most.
NOTE: The signal strength will be strongest closest to the antenna.

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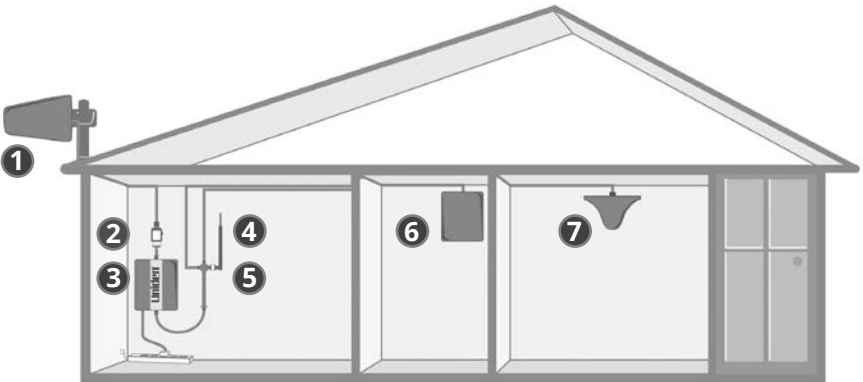
LIGHTNING SURGE PROTECTOR - (SOLD SEPARATELY)

The lightning surge protector connects in between the signal antenna and the booster.

IMPORTANT: Lightning surge protector must be grounded.

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COMMISSIONING THE SYSTEM



- 1 Signal Antenna (**outdoor**)
- 2 Surge Protector
- 3 Booster
- 4 Distribution Antenna (**indoor**)

- 5 Splitter
(if using multiple antenna)
- 6 & 7 Distribution Antennas
(optional antennas for additional coverage)

GETTING STARTED

Plan the layout of your system

Before you get started you will need to plan the layout of your system. This involves checking signal strength for signals coming from the cellular tower, as well as antenna, booster and cable placement.

IDENTIFY THE BEST LOCATION TO INSTALL THE SIGNAL (OUTDOOR) ANTENNA.

Check for signal strength

Select a location on the roof of the building to install the signal antenna, by monitoring your cellular phone's signal strength (signal bars) to find the strongest signal from your carrier's cellular tower.

Mark the area

Mark that area as the installation location for the signal (outdoor).

RUN COAXIAL CABLE

Loosely run the coaxial cable from your outdoor antenna to your booster. (after you have tested the system you can permanently secure the coaxial cable).

As you route and pull cabling, follow these general guidelines:

- Bend cables and route them smoothly, and protect the outer skin against any damage.
- Keep horizontal cables straight and fasten them with a tie every three to five feet.
- Bind and fasten vertical cables every six to eight feet.
- Waterproof all outdoor connections with silicone caulking
- Be careful when plugging the connector in so as not to damage the center pins on the connectors.

INSTALL THE SIGNAL (OUTDOOR) ANTENNA.

Mount the signal (outdoor) antenna

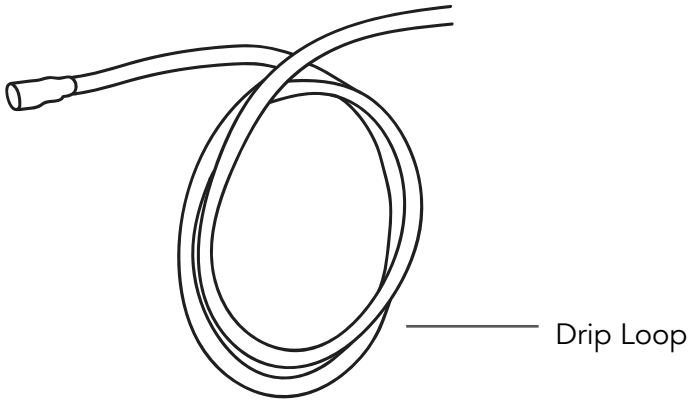
The signal antenna should be located as high as possible in order to capture the best quality signal from the cellular tower.

Use the mounting hardware in the kit to attach the signal (outdoor) antenna to the building.

Connect the signal (outdoor) antenna:

Connect the supplied coaxial cable to the antenna. We recommend applying silicone caulking to fully waterproof the connection.

Attach the cable in such a way that a drip loop is formed. (see image next page). Once mounted, connect one end of the coaxial cable to the signal (outdoor) antenna and the other end to the cellular booster where it is marked "outdoor".



CAUTION: please ensure neither you nor the antenna come in contact with electrical power lines.

UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENT SIGNAL (OUTDOOR) ANTENNA

Signal (outdoor) antennas, are needed to capture the signal emanating from your carrier's cellular tower. There are different types of signal (outdoor) antennas each designed to meet your specific needs. The yagi lpda antenna, the post antenna & the panel antenna.



The Yagi Lpda Antenna

The yagi is a very precise directional antenna with a powerful reach. This antenna should be installed in an elevated position and must be pointed towards your carrier's cellular tower.

Note: This antenna is not meant to capture signal from multiple carriers.



The Post Antenna

The post is an omni-directional antenna with a 360 degree reach. This antenna should be installed in an elevated position. It is designed to capture the signal from multiple carrier towers.



The Panel Antenna

The panel is a directional antenna with a 120 degree reach and is designed to capture the signal from multiple carrier towers. This antenna should be installed in an elevated position and must be pointed towards your carrier's cellular towers.

LIGHTNING SURGE PROTECTOR

(sold separately)

The lightning surge protector can be installed indoors or outdoors. When connecting outdoors, install the lightning surge protector inline between the signal antenna (outdoor) and the coaxial cable. When connecting indoors, install the lightning surge protector inline between the outdoor coaxial cable and the booster.



IMPORTANT: Lightning surge protector must be grounded. Connect a ground wire to the appropriate place on the lightning surge protector and connect the other end to a verified ground source.

INSTALL THE DISTRIBUTION (INDOOR) ANTENNA

Select the installation location of your supplied distribution (indoor) antenna based on the following:

Dome omni directional antenna

Place in the center of the area where the signal needs to be amplified.

Panel directional antennae

Place in the outer perimeter of the area the signal needs to be amplified.

Whip omni directional antenna

Mount directly to the connector marked "indoor" on the cellular booster.

CONNECTING THE DISTRIBUTION (INDOOR) ANTENNA

Dome omni directional antenna

Connect one end of the coaxial cable to the dome antenna and the other end to the cellular booster where it is marked "indoor".

Panel directional antenna

Connect one end of the coaxial cable to the panel antenna and the other end to the connector on the cellular booster where it is marked "indoor".

Whip omni directional antenna

Connect the antenna's end directly to the connector on the cellular booster where it is marked "indoor".

UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENT DISTRIBUTION ANTENNAS

There are several types of distribution (indoor) antennas: the whip antenna, the dome antenna & the panel antenna.

INDOOR ANTENNAS



THE WHIP ANTENNA

The whip antenna is an omni-directional antenna with a 360 degree reach. It is designed to distribute the signal from the center of the affected area. Typically it is connected directly to the booster.



THE DOME ANTENNA





The dome antenna is an omni-directional antenna with a 360 degree reach. It is designed to distribute the signal from the center of the affected area. Typically it is installed in a false or dropped ceiling.



THE PANEL ANTENNA

The panel is a directional antenna with a 120 degree reach and is designed to distribute the signal from a perimeter wall or ceiling.

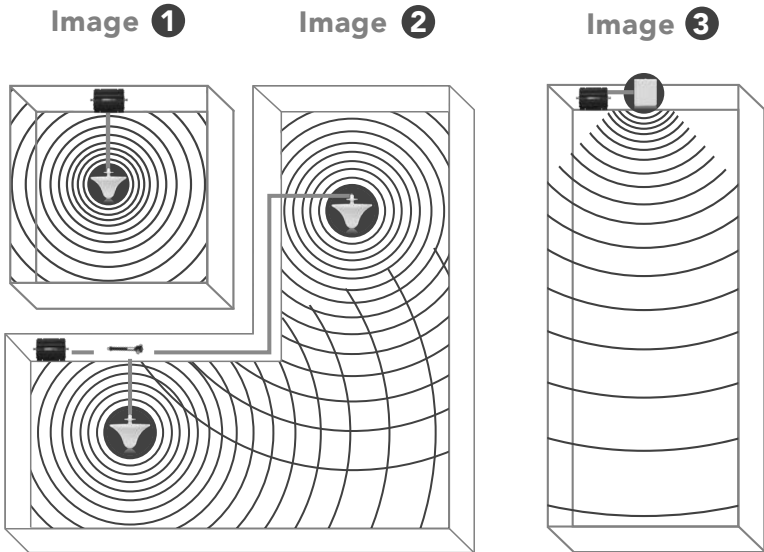
The following diagrams show the reach of each antenna based on the layout of the space they are mounted in:

 : Booster	 : Indoor Panel Antenna
 : Splitter (2 way cavity splitter shown)	 : Indoor Dome Antenna

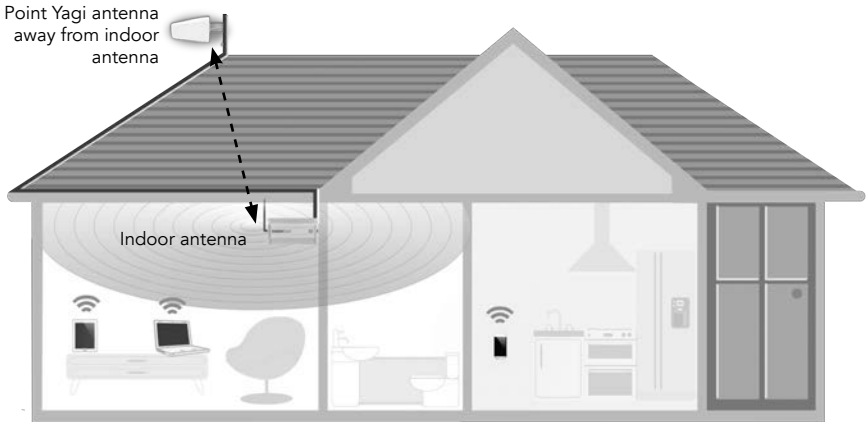
NOTE: installing additional distribution (indoor) antennas may be necessary when the area that needs coverage is very large or has barriers that block cellular signals such as multi level homes and buildings.

Image 1&2: Omni directional antennas will provide better coverage for square rooms.

Image 3: Directional antennas will provide better coverage in rectangular rooms.



ANTENNA SEPARATION



IMPORTANT: Do not connect your cellular device to the cellular booster, as it may damage your cellular device.

INSTALL YOUR CELLULAR BOOSTER

Install the cellular booster in a location that is properly ventilated and not exposed to excessive heat, moisture and/or direct sunlight. The optimal area would be on a wall located near a power outlet.

It should be mounted in an easily accessible area so it's easy to perform general maintenance with the coaxial cable connections, dip switch settings and power adaptor.

Make sure all cables and antennas are securely connected before commissioning the system.

POWER UP YOUR CELLULAR BOOSTER

Once all the next page precautions have been taken, power on the cellular booster.

The LED indicator marked power should light up green.

IMPORTANT:

- 1** Never point the front of the yagi signal (outdoor) antenna towards the inside of the distribution (indoor) antenna.
- 2** Verify that the supplied coaxial cables from both the signal (**outdoor**) antenna and the distribution (**indoor**) antenna are properly connected to the cellular booster before powering it up.
- 3** Carefully plug in the supplied 110-volt power adaptor into the back of the cellular booster where it is marked 'power' and connect the other end to a power outlet.



WARNING! Using a power supply that is not included in your kit could damage your equipment and void your warranty.

CHECK THE CELLULAR BOOSTER LED ALARM LIGHTS

Your cellular booster comes equipped with electronic sensors designed to identify cellular signal overload or oscillation which can hinder signal-boosting performance. Your cellular booster is specially designed to automatically decrease gain to compensate for these circumstances. The device also has a feature to automatically shut down in case of excessive oscillation.

Improper equipment installation and unusable signal quality can cause oscillation, this is why it is important to fully understand the LED alarm lights on your booster, as they will help you identify and solve any potential issues.

The color of the LED indicates the status of the booster system.

TWO TYPES OF LED INDICATORS

1. **POWER INDICATOR:** Shows whether the cellular booster is on or off.
2. **SIGNAL INDICATOR:** The color of the LED indicates the status of the booster for each of these frequencies.

There is one alarm LED light for each of the cellular frequency ranges (850 MHz, 1900 MHz & 1700/2100 MHz).

CHECKING THE SIGNAL STATUS

The signal indicator's LED will notify you as to whether your cellular booster is experiencing any oscillation or feedback. The purpose of these LED's is to allow you to fine tune your booster to achieve optimal signal quality.

The bullet list below indicates what measure should be taken based on the color of the LED alarm lights.

- **Green:** indicates the system is working properly..
- **Orange:** the system is experiencing slight oscillation and requires slight adjustment. See next page for adjustment procedures.
- **Red:** the system is experiencing severe oscillation. Turn the unit off and make adjustments as outlined on the next page.
- **OFF:** if the LED is off it is likely the system went into oscillation so severe that the auto gain and level control circuits turned the cellular booster off.

ADJUSTING THE MANUAL GAIN CONTROL: Uniden® U60

The manual gain control (MGC) adjusts the overall amplification level (gain) of the booster. The Manual Gain Control is used to resolve the issue of oscillation without the need of readjusting your antennas, in most cases.

The MGC allows you to easily reduce the amount of gain (amplification) the booster is emitting. This is done with a set of dip switches on the side of the booster. There are a series of dip switches to adjust the uplink and another set to adjust the downlink.

There are two sets of dip switches, one is labeled "1900MHz" and the other labeled "850 MHz". Each set is divided between the downlink and the uplink. The dip switches, when put into the "ON" position will reduce the gain of the booster for the designated frequency and transmission direction. When the LED alarms indicate oscillation (turns orange, red or off) you need to reduce the gain of the downlink and the uplink for the appropriate frequency. Do this gradually in order to determine the ideal level.

ADJUSTING THE UPLINK

Please follow these procedures for each frequency.

If the alarm LED turns off immediately after commissioning the system, the signal on the uplink is likely too strong. Take measures to reduce the uplink gain. Continue to increase the gain reduction until the alarm light changes to green.

ADJUSTING THE DOWNLINK

Once you have fine-tuned the uplink signal, it is time to adjust the downlink. If the alarm LED is green you are all set. If the alarm LED is orange, you will only need to reduce the gain slightly. If the alarm LED is red, you will need to greatly reduce the gain. As you implement the gain reductions, the LED alarms should change from red or orange to green.

MGC DIP SWITCH CONTROL FOR Uniden®U60

The Uniden U60 allow you to manually attenuate the db gain of the device in increments of 5 and 10 db with a maximum of 15 db.

On the back panel of the device you will see two sections of four dip switches labeled "1900" and "850". (See image below).



Uniden U60 MGC dip switches

HERE IS A BREAKDOWN OF THE DIP SWITCH SECTIONS

The first section is labeled '1900 MHz'

The first two dip switches control the uplink of the 1900 MHz frequency. Dip switch one represents a 10 db reduction and dip switch two represents a 5 db reduction. The same applies to the next two dip switches which control the downlink of the 1900 MHz frequency.

The second section is labeled '850 MHz'

The first two dip switches control the uplink of the 850 MHz frequency. Dip switch one represents a 10 db reduction and dip switch two represents a 5 db reduction. The same applies to the next two dip switches which control the downlink of the 850 MHz frequency.

The Uniden U60 can be reduced by 5, 10, or 15 db. When a dip switch is moved up to the "ON" position it will implement a reduction for the amount of gain indicated. Therefore, to implement a 5 db reduction, push the dip switch marked 5 up. To implement a 10 db reduction push the dip switch marked 10 up. To implement a 15 db reduction push both dip switches marked 5 and 10 up.

ADJUSTING MANUAL GAIN CONTROL

Uniden®U65

The manual gain control (MGC) adjusts the overall amplification level (gain) of the booster. The Manual Gain Control is used to resolve the issue of oscillation without the need of readjusting your antennas, in most cases.

The MGC allows you to easily reduce the amount of gain (amplification) the booster is emitting. This is done with a set of dip switches on the side of the booster. There are a series of dip switches to adjust the uplink and another set to adjust the downlink.

There are two sets of dip switches, one is labeled "1900MHz" and the other labeled "850 MHz". Each set is divided between the downlink and the uplink. The dip switches, when put into the "ON" position will reduce the gain of the booster for the designated frequency and transmission direction. When the LED alarms indicate oscillation (turns orange, red or off) you need to reduce the gain of the downlink and the uplink for the appropriate frequency. Do this gradually in order to determine the ideal level.

ADJUSTING THE UPLINK

Please follow these procedures for each frequency.

If the alarm LED turns off immediately after commissioning the system, the signal on the uplink is likely too strong. Take measures to reduce the uplink gain. Continue to increase the gain reduction until the alarm light changes to green.

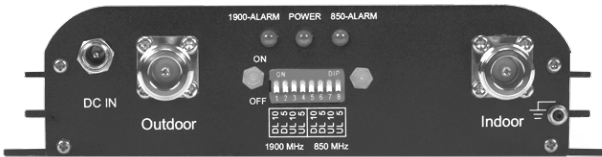
ADJUSTING THE DOWNLINK

Once you have fine-tuned the uplink signal, it is time to adjust the downlink. If the alarm LED is green you are all set. If the alarm LED is orange, you will only need to reduce the gain slightly. If the alarm LED is red, you will need to greatly reduce the gain. As you implement the gain reductions, the LED alarms should change from red or orange to green.

MGC DIP SWITCH CONTROL FOR Uniden®U65

The Uniden U65 allow you to manually attenuate the db gain of the device in increments of 5 and 10 db with a maximum of 15 db.

On the back panel of the device you will see one set of eight dip switches broken down in two sections labeled '1900' and '850'. (See image below)



Uniden U65 MGC dip switches

HERE IS A BREAKDOWN OF THE DIP SWITCH SECTIONS

The first section is labeled '1900 MHz'

The first two dip switches control the downlink of the 1900 MHz frequency. Dip switch one represents a 10 db reduction and dip switch two represents a 5 db reduction. The same applies to the next two dip switches which control the uplink of the 1900 MHz frequency.

The second section is labeled '850 MHz'

The first two dip switches control the downlink of the 850 MHz frequency. Dip switch one represents a 10 db reduction and dip switch two represents a 5 db reduction. The same applies to the next two dip switches which control the uplink of the 850 MHz frequency.

The Uniden U65 can be reduced by 5, 10, or 15 db. When a dip switch is moved up to the on position it will implement a reduction for the amount of gain indicated. Therefore, to implement a 5 db reduction, push the dip switch marked 5 up. To implement a 10 db reduction push the dip switch marked 10 up. To implement a 15 db reduction push both dip switches marked 5 and 10 up.

ADJUSTING MANUAL GAIN CONTROL:

Uniden® U70

The manual gain control (MGC) adjusts the overall amplification level (gain) of the booster. The Manual Gain Control is used to resolve the issue of oscillation without the need of readjusting your antennas, in most cases.

The MGC allows you to easily reduce the amount of gain (amplification) the booster is emitting. This is done with a set of dip switches on the side of the booster. There are a series of dip switches to adjust the uplink and another set to adjust the downlink.

There are four sets of dip switches, one is labeled "CDMA" and the other labeled "PCS". Each set is divided between the downlink and the uplink. The dip switches, when put into the "ON" position will reduce the gain of the booster for the designated frequency and transmission direction. When the LED alarms indicate oscillation (turns orange, red or off) you need to reduce the gain of the downlink and the uplink for the appropriate frequency. Do this gradually in order to determine the ideal level.

ADJUSTING THE UPLINK

Please follow these procedures for each frequency.

If the alarm LED turns off immediately after commissioning the system, the signal on the uplink is likely too strong. Take measures to reduce the uplink gain. Continue to increase the gain reduction until the alarm light changes to green.

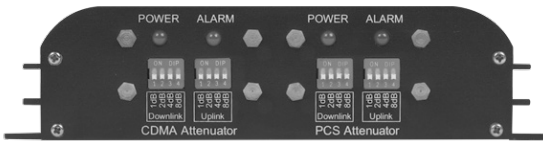
ADJUSTING THE DOWNLINK

Once you have fine-tuned the uplink signal, it is time to adjust the downlink. If the alarm LED is green you are all set. If the alarm LED is orange, you will only need to reduce the gain slightly. If the alarm LED is red, you will need to greatly reduce the gain. As you implement the gain reductions, the LED alarms should change from red or orange to green.

MGC DIP SWITCH CONTROL FOR Uniden®U70

The Uniden U70 allows you to manually attenuate the db gain of the device in increments of 1, 2, 4 and 8 db with a maximum of 15 db.

On the back panel of the device you will see four sets of 4 dip switches broken down in two sections labeled "CDMA Attenuator" and "PCS Attenuator". (See image below)



Uniden U70 MGC dip switches

HERE IS A BREAKDOWN OF THE DIP SWITCH SECTIONS

The first section is labeled 'CDMA Attenuator'

The first four dip switches control the downlink of the CDMA frequency. Dip switch one represents a 1 db reduction, dip switch two represents a 2 db reduction, dip switch three represents a 4 db reduction and dip switch four represents an 8 db reduction. The same applies to the next four dip switches which control the uplink of the CDMA frequency.

The second section is labeled 'PCS Attenuator'

The first four dip switches control the downlink of the PCS frequency. Dip switch one represents a 1 db reduction, dip switch two represents a 2 db reduction, dip switch three represents a 4 db reduction and dip switch four represents an 8 db reduction. The same applies to the next four dip switches which control the uplink of the PCS frequency.

The Uniden U70 can be reduced by 1, 2, 4 or 8 db. When a dip switch is moved up to the ON position it will implement a reduction for the amount of gain indicated. Therefore, to implement a 4 db reduction, push the dip switch marked 4 up. To implement an 8 db reduction push the dip switch marked 8 up. To implement a 15 db reduction push dip switches marked 1, 2, 4 and 8 up.

TROUBLESHOOTING

The LED alarm lights represent the status of the booster on each frequency. When the lights are green the device is operating normally meaning that it is not experiencing any oscillation (feedback) and it is boosting the signal at maximum power. When the LED lights begin to change color from green to orange to red, it means that particular frequency is experiencing some oscillation (feedback).

If the oscillation is excessive the booster will shut down for that particular frequency. The booster will still work for the other frequency on a multi-band booster.

Oscillation is caused when the indoor (distribution) antenna sends a signal back into the outdoor (signal) antenna. Similar to a PA system, when the microphone gets too close to the speaker it causes feedback. This will occur if your antennas are too close together, or the indoor antenna is pointed at the outdoor antenna. Make sure you have adequate separation and some type of shielding between the antennas (usually your roof or a cement wall is good enough).

IMPORTANT NOTES

The 2 most important things to look for when setting up your system is:

1

A good input signal (**the best you can find**)

2

Isolating the outdoor (signal) antenna from the indoor (**distribution**) antennas so they do not feedback into each other.

By capturing the best input signal you will be able to enjoy the maximum coverage and best quality signal inside where your distribution antennas are located. The better the input signal, the better the output signal. In order to find the best input signal, you want to place your outdoor (signal) antenna as high as possible with the least amount of obstruction between the antenna and the cellular base tower. A clear line of site is ideal.

Isolating the signal from the antennas is done by ensuring that the antennas are not pointing to each other and by having enough distance or barrier shielding in between them. The signals travel like rays of sunlight, a directional antenna will send the signal in the direction that it is pointing. An omni directional antenna will send the signal in every direction around it. So depending on your equipment its important to be sure that your distribution antenna (indoor) is not sending the signal back into the outdoor (signal) antenna.

THINGS TO CHECK WHEN EXPERIENCING WEAK CELLULAR SIGNAL

1 Ensure the signal antenna (outdoor) is pointing in the correct direction and is capturing adequate signal for the booster.

2 Check all connections on the cable, antennas, and booster.

3 Check cable for bends and or cuts.

4 All LED lights on the booster should be green.

5 Signal antenna (outdoor) and the distribution antennas (indoor) have adequate separation and are not causing feedback.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



WHY ARE THE LED LIGHTS TURNING ORANGE, RED OR SHUTTING OFF?

There are certain cases where your system could be experiencing oscillation. This can be attributed to either the quality of your input signal or having your signal (outdoor) antenna and distribution (indoor) antenna too close together. Please review the following guidelines to help resolve this issue:

1. Adjust the direction of the signal (outdoor) antenna. If the system is receiving a very high input signal, you can point your signal (outdoor) antenna away from the cellular tower to reduce the strength of the input signal and therefore, reduce the oscillation. Alternatively if your system is receiving a very poor quality signal (weak and unusable signal), you can point your signal (outdoor) antenna more directly towards the cellular tower to increase the strength of the input signal. Sometimes this may require completely repositioning the antenna to a location where you can achieve a line of site to the tower.
2. Increase the separation between the signal (outdoor) antenna and the distribution (indoor) antenna. This can be achieved by increasing the distance between the two antennas or by placing barriers between them, such as moving the distribution (indoor) antenna to an adjacent room where there would be an additional wall separating them from the signal (outdoor) antenna.
3. Manual Gain Control. Adjust the gain with the manual gain control function using the dip switches on the side of the booster.

See page 22 for more details.



I INSTALLED THE BOOSTER AND MY SIGNAL STRENGTH IS STILL WEAK

In order to correct a weak signal; essentially you have the options of:

- Adjust the aim of the signal (outdoor) antenna or replace it with a higher gain antenna.
- Move the distribution (indoor) antenna.
- Increase the number of distribution (indoor) antennas.
- Reducing the attenuation values you chose when setting the manual gain control.



I CANNOT MAINTAIN CALLS, MY SIGNAL STRENGTH FLUCTUATES

If you find the booster is working but drops calls or delivers fluctuating signal levels, the most likely cause is oscillation between the signal and distribution antenna(s).

Determine the status of the cellular booster led alarms. If so there is insufficient isolation between antennas. You can either increase the distance between antennas or place barriers between them to attenuate the signals or adjust the manual gain control settings.

A second cause for this symptom is poor cable connections. Confirm that all cable connections are tight and secure.

A third cause may be interference from other cellular service providers operating in the same frequency bands. If their signals are stronger than the cellular signals you want to receive from the cell tower. In this case the unwanted signal needs to be attenuated either by repositioning or re-aligning the signal (outdoor) antenna, or by using barriers (buildings, trees, etc) to block the signal.



MY LED'S ARE ALL GREEN BUT MY SIGNAL IS STILL WEAK - MY COVERAGE IS POOR

If you receive a signal where you did not previously... or, if the radius of the service area covered is small...and your LED's are all green... the booster is working properly but for some reason the signal is not very strong. This can be due to weak input signal.

- Adjust your signal (outdoor) antenna to point more accurately at the cellular tower in order to increase the input signal.
- Check the coaxial cable to ensure there are not any creases or cuts in it. Perhaps the cable was damaged during installation.



WHY ISN'T MY CELL PHONE INDICATING MORE SIGNAL WITH MORE BARS?

You may not always observe more bars on your signal meter because of the signal spreading out from the antenna. If your phone has a db meter, 3db is a significant increase of 2 times, 6db is 4 times, and 10db is 10 times. on a four bar phone, one "bar" equals about 10db.

The increase in signal you will see depends upon:

- The level of signal at the signal (outdoor) antenna
- The care of the antenna placement (2 feet away from metal, adequate antenna separation [30 feet recommended]).
- The distance of your phone/device from the distribution (indoor) antenna (signal spreads or diminishes rapidly with distance.)

Uniden[®]
cellular signal boosters

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Phone: 1-800-215-7015
Email: support@unidencellular.com
www.unidencellular.com