Ka–Band TONE 1 LEVEL P X K Ka V/L I II C

Ka–Band TONE 2 LEVEL P X K Ka V/L I II C

Ka–Band TONE 3 LEVEL P X K Ka V/L I II C

Ka–Band TONE FULL P X K Ka V/L I II C

Note : SSm is blinking

VG–2

VG–2 is a function that works by detecting low–level signals emitted by most radar detectors. Your KF–2010 does not emit signals that can be detected by VG–2, but does detect VG–2 signals and will alert you when a device is in use near your vehicle.

Detecting VG–2 Signal

P X K Ka V/L I II C

Beep alarm and V/L display is blinking

360 ° Laser Detection

360 ° Laser detects below laser gun.
- LTI–2020 Laser
- Ultra Lyte Laser
- Pro Laser Ⅰ
- Pro Laser Ⅱ

P X K Ka V/L I II C

Laser Beep alarm and V/L, Ⅰ, Ⅱ is blinking

Technical Details

Feature and Specifications

Operating Bands

- X–band : 10.525 GHz ± 25MHz
- K–band : 24.150 GHz ± 100MHz
- Ka–band : 33.8 GHz, 34.3 GHz, 34.7 GHz, 34.9 GHz, 35.5GHz
- VG–2 : Undetectable By VG–2 Gun.

Radar Receiver /Detector Type

- Superheterodyne, G/V
- Scanning Frequency Discriminator

Display Type

- Ultra Bright LED Text Film
- Bar Graph
- Dark Mode

Laser Detection

- Quantum Limited Video Receiver

Power Requirement

- 12~14 VDC Power Cord

Programmable Features
- Signal Strength Meter
- Beep Tone
- Dark Button
- Mute Button
- City Button
- Radar/Laser Bands

Sensitivity Control

City and Highway

How Radar Works

Traffic radar, which consists of microwaves, travels in straight lines and is easily reflected by objects such as cars, trucks, even guardrails and overpasses. Radar works by directing its microwave beam down the road. As your vehicle travels into range, the micro Wave beam bounces off your car, and the radar antenna looks for the reflections.
Using the Doppler Principle, the radar equipment then calculates your speed by Comparing the frequency of the reflection of your car to the original frequency of the Beam sent out.
Traffic radar has limitations, the most significant of these being that it typically can Monitor only one target at a time. If there is more than one vehicle within range.
It is up to the radar operator to decide which target is producing the strongest reflection.
Since the strength of the reflection is affected by both the size of the vehicle and its Proximity to the antenna, it is difficult for the radar operator to determine if the signal is from a sports car nearby or a semi–truck several hundred feet away.

Radar range also depends on the power of the radar equipment itself. The strength of The radar unit's beam diminishes with distance. The farther the radar has to travel.
The less energy it has for speed detection.
Because intrusion alarms and motion sensors often operate on the same frequency As X–band radar, your KF–2010 will occasionally receive non–police radar signals.
Since these X–band transmitters are usually contained inside of a building, or aimed Toward the ground, they will generally produce much weaker readings than will a true radar encounter. As you become familiar with the sources of these pseudo alarms in Your daily driving, they will serve as confirmation that your KF–2010's radar detection Abilities are fully operational.

How Laser(Lidar) Works

Laser speed detection is actually LIDAR(Light Detection and Ranging). LIDAR guns project a beam of invisible infrared light. The signal is a series of very short infrared–light pulses, which move in a straight line, reflecting off your car and returning to the gun. LIDAR uses these light pulses to measure the distance to a vehicle.
Speed is then calculated by measuring how quickly these pulses are reflected with the known speed of light.
LIDAR(or Laser) is a newer technology and is not as widespread as conventional radar.

Therefore, you may not encounter laser on a daily basis. And unlike radar–detection, laser –detection is not prone to false alarms. Because LIDAR transmits a much narrower beam than a radar, it is much more accurate in its ability to distinguish between targets and is also more difficult to detect. As a result, even the briefest laser alert should be taken seriously.
There are limitations to LIDAR equipment. LIDAR is much more sensitive to weather conditions than radar, and a LIDAR gun's range will be decreased by anything affecting the visibility such as rain, fog, or smoke. A LIDAR gun cannot operate through glass and it must be stationary in order to get an accurate reading. Because LIDAR must have a clear line–of–sight and subject to cosine error (an inaccuracy which increases as the angle between the gun and the vehicle increases) police typically use LIDAR equipment parallel to the road or from an overpass.
LIDAR can be used day or night.

Service

Warranty

KF–2010 product will be free of defects in workmanship and materials for period of one(1) year 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.
You must pay any initial shipping charges required to ship the product for warranty Service, but the return charges will be at H.one's expense, if the product is repaired or replaced under warranty.
This warranty gives you specific rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state.
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.
Hone shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or other damages; including, Without limitation, damages resulting from loss of use or cost of installation.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and
2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operations.

Warning

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment

MANUAL

NAXEL

KF–2010

Table of Contents

Introduction

congratulations

KF–2010 is the most advanced radar, laser and safety detector available. KF–2010 includes full X, K, SuperWide Ka, and VG–2, front and rear laser detection (360 ° Laser detection), City Mode(Only X–band) false alarms, beep alert.

Installation

Installation

To using your KF–2010, just follow these simple steps.

1. Plug the small end of the power cord into the side jack of the detector and plug the large end of the power cord into your car's lighter socket.
2. Place your KF–2010 on the dashboard using the supplied magnetic–table.
3. Rotate the power/volume controller on KF–2010's left side to turn KF–2010 on and adjust the volume.

Explanation to each function

① Dark: In the Dark Mode the display will not light during an alert.
② Mute: Briefly press this button to silence the beep alarm.
③ City: Press this button to reduce false alarms.
④ Power/Volume control: Rotate the thumbwheel to turn KF–2010 on and to adjust the volume
⑤ Power Jack: Plug the power cord into this connector.
⑥ Ultra Bright LED Display: The display will indicate radar band, bar graph of signal strength, and City Mode.
⑦ 360 ° Laser Detection : Detcet for Laser

Power Connection and Mounting Location

Power Connection

To supply power on KF–2010, Plug the small end of power cord into the power jack on KF–2010's right side, and plug the large end of the power cord into you car's lighter socket or accessory socket.

Power Voltage: 12 ~14 VDC.

Note : Depending on your vehicle, the lighter socket power may either be continuously.
On, or it may be switched on and off with your ignition switch.

Mounting Location

Where to mount KF–201

1. To place the magnet–table supplied on dashboard, dust–off the area where to make a clear view of the road from the front and rear.
2. Remove the paper backing on the bottom side of magnet–table.
3. Attach magnet–table on the dashboard.
4. Place the detector on the magnet–table.

Note : Magnet–table is multifunctional device for vehicle, which is capable of Attaching Detector and accessories.
Some newer cars have an Instacler™ or Electriclear™ coating. It will Influence on radar sensitivity.

Magnet–table

KF–2010 on Magnet–table

Controls and Features

Power and Volume Controller

To turn detector on, rotate power/volume control clockwise.
The detector sounds distinctive beep and displays each band as self–tests. (P, X, K, Ka, L/V, Ⅰ, Ⅱ, C in order), Finally displays "P"

To turn detector off, rotate the power/volume control counterclockwise.

Adjust The Volume

To volume up, rotate the power/volume control clockwise.
To volume down, rotate the power/volume control counterclockwise.

Mute Mode

Mute button allows you to turn off beep alert.
Initial setting: Mute off
If the Mute button is on and a signal is detected, KF–2010 shows display only.

Dark Mode

Dark button allows you to turn off display.
Initial setting: Dark off
If Dark button is on and a signal is detected, KF–2010 sounds Beep alarm only.

Note : Mute & Dark button doesn't work at the same time.

City Mode

City button allows you to reduce false alarms filtered by software.
Initial setting: City off(Highway Mode)
If City button is on and signal is detected, it allows you to reduce false alarm.
In this setting, the meter displays the band of the receiving signal, and a bar graph shows the relative signal strength.

P X K Ka V/L Ⅰ Ⅱ C

City button allows you to reduce false alarms filtered by software.
Initial setting: City off(Highway Mode)
If City button is on and signal is detected, it allows you to reduce false alarm.
In this setting, the meter displays the band of the receiving signal, and a bar graph shows the relative signal strength.

X–Band TONE 1 LEVEL	**P**	**X**	K	Ka	V/L	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	C
X–Band TONE 2 LEVEL	**P**	**X**	K	Ka	V/L	**Ⅰ**	Ⅱ	C
X–Band TONE 3 LEVEL	**P**	**X**	K	Ka	V/L	**Ⅰ**	**Ⅱ**	C
X–Band TONE FULL	**P**	**X**	K	Ka	V/L	**Ⅰ**	**Ⅱ**	C
K–Band TONE 1 LEVEL	**P**	X	**K**	Ka	V/L	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	C
K–Band TONE 2 LEVEL	**P**	X	**K**	Ka	V/L	**Ⅰ**	Ⅱ	C
K–Band TONE 3 LEVEL	**P**	X	**K**	Ka	V/L	**Ⅰ**	**Ⅱ**	C
K–Band TONE FULL	**P**	X	**K**	Ka	V/L	**Ⅰ**	**Ⅱ**	C