

Explanations about the differences between the products that we are selling

Here is an explanation of the way they work:

Certain people, who are not using listening or bugging devices on a daily base, may be confused by the varieties of bugs, wiretaps etc. and sometimes purchase items that are not suitable for their needs.

Sometimes they spend hundreds of Dollars just for a “practical joke” or they are looking for the cheapest item on the web, 10-30 Dollars, hopping to achieve good results for a serious task.

General information:

Domestic band and VHF transmitters:

A characteristic of this type of equipment is that it is tunable to different frequencies, and can be picked up on the receivers that we supply by tuning in to the specified frequency that the transmitter is set on (This signal can also be picked up by a scanner, provided the scanner has the ability to function on WFM in the airband frequencies). However, this also means that the receiver and transmitter can "go off tune" over a period of time, and this is remedied by periodically fine tuning the receiver. The signal from this equipment does not have the penetrative power of the more expensive UHF equipment and signal strength and range can be reduced by buildings, power cables, obstacles etc. This equipment, when used under optimum conditions, gives good results and is used worldwide by both private citizens and professional information gatherers, and is ideal (because of its relatively low cost) for use in situations where it may not be possible to retrieve the transmitter after the required information has been obtained.

UHF crystal controlled transmitters:

Give excellent penetrative power through obstacles and are set on dedicated, locked frequencies in the 300-460 Mhz frequencies. The advantage of this type of equipment is that there is no tuning required - once the transmitter is powered up, you simply switch on the dedicated receiver and listen – that's it ! (Alternatively, the signal can be picked up on a radio scanner set to the required frequency). Because the frequency is stabilized by a crystal, there is no signal drift and therefore no retuning is required. UHF transmitters are also more efficient, and battery life is generally longer.

Irrespective of which type of transmitter is used, the received signal can be picked up and listened to in real time or recorded and listened to at a later stage, though naturally for unattended recordings, the UHF equipment will give more guaranteed results because of its signal stability. This may be important for professional use, but for more casual applications the VHF equipment may suffice.

Detailed information

The Room transmitters and Phone transmitters are divided in 3 “sectors”, and 2 “divisions”: “Quartz Crystal Controlled” and “Free running”.

The divisions are:

1. The “Quartz Crystal Controlled” transmitters: The frequency is very steady, stable. The main frequency cannot be changed (just adjusted slightly for better audio).
2. The “Free Running” ones can be adjusted on a wide range of frequencies. They are less steady, less stable than the Crystal ones.

The 3 “sectors”, or bands we use are:

1. The “domestic” ones: the transmitters work on the domestic broadband, 88-108MHz. The main differences in this division are the output power and stability.

Eagle 3 and Eagle 4 are the smallest ones in this category. The antenna is relative long (1.2m ~ 4ft.). They are small, but as they have no output buffer, they are not too stable, meaning that frequencies drift it may occur depending on the battery power, weather, temperature and human proximity.

As they are mainly intended to work on the domestic broadband, they give no privacy. Almost anyone from surroundings may listen to the transmissions by a domestic radio.

The main pluses are: cheap, small and draw very small current from the battery, so the battery last for a relative long time.

Eagle 6 has an additional output stage, the same dimensions; therefore the distance is about 3 times more than the Eagle 3 and Eagle 4. Draws about twice the current compared to E3 and E4.

Samples of a few domestic and VHF transmitters



Eagle3

Eagle4

Eagle6 – 8

VOX6

2. **The VHF (Very High Frequency):** The frequency is ABOVE the domestic broadcasting frequency. Usually they work on the 130MHz range, and as they transmit on Wide Band mode, there are no interferences from the Air – Band.

There are 2 types: Eagle8, fixed frequency but not crystal controlled and Eagle 7EV, Crystal controlled. They are both buffered; however the Eagle 7EV draws more current from the battery. The main plus of both items is privacy. The main Minus is the antenna length: about 80cm (approx 32') on E7 and 1.2m (Approx 4ft) on E8.

3. **The UHF ones:** All of them are crystal controlled, so they are very stable. Due to the frequency height (Ultra High Frequency), the walls penetration is easier for the radio waves, and this means that larger distances may be achieved. The antenna length is about 17cm (6.7 Inch), so they are easier to conceal. The 9V operated may achieve about twice the distance of a 3-6V operated transmitters.

Samples of a few domestic and UHF transmitters



220/110V Mains

Phone

3-6V

9V

VOX9

All the transmitters (domestic, VHF and UHF) can be purchased as VOX (voice operated transmitters). It means that only when someone begins to speak in the place where they are installed, they begin to transmit. As there are a lot of “dead time” – meaning that people are not at home, or during sleeping time etc. there is almost no current drawn from the batteries – the transmitters are not active.

On the UHF band (ONLY) there are transmitters which are mains operated, meaning that they can be connected to the 110V or 220V mains, so there is no need for batteries at all!!! They'll function 24/7. Due to their dimensions they are very easy to conceal.

In any case, please use ONLY Alkaline or Lithium batteries. They last for the longest time.

Many times we are being asked about the distances:
The distance of ANY transmitter is very difficult to predict. It ranges from 100m - 1600m and depends on many factors such as the thickness of walls, the height of the building, if there are no obstacles between the transmitter and receiver - or if this is a straight line (sight view), the compositions of the walls (the amount of iron inserted in the walls - reinforced concrete walls), the mains transformers underground, the proximity to other transmission stations, including cell-phones antennas, the height of the “target building”, the height and the sensitivity of the receiver, which are the most important things.
Of course, we are selling the same items for Phone Wiretapping. Most of them use the phone line as the power supply, meaning that there is no need for batteries. One exception is the parallel connected transmitter, which uses a 9V battery, however its 2 main pluses are that it cannot be detected by most “line detectors” and cannot be defeated. The distance is about 3-4 times longer than the regular phone bugs.

Our private detectives use only the UHF sets.

Usually we recommend the customers to purchase complete sets, on UHF or VHF, so we can adjust the transmitter and the receiver to the same frequency.

We hope that this short description will help you, as a valuable customer, to decide to purchase the right item that will suit your needs.

The ranges that we quote in transmitter specifications are as realistic as possible, and reflect both average working ranges and maximum line-of-sight ranges i.e ideal unobstructed conditions.

It is impossible to guarantee transmitter ranges, due to the nature of RF - in some situations you will get close to the maximum stated range, while in others you will get far less (in built-up areas, areas spanned by power cables, mobile phone masts, naturally occurring obstructions etc.) The sensitivity and location of your receiver is also an important factor in increasing the signal quality and range - sometimes involving trial and error.

Another important point to consider is that if the transmitter is left connected to its power source (battery) for long lengths of time, as the battery level drops, so will the transmitter output power, and by consequence the transmitter range (always use good quality batteries, and change them when you notice the signal quality starting to deteriorate). We recommend that when sitting your transmitter, that you should use the average transmit distance as a guide, and not depend on the maximum stated range.

Some suppliers of transmitters of this type quote very inflated range figures for their products, and the kindest thing that can be said about this is that they are being over-optimistic ; We feel that it is both misleading and unfair on the customer, and our ranges are arrived at by testing the equipment under a variety of different conditions in order to arrive at the specified result.

SOME EXAMPLES:



The seller claims a distance of 500 m. It achieves barely 50-100 m.



The MAXIMAL range is 50 m, high drift, WITHOUT PRIVACY!!!!



Very short range, unclear, very limited frequency range.



A joke! Not stable when touching the antenna. 50 m range.



One of the WORST. No words..



What you pay is what you get. Unstable, noise, 30-50 m in the best case!



It claims 300 m!!! The MAXIMAL range = barely 50m! Unstable!!!

There were just a FEW of IMAGINATIVE SELLERS. You always can buy CHEAP stuff, however the results will be at the same value that you've paid.

The estimated shipping time is approx. 10 - 12 BUSINESS DAYS (not including Fridays, Saturdays, and Holidays for international orders, due to the security check at the customs of ALL the Registered (Recommended) mail + delivery confirmation (9/11...)). There is no shipping during Fridays and Saturdays.

Do you have any questions? Feel free to ask!
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