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Oddball Offsets for the KDK-2015R

—make a good rig better

Did you ever wish you could program any offset into the 2015R? If so, read on. Here is a cheap ($0-$5, depending on your junk box) modification which will do just that, without drilling any holes or installing any extra switches. The KDK has all you need and even has the correct labels on one of the switches. The offset frequency can be programmed into the memory in the normal manner, and the KDK will display transmit and receive frequencies when the PTT switch is operated. It does not interfere with the normal function of the memory scanner, either.

All of the tools that are needed to do the job are a small soldering iron, a Phillips screwdriver, dikes, and perhaps a pair of tweezers or hemostats. The only materials needed are an SPDT reed relay with a 10-V coil, two diodes, some hookup wire, and solder.

Study the diagram (Fig. 1) so that you will understand the hookup and proceed as follows:

1. Remove the four screws from the case and remove both halves.

2. Turn the rig on its back with the antenna connection facing you.

3. Locate SW8 (Fig. 2) and lift the yellow wire from tab "A". Insulate the end with spaghetti.

4. Solder a diode between the tab marked "A" and the tab marked "SIM"; observe polarity.

5. Solder a piece of hookup wire to the tab marked "A". The length of the hookup wires will depend on the make of switch you use and where you locate it. This is all of the work to be done on SW8.

6. Locate SW6 (Fig. 3) and lift the violet wire from the tab marked "COM".

7. Solder a piece of hookup wire to the violet wire and cover the splice with spaghetti.

8. Solder a piece of hookup wire to the tab marked "4". This is a tight place; be careful not to melt any wires.

9. Select the place to install the reed relay. I put mine on the rear side of the CONT-2010 board on the

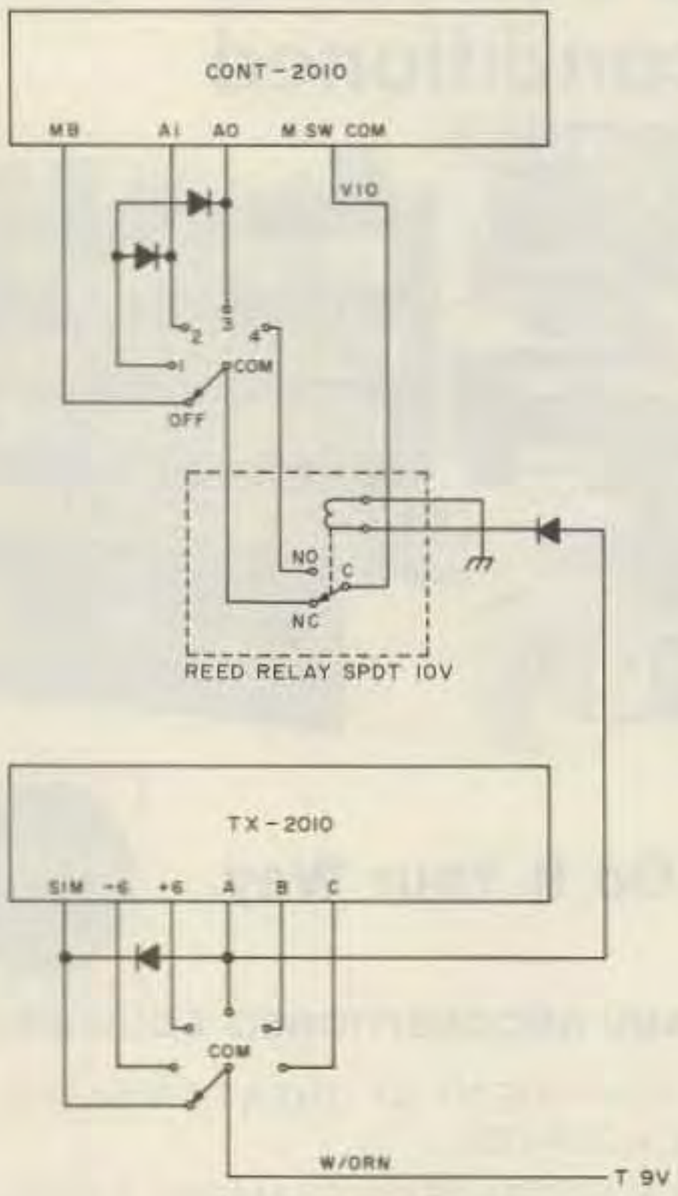

Fig. 1.

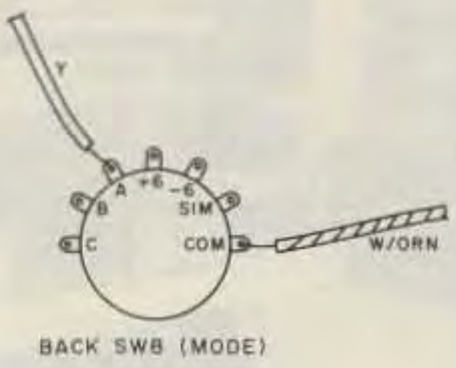

Fig. 2.

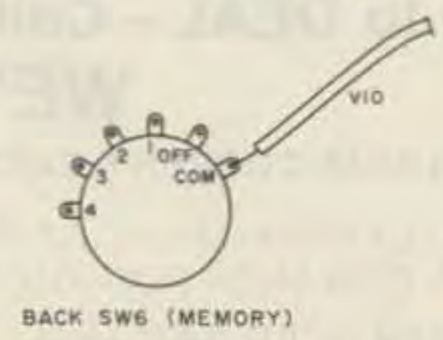

Fig. 3.

left-hand end in front of L6 and L7 on the PLL-2010 board, with the connections pointing up. It can be fixed in place with Silastic™.

10. Place a solder lug under the front-left corner screw on the PLL-2010 board.

11. Solder a piece of hookup wire to the solder lug.

12. Solder the other end of this wire to one side of the relay coil.

13. Solder a diode to the other end of the relay coil. Observe polarity.

14. Solder a wire from SW8, tab "A" (step 5) to this diode.

15. Solder the extension of the violet wire (step 7) to the common terminal of the relay.

16. Solder a piece of hookup wire to SW6, tab "COM" (step 6) and solder the other end to the NC contact of the relay.

17. Solder the wire from SW6, tab 4 (step 8) to the NO contact of the relay. This completes the modification. Be sure that none of the connections will touch the case. Check your wiring and install the case halves.

To operate, program the transmit frequency into the number 4 memory in the normal manner. Set the receive frequency on the vfo. Place the mode switch in the "A" position. Place the memory switch in the OFF position.

Now for the moment of truth. Press the mike button and, presto, the transmit frequency programmed into the number 4 memory is displayed. Release the button and the receive frequency in the vfo is displayed.

This modification works well, costs about the same as one offset crystal, takes about an hour of your time, and is fairly easy to do. Have fun! ■