

## **HR2510 POWER MIKE MOD'S**

The PB117M is the noise blanker and AM detector board and it allows operation on the AM band. There are different boards because this is a basic Uniden chassis. It can be configured easily to suit any customers needs, such as the Realistic HTX100. (It has no LSB or AM.) To get the configuration desired, the appropriate board is plugged in and soldered into place.

The PB100AB is the collector current adjustment board. This board allows for the easy measurement and adjustment of the final transistors bias current. You can pull the board and put a current meter between each of the pins to set up the bias on the finals.

The PB118AA SWR board has the SWR meter circuitry on it. Information is sampled by this board and sent to the microprocessor. This board determines what you see on the front of the radio.

The PB112 is the digital readout board. It has a IR2429 IC chip on it which is the driver for the LCD display. It takes information from the microprocessor and feeds it to the display.

Those are the most important boards in the radio. There are several other subboards in the front of radio for volume control, modulation selector switches and the like.

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### **HR2510 MIKE WIRING**

**PIN 1 White Audio**

**PIN 2 Red and Shield**

**PIN 3 Blue**

**PIN 4 Not used**

**PIN 5 Not used**

Take off the speaker side of the case and expose the back of the speaker, you will see the speaker wires going from the speaker to the PC board of the radio. They are marked on the speaker as plus (+) and minus (-) FROM THE PC BOARD.

## **INCREASING POWER OUT IN THE 2510**

This will be your new ground-to-receive wire. Now locate the mic jack in the front of the radio and find the two small chokes that have been added at the factory on the small PC board. These are on pins four and five that control the channel up and down buttons on the stock microphone. You want to remove the one on pin five at the pin, taping shut the end that is freed. Now, you can take the speaker wire you have removed and solder the free end to pin five. Pin five now becomes the ground-to-receive pin. Once you have completed these modifications in the guts of the radio, you can now wire up a mic. The following example is for a D104 or other Astatic microphone. A Turner microphone would be wired in the same way EXCEPT you swap the red and blue wires.

**PIN 1:** the **WHITE** wire (audio)

**PIN 2:** the **BLUE** and **SHIELD** wires (command and ground)

**PIN 3:** the **RED** wire (ground to TX)

**PIN 4:** no connection

**PIN 5:** the **BLACK** wire (ground to RX)

Turner + 3B to HR-2510

**PIN 1:** **WHITE** (audio)

**PIN 2:** **RED** and **SHIELD**

**PIN 3:** **BLUE** (TX)

**PIN 4:** no connection

**PIN 5:** **BLACK** (RX)

Now the HR2510 should be quiet as a mouse!

## **INCREASING POWER OUT IN THE 2510**

### **● LESCOMM**

- (1) Remove top and bottom covers. Watch out for the speaker wires.
- (2) Refer to diagram. Locate and remove Q132 & 134.
- (3) Replace Q134 with an ECG340 or a TCG340. **WARNING!!!** The leads of the two transistors are exactly opposite of each other. See diagram.
- (4) Replace Q132 with an MRF497, and don't forget the heat sink compound!.