

Wouxun KG-UVD1P Tips And Hints For Eyes-Free Operation

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The Wouxun KG-UVD1P is an inexpensive dualband handheld radio, operating on either 2M and 70CM, or on 2M and 1.25M (222 MHz), depending on which version you purchase. This radio may be of interest to blind hams, since (unlike more expensive radios from the big three manufacturers) Wouxun has managed to implement limited speech feedback for some functions. While we would wish for more, such as voice confirmation of frequency, CTCSS/DCS settings, and so on, this radio provides a very usable alternative to other, more expensive handhelds from the traditional manufacturers.

Please feel free to distribute this document. please send additions, corrections, or modifications to me via Email to buddy@brannan.name
Thanks.

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Inserting the Battery

The battery attaches to the back of the radio, much like many modern handhelds.

With the radio face down, line the battery up so that the battery latches are at the top of the radio. When the bottom of the battery is securely fit into the bottom of the radio, push down toward the top of the radio until the latches snap into place. There are two latches, one on each side, that hold the battery in place. You may need to exert a little bit of extra pressure on one side of the radio and battery to get one latch to fully engage.

Orientation

Stand the radio up with the keypad facing you. Naturally, the keypad will be the front of the radio, and we will discuss the radio in this orientation.

On the top, from left to right, you will find the antenna jack, the channel selector knob,

and the on/off/volume knob. There are also three LED indicators.

The left side, from top to bottom, has the PTT switch, the programmable function button, which also sends a 1750 Hz tone if held together with the PTT switch, and the lamp/monitor button. The lamp/monitor button turns the light on and off if pressed briefly, or, if held down for a second, will open the squelch until released. Behind the PTT switch, you will find the left battery release latch.

The right side of the radio has the speaker/mic jacks, which is also where you connect the computer programming cable. These jacks are under a cover. To open the cover, pull the top of the cover up with your thumbnail and rotate it away from the jacks 180 degrees. Behind this cover, you will find the right-hand battery release latch.

Of course, the front of the radio is where most of our attention will be focused. At the top of the front panel is a fairly large speaker grille. Below this, you will find two rectangular buttons, one on the left and one on the right, separated by quite a bit of space. The left button is the A/B button, used to switch between active bands. The right button is labeled TDR. Pressing this toggles the "dual receive" function on and off. When transmitting, this button also switches power levels.

Below these two buttons is the LCD display, and below that is what looks like a traditional DTMF keypad, having four rows of four buttons each.

This keypad, however, isn't exactly traditional in its layout. The top four buttons are the function button (used to open the settings menu), the up and down buttons, and the cancel button. In transmit, these buttons send A, B, C, and D DTMF tones. Below these, you will find (left to right, top to bottom): 1, 2, 3, and scan/reverse (which is also the star key); 4, 5, 6, 0; 7, 8, 9 lock (which sends pound).

Turning the Radio On

To turn the radio on, turn the power/volume knob to the right until it clicks on. You will hear four beeps, followed by an announcement of the radio's mode. You will hear "Frequency" for VFO mode or "Channel" followed by the current channel number for memory mode. The radio always powers up with the A band as active and the "dual" receive option turned on. I recommend pressing the TDR button at this point to turn the "Dual" function off. The volume level for both channels is the same, and I at least find that it is less confusing to have the dual watch turned off.

I have been putting the "dual" in quotes, because it isn't really dual receive. It's more like dual watch, because audio from only one channel or the other is heard at any given time.

Having the radio power up in a known state is a good thing, in case you get lost and forget which band is currently active. It is possible to forget, as there are no audible indications.

Changing Between VFO And Memory Modes

You can switch easily between VFO ("Frequency") mode and memory ("Channel") mode. To do this, press the function key, followed by the TDR key (the right-hand key of the two topmost keys above the display). When in channel mode, rotating the selector knob will read channel numbers back as you scroll through them. Note that you cannot change channel mode parameters while in channel mode; for instance, you cannot change the offset from plus to simplex in channel mode, and you cannot adjust the CTCSS tone. A channel is unchanging and unchangeable, without deleting and re-creating it.

Changing Channels Or Frequency

You can adjust the channel or frequency by turning the selector knob, by using the up/down buttons, or by entering the frequency or channel number directly. Note that the numbers speak when pressed. Enter all digits for frequency (146520 or 444100), and three digits for the channel number)005 or 074 or 122, for instance).

Further, at least in the U.S., channel spacing is usually 15 or 20 KHz. Because the radio will round to the nearest frequency for the frequency step spacing it is set up with, it is probably a good idea to be sure you have both bands set to the 5 KHz spacing (it may be set to 12.5 KHz spacing out of the box). Press function, 1, function, 0, function to accomplish this. See the menu section below for a more complete discussion.

Programming Memories

You can program memories either with a standard split or with odd splits. Remember that once a memory is programmed, it cannot be changed, short of deleting it and starting over, or by using dealer mode, which is not covered here.

For making programming and navigation a little easier, I recommend programming standard offset values into each of the two bands while in "Frequency" mode. Since most people will probably use 2M repeaters more often, put the 2M offset in band A and the 440 offset in band B:

- 1) Turn on the radio, or turn it off and then on again. This will make band A the active band. Then, press TDR to turn off the dual watch function.
- 2) Press function, 2, 3, function. You will hear "Function select" when you press function the first time; then the numbers will beep, and finally the radio will say "Frequency select".
- 3) press 0, 0, 6, 0, 0. Then press function. The radio will say "Enter".
- 4) Press cancel to exit the menu. You will hear three short beeps to indicate that you

have exited the menu.

5) Press the A/B button. This will make the B band active.

6) Repeat steps 2-4, this time typing in 0, 5, 0, 0, 0 after the radio says "frequency select".

Now, you can easily program in repeater channels. Simply program 2 meter frequencies using the A band, and program in UHF frequencies by using the B band.

To program in a repeater channel with the above settings (thus, standard offsets):

1) Turn the radio on to be sure you're on the A band.

2) If the repeater you want to program is a 2 meter machine, don't press the A/B button. If it's a UHF machine, press the A/B button to make the B band active.

3) If you are in channel mode, press function then TDR. Remember, channel mode will speak the channel number if you rotate the tuning knob.

4) Enter the repeater frequency, such as 147060.

5) Press function, 2, 4, function. The radio will say, "Frequency direction".

6) Press 0 for simplex, 1 for a positive offset, and 2 for a negative offset. Then press function again. The radio will say "Enter".

6A) Set the CTCSS or DCS codes for transmit and receive, as appropriate. These are in menus 15 and 16 for CTCSS receive and transmit, 17 and 18 for DCS receive and transmit. See below for more details.

7) Press 2, 7, function. The radio will say "Channel memory".

8) Enter a channel number from 001 to 128. However, be sure not to use the same channel twice; see below for the reason.

Programming A Repeater With An Odd Split

Alternatively, you can specify your own transmit and receive frequencies. In brief, you would program in the receive frequency first, then program in the transmit frequency in the same way. To demonstrate, here is how you would program in the infamous 147.435 repeater in Los Angeles into memory 99. This repeater has an output frequency of 147.435 and an input frequency of 146.400, a decidedly very odd split. As there is no CTCSS tone, we won't worry with that.

1) Turn on the radio so that band A is active.

- 2) If in channel mode, press function, then TDR, to switch to Frequency Mode.
- 3) Press 1, 4, 7, 4, 3, 5.
- 4) Press function, 2, 7, function. The radio will say "Channel Memory". Then, type 0, 9, 9, function. The radio will say "Receiver memory" (or something vaguely like that).
- 5) Wait a second, or press cancel to exit the menu. If you hear three beeps, you're out of the menu and can continue.
- 6) Press 1, 4, 6, 4, 0, 0.
- 7) Press menu, 2, 7, menu. The radio will say "Channel memory". Press 0, 9, 9, function. The radio will say "Transmit memory". Wait a second and the radio will beep three short tones to indicate you are out of the menu. The odd split is now programmed.

Adjusting Menu Options

All menu options can be adjusted from the keypad. You can either scroll through the menu with the selector knob, with the up/down buttons, or by directly selecting the menu option you want by number. So that you can most easily keep track of where you are, I believe selecting options numerically is easiest, as there is, again, no audible indication of when the beginning or end of the menu is reached.

Likewise, menu options can be adjusted numerically. However, unlike the main menu, menu option adjustments start at 0, not at 1. For instance, selecting menu 4 (to adjust the power level), you can then press 0 for low power or 1 for high power. For offset direction (menu 24), you can select 0 for no offset, 1 for a plus offset, or 2 for a minus offset. So, as menu options below are listed, the first option is always number 0, not number 1.

To adjust the menus, press the function key, which is the first key on the first row of the main keypad. You will hear "Function select", at which time you can then enter a menu number, turn the selector knob, or press the up/down buttons. Once you reach the menu you want, press the function key again. In most, though not all, cases,, you will hear voice confirmation of the name of the menu item you have selected. In the cases where you do not hear a voice confirmation, you will just hear a beep. Adjust the parameter by pressing numbers, up/down arrows, or the selector knob, then press the function key again. As before, you will hear a vocal confirmation or a beep. You can then choose another menu item or press the cancel button to exit the menu. If you do nothing for a couple seconds, the menu will exit automatically. In either case, you will hear three short beeps to confirm you are no longer in the menu system. You will also hear these three beeps if you do something that doesn't work or if you have entered an empty memory channel.

Here is a menu listing. Where possible, menu parameters are listed. The menu number, followed by the menu text and explanation where warranted, followed by numbered options. [Note: this section needs to be completed. Any help is gratefully appreciated.].

1: Step; Frequency step size

0: 5 KHz

1: 6.25 KHz

2: 10 KHz

3: 12.5 KHz

4: 25 KHz

5: 50 KHz

6: 100 KHz

2: SQL/Le; squelch level

0: Off

1-9: Squelch levels

3: Save; Battery Save

0: on

1: Off

4: TXP; Transmit Power

0: Low

1: high

5: Roger; "Roger beep", sends a tone at the beginning and/or end of transmission

0: Off

1: End of transmission

2: Beginning of transmission

3: Both Beginning and end of transmission

6: TOT; Timeout Timer

7: VOX; Voice-operated transmit

8: W/N; Wide/narrow FM bandwidth

0: Narrow

1: Wide

9: Voice; Voice Output

0: Off

1: Chinese

2: English

10: Transmit Overtime Alarm, 10 levels, 0: Off

11: Beep
0: Off
1: On

12: POnMSG; Power-On Message
0: Full
1: WELCOME
2: Battery Voltage

13: Busy Channel Lock, BCL
0: Off
1: On

14: Autolok, autolocks the keypad after 15 seconds
0: Off
1: On

15: R/CTC; CTCSS Decode (see list of CTCSS codes)
0: Off

16: T/CTC; CTCSS Encode (See List of CTCSS codes)
0: Off

17: R/DCS; DCS Decode (See list of DCS codes)
0: Off

18: T/DCS: DCS Encode , (See list of DCS codes)
0: Off

19: sc/rev: Scan Mode,
0: To: Scanning will stop for five seconds on a busy channel, then continue.
1: CO: Scanning will stop when receiving signals and continue scanning after 3 seconds with no received signal.
2: SE: Will stop scanning upon receiving a signal.

20: pf1; Programmable function key

21: Ch/MDF/Freq; Channel name/number or frequency display

22: BAR: backlight; on/off

23: Offset; Transmit/receive Frequency Split
(Enter five digits for the offset amount, i.e. 00600 for 600 KHz, 05000 for 5 MHz.)

24: SFTD:: Frequency Shift/Offset direction
0: Off (simplex)

1: Plus
2: Minus

25: Second, Stopwatch
0: On
1: Off

26: CHNAME: Channel Name
See manual for programming channel names.

27: Mem/Ch; Memory Channel Program
(Enter three digits for the channel number, such as 001, 057, 128)

28: Del/Ch: Delete/Erase a Channel
(Enter three digits for the channel number, such as 001, 057 128)

29: Reset VFO; Reset radio parameters

30: SCNCD: CTCSS/DCS Scan
(See manual)

CTCSS TONES
WITH ASSOCIATED KEYPAD NUMBERS
Appendix 1

0: off
01: 67
02: 69.3
03: 71.9
04: 74.4
05: 77.0
06: 79.7
07: 82.5
08: 85.4
09: 88.5
10: 91.5
11: 94.8
12: 97.4
13: 100.0
14: 103.5
15: 107.2
16: 110.9
17: 114.8
18: 118.8
19: 123.0
20: 127.3
21: 131.8
22: 136.5
23: 141.3

24: 146.2
25: 151.4
26: 156.7
27: 159.8
28: 162.2
29: 165.5
30: 167.9
31: 171.3
32: 173.8
33: 177.3
34: 179.9
35: 183.5
36: 186.2
37: 189.9
38: 192.8
39: 196.6
40: 199.5
41: 203.5
42: 206.5
43: 210.7
44: 218.1
45: 225.7
46: 229.1
47: 233.6
48: 241.8
49: 250.3
50: 254.1

DCS

WITH ASSOCIATED KEYPAD NUMBERS

000: Off
001: D023N
002: D025N
003: D026N
004: D031N
005: D032N
006: D036N
007: D043N
008: D047N
009: D051N
010: D053N
011: D054N
012: D065N
013: D071N
014: D072N
015: D073N
016: D074N
017: D114N
018: D115N
019: D116N
020: D122N
021: D125N
022: D131N

023: D132N
024: D134N
025: D143N
026: D145N
027: D152N
028: D155N
029: D156N
030: D162N
031: D165N
032: D172N
033: D174N
034: D208N
035: D212N
036: D223N
037: D225N
038: D226N
039: D243N
040: D244N
041: D245N
042: D246N
043: D252N
044: D252N
045: D255N
046: D261N
047: D263N
048: D265N
049: D266N
050: D271N
051: D274N
052: D306N
053: D311N
054: D315N
055: D325N
056: D331N
057: D332N
058: D343N
059: D346N
060: D351N
061: D356N
062: D364N
063: D365N
064: D371N
065: D411N
066: D412N
067: D413N
068: D423N
069: D431N
070: D432N
071: D445N
072: D446N
073: D452N
074: D454N
075: D455N
076: D462N
077: D464N
078: D465N
079: D466N

080: D503N
081: D506N
082: D516N
083: D523N
084: D526N
085: D532N
086: D546N
087: D565N
088: D606N
089: D612N
090: D624N
091: D627N
092: D631N
093: D632N
094: D645N
095: D654N
096: D662N
097: D664N
098: D703B
099: D712N
100: D723N
101: D731N
102: D732N
103: D734N
104: D743N
105: D754N