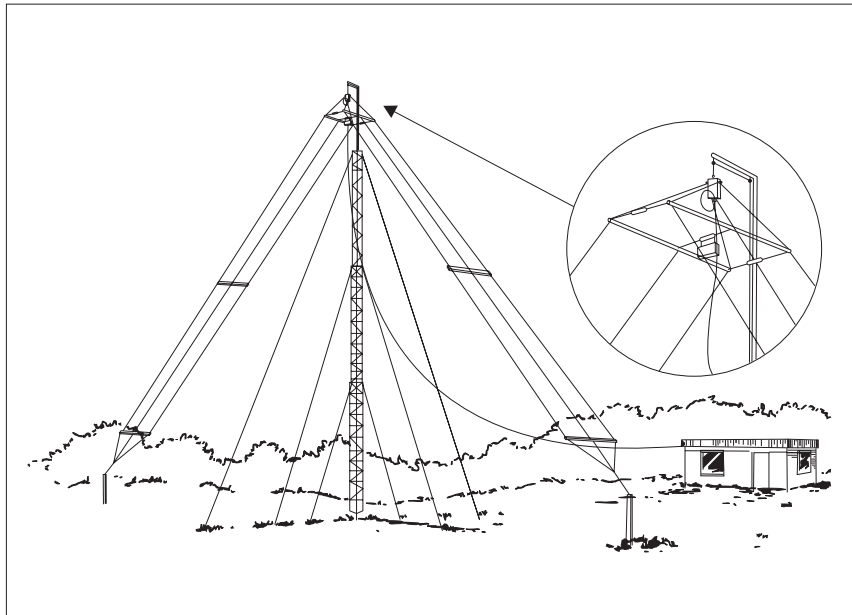


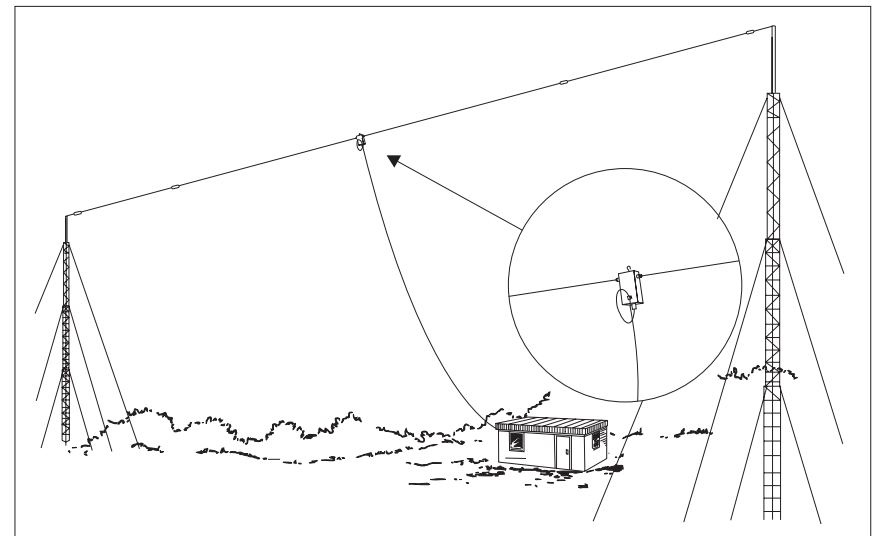
912 Series Broadband Dipoles

BARRETT 912 Single Wire Broadband Dipoles are ideal for base stations that require operation on multiple frequencies through out the HF spectrum using a single antenna.

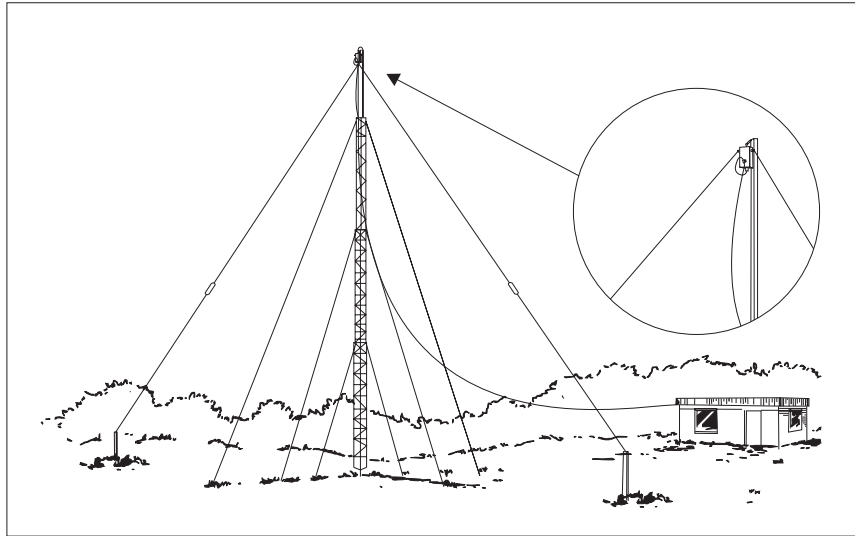
The 912 single wire broadband P/N BC 91201, can be mounted either in a horizontal or inverted 'V' configuration as illustrated in the following diagrams. In the horizontal configuration the major radiation direction is broadside to the antenna. When mounted in the inverted 'V' configuration the antenna becomes fairly omnidirectional. In the horizontal configuration the minimum distance between the masts is 49 metres and the recommended mast height is 15 metres. In the inverted 'V' configuration the recommended mast height is 15 metres and at this height the 2 metre stub masts are each installed at a minimum of 19 metres from the mast base. In locations with limited space the antenna can be mounted with the ends past the load resistors drooped down towards the ground. White nylon supports located just past the load resistors are provided to attach halyards for this configuration. In this configuration the minimum distance between masts is reduced to 33 metres. Support towers may be either lattice masts as illustrated, tubular telomasts or other support structures that may be available locally. It is recommended that the halyards used to support the antenna be either UV stabilised dacron chord or wire rope and that pulleys should be of stainless steel construction.

Install the antenna as illustrated in the diagrams, in the inverted 'V' configuration the eye on the top of the balun is used to attach the support halyard.

As with all antenna installations ensure the antenna is as far from sources of electrical interference as possible and in a position that makes it impossible for the antenna to come in contact with high voltage overhead mains wiring.

Typical Installations

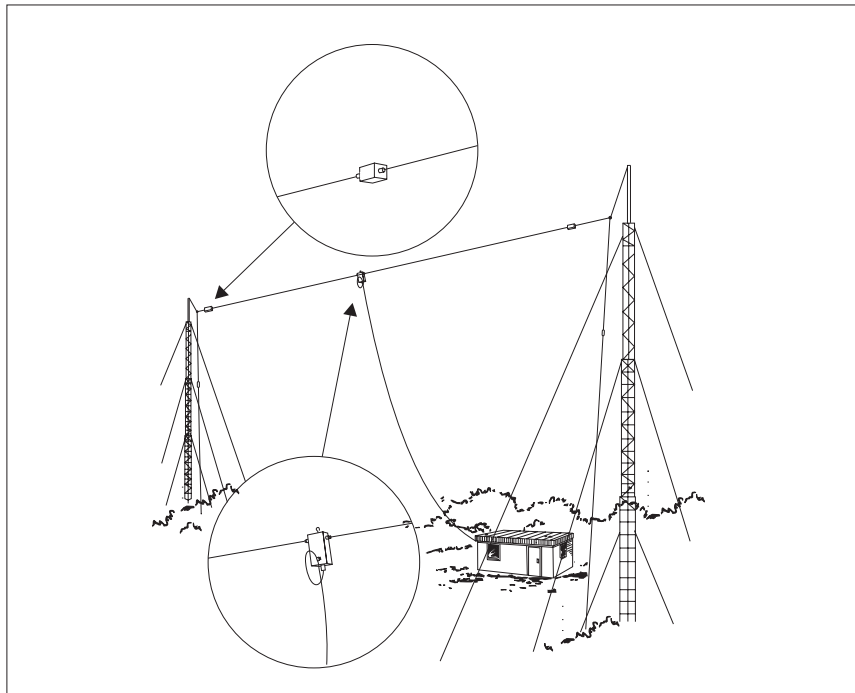
Typical Installations con't...



BARRETT 912 Multiwire broadbands can be mounted either in a horizontal or inverted 'V' configuration as illustrated in the following diagrams. In the horizontal configuration the major radiation direction is broadside to the antenna. When mounted in the inverted 'V' configuration the antenna becomes fairly omnidirectional. In the horizontal configuration the minimum distance between the masts is 32 metres and the recommended mast height is 15 metres. In the inverted 'V' configuration the recommended mast height is 15 metres and at this height the 2 metre stub masts are each installed at a minimum of 9 metres from the mast base. In this configuration the mast must have an offset or out-rigger bracket, at least 0.8 metres long, to hold the antenna away from the mast. Support towers may be either lattice masts as illustrated, tubular telomasts or other support structures that may be available locally. It is recommended that the halyards used to support the antenna be either UV stabilised dacron chord or wire rope and that pulleys should be of stainless steel construction.

Install the antenna as illustrated in the diagrams, in the inverted 'V' configuration the eye on the top of the balun is used to attach the support halyard. In the horizontal configuration the balun hangs below the antenna.

As with all antenna installations ensure the antenna is as far from sources of electrical interference as possible and in a position that makes it impossible for the antenna to come in contact with high voltage overhead mains wiring.



Typical Installations

