



Thank you for choosing UK Antennas.

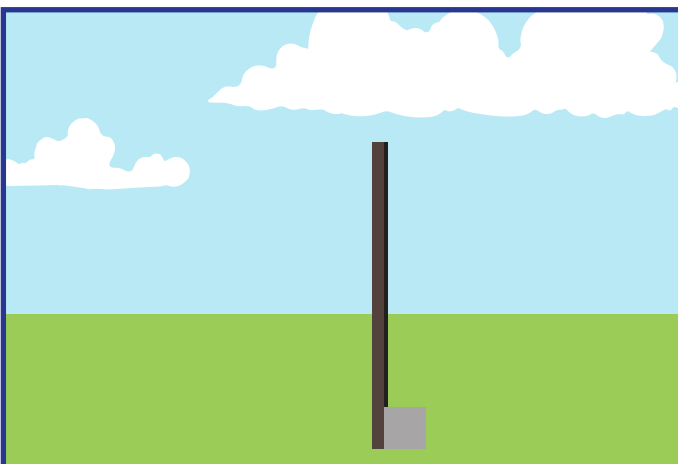
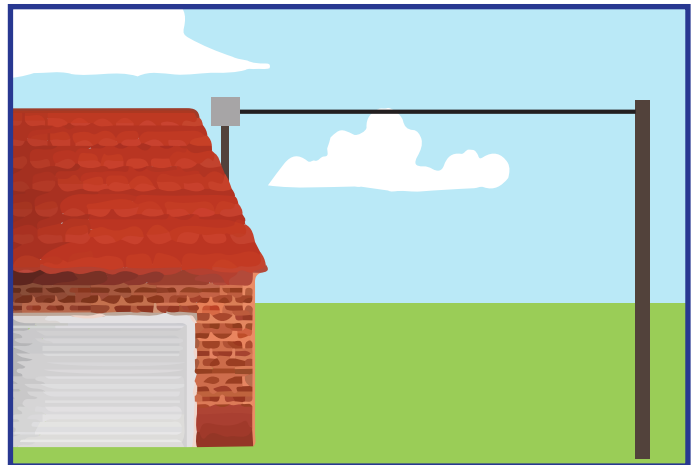
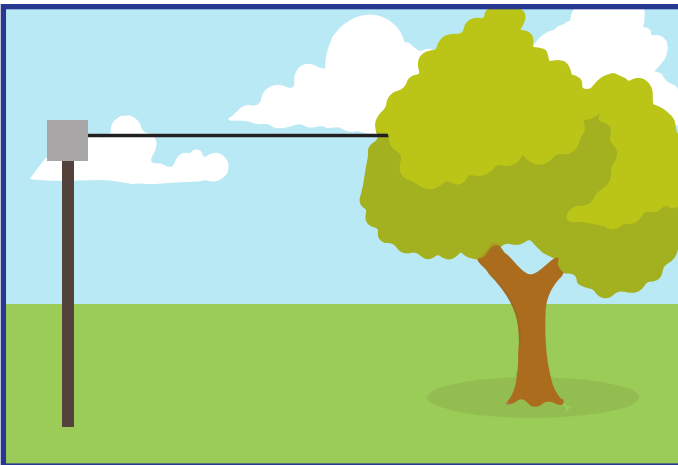
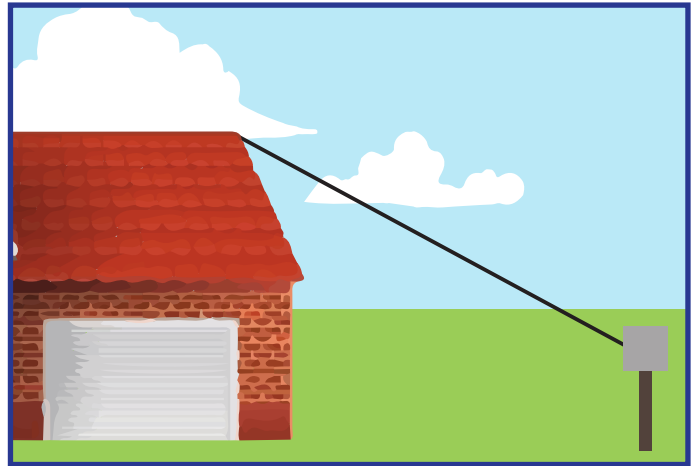
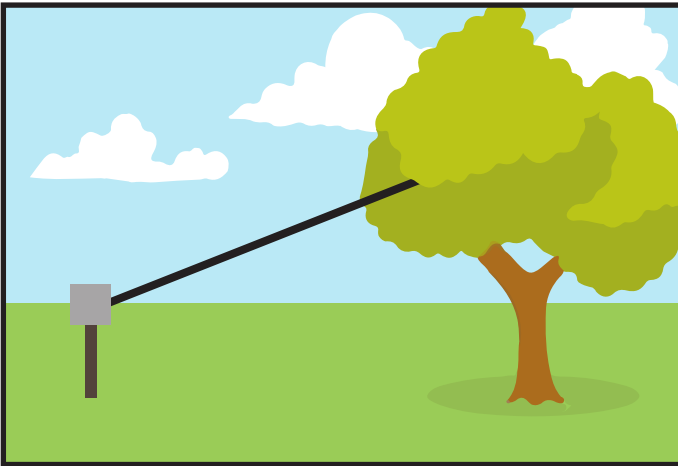
When installed correctly, there should be no need to tune the antenna although no two set-ups are the same.

Please note that the single band antenna will only cover the band stated, **DO NOT USE ON ANY OTHER BAND**

Positioning

The antenna will work the best when high and in the clear, it can be used in almost any configuration: sloping, horizontal, vertical, Inverted V and inverted L, do not use angles that are less than 90 degrees. The antenna wire must always come directly away from the matching section avoiding the backing plate even if using in a vertical position.

Use caution in windy conditons if using trees for support.



Positioning Notes:

- A non-metallic pole must be used in the vertical position.
- Keep ends away from conductive materials.
- Use non conductive rope for the end insulator.
- Ensure the antenna wire comes away from the enclosure.

WARNING: The end of the antenna and antenna terminal has a high RF voltage when transmitting.

When fed with 100W, the RF voltage will be around 500 V.

Do not touch the antenna terminal or the ends of the antenna while transmitting.



Tuning

Erect the antenna in the desired configuration.

The configuration can effect the SWR but because of the high impedance it is quite forgiving compared to other antennas. Connect the HF transmitter to the antenna connector with a SWR meter in line, or use your radio's built in SWR meter. Measure the SWR at your operating frequency and adjust the antenna wire until the SWR is at a minimum, don't cut the wire, just fold it back on itself.

If the SWR doesn't change or gets worse, then it is already at the optimum length, try moving the antenna to a new location or alter the configuration. The use of antenna analysers are not recommended as they can lead to erratic results from overload, it is better to use the radios own built in swr meter or a good quality external one next to the radio.

Counterpoise and earthing

A counterpoise is not required for the antenna to work correctly, little counterpoise is needed for an end-fed antenna and in most cases the mounting post/mast may be enough.

If RF current becomes an issue a common mode choke can be inserted in the feed line at least 10 foot from the antenna or and at the radio end, some experimentation may be needed.

Earthing can be done if required at the bracket, this is to earth and is DC grounded on the Multi-band antennas.

More information and the latest instructions manual is available online at WWW.UKANTENNAS.CO.UK, email sales@ukantennas.co.uk

Specifcation

Single band antennas

SWR <1:1.5, a tuner might be needed on some bands at band hedges.

Power 800w PEP, 200w digi modes.

Multi band antennas

SWR <1:1.5, a tuner might be needed on some bands at band hedges.

Power 400w PEP, 100w digi modes, please note that the power ratings are 50% RX/TX and not 100% full duty cycle.

Using high power levels for prolonged periods can cause the swr to rise on the multi-band antennas the antenna core can over heat, please allow to cool for the swr to return to normal.

Antenna length is determined by the frequency.

- Mutli band (80, 40, 20, 17, 15, 12, 10m) approx 39m
- Mùtli band (40, 20, 15, 10m) approx 20m
- Mono band 80m approx 40m
- Mono band 40m approx 20m
- Mono band 30m approx 14m
- Mono band 20m approx 10m
- Mono band 17m approx 7.8m
- Mono band 15m approx 6.7m
- Mono band 12m approx 5.7m
- Mono band 10m approx 5m

All antennas are installed at your own risk, we accept no responsibility for any injuries or damage caused from any products supplied by UK Antennas. Be aware of your surroundings, watch out for overhead cables or any other hazards.

Using higher power levels other than stated may damage the antenna, don't use higher than stated power levels when tuning amplifiers.
