



HF 2~30MHz BROADBAND DIPOLE COMMUNICATION ANTENNA

MODEL : HF-BD1

Specifications

FREQUENCY RANGE	2 - 30 MHz
V.S.W.R.	2:1 FOR 2~18 MHz 3:1 ABOVE 18 MHz
IMPEDANCE	50 Ohm
POWER CAPACITY	Max. 150 Watts PEP
LENGTH	25 METER
COAXIAL FEEDLINE	MAY USE A 20~30 METER 5D-2V COAX. FEED CABLE + PL-259 (NOT INCLUDED)

The HF-BD1 broadband dipole antenna is designed to provide optimum performance over a wide frequency range, and it is very easy to assemble.

The usual requirements for multiple antennas or an antenna tunes between the transceivers and antenna are eliminated by the unique broadband design.

Installation

Refer to the drawing on the opposite side of this sheet for suggested installations. For the best performance, the antenna should be installed with the radiating elements in a horizontal ("Flat Top") configuration, and as high as possible. Theoretically, the directions of maximum radiation and reception are at right angles to the radiating elements, and this should be considered when planning installation. However, this radiation pattern is based on an ideal antenna in free space, and may be considerably different in a practical situation near the ground and adjacent to other structures and power lines; some experimentation with mounting and orientation can significantly improve performance. Proximity of ground and nearby structures may also affect the feedpoint impedance of the antenna, so rearrangement of the antenna could be required to achieve a good V.S.W.R.

Performance Verification

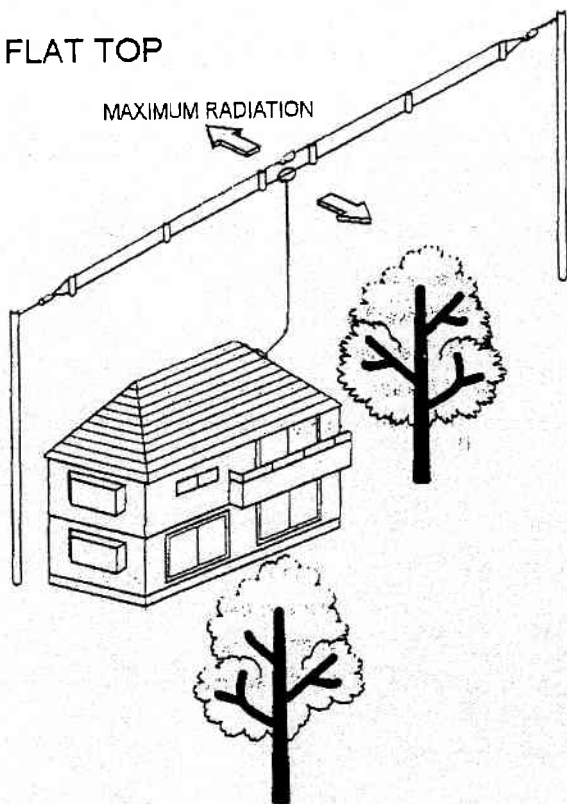
The impedance match of the antenna should be verified prior to using the antenna with a transmitter, or if there is doubt about performance.

Install a directional wattmeter between the antenna and the transceiver. Key the transmitters with a steady carrier and adjust the forward output power for approximately 20 watts. Switch the wattmeter to read reflected power measures in excess of 5 watts, the problem should be corrected before attempting to use the antenna.

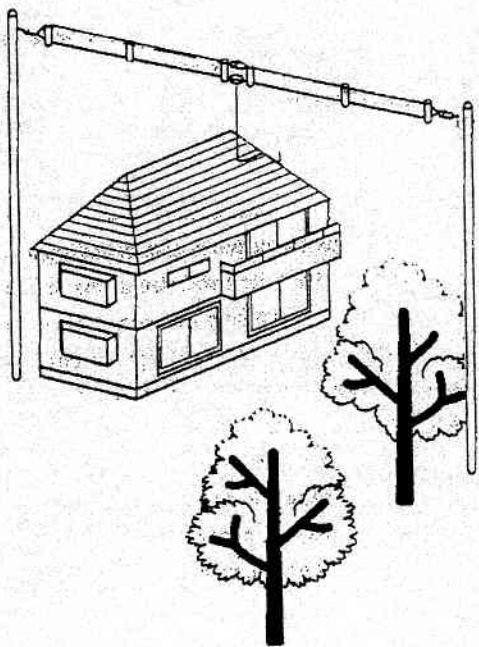
Trouble-shooting

First check for broken, shorted or twisted wires, ground leads or faulty connections in the feedline and connectors. Then consider reconfiguring or reorienting the antenna relative to the ground or nearby structures.

FLAT TOP



SLOPER



INVERTED "V"

