

- UHF Panel Frame Antenna in radome.
- Plug and Play Antenna fully assembled.
- Broadband 470 – 698 MHz.
- High power.
- Low wind load.
- Wide cardioid pattern.

Order No.	75010421
Input Connector position	6 1/8" EIA flange center
Max. power	60 kW
Frequency range	470 – 698 MHz
VSWR	< 1.1 (typical)
Gain (at mid-band)	15 dBd
Impedance	50 Ω
Polarization	Horizontal
Approx. weight	860 kg
Approx. wind load (at 160 km/h)	5400 N
Max. wind velocity	240 km/h
Approx. height	9.2 m

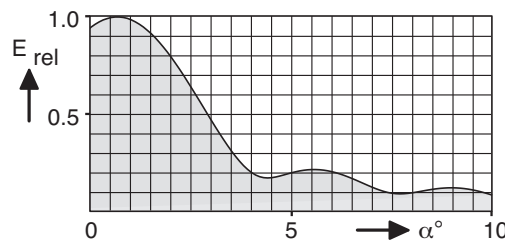
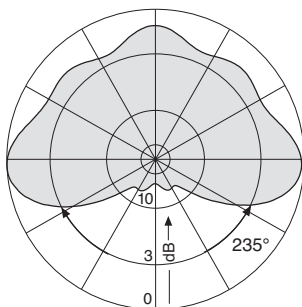
Material: Directional antenna in protective fiberglass radome with a diameter of 800 mm.
Radome color: light grey (RAL 7035), other colors on request. Please specify when ordering.

Mounting: Sidemount to existing structure.

Grounding: Via mounting parts.



Typical Radiation Patterns (at mid-band)



936.A3255/c Subject to alteration.

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Frequency range	470 – 698 MHz
VSWR	< 1.1 (typical)
Gain (at mid-band)	15 dBd
Impedance	50 Ω
Polarization	Horizontal
Approx. weight	1900 lb
Approx. wind load (at 100 mph)	1225 lbf
Max. wind velocity	150 mph
Approx. height	30 ft

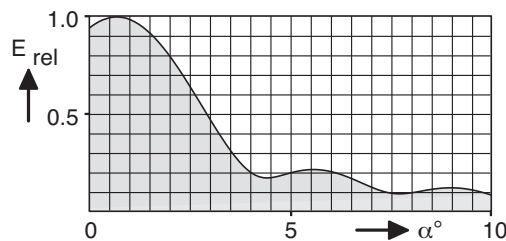
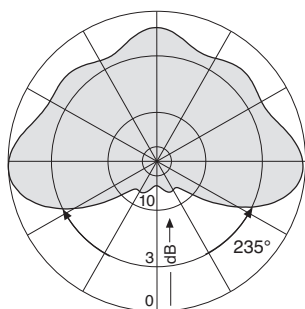
Material: Directional antenna in protective fiberglass radome with a diameter of 31 inches.
Radome color: light grey (RAL 7035), other colors on request. Please specify when ordering.

Mounting: Sidemount to existing structure.

Grounding: Via mounting parts.



Typical Radiation Patterns (at mid-band)



936.A9255/c Subject to alteration.

Mounting notes:

Cylindrical structures can show crosswind response due to vortex excitations.

According to EN 1991-1-4 or EN 1993-3-1 fatigue calculations are required for structures having cylindrical parts. So a fatigue analysis must be carried out by a stress engineer for the supporting structure (mast) with the antenna.

Please note:

As a result of more stringent legal regulations and judgements regarding product liability, we are obliged to point out certain risks that may arise when products are used under extraordinary operating conditions.

The mechanical design is based on the environmental conditions as stipulated in ETS 300 019-1-4 and thereby respects the static mechanical load imposed on an antenna by wind at maximum velocity.

Extraordinary operating conditions, such as heavy icing or exceptional dynamic stress (e.g. strain caused by oscillating support structures), may result in the breakage of an antenna or even cause it to fall to the ground.

Cylindrical bodies can show crosswind response, which can cause the supporting structure to oscillate and to be damaged. Prismatic bodies, even with non-circular cross-section can show crosswind response, which can cause the supporting structure to oscillate (see EN 1991-1-4 or EN 1993-3-1).

These facts must be considered during the site planning process.

The maximum wind velocities listed should be understood in the sense of working values according to DIN and EN standards. These values include a safety factor (1.5) below the ultimate limit state (elastic limit or permanent deformation). For these wind velocities we guarantee the mechanical safety and the electrical integrity of our antennas.

The installation team must be properly qualified and also be familiar with the relevant national safety regulations.

The details given in our data sheets have to be followed carefully when installing the antennas and accessories.

The limits for the coupling torque of RF-connectors, recommended by the connector manufacturers must be obeyed.

Any previous datasheet issues have now become invalid.

Our quality assurance system and our environmental management system apply to the entire company and are certified by TÜV according to EN ISO 9001 and EN ISO 14001.

