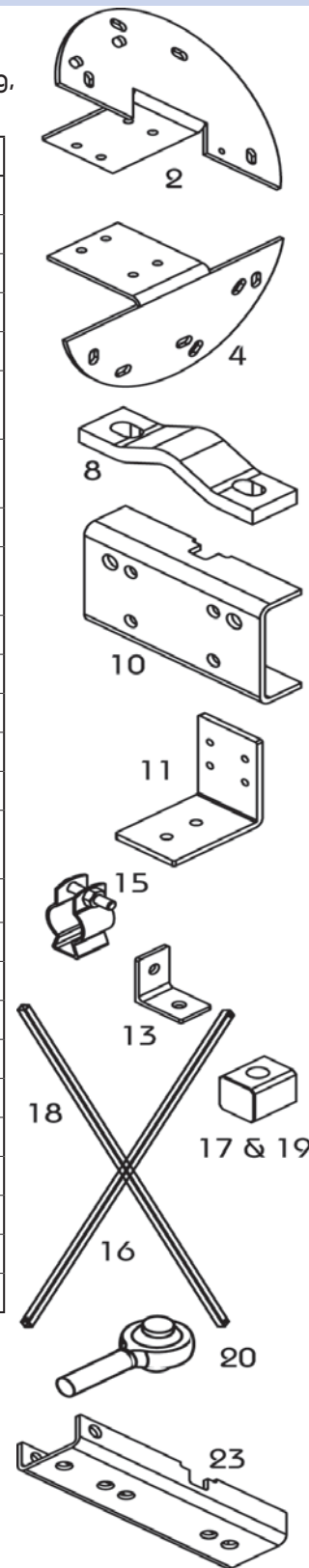


Installing a Single-Bay Model 6025 FM Antenna

Check Shipment.

Your single-bay antenna consists of the following parts and subassemblies. Before beginning, check to be sure they all have arrived in good condition.

Item	Qty	Description	P/N
1	1	Boom assembly	99181-G502
2	1	Top formed mounting plate	99195-01
3	4 sets	3/8-16 x 3-1/4" hex head bolts, lock washers, flat washers, and nuts	
4	1	Bottom formed mounting plate	99195-02
5	4 sets	3/8-16 x 3-1/4" hex head bolts, lock washers, flat washers, and nuts	
6	2 each	Antenna arms, approximately 34.7", 32.3", 30", 28", 26.1", 24.3", 22.7, and 22.3" long	99186-various
7	16 sets	5/16-18 x 3/4" long bolts, 5/16-18 nuts, 5/16" lock washers, and 5/16" flat washers, stainless steel	
8	4	Clamp halves	SCP
9	8	Threaded rods 1/2-13 x 8" galvanized, with nuts, lock washers, and flat washers	
10	2	Mount channels	86178-08
11	2	Fiberglass angles for diagonal braces	99193-02
12	8 sets	5/16-18 x 3-1/4" hex head bolts, lock washers, flat washers, and nuts	
13	1	Angle cable clamp clip	98611-02
14	1 set	14-20 x 1" bolt, nut, lock washer, and flat washers	
15	1	Coax clamp, 7/8" with 1/4-20 x 3/4" hex bolt, washers and nuts	98611-01
16	1	Vertical support, with holes across both ends	99193-03
17	2	Insert blocks	99193-04
18	1	Horizontal support, with a hole across one end	99193-05
19	2	Insert blocks	99193-04
20	4	Super-swivel rod ends	99196-02
21	4 sets	1/2-20 nuts, lock washers, and flat washers	
22	4 sets	1/2-13 x 4" hex bolts, lock washers, flat washers, and nuts	
23	2	Brace channels	98141-02
24	1	Male 7/8" flange cover	86679-01
25	1	7/8" flange O-ring	9068-215
26	1	7/8" flange hardware kit	82912-G506



Tower preparation

In addition to the above parts, before beginning you need to have (see Figure 5):

- Your "Figure 2," a sketch that was provided with the antenna proof-of-performance, showing the mounting parameters.
- An outriggered mounting pole (customer-provided) or a tower leg with enough room above and/or below the antenna to attach the vertical support.

Document No. [ts-6025_installation \(150320\)](#)

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- A tower member or other structure (customer-provided) to which you will attach the horizontal support.

NOTE

Item callouts are consistent across all the illustrations in this technical sheet.

NOTE

Figure 2 of this technical sheet has been skipped, to avoid confusion with your "Figure 2" installation sketch.

Installation.

WARNING

Whenever a rigger is on the tower in the area of the antenna, shut off the signal and lock it off so that it cannot be turned on accidentally. RF emissions at close range are hazardous.

- Review your "Figure 2." If it calls for a mounting pole (provided by customer), mount the pole on the tower at the height and azimuth specified.

CAUTION

Before attaching the pole to the tower, scrape away tower paint to ensure good electrical contact. If you don't, the antenna may generate unwanted electrical signals, and performance may be degraded. Retouch the paint after installation.

- Mark the outriggered pole (or tower leg if there is no pole) at the location where the antenna bay will be mounted, Watch for tower components that might interfere with your installation.
- Assemble the antenna bay:
 - Using the 5/16" hardware (7), attach the antenna arms (6) to the sides of the booms (1) as shown in Figure 1. Note that the arm lengths are different lengths - be sure to locate them with the longest near the base of the boom assembly as shown.
 - Using the 3/8 x 3-1/2" hardware (3 & 5), attach the mounting plate halves (2 & 4) to the base of the booms as shown.
 - Using the 1/4-20 hardware (14), attach the cable clamp clip (13) to the top mount plate half. Using the coax clamp (15), secure the cable section extending from the boom to the cable clamp clip, as shown in Figure 3.
 - Using the 1/2" threaded rods (9), attach the mount channels (10) to the mounting plates, with the an-

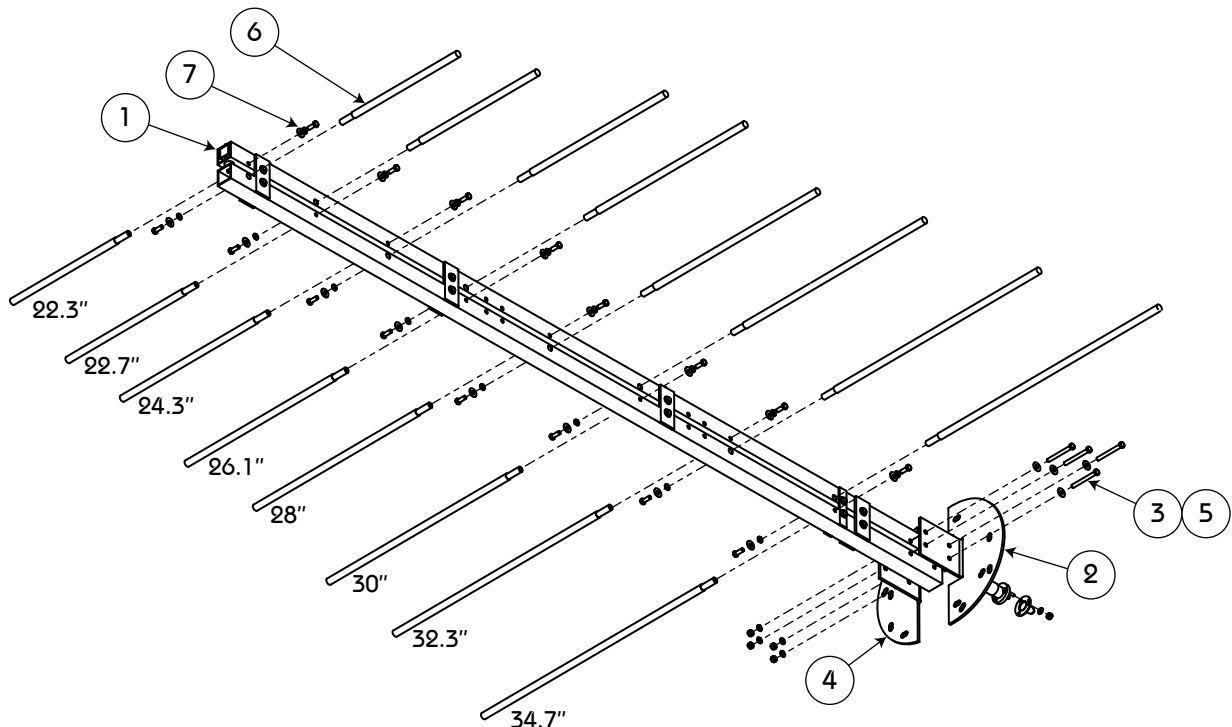


Figure 1. Attach the antenna arms and mounting plates [steps c(1) - (2)]

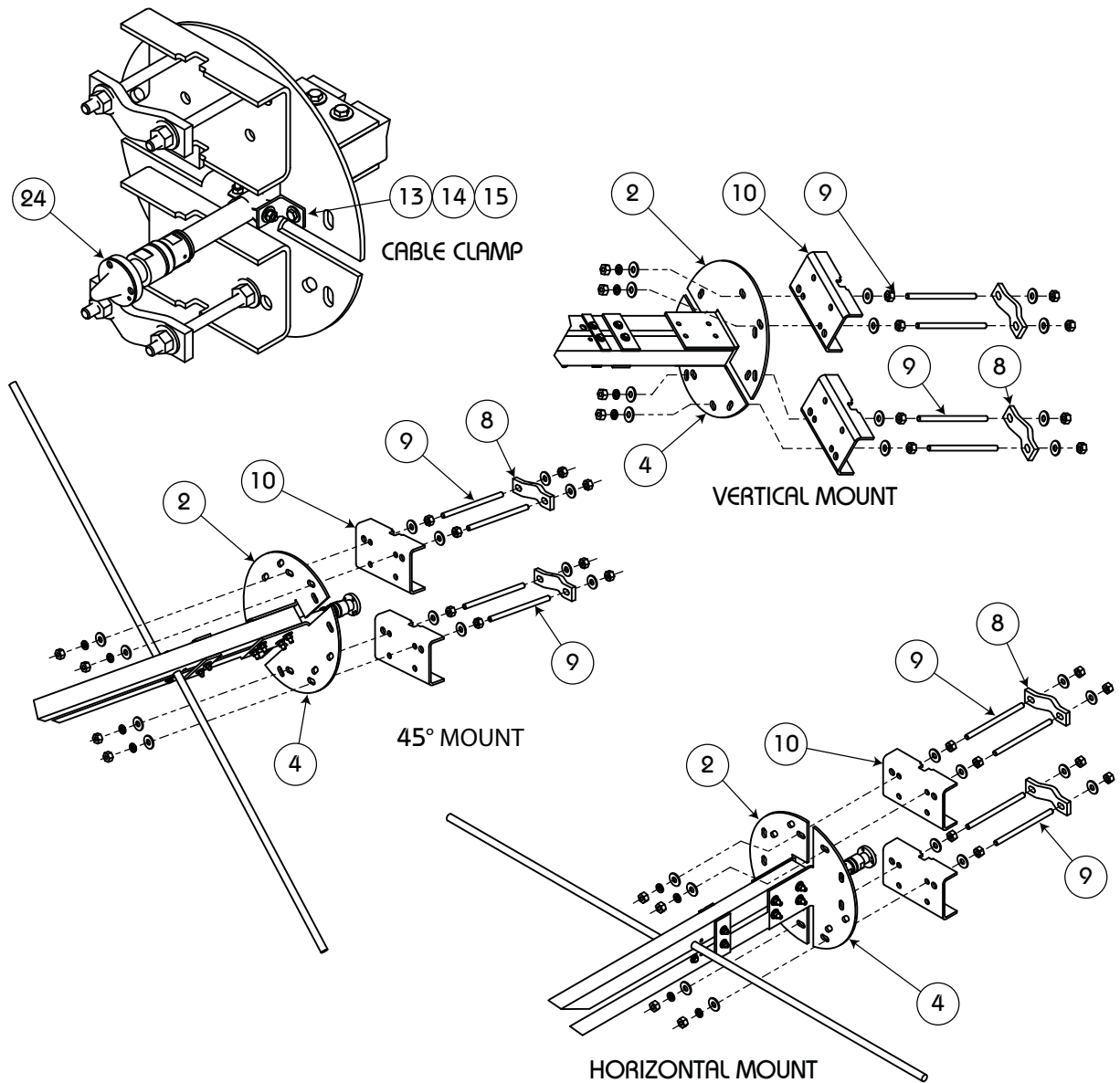


Figure 3. Attach the cable clamp and antenna mounts [step c(3) - (5)]

tenna arms in either the vertical, horizontal, or an angled mounting position, as specified in your "Figure 2." Attach the clamp halves (8) loosely onto the threaded rods. Mount attachment is shown in Figure 3.

- 5) Using the 5/16 x 3-1/4" hardware (12), attach the fiberglass angles (11) to the booms, as shown in Figure 4.

NOTE

Mounting angles may be located on the opposite side of the boom from that shown – or on the bottom – as dictated by best fit to the tower.

- d. Assemble the vertical and horizontal supports (Figure 4):

CAUTION

Ensure an insert block is in place in each end of the fiberglass support before attaching the rod end. If you do not, the fiberglass stabilizer may crack when torque is applied to the nut.

- 1) Using the 1/2 x 4" hardware (22) and an insert block (17 & 19) on each end of each support, attach the rod ends (20) to both ends of the vertical support (16) and one end of the horizontal support (18) as shown in Figure 4.
- 2) Using the 1/2" threaded rods (9), attach the antenna clamp halves (8) loosely to the brace channels (23),
- 3) Using the 1/2-20 hardware (21), attach the brace channel (23) to the rod end at the outer end of the

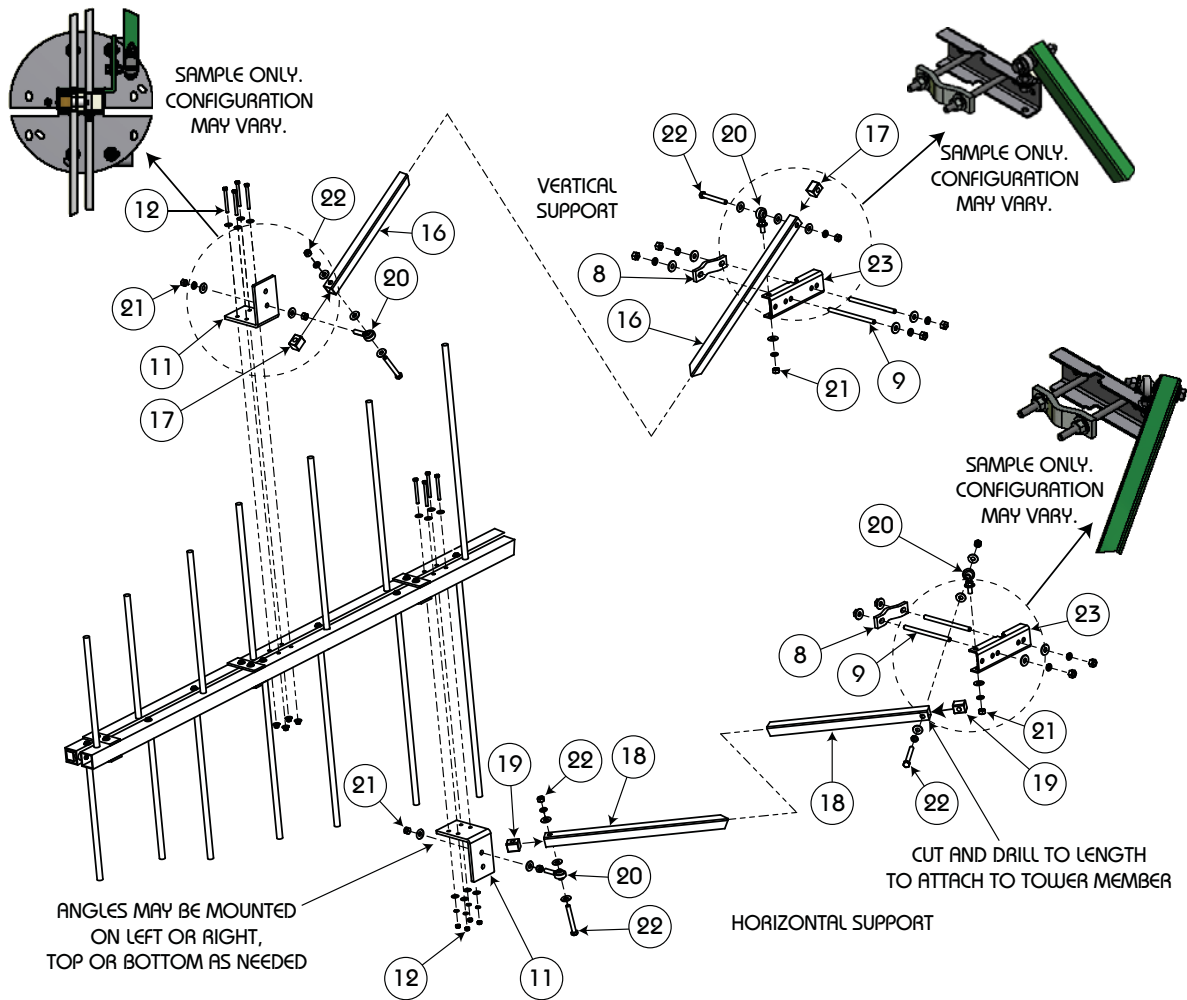


Figure 4. Completing antenna bay and support assembly [step d]

vertical support (16) as shown.

4) Do not attach the brace channel to the horizontal support (18) at this time.

e. Mount the antenna bay on the pole or tower (Figure 5):

CAUTION

NEVER try to support the bay from the cable.

CAUTION

Don't overtighten the connector. Overtightening may damage it.

- 1) Mount the bay on the tower leg or outriggered pole at the location you marked (step b). Tighten the nuts on the threaded rods snugly, but loosely enough for azimuth adjustment.
- 2) Attach the vertical support's brace channel securely to the tower leg or pole and use it to level the bay.
- 3) Attach the horizontal support (18) loosely to the boom as shown in Figure 4 of this tech sheet. Locate a tower leg or cross-member to which to attach the support.
- 4) If necessary, cut the horizontal support to length and drill it, using the insert block (19) as a drill template.
- 5) Install the rod end (20) on the horizontal support. Connect the rod end to the brace channel (23).
- 6) Attach the brace channel to the tower leg or cross-member and use it to secure the bay at the proper

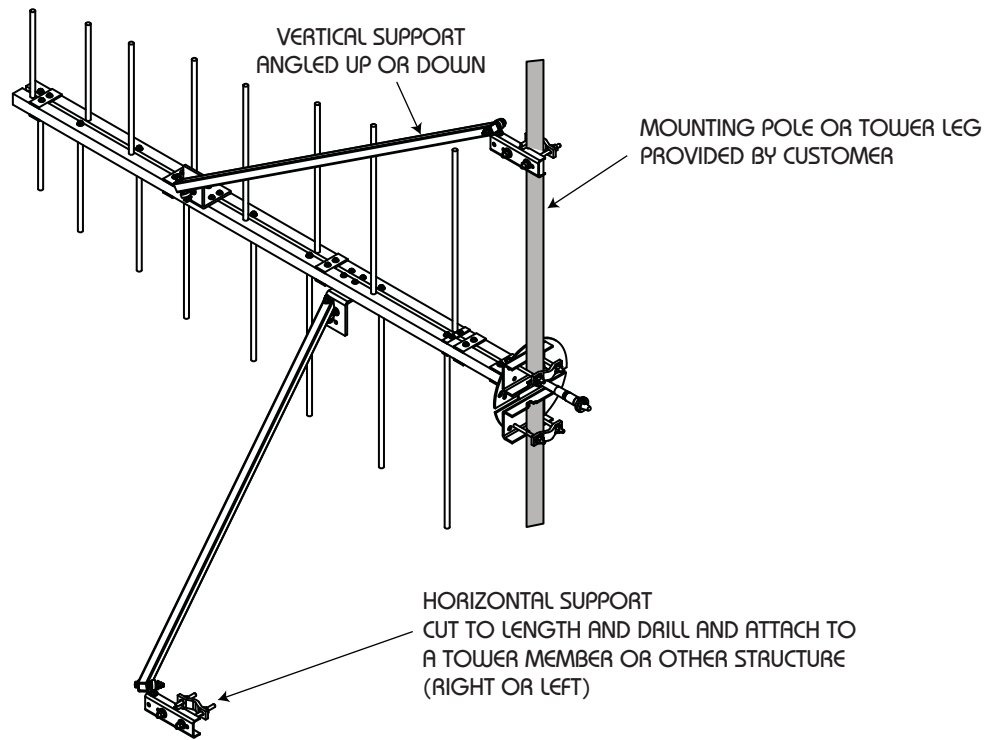


Figure 5. Mounting antenna on tower (vertical polarization shown)

azimuth.

7) Tighten all hardware before proceeding.

f. Attach the transmission cable to the antenna bay:

CAUTION

Stressing a coax connection after assembly can detune the system. Therefore, never make a connection and then bend or twist the cable. Likewise, do not use the connector and flange to force the coax into shape.

CAUTION

The antenna is non-pressurized. If you are using pressurized cable, you must install a gas stop at the antenna input flange.

1) Remove the flange cover (24) from the antenna input flange.

CAUTION

All O-rings are made of silicone. Do not lubricate them with silicone grease, as this will soften the O-ring. Use only a light lubricating coat of O-Lube or petroleum jelly; too much may hamper electrical contact and contaminate the interior of the system.

Be sure the O-ring is properly seated in its groove and not pinched between the flange contact surfaces.

2) Coat the O-ring (25) lightly with O-Lube (supplied with the antenna), then install it in the O-ring groove in the flange..

CAUTION

The minimum bending radius for 7/8" coax is 10". Do not bend it too tightly; you may damage it.

3) Form the coax to the desired shape before attaching it and align the flange properly, then make the connection.

4) Tighten the 1/4" flange hardware (26) to 7 ft-lb (9 N-m) torque.

Your Model 6025 installation is now complete. We hope you find the unit satisfactory in every way.

NOTE

If you have any problems with installation, call Shively and talk with a designer or Sales.

Startup

NOTE

The Model 6025 does not require pressurization or purging.

When all personnel are clear of the tower, apply a low-power signal to the antenna and read the VSWR. The VSWR should be below 1.28: 1. If it is not, call Shively and speak with a designer or Sales.

Operation

Once the antenna has been installed and VSWR has been confirmed, simply apply the transmitter signal. Don't exceed the rated power of the antenna.

Troubleshooting

Broad spectrum RF noise:

This indicates that some component is not in good electrical contact with the tower. Make sure mounts are tight, that tower paint has been removed from under the mounts, and that components of other systems are likewise in good contact with the tower.

High VSWR:

This is caused by any factor that changes the impedance match between the antenna and the transmitter. Look for:

- Defective RF connector. Make sure connectors are in good shape, and that center pins are not bent over.
- Damage to any antenna components.
- Paint on radiators.
- Interference from other tower components, especially components broken by wind or ice.

Change in coverage:

This may be caused by the same factors that can cause high VSWR. Look for VSWR changes as well.

Do recognize, however, that apparent changes in coverage may be due to subjective factors or faults of the receiving equipment. Before doing more than checking the VSWR, be sure that an actual coverage change has occurred.

Maintenance

WARNING

Whenever a rigger is on the tower in the area of the antenna, shut off the signal and lock it off so that it cannot be turned on accidentally. RF emissions at close range are hazardous.

Log:

We recommend that you keep a log of VSWR readings and any other performance notes and maintenance history for your antenna. Such a log can be invaluable for troubleshooting.

Inspection:

Whenever a rigger is on the tower for any reason, it is a good idea to have him check your antenna for general condition, looseness of connectors and mounts, and electrical damage.

Paint:

The radiator should never be painted; this will affect the VSWR.

Return policy:

When returning any material to the factory, be sure to call your salesperson and obtain an returned materials authorization (RMA) number first. Material may be refused and sent back to you at your expense if you don't do this.