



## CIRCULAR POLARIZED SPIRAL FM AND TV ANTENNA

JAMPRO's Circularly Polarized Spiral Antenna provides the television broadcaster with the industry's technically finest CP antenna with a proven, in-use design, featuring superb performance in a rugged yet simple mechanical structure. The antenna is customized for each application and can be supplied for any single VHF or UHF channel: 2-70. Depend-ent upon system Null fill is produced by setting the spiral pitch angles for a given portion of the aperture.

The design of the JTC Circularly Polarized Spiral Antenna provides low radiation at steep depression angles, thus minimizing the danger of exceeding environmental radiation limits near te base of the tower. The customer must assume responsibility for complying with these ANSI requirements. JAMPRO will provide design or measured pattern values, but cannot accept responsibility in this matter due to many requirements, the spiral is built in either two or three sec-tions and provides omnidirectional, circularly polarized pow-er gains from 2 to 15 (or even higher on special order).

The spiral design provides an almost perfect horizontal pat-tern circularity of +/- 1.0 dB(VHF) and +/- 0.5 dB(UHF). Axial ratio, a true measure of performance of circularly polarized antennas, is excellent at only 1.5 dB. Electrical beam tilt and null fill are standard. The amount of each may be di-rected by the customer and his consultant to suit local con-ditions. Power input to the spiral is a standard

The JTC Circularly Polarized Spiral Antenna consists of a supporting pole around which are multiple stainless steel spirals wound at specific pitch angles and spaced from the pipe by heavy-duty fiberglass-reinforced lowloss insulators. The array acts as a traveling wave antenna, with the main beam broadside to the support pole and exceptionally low radiation along the axis of the pole. It produces an omni-directional azimuth pattern with low VSWR. The pole diam-eter, length and number of spirals vary with the operating channel and gain required. Power is fed to the individual radiators by power dividers located at the top end of each section. The design readily allows for electrical beam tilt by setting the phase progression between the antenna sec-tions. other factors not under our control.



**True CP radiator for optimum circularity  
+/-1.0 or better**

**UHF/VHF/FM applications**

**Low uniform axial ratio 2 dB or better**

**Low windload design**

**Years of proven performance**



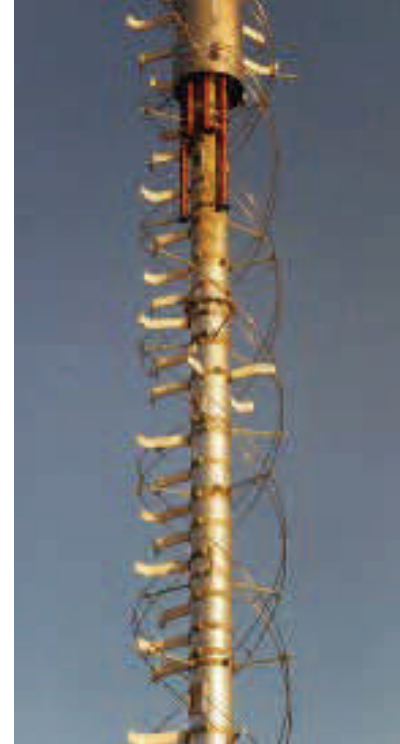
## ELECTRICAL DESIGN

Three or more stainless steel spiral radiators are wrapped in a taper around the steel support pole. This patented design results in a varied pitch angle and diameter of these radiators and produces the excellent pattern. Low axial ratio produced by this antenna gives best CP performance including optimum response by viewers using rabbitear or conventional antennas.

Antennas are individually designed to the customer's technical requirements. Thus, it is not necessary to accept a stock gain, beam tilt or null fill figure. JAMPRO supplies the antenna with specified beam tilt and null fill figures as needed. Computer design enters these figures into production as power division values or phase differences in the antenna sections. Correct design is proven by final pattern measurements at the JAMPRO antenna range.

The spiral design is relatively insensitive to ice, however provision is made for deicing the antenna by internal resistance heaters in the spiral radiators. Approximately 15 watts per foot is used per spiral, and a harness to bring this to the base of the antenna is provided. 120 volts or 208 volts, three phase is commonly used. Other values can be provided.

An important advantage of the spiral design is in the feed system that is all internal and pressurized by the dry air in the transmission line. No external cables are used. No ungrounded members are used, which would be prone to lightning damage. A triaxial feed system internally provides power to the section of the antenna, and the spiral radiators themselves are grounded at each end. Insulation in the JTC Circularly Polarized Spiral Antenna is teflon, and fiberglass climbing steps are provided. The antenna is capable of being serviced with the antenna normally mounted on the tower.



## MECHANICAL DESIGN

E.I.A. design requirements are followed, and mechanical specifications by a licensed engineering consultant dictate pole dimensions and other features of the JTC Circularly Polarized Spiral Antenna. The antenna is commonly provided for flange mount at the tower top. All steel is hotdipped galvanized after fabrication and before assembly. Beacon mounting plate and wiring to the base of the antenna is provided, as well as four lightning rod assemblies.

Installation of the antenna may be made as one unit or the sections may be hoisted and installed individually. If necessary, any part of the JTC Circularly Polarized Spiral Antenna can be removed for service or inspection at the tower top. It will not be necessary to remove the antenna for any service that might be required. A field technician who is familiar with the antenna's construction may be provided as an option to assist with installation.

\*Note: All specifications are subject to change with-



## SPECIFICATIONS

50/33 PSF, NO ICE

### VHF—LOW BAND

| Channel | Power Gain | Height (ft.) | Weight (lbs) | Diameter (ft.) | Shear (lbs.) | Moment (KIP ft.) |
|---------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 2       | 3.0        | 114          | 15,450       | 4.8            | 5,875        | 298              |
| 3       | 3.0        | 104          | 10,995       | 4.3            | 5,285        | 240              |
| 4       | 3.0        | 94           | 8,660        | 4.0            | 4,475        | 180              |
| 5       | 3.0        | 82           | 5,435        | 3.5            | 3,925        | 145              |
| 6       | 3.0        | 76           | 5,055        | 3.2            | 3,640        | 126              |

### VHF—HIGH BAND

|    |     |    |       |     |       |    |
|----|-----|----|-------|-----|-------|----|
| 7  | 6.0 | 63 | 3,650 | 3.1 | 2,175 | 68 |
| 8  | 6.0 | 62 | 3,545 | 3.0 | 2,165 | 66 |
| 9  | 6.0 | 61 | 3,490 | 2.9 | 2,110 | 63 |
| 10 | 6.0 | 60 | 3,435 | 2.8 | 2,090 | 62 |
| 11 | 6.0 | 59 | 3,380 | 2.7 | 2,025 | 59 |
| 12 | 6.0 | 58 | 3,330 | 2.6 | 2,005 | 58 |
| 13 | 6.0 | 57 | 3,275 | 2.5 | 1,980 | 57 |

### VHF— HIGH BAND

|    |     |    |       |     |       |     |
|----|-----|----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 7  | 8.0 | 94 | 7,410 | 3.1 | 4,220 | 171 |
| 8  | 8.0 | 91 | 7,190 | 3.0 | 3,860 | 162 |
| 9  | 8.0 | 88 | 6,190 | 2.9 | 3,645 | 144 |
| 10 | 8.0 | 85 | 6,745 | 2.8 | 3,522 | 135 |
| 11 | 8.0 | 83 | 6,635 | 2.7 | 3,405 | 128 |
| 12 | 8.0 | 81 | 6,415 | 2.6 | 3,385 | 123 |
| 13 | 8.0 | 78 | 6,410 | 2.5 | 3,225 | 118 |

### UHF

|       |      |    |       |     |       |      |
|-------|------|----|-------|-----|-------|------|
| 14-24 | 15.0 | 68 | 3,865 | 2.8 | 2,462 | 84   |
| 25-36 | 15.0 | 60 | 3,435 | 2.5 | 2,170 | 65.7 |
| 37-50 | 15.0 | 52 | 3,000 | 2.2 | 1,885 | 49.8 |
| 51-70 | 15.0 | 46 | 2,685 | 2.0 | 1,675 | 39.4 |

Note: The above specifications are for circular polarized applications.