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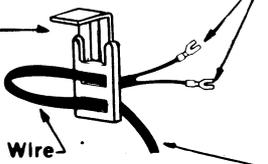
To Terminals Tagged
"Connect Lead-In Here"

Strain Relief

FIG. 2

Loop Lead-In Wire

Lead-In Wire to TV Set



TOWARD TV STATION

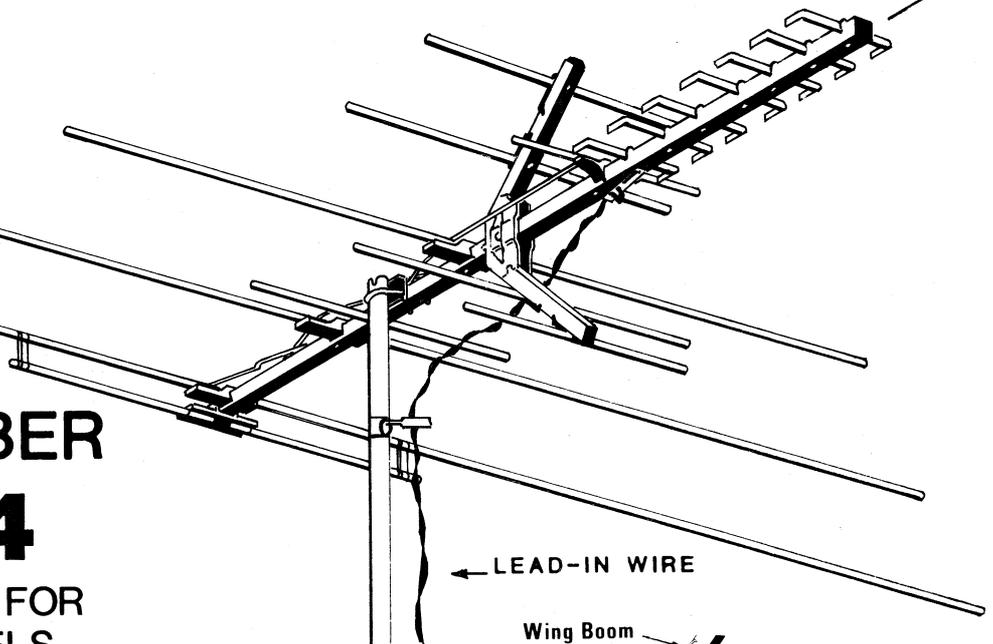
CATALOG NUMBER

15-9724

DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR
AUSTRALIAN CHANNELS

0 THRU 11

PLUS UHF AND FM



(MAST NOT INCLUDED)

LEAD-IN WIRE

Wing Boom

Wing Boom
Bracket

Element

Boom

Snap-out

FIG. 1

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Unfold all 3/8" (9.5mm) diameter tubing elements so that they snap into place.
2. Swing out the two wing booms and snap into place. (See Figure 1)
3. Bolt antenna assembly with lead-in wire terminals down to the top of the mast using mast clamp. Tighten enough to hold antenna, but loose enough to allow turning.
4. Direct the end of the antenna with the short elements toward the stations you wish to receive. Tighten mast clamp securely. If your installation includes an antenna rotator, for orienting your antenna follow the instructions included with your rotator.
5. Thread the 300 ohm twin lead wire through strain relief on the bottom of the antenna. (See Figure 2) Attach the twin lead wire to the terminal points tagged "Connect lead-in here" with wing nuts and washers. If you are using your old lead-in wire be sure the insulation is not cracked or weathered so that electrical break down can occur. It is recommended that new lead-in wire be used with any new antenna installation. Lead-in wire should be twisted approximately 3 turns every 5' (1.5m). WE RECOMMEND FOAM FILLED TYPE LEAD-IN WIRE FOR THE BEST UHF RECEPTION.
6. In some congested areas, better results can be obtained by a coaxial cable installation. This necessitates a matching transformer antenna balun (Tandy Cat. 15-9740) and an adequate length of RG-59/U coaxial cable. This should be in a continuous length between the matching transformer at the antenna and the TV set. Coaxial cable can be taped to the mast, run along gutters, through aluminum siding without the necessity of standoff insulators. Also, it deteriorates much less than twin lead wire. Attenuation (i.e. losses) per foot in coaxial cable is somewhat greater than the losses in new twin lead wire. However, weathering causes an increase in 300 ohm twin lead wire losses, until over a period of time, it becomes less efficient as a transmission line for TV reception.
7. Use sufficient standoff insulators on lead-in wire to prevent whipping in the wind. Standoff insulator should not be more than 4' (1.2m) apart. When running lead-in wire over roof edge or around other structural projections, place standoff insulators so that the lead-in wire clears any metal at least 4" (10.2cm). Running lead-in wire through or near aluminum storm windows should be avoided. DO NOT coil excess lead-in wire behind the TV set. Cut lead-in wire so that it has a minimum of slack.

TANDY ELECTRONICS_{sm}

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