

## **CCDAntennas.com instructions v2.1 – updated 8/16/07**

Thank you for purchasing your new CCD antenna.

In the box you will find a complete CCD antenna specially cut to the band you ordered. The center insulator is a 4:1 balun with lightning protection and there are two deluxe end insulators installed. Each of the sections will have 12-24 evenly spaced boards (depending on the band) with a single capacitor on each. Some designs may have an additional capacitor on the first boards from the center. You will also find an extra board with a capacitor already installed. This is a spare in the event one is damaged. Additional replacement boards are available on request as needed.

### Mounting

One advantage to a CCD is that it doesn't seem to care how high off the ground it is. You can have it up a few feet and do pretty well. There is never a substitute for putting it up high however.

These antennas mount much like a dipole. You have the balun or center insulator that you run coax down to the shack from. That's your center point. From there the wires can be pulled out from there to form a standard dipole configuration. Looks like a T with the coax coming down from the center. But, if you only have one high point to mount an antenna you can put the center up as high as possible, like in a tall tree or off a tower, and then run the wires down to form an inverted V. Doing this actually makes the antenna a little less directional.

The larger holes in the insulators are for mounting convenience. Many people use CCD antennas under the eaves of their home because they have antenna restrictions. These holes can be used to mount the antenna in as many points as there are modules as needed. Another option is to use them to raise it up in a line of trees or along a fence line. You can use string to support it at any point.

Note that no type of antenna can run parallel to other metal objects for very long without degrading the antenna. If you plan to mount it under your eaves for example, make sure you don't have metal flashing along the edges, or a metal gutter running along the outside. This will render the antenna unusable for transmitting.

### What if it doesn't fit?

If your area doesn't have room for a full size antenna for the band that you want you can mount it however it works for you. Let's say you have room for a dipole configuration but it's about 30 feet to long on one end. That that end and either run it down towards the ground or run a dog leg off in a different direction and the antenna will work fine. It's always best if you can keep turns over 90 degrees. But, with antennas, a little experimentation never hurts and more often than not you will have good results.