



QUICK-CONNECT 3 ELEMENT ANTENNA

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This Yagi 3 Element Directional Antenna will **magnify** the radio signal traveling from your transmitter collar to your receiver. When compared with the traditional folding 3-element directional antenna, this antenna is **easier to assemble and handle in the field**. With a 5.7 dB gain, this antenna offers slightly **better signal range** than the folding directional antenna (5.6 dB gain).

This antenna consists of 3 aluminum elements that are **color coded** for easy assembly, one black main boom, and a 4 or 6 foot coaxial cable with BNC connectors at both ends. A case with shoulder strap is included.

DIRECTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY:

1. Hold the black main boom by its handle. On the main boom, loosen/turn LEFT the 3 screws with **red, black** and **gray** knobs. Do not remove them!
2. Insert all 3 elements into the main boom from the **same** side. **If this antenna is attached ONLY by cable to your receiver, hold the antenna so coloured knobs are face up**. Then insert the elements into the **right** side of the main boom. **If your receiver is mounted on this antenna**, hold the handle so the receiver is upright and facing you; then **drop the elements into holes on top** of the main boom.
3. **Match the color** of the screw **knob** with the **tip** of the metal element. Choose the element with **black** tip. Insert the OTHER end of this element into the boom hole next to the **black** knob. Choose the **metal element** with the **red tip**. Insert OTHER end of the element into the hole of the main boom next to the **red** knob (This element has a small prong which will fit into a small hole on the main boom). The remaining element will have **no** color coded tape at either end. Insert this element into the boom hole next to the **gray** knob.
4. Tighten all 3 colored knobs by turning them to the RIGHT. Hold the antenna by its grip. The **longest** antenna element should be **nearest your hand**, with the **shortest** element positioned **farthest from your hand**.
5. The coax **cable** comes attached to the **middle** element's gamma match by means of a metal BNC connector. Attach the cable's other BNC connector to the receiver's antenna plug. Press the BNC connector **in**, then turn the connector to **right**. Some receivers have an antenna plug-in on the face; other receivers have the antenna plug-in at the back. Make sure all connections are secure!

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

1. As your transmitted animal moves away (beyond 200 yards) from the receiver, an antenna will be needed to magnify its signal. Use the cable to connect the antenna with the receiver. To attach, **press in** the cable's metal BNC connectors, then **turn right**.
2. To pinpoint a transmitter-wearer's signal, the **main boom** must always **parallel** the ground. Use the NULL-to-NULL method. Turn your body and the antenna in a complete circle--360 degrees. A signal will beep loudest over 15 to 20 degrees of this circle. Find the **nulls or no-sound points** on both sides of the area where the signal is coming in. To get exact location of the animal's signal, **divide the distance between the no-sound points in half**. Keep taking readings as you move toward the transmitted animal, who might have veered in another direction.
3. The **higher** you can hold the antenna, the **better** reception you will get. At times, you may want to climb a rock or stand on your truck bed. Users have told us about tracking from an airplane, with antenna strapped to a wing strut, in the event that a transmitted animal has been taken out of the county.
4. Best signal reception occurs when **your antenna's 3 elements MATCH the position of the animal's transmitter antenna**. Since you cannot see the dog, please **experiment** by rotating your wrist & the antenna handle so that the 3 elements are vertical, then horizontal. Your dog may be lying down, entrapped, or the collar may have shifted. You can learn a lot about your dog's situation! After experimenting, hold the antenna in the position that gives the best signal.

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5. In rugged terrain where signal bounce might occur, go to a **high altitude** such as a ridge, for best reception. Turn the receiver's gain/volume control knob as **low** as possible to avoid distortion. Take **several readings** from **different positions--change the background!** The transmittered animal is located at the place where **two or more** signals **cross**. This tracking method is called **triangulation**.

NOTE: If your signal **range/distance drops suddenly**, the cable may be **damaged**, even if it looks good. To double check, try a buddy's working cable. You may need a new cable to ensure good distance.

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