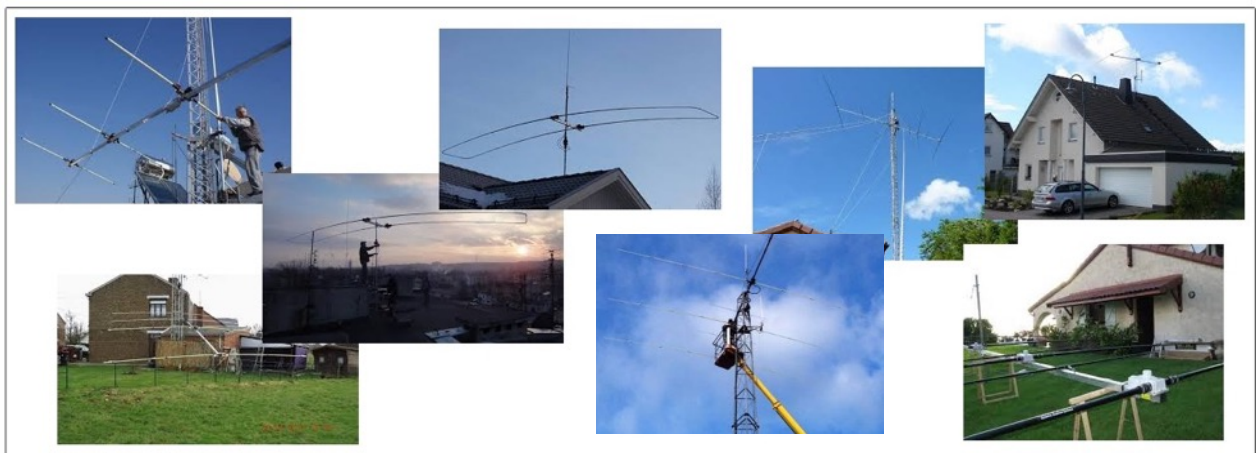


Ultra Beam

Dynamic Antenna Systems

MANUAL "STANDARD"

YAGI 2-3-4-6 ELEMENTS 6-20



Rev. 1.10

INTRODCTION

UltraBeam produced its first antenna in 2008.

Since then there has been a progressive and continuous improvement in the design and manufacture of antennas, below are listed the main innovations:

- **2008** dual-driver circuitry to optimize spacing (necessary on some models)
- **2009** VRS System to improve reliability compared to spring-belt retraction systems
- **2010** Engine mounts with direct connection to the elements for a complete mechanical seal
- **2013** UB1040 the greatest dynamic antenna in the world with 10 motorized antenna elements
- **2014** UB80 with motorized rotary dipole coils, continuous coverage from 3.5 to 3.8 MHz.

Some innovations have become an international reference, valued and used today successfully even from other brands.

Since one of the most important aspects of an antenna is certainly the assembly (only processing performed by the client) it has been paid particular attention to the technical and mounting procedures in order to make it simple, intuitive and fast, also for people less accustomed to manual labor.

Last but not least the realization of electrical Plug and Play wiring made by UltraBeam, made extremely simple even the antenna electric side, sometimes not easy to understand and often source of post installation problems.

The main stages of assembly of an UltraBeam antenna are in fact common to many models. Simply reading this quick guide will allow you in a few minutes to acquire and memorize the necessary procedures so that you can make the assembly of your antenna so simple and clear but above all free from any doubt.

The only real difference between the different models is the length of the boom and the number of motor units installed on it, but as mentioned the procedures and assembly techniques remain unchanged. The major step to successfully install an UltraBream are only 5.

Once acquired assembly procedures. it will be sufficient to apply them to your model.

Step	Description
1	Boom assembly
2	Mounting brackets and motor unit on the boom
3	Preparation of telescopic elements
4	Elements Installation on motor unit
5	Electric Wiring

Contrary to what one might think, this guide will show the simplicity with which you can make a mechanical and electrical assembly of an UltraBeam

1) BOOM ASSEMBLY

UltraBeam uses for all models of antennas a square boom of section 60 x 60 x 3 mm. Only on the heavier models employs sections of 80 x 80 x 3 mm or 4 mm.

The boom may have 1 to 4 junctions depending on the model
Only 2 elements yagi have no junctions since are constructed as a single element.

Assemble each single junction as shown in the photo sequence, Fig. 1-2-3-4-5



Fig.1



Fig.2

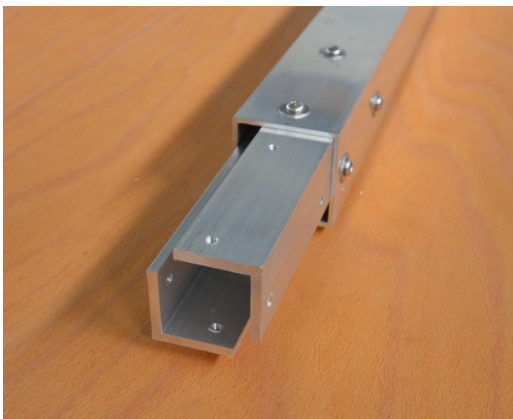


Fig.3

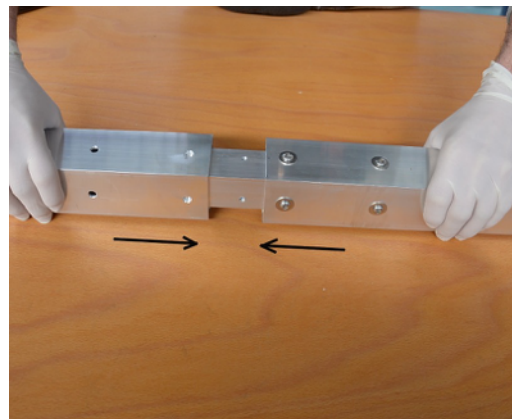


Fig.4

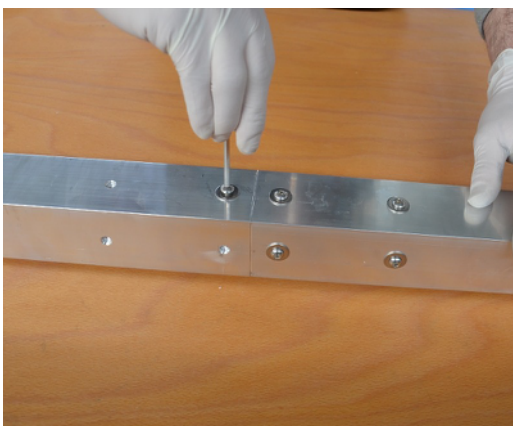


Fig.5

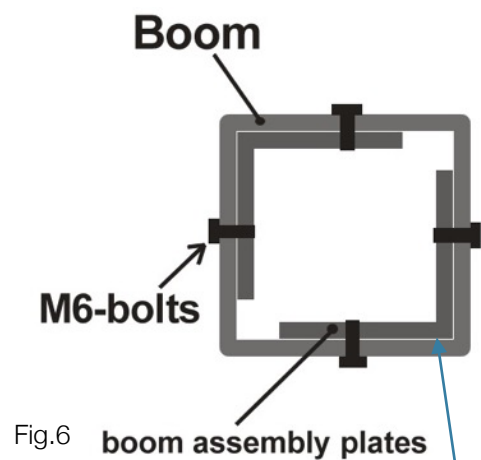


Fig.6

NOTE: before tightening the screws, make sure that both sides of the L are in contact with the boom

2) MOUNTING BRACKETS / MOTOR UNIT

The mounting of the engine mounts consists of 3 simple steps

Place the aluminum support on the boom and fix the same by means of the 4 M6 bolts and lower plates block (fig.1)

Before tightening the bolts check with a set square that the motor support is at 90 ° with respect to the boom, this will ensure a perfect parallelism between the elements.

Note: about the positioning of the motor unit on the boom you should refer to the antenna diagram (page 8) related to your model, however you need to know that the two external motor unit of the antenna (any model) will always place the boom ends with the cable facing towards the center (as shown in the photos) so no measure is to be verified.

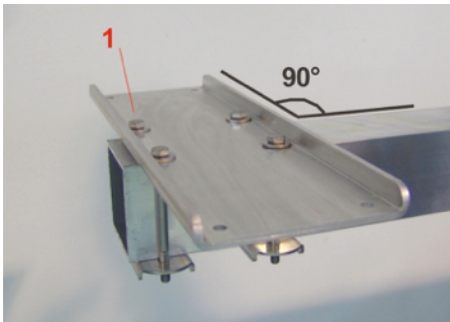


Fig.1

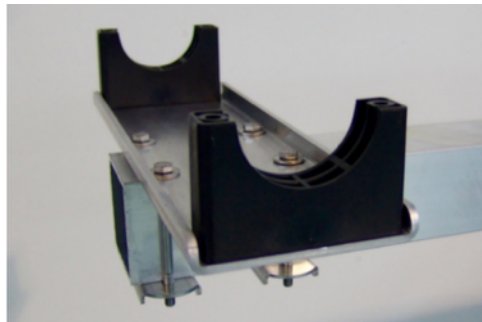


Fig.2

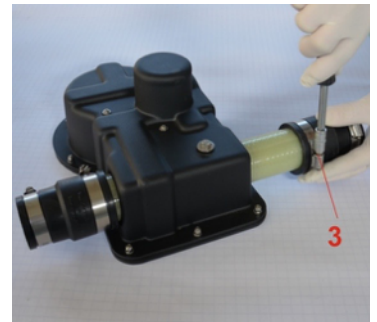


Fig.3

Place the lower ABS collars in correspondence of the outer holes of the support (fig.2)

Insert the rubber sleeves on the motor unit and tighten the internal clamp (fig. 3)

Place the motor unit on the support (Figure 4) and place the upper ABS collars (fig.5)

Insert the M6 x 110mm bolts and tighten.

Figure A shows the correct position of the motor unit with respect to the boom.

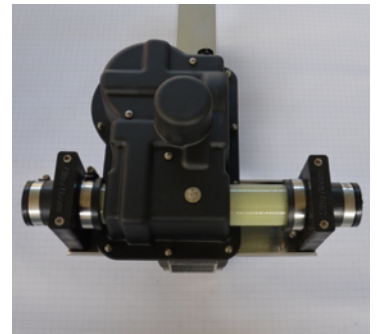


Fig.A

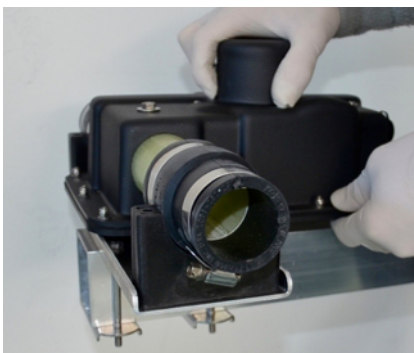


Fig.4

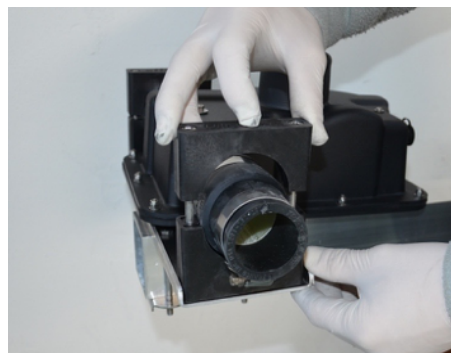


Fig.5

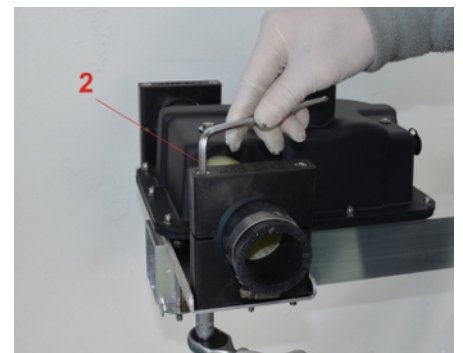


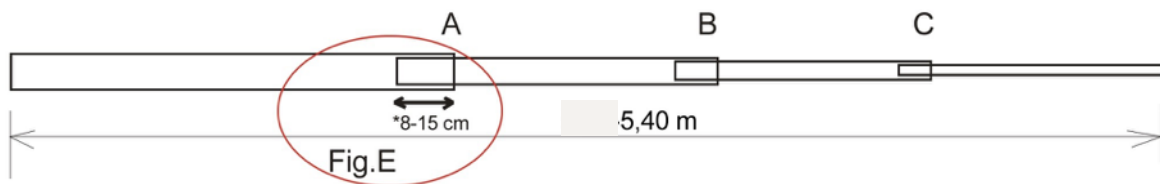
Fig.6

Nota: for tightening the screws, refer to the list below

BOLTS TIGHTENING

Passo	Description	Tightening Nm
M6	Screw bracket motor unit (1)	10
Endless screw	Screw rubber cap clamp (3)	6
M6	Bolt collars ABS (2)	8
M6	Boom junction screw	8

3) PREPARATION OF TELESCOPIC ELEMENT



The glass fiber elements are formed by 4 telescopic sections, it will be sufficient to extend up to their maximum extension that every single conical junction can reach.

They have a size of about 5.4 m. the length can change depending on the model.

Open the element up to the maximum length, normally the internal section must remain inside the element that hosts it for a length between 8-15 cm. (fig.E) for this reason the maximum length reached by each individual element can be different from the other in the order of some cm, this is not a fault and it does not matter.

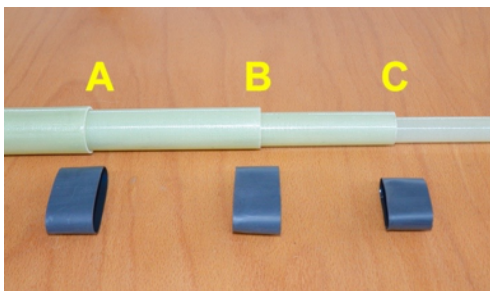


Fig.1

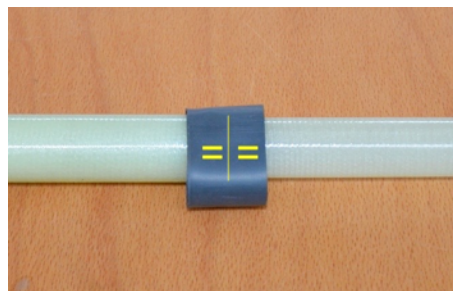


Fig.2



Fig.3

The three joints of the element are sealed by means of thermo-tightening with internal adhesive of appropriate diameter (Figure 1)

Place the sleeve exactly in the center of the junction (Figure 2)

Heat the sleeve with a heat gun until the same has not adhered completely to the element, the leakage of the adhesive to form a ring all around the edge will indicate that it has reached the correct temperature.

NOTE: excessive heat can damage the element

4) INSTALLATION OF ELEMENTS ON MOTOR UNIT

Loosen the outside of the rubber sleeve so that the element can slide up to where it can move, it will enter 10 cm. (Fig.1)

Tighten the rubber sleeve clamp (Figure 2) *

Repeat on opposite side.



Fig.1



Fig.2

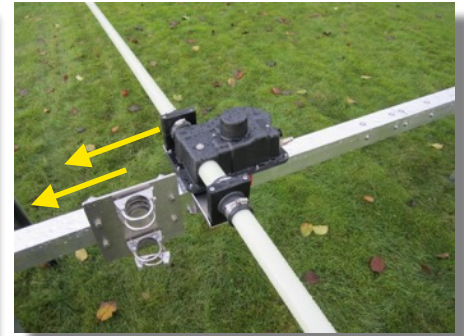


Fig.3

PIASTRA MAST/BOOM

All models are supplied with Ultrabeam Mast / aluminum boom plate.

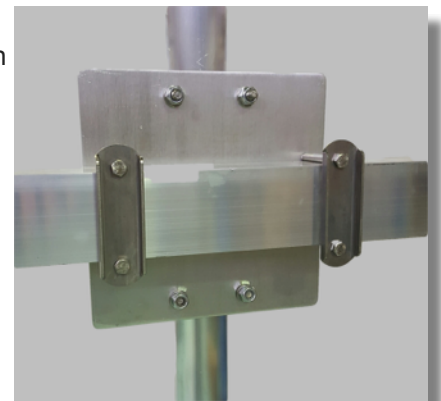
Mast collars, boom brackets and bolts are made in stainless steel.

Each antenna model will have appropriate number and diameter of collars to match to the weight of the model.

On all antenna models with three motor units, the plates will always be fixed to the center boom, however, in cases where you need to increase the distance between the central element and the Mast, simply move the plate away from the motor (Fig.3) to achieve the necessary space for your set-up, this will be necessary only when you install the antenna on large sections wheeled tower.

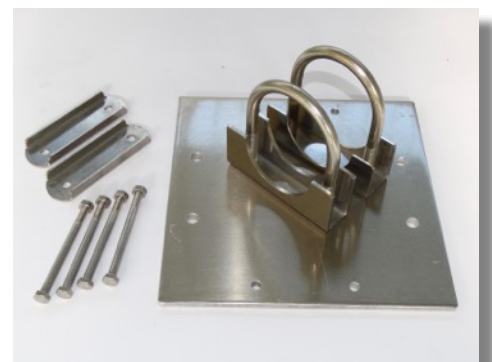
On antenna models with 4 or more elements the position of the plate will be indicated directly on the boom.

In both cases you are free to move the specified location and if necessary can balance the antenna (only for repositioning more than 10 cm) by placing a small inner weight at the lighter boom end.



Diameter of mast collars supplied with antennas

U-Bolt Diameter mast mm.	50	60	65
2 elements 6-20 / 6-40 / UB20	✓	/	/
3 elements 6-20 / UB50 / 4 El. DX	✓	optional	/
UB640-VL1.3 / VL2.3	✓	optional	/
4 elements 6-20	✓	optional	optional
3 elements 6-40 / 4 elements 6-40	optional	✓	optional
UB640-VL3.4 / UB40	optional	✓	optional



BOOM TIE-ROPE

Most UltraBeam models does not need any tie rope, the square section boom on models with boom within 6 meters offer a very high stiffness and remain perfectly straight. Only models with boom lengths over 9 meters provide a tie-beam on the boom.

Models that provide the tension rope:

- UB640-VL3.4
- 4 ELEMENTI 6-20
- 4 ELEMENTI 6-40
- 6 ELEMENTI 6-20 DX



Fig.1

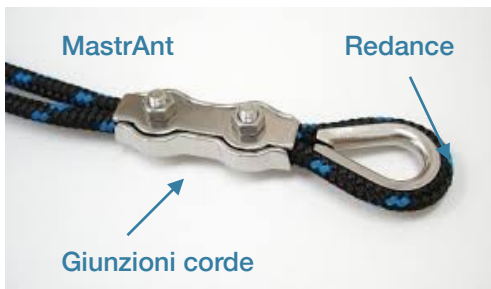


Fig.2

The models shown are provided with a complete kit of excellent MastrAnt ropes of suitable section for the model.

All strings and joints thimbles are made of stainless steel.

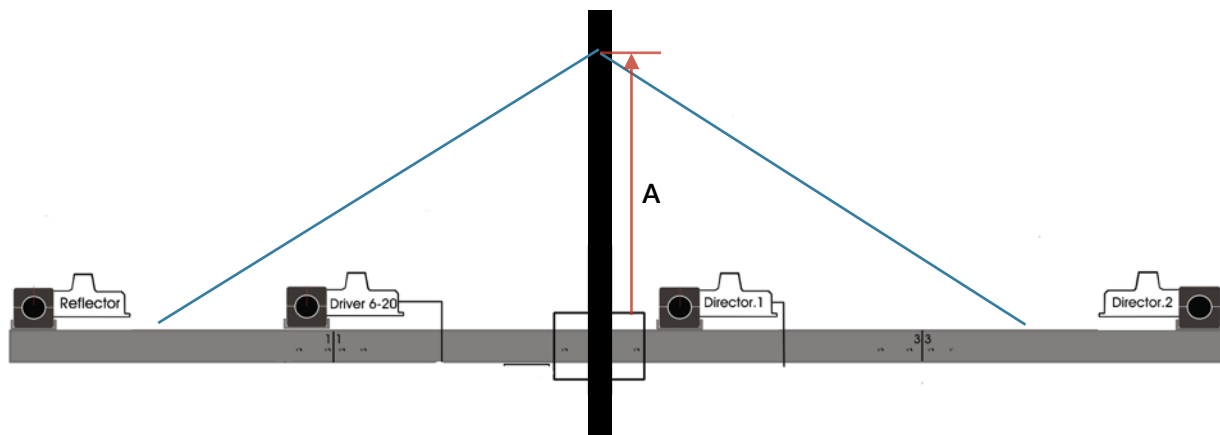
On the two outer sections of the boom holes are drilled on which you simply insert and tighten the through bolt with eyelet head (fig.1) which will be inserted in the appropriately closed rope with double stainless junction (fig.2)

The ropes are supplied with proper length and allow you to make your personal set-up "A"

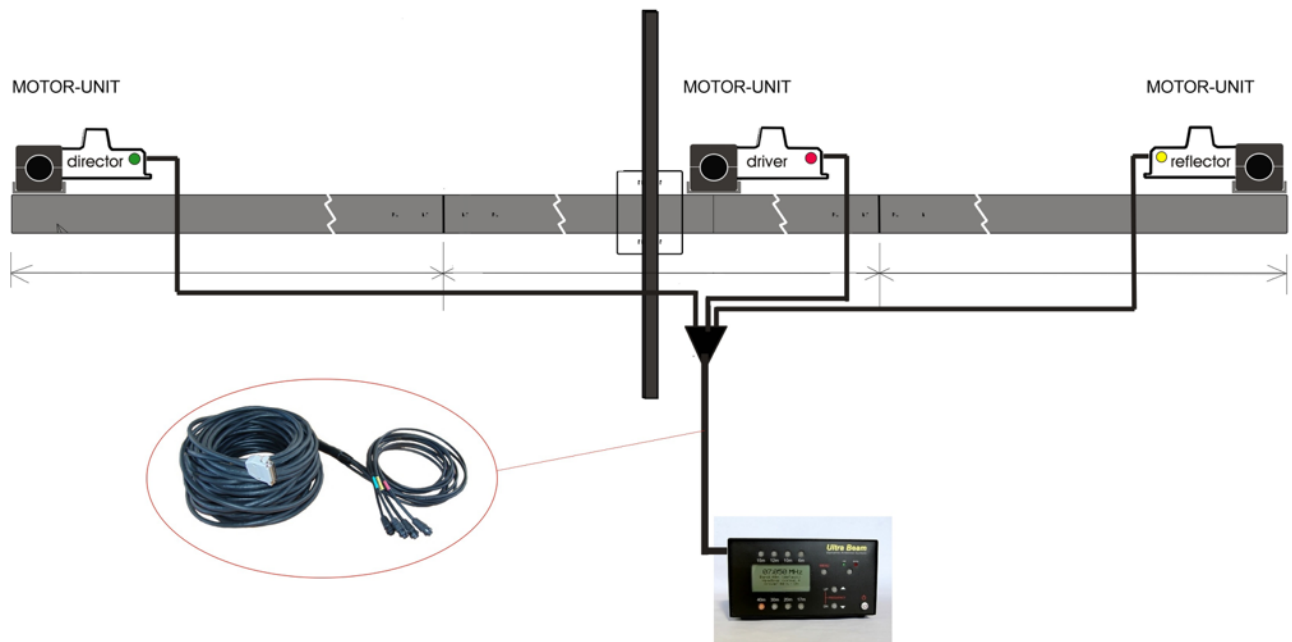
The vertical measurement "A" between boom and mast to which the strings will be attached should be between 1.5 -2.5 m. The heavier the antenna, the greater will be the distance from the antenna boom. For example on a 4 6-40 elements it should not be lower than 2 m.

In any case, regardless of the model you should never fix in the cable at distances "A" less than one meter. This would bring an excessive load on the ropes and poor alignment of the boom.

With the ropes kit you get a junction for mast collars to tie the ropes, of course you can use your own fixture if already present on your mast.



5) ELECTRICAL WIRING

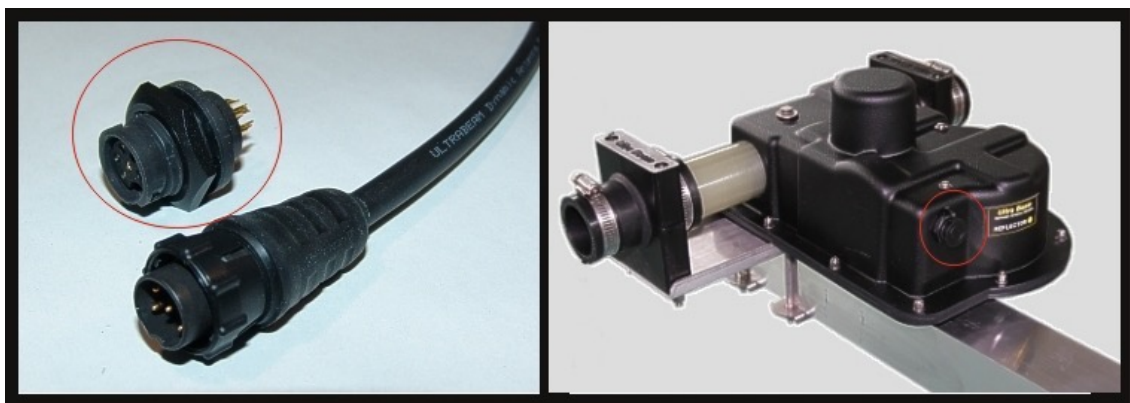


The electrical wiring built and assembled by UltraBeam are the best solution for electric connection between the antenna and the electronic controller.

In these cases, the antenna motor units will be equipped with multi-pole female connectors.

Simply plug in the connectors to the engine unit and the DB25 to the controller, no chance to operating errors and to guarantee high reliability over time.

Furthermore, the assembled wiring does not contain the junction points along the route, which is often cause of bad electrical contacts especially for external systems, each wire goes from the controller to the motor.



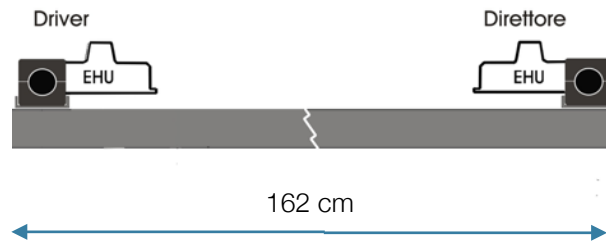
The multi-wire cables used in the construction of the wiring are build specifically on UltraBeam specifications

The water resistance and protection against UV rays make the wiring particularly suitable for outdoor use and offer increased reliability compared to common commercial cables

The connectors used are IP68 with gold contacts by Switchcraft Inc.

ANTENNA MODEL SCHEME

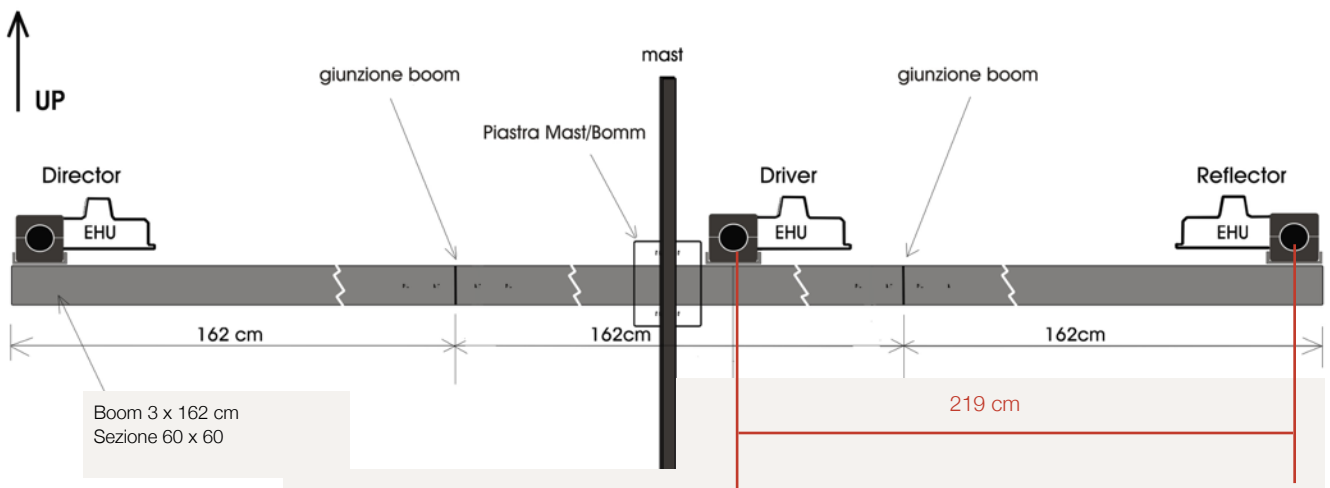
SCHEMA -Yagi 2 elements 6-20



Boom 1 x 162 cm
Sezione 60 x 60

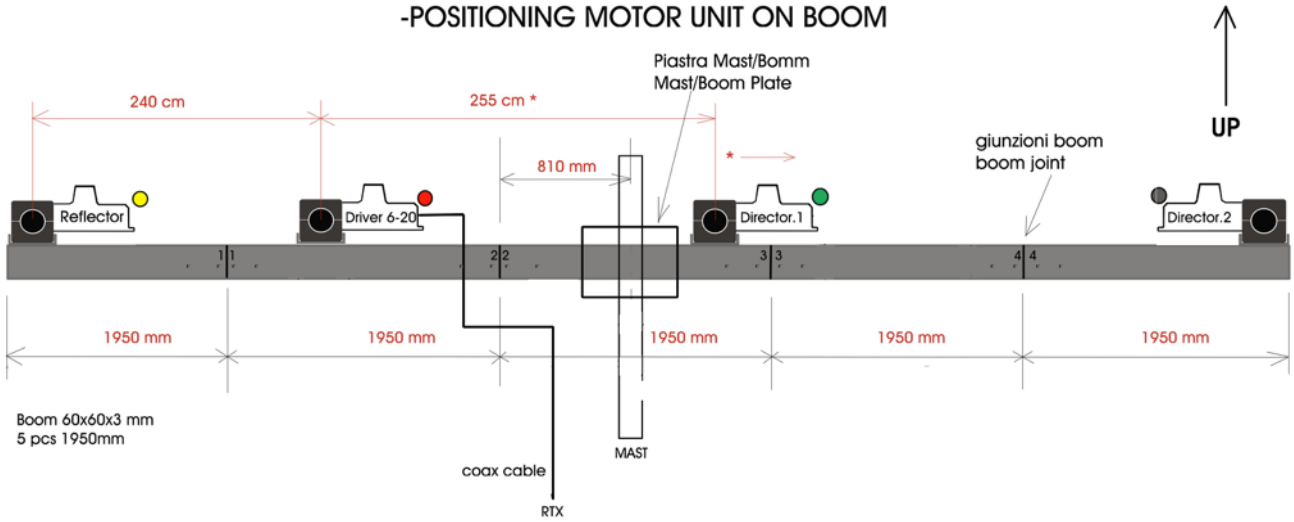
SCHEMA - Yagi 3 elements 6-20

POSIZIONAMENTO MOTOR UNIT SU BOOM



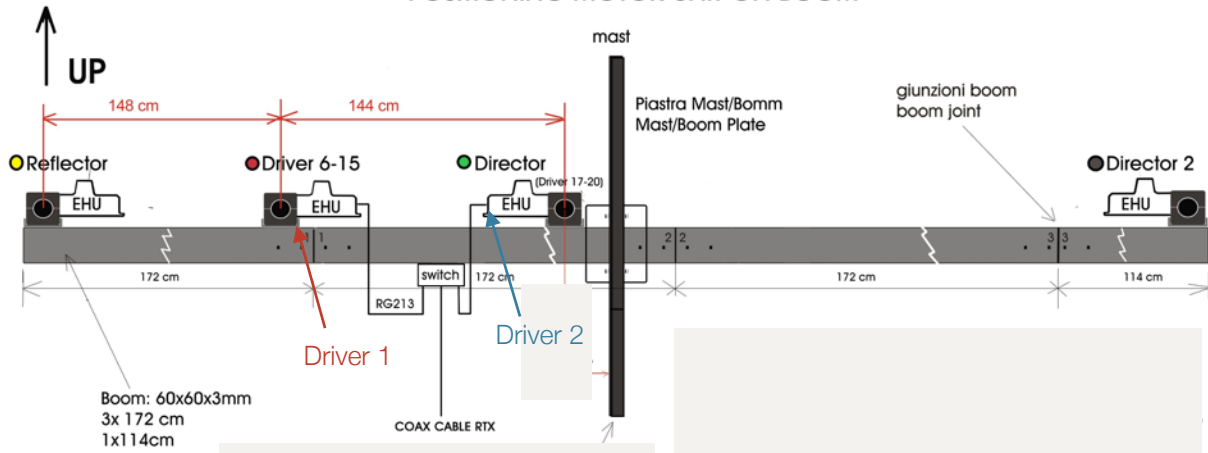
4 ELEMENTS YAGI 6-20

-POSIZIONAMENTO MOTOR UNIT SU BOOM
-POSITIONING MOTOR UNIT ON BOOM



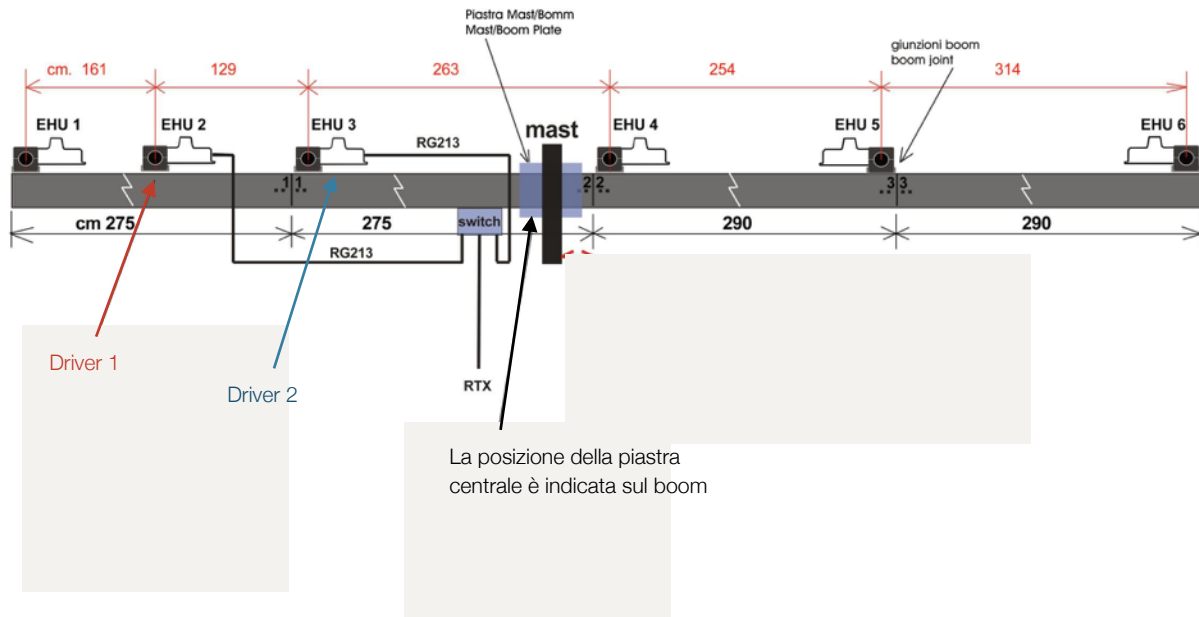
4 ELEMENTS 6-20 DX

-POSIZIONAMENTO MOTOR UNIT SU BOOM
-POSITIONING MOTOR UNIT ON BOOM



YAGI 6 ELEMENTS 6-20 DX

-POSIZIONAMENTO MOTOR UNIT SU BOOM
-POSITIONING MOTOR UNIT ON BOOM



CONCLUSIONS

A manual of a few pages can seem deceptively simplistic ... actually the use of only 8 pages to describe the assembly of 2-3-4 elements yagi 6-20 are proof of quality design and how extremely simple as well as intuitive is the assembly of a UltraBeam antenna.

Texts, images and graphics have been prepared to offer the user maximum ease of self learning and memorize.

In contrast with manual of many pages that can only confuse an OM that having never installed an antenna of this type could acquire too much informations and new procedures to him.

Reading new manuals waiting to receive your new antenna will allow you to perform a quick installation, safe and free of errors.

Therefore a careful reading is recommended in order to acquire the assembly methods which, as you may have seen, are really very intuitive.

Do work when your mind already knows what to do and provides a better end result in fewer time than a set-up in which you should consult the manual step by step for each individual operation.

Finally, and not least ...

Perform the antenna set-up exclusively as described in the manuals.

Avoid any variable and / or customization.

If you plan to do something that is not described in the manual, it means you should not do it !!!

Ultra Beam

Dynamic Antenna Systems

“LOOP ELEMENT” MANUAL

UB640-VL1.3 / UB640-VL2.3 / UB640-VL3.4



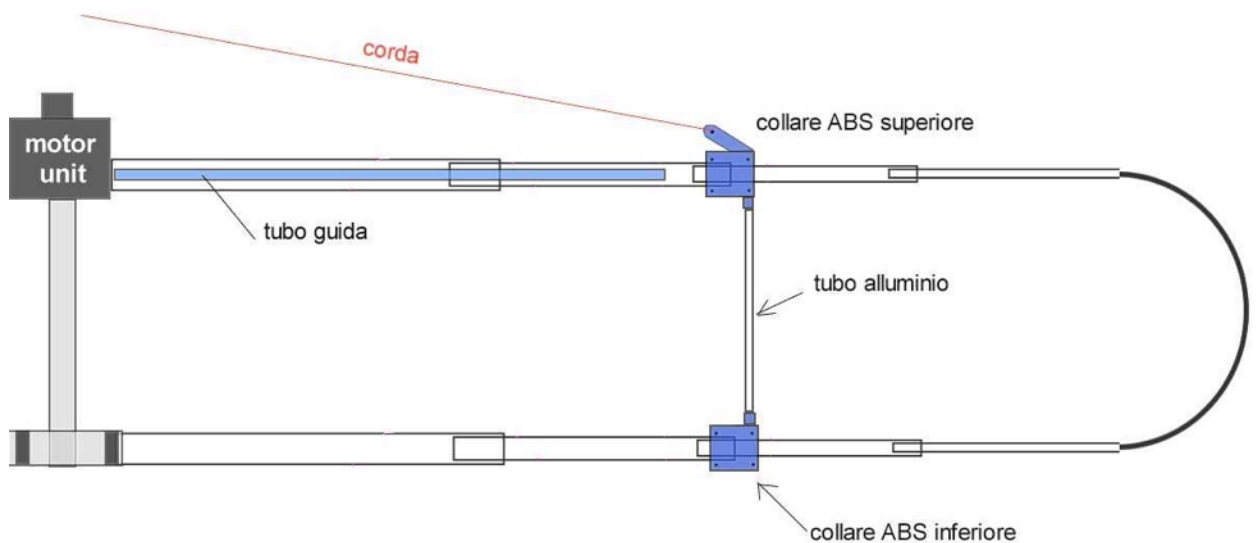
Rev. 1.10

VERTICAL LOOP ELEMENTS ASSEMBLY

This manual refers exclusively to the element assembly procedures of vertical loop employed in models UB640-VL1.3 - UB640-VL2.3 - UB640-VL3.4

All other instructions for the mounting of the antenna is contained in the manual "Standard"

The VL2.3 and VL3.4 models have dual driver, you will need to download the "Switch" manual for instructions on the connecting of the electronic switch and coaxial cables.



Vertical loop diagram

The manual contains the instructions for the complete assembly of a folded loop element, the procedures are the same for all loops regardless of whether it's drivers or passive element. It will be sufficient to perform the installation on the boom in the position indicated by the "antenna pattern" of your model

1) SUPPORT ASSEMBLY OF LOWER LOOP ELEMENTS

The lower element of the loop is supported by an aluminum square section 60x60mm placed immediately below the motor unit.

It is fixed to the boom by means of two aluminum plates "A" (fig.1)

Assemble the plates to the sides of the boom with 6 M6 bolts

Insert the "B" square section to form a T, tighten the tube so that it remains in place.

Check with a set square to obtain a 90 ° angle (Figure 2) and tighten all bolts.

The plates will behave like a clamp and will maintain stable the mechanical splicing of the entire lower support.



Fig.1



Fig.3

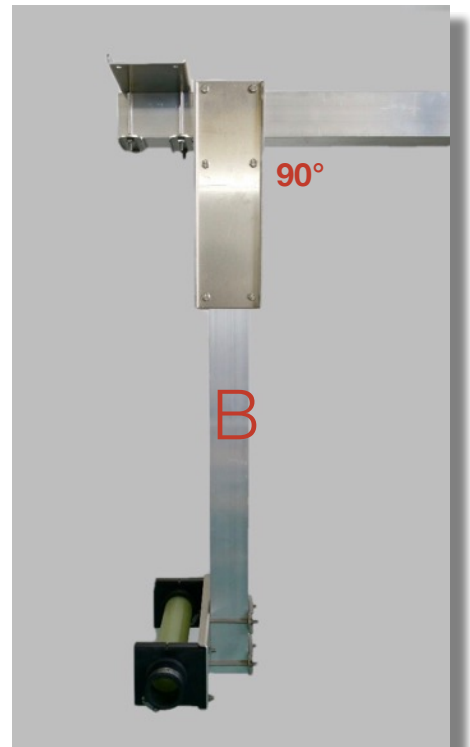


Fig.2

The lower elements of the loop are installed on a plate similar to the motor supports (fig.3)

Install the aluminum support at the lower end of the section "B" (fig.2) check angle 90 ° before tightening the bolts.

Install the resin glass tube "C" with exactly the same procedure used in the motor units (See "Standard" manual).

C Support will keep the lower elements perfectly parallel to the upper ones, fixed to the motor unit.

2) INSTALLATION OF MOTOR UNITS AND SUPPORT GUYS

Install the motor unit on the support as per instructions manual "Standard"

Fix the aluminum U holder (fig.4) above the ABS collars by means of the two bolts M6 x 120mm included in the screws kit.

Install the vertical stick on the U support (Figure 5) and secure it using the two M6 bolts Fig.A shows the sectional view of the correct alignment of the parts including the rope.

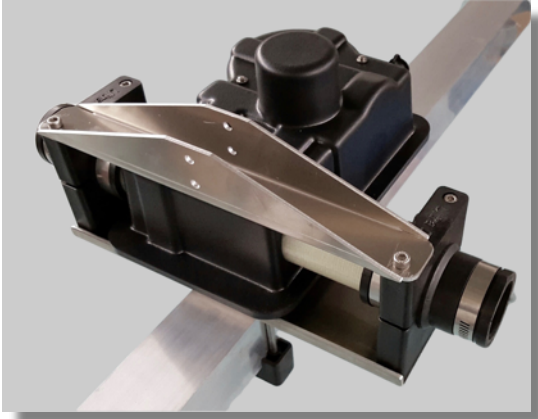


Fig.4

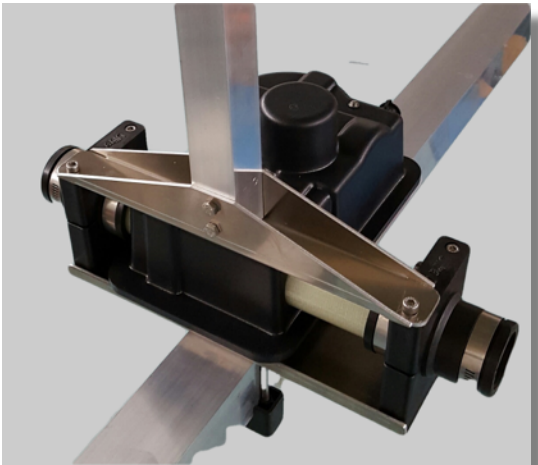


Fig.5

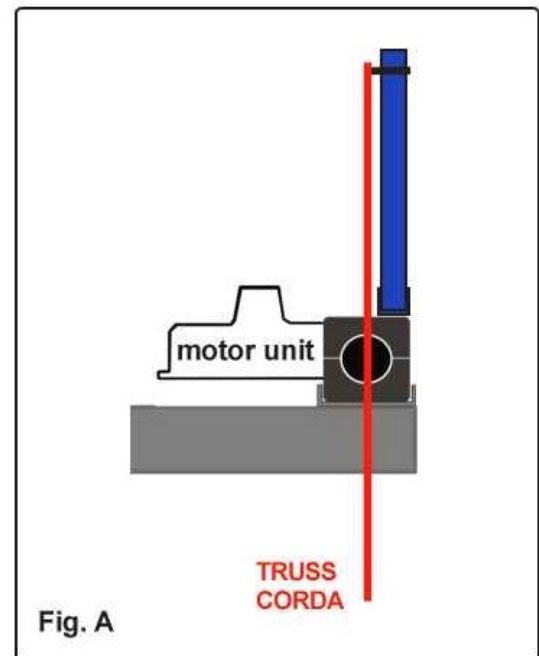


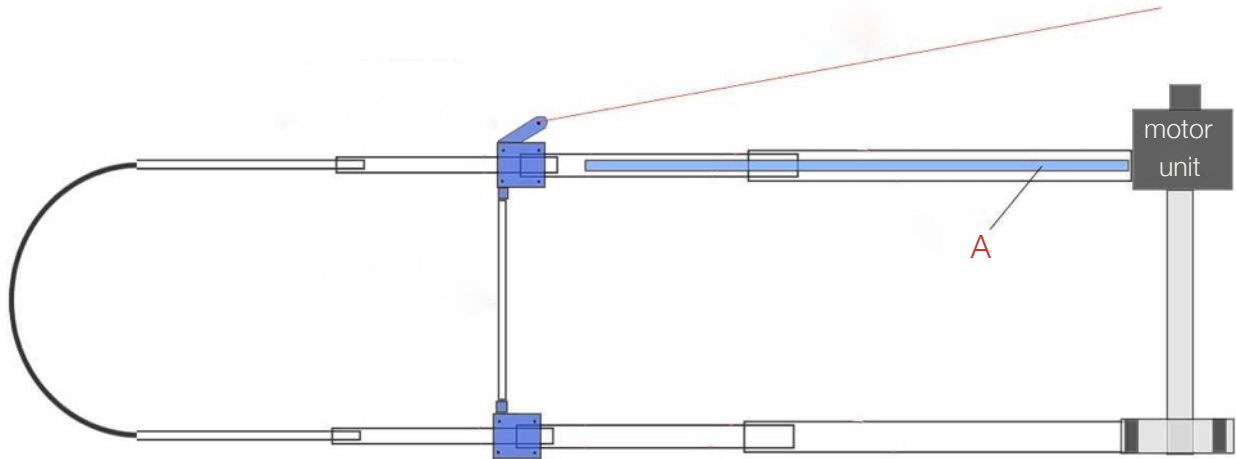
Fig. A

TIGHTENING BOLTS

Filetto	Descrizione	Serraggio Nm
M6	Plates A (fig.1)	17 Nm
M6	Plates elements support lower (fig.2)	10 Nm
M6	ABS collars lower tube (fig.3)	8 Nm
M6	Support "U" bolts (fig.4)	8 Nm
M6	Stick ropes bolts (fig.5)	8 Nm

3) PREPARATION AND GUIDE TUBES

All motor units of the vertical loop elements expect the installation of internal guide tubes in the upper elements connected to the motor unit "A"

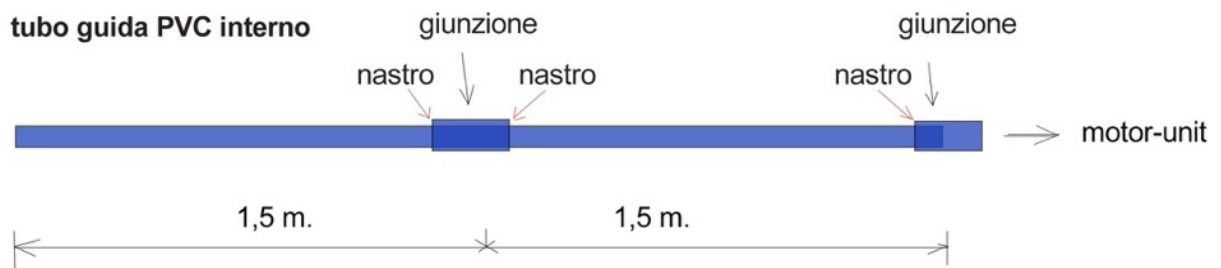


The guide tube on folded elements is essential so that the tape can slide within the curve and along the lower element

The guide element is composed of two sections of PVC pipe 2 x 1500mm total length 3 meters.

Join the two PVC sections and tape with common insulating tape

Insert another junction at one end, this will be helpful to connect the guide tube to the motor unit (Fig.1-2)



Insert the guide tube into the previously assembled element (Figure 3)



Fig.1



Fig.2



Fig.3

4) ELEMENTS INSTALLATION ON MOTOR UNIT

Before inserting the elements in the motor unit it is necessary to fix the PVC guide tube. During this operation it is necessary that the element remains aligned to the motor, if your mounting set-up does not allow this, it is absolutely needed the help of a second person to hold the support element during the insertion of the guide tube.

Inside the PVC pipe into the engine, has been applied a double-sided adhesive that will keep the junction steady and avoid its detachment (Figure 4)

Place the PVC pipe until it reaches its maximum insertion (Figure 1)

Place the telescopic element in the motor unit until it stops and tighten the clamp of rubber sleeve.



Fig.1



Fig.2



Fig.3



Important note:

You need to carefully and correctly install the guide tubes.

In case of possible detachment of even a single tube, the copper tape will bend inevitably damaging the motor drive functionality.



Fig.4

5) LOWER ELEMENTS ASSEMBLY

Install the lower elements on the lower support just like on a motor unit.

In Fig.1 the scheme of the position and placement of the elements into fiberglass tube mounted on the support

Insert the element 10 cm and lock it with the outer bands of rubber sleeves.

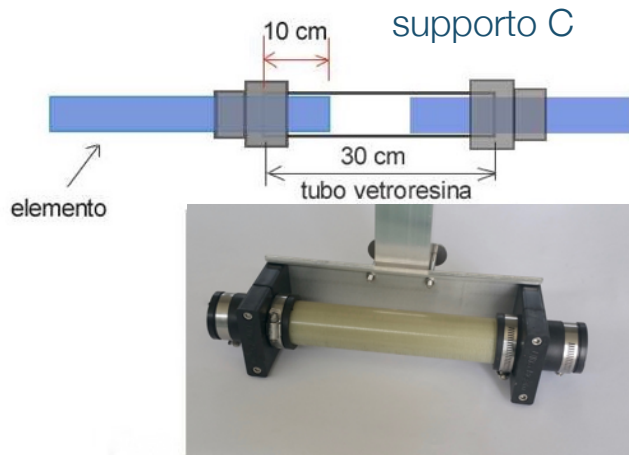
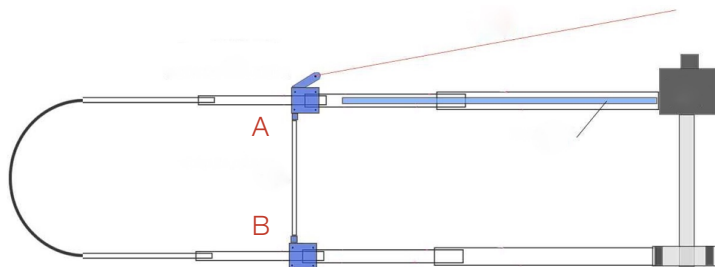


Fig.1



6) SUPPORT ROPES INSTALLATION



The strings are attached to the elements by means of two special ABS collars (fig.2) placed in the central junction of the telescopic element, on this junction do not apply the thermo shrinking tubing.

Place two o ring element as shown in fig.3-4

Close the two ABS shells by means of M4 screws (Figure 5) even closed, the ABS holder will rotate on itself, this is normal, the internal notch placed between the two o ring will prevent it from slipping inward.



Fig.2



Fig.3

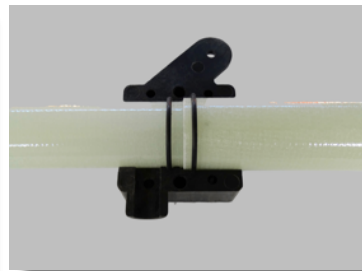


Fig.4



Fig.5

The two collars **A** and **B** are joined by an aluminum tube (fig.6) that mechanically binds the upper to the lower element, this is necessary to maintain the uniform geometry of the loop and at the same time it distributes the string support to the lower element.

The aluminum tube is fixed to the supports by means of one of the 4 locking bolts (pag 9 - fig.C)

NOTE: as mentioned in the "Standard" manual there may exist small differences in length between the elements and then between the junctions, for this reason it can happen that the bottom joint **B** is not perfectly aligned with the upper, even if this is not of great importance, you can correct the alignment of the lower coupling by adjusting the insertion of the lower element in the "C" support (pag 7-fig.1) the space of 10 cm inside the tube holding the elements is sufficient to compensate for any misalignment of the lower support **B**

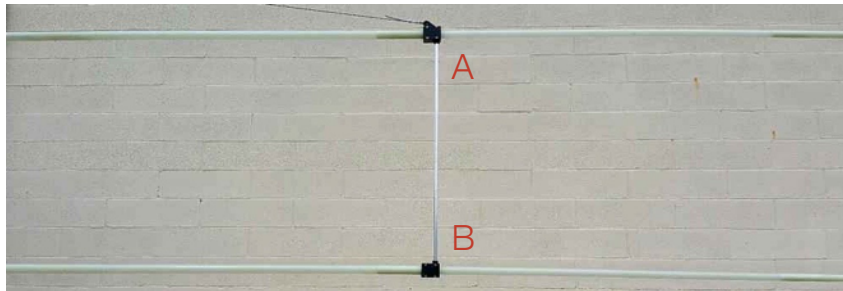
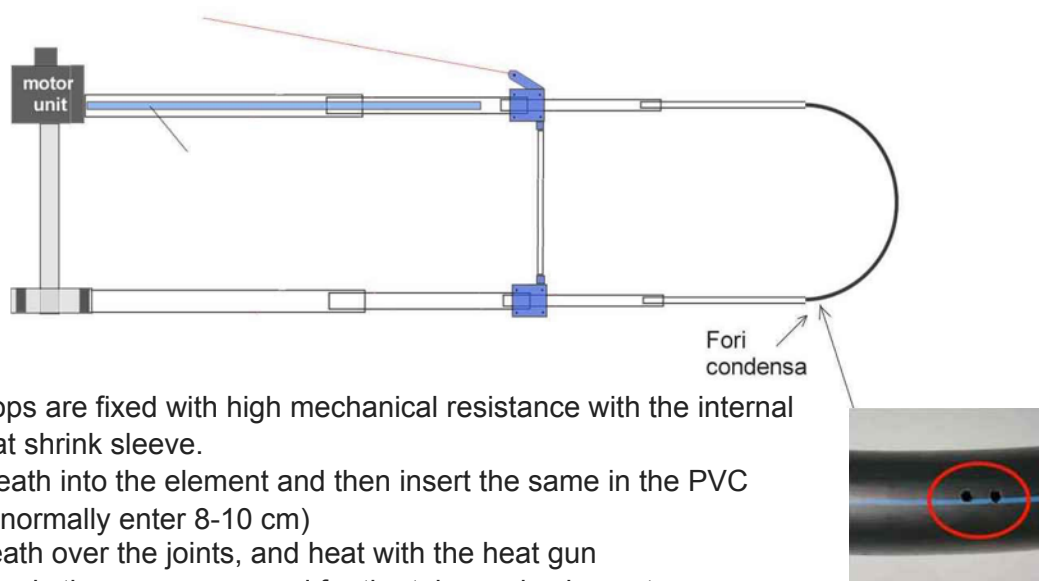


Fig.6

7) INSTALLATION LOOP CURVES



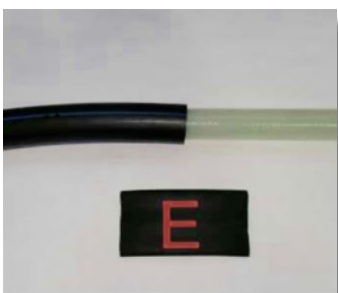
The outer loops are fixed with high mechanical resistance with the internal adhesive heat shrink sleeve.

Insert the sheath into the element and then insert the same in the PVC 180 °curve, (normally enter 8-10 cm)

Slide the sheath over the joints, and heat with the heat gun

The procedure is the same one used for the telescopic elements.

Note: the surfaces must be cleaned before application



Before heating the sheaths check the alignment of the loop in order to avoid a candy shape (aesthetics factor)
 After the application it is necessary to wait until the sheath is completely cold.
 Twisting or movements of the joint when still warm and not completely cold can impair the mechanical seal and the waterproof of the joint.

7) ROPES MOUNTS

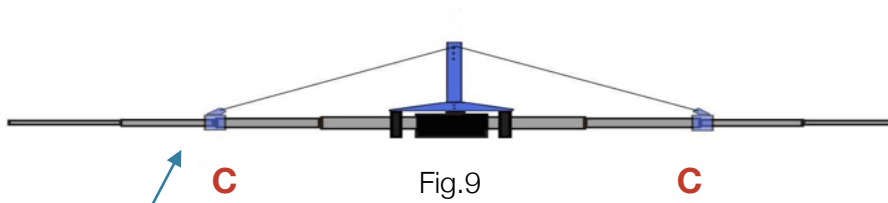


Fig.9

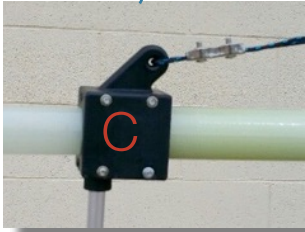


Fig.7



Fig.8

A MastrAnt P kit of ropes of suitable length is provided for the construction of the tie rods. Tie the rope to the right and left C supports through the double junction eyelet (Figure 7) Then simply attach the rope (one section) to the aluminum stick placed on the motor unit (fig.8). Cut of the excess rope from one of the two C supports only when the correct length has been obtained .

The **elements must not** look up, the correct tension of the strings is given by the alignment of the C supports (fig.9) which must not be higher than the motor drive tube
A possible downward trend is recommended, ideal to align the loops with the same inclination of normal elements (no loops) of your antenna (Figure 10)
Three holes in the stick will allow you a small final correction to the tension of the strings without removing the rope from the junction.

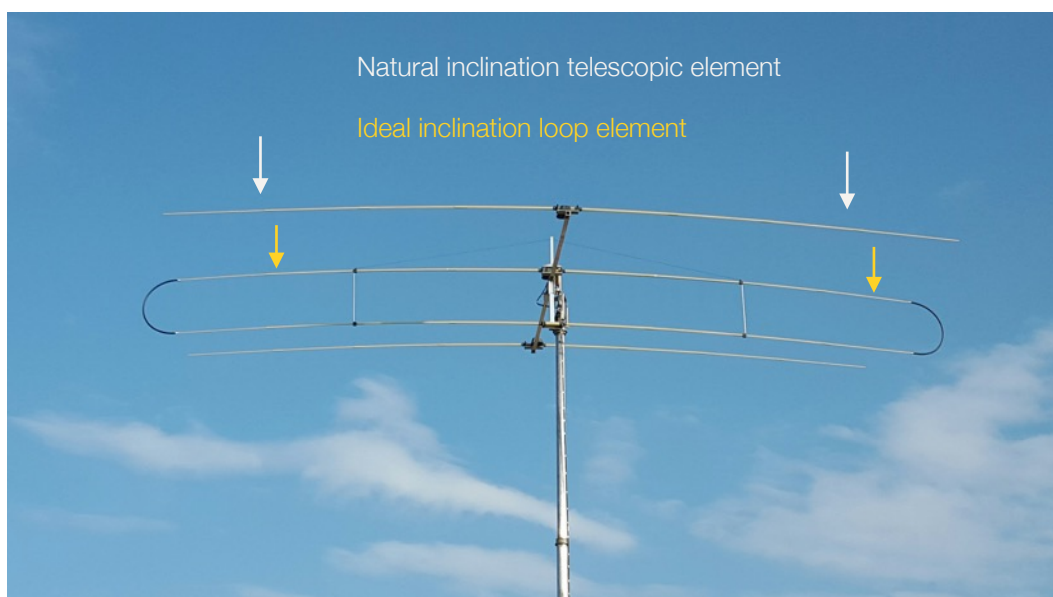


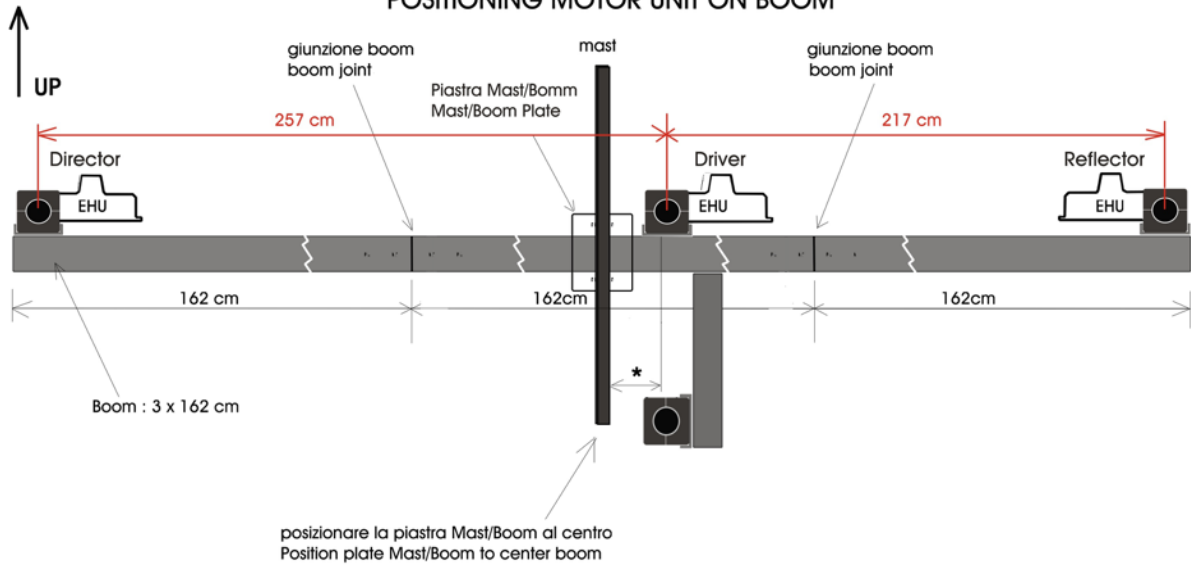
Fig.10

VL-SERIES ANTENNA DIAGRAM

UB640-VL1.3 DIAGRAM

POSIZIONAMENTO MOTOR UNIT SU BOOM

POSITIONING MOTOR UNIT ON BOOM

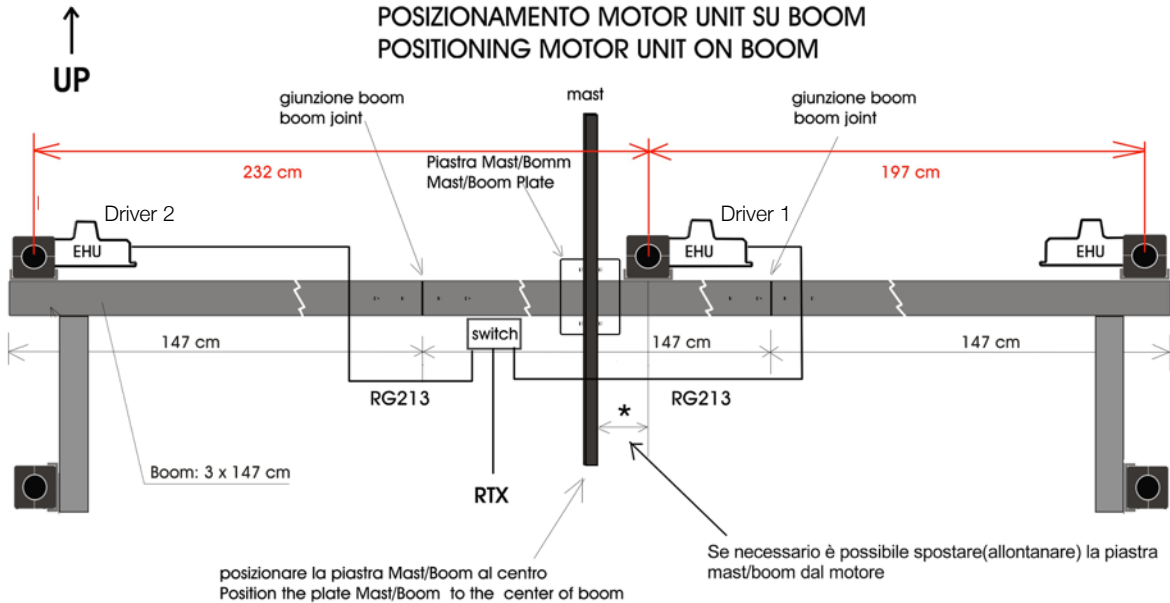


Attention: The motor unit has to be positioned on the upper side of the boom !!!
Le unità motore devono essere montate sopra il boom !!!

UB640 VL 2-3

POSIZIONAMENTO MOTOR UNIT SU BOOM

POSITIONING MOTOR UNIT ON BOOM



UB640 VL 3.4

POSIZIONAMENTO MOTOR UNIT SU BOOM
POSITIONING MOTOR UNIT ON BOOM

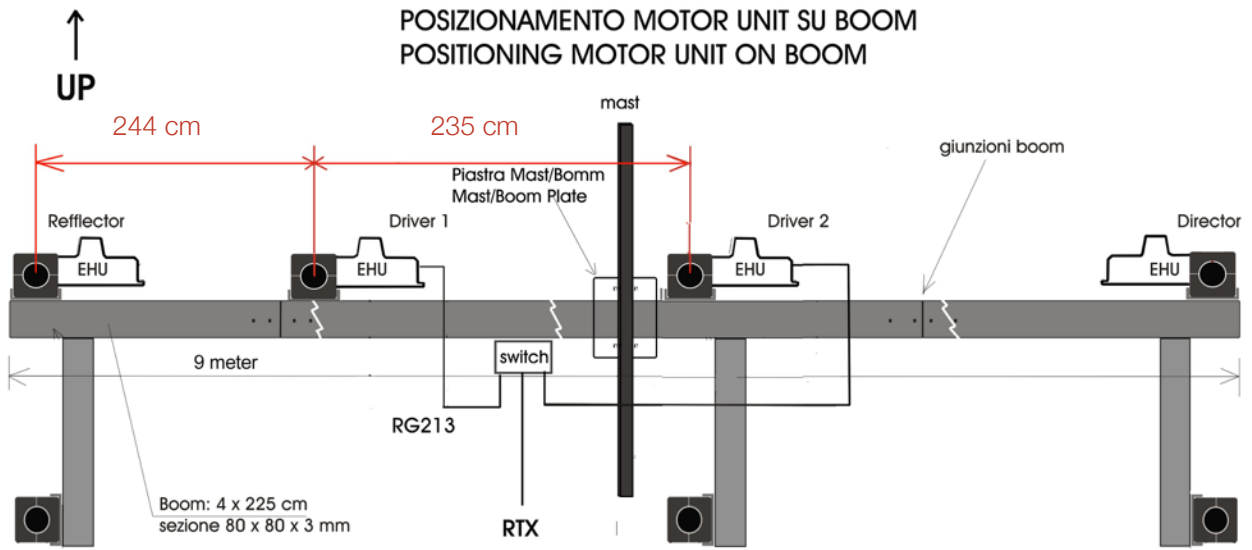
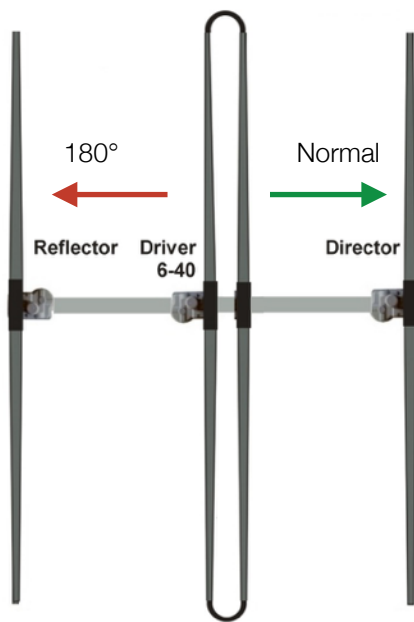
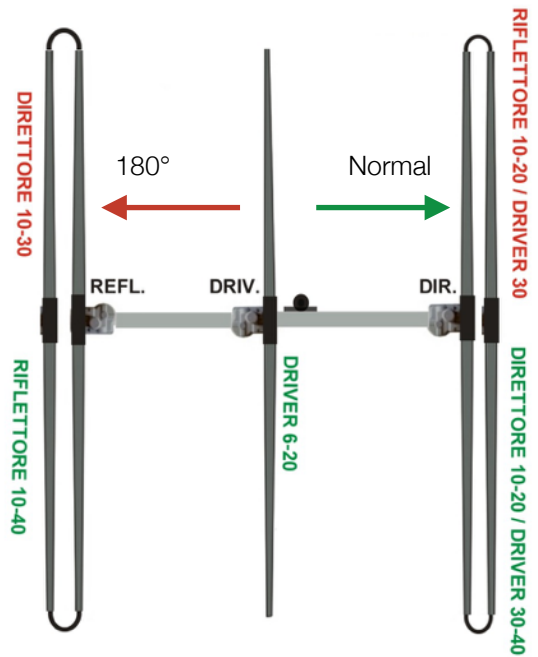


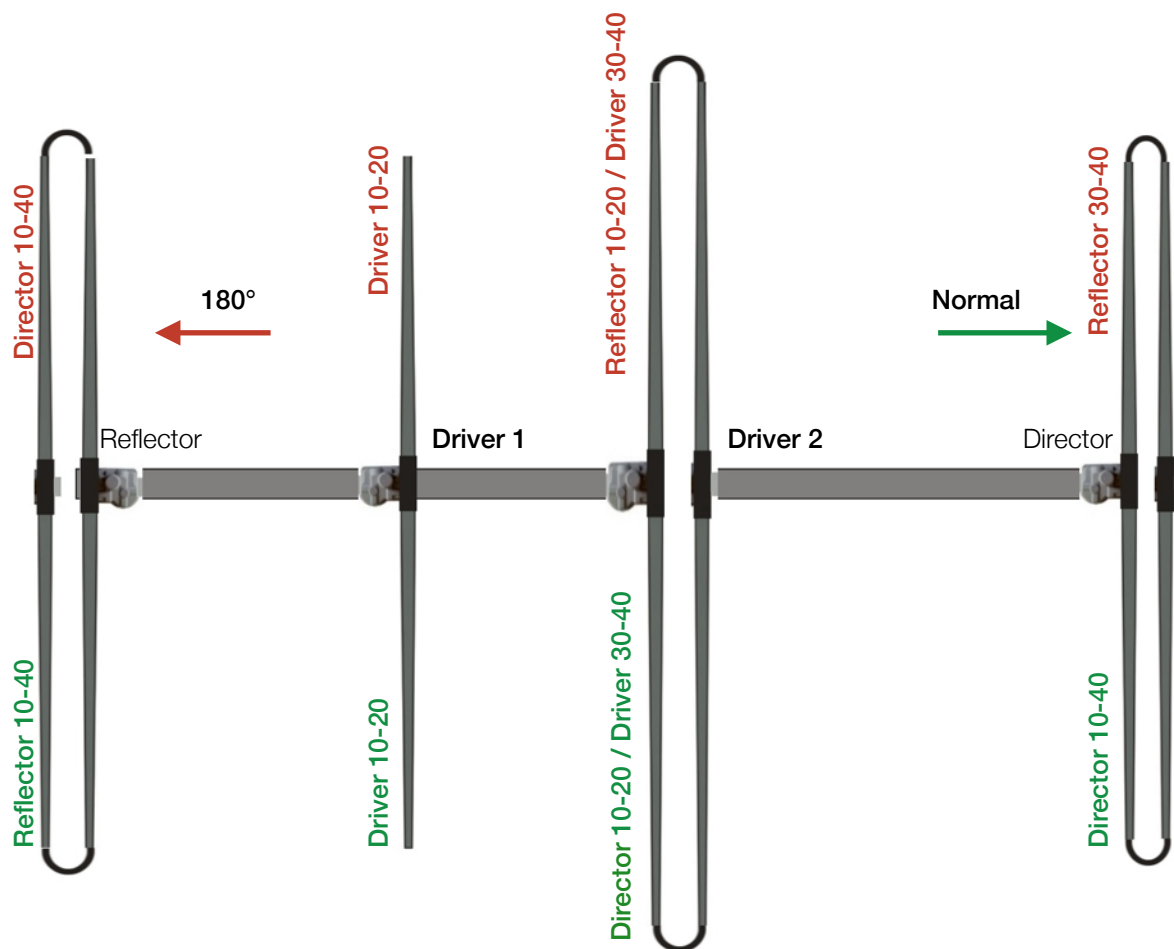
DIAGRAMMA ANTENNA



UB640 - VL1.3



UB640 - VL2.3



UB640 - VL3.4

ELEMENTS LENGTH / GUIDE PVC TUBES

Modello	No loop	External loop / PVC tube	Central loop / PVC tube
UB640-VL1.3	5,4 m.	/	5,4
UB640-VL2.3	5,4 m.	5,4 m. / 3 m.	/
UB640-VL3.4	5,4 m.	5.4 m. / 3 m.	7,4 m. / 4,5 m

Ultra Beam

Dynamic Antenna Systems

MANUAL "CONTROLLER"



Rev. 1.10

INTRODUCTION

The motor units employ stepper motors (stepper)

The communication between the controller and the stepper motor is unidirectional and is through the electrical wiring

The controller (> talks) by sending pulses to the stepper motor so that the copper belt reach the correct length.

The engines (<listen) receiving the stepper pulse and move until the controller transmits them.

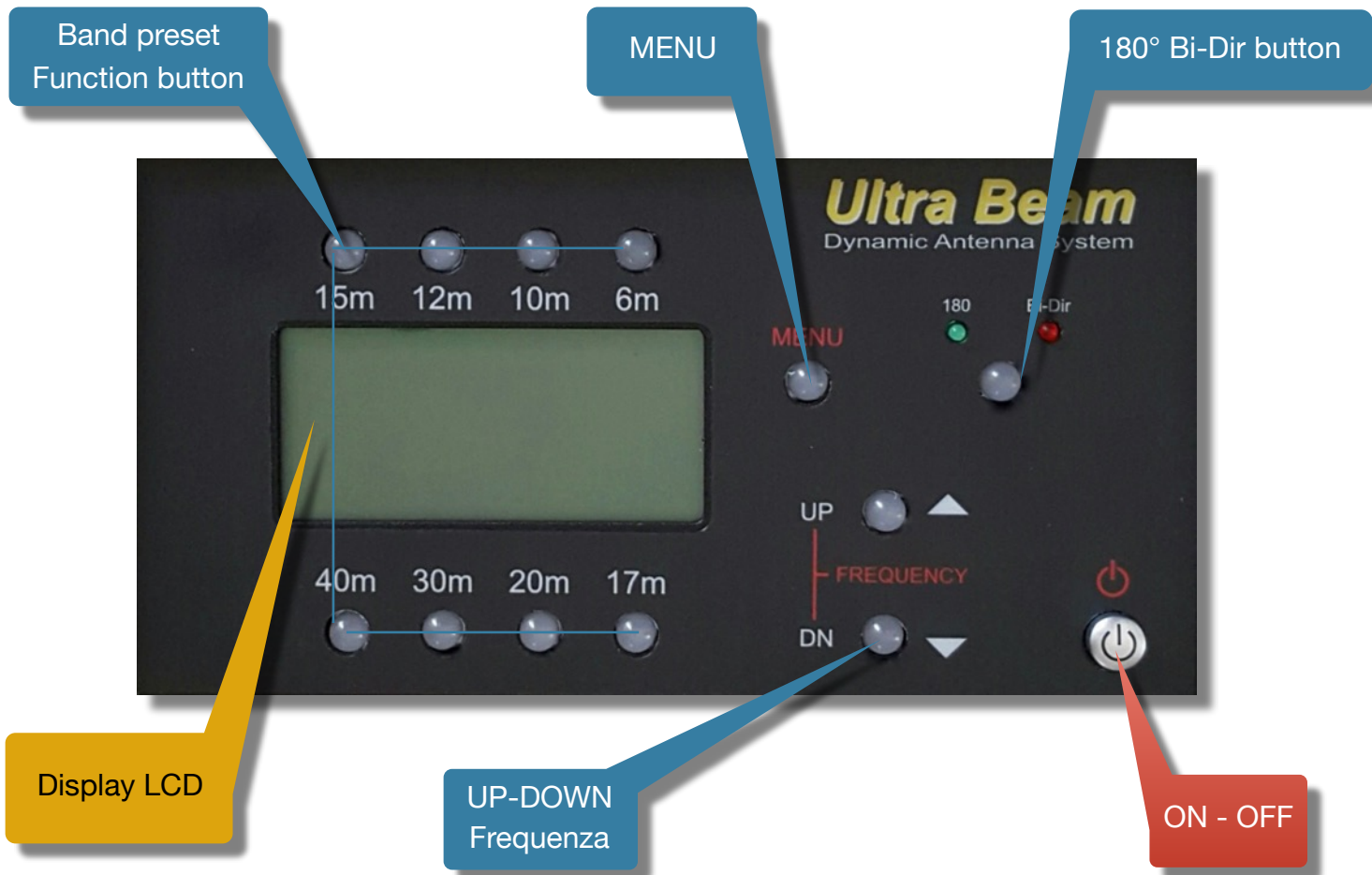
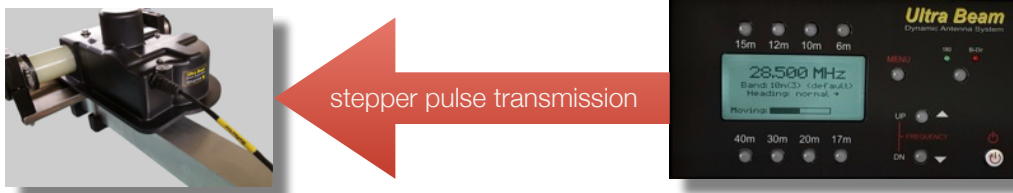
If the electrical connection between controller and motor is correct and stable they will move endlessly with precision equal to 2° / revolution, allowing the copper tape to always reach the lengths with millimeter precision.

Where you had a problem with the wiring, the controller would play anyway his job exchanging frequency and band, but it is obvious that the motors will not move regularly.

Same thing in cases where you have a problem with the driver card that drive the motors.

Example: if a radio has burned finals it still go into transmission, but nothing will come to the antenna.

It 's important to realize this so that you understand well the logic of communication between controller and antenna in order to use your UltraBeam consciously and correctly.



INSTRUCTIONS USE

The electronic controller manages in an entirely automatic manner the length of the motorized elements in function of the selected frequency.

At first power on the controller will be in position "retracted ELEMENTS"

First, for a few seconds, will show the information about the model, firmware and serial number (Fig.1-2)

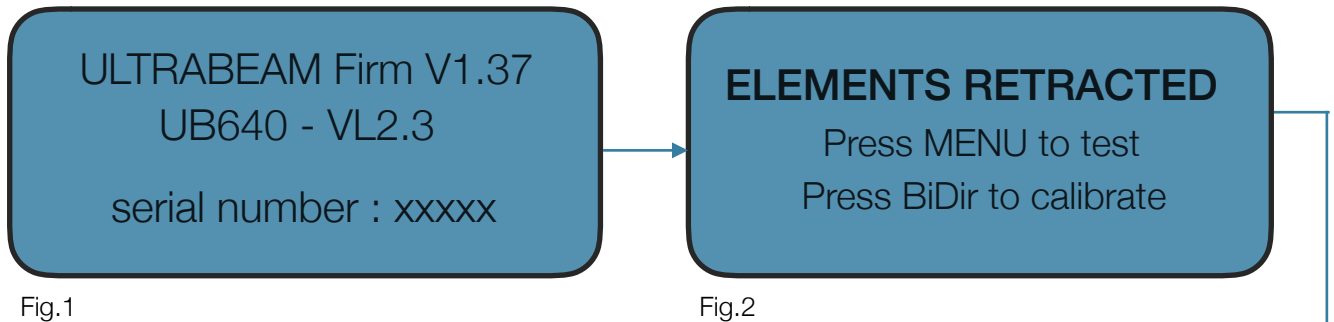


Fig.1

Fig.2

Selecting any of the band keys, the engine unit will slide the beryllium copper tape inside the fiber glass elements.

The elements will automatically stop only when they have reached the correct length that will resonate the antenna at the frequency indicated by the display (Figure 3)

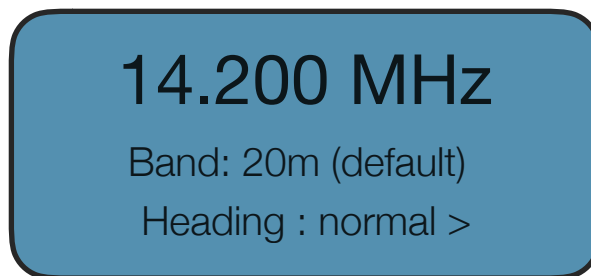


Fig.3

The controller employs backlit buttons that always show the status of the active function.

So if you're in 20 meter band the display will show the frequency in use and the band button will remain lit, flashes only to indicates that you are out of the amateur radio window.

During a band change the movement of the engines it will be indicated by three different warning:

- 1) Sound: A beep sounds during movement (you can adjust volume or mute)
- 2) Visual: the selected speed button will flash until all engines will not be stopped
- 3) Visual: a bar graph will appear in the display during movement.

The band preset buttons are used to change the band just like on radio

The UP-DN buttons are used instead to change the frequency within a band just like VFO radio with step of 25-50 kHz as a function of bandwidth.

These two functions allow you to quickly select the frequency in use

You need to remember that the Ultrabeam are still mono-band yagi with full-size elements as such offer a wide bandwidth (in function of frequency), therefore it will not be always essential that the frequency on the controller is identical to that of transmission, for this reason on many bands it will be enough to simply select a center band frequency.

FUNCTION 180°

One of the most important and popular features with respect to the more traditional antennas with fixed elements is the ability to electronically reverse the pointing antenna without making it physically rotate.

In fact the use of motorized elements allows to invert the lengths of reflector and director passive elements, who are known to add gain and yagi direction pointing (fig.4-5)

When the 180 ° button is selected, the Reflector and Director reverse their lengths taking the functions of each other, the driver performs only a correction to compensate for a small difference in spacing, this is equivalent to having physically rotated the antenna by 180 ° reversing the antenna pointing without having actually rotated.

The 180 ° function is very useful in typical cases in which it is necessary to verify if the best signal either via long or short path, with a traditional antenna should be too much time especially if once reached opposite pointing, we should go back, the electronic 180° needs just 2-3 seconds.

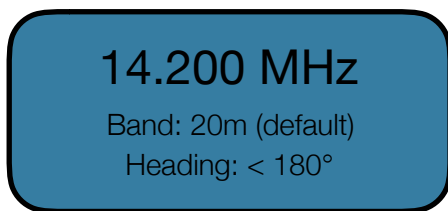
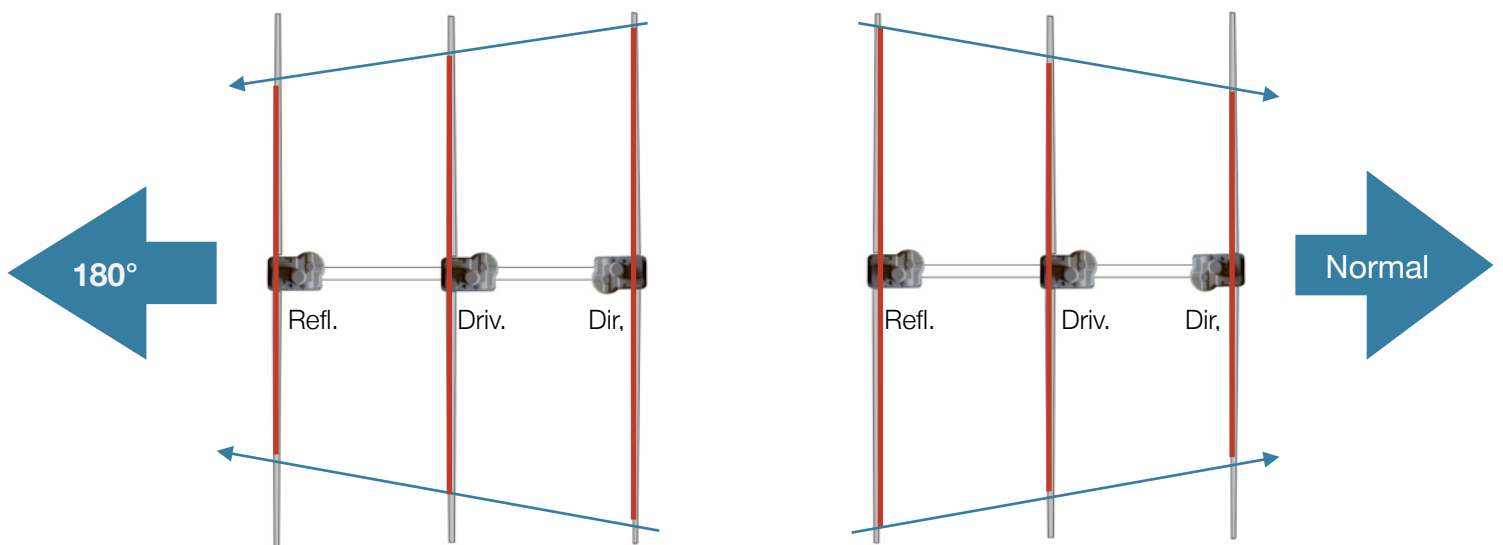


Fig. 4

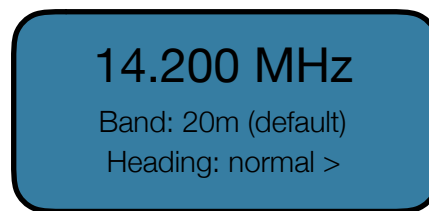


Fig.5

FUNZIONE Bi-Dir

The Bi-Dir function allows the antenna to work in a bi-directional configuration where both passive elements acts like a directors.

This makes the antenna behavior similar to a dipole but with a higher gain and F / F

When the 180 ° and Bi-Dir are active two LEDs (green / red) placed next to the button will light up. The display will still show one of three ways in use: **<Normal>** / **<180 °>** / **<Bi-Dir>**

TARATURA SWR

All controllers have in the CPU memory the correct measures according to the Yagi model in use so that the antenna can resonate and provide maximum gain at the frequency indicated by the display. These measurements are obtained with tests carried out on towers at heights (1/2 wave or +) and without the influence other antenna or conductive components which may affect the operation and impedance. However, each installation will inevitably present different characteristics from those of testing (height, interference from other antennas, length and quality of the coaxial line, etc., etc.).

So it is possible that your antenna after installation present a different impedance at feed point, and then a slightly higher value of SWR rather than 1.1.

In some cases you will have a 1.1 SWR value but on a different frequency from that indicated by controllers, this is caused by the same reasons described above, in both cases it will be possible to correct the impedance in a simple and fast way with the procedure described below.

It's good to clarify that any SWR greater than 1.1 does not prejudice in any way the antenna gain, but since it is possible to make the correction of the elements so easily through the controller located in the station, it is advisable to do so.

The correction, where necessary, will be made only once, the antenna will resonate in the future always to the stored measurements.



The antenna impedance is given by the length of the driver and its interaction with the director. Select on the controller a frequency identical to that of transmission (eg 14.200 MHz) Select from the menu "Modify Elements", will appear all element lengths in millimeters. Bring the transmitter on TX (rtty) and change the length of the driver (+/-) until you get the minimum SWR, if necessary also act on director, in any case never modify the reflector. When you have reached the minimum SWR simply press MENU and save (Figure 6)

Repeat for the modes 180 ° and Bi-Dir

Remember: in the mode 180 ° passive elements Reflector and Director are reversed, so if you will need to correct the length of the Director, you must act on the reflector column, in each case modify the shorter element (fig.7)

Do you want to save data ?
Press Yes o memorize

Yes No

Fig.6

*NOTA: when the menu is activated the band buttons become function buttons



Fig.7

ANTENNA MODEL WITH DOUBLE DRIVER



Fig.8

In Fig.8 an example of display on the UB640-VL2-3, one of the many dual driver models.

In this case the antenna will be fed (through the coaxial switching) on the director that thanks to a internal balun will work as drivers in the 30 and 40 meters bands.

If you need to correct the value of SWR apply the steps on page 5

On these two bands the central driver used from 6 to 20 meters will not be connected to the coaxial line, automatically switched by electronic switches, and its length will be such as not to affect in any way the two elements for 30 and 40.

ELEMENTS HOMING (RETRACT)

Such function exists as inherent in the antenna, whose motor drives must necessarily be retracted for shipping and for the installation.

Having said that this function is not considered to be essential whenever you turn off the radio station, the controller can be switched off, leaving the antenna on last used frequency just as you do with the radio.

The next time you turn the antenna it will be ready to be used on the same frequency in which it is left.

However, this function can and should be used in cases where there are extreme weather conditions (strong wind). Retract the elements in these cases can prevent the tape to bent, in rare cases in which an element is broken.

In any case, you are free to retract the elements every time you want.

To retract the elements select MENU> Retract> Yes

NOTE: The antenna will also work with controller turned off as well as radio communication, The ON / OFF button only turns off the display and disables the selection keys.

CALIBRATE

This function should be used only in the rare cases in which one or more motor units lost step.

The accidental loss of step can be caused by several factors, including the most common:

- 1) problem with the electrical wiring (poor electrical contact between the controller and motor)
- 2) sudden loss of power to the controller during a band change
- 3) increased friction in the sliding of the copper tape
- 4) poor contact of the DB25 to the controller or a motor unit connector
- 5) controller supply problem (low voltage)

These are some typical examples for which you can lose step, the condition in which obviously the antenna will not resonate properly in any band, in these cases it will be sufficient to run a "Calibrate", this will bring all the motor units to close completely, regardless of their real position.

If it was an accidental problem simply select any band and the antenna will return to resonate.

Otherwise if after the calibration the antenna continue to not resonate, it will be mandatory do visual and technical inspections as described in Troubleshooting UltraBeam, in order to establish the causes.

<http://www.ultrabeam.it/site/index.php?>

option = com_phocadownload & view = file & id = 7% 3Atroubleshooting & Itemid = 55 & lang = it

RADIO INTERFACE

The controller can be interfaced to common radio Yaesu, Icom, Kenwoo, Flex, K3

The link will send the radio frequency in use to the controller, this will make the band change and frequency automatic without being necessary to intervene manually.

The controller already has in memory the radio set-up default (Figure 1), it will suffice to select the brand of your radio and connect the cable to the serial port on the controller and the radio.

In cases where you use a baud rate on the radio different from the default, it will be possible to modify it with the menu. (Fig, 2)

The radio communication can be set to two modes plus off mode (Figure 3)

- 1) Band and frequency change
- 2) only band change
- 3) off

To select the appropriate protocol to your radio,
MENU> Other> RTX comm set-up> Protocol RTX



Fig.1



Fig.2



Fig.3

NOTE: If you have customized the communication parameters (Figure 2) they will remain in memory just exit with the menu button, if you select any of the cat again preset (figure 1) the customization will be lost, the preset buttons automatically set the default values when selected.

CONTROLLER REAR CONNECTIONS



AC ADAPTER
Out 24V.

RS-232

Connections RTX / PC
up-grade firmware

DB-25

wiring cable antenna

Input

24 - 36 V

IMPORTANT

-When You connect your controller to the motor unit of the antenna, all the units and controller must be in the retracted position.

-All the time that you need to disconnect the cable from the controller (DB25) BEFORE you must perform a "retract elements" from the menu.

-The Controller software works even if not connected to the antenna, which is why when you connects or disconnects the wiring (DB25) from the controller you must be certain that both drives (motors and controllers) are in the stowed position.

-Never Use the controller if the DB25 is not fixed with screws.

If you do not follow these important instructions you can lose synchronization between controller and antenna motor units, this does not allow the antenna to resonate and in some cases it could also cause permanent damage to the motor unit.

PREASSEMBLY INITIAL TEST

The Elements Test function is used exclusively before the antenna assembly. It allows rapid testing of all parties in order to verify the proper functioning of the three main components, **Controller, Wiring, Power Unit**.

Selecting any band key you still get the testing but also by selecting the 6 meter band it would have a higher extraction of copper tape from the motor unit. The test function is activated only when the controller is in the "elements retracted" state. Before running the tests:

- 1) Connect all the motor units to the wiring connectors
- 2) Place the motor unit on the floor or on a table.
- 3) Connect the DB25 to the controller (secure it with screws)
- 4) Connect power supply to the controller

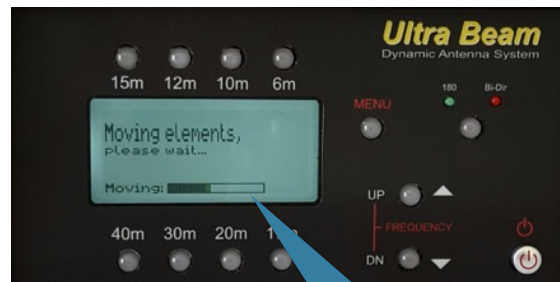
The display will show for a few seconds the firmware in use, antenna model and serial number of the unit then will appear "Elements Retracted" and instructions for testing.

TEST:

press MENU> and then confirm with yes, the motors will release the copper tape for a short length. To retract the copper tape, press MENU



Start Test



shows motor movement



Retract elements and exits menu

IMPORTANT NOTE:

UltraBeam always performs a final inspection of all parts before shipment, however, we recommend to perform the Test before installing the antenna, this will allow you to verify that all received components are working properly and that nothing has been damaged during transport and avoid any unpleasant surprises after mounting.