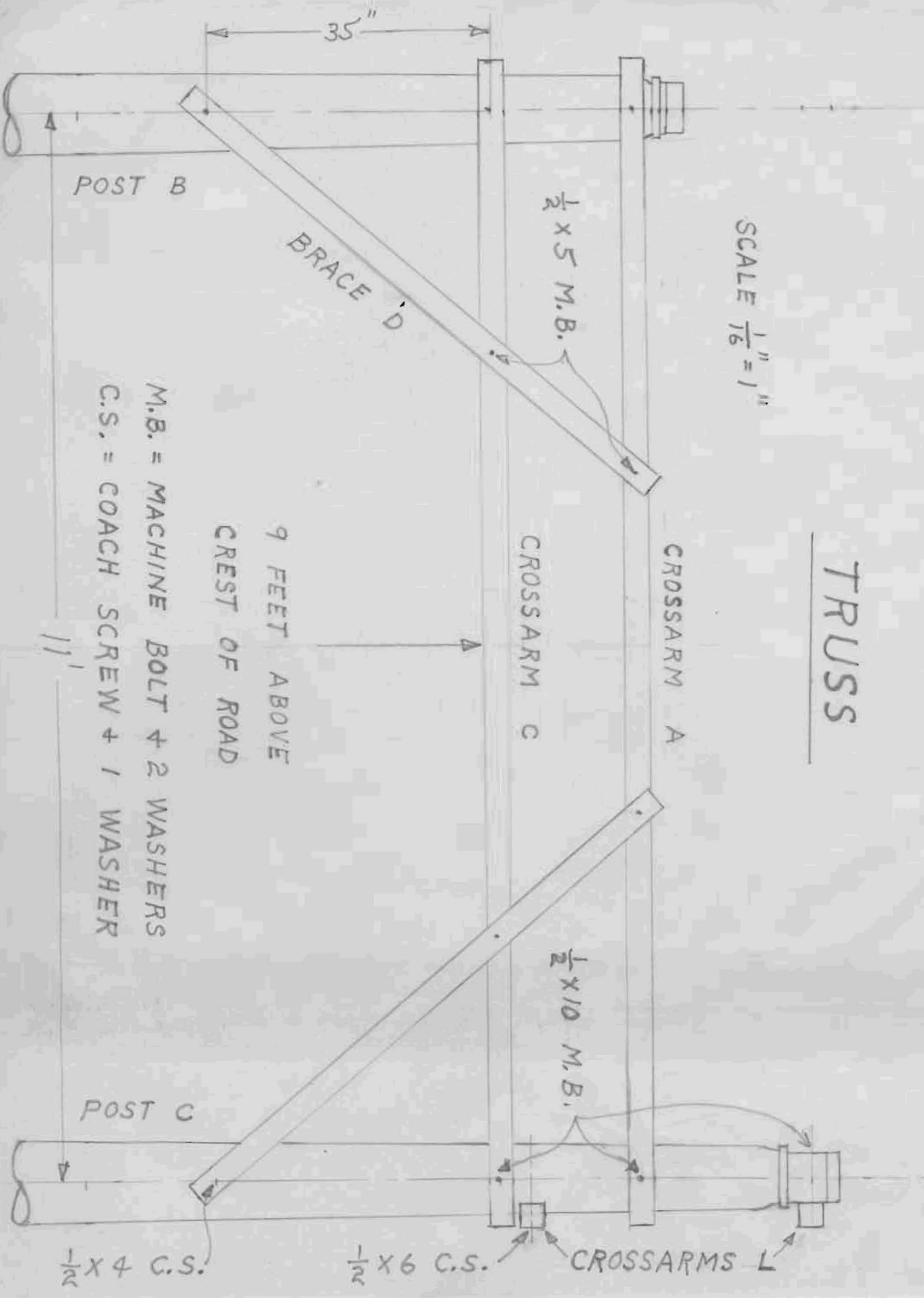


2/11/61

TRUSS

SCALE $\frac{1}{16}'' = 1''$



8 Jan 61

$$\text{Top operating frequency} = 2238 \text{ KC} = 139.1 \text{ m} = 490 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Center} = 2130 \text{ KC} = 140.9 \text{ m} = 462 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Bottom} = 2022 \text{ KC} = 148.4 \text{ m} = 468.5 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Frequency range} = 2130 \text{ KC} \pm 108 \text{ KC} = \pm 5.07\%$$

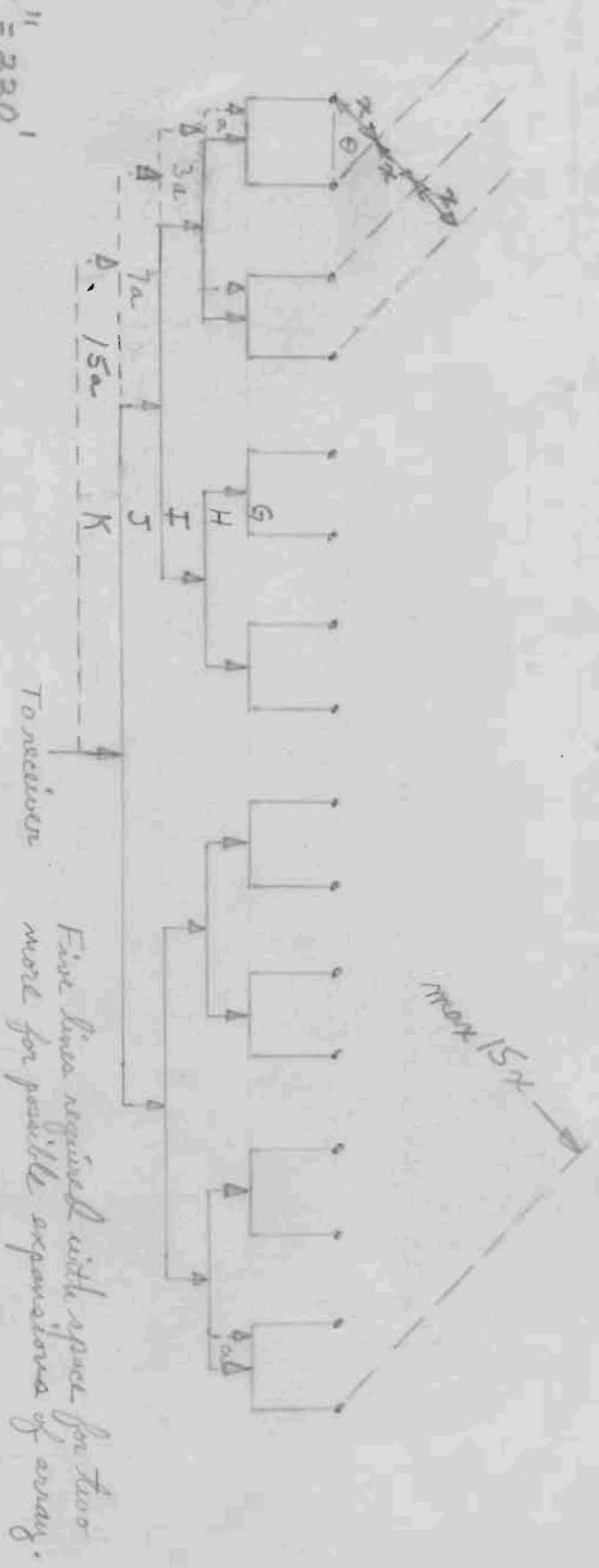
$$\text{Antenna spacing} = 220 \text{ ft} = 67.1 \text{ m} = 0.4765 \pm 0.0235 \lambda$$

26 March 61

Feed system on North-South Line

Sixteen E/W lines with phase adjustment $\pm 45^\circ$

Under conditions shown the night E/W line will have $2(150) = 300$ more feet in series with it than left E/W line.
 Loss in 300 of line must be small compared to taper of illumination.



$$\frac{1''}{2} = 220'$$

When $\theta = 45^\circ$, $r = 220 \sin 45^\circ = 155.5'$; $a = \frac{r}{2} = 77.8'$

Limit is $a = 110'$, $r = 220'$, $\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{220}{220} = 90^\circ$ which is limiting

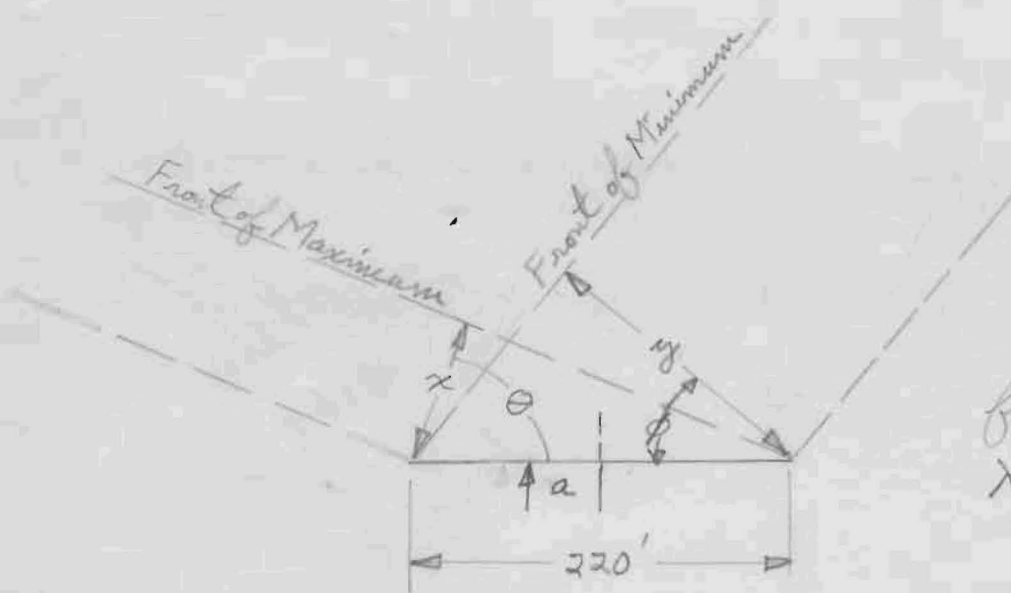
When $\theta > 45^\circ$, the main line becomes flat and beam losses increase.

Shorting stubs should be provided $\lambda/4 = 115'$ beyond each sliding tap as noted by survey.

$$\left(\frac{15''}{12} \right) \left(\frac{3}{16} \right) = \frac{90 \times 16}{16 \times 3} = 300 \text{ feet difference, where } a = \frac{r}{2}$$

26 March 61

Position of Minimum



$f = 2130 \text{ KC}$
 $\lambda = 140.9 \text{ m} = 462 \text{ ft}$

Let feed line be offset from center an amount "a"

Path length $110 + a = x + 110 - a = 220 \cos \theta + 110 - a$

so $2a = 220 \cos \theta$ or $\theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{2a}{220}$ for maximum

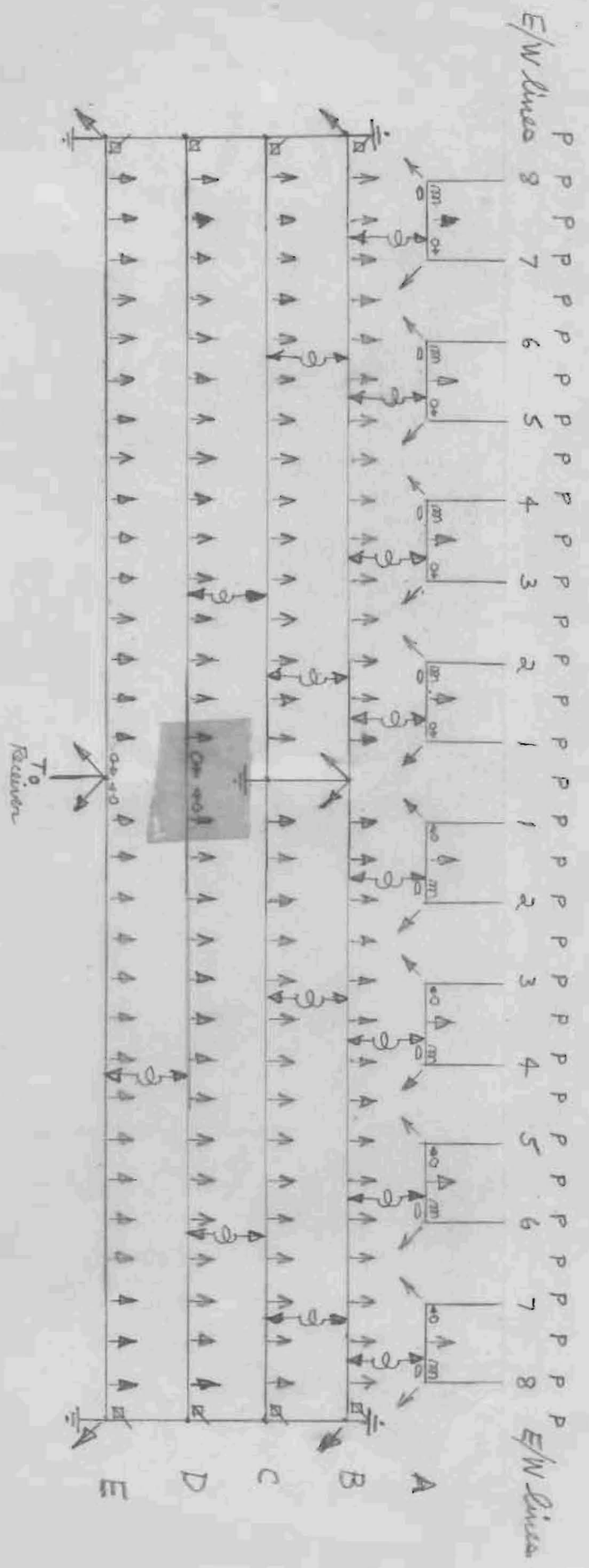
Path length $110 - a + 231 = y + 110 + a = 220 \cos \phi + 110 + a$

so $231 - 2a = 220 \cos \phi$ or $\phi = \cos^{-1} \frac{231 - 2a}{220}$ for minimum

a	$\frac{2a}{220}$	θ	$(231 - 2a)$	$(-)/220$	ϕ	$90 - \theta$
30'	.273	74.15°	171	.778	38.93°	15.85°
60'	.546	56.91°	111	.504	59.72°	33.08°
77.8'	.707	45.0	75.4	.343	69.94°	45.0°
90'	.819	35.0	51	.232	76.6°	55.0°
					minimum above horizon	maximum from zenith

Detail of North/South Lines

18 June 61



- 33 pairs of pots P
- 24 anchors
- 5 Ground rods $\frac{1}{2}$ Transmission lines tied together at ends and center and connected to ground rods at each side post.
- 15 Transformers $\frac{1}{2}$ adjustable 300/600 ohms
- 8 Pairs springs and eyes (30)
- 8 Pairs strain insulators =
- 128 Pairs bell insulators $\frac{1}{2}$ pins
- 144 line separators (one for each 110 ft span)

8 offset counterweight across line D

12 pairs surge insulators

32 line terminations

Line E is to be broken center, other half is grounded. When beam is straight up, the trans. connects between receiver and line D. Both halves of line E are grounded.

4 line 3520 = 14080

8 line 220 = $\frac{1760}{15840}$ ft line = 31680 ft wire