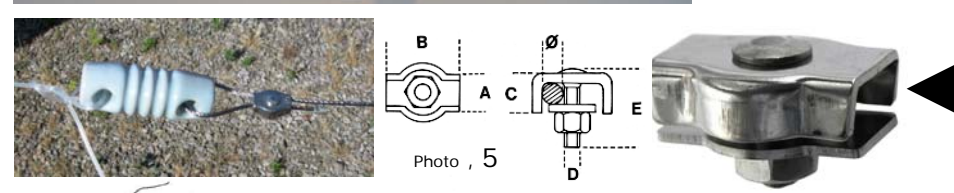
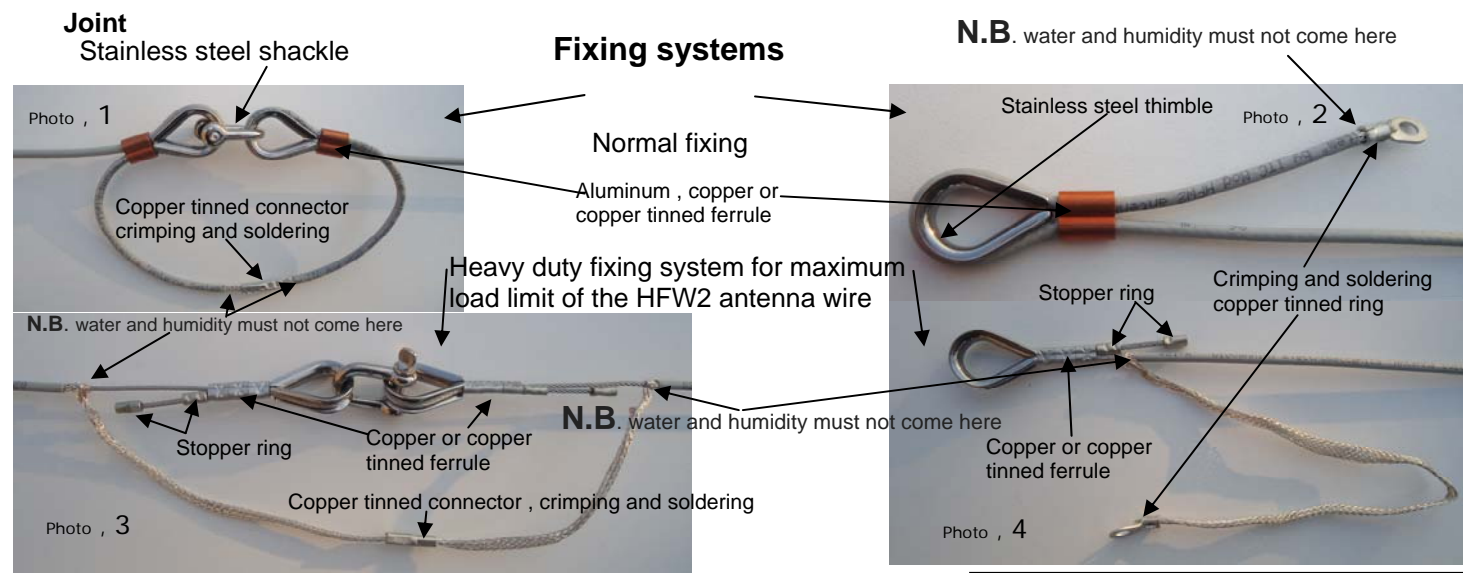
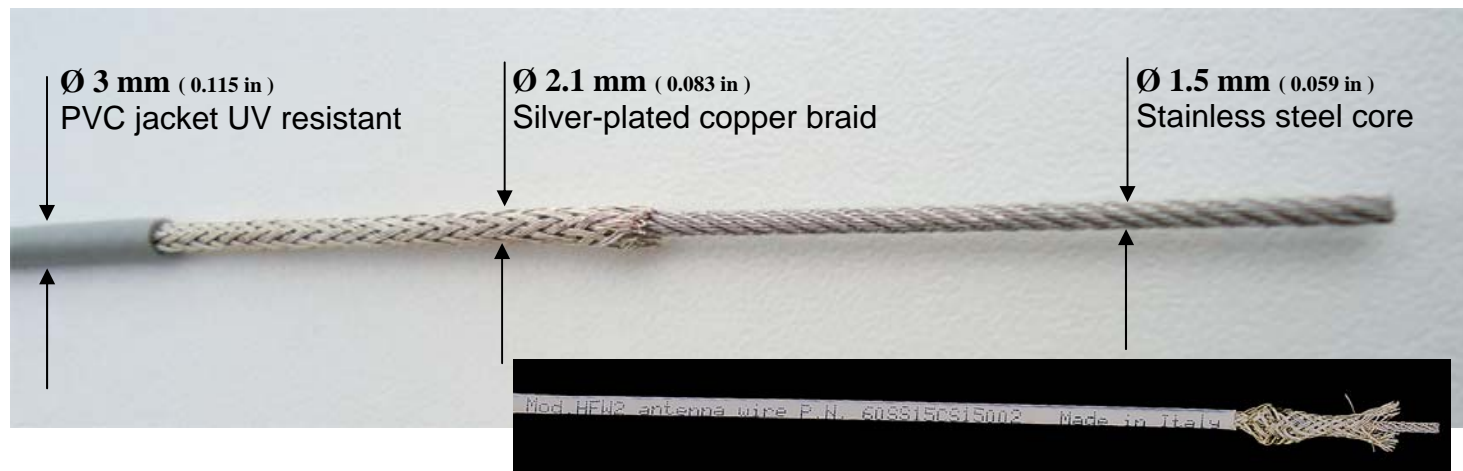


Fixing systems

The best wire for antennas - quad , delta loop, dipole, wire beam, long-wire, HF receiving antenna, beverage , wire log-periodic, V beam , rhombic ...

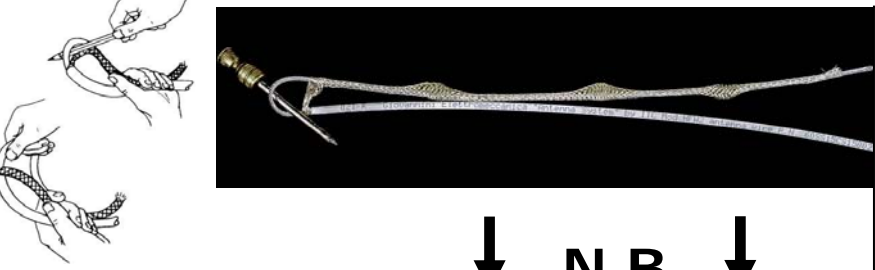
low loss RF-conductivity

low weight and low wind load



Stainless steel clamp, simplex type

	mm	Ø	A	B	C	D	E	wt. g
Mod. 2	2	8	17	5	4	13.5	5	
Mod. 4	4	13	21	7	5	17	13	



- Procedural Steps:**
1. Measure off and mark, but do not cut, the proper length of HFW2.
 2. Strip the outer insulation from the cable, in 1-foot steps, to expose the braided shield wire. Do not cut the shield wire.
 3. Bend the cable into a loop, holding it with one hand.
 4. Carefully separate the braided shield from the stainless steel center conductor. **a.** Work the pencil or nail between the shield wire and center conductor to form a hole. **b.** Place a finger in the hole and slowly pull the center conductor out of the shield.
 5. Twist the shield wire to form a conductor.

N.B.

Preventing galvanic corrosion.

There are several ways of reducing and preventing this form of corrosion; choose metals that have similar electrochemical potentials, electrically insulate the two metals from each other, insulate from water and humidity. If they are not in electrical contact, no galvanic couple will occur.

Over the PVC jacket use: stainless steel, aluminum, copper or copper tinned ferrule, see photos 1, 2 and 5 (mod.4)

Over the stainless steel core use: stainless steel, copper or copper tinned ferrule, see photos 3, 4 and 5 (mod. 2)

Please NOTE: aluminum and stainless steel are not compatible, aluminum and copper are not compatible. **Use stainless steel, copper and copper tinned with stainless steel**

Water and humidity insulation: use resin or liquid PVC and dip or paint the wire terminations or joint