

Model TLK

Please review pages 10 & 11 of the HF2V instructions, as well as the related drawing before proceeding.

The TLK consists of four stranded wires, each 25 feet long. One end is terminated in a lug, the other end of each wire will be attached to one of the insulators provided, once the exact amount of top loading desired has been determined. A 1 inch #8 bolt with hardware has been provided for attachment of the four wires to the antenna.

1. Remove the bolt joining antenna sections (K) and (L); the 5/8 inch and 1/2 inch tubes. Pass the 1 inch bolt through the lug ends of two of the top loading wires, then pass the bolt through the holes in (K) and (L). Place the lug ends of the remaining top loading wires over the threaded end of the 1 inch bolt, and fasten the two tubes firmly together. Before final tightening, position the lugs on each side of the joint so they will point in the proper direction once the antenna is in place.
2. Since the junction of tubes (K) and (L) will be about 25 feet above the ground, the point at which the lower end of each top loading wire and its support line will terminate can be estimated closely enough to tie each off *loosely* before the antenna is raised. This will minimize the chances of tangled wires as the antenna goes from horizontal to vertical.

In general, it will be more convenient to work with the lower section (B) of the antenna already installed. Sections (G) thru (M) may be walked into an upright position while supported by the top loading wires, and the lower end of (G) may be lowered into the upper end of (B). The top loading wires are *not* intended to serve as guy wires, so they should be left with a fair amount of slack at all times.

3. Top loading will lower the resonant frequency on each band for which the antenna is designed. The amount of loading that can be used with the HF2V while maintaining low SWR on 40 meters is limited. If less than the full length of each wire is used, it may be more convenient to wrap the unused wire back on itself instead of cutting it. Any kind of light twine or other non-conductive line can be used to run from the insulators to the tie down points.