

## Model ANT-151D-GIS

Ground Independent, Half Wave  
VHF Mobile Antenna  
151.3 MHz  
2.1 dBi gain

The **GRH/TL** mobile antenna is a ground independent, half wave, end fed design ideally suited for use where no metal ground plane exists. In practice these antennas are also used where some metal is present but where it is not of sufficient area to allow a normal quarter wave whip to be mounted.

Factory tuned for 151.3 MHz with 2.1 dBi gain, the antenna stands 1.17 metres tall. The stainless steel, delrin, copper and brass construction provides an extremely robust and durable antenna capable of surviving the harshest of conditions and treatment.

4 metres of RG58 stranded cable bottom exits through the antenna base. The cable is fitted with an SMA Male connector. Mounting is to any bracket with a 10 mm hole using the stainless steel nut and washer on the base ferrule. Typical mounting positions are to a vehicle guard, vehicle boot or truck mirror using the appropriate bracket.

SPECIFICATIONS	GRH/TL
<b>Construction</b>	Stainless steel, delrin, copper, brass
<b>Frequency</b>	151.3 MHz
<b>Tuning</b>	Factory
<b>Gain</b>	2.1 dBi
<b>VSWR</b>	< 1.5:1
<b>Power</b>	50 Watts
<b>Impedance</b>	50 Ohms
<b>Polarisation</b>	Vertical
<b>Height</b>	1.17 metres
<b>Cable</b>	4 metres RG58 stranded cable bottom exits through base
<b>Connector</b>	SMA Male fitted to the cable
<b>Mounting</b>	Secure into any 10 mm hole using the the stainless steel nut and washer
<b>Recommended Mounting Positions</b>	Vehicle guard, vehicle boot or truck mirror

It is important to mount the antenna as far away from other antennas and metallic objects as possible to avoid distortion of the omnidirectional pattern and interference. At least 350 mm side clearance is desirable, preferably more. The antenna must be vertical for best performance, not mounted at an angle.

Route the cable carefully via the shortest possible route. Ensure that the cable is not stretched excessively and there are no sharp kinks. Use cable ties, but do not pull so tight as to crush the cable. A damaged feeder cable is a cause of high VSWR and reduced performance.

The cable may be cut shorter if desired. But another connector would then need to be fitted using proper tools.

