{TESS+} VHF Training

Module 4: Installation best practice & maintenance

Read more about {TESS+}: www.wfp.org/telecommunications-security-standards

Email: <u>TESS@wfp.org</u>



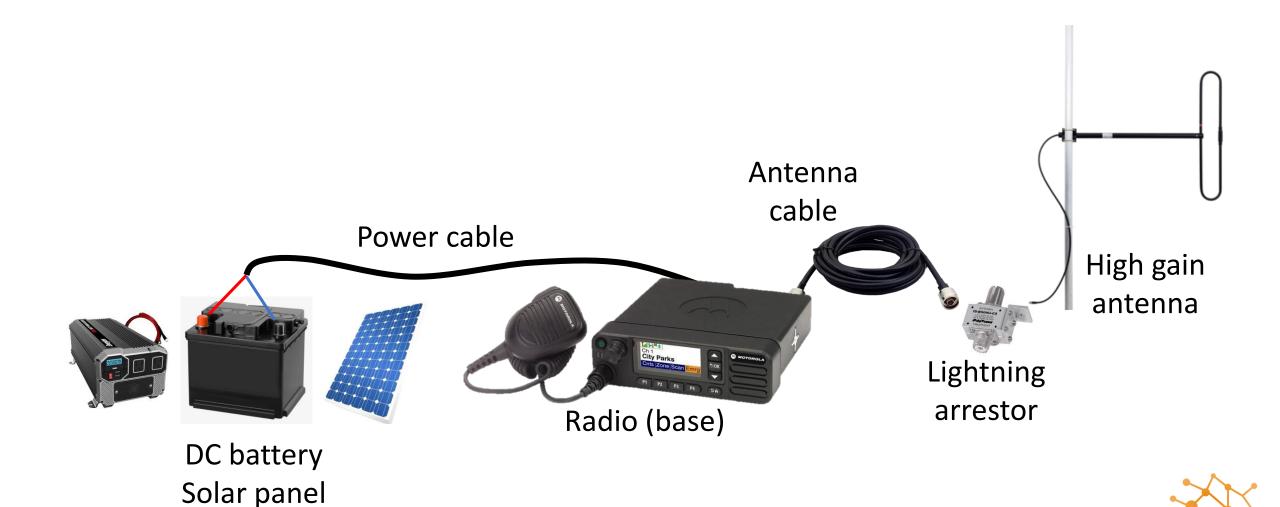
Session objectives

- Overview of installation best practice
- Discuss the technical maintenance and compliance checklists (see handout)



Basic components of a base radio station

Inverter / DC charger



Base radio station (installation instructions)

- Type of antenna for the base (folded dipole, omni-directional etc.)
- Respect 5m distance between base antennas
- Satellite antennas should not be in direct view of other radio antennas
- Use the space in the compound well
- Ensure the lightning arrestor is close to ground
- Ensure the mast is grounded





Basic components of a mobile radio station



Mobile radio station (installation instructions)

- Flexible route for passing the cables helpful for troubleshooting later
- Install antenna at the highest point possible and ensure it is vertical
- Use a mounting bracket if the vehicle has no additional space for installation
- Secure the radio when all connectors are properly in place.









Basic components of a repeater

Repeater

Power supply

Tx radio

Rx radio

Duplexer

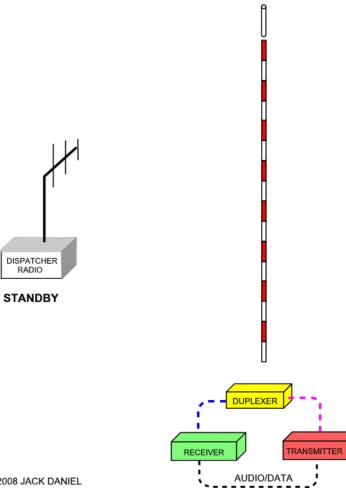






Basic components of a repeater station

Device	Max. transmit power
Handheld radio	5 W
Mobile / base radio	25 W
Repeater	50 W



REPEATER

STATION

SYSTEM STATUS: **IDLE**







DUPLEX FREQUENCY EXAMPLES: UHF F1 = 450 MHz. F2 = 453 MHz 800 F1 = 806 MHz. F2 = 851 MHz

Repeater installation - best practice

- Install on a tall building or mountain-top improves radio coverage
- Requires 24/7 power supply consider solar power or separate generator
- Repeater antenna good quality, high gain, install on a tower/mast
- Repeater antenna cable a short and good quality cable will reduce loss
- Lightning arrestor/lightning protection in-line with the antenna cable
- Power supply should be secured whilst also ensuring easy accessible for servicing.









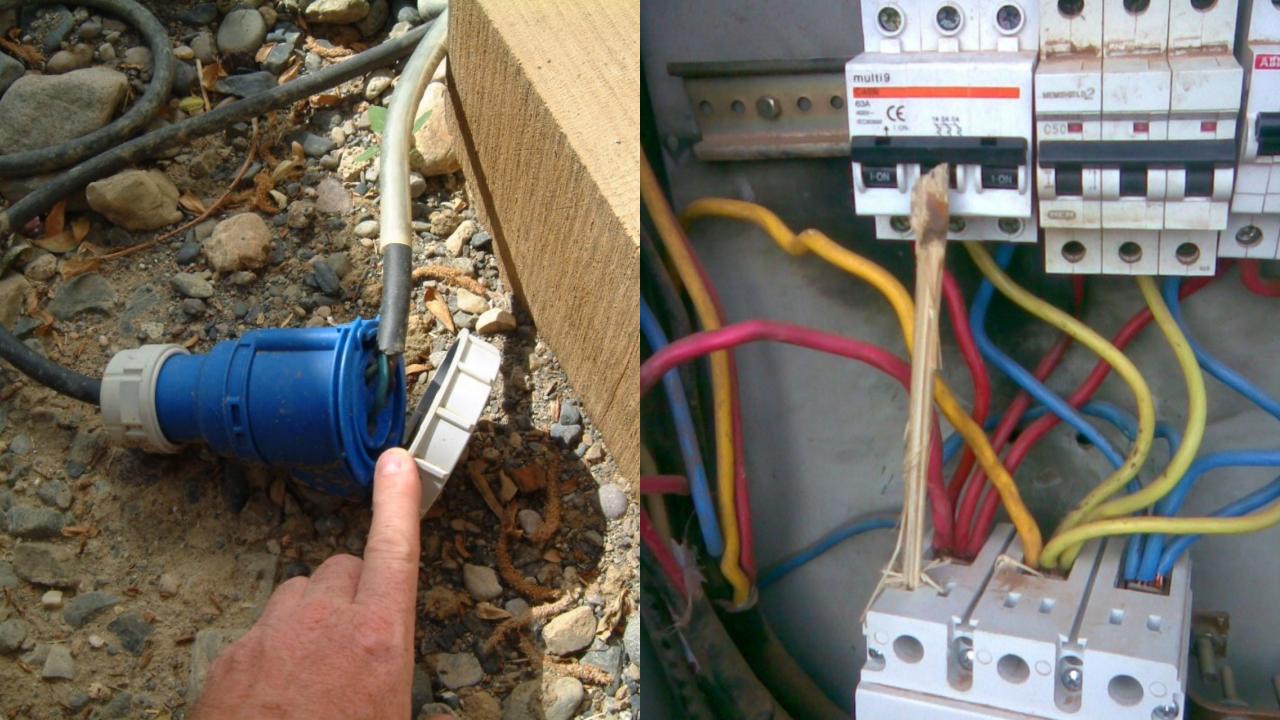




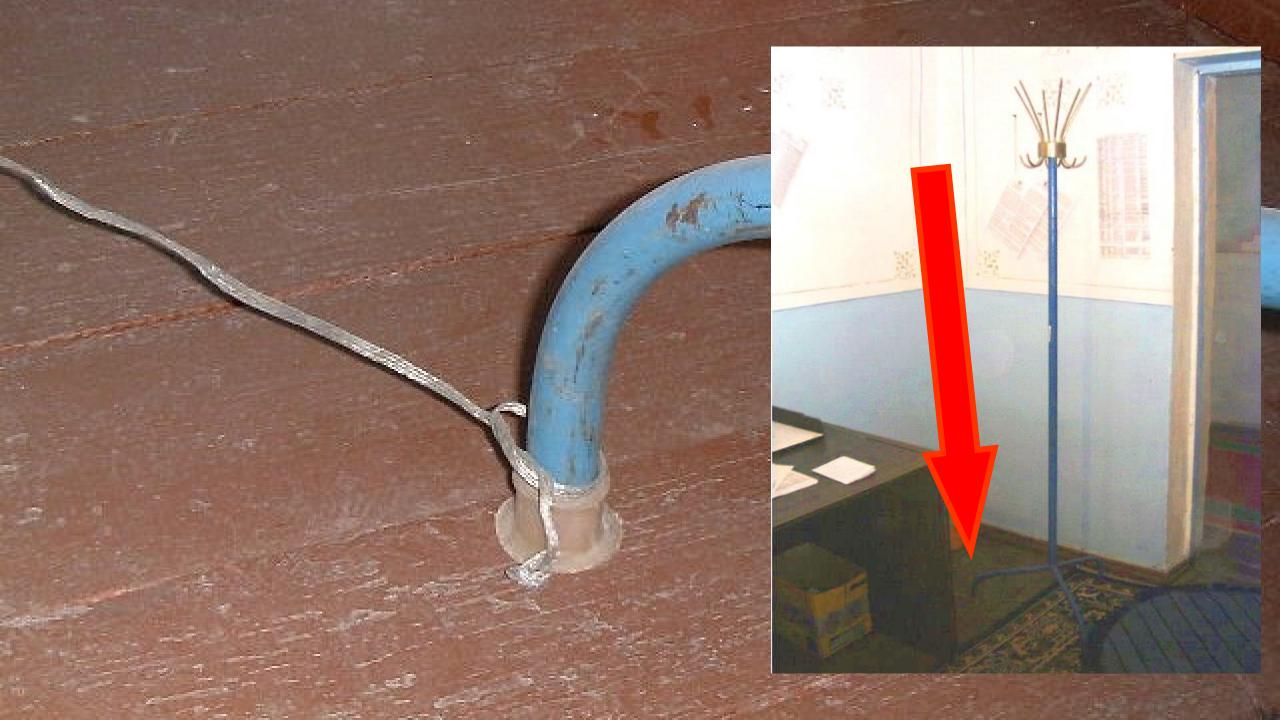




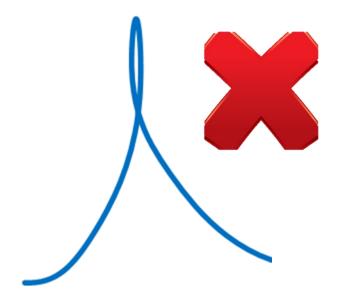








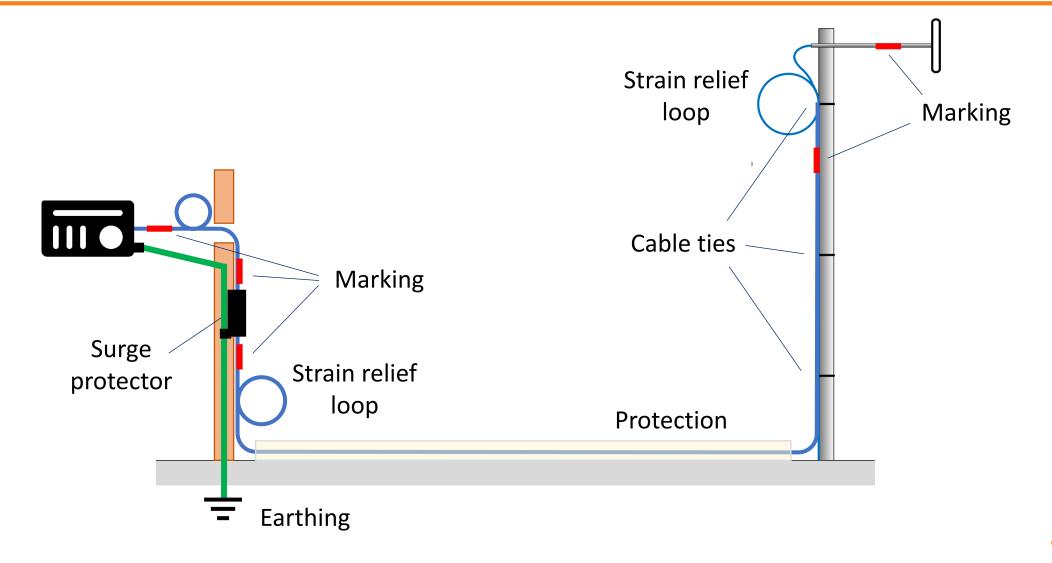
Handling coax cable





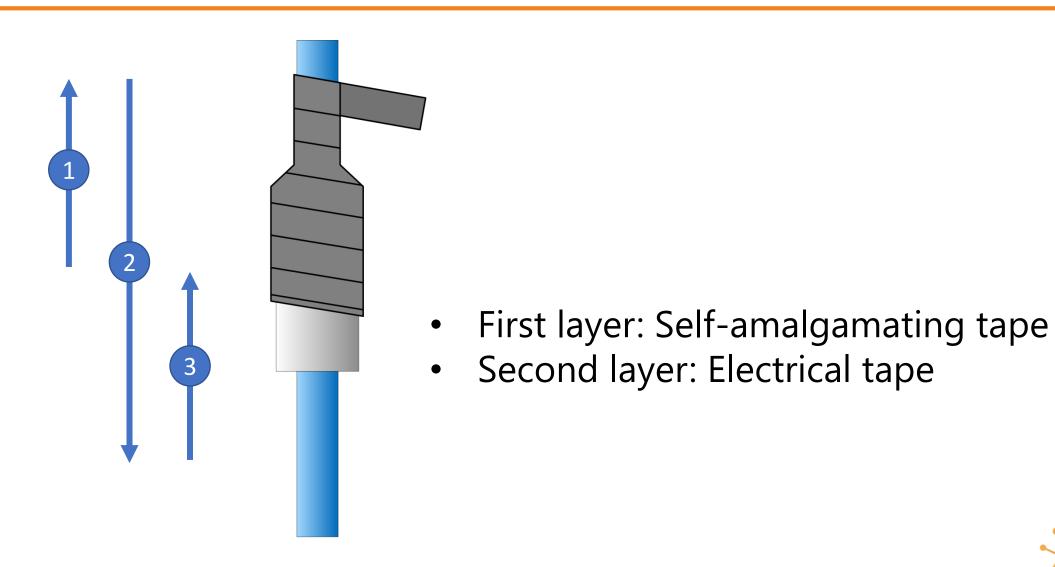


Installation best practice





Taping - best practice



Earthing/grounding installation - best practice

 Inadequate earthing causes issues with radio systems (e.g. lightning damage, hazardous shock, interference, atmospheric noise etc.)

 Provide adequate earthing for both indoor and outdoor equipment.





Marking cables - Installations best practice

 Marking cables is important because people working on the cables in the future need to know what they are doing.
It makes maintenance easier.

- Mark antennas with large markings
- Mark cables on **both** ends of the cable
- For outdoors coloured markings can be easier than text.





Remember:

 Spending a bit more time during installation to get it right will save time and money in the future



Live demonstration – crimping RF connectors

Your trainer will now demonstrate how to crimp a connector

Time needed: appx 30mins





Live demonstration – measuring SWR

 Your trainer will now demonstrate how to measure SWR with an SWR meter

Time needed: appx 30mins





Maintenance - considerations

- Keep cables clean and tidy (label, use cable ties & ducts)
- Avoid twists, tangles, sharp bends, and strain on connectors
- Keep documents/manuals updated and accessible
- Update inventories e.g. in use, in stock, broken
- Keep tools and instruments in good working order
- Clean solar panels, satellite dishes, terminals, batteries
- Conduct regular checks and inspections use checklists!



Checklists - discussion

 We will now discuss the {TESS+} technical maintenance and compliance checklists in the class

Time needed: appx 20mins



Please take the handouts





Student resources

- Technical compliance checklist
- Technical maintenance checklist



Questions and remarks



