



## NOTES FOR BRM6 BALLAST REQUIREMENTS TABLE

1. Ballast requirements are provided to assist consumers in determining the applicability of the BRM6 for an antenna installation. Refer to sheets 4, 5, and 6 for the criteria used to develop the ballast requirements table. The ballast data and development criteria should not be relied upon without competent local professional examination and verification of its accuracy and suitability for a specific site or application.
2. Ballast requirements are based on typical ANSI/EIA-222-D paraboloid antennas supported 12 inches from the vertex of the antenna on a 48 inch long mounting pipe on a flat supporting surface. The vertex of the antenna is assumed to be at the top of the mounting pipe. Specific antenna types and/or other mounting configurations may require more stringent strength and ballast requirements and must be investigated for each installation. The load carrying requirements of the supporting surface, the mast, the antenna and the antenna's connection to the mast must also be investigated for each installation.
3. The ballast weights indicated are net ballast weights, and must be uniformly distributed over all panels. The weight of the mount and antenna may be considered as ballast. The following table summarizes the weight of the BRM6 mount:

<b>BRM6 Antenna Mount Weights</b>					
Mount No.	BRM635	BRM640	BRM645	BRM655	BRM665
Mast Pipe Size	3" Std.	3 1/2" Std.	4" Std.	5" Std.	6" Std.
Weight (lbs.)	244	251	257	273	290

4. The zero velocity loads shown are equal to the ballast weights indicated divided by the total area enclosed by the perimeter of the mount (100 sq. ft.). This area is greater than the ballast panel contact area. Loads which must also be investigated include reactions caused by wind forces and movements, live loads, and dead loads of ballast, mount, antenna, miscellaneous equipment and roof pads. Refer to sheet 4 for maximum ANSI/EIA-222-D wind load coefficients for paraboloid antennas supported as described in note 2.
5. The tabulated maximum wind velocities ( $V_{max}$ ) are based on a minimum 1.5 factor of safety against structural failure and overturning. The wind velocity and the appropriate factor of safety for an installation must be determined on an individual site basis. Potential increases in wind velocity due to channeling, roof projections, and other obstructions, must be considered when determining ballast requirements.