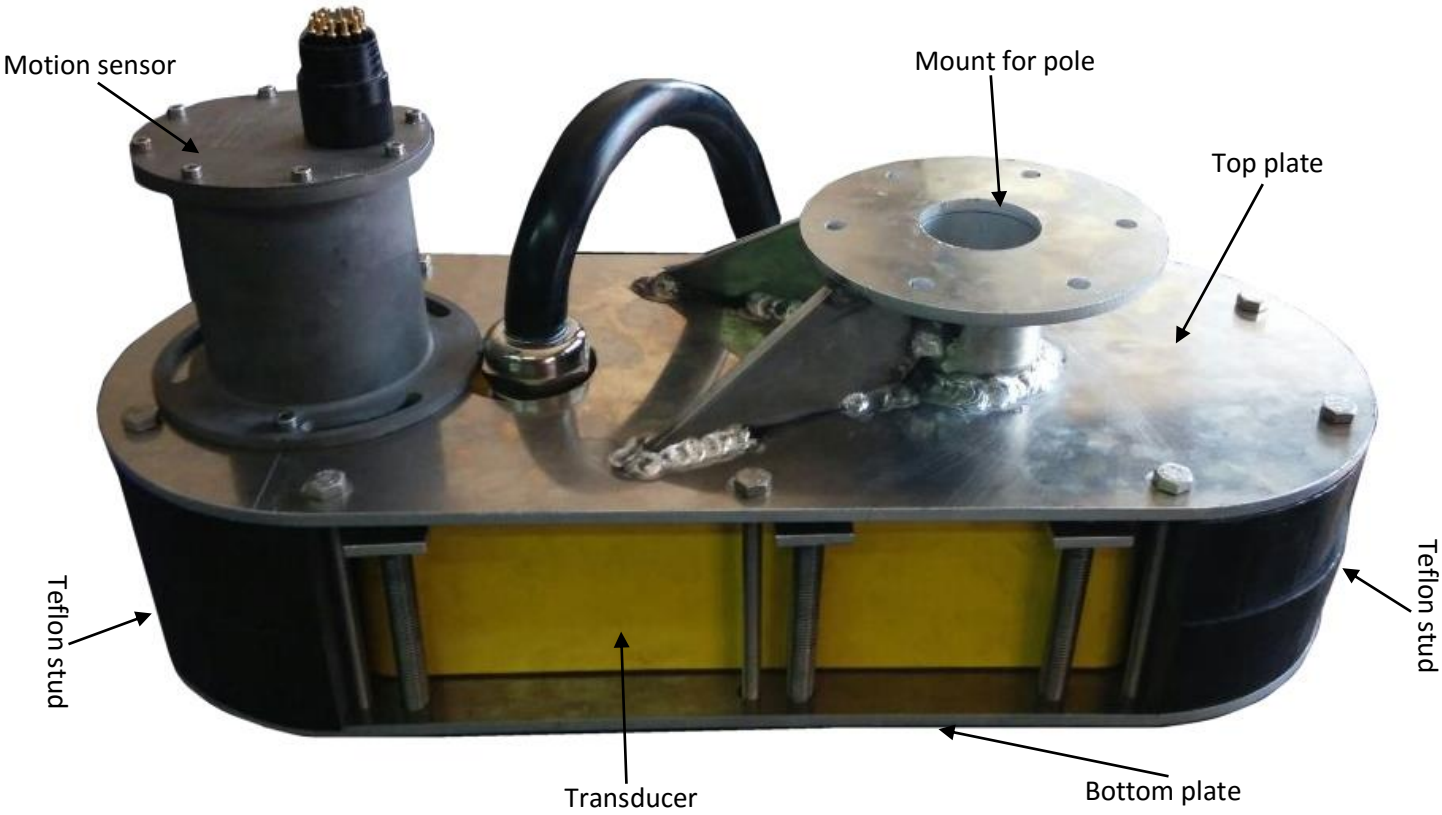
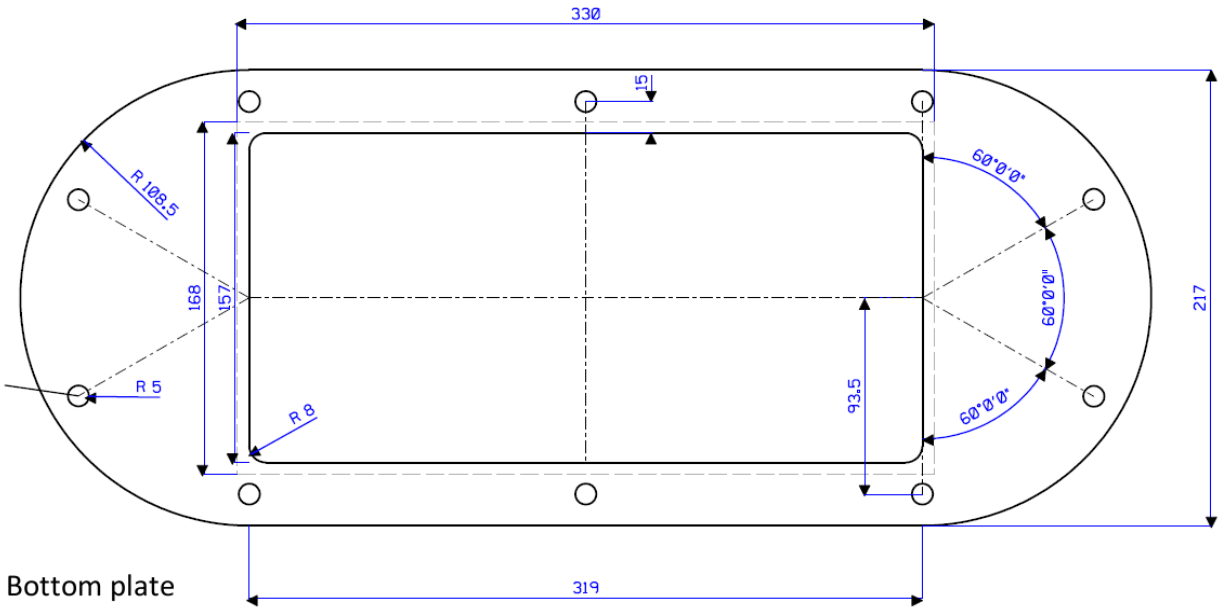


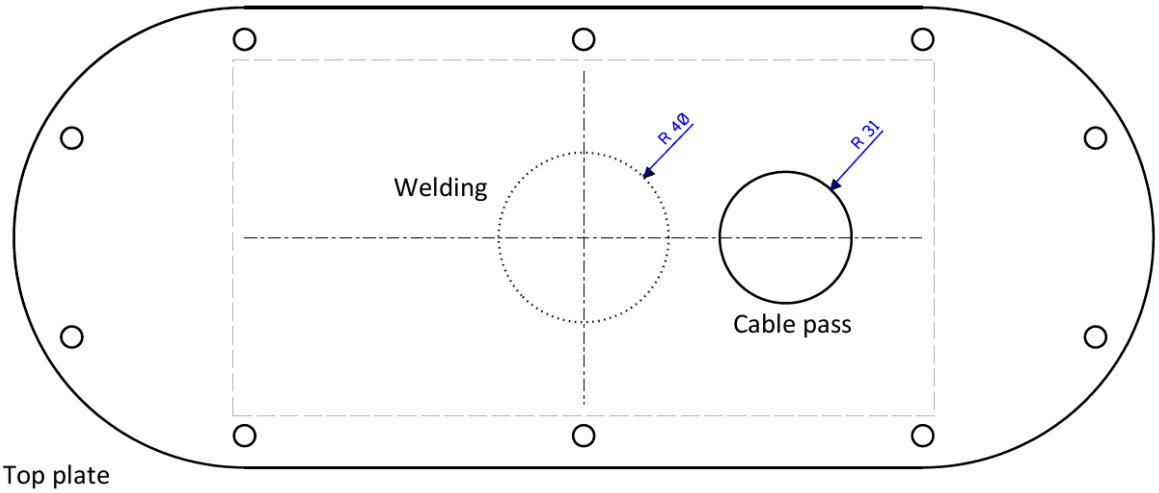
See next pages for mounting plate sizes for this example construction.

NOTE: THESE DIMENSIONS ARE ONLY FOR THE 160 KHz TRANSDUCERS – NOT FOR THE 80KHz TRANSDUCER

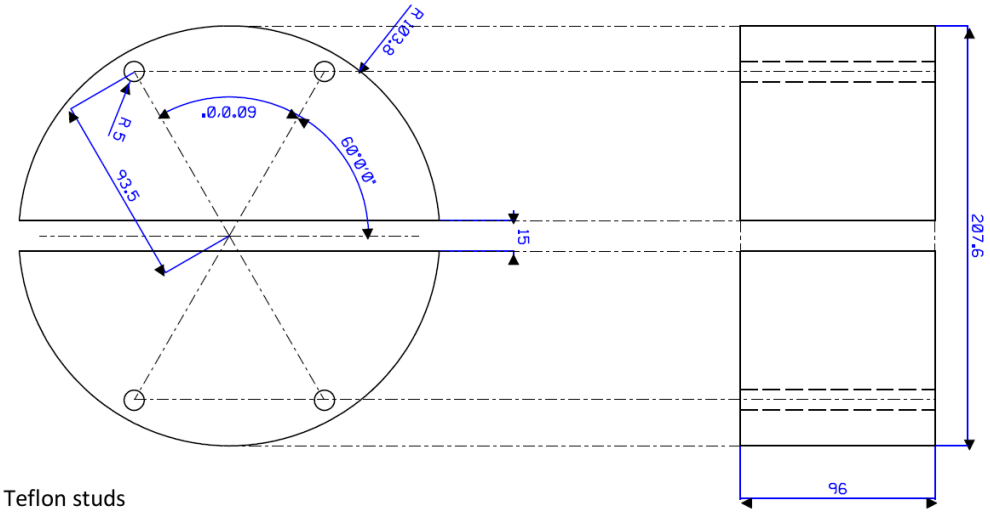
Note: Not to scale



Bottom plate



Top plate



Teflon studs

3.3.2 Pole Mounting

The transducer can be used with a temporary mounting assembly. The assembly would typically incorporate transducer, and a position and motion sensor, and be deployed on a rigid mount over the side or the stern of the vessel such that it can be raised / lowered when required.

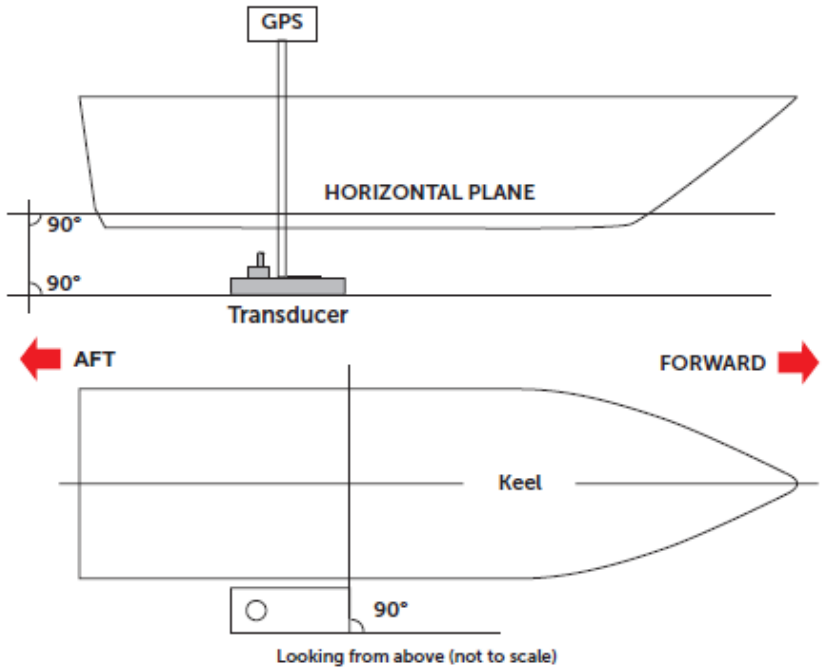


Figure 8. Pole Transducer Mounting

CAUTION

The above mounting example is provided as a guide. WASSP Ltd. recommend that a reputable boat builder is used to fabricate the pole mount assembly.

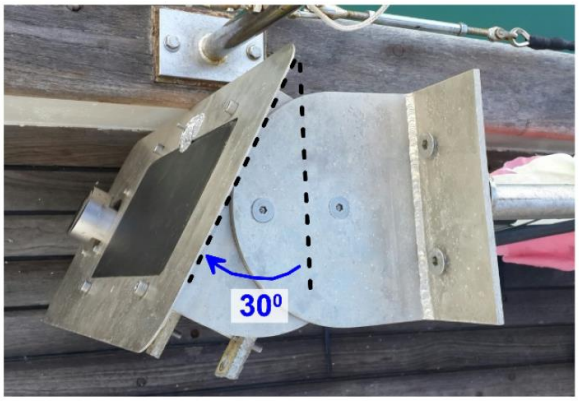
Any flex in the pole mount during operation will introduce errors.

NOTE! :

The performance of the system is directly related to the mounting location of the transducer, especially for high-speed cruising. The installation should be planned in advance, keeping in mind the fixed cable length of your transducer (5m / 10m / 20m) and the following factors:

- Air bubbles and turbulence caused by movement of the vessel seriously degrade the sounding capability of the transducer. The transducer should be located in a position with the smoothest water flow.
- The transducer should not be mounted close to propellers because noise from propellers can adversely affect the performance of the transducer.
- Mount the transducer inboard of lifting strakes as these create acoustic noise.
- The transducer must always remain submerged, even when the boat is rolling, pitching or planing at high speed.
- A practical choice would be somewhere between a ⅓ and a ½ of the boat's length from the stern. For planing hulls, a practical location is generally towards the rear of the vessel, to ensure that the transducer is always submerged, regardless of the planing angle.
- Do not mount another transducer near the WASSP transducer as it will interfere with the 120° beam.

Some other examples:



Transducer bracket rotated to 30°.

This is a special transducer mount which allows to 'tilt' the transducer in order to be able to make side recordings at 30 degrees (instead of looking down). This is especially useful when you have to make recordings of data in a harbour so you can see for example underwater walls etc.
