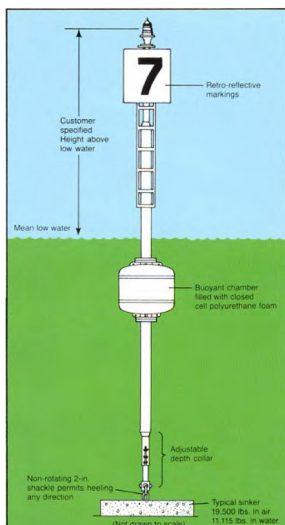
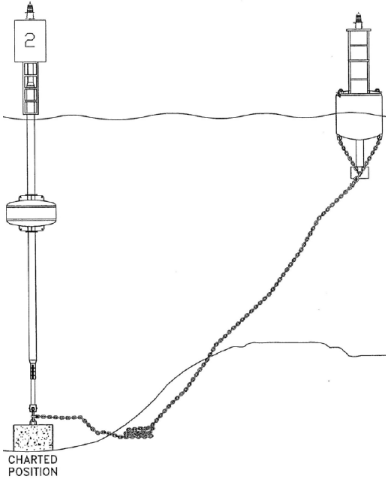


BUOYANT BEACON

For Turning Basins And Channels (Spar Buoy)



OVERVIEW

This **Buoyant Beacon** combines the advantages of a fixed structure and a buoy without the disadvantages of either.

Tension moored and non-rotating, it does not swing in a watch circle and so provides precise positioning of the signal. When bumped by a vessel, this buoy is capable of heeling over to the point of nearly submerging the light with minimal damage to the buoy.

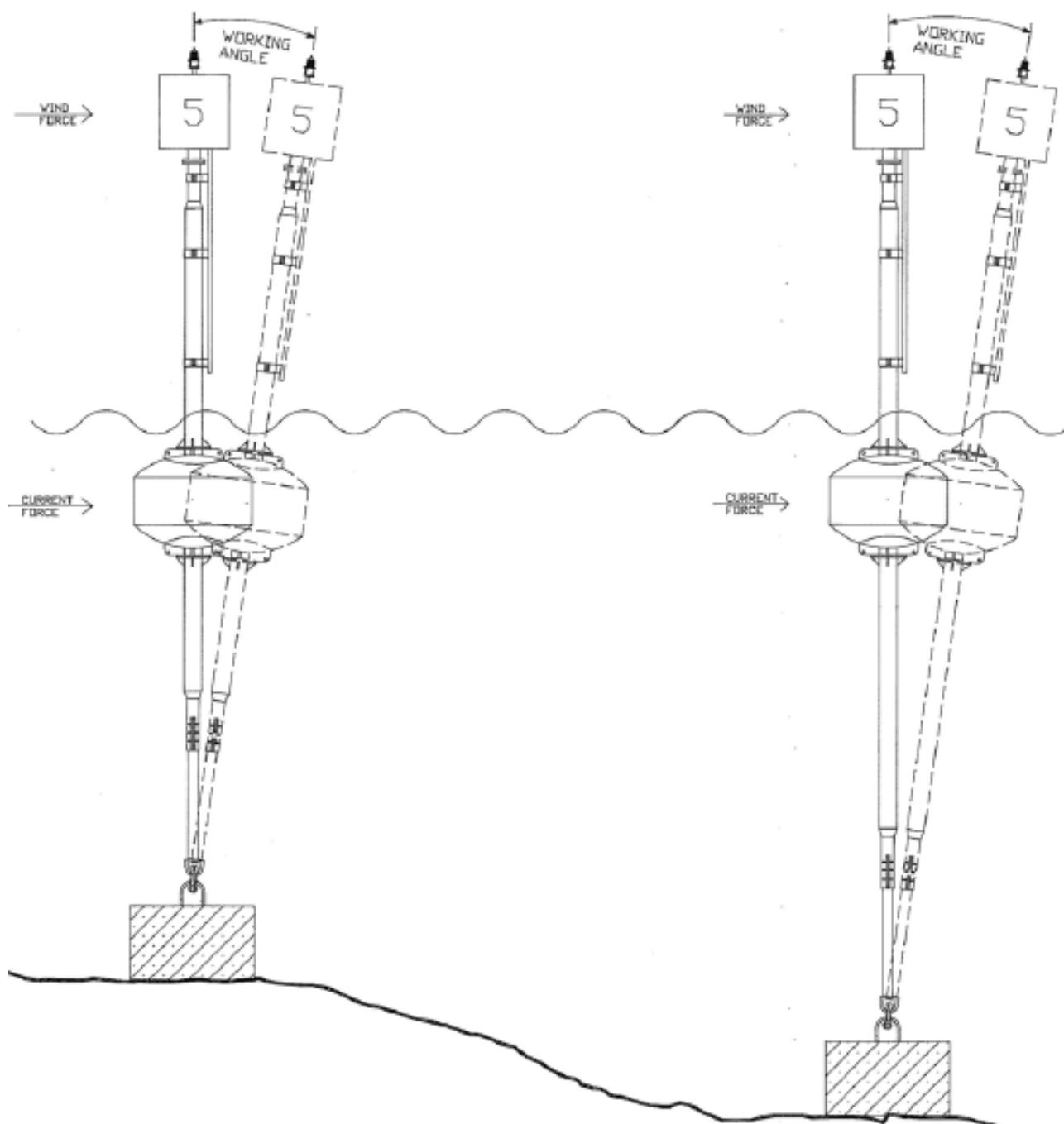
KEY FEATURES

- Robust steel construction - the buoyant chamber is pressure tested and filled with a closed cell polyurethane foam
- All steel is sandblasted to bright metal, primed with zinc-rich primer and coated with a marine grade vinyl of your specified color
- Optional anti-fouling paint for the underwater portion is available.
- Enclosed maintenance area has an easy access hatch, expanded metal deck and steel safety railings; upon request, the ladder can be ordered as detachable (to prevent vandalism)
- Cylindrical day mark, constructed of painted aluminum with retro-reflective markings, provides a large signal area
- Unit is operational in a wide range of depths.
- Capable of marking narrow channels with greater precision than conventional buoys
- 10 year service life
- Stable platform higher focal height increases light and RACON range
- Water depths to 30 meters
- Leading lights possible
- Compliant in collision situations
- Servicing by small boat
- Deployable by tug, barge, crane or towed to position
- Chain handling not required
- Needs fewer solar panels and batteries
- Greater safety of servicing in all weather conditions
- Field adjustable lengths for varying depths
- Oceanographic applications for winds, tides and current measurement

ADDITIONAL INFO

In shallow waters, or in a protected harbor, external forces may be at a minimum. Therefore, a buoy is designed to operate within the given parameters. Current, wind and wave forces may be at a minimum, therefore the buoyant section and the structural pipe are designed accordingly.

Deeper water is generally associated with greater current, wind and wave forces. The buoyant section has to be sized to offset these forces. Due to an increase in water depth, and possible larger external forces, the buoyant section will change in size (more or less buoyancy required) to offset these forces. It is also important to maintain the desired maximum "working" angle in both buoy designs. This is achieved by adjusting the size and location of the buoyant section.



**All values are subject to change without notice.*

Pharos Marine Automatic Power, Inc.
Houston, TX - USA
sales@automaticpower.com
Phone: +1-713-228-5208

Pharos Marine Automatic Power
Gray, LA - USA
rieblanc@automaticpower.com
Phone: +1-985-223-8700

Pharos Marine Automatic Power, Ltd.
London, UK
sales@pharosmarine.com
Phone: +44-20-8538

AB Pharos Marine Pte.
Singapore
sales@pharos-api.com
Phone: +65-6747-9325