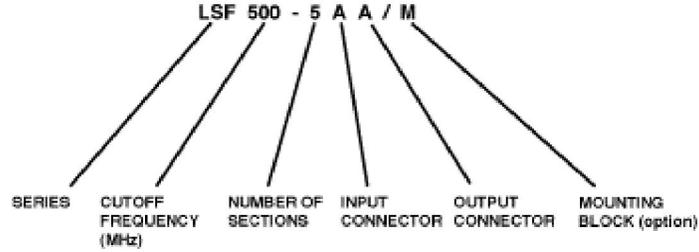


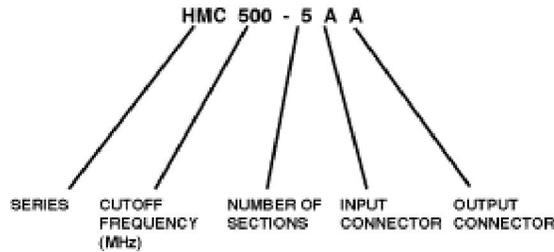
## PART NUMBERING SYSTEM

**LOWPASS FILTERS** The Lark model number of a lowpass filter describes the principle characteristics:



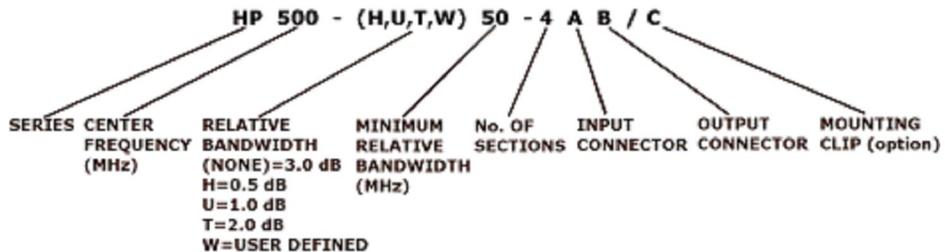
To determine which filter to specify, identify the highest frequency you wish to pass (Fco MHz) and the lowest frequency you wish to reject. Refer to our [lowpass filter section](#) to determine which series will meet your requirements as to configuration, frequency, power, insertion loss and size. The number of sections is determined by the [formula](#) and [attenuation curves](#). The connector designation letters are shown with their respective series.

**HIGHPASS FILTERS** The Lark model number of a highpass filter describes the principle characteristics:



To determine which filter to specify, identify the lowest frequency you wish to pass (Fco MHz) and the highest frequency you wish to reject. Refer to our [HMC Series](#), [HMS Series](#), and [HTC Series](#) to determine which series will meet your requirements as to configuration, frequency, power, insertion loss, and size. The number of sections is determined by the [formula](#) and [attenuation curve](#). The connector designation letters are shown with their respective series.

**BANDPASS FILTERS** The Lark model number of a highpass filter describes the principle characteristics:



Again, refer to the appropriate chart for configuration, frequency, size, power, and number of sections, to determine the best type of filter for your application.