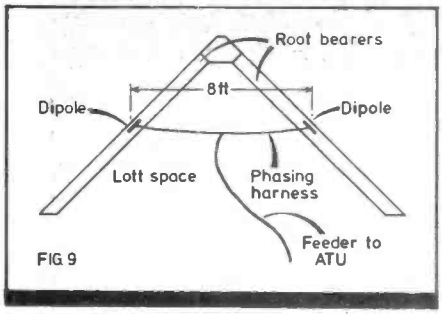


FIG. 9

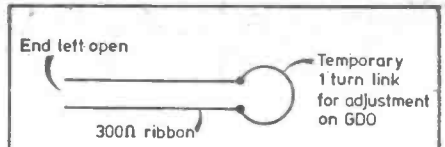
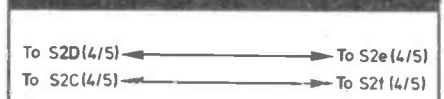


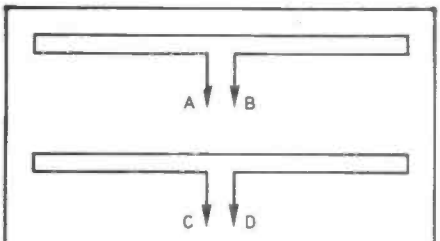
FIG. 12



Note :– The numbering at the ends of the delay line in FIG. 13 refer to the switch.
FIG. 13

ty factor of 300 ohm ribbon this was in fact well LF of 28MHz. The delay line was then coiled up (approx 6" diameter). The whole coiled line was held firm with nylon lacing cord. The delay line was again checked for a dip at 28MHz. The 1 turn link was removed, all 4 wires of the delay line tinned, and connected to the aerial switch as in **Fig 13.**

NOTE: The numbering at the ends of the delay line in fig 13 refer to the switch positions and wafer identification in Fig 11.



AB, CD = 2 seperate feeders, 300Ω ribbon, or open wire of identical length to switching unit in FIG. 11
FIG. 10

combinations of S1 and S2 on the aerial switching unit and comparing the results with the G5RV dipole. It all appears to work much according to plan, and a number of DX contacts have been made on 10, 15, 20 metres.

It is very interesting to observe the attenuation of short skip signals in antiphase switch positions; conversely, the same signals come in much louder when the dipoles are run in phase or with one open circuit.

Also the directional properties are quite apparent when using switch positions giving delay to one or the other of the dipoles. **Table 1** gives an idea of the results to be expected from the completed aerial.

From observations it would appear that the array can give up to 3-4 'S' points front to back ratio, and at times appears even more

I have used the aerial as described since January 1982 but while I would not claim it to be as good as my old tri-band Quad at 50 feet at a previous QTH, it has enabled me to work a lot of DX from a most unpromising QTH.

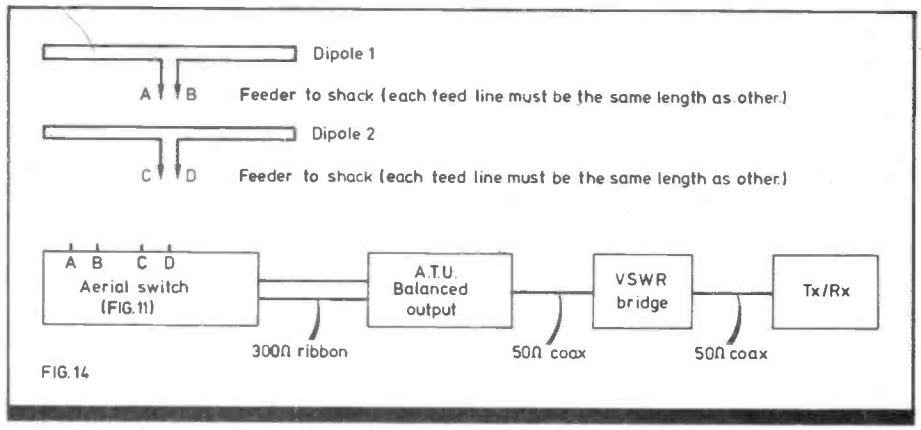


FIG. 14

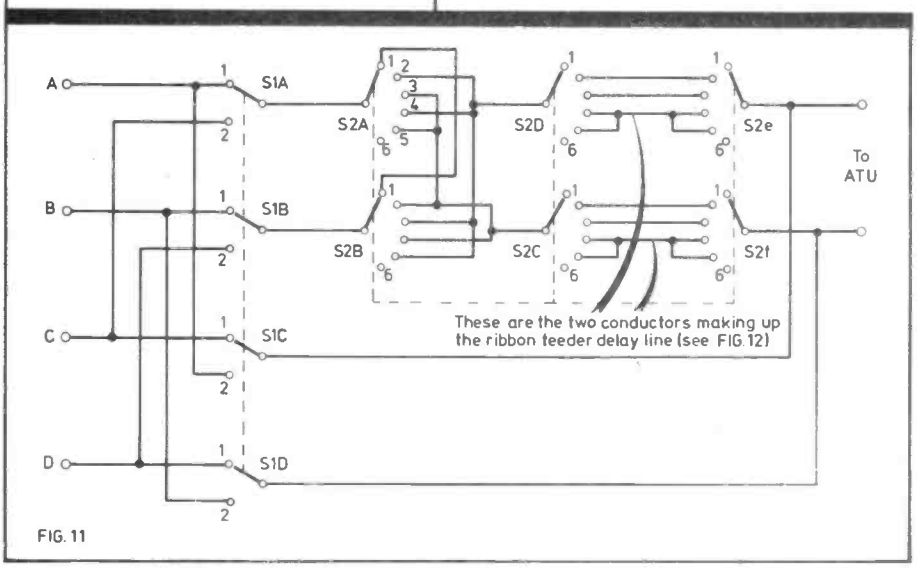


FIG. 11

The aerial, feeders, aerial switch were then connected as in **Fig 14.**

The whole set-up was again tuned to 20 metres, and a period of time spent just listening to incoming signals, while trying the various