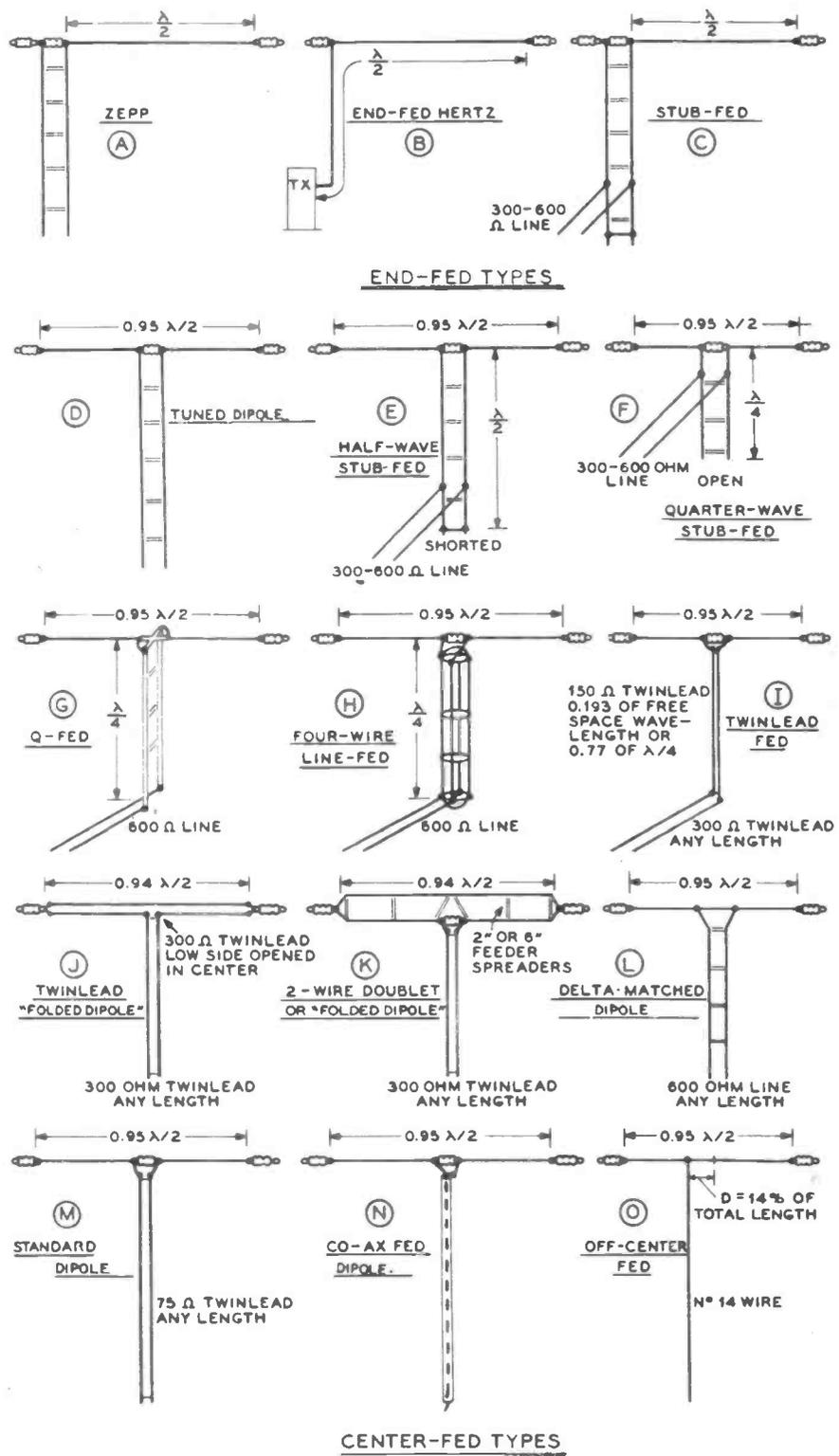


movement of the supports, especially if these are trees. Otherwise the antenna will break and come down in the first strong wind.

While pulleys are highly desirable provided that they can be fitted where they are wanted, which is not very often except at the house end, then a rope or cord thrown up as high as possible over the branch of a tree will suffice, with a weight at the bottom of the rope to take up movement in the antenna wire. Getting the rope over the branch is not too difficult provided one goes about it systematically. Nylon cord is probably the best, making sure that it is long enough to go over the bough and back to the ground at least. Tie a small but heavy object such as a nut from a 1/2 in diameter bolt to one end of the cord and then lay the cord out behind you, free of any knots, so that it will not get caught up when the weight is thrown up. Wearing gloves, or you will get a neat groove cut into your fingers, hold the cord a few feet from the nut and swing it back and forth finally giving it a sharp swing upwards and letting go of the cord. Do not swing it in a complete circle or accuracy will be sacrificed.

With a bit of luck the weight will fall through the tree back to earth. If necessary, a heavier cord or rope can not be tied to the lighter cord and drawn through. If the right branch was not reached pull the cord through and try again. Do not attempt to pull the weight back up or it most certainly will jam in a branch and be lost. One last point, make sure there are no windows behind you when throwing the weight! Children and cats and dogs are also unwelcome visitors at this time unless a young lad can be persuaded to climb the tree which makes it all so very much easier!

A bow and arrow can be very effective but only in the hands of an expert, with particular emphasis on the safety aspects, such as the landing area of the arrow at the other side of a tree or support. Make sure it is on your own property and away from greenhouses and the like. Again, be careful with animals around. My own cat loves chasing the ends of wires moving across the garden and just won't let go! I'm sure that one day I'm going to find her dangling at the centre of a wire at 50ft!



There are a lot more ways of feeding a basic dipole structure than by just using a balun and standard coax. The disadvantage of the standard balun solution is that it will only cope with aerials operating at around their naturally resonant frequency: ie where the impedance approximately matches between dipole structure and the termination, and the balun unit is not called upon to deal with any reactive components. A dipole of no particular length across the top can often be tuned remotely in the shack simply by using an open wire feeder and a balanced output type ATU. The SWR on the feed line between ATU and dipole is unimportant.