

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS





no practice at all you can put this antenna together in less than 1 hour. All you need is a screwdriver and a

2. Start by attaching the bottom double-tube clamp to the antenna tube (1). At the non-slotted end of the antenna tube - spacing from base tube: 45 mm - put together the insulating bracket (23), tube bracket (26), U-bolt (27), washer (24) and hex nut (25). Figure 1+2.

The remaining parts of the double-tube clamp will be

3. Attach the second double-tube clamp at a vertical spacing of approx. 300 mm. Before you tighten up the nuts, the antenna tube and two double-tube clamps must be placed on a flat surface in order to align the

Please note: if you use too much force when tightening up the hex nuts, you could damage the antenna tube.

4. Now fit the coaxial connector (31) onto the antenna tube (1). After loosening the tube clip (35), guide the coaxial connector over the end of the antenna tube until it will go no further. Make sure the ground connection plate (32) is located inside the insulating bracket (23).

Tighten up the tube clip (35) again.

bottom double-tube clamp FR 6132-730

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GPA 50

5. Now prepare the 3 wire radials (11) for the 10, 15 and 20m bands (Fig. 3). Adjust the radials to the desired length by means of the simplex clamps (42).



- Assemble the antenna tubes (2) + (3) and the trap (10) according to assembly diagram 6. FR 3006.14-914, Fig. 4.
- 7. To continue you will need the assistance of a second person.

The antenna is fixed to the base tube by means of the U-bolt (21), tube bracket (22), washer (24) and hex nut (25). To attach the radials (11), unscrew one of the hex nuts (25) from the lower double-tube clamp (Fig. 1 + 2), (R) and attach the cable shoe for the radials (Fig. 3), (43). Tighten up the hex nut again.

8. The radials are a vertical antenna's electrical counterpoise. They increase the vertical component to a half wave on each band and ensure a low feedpoint impedance of 50 Ohms. They must be allowed to hang down freely and in no way come into contact with the roof or the ground. The angle of radials relative to the upright base tube (approx. 80°) and the horizontal alignment (approx. 120°) is not critical. Use non-conductive cord for guying purposes on the far side of the insulators (41).

The radials can also be positioned under a roof - given adequate roof space and non-conductive roofing material. However, here radiation losses are likely.

9. To connect the coaxial cable unscrew the protective tube (36) and pass it over the coaxial cable. Screw on the coaxial cable and then re-attach the protective tube.

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Resonance in the 40m band is achieved by means of a shortened dipole with 2 traps (36 μ H) (Fig. 4). Due to its position at the base of the antenna, the distance to the roof or ground will normally be fairly short. The resonant frequency (7.05 MHz) decreases due to such environmental factors. In order to correct this the ends of the dipole (A) need to be shortened.



Shortening the length by 10 mm at each end increases the resonant frequency by approx. 20 kHz.

In many locations there is unlikely to be sufficient space to add a radial (19.5 m) for the 80m band. So resonance must be achieved vis-à-vis ground. An efficient RF earth can be difficult to achieve on the roof of a residential building. This can be remedied by connections to all conductive surfaces in the vicinity of the antenna tube, eg lightning conductor, heating systems, guttering, flashing etc. If such alternative earthing is not possible, any number of additional wires (the type or length is unimportant) can be laid out on the ground in the shape of a star away from the mast tube. There must be a good connection between the wires and the mast tube which then form an untuned counterpoise for the 80m band.

After ensuring that the antenna has been adequately earthed, the desired resonant frequency in the 80m band can be achieved by shortening or extending the top antenna tube (assembly diagram FR 5006-914.1). Changing the length by 10mm results in a frequency shift of approx. 10 kHz.





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