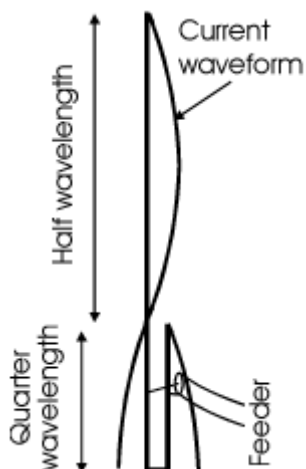


The J-Pole is an end-fed halfwave dipole. Sometimes referred to as a folded zepp. Zepps are 1/2 wavelength end-fed antennas, named after the German Zeppelin dirigibles where they were used.



- the J-Pole needs no radials
- the J-Pole has low angle radiation
- the J-Pole has greater bandwidth.
- the J-Pole has greater immunity to terrestrial noise
- the J-Pole is great for local nets or distant repeaters
- Its length means that the J pole antenna also provides some gain over a normal quarter wavelength vertical
- the J-Pole is more durable than most Ground Planes
- the J-Pole meets most "stealth" antenna restriction agreements
- the J-Pole has less static-charge noise, and static-charge build-up.

The J pole antenna uses the stub to provide a good match to 50 Ohm cable. The feed point is moved up or down the stub to provide the best match, and adjustment can be made once the antenna is in position if required.

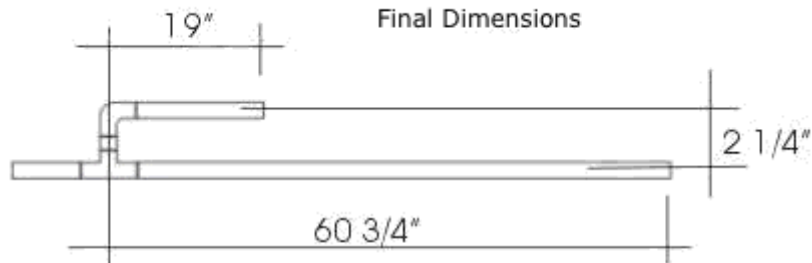
The main disadvantage is that it can be a little more difficult to adjust than some other forms. The reason for this is that impedance matching has to be accomplished by altering the trimming length of the stub.

The following designs are for 2 meters, but it will listen well on 440.

You can use the calculator listed below for other bands.

The Copper Cactus J-Pole by John Post KE7AX

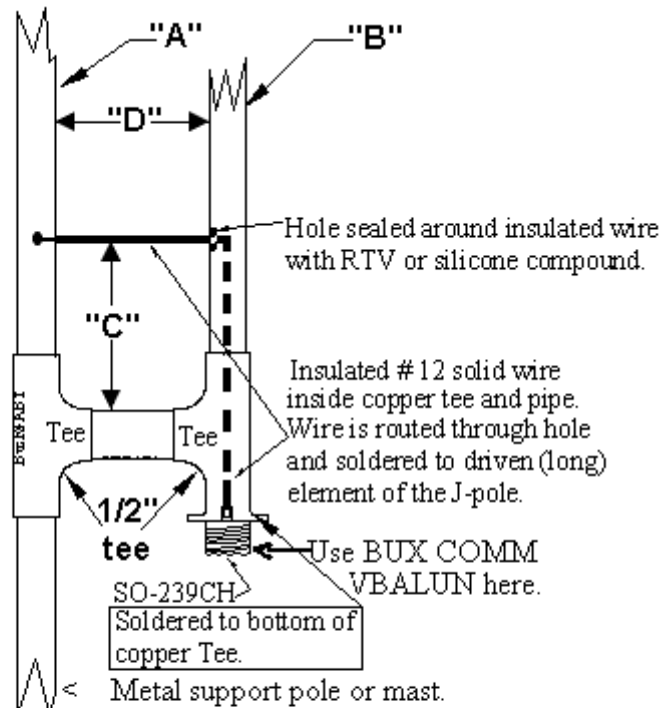
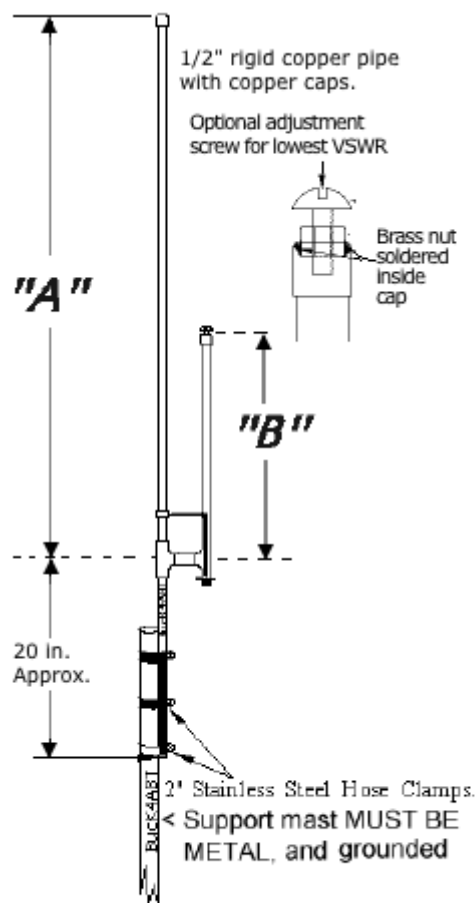
Final Dimensions



Parts Length



Source: "The Copper Cactus J-Pole for 2m and 70 cm", by John Post KE7AX, 73 Amateur Radio Today, Feb. 1992.



- A = 58 inches overall (Long, driven element).
- B = 19.5 Inches
- C = 2 Inches
- D = 1.8 Inches (space)

The J Pole Handbook Glynn E. "Buck" Rogers Sr K4ABT

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From my 1958 article in QO magazine.

[www.packetradio.com/jpoles4ever.htm](http://www.packetradio.com/jpoles4ever.htm)