300 ohms will take power from the transceiver with little difficulty. If tuned open-wire transmission line is used to excite the antenna, a suitable antenna tuner should be used between the transceiver and the antenna to provide a reasonable impedance match between the unbalanced coaxial output and the balanced open-wire line. Methods of constructing and operating such tuners are described in detail in the ARRL Antenna Handbook, and similar publications. For operation on the 75- and 40-meter bands, a simple dipole antenna, cut to resonate in the most used portion of the band, will perform satisfactorily. For operation on the 20-meter band, the efficiency of the station will be greatly increased if a good directional rotary beam antenna is used.

For mobile operation, the antenna should be mounted in such a manner as to reduce the detuning effect of changes in the relation of the antenna to the car body. Use of a multi-band antenna is recommended, although the overall efficiency of the antenna installation may be somewhat less than that of a "high-Q" single band antenna. The ease of band changing and the increased enjoyment of using your Swan on all three bands will more than make up for it. For mobile operation, a simple RF field strength meter is essential, and a reflected power meter or SWR bridge in the transmission line will be helpful. If operation is going to be primarily mobile, it is suggested that the tuning dial setting be made with the transceiver installed, to minimize the effect of parallax error in tuning.