

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE
PARACLIPSE SATELLITE ANTENNA

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Inventory the contents of the antenna shipping container with the parts checklist on page 2 or 3.

We recommend that you read these instructions through twice prior to assembly, so you can become familiar with our method of installation.

1. Evaluate your proposed location, keeping in mind:
 - Obstructions to the satellites.
 - How you are going to run the wires.
 - What is underground where the hole is to be dug?

Then evaluate the location with a compass and inclinometer to ensure there are no obstructions between all EXISTING or PROPOSED satellites.

2. The HOLE for the antenna footing should be dug in accordance with the chart below in order to adequately support the antenna during violent weather, hard freeze or muddy conditions. The 3" schedule forty pipe must be mounted in cement, absolutely plumb, and with a minimum of 18" exposed above the cement. (Ref: photo #1)

Mix enough cement to completely fill the hole. Generally 5 to 7 bags of pre-mix concrete is adequate. The end of the pipe with the welded piece of angle iron goes into the hole.

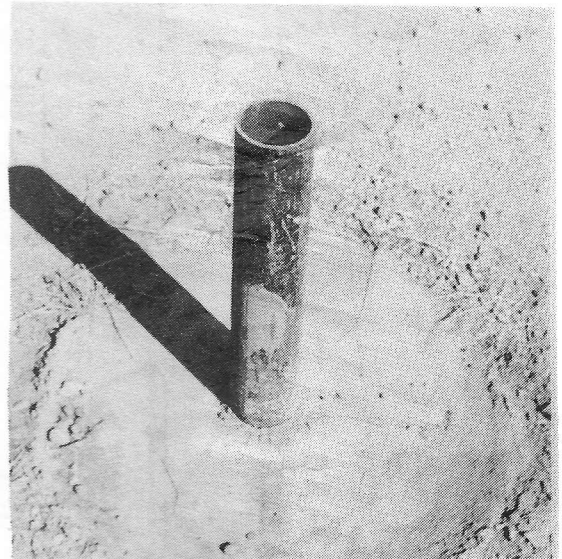


Photo 1

WIND

FORCE

20PSF (90-95 MPH) WIND FORCE

15 PSF (80-85 MPH) WIND FORCE

SOILS**	SOFT	MED	HARD	ROCK	SOFT	MED	HARD	ROCK
"D"	19"	14"	14"	12"	19"	19"	14"	12"
H(1)	5'6"	5'6"	4'6"	2'0"	4'6"	3'6"	3'6"	2'0"
H(2)	3'6"	3'6"	3'0"	2'0"	3'0"	3'0"	2'6"	2'0"

** SOFT = clayey silts, sandy clays or silty clays.
 MEDIUM = medium dense sand, silty sand or clayey sand.
 HARD = sandy gravel or gravel or dry "Red Bluff formation".
 ROCK = fractured or solid sandstone or better.

"D" = Diameter of hole.

H(1) = Depth of hole, natural soil.

H(2) = Depth of hole, paved soil.

The soil type determination shall be made by the satellite installer.