

HOW TO INSTALL

When the dish is accurately tracking, the maximum signal strength readings should be obtained on all the satellites. Generally this can be accomplished by adjusting just the north/south position and the polar axis angle. However, the declination offset angle will occasionally need some small readjustment especially for satellites on both ends of the arc.

For further clarity this procedure is outlined step by step in Table 4-10. Read and understand this table. If followed carefully accurate tracking can be easily accomplished.

Six common tracking problems are illustrated here. The best way to visualize these is to picture the arc of satellites as one circle and the tracking movement of the dish as another. Both of these circles must be aligned for perfect tracking. It really is that simple. Note that none of these procedures will work if the pole is not perfectly plumb or if the mount is not sitting vertically on the pole. If problems are encountered, check these mechanical settings. Also, make sure that the dish does not have the opportunity to be driven into a table, toolbox or even an installer's vehicle while it is being scanned across the arc.

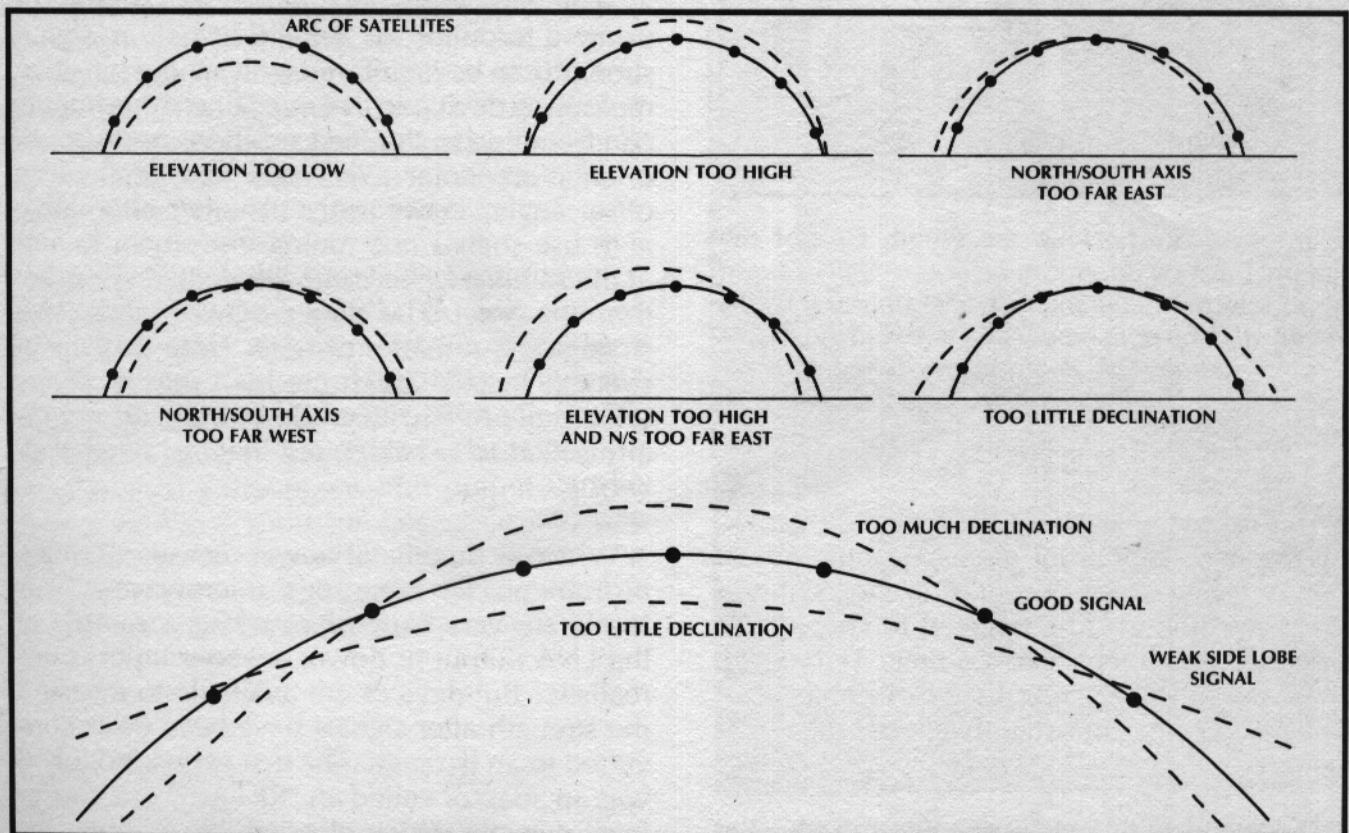


Figure 4-93. Common Antenna Tracking Problems. Most tracking problems are associated with an incorrect north/south orientation. However, if the declination angle has not been adjusted correctly, tracking will also be incorrect. Lining up an antenna with the geosynchronous arc of satellites is simply a matter of lining up two half circles, that in which the satellites are located and that scanned by the polar mount.