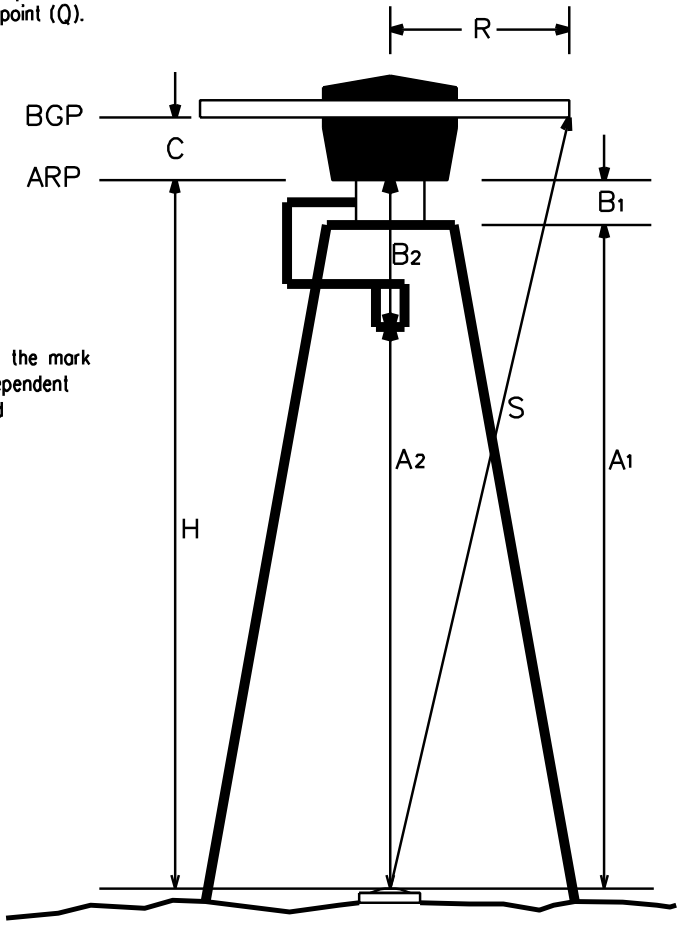
Figure 10-A

ILLUSTRATION FOR ANTENNA HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS:

I. Instructions for Fixed-Height Tripods:

Measure & record the length (A) and other offsets, if any, between the tripod and Antenna Reference Point (ARP) (B) and/or between the tripod and datum point (Q).

Antenna Height = $H = A_1 + B_1 - Q$



II. Instructions for Slip-Leg Tripod:

NOTE: For Leica measuring hooks, use the instructions below.

Leica Measuring Hook = $H = A_2 + B_2$

1. Measure the Slant Height

Before and after the observation session, measure the slope distance from the mark at least three notches on the Bottom of Ground Plane (BGP) using two independent rulers (e.g. metric and imperial). Record measurments in the table below, and compute the average.

Measure S	Notch #_	Notch #_	Notch #_	Average
Before, cm				
Before, inch				
After, cm				
After, inch				
Note: cm = Inch x (2.54)		Overall average, cm		

S = _____ cm

2. Record the Antenna Radius (R) and the Antenna Constant (C)

The antenna radius is the horizontal distance from the Antenna Reference Point (ARP) to the measurment notch. The antenna constant is the vertical distance from the ARP to the BGP. See your Antenna specification manual for exact measurments.

R = _____ cm

C = _____ cm

3. Compute Antenna Height (H)

Use the following Pythagorean formula:

Antenna Height $H = ((\sqrt{S^2 - R^2}) - C) - Q$