



Application Note

10/12/2007

Installing VSAT Ku Band with Super Buddy™ meter

Connections:

Connect the LNB to the Super Buddy "Signal In" port with coax cable.

Meter set-up

Push the **SYST** System soft-key to select the following:

- REGION your geographic region
- SERVICE **Generic Ku Band**
- SYSTEM your LNB type (most likely Sngl Polar N. Am Ku – LO 10.75 GHz)
- LNB MODEL **(N/A)**
- SWITCH TYPE defaults to **none**

*To make selections, arrow up or down to the item to change and press **Enter**, then arrow up or down to the desired option and press **Enter**. Press **EXIT** or **DONE** to return to Run Mode*

Antenna Pointing

Install the mast plumb, preset the antenna vertical angle, mount to mast and grossly align azimuth. You may want to use the ZIP code look-up table to obtain rough antenna settings.

- Use left / right arrow keys to select the desired satellite (orbital position displayed in upper left).
- Press the **ZIP** zip code soft-key, punch in the local zip code, press **ENTER**, antenna settings will be displayed.

Run Mode

- Press the left / right arrow key to select the desired satellite displayed in upper left corner of LCD screen.
- Select the horizontal or vertical polarity (**HZ** or **VT**) with the upper right soft-key.
- Use the **LNB** soft-key to power the LNB.

After selecting the satellite, polarity and pressing the **LNB** soft-key to power the LNB:

- Align the antenna to obtain a strong signal level (left bar graph), strong signal quality (right bar graph), and LOCK status.
- Adjust physical position of LNB and feed horn (polarity offset) to maximize signal quality.
- Press the **ID** soft-key to verify the satellite. "ID VERIFIED" means you are pointed correctly.
- If "ID FAILED" is displayed, press **SCAN** soft-key and Super Buddy will find the satellite you are aimed at.
- Use Up/Down arrows to scroll through transponders to check for proper level and quality.

Other Notes:

-It is NOT recommended to keep Super Buddy meter in line while checking receiver / modem status due to attenuation from our circuitry.