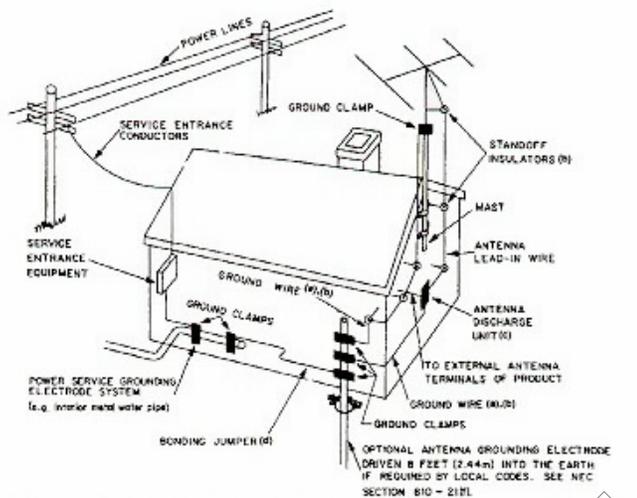


Warnings and Safety Instructions (cont.)

11. Power Lines—An outdoor antenna should be located away from power lines.
12. Grounding or Polarization—The precautions that should be taken so that grounding or polarization means of the TR-193WX is not defeated.
13. Outdoor Antenna Grounding—If an outside antenna is connected to the receiver, be sure the system is grounded so as to provide protection against voltage surges and built-up static charges. Section 810 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA No. 70—1984, provides information with respect to proper grounding of the mast and supporting structure, grounding the lead-in wire to an antenna discharge unit, size of grounding conductors, location of antennas discharge unit, connection to grounding electrodes and requirements for the grounding electrode (see below).



(A.) Use No. 10 AWG (3.3 mm²) copper, No. 8 AWG (2.4 mm²) aluminum, No. 12 AWG (1.6 mm²) copper-clad steel or bronze wire, or larger, as a ground wire.

(B.) Secure antenna lead-in and ground wires to house with stand-off insulators spaced from 2—6 feet (1.83—1.83 m) apart.

(C.) Mount antenna discharge unit as close as possible to where lead-in enters house.

(D.) Use jumper wire not smaller than No. 6 AWG (3.3 mm²) copper, or the equivalent, when a separate antenna ground electrode is used. See NEC Section 810-21(D).

What Is Weather Radio?

NOAA WEATHER RADIO (NWR) is a service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), of the U.S. Department of Commerce. It provides continuous, around-the-clock broadcasts of the latest weather information directly from National Weather Service Offices. The broadcasts are tailored to the weather-information needs of people within the receiving area. For example, coastal and Great Lakes' stations provide specialized weather information for area boaters, fishermen and others engaged in marine activities, as well as general weather information for the public-at-large. Three hundred eighty (380) NWR stations are in operation by the U.S. Government in addition to several NWR stations that are maintained by private interest groups.

Under a January 1975 White House policy statement, NOAA Weather Radio was designated as the sole Government operated radio system to provide direct warnings into private homes for both natural disasters and nuclear attack. The capability is to supplement warnings by sirens and by commercial radio and television.

NWR Frequencies and Transmission Characteristics

NWR broadcasts have been allocated seven frequencies within the VHF radio spectrum reserved for Government use. Assigned frequencies are:

162.400 MHz	162.475 MHz	162.525 MHz
162.425 MHz	162.500 MHz	162.550 MHz
162.450 MHz		