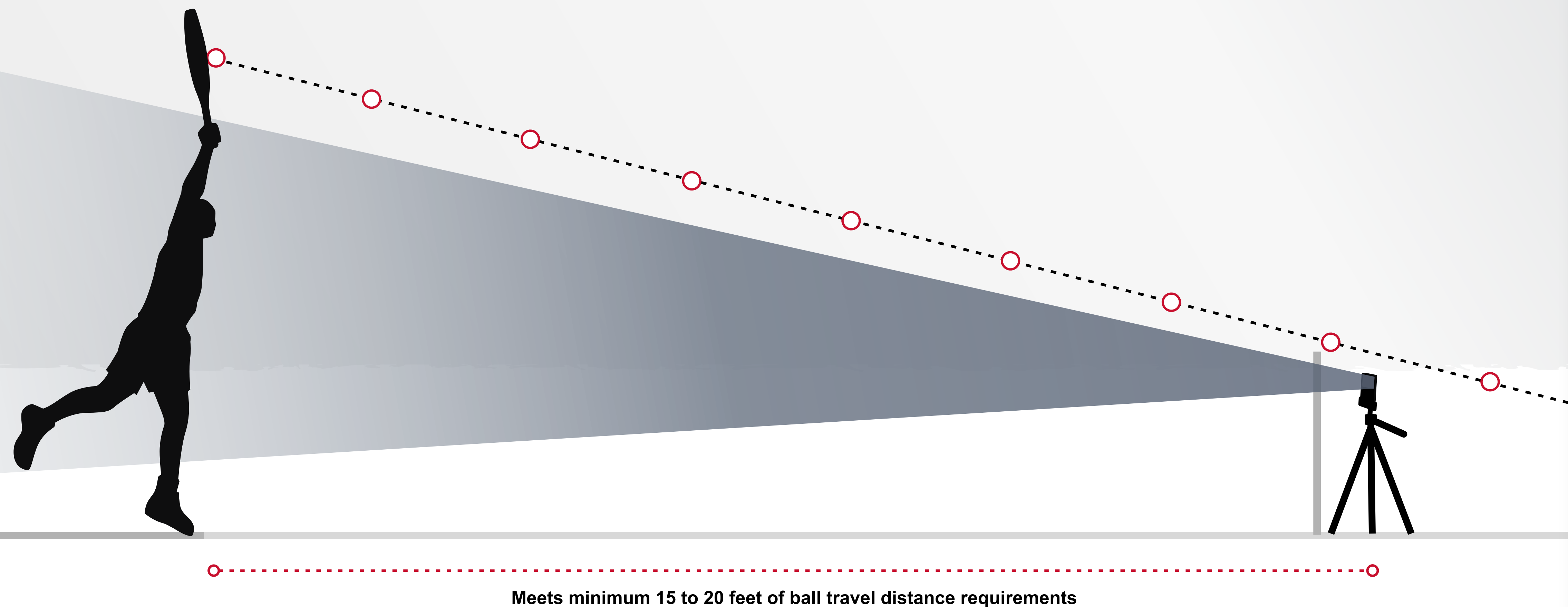


## SET-UP INSTRUCTIONS

1. Carefully aim the radar beam directly toward the ball as it makes contact with the racket. Adjust the radar height and tilt accordingly creating a radar beam, the ball needs to travel down this beam.
2. The ball needs to be hit just above the net, right over the radar.
3. Position the radar behind the net to prevent it from getting hit. The court distance provides the required 15-20 feet the radar needs to be away from the athlete, allowing the spot size of the radar beam to spread out.
4. Hit the ball directly in line with the radar beam. Only count the speeds where the ball goes directly toward the radar.

## IMPORTANT TIPS

1. Radar guns focus radio waves down into a narrow beam, like a flashlight beam. Aim carefully down the beam to get good readings.
2. Place radar behind the court net to be protected from being hit by a ball.
3. Check for interference by holding down the radar main button and scanning the area when there are no balls in flight.
4. Ensure your set-up is safe to prevent property damage or injury.



### CAUSES OF INACCURATE READINGS

1. To measure the maximum speed of a tennis serve, it is very important to aim the radar properly.
2. The radar needs to be tilted up to create a beam for the ball to travel down, picking up the top speed as the ball makes contact with the racket.
3. In this example, the radar is not aimed in line with the path of the ball, the ball doesn't enter the radar beam at all.

### IMPORTANT TIPS

1. Radar guns focus radio waves down into a narrow beam, like a flashlight beam. Aim carefully down the beam to get accurate readings.
2. A tennis ball slows down by over 20 MPH from the racket to the bounce due to air resistance.
3. Check for interference by holding down the radar main button and scanning the area when there are no balls in flight.
4. Ensure your set-up is safe to prevent property damage or injury.