$\textcircled{H}, \textcircled{H}_i, \textcircled{H}_j \ni \mu_0$, $\textcircled{H}, \textcircled{H}_j, \textcircled{H}_{ij} \ni \mu_i$, $\textcircled{H}, \textcircled{H}_j, \textcircled{H}_{ij} \ni \mu_j$
$\textcircled{H}_i, \textcircled{H}_j, \textcircled{H}_{ij} \ni \mu_{ij}$
$\Rightarrow \textcircled{H} + \mu_v$, $\textcircled{H}_j + \mu_i$, $\textcircled{H}_k + \mu_i \ni u_v$ -- etc.
Note that $\textcircled{H} \cap \textcircled{H}_i \cap \textcircled{H}_j$ has no half-lattice point other than μ_0.

The corresponding elements of the linear series $|\pi^* 4\textcircled{H} - \sum E_i|$ on $\tilde{A}$ thus all consist of four of the curves $\tilde{\textcircled{H}}_i$, $\tilde{\textcircled{H}}_{ij}$ and four of the exceptional divisors E_i taken with multiplicity 2; and the corresponding hyperplane sections of $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ consist of eight lines forming the configuration of Figure 19.

For example,
$\Gamma V \tilde{\alpha}_{ij} = \tilde{\textcircled{H}} \cup \tilde{\textcircled{H}}_i \cup \tilde{\textcircled{H}}_j \cup \tilde{\textcircled{H}}_{ij} + 2E_0 + 2E_i + 2E_j + 2E_{ij}$
where $E_0 = \pi^{-1}(\mu_0)$, $E_i = \pi^{-1}(\mu_i)$ $E_j = \pi^{-1}(\mu_j)$
$E_{ij} = \pi^{-1}(\mu_{ij})$, $\pi : \tilde{A} \longrightarrow A$.
$\Rightarrow$ Let $\rho(\tilde{\textcircled{H}}) = X_h$, $\rho(\tilde{\textcircled{H}}_i) = X_{h_2}$ $\rho(\tilde{\textcircled{H}}_j) = X_{h_3}$ and $\rho(\tilde{\textcircled{H}}_{ij}) = X_{h_4}$ Let $\rho(E_0) = X_{p_1}$, $\rho(E_i) = X_{p_2}$ $\rho(E_j) = X_{p_3}$ and $\rho(E_{ij}) = X_{p_4}$.
$\Rightarrow \rho(\tilde{\alpha}_{ij}) = H \cap \Sigma = (\bigcup_{i=1}^{4} X_{h_i}) \cup (\bigcup_{i=1}^{4} X_{p_i})$
See p967 ~ p968 note.

These, then, are the 32_{20} lines and 80_8 hyperplanes of the $(32_{20}\, 80_8)$ configuration on Σ.