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Pages 4 and 5 of the Installation and Operation Instructions contain the FCC Label and FCC Radio Frequency Interference statement.

Texas Weather Instrument, Inc.

Wireless Weather Report

Installation and Operation Instructions

Thank you for purchasing the Wireless Weather Report. You should have in your weather station box the Wireless Weather Station, a Wireless Data Receiver, a wall transformer and an RS-232 cable.

The Wireless Weather Report measures temperature, wind speed, wind direction, humidity, lightning, solar radiation and rainfall. The Wireless Weather Station stores this data and transmits a CRC16 error checked packet of data to the receiver every 15 seconds. The receiver then decodes the information playing back the data every 15 seconds to the computer via an RS-232 interface.

Data is made available via a DDE link when the OneSix™ Server is loaded into a Windows computer and a Wireless receiver is plugged into the PC Serial port. Any Windows® application that can use DDE can obtain this data from the OneSix™ Server. Examples of such applications include Weather View 32, Microsoft® Office products like Word® & Excel®, Wonderware® Intouch, National Instruments® LabView® & LookOut®, Capital Equipment Corp.® TestPoint, general development applications like Microsoft® Visual Basic and Borland® Delphi. This system allows you to run several software packages at the same time, all reading from one set of weather sensors.

HARDWARE INSTALLATION

We strongly suggest that Wireless Weather Report be turned on, that your Wireless Receiver be connected to your PC, and that your software be installed on your computer and tested prior to the installation of your sensors on the roof, so that you may become familiar with the operation of this equipment!

The Wireless Weather Report consists of two parts connected by a 10-foot cable, the wind/solar/lighting sensor that we will refer to as the wind assembly and the rain/temperature/humidity sensor w/transmitter that we will refer to as

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the transmitter assembly. Mount the wind assembly at the very top of the mast with the arm of the wind assembly pointed due North. If you do not point the wind sensor to the North, your wind direction will be incorrect unless you change the wind offset value in the onesix.ini file in your OneSix folder.

You will need to purchase a standard TV antenna mast and mast mounting hardware at your local home center or Radio Shack. Your wind assembly should be a minimum of 10 feet above the roof of the building and the transmitter assembly should be a minimum of 5 feet above the roof of the building. There are two advantages of getting the wind assembly as high as you can. Greater wind accuracy and greater lightning detection range. The advantages of getting your transmitter assembly as high as you can are, greater signal range and more accurate temperatures. When the temperature is measured close to the roof, radiational heating errors will be much greater. An ideal installation would have a 20 foot guyed pole with the wind assembly at the 20-foot level and the transmitter assembly at the 15-foot level. If you prefer not to guy your pole then we suggest a tripod mount with a 10-foot pole with the wind assembly at the 10-foot level and the transmitter at the 8-foot level.

Note: The lighting sensor requires that the mast be grounded, or lightning detection range will be limited.

Don't forget to turn on the transmitter. The switch is located by the rubber duck antenna underneath the transmitter. The switch has three positions, the center position is off, the position toward the antenna is high-resolution mode and the position away from the antenna is low power mode. High-resolution mode updates the temperature, humidity and solar values every 15 seconds and consumes the most power. Using high-resolution mode will limit your transmitter battery life to 4 to 5 years. Low power mode does not effect the transmitter power but does decrease the temperature, humidity and solar updates to once every 4 minutes. With the transmitter in low power mode the transmitter battery can last as long as 7 years. Rain and lighting are updated every 15 seconds in either mode, and wind is updated every second, stored in the transmitter and sent to the receiver every 15 seconds. The receiver then replays the wind data with a 15 second delay.

C A U T I O N !! :BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL NOT TO TOUCH ANY HIGH POWER LINES DURING INSTALLATION OF THE WIRELESS WEATHER REPORT!!!

Plug the wall transformer into the wall and connect it to the Wireless Receiver. The red power/data light will come on, indicating that the Wireless Receiver has

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power. Whenever the power/data light blinks, a data packet has been received. You can test different locations for a good signal by simply moving the receiver to different parts of the building and observing the blinking light. There is no need to have the RS-232 cable attached to a computer to do this testing.

Once you have found a good location for the Wireless Receiver, plug one end of the RS-232 cable into any of the black RJ-11 connectors on the front of the receiver and the other end into your Windows PC serial port, then proceed to software installation.

SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

We strongly suggest that all the 1-Wire Weather Station Sensors, intermediate cable, junction box and host adapter be connected to your PC, and that your software be installed on your computer and tested prior to the installation of your sensors on the roof, so that you may become familiar with the operation of this equipment.

OneSix Server

Find the CD that is labeled OneSix Server. The OneSix Server is also available via the internet at www.pointsix.com. Plug your receiver into your PC serial port also making sure that the wall transformer is plugged into the wall and into the Wireless receiver. Then install the OneSix server software. The default folder for the OneSix server is **c:\onesix** (if you put OneSix server into any other folder, Weather View will not be able to find the server). Click onto the OneSix server icon and load. OneSix Server will search the 1-Wire Microlan for sensors and then write to the Onesix.ini file recording your configuration. When you first load the OneSix server, you might get a OneSix Initialization Error, if so click on to *select communication port* and select HA5 under port type and under port number select the PC port that the Wireless receiver is plugged into.

To make a DDE link into another program such as Word 97, click on the OneSix DDE Server button. Then click on DDE Variables in the OneSix Server. Highlight the sensor description that you desire and click copy link. Switch to Word 97, go to *edit*, then *paste special* and click on to *paste link*. Your data for that sensor should now be in your Word document.

For more information on the OneSix server go to the OneSix manual. Assuming that the OneSix Server has been installed on your hard drive, use Windows Explorer to go to the onesix folder and click on to Onesix32.pdf or click on the OneSix Server icon in your startup menu.

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Weather View 32

Make sure that you have already installed the OneSix server program on your computer, then using the Weather View 32 CD, install Weather View 32. The OneSix server is a program that runs the 1-Wire Microlan and provides data to the Weather View 32 program via a DDE link. Weather View will automatically load the OneSix Server software.

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Wireless Weather Report (transmitter)

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MADE IN USA

THIS DEVICE COMPLIES WITH PART 15 OF THE FCC RULES, OPERATION IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TWO CONDITIONS: (1) THIS DEVICE MAY NOT CAUSE HARMFUL INTERFERENCE AND (2) THIS DEVICE MUST ACCEPT ANY INTERFERENCE RECEIVED, INCLUDING INTERFERENCE THAT MAY CAUSE UNDESERED OPERATION

FCC RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE STATEMENT

Wireless Weather Station

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NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15, Subpart B, of the FCC Rules. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy. If not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause interference to radio communications.

The limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference in a residential situation. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by

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turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try and correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- *Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna of the affected radio or television*
- *Increase the separation between the equipment and the affected receiver.*
- *Connect the equipment and the affected receiver to power outlets on separate circuits.*
- *Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.*

MODIFICATIONS

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by *Texas Weather Instruments, Inc.* could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.