

Weather Station User Manual

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1. Introduction

Thank you for your purchase of the Weather WH2642 Wireless Internet Remote Monitoring Weather Station. The following user guide provides step by step instructions for installation, operation and troubleshooting.

2. Quick Start Guide

Although the manual is comprehensive, much of the information contained may be intuitive. In addition, the manual does not flow properly because the sections are organized by components.

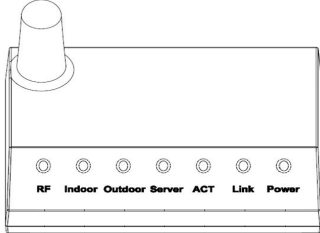
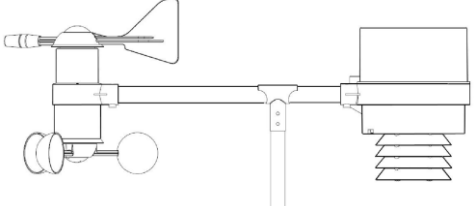



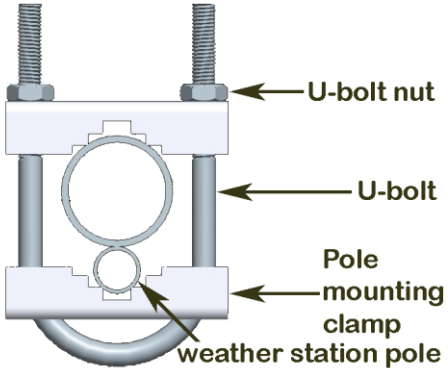
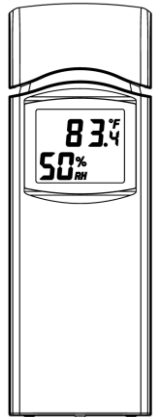
The following Quick Start Guide provides only the necessary steps to install, operate the weather station, and upload to the internet, along with references to the pertinent sections.

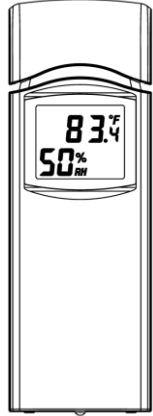


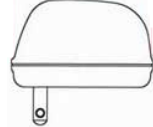

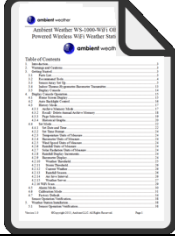
Required		
Step	Description	Section
1	Assemble and power up the sensor array	3.3
2	Power up the outdoor thermo-hygrometer sensor	3.4
3	Power up the indoor thermometer-hygrometer-barometer sensor	3.6
4	Power up the ObserverIP, connect to your router and synchronize with the indoor and outdoor sensors	3.8
5	Calibrate the relative pressure to sea-level conditions (local airport) on the ObserverIP module	3.11.6.1
6	Register and upload to Weather Underground Weather Server	3.10

3. Getting Started

The WS-0900-IP weather station consists of an ObserverIP receiver, the sensor array, the outdoor thermo-hygrometer sensor, and the indoor wireless thermo-hygrometer-barometer.

3.1 Parts List

QTY	Item	Image
1	ObserverIP Receiver Dimensions (LxWxH): 3x2x1”	 <p>A rectangular receiver unit with a cylindrical antenna on top. The front panel features six indicator lights labeled: RF, Indoor, Outdoor, Server, ACT, Link, and Power.</p>
1	Sensor Array	 <p>A horizontal assembly consisting of a sensor array on the left, a central mounting pole, and a receiver unit on the right.</p>
1	Sensor array mounting pole extension	 <p>A long, thin metal pole extension.</p>
1	Sensor mounting pole extension nut and bolt	 <p>A small metal bolt and nut assembly.</p>
1	Allen wrench	 <p>A standard L-shaped Allen wrench.</p>
2	Pole mounting U-bolts	 <p>A detailed diagram of the pole mounting hardware assembly. Labels with arrows point to: U-bolt nut, U-bolt, Pole mounting clamp, and weather station pole.</p>
4	Pole mounting clamps	
4	Pole mounting nuts	
1	Outdoor thermo-hygrometer transmitter (WH32E)	 <p>A vertical outdoor weather station transmitter with a digital display showing 83.4°F and 50% RH.</p>

QTY	Item	Image
1	Indoor thermo-hygrometer-barometer transmitter (WH32B)	
4	Sensor screws (for hanging thermo-hygrometer and thermo-hygrometer-barometer sensors)	
2	Zip Ties (for hanging thermo-hygrometer and thermo-hygrometer-barometer sensors)	
1	5V DC Adaptor	
1	Ethernet Cable	
1	User manual	

3.2 Recommend Tools

- Precision screwdriver (for small Phillips screws)
- Compass or GPS (for wind direction calibration)
- Adjustable Wrench

3.3 Sensor Array Set Up

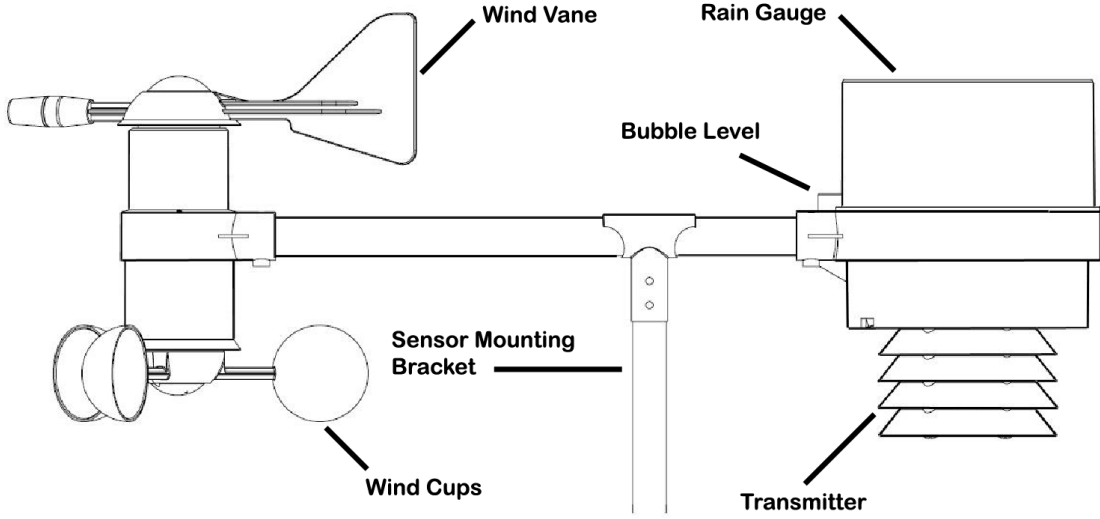


Figure 1

1. **Insert batteries into the sensor array.** Locate the battery door on the sensor array, as shown in Figure 2. Turn the set screw counter clockwise to loosen the screw, and rotate the sheet metal bracket to open the battery compartment.

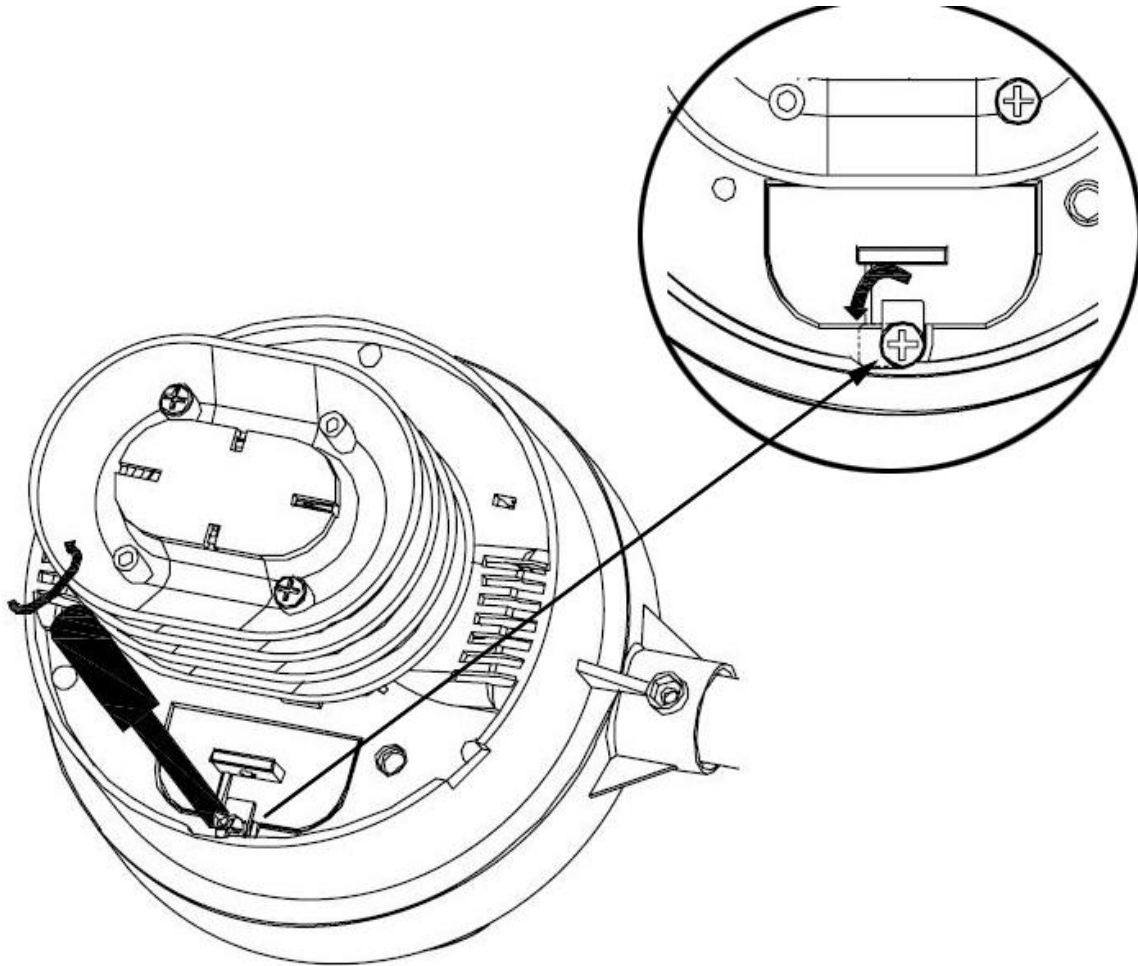


Figure 2

Pull out the battery compartment, as shown in Figure 3.

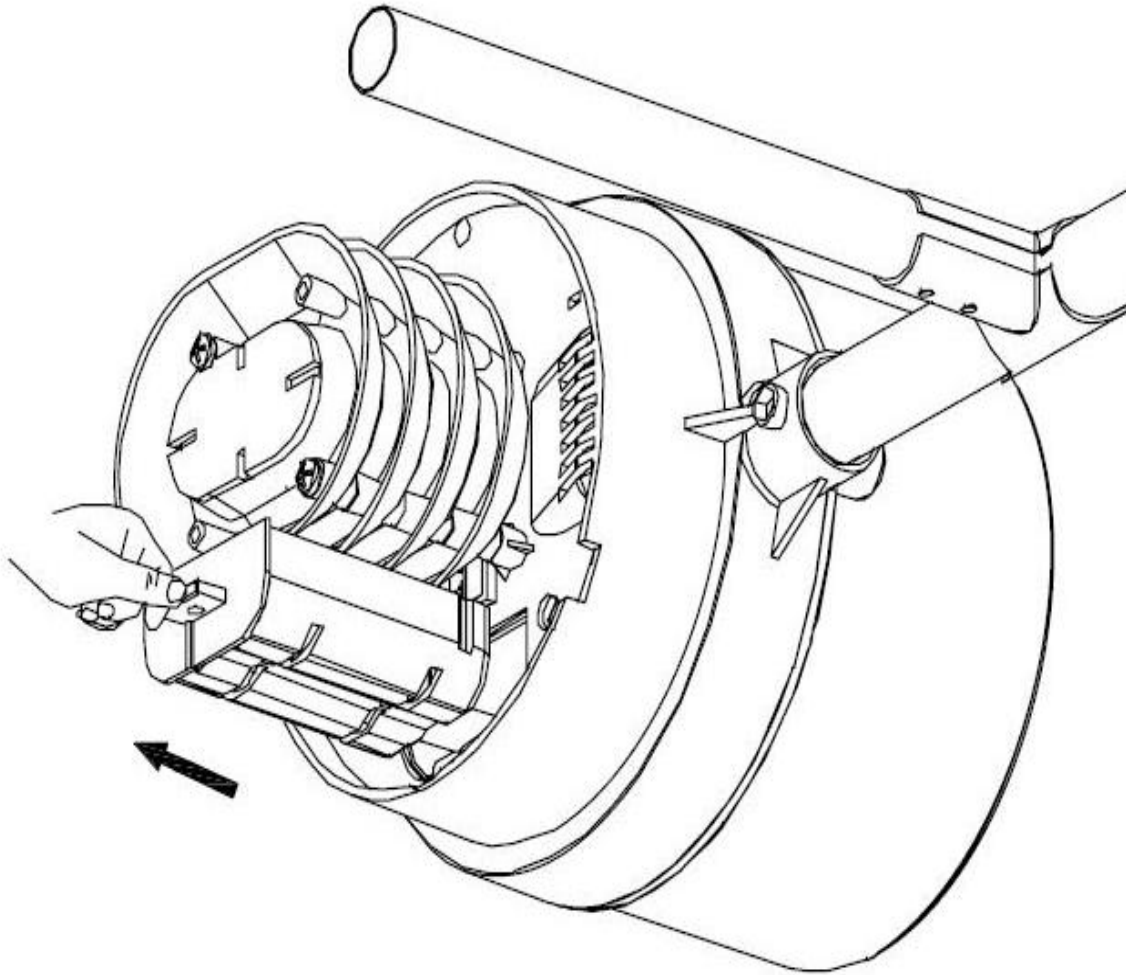



Figure 3

Insert 2 x AA batteries in the battery compartment, as shown in Figure 4.

 **Note:** Do not install the batteries backwards. You can permanently damage the thermo-hygrometer. Do not use rechargeable batteries.

 **Note:** We recommend installing Lithium AA batteries

Lithium batteries provide longer life and operate in colder temperatures.

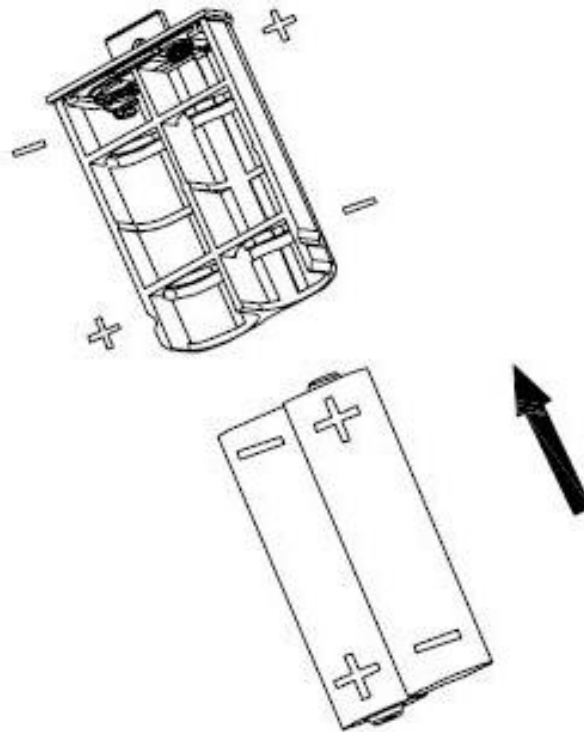


Figure 4

Reinsert the battery compartment into sensor array (hold upright so the batteries do not slide out), and close the battery compartment door and tighten the set screw.

The LED on the back of the rain collector will turn on for four seconds and normally flash once every 45 seconds (the sensor transmission update period).

2. **Attach the wind cups to the anemometer assembly** (if necessary, some weather stations come pre-assembled).. Push the wind cups into the anemometer shaft, as shown in Figure 5.

Tighten the set screw with the Allen Wrench (included), as shown in Figure 5. Make sure the wind cups spin freely.

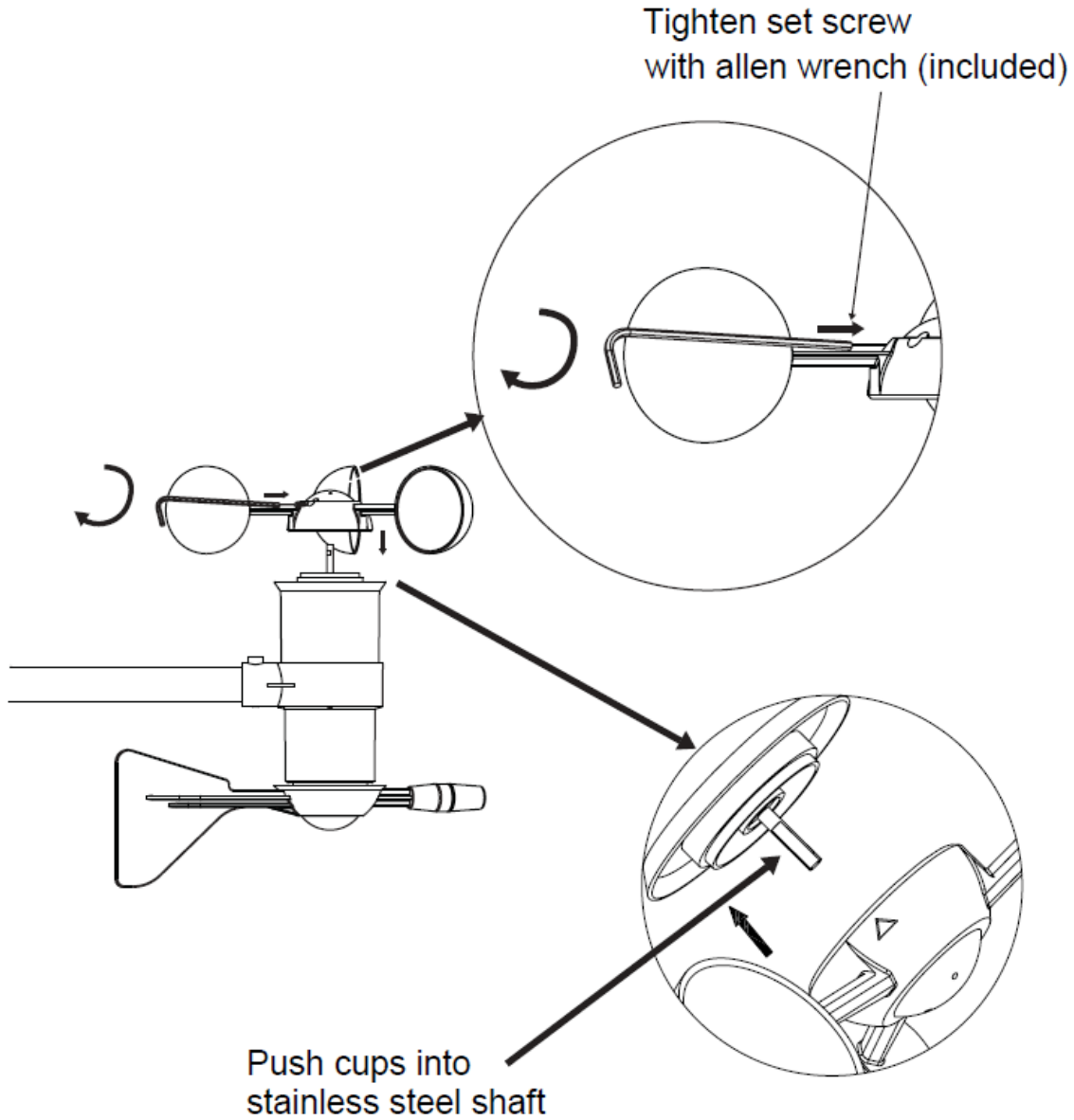


Figure 5

3. Attach the mounting pole extension with the extension pole, nut and bolt, as shown in Figure 6.

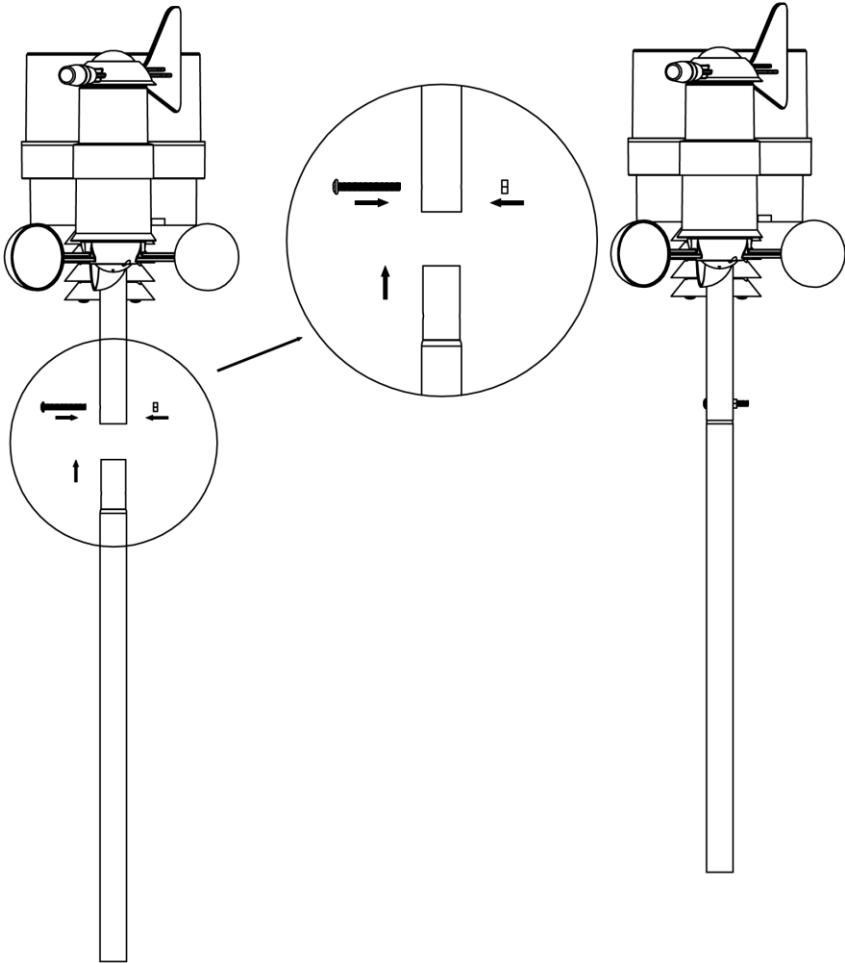


Figure 6

3.4 Mounting the Sensor Array

Prior to installation, you will need to calibrate the wind direction. There is a “S” indicator on the wind vane that indicates South, as shown in Figure 7. Align this “S” marker in the direction of South.

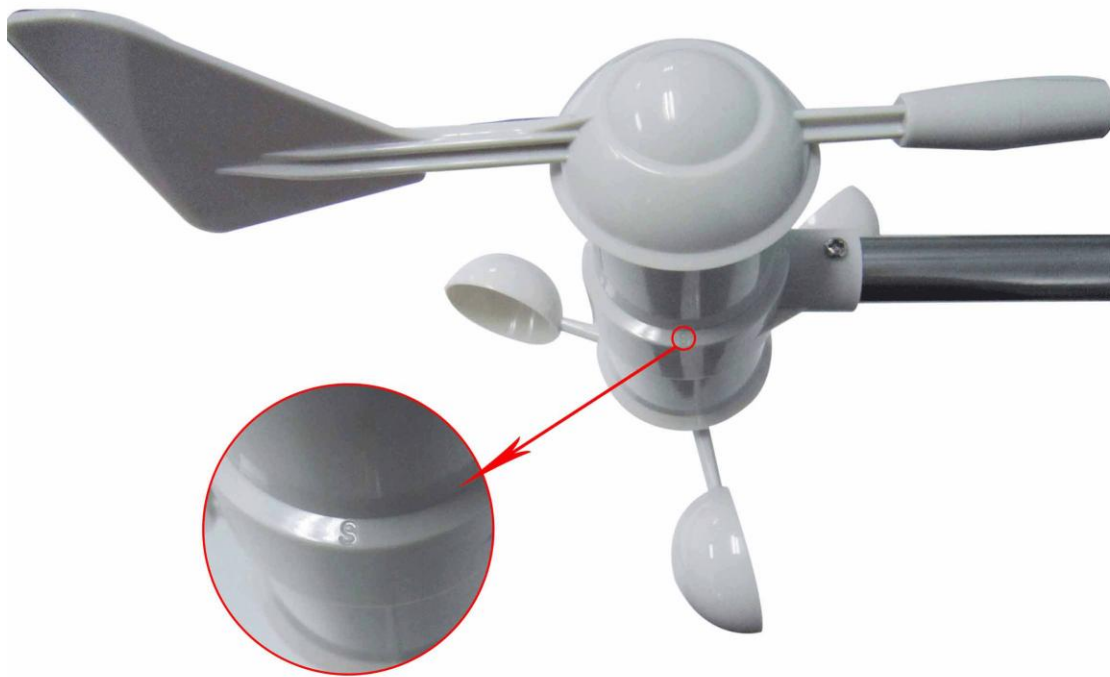


Figure 7

Fasten the mounting pole to your mounting pole or bracket (purchased separately) with the two U-bolts, mounting pole brackets and nuts, as shown in Figure 8.

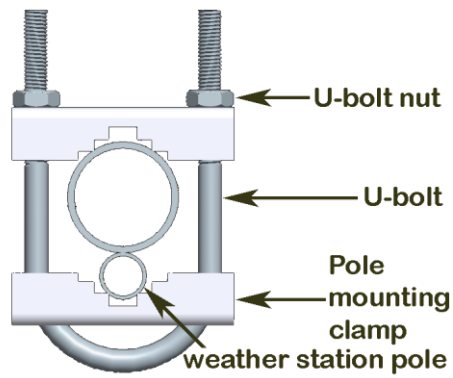


Figure 8

Tighten the mounting pole to your mounting pole with the U-Bolt assembly, as shown in Figure 9.

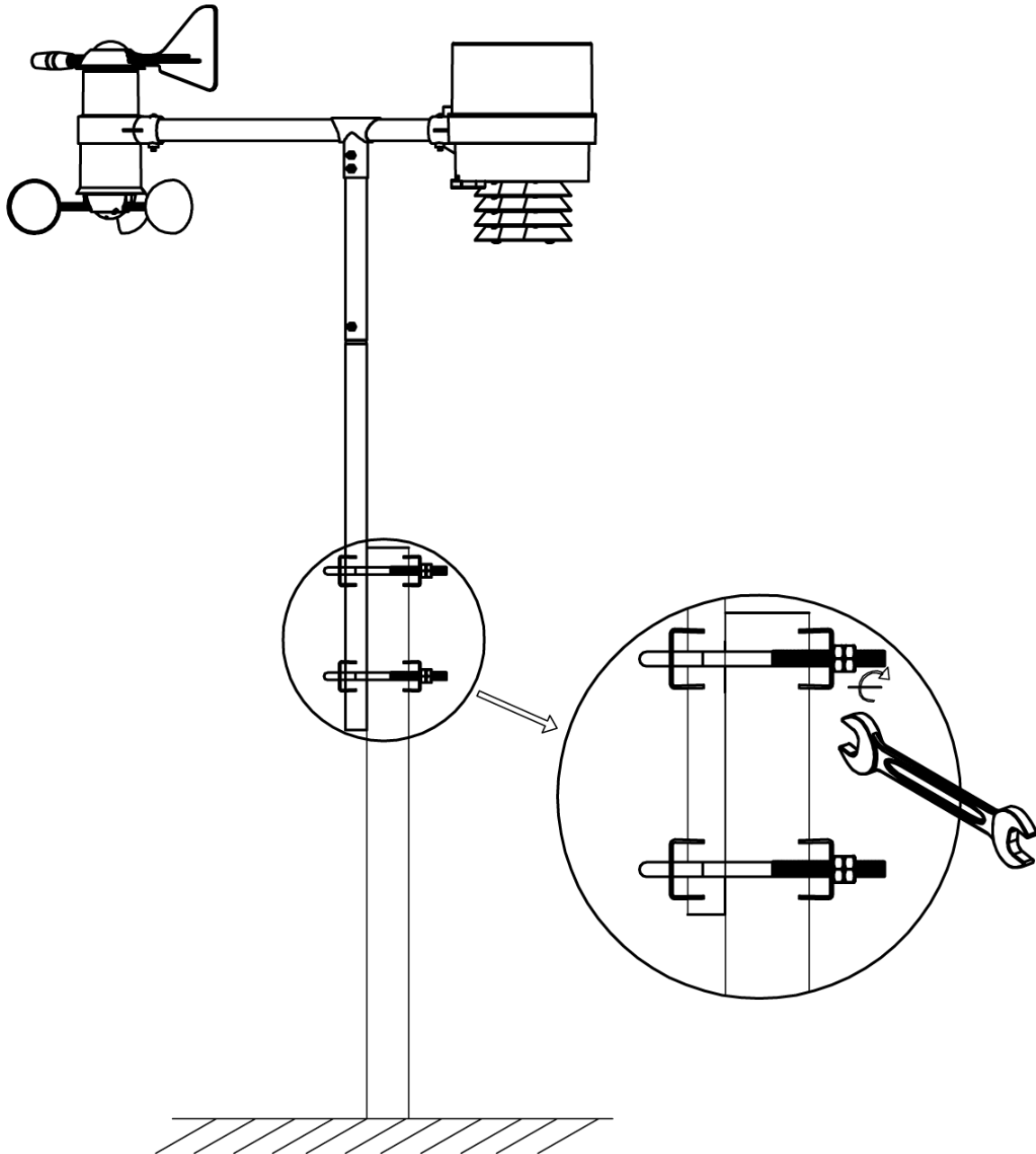



Figure 9

3.4 Outdoor Thermo-Hygrometer Sensor Set Up

 **Note:** To avoid permanent damage, please take note of the battery polarity before inserting the batteries.

The outdoor thermometer-hygrometer measures and displays the outdoor temperature and humidity to the ObserverIP receiver.

Remove the battery door on the back of the sensor by sliding off the battery door. Insert two AA batteries as shown in Figure 10, and close the battery door. Note that the temperature and humidity will be displayed on the LCD display.

We recommend lithium batteries for cold weather climates, but alkaline batteries are sufficient for most climates. We do not recommend rechargeable batteries. They have lower voltages, do not operate well at wide temperature ranges, and do not last as long, resulting in poorer reception.

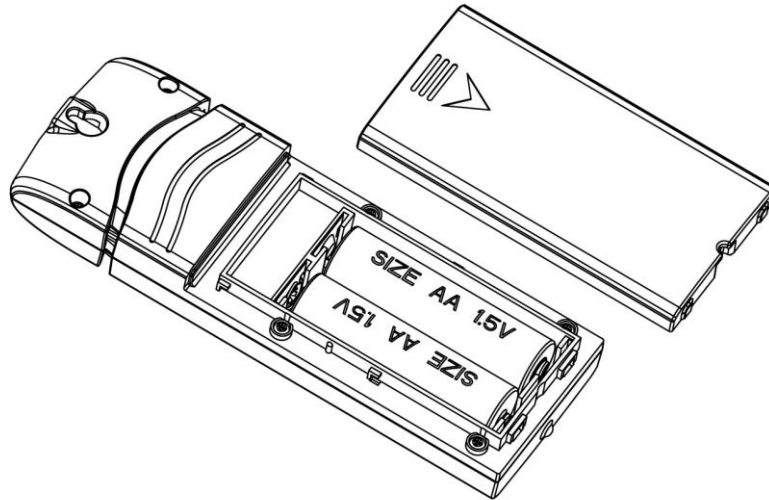


Figure 10

3.5 Mounting the Outdoor Thermo-Hygrometer Sensor

It is recommended you mount the remote sensor on an outside north facing wall, in a shaded area, at a height at or above the receiver. Direct sunlight and radiant heat sources will result in inaccurate temperature readings. Although the sensor is weatherproof, it is best to mount in a well protected area, such as an eave.

Use a small nail or screw (included) to mount to a vertical surface, as shown in Figure 11.

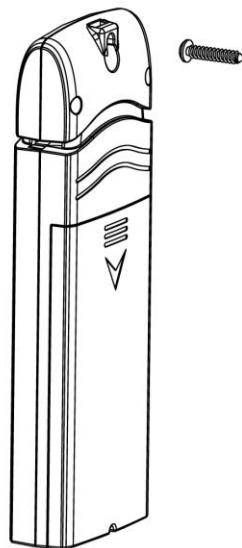


Figure 11

The sensor can also be hung from a nylon zip tie (included) or string (not included).

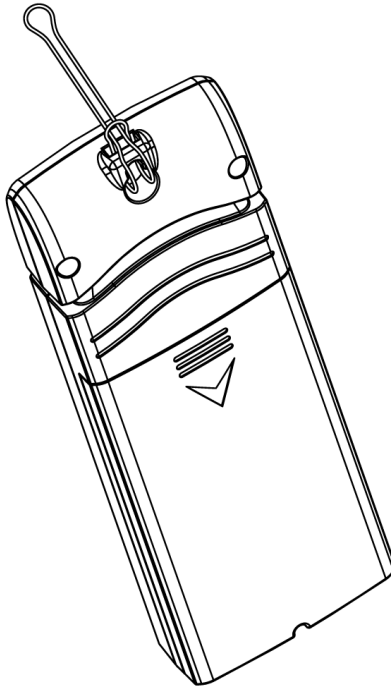




Figure 12

3.6 Indoor Thermo-Hygrometer-Barometer Transmitter

The indoor thermometer, hygrometer and barometer measures and displays the indoor temperature, humidity and pressure and transmits this data to the ObserverIP receiver.


 **Note:** Do not install the thermo-hygrometer-barometer transmitter outside. This will cause errors in the barometric pressure due to large variations in temperature (barometric pressure is temperature compensated for accuracy). Note that pressure readings made inside your home, business, or facility will correspond closely to the actual barometric pressure outside.

 **Note:** The thermo-hygrometer-transmitter transmits directly to the ObserverIP receiver. For best results, place between 5 to 20 feet from the ObserverIP receiver.

 **Note:** To avoid permanent damage, please take note of the battery polarity before inserting the batteries.

Remove the battery door on the back of the sensor by sliding off the battery door. Insert two AA batteries as shown in Figure 10, and close the battery door. Note that the temperature, humidity and barometer will be displayed on the LCD display.

3.7 Best Practices for Wireless Communication

 **Note:** To insure proper communication, mount the remote sensor(s) upright on a vertical surface, such as a wall. **Do not lay the sensor flat.**

Wireless communication is susceptible to interference, distance, walls and metal barriers. We recommend the following best practices for trouble free wireless communication.

1. **Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI).** Keep the ObserverIP receiver several feet away from computer monitors and TVs.
2. **Radio Frequency Interference (RFI).** If you have other 433 MHz devices and communication is intermittent, try turning off these other devices for troubleshooting purposes. You may need to relocate the transmitters or receivers to avoid intermittent communication.
3. **Line of Sight Rating.** This device is rated at 300 feet line of sight (no interference, barriers or walls) but typically you will get 100 feet maximum under most real-world installations, which include passing through barriers or walls.
4. **Metal Barriers.** Radio frequency will not pass through metal barriers such as aluminum siding. If you have metal siding, align the remote and ObserverIP receiver through a window to get a clear line of sight.

The following is a table of reception loss vs. the transmission medium. Each “wall” or obstruction decreases the transmission range by the factor shown below.

Medium	RF Signal Strength Reduction
Glass (untreated)	5-15%
Plastics	10-15%
Wood	10-40%
Brick	10-40%
Concrete	40-80%
Metal	90-100%

3.8 ObserverIP Receiver

3.8.1 Hardware Requirements

1. Broadband router
2. An “always-on” connection to the Internet. A high speed DSL or cable internet connection that maintains constant connection to the internet.

3.8.2 Software Requirements

An IP scan tool is required to locate the ObserverIP on the network.

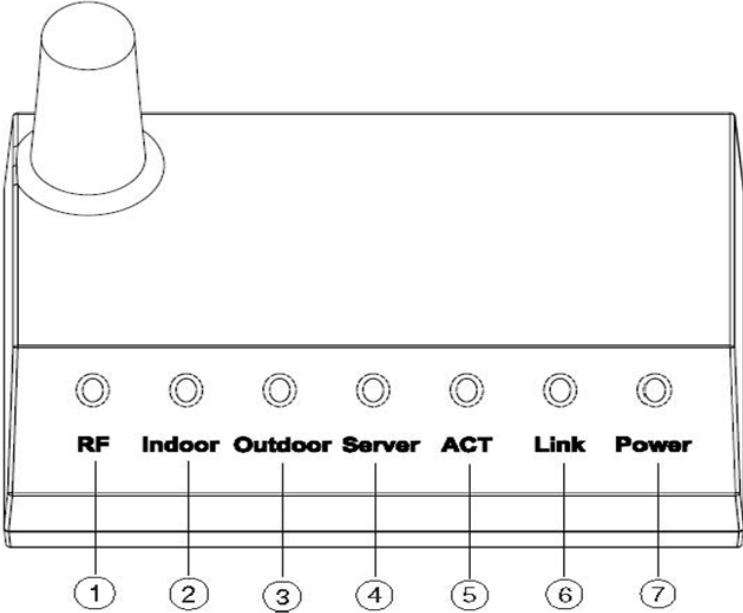
3.8.3 ObserverIP Connections

Connect the ObserverIP receiver power jack to AC power with the power adapter (included), as shown in Figure 14, reference 10.

Connect the ObserverIP receiver to your router using the Ethernet cable (included), as shown in Figure 14, reference 8.

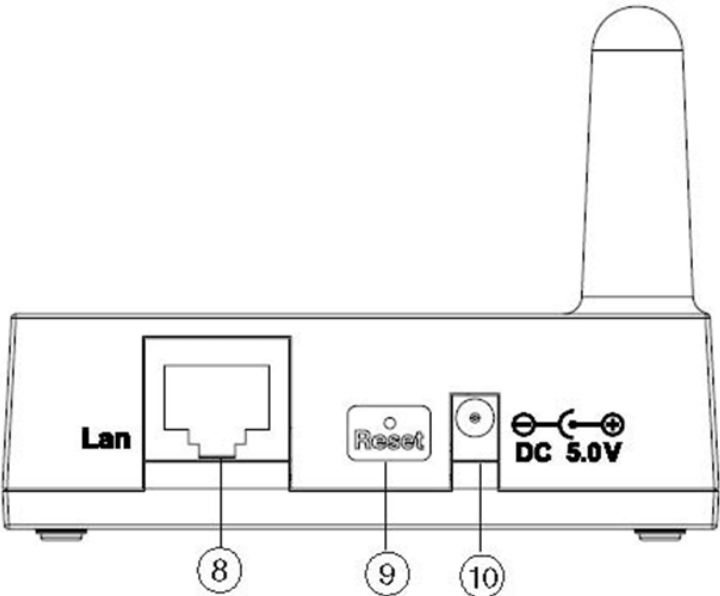
Place the indoor and outdoor transmitters about 5 to 10 feet from the ObserverIP receiver and wait several minutes for the remote sensors to synchronize with the receiver. Once synchronized, the Indoor blue LED (Figure 13, reference 2) and Outdoor blue LED (Figure 13, reference 3) will be illuminated.

All of the lights will turn on except the server light (until you connect to Weather Underground)>



Ref.	LED	Description
1	RF	On when radio frequency receiver is operating properly
2	Indoor	On when indoor sensor received
3	Outdoor	Flashes when one outdoor sensor received. On when both outdoor sensors are received.
4	Server	On when connected to Wunderground.com® internet hosting service
5	ACT	Flashes when there is internet activity
6	Link	Connected to the Internet (or router)
7	Power	AC Power connected

Figure 13



Ref.	Description
8	LAN connection (connect to router)

Ref.	Description
9	Reset button
10	AC Power connection

Figure 14

3.9 Finding the ObserverIP from your computer

3.9.1 PC Users



The HostIP (your computers IP address) will be displayed. Press the **OK** button to continue.

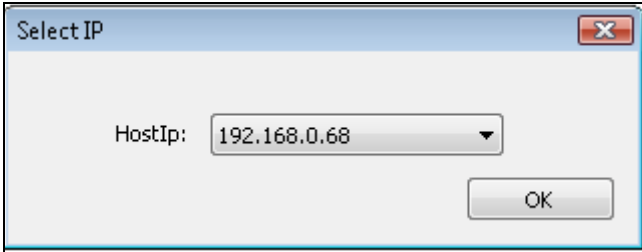


Figure 15

Select the **Search** button to find the ObserverIP on your local area network.

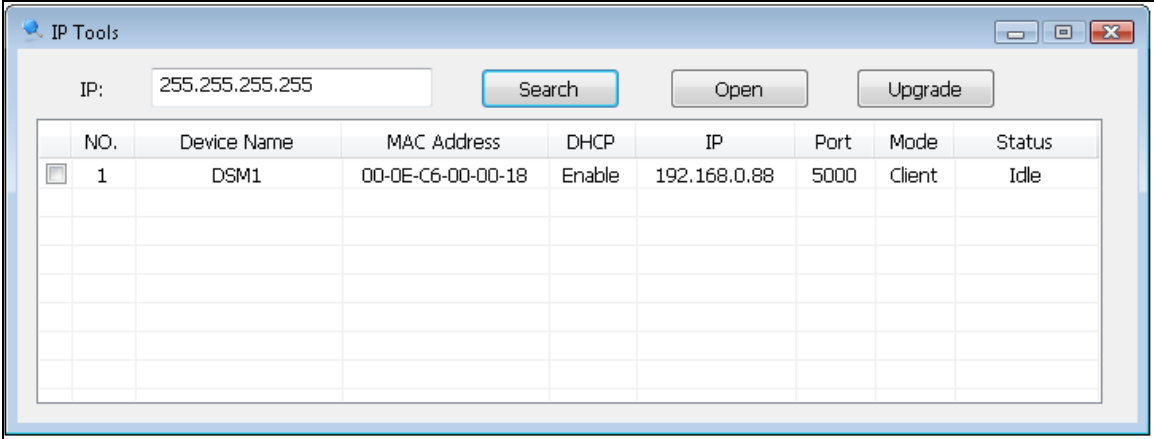


Figure 16

Select the ObseverIP module on your network as shown in Figure 17 (the field will be highlighted) and select the **Open** button (or double click this field) to view the ObserverIP module’s webpage within your browser. Alternately, you can type the IP address in your web browser address bar (example, Figure 18):

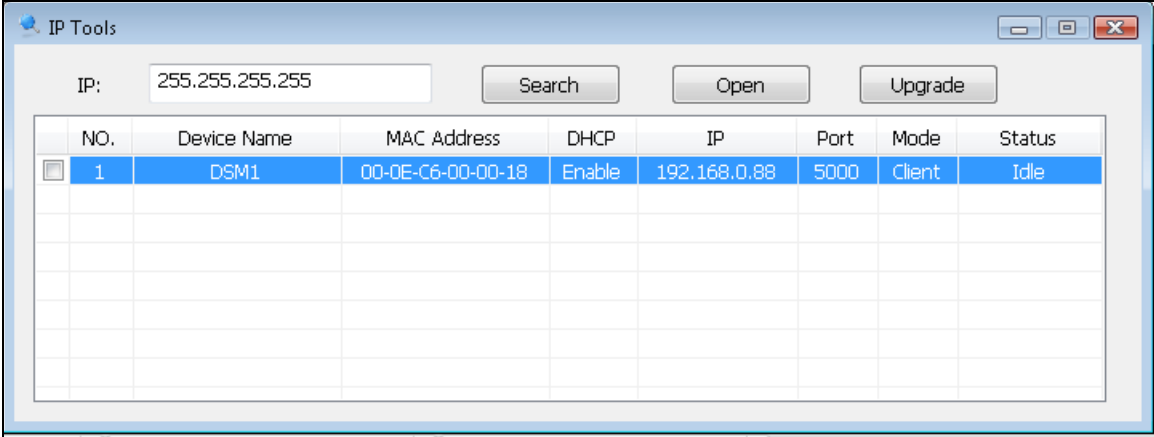


Figure 17

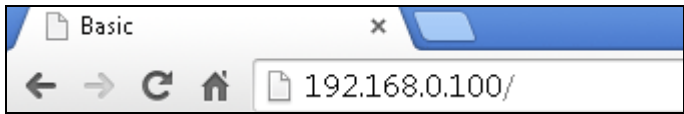


Figure 18

You are now communicating directly to the ObserverIP and can proceed to Section 3.9.

3.9.2 Mac Users

The file is compressed as a zip file and must be extracted to run.



Select the **Search** button to find the ObserverIP on your local area network.

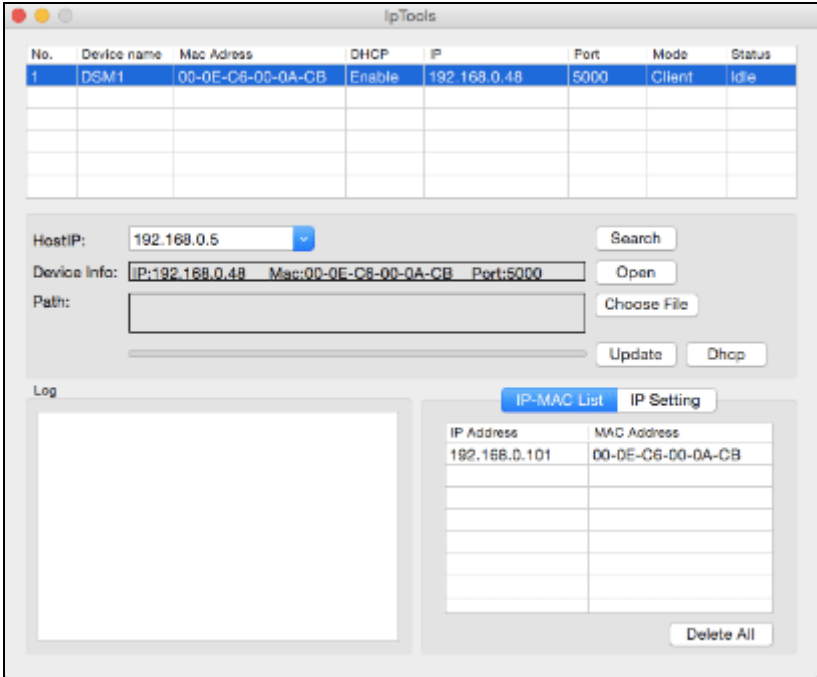


Figure 19

Select the ObserverIP module on your network as shown in Figure 19 (the field will be highlighted) and select the **Open** button (or double click this field) to view the ObserverIP module's webpage within your browser. Alternately, you can type the IP address in your web browser address bar (example, Figure 18):

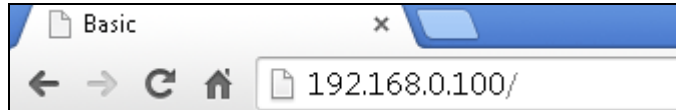


Figure 20

You are now communicating directly to the ObserverIP and can proceed to Section 3.9.

3.9.3 Linux Users

If you use an Apple or Linux operating system, download any commercially available IP scan tool, such as AngryIP Scanner and find the MAC address of the ObserverIP. The MAC address is a unique identifier for internet enabled devices.

The MAC address will be printed on the bottom of the ObseverIP receiver. An example MAC address is 00:0E:C6:00:00:19.

Figure 21 shows typical scan results. Locate the IP address of the ObserverIP by cross referencing the Mac address. In the example below, the IP address is 192.168.0.105.

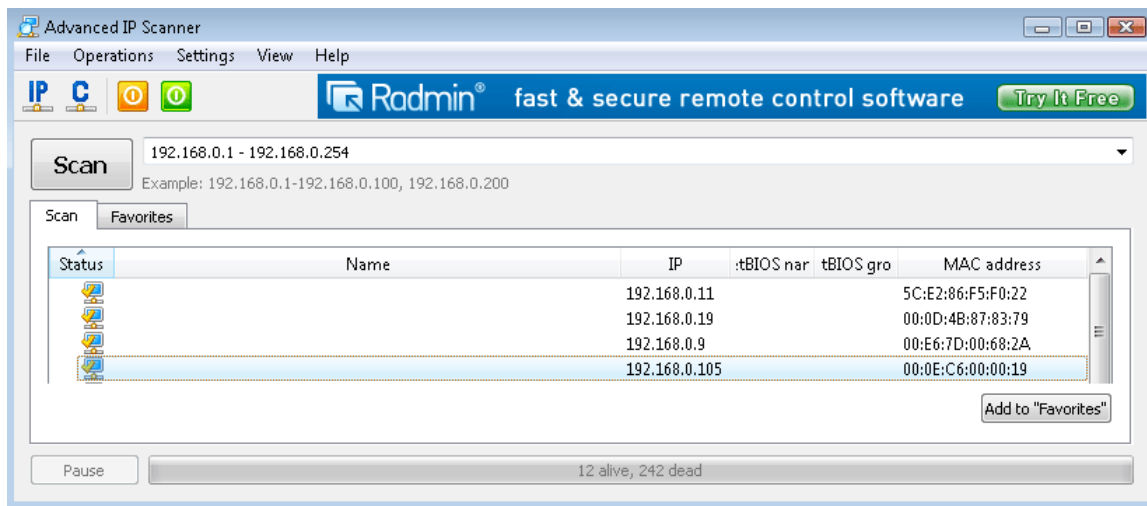


Figure 21

Type the IP address you located from the IP Scan Tool into your web browser (example, Figure 22):

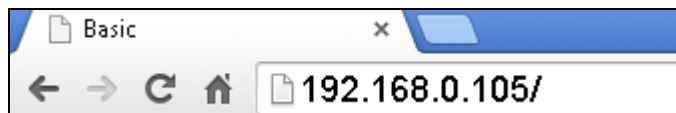


Figure 22

You are now communicating directly to the ObserverIP and can proceed to Section 3.9.

3.9.4 Local Device Network Settings

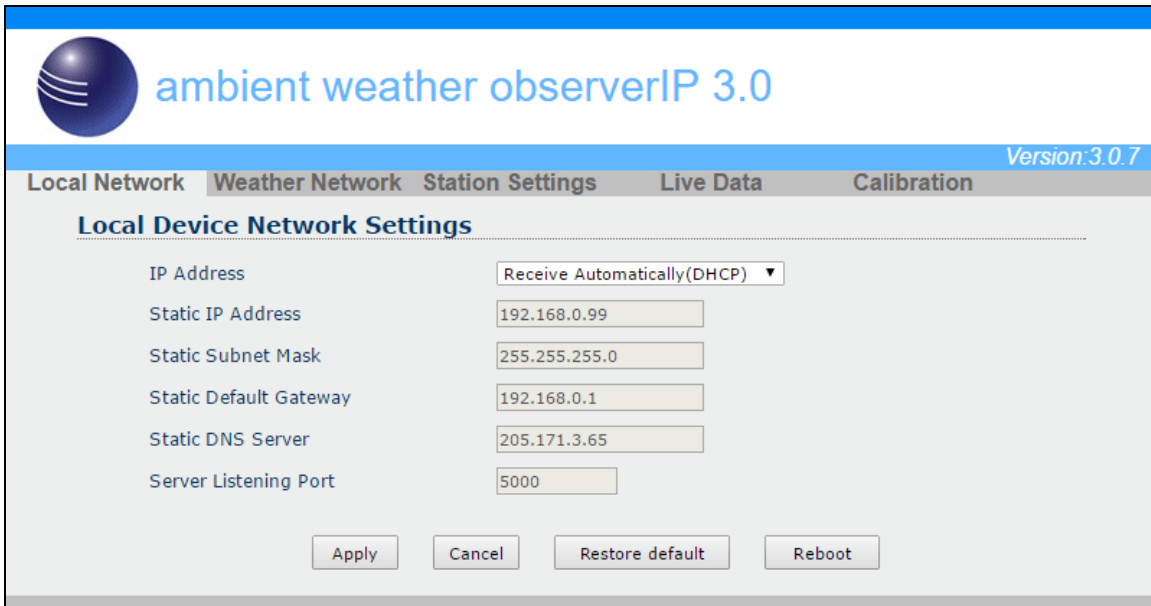
From your web browser, access the ObserverIP from the IP address obtained in the previous section.

Select the **Local Network** tab to program the local network settings. Reference Figure 23:

1. **IP Address.** The default setting is receive automatically (DHCP), which is recommended. The network will assign an IP address. To statically assign an IP address, select **Static** from the pull down menu. This will prevent the IP address from changing each time you power up the ObserverIP receiver.
2. **Static IP Address.** If Static is selected as the IP address, enter the IP address you wish to access the ObserverIP device.
3. **Static Subnet Mask.** Default is 255.255.255.0. This should not be changed unless you are familiar with networking and subnet masking.
4. **Static Default Gateway.** This is typically the IP address of your router.
5. **Static DNS Server.** This is your DNS Server setting based on your router connection.
6. **Server Listening Port.** Default is 5000. Enter an integer between 1024 – 65535.

If you made any Static IP Address changes (not recommended), to confirm these changes, select **Apply** and **Reboot**.

Note: If you incorrectly set the static IP settings and can no longer access the ObserverIP, press the reset button on the back of the module.



The screenshot displays the web interface for the ambient weather observerIP 3.0. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Local Network, Weather Network, Station Settings, Live Data, and Calibration. The 'Local Network' tab is selected. Below the navigation bar, the 'Local Device Network Settings' section is visible. It contains several input fields: 'IP Address' is set to 'Receive Automatically(DHCP)' via a dropdown menu; 'Static IP Address' is '192.168.0.99'; 'Static Subnet Mask' is '255.255.255.0'; 'Static Default Gateway' is '192.168.0.1'; 'Static DNS Server' is '205.171.3.65'; and 'Server Listening Port' is '5000'. At the bottom of the settings area, there are four buttons: 'Apply', 'Cancel', 'Restore default', and 'Reboot'.

Figure 23

3.10 Weather Network Settings

Select the **Weather Network** tab to program the Weather Underground station settings. Reference Figure 24:

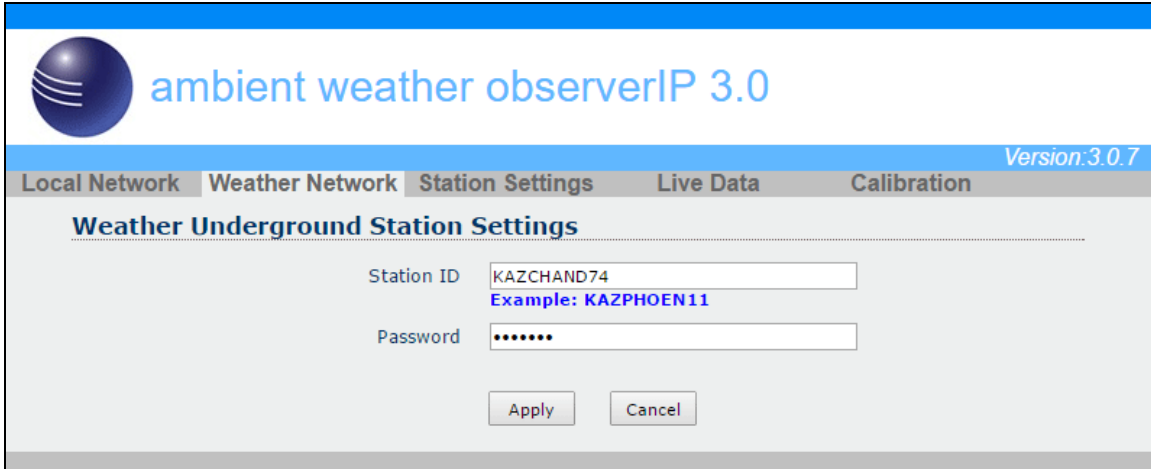


Figure 24

Enter the Station ID and password obtained from Wunderground.com® . Select the **Apply** button to confirm changes.

 **Note: How to create a Wunderground.com® account and station ID.**

1. Join the Wunderground.com® Community. Visit:

<https://www.wunderground.com/members/signup.asp>

and sign up with Wunderground.com.

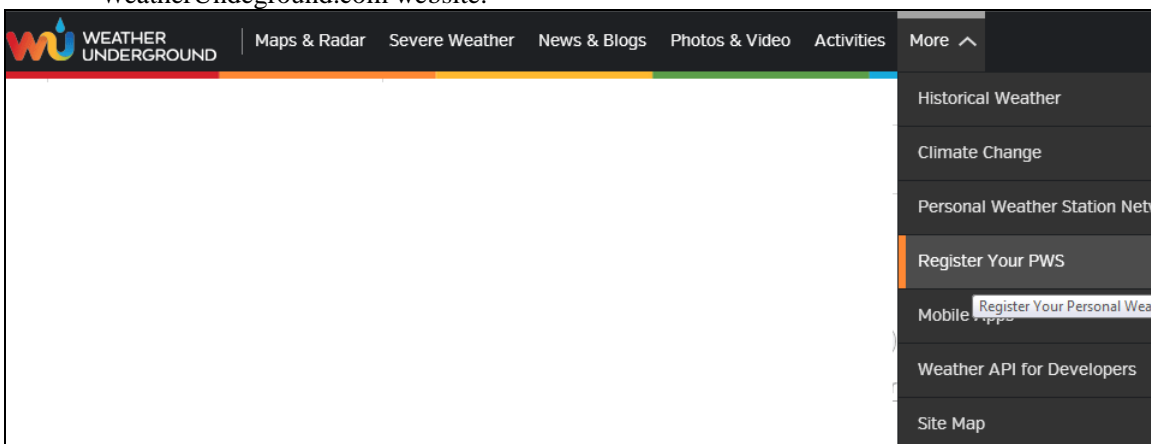
The screenshot shows the 'Join Our Community' registration page on the Weather Underground website. The page features a navigation bar at the top with the logo and menu items: Maps & Radar, Severe Weather, News & Blogs, Photos & Video, Activities, and More. Below the navigation bar, the current location is Tucson, AZ, with a temperature of 75 °F and a clear sky. A list of recent cities is also visible: Los Altos, CA, Phoenix, AZ, Phoenix Area, AZ, Santa Rosa, CA, and Manistique, MI. The main heading is 'Join Our Community'. The registration form includes the following fields and options:

- Become a Member** (Section Header)
- Email**: support@ambientweatherstore.com
- Password**: masked with six dots
- Confirm Password**: empty field
- Handle (What's This?)**: empty field
- Upgrade my membership for only \$10 per year.
- I agree to the [Terms of Service](#).
- Become a Member** (Submit Button)

2. **Join the Personal Weather Station (PWS) network.** Visit:

<http://www.wunderground.com/personal-weather-station/signup>

or select **More | Register Your PWS** from the menu at the top of the WeatherUnderground.com website:



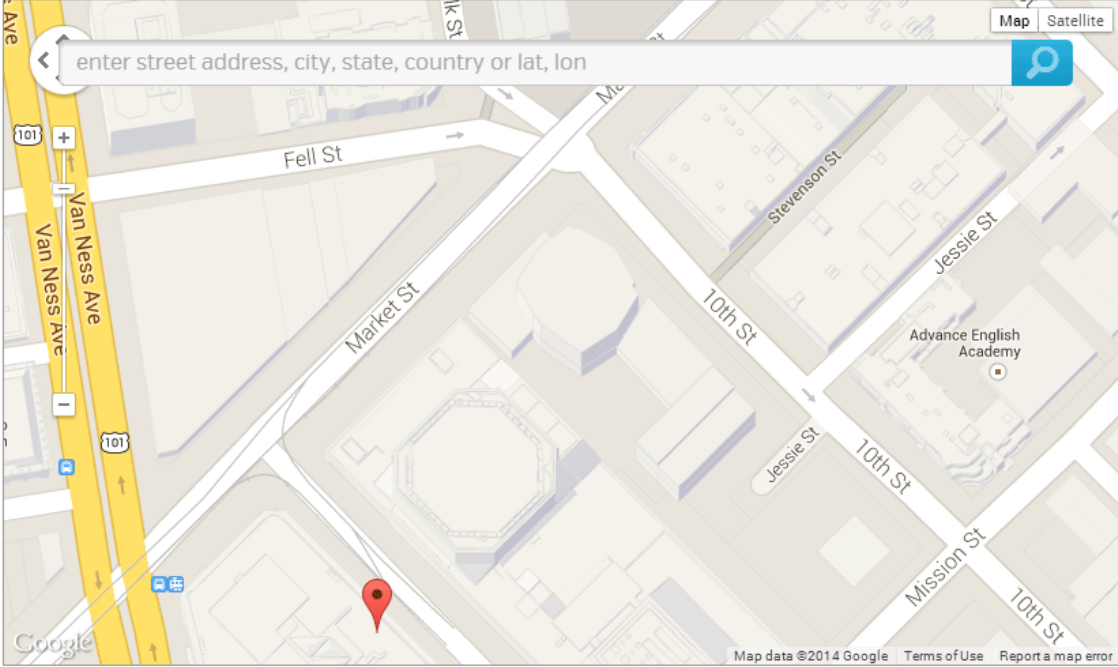
Personal Weather Station Network

Overview What is a PWS? Buying Guide Installation Guide **Register with WU**

Register a New Personal Weather Station


- 1 **Locate**
- 2 Personalize
- 3 Get Station ID
- 4 Link Your Data

Enter nearest street address, then move the map to set location for your Personal Weather Station.



Latitude: 0.000000
Longitude: 0.000000
Elevation (ft):
Height Above Ground (ft):

Enter the Station ID obtained and password you entered into the ObserverIP Weather Server panel.

 **Note:** If Wunderground.com is not updating, make sure the Station ID and Password are correct. The Station ID is all capital letters, and the password is case sensitive. The most common issue is substituting an O for 0 in the Station ID. Example, You live in Phoenix, AZ and you are station number 11:

KAZPHOEN11, not KAZPHOEN11

K = USA station designation

AZ = Arizona

PHOEN = Phoenix

11= station 11 in Phoenix, AZ

3.11 Viewing your Data on Wunderground.com

There are several ways to view your data on Wunderground:

3.11.1 Web Browser

Visit:

<http://www.wunderground.com/personal-weather-station/dashboard?ID=STATIONID>

where **STATIONID** is your personal station ID (example, KAZSEDON12).

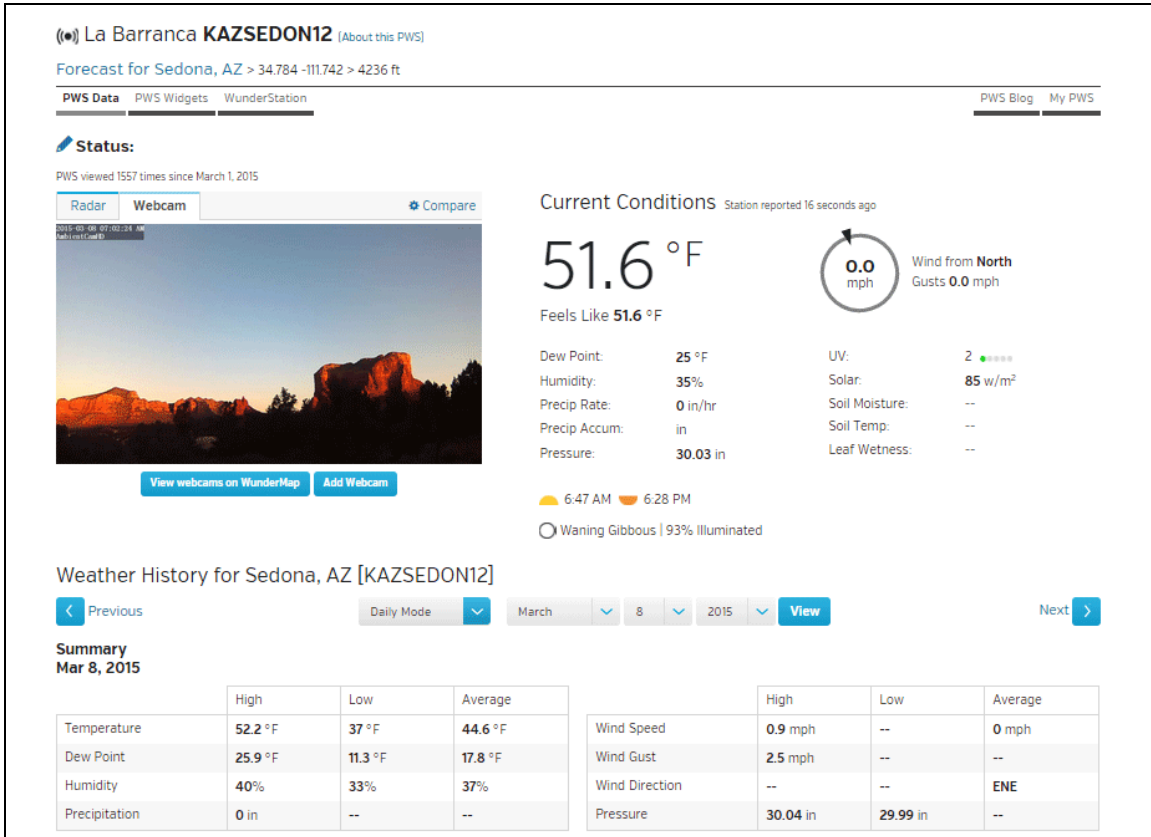


Figure 25

3.11.2 WunderStation iPad App

Visit:

<http://www.WunderStation.com>

to download the WunderStation iPad app.



Figure 26

3.11.3 Mobile Apps

Visit:

<http://www.wunderground.com/download/index.asp>

for a complete list of Mobile apps for iOS and Android. Alternately, you can find your data on your mobile device's web browser.



Figure 27

3.11.4 Station Settings

Select **Apply** to confirm any of the changes in this section.

3.11.4.1 Wireless Transmitter Settings

Weather Station Model Number: Enter your weather station model number.

3.11.4.2 Time Zone Setting

Enter your local time zone and daylight Savings Time.

3.11.4.3 Daylight Savings Time

Enter **off** if you live in Hawaii or Arizona, where DST is not observed. Enter **on** if you live anywhere else, even if you are currently observing standard time.

3.11.4.4 Units of Measure

Enter your preferred units of measure for each parameter.

3.11.4.5 System Reboot

If server communication is lost for 20 minutes, the ObserverIP module will reboot.

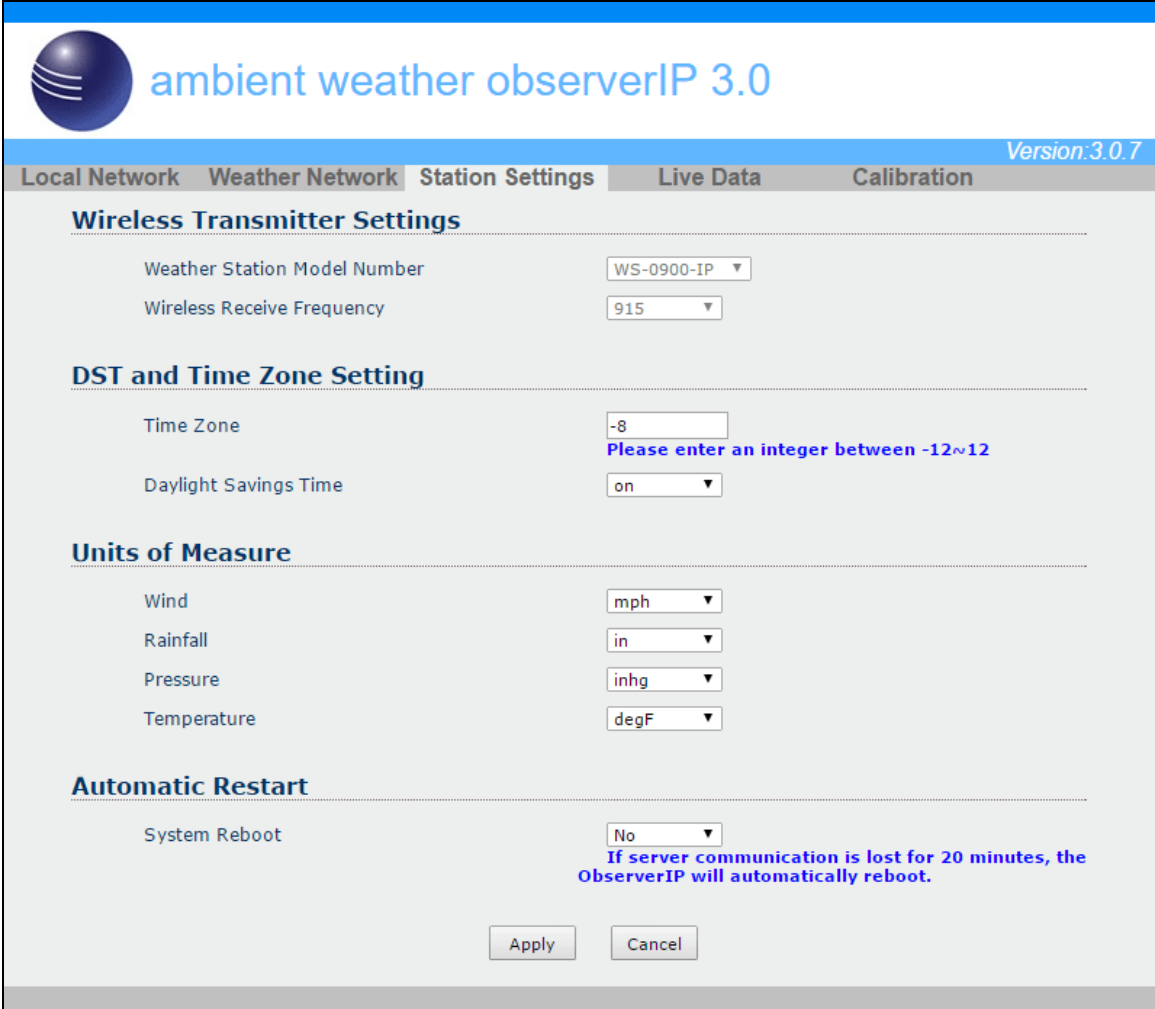


Figure 28

3.11.5 Live Data

Select the **Live Data** tab to view your live data from the weather station. To freeze the live data updates, select the **Stop Refresh** button.

ambient weather observerIP 3.0 Version:3.0.7

Local Network Weather Network Station Settings **Live Data** Calibration

Live Data

Receiver Time:	<input type="text" value="07:11 04/30/2016"/>
Indoor Sensor ID and Battery	<input type="text" value="0x5e"/> <input type="text" value="Normal"/>
Outdoor Sensor ID and Battery	<input type="text" value="0x8a"/> <input type="text" value="Normal"/>
Sensor Array ID and Battery	<input type="text" value="0x69"/> <input type="text" value="Normal"/>
Indoor Temperature	<input type="text" value="74.3"/>
Indoor Humidity	<input type="text" value="20"/>
Absolute Pressure	<input type="text" value="28.39"/>
Relative Pressure	<input type="text" value="29.66"/>
Outdoor Temperature	<input type="text" value="64.0"/>
Outdoor Humidity	<input type="text" value="35"/>
Wind Direction	<input type="text" value="E"/>
Wind Speed	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>
Wind Gust	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>
Hourly Rain Rate	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
Daily Rain	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
Weekly Rain	<input type="text" value="1.23"/>
Monthly Rain	<input type="text" value="1.23"/>
Yearly Rain	<input type="text" value="1.23"/>

Figure 29

3.11.6 Calibration

Select the Calibration tab to view your calibration data from the weather station. Select the **Apply** button to confirm changes.

Calibration of most parameters is not required, with the exception of Relative Pressure, which must be calibrated to sea-level to account for altitude effects. For more information on sea-level pressure calibration, please reference note (3) below.

3.11.6.1 Relative Barometric Pressure Calibration Example

The following is an example of calibrating the relative pressure. Your results will vary.

1. The local relative pressure from TV, the newspaper or the internet for the official station in your area is 30.16 inHg.
2. From the Live Data panel, your absolute pressure (measured, and not corrected to sea-level)

- reads 28.90 inHg.
3. Reference Figure 30. Enter the following offset in the Calibration panel for Relative Pressure Offset:

$$\text{Relative Pressure Offset} = 30.16 - 28.90 = \mathbf{1.26}$$

The screenshot shows the 'Calibration' panel of the 'ambient weather observerIP 3.0' software. The panel includes a navigation bar with tabs for 'Local Network', 'Weather Network', 'Station Settings', 'Live Data', and 'Calibration'. The 'Calibration' tab is active. Below the navigation bar, the 'Calibration' section contains several input fields with their respective ranges and default values:

Parameter	Value	Range	Default
Wind Speed Gain	1.00	0.10 to 5.00	1.00
Rain Gain	1.00	0.10 to 5.00	1.00
Indoor Temperature Offset	0.0	-10C/-18F to 10C/18F	0.0
Indoor Humidity Offset	0	-10 to 10	0
Absolute Pressure Offset	0.00	-800hpa/-23.62inhg/-601.50mmhg to 800hpa/23.62inhg/601.50mmhg	0.00
Relative Pressure Offset	1.26	-800hpa/-23.62inhg/-601.50mmhg to 800hpa/23.62inhg/601.50mmhg	0.00
Outdoor Temperature Offset	0.0	-10C/-18F to 10C/18F	0.0
Outdoor Humidity Offset	0	-10 to 10	0

At the bottom of the panel, there are three buttons: 'Apply', 'Cancel', and 'Default'.

Figure 30

Parameter	Type of Calibration	Default	Typical Calibration Source
Temperature	Offset	Current Value	Red Spirit or Mercury Thermometer (1)
Humidity	Offset	Current Value	Sling Psychrometer (2)
ABS Barometer	Offset	Current Value	Calibrated laboratory grade barometer
REL Barometer	Offset	Current Value	Local airport (3)
Wind	Gain	1.00	Calibrated laboratory grade wind meter (6)
Rain	Gain	1.00	Sight glass rain gauge with an aperture of at least 4" (7)
Daily Rain	Offset	Current Value	Apply an offset if the weather station was not operating for the entire day.
Weekly Rain	Offset	Current Value	Apply an offset if the weather station was not operating for the entire week.
Monthly Rain	Offset	Current Value	Apply an offset if the weather station was not operating for the entire month.
Yearly Rain	Offset	Current Value	Apply an offset if the weather station was not operating for the entire year.

- (1) Temperature errors can occur when a sensor is placed too close to a heat source (such as a building structure, the ground or trees).

To calibrate temperature, we recommend a mercury or red spirit (fluid) thermometer. Bi-metal (dial) and digital thermometers (from other weather stations) are not a good source and have their own margin of error. Using a local weather station in your area is also a poor source due to changes in location, timing (airport weather stations are only updated once per hour) and possible calibration errors (many official weather stations are not properly installed and calibrated).

Place the sensor in a shaded, controlled environment next to the fluid thermometer, and allow the sensor to stabilize for 48 hours. Compare this temperature to the fluid thermometer and adjust the ObserverIP receiver to match the fluid thermometer.

- (2) Humidity is a difficult parameter to measure electronically and drifts over time due to contamination. In addition, location has an adverse affect on humidity readings (installation over dirt vs. lawn for example).

Official stations recalibrate or replace humidity sensors on a yearly basis. Due to manufacturing tolerances, the humidity is accurate to $\pm 5\%$. To improve this accuracy, the indoor and outdoor humidity can be calibrated using an accurate source, such as a sling psychrometer.

- (3) The ObserverIP receiver displays two different pressures: absolute (measured) and relative (corrected to sea-level).

To compare pressure conditions from one location to another, meteorologists correct pressure to sea-level conditions. Because the air pressure decreases as you rise in altitude, the sea-level

corrected pressure (the pressure your location would be at if located at sea-level) is generally higher than your measured pressure.

Thus, your absolute pressure may read 28.62 inHg (969 mb) at an altitude of 1000 feet (305 m), but the relative pressure is 30.00 inHg (1016 mb).

The standard sea-level pressure is 29.92 in Hg (1013 mb). This is the average sea-level pressure around the world. Relative pressure measurements greater than 29.92 inHg (1013 mb) are considered high pressure and relative pressure measurements less than 29.92 inHg are considered low pressure.

To determine the relative pressure for your location, locate an official reporting station near you (the internet is the best source for real time barometer conditions, such as Weather.com or Wunderground.com®), and set your weather station to match the official reporting station.

- (4) Wind speed is the most sensitive to installation constraints. The rule of thumb for properly installing a wind speed sensor is 4 x the distance of the tallest obstruction. For example, if your house is 20' tall and you mount the sensor on a 5' pole:

$$\text{Distance} = 4 \times (20 - 5)' = 60'.$$


Many installations are not perfect and installing the weather station on a roof can be difficult. Thus, you can calibrate for this error with a wind speed multiplier.

In addition to the installation challenges, wind cup bearings (moving parts) wear over time.

Without a calibrated source, wind speed can be difficult to measure. We recommend using a calibrated wind meter and a constant speed, high speed fan.

- (5) The rain collector is calibrated at the factory based on the funnel diameter. The bucket tips every 0.01" of rain (referred to as resolution). The accumulated rainfall can be compared to a sight glass rain gauge with an aperture of at least 4".

Make sure you periodically clean the rain gauge funnel.

 **Note:** The purpose of calibration is to fine tune or correct for any sensor error associated with the devices margin of error. Errors can occur due to electronic variation (example, the temperature sensor is a resistive thermal device or RTD, the humidity sensor is a capacitance device), mechanical variation, or degradation (wearing of moving parts, contamination of sensors).

Calibration is only useful if you have a known calibrated source you can compare it against, and is optional. This section discusses practices, procedures and sources for sensor calibration to reduce manufacturing and degradation errors. Do not compare your readings obtained from sources such as the internet, radio, television or newspapers. The purpose of your weather station is to measure conditions of your surroundings, which vary significantly from location to location.

4. Updating Firmware

You must own a PC to update the firmware. Sorry, Linux and Apple products are currently not supported. We will update your ObserverIP at no cost (appropriate shipping charges will apply).

1. Download the latest version of firmware
2. **Important Note: Close all of other applications while running the firmware update. This**

will insure the upgrade process will not be interrupted.

3. Launch the IP Tools application as referenced in Section 3.9, and locate the ObserverIP on your network. Reference Figure 31. Select the Upgrade button to begin the firmware upgrade. As shown in this figure, the IP address of the ObserverIP is 192.168.0.7. Make a note of your IP address (your results will vary).

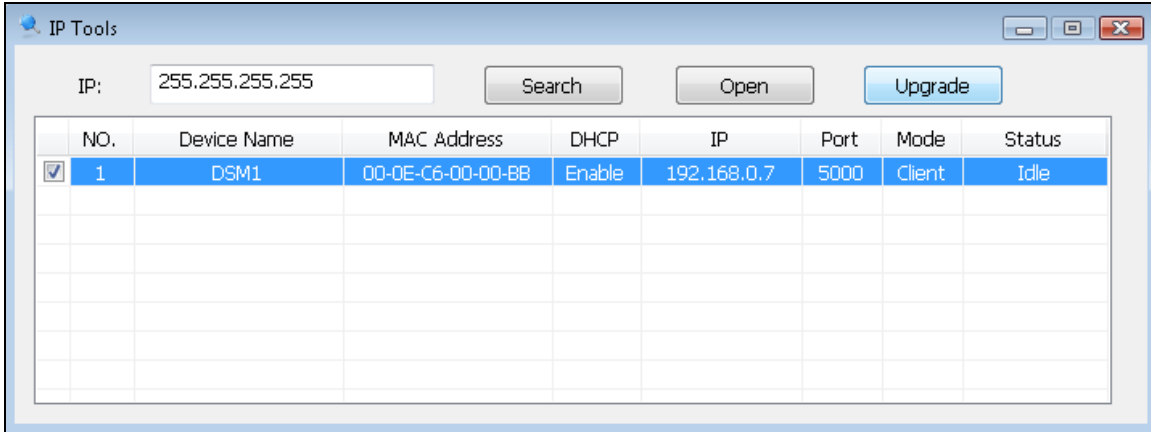


Figure 31

4. Reference Figure 32. Select the **Select File** button, and browse to the location of the file you downloaded in Step 1.

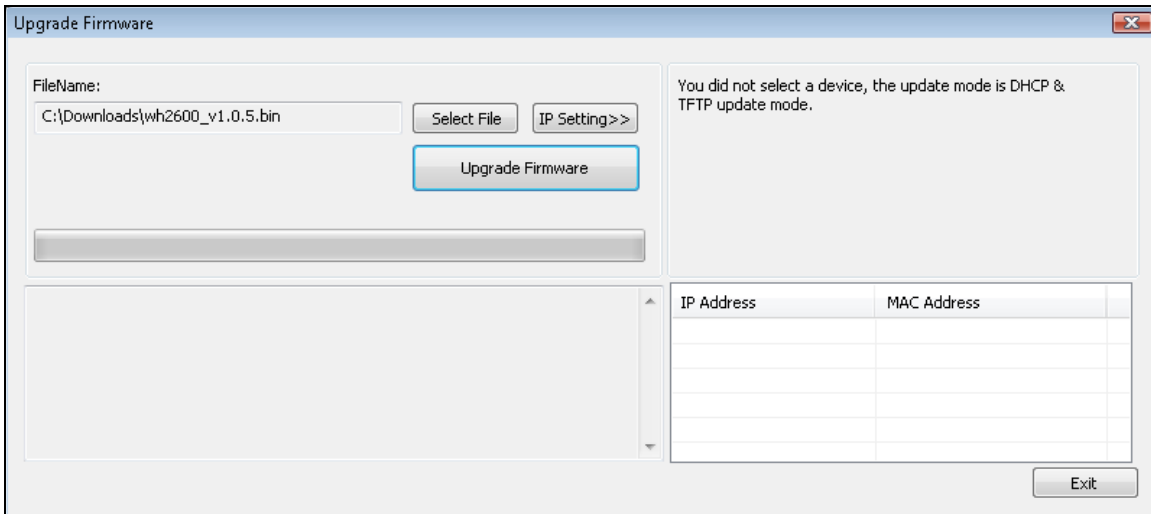


Figure 32

5. Select the Upgrade **Firmware** button. Reference Figure 33. The dialog box will display **Received a Read Request** from the ObserverIP module. A green progress bar will provide you with the upgrade status.

DO NOT OPERATE THE MOUSE OR KEYBOARD WHEN UPGRADING to prevent interruption of the upgrade.

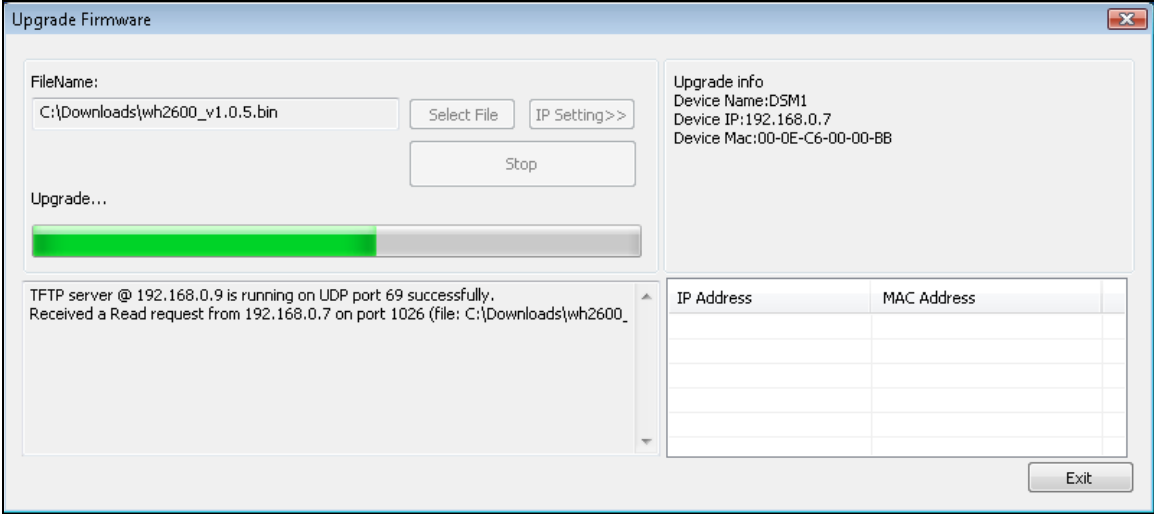


Figure 33

6. Once the firmware upgrade is complete, the dialog box will display **Read session is completed successfully**, as shown in Figure 34.

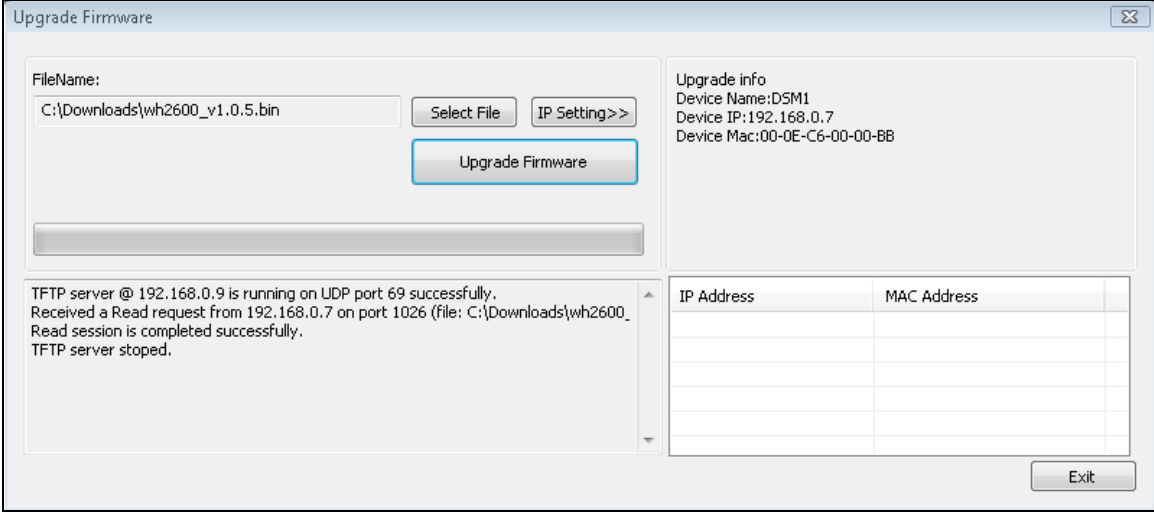


Figure 34

7. Wait about one minute for the ObserverIP module to reboot. You can now **Exit** the upgrade window, and access the module again, as referenced in Section 3.9.

You may be required to enter some settings, so check all of the panels for completeness.

5. Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Absolute Barometric Pressure	Absolute pressure is the measured atmospheric pressure and is a function of altitude, and to a lesser extent, changes in weather conditions. Absolute pressure is not corrected to sea-level conditions. <i>Refer to</i>

Term	Definition
	<i>Relative Barometric Pressure.</i>
Accuracy	Accuracy is defined as the ability of a measurement to match the actual value of the quantity being measured.
Barometer	A barometer is an instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure.
Calibration	Calibration is a comparison between measurements – one of known magnitude or correctness of one device (standard) and another measurement made in as similar a way as possible with a second device (instrument).
Dew Point	<p>The dew point is the temperature at which a given parcel of humid air must be cooled, at constant barometric pressure, for water vapor to condense into water. The condensed water is called dew. The dew point is a saturation temperature.</p> <p>The dew point is associated with relative humidity. A high relative humidity indicates that the dew point is closer to the current air temperature. Relative humidity of 100% indicates the dew point is equal to the current temperature and the air is maximally saturated with water. When the dew point remains constant and temperature increases, relative humidity will decrease.</p>
HectoPascals (hPa)	Pressure units in SI (international system) units of measurement. Same as millibars (1 hPa = 1 mbar)
Hygrometer	A hygrometer is a device that measures relative humidity. Relative humidity is a term used to describe the amount or percentage of water vapor that exists in air.
Inches of Mercury (inHg)	Pressure in Imperial units of measure. 1 inch of mercury = 33.86 millibars
Rain Gauge	<p>A rain gauge is a device that measures liquid precipitation (rain), as opposed to solid precipitation (snow gauge) over a set period of time.</p> <p>All digital rain gauges are self emptying or self dumping (also referred to as tipping rain gauge). The precision of the rain gauge is based on the volume of rain per emptying cycle.</p>
Range	Range is defined as the amount or extent a value can be measured.
Relative Barometric Pressure	Measured barometric pressure relative to your location or ambient conditions.
Resolution	Resolution is defined as the number of significant digits (decimal places) to which a value is being reliably measured.
Thermometer	A thermometer is a device that measures temperature. Most digital thermometers are resistive thermal devices (RTD). RTDs predict change in temperature as a function of electrical resistance.
Wind Vane	A wind vane is a device that measures the direction of the wind. The wind vane is usually combined with the anemometer. Wind direction is the direction from which the wind is blowing.

6. Specifications

6.1 Wireless Specifications

- Line of sight wireless transmission (in open air): 300 feet, 100 feet under most conditions
- Update Rate: about one minute
- Frequency: 915 MHz

6.2 Measurement Specifications

The following table provides the specifications for the measured parameters.

Measurement	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
Indoor Temperature	32 to 140 °F	± 2 °F	0.1 °F
Outdoor Temperature	-40 to 149 °F sensor -23 to 140 °F rechargeable battery range (alkaline)	± 2 °F	0.1 °F
Indoor Humidity	1 to 99%	± 5%	1 %
Outdoor Humidity	1 to 99%	± 5%	1 %
Barometric Pressure	8.85 to 32.50 inHg	± 0.08 inHg (within range of 27.13 to 32.50 inHg)	0.01 inHg
Rain	0 to 394 in.	± 10%	0.01 in
Wind Direction	0 - 360 °	22.5° (16 point compass)	22.5° (16 point compass)
Wind Speed	0 to 110 mph	± 2.2 mph or 10% (whichever is greater)	0.1 mph

6.3 Power Consumption

- ObserverIP Receiver : 5V DC Adaptor (included)
- Indoor Thermo-hygrometer-barometer sensor : 2xAA batteries (not included)
- Outdoor Thermo-hygrometer sensor: 2xAA batteries (not included)
- Sensor Array: 2x AA batteries (not included)
- Battery life: Minimum 12 months for sensor array
Minimum 24 months for thermo-hygrometer sensor (use lithium batteries in cold weather climates)

7. Maintenance

1. Clean the rain gauge once every 3 months
2. Replace the transmitter batteries once every 1-2 years

7.1 Cleaning the Rain Gauge Mechanism

1. Reference Figure 35. Loosen the three recessed screws on the bottom of the rain gauge assembly until there is little tension.

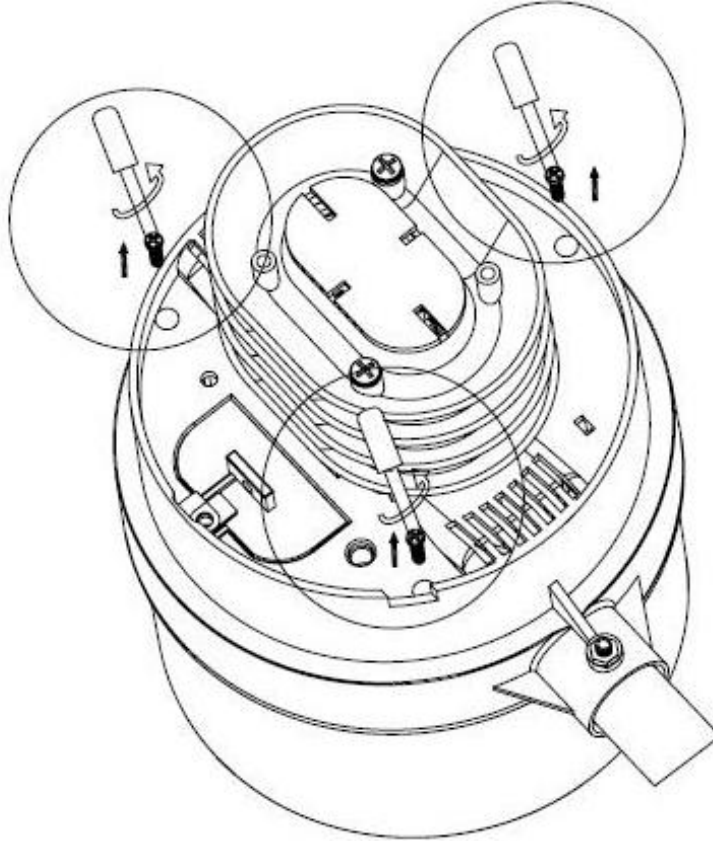


Figure 35

2. Pull the rain gauge funnel from the assembly as shown in Figure 36.

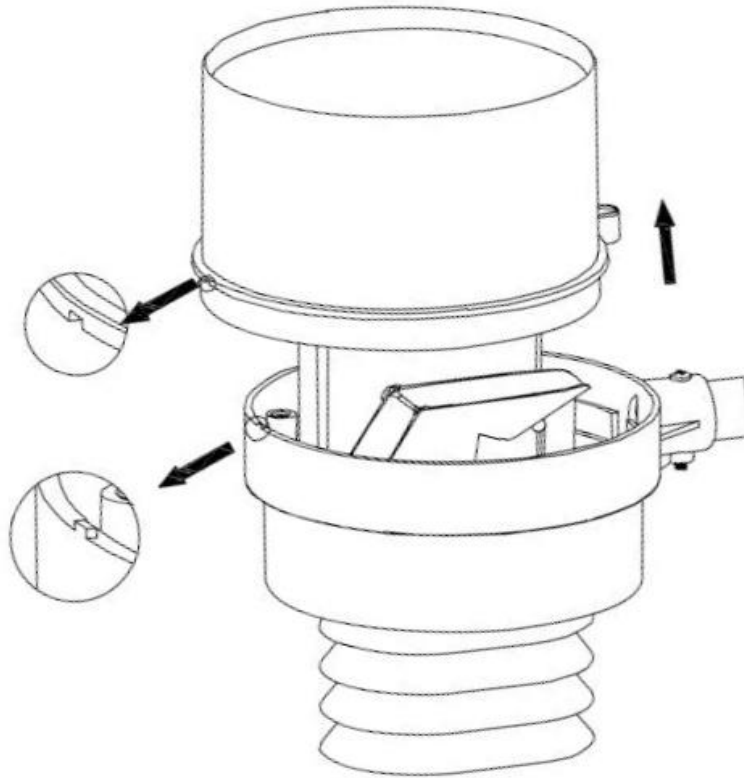


Figure 36

3. Clean the mechanism with a damp cloth, removing all of the insects and debris and re-assemble the rain gauge.

8. Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Solution
Wireless remote(s) not reporting in to ObserverIP Receiver.	<p>The maximum line of sight communication range is about 300'. Move the sensor assembly closer to the ObserverIP receiver.</p> <p>Install a fresh set of batteries in the remote sensor(s).</p> <p>Do not lay the sensor(s) flat.</p> <p>Make sure the remote sensors are not transmitting through solid metal (acts as an RF shield), or earth barrier (down a hill). Radio Frequency (RF) Sensors cannot transmit through metal barriers (example, aluminum siding) or multiple, thick walls.</p> <p>Move the ObserverIP receiver around electrical noise generating devices, such as computers, TVs and other wireless transmitters or receivers.</p>
Temperature sensor	Make certain that the sensor is not too close to heat generating sources or

<p>reads too high in the day time.</p>	<p>strictures, such as buildings, pavement, walls or air conditioning units.</p> <p>Make sure the thermo-hygrometer is mounted in a shaded area on the north facing wall.</p> <p>Use the calibration feature to offset installation issues related to radiant heat sources. Reference Section 3.11.6.</p>
<p>Relative pressure does not agree with official reporting station</p>	<p>Make sure you properly calibrate the relative pressure to an official local weather station. Reference Section 3.11.6 for details.</p>
<p>Data not reporting to Wunderground.com®</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm your password is correct. It is the password you registered on Wunderground.com®. Your Wunderground.com® password cannot begin with a non-alphanumeric character (a limitation of Wundeground.com, not the station). Example, \$oewkrf is not a valid password, but oewkrf\$ is valid. 2. Confirm your station ID is correct. The station ID is all caps, and the most common issue is substituting an O for a 0 (or visa versa). Example, KAZPHOEN11, not KAZPH0EN11. 3. Make sure your time zone is set properly. If incorrect, you may be reporting old data, not real time data. 4. Check your router firewall settings. The ObserverIP sends data via Port 80.
<p>Only the Power, Link and ACT lights are lit and the ObserverIP module does not communicate to the server.</p>	<p>The firmware will need to be reloaded.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Download the latest firmware here: 2. Power down the ObserverIP module but leave connected to your router. 3. Launch the IP Tools application as referenced in Section 3.9. Since the module is powered down, you will not be able to locate it on your network, but proceed anyway. 4. Select the Upgrade button. 5. Reference Figure 32. Select the Select File button, and browse to the location of the file you downloaded in Step 1. 6. Select the Upgrade Firmware button. 7. Plug in the ObserverIP module. The software will locate the device on your network and begin the update. <p>Reference Figure 33. The dialog box will display Received a Read Request from the ObserverIP module. A green progress bar will provide you with the upgrade status.</p> <p>DO NOT OPERATE THE MOUSE OR KEYBOARD WHEN UPGRADING to prevent interruption of the upgrade.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Once the firmware upgrade is complete, the dialog box will display Read session is completed successfully, as shown in Figure 34.9. Wait about one minute for the ObserverIP module to reboot. You can now Exit the upgrade window, and access the module again, as referenced in Section 3.9. <p>All of the lights should be on except the Server light (you will need to reprogram the Wunderground.com settings).</p>
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9. Liability Disclaimer

Please help in the preservation of the environment and return used batteries to an authorized depot. The electrical and electronic wastes contain hazardous substances. Disposal of electronic waste in wild country and/or in unauthorized grounds strongly damages the environment.

Reading the “User manual” is highly recommended. The manufacturer and supplier cannot accept any responsibility for any incorrect readings and any consequences that occur should an inaccurate reading take place.

This product is designed for use in the home only as indication of weather conditions. This product is not to be used for medical purposes or for public safety information.

The specifications of this product may change without prior notice.

This product is not a toy. Keep out of the reach of children.

No part of this manual may be reproduced without written authorization of the manufacturer.

10. FCC Statement

Statement according to FCC part 15.19:

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.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Statement according to FCC part 15.21:

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by this company could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Statement according to FCC part 15.105:

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined

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

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

11. Warranty Information

We provides a 1-year limited warranty on this product against manufacturing defects in materials and workmanship.

This limited warranty begins on the original date of purchase, is valid only on products purchased and only to the original purchaser of this product.

The warranty covers all defects in material and workmanship with the following specified exceptions: (1) damage caused by accident, unreasonable use or neglect (lack of reasonable and necessary maintenance); (3) damage resulting from failure to follow instructions contained in your owner's manual; (4) damage resulting from the performance of repairs or alterations by someone other than an authorized service center; (5) units used for other than personal use (6) applications and uses that this product was not intended (7) the products inability to receive a signal due to any source of interference or metal obstructions and (8) extreme acts of nature, such as lightning strikes or floods.

This warranty covers only actual defects within the product itself, and does not cover the cost of installation or removal from a fixed installation, normal set-up or adjustments, claims based on misrepresentation by the seller or performance variations resulting from installation-related circumstances.

