# Advanced Color Wireless Weather Station

# User Manual

# **Table of Contents**

1	Intro	duction	2
2	Quic	k Start Guide	2
3	Gett	ng Started	2
	3.1	Parts List	3
	3.2	Recommend Tools	3
	3.3	Thermo-Hygrometer Sensor Set Up	4
	3.4	Display Console	5
	3.4.1	Display Console Layout	5
	3.4.2	Display Console Set Up	6
	3.4.3	Display Console Set Up	6
	3.5	Sensor Operation Verification	7
	3.6	Sensor Placement	8
	3.7	Best Practices for Wireless Communication	8
4	Cons	sole Operation	9
	4.1	Set Mode	9
	4.1.1	Time Zones	10
	4.2	Barometric Pressure	2 2 3 3 3 bls
	4.2.1	Barometric Pressure History	11
	4.2.2	Relative vs. Absolute Pressure	11
	4.3	Dew Point	12
	4.4	Alarms	12
	4.4.1	View Alarm Time	12
	4.4.2	Time Alarm Settings Mode	12
	4.4.3	Cancelling the Alarm	13
	4.4.4	Low Temperature Alarm	13
	4.5	Calibration	13
	4.6	Max/Min Mode	14
	4.7	Other Console Features	15
	4.7.1	Display Brightness	15
	4.7.2	Weather Forecasting	15
	4.7.3	Weather Forecasting Description and Limitations	16
	4.7.4	Moon Phase	16
	4.7.5	Pressure Tendency Arrows	16
	4.7.6	Rate of Change of Pressure Graph	16
	4.7.7	Resynchronizing Lost Sensor	17
5	Glos	sary of Terms	18
6	Spec	ifications	18

6	6.1 Wireless Specifications	18
6	6.2 Measurement Specifications	19
6	6.3 Power Consumption	19
	Troubleshooting Guide	
	Accessories	
9	Liability Disclaimer	21
10	FCC Statement	21
11	Warranty Information	22

### 1 Introduction

Thank you for your purchase of the Weather WH2802 Wireless Color Weather Station. The following user guide provides step by step instructions for installation, operation and troubleshooting.

#### The features:

- Wireless outdoor and indoor humidity (%RH)
- Wireless outdoor and indoor temperature (°F or °C)
- Records min. and max. humidity
- Records min. and max. temperature
- Barometric pressure (inHg or hPa)
- Weather forecast
- Radio controlled (WWVB) automatic date and time or manual date and time
- 12 or 24-hour time display
- Perpetual calendar
- Time alarm with snooze
- Moon phase
- LED color backlight
- Wall hanging or free standing

# 2 Quick Start Guide

Step	Description	Section
1	Power up Remote Sensor	3.3
2	Power Up Display Console	
3	Set Up or Program Display Console	4.1
4	Install Sensor	3.6
5	Calibrate Barometer	4.2 and 4.5

# 3 Getting Started

The weather station consists of a display console (receiver), thermos-hygrometer sensor and AC adapter.

**Note:** The power up sequence must be performed in the order shown in this section (remote transmitter first, display console second) to properly synchronize the remote sensor to the console.

## 3.1 Parts List

QTY	Item	Image
1	Display Console Frame Dimensions (LxHxW): 6.36 x 3.39 x 0.86" (161.5 x 86 x 21.5 mm)	PRESSURE  29.90  11 59 78 50  1
1	Thermo-hygrometer transmitter (?) Dimensions (LxHxW): 4.80 x 1.57 x 0.71" (122 x 40 x 18 mm)	Temporatus, handly,
1	Manual	#
1	Power Adapter	0

Figure 1

## 3.2 Recommend Tools

• Hammer and nail for hanging remote thermo-hygrometer transmitter.

## 3.3 Thermo-Hygrometer Sensor Set Up

Remove the battery door on the back of the sensor, as shown in Figure 2.

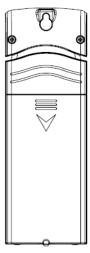


Figure 2

- 1. Insert two AA batteries.
- **2.** After inserting the batteries, the remote sensor will display temperature and humidity on the display, as shown in Figure 3.

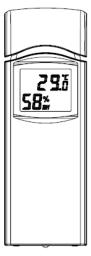


Figure 3

**3.** Close the battery door.

Note: 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.

#### **4.** Replace the battery door.

## 3.4 Display Console

#### 3.4.1 Display Console Layout

The display console layout is shown in Figure 4.

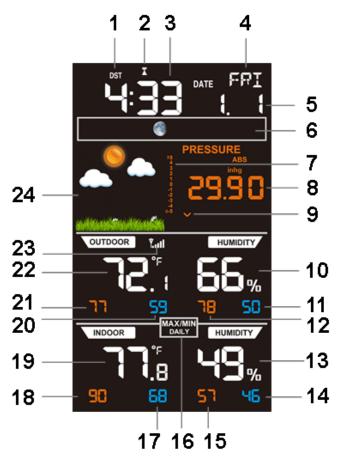


Figure 4

- 1. Daylight Savings Time
- 2. Radio controlled reception
- 3. Time
- 4. Week day
- 5. Date
- 6. Moon phase
- 7. Pressure rate of change
- 8. Barometric pressure
- 9. Barometric pressure trend arrow
- 10. Outdoor humidity
- 11. Min outdoor humidity
- 12. Max outdoor humidity

- 13. Outdoor humidity
- 14. Outdoor humidity
- 15. Min indoor humidity
- 16. Max indoor humidity
- 17. Min indoor temperature
- 18. Max indoor temperature
- 19. Indoor temperature
- 20. Min outdoor temperature
- 21. Max outdoor temperature
- 22. Outdoor temperature
- 23. Transmitter signal strength
- 24. Weather forecast icon based on barometer

### 3.4.2 Display Console Set Up

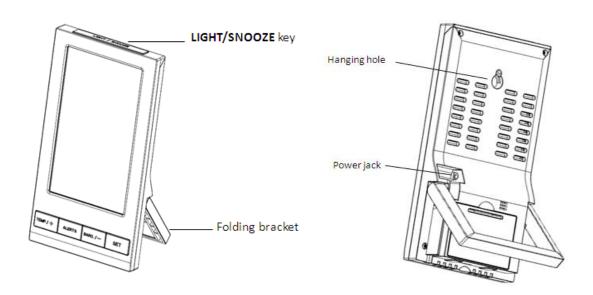


Figure 5

#### 3.4.3 Display Console Set Up

Place the remote thermo-hygrometer about 5 to 10 feet away from the display console (if the sensor is too close, it may not be received by the display console).

- 1. Insert the power adapter into the power jack of the console, and plug in the adapter. The LCD display will beep once and then light up. The brightness selection is set to high when plugged into the adapter.
- 2. Remove the battery door on the back of the display. Insert three AAA (alkaline or lithium, avoid rechargeable) batteries in the back of the display console. Looking at the back of the unit (left to right), the polarity is (+) (-) for the top battery, (-) (+) for the middle battery and (+) (-) for the bottom battery.

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

3. Replace the battery door, and fold out the desk stand and place the console in the upright position, as shown in Figure 5.

Note: The batteries are intended for back-up power only. The backlight will remain on for 5 seconds when on back up battery power only. Only when you use power adapter it will the back-light be continuously on.

4. After initialization, the console will instantly display indoor temperature, humidity, barometer,

moon phase, date and time. The remote search icon will turn on:



**Do not touch any buttons** until the remote sensor reports in, otherwise the remote sensor search mode will be terminated and the search icon will turn off. When the remote sensor data has been received, the console will automatically switch to the normal mode, and all further settings can be performed.

#### 3.4.4 Radio Controlled Clock (RCC)

Your console is equipped with the Radio Controlled Clock (RCC). The icon WWVB will appear above the time to signify this.

The RCC is received by the wireless transmitter, and passed to the console. After the remote sensor is powered up, the sensor will transmit weather data for 30 seconds, and then the sensor will begin radio controlled clock (RCC) reception.

During the RCC time reception period (maximum 10 minutes), no weather data will be transmitted to avoid interference.

If the signal reception is not successful (normally during the day due to solar interference), the sensor search will be cancelled, the outdoor temperature and humidity will update as normal, and the RCC search will automatically resume every two hours until the signal is successfully captured. The regular RF link will resume once RCC reception routine is finished. In some locations, RCC reception may take a couple of days to receive the signal. The temperature and humidity data will continue to transmit during this period.

Once the radio controlled time is received, the RCC reception icon will turn on (reference Figure 4).

## 3.5 Sensor Operation Verification

Verify the indoor and outdoor humidity match closely with the console and sensor array in the same location (about 10' apart). The sensors should be within 10% worst case (the accuracy is  $\pm$  5%). Allow about 30 minutes for both sensors to stabilize.

Verify the indoor and outdoor temperature match closely with the console and sensor array in the same location (about 10' apart). The sensors should be within  $4^{\circ}F$  worst case (the accuracy is  $\pm$   $2^{\circ}F$ ). Allow about 30 minutes for both sensors to stabilize.

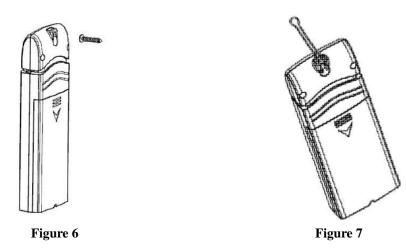
#### 3.6 Sensor Placement

It is recommended you mount the remote sensor outside on a north facing wall, in a shaded area, at a height at or above the receiver. If a north facing wall is not possible, choose a shaded area, under an eve.

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 eve.

- 1. Use a screw or nail to affix the remote sensor to the wall, as shown in Figure 6.
- 2. Hang the remote sensor up on string, as shown in Figure 7.

Note: Make sure the sensor is mounted vertically and not lying down on a flat surface. This will insure optimum reception. Wireless signals are impacted by distance, interference (other weather stations, wireless phones, wireless routers, TVs and computer monitors), and transmission barriers, such as walls. In general, wireless signals will not penetrate solid metal and earth (down a hill, for example).



#### 3.7 Best Practices for Wireless Communication

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 console several feet away from computer monitors and TVs.
- 2. **Radio Frequency Interference (RFI).** If you have other 915 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 300feet line of sight (no interference, barriers or walls) but typically you will get 100feet 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 console 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%

## 4 Console Operation

Note: The console has four keys for easy operation: **TEMP**/+ key, **ALARM** key, **BARO**/- key and **SET** key. There are four program modes: Set Mode, Alarm Mode, Calibration Mode and Min/Max Mode.

Any program mode can be exited at any time by either pressing the **SNOOZE/LIGHT** key (on the top of the display console), or waiting for the 30-second time-out to take effect.

#### 4.1 Set Mode

The Set Mode allows you to change date, time, units of measure and other important functions, as referenced in Figure 8.

To enter the Set Mode, press and hold the **SET** key for two seconds (**SET** + 2 seconds). To advance each command, press (do not hold) the **SET** key.

Command	Function	Description	Settings		
SET + 2	BEEP	Turns on or off the beep with	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to toggle		
seconds		each keystroke	OFF and ON		
SET	RST	Reset max/min daily at	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to toggle		
		12:00am (on) or manually (off)	OFF and ON		
SET	ZON	Time Zone (TZ)	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to increase or		
			BARO/- to decrease (reference		
			Figure 9).		
SET	DST	Observe Daylight Savings	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to toggle		
		Time (set to <b>OFF</b> in Arizona	OFF and ON		
		and Hawaii, <b>ON</b> everywhere			
		else)			
SET	12H	12/24 Hour Format	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to toggle		
			between 12 hour (12h) and 24 hour		
			(24h) format		
SET	HR	Hour of Day	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to increase. <b>BARO</b> /-		
			to decrease		
SET	MIN	Minute of Day	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to increase. <b>BARO</b> /-		
			to decrease		
SET	M-D	Month Day Format	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to toggle		
			between M-D (month/day) format		
			and D-M (day/month) format		
SET	Y	Year	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to increase and		
			BARO/- to decrease		
SET	M	Month of Year	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to increase and		
			BARO/- to decrease		
SET	D	Day of Month	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to increase and		
			BARO/- to decrease		
SET	°F	Temperature Units of Measure	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to toggle between °F		
			and ℃		
SET inHg Barometric Pre-		Barometric Pressure Units of	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to toggle between		
Measure		Measure	inHg and hPa		
SET NTH Northern Hemisphere (NTH)		Northern Hemisphere (NTH) or	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to toggle between		
		southern Hemisphere (STH)	Northern and southern Hemisphere		
		select			
SET		Exit Set Mode			
	L	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

Figure 8

## 4.1.1 Time Zones

Hours from	Time Zone	Cities
GMT		
-12	IDLW: International Date Line West	

Hours	Time Zone	Cities		
from				
<b>GMT</b>				
-11	NT: Nome	Nome, AK		
-10	AHST: Alaska-Hawaii Standard	Honolulu, HI		
	CAT: Central Alaska			
	HST: Hawaii Standard			
-9	YST: Yukon Standard	Yukon Territory		
-8	PST: Pacific Standard	Los Angeles, CA, USA		
-7	MST: Mountain Standard	Denver, CO, USA		
-6	CST: Central Standard	Chicago, IL, USA		
-5	EST: Eastern Standard	New York, NY, USA		
-4	AST: Atlantic Standard	Caracas		
-3		São Paulo, Brazil		
-2	AT: Azores	Azores, Cape Verde Islands		
-1	WAT: West Africa			
0 GMT: Greenwich Mean		London, England		
	WET: Western European			
1	CET: Central European	Paris, France		
2	EET: Eastern European	Athens, Greece		
3	BT: Baghdad	Moscow, Russia		
4		Abu Dhabi, UAE		
5		Tashkent		
6		Astana		
7		Bangkok		
8	CCT: China Coast	Bejing		
9	JST: Japan Standard	Tokyo		
10	GST: Guam Standard	Sydney		
11		Magadan		
12	IDLE: International Date Line East	Wellington, New Zealand		
	NZST: New Zealand Standard			

Figure 9

#### 4.2 Barometric Pressure

## 4.2.1 Barometric Pressure History

While in normal mode, press **BARO**/- to check the barometric pressure history. Press the **BARO**/-button to switch to past 12hr/24hr/48hr/72hr average pressure. To exit the barometric pressure history mode, press the **SNOOZE/LIGHT** key (on the top of the display console), or wait 30 seconds for the timeout to take effect.

#### 4.2.2 Relative vs. Absolute Pressure

While in normal mode, Press and hold the **BARO/-** button for 2 seconds to switch between Version 1.0 Page 11

absolute (ABS) pressure and relative (REL) pressure.

Note: The display console 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 in Hg (1013 mb) are considered high pressure and relative pressure measurements less than 29.92 in Hg 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.

To calibrate the relative pressure to a local airport, please reference Section 4.5.

#### 4.3 Dew Point

While in normal mode, Press the **TEMP**/+ key to view the Dew Point in the outdoor temperature field. If key idle 30 seconds, the display will return to normal mode.

To exit the Dew Point display mode, press the **SNOOZE/LIGHT** key (on the top of the display console), or wait 30 seconds for the timeout to take effect.

#### 4.4 Alarms

#### 4.4.1 View Alarm Time

While in normal mode, press the **ALARM** key to view the alarm time. The alarm icon will be displayed in the time field.

#### 4.4.2 Time Alarm Settings Mode

To enter the Alarm Mode, press and hold the **ALARM** key for two seconds (**ALARM** + 2 seconds). To advance each command, press (do not hold) the **SET** key.

Command	Function	Description	Settings	
ALARM +	Alarm	Set the Alarm Hour Time	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to	
2 seconds	Hour		increase or decrease the alarm hour.	
SET	Alarm	Set the Alarm Hour Minute	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to	
Minute			increase or decrease the alarm	
			minute.	
SET	ALARM	Turn the Time Alarm On or	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to toggle between	
ON/OFF		Off.	Time Alarm ON and Time Alarm Off	
SET LOW Turn		Turn the LOW Temperature	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ to toggle between	
	Alarm	Alarm On or Off	Time Alarm ON and Time Alarm Off	
SET		Exit Set Mode		

Figure 10

#### 4.4.3 Cancelling the Alarm

If the time alarm sounds, press the any key to silence the alarm. Press the **LIGHT/SNOOZE** key to enter snooze mode.

The low temperature alert will reset automatically once the value has fallen into the low temperature alert range.

#### 4.4.4 Low Temperature Alarm

The low temperature alarm sounds when the outdoor is between -3 °C and +2 °C (26.6 °F and 35.6 °F). The LO temperature icon will appear and flash on the console. If the BEEP is switched on, an audible alert will also activated when the low temperature alert occurs.



Figure 11

#### 4.5 Calibration

While in the normal node, press and hold the **SET** and **BARO**/- keys for five seconds to enter calibration mode (note: the SET mode will appear after three seconds. Continue pressing the two keys until you see the CAL icon appear in the upper right hand corner of the display).

Enter the calibration offset to match the calibration source.

Command	Function	Description	Settings
SET and	OUTDOOR	Calibrate the outdoor	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to
BARO/- + 5	TEMP	temperature	increase or decrease the outdoor
seconds			temperature offset.
SET	OUTDOOR	Calibrate the outdoor	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to
	HUMIDITY	humidity	increase or decrease the outdoor
			humidity offset.
SET	INDOOR	Calibrate the indoor	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to
	TEMP	temperature	increase or decrease the indoor
			temperature offset.
SET	INDOOR	Calibrate the outdoor	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to
	HUMIDITY	humidity	increase or decrease the indoor
			humidity offset.
SET	PRESSURE	Calibrate the relative	Press <b>TEMP</b> /+ or <b>BARO</b> /- to
		pressure	increase or decrease relative pressure
			offset.
SET		Exit Set Mode	

Figure 12

#### Example 1:

The calibrated temperature from a red spirit thermometer, or actual temperature is 60.0 °F.

The uncalibrated or measured temperature is 58.7 °F.

Offset = Calibrated Temperature – Uncalibrated Temperature = 60.0 - 58.7 = 1.3 °F.

Enter the temperature offset +1.3 °F.

#### Example 2:

The calibrated relative pressure at the local airport is 29.86 in Hg.

The uncalibrated or measured relative pressure measured by the weather station is 29.92 in Hg.

Offset = 29.86 - 29.92 = -0.06 in Hg

Enter the relative pressure offset -0.06 in Hg

To exit the calibration mode at any time, press the **LIGHT/SNOOZE** button.

Note: The calibration offset range limits are as follows:

Temperature: ± 9°F Humidity: ± 9%

Relative:  $\pm$  10hpa ( $\pm$  0.295 inHg)

## 4.6 Max/Min Mode

The Max/Min data is displayed below each parameter. The orange parameter on the left is the maximum value since the last reset, and the blue parameter on the left is the minimum value since the last reset.

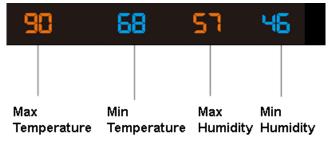


Figure 13

To clear all of the MAX/MIN records, press and hold the **TEMP**/+ button for three seconds. Dashes will be displayed until the next update.

MAX/MIN records are cleared automatically at midnight. The MAX/MIN DAILY icon will be displayed. To switch this feature off, reference Section 4.1.

#### 4.7 Other Console Features

### 4.7.1 Display Brightness

Press the **LIGHT/SNOOZE** button to toggle the screen brightness between HIGH, MEDIUM and LOW.

#### 4.7.2 Weather Forecasting

The five weather icons are Sunny, Partly Cloudy, Cloudy, Rainy and Stormy.

The forecast icon is based on the rate of change of barometric pressure. Please allow at least one month for the weather station to learn the barometric pressure over time.

Sunny	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy	Rainy	Stormy
			NAMES OF THE PARTY	t is it is the second white where the second white white where the second white w
Pressure increses	Pressure	Pressure	Pressure	Pressure rapidly
for a sustained	increases	decreases	decreases for a	decreases
period of time	slightly, or initial	slightly	sustained period	
	power up		of time	

Figure 14

#### 4.7.3 Weather Forecasting Description and Limitations

In general, if the rate of change of pressure increases, the weather is generally improving (sunny to partly cloudy). If the rate of change of pressure decreases, the weather is generally degrading (cloudy, rainy or stormy). If the rate of change is relatively steady, it will read partly cloudy.

The reason the current conditions do not match the forecast icon is because the forecast is a prediction 24-48 hours in advance. In most locations, this prediction is only 70% accurate and it is a good idea to consult the National Weather Service for more accurate weather forecasts. In some locations, this prediction may be less or more accurate. However, it is still an interesting educational tool for learning why the weather changes.

The National Weather Service (and other weather services such as Accuweather and The Weather Channel) have many tools at their disposal to predict weather conditions, including weather radar, weather models, and detailed mapping of ground conditions.

#### 4.7.4 Moon Phase

The following moon phases are displayed based on the calendar date and your northern vs southern hemisphere, as shown in Figure 15.

#### Northern Hemisphere:

				$\bigcirc$				
New	Waxing	First	Waxing	Full	Waning	Third	Waning	New
	Crescent	Quarter	Gibbous		Gibbous	Quarter		

#### Southern Hemisphere:

					()			
New	Waxing	First	Waxing	Full	Waning	Third	Waning	New
	Crescent	Quarter	Gibbous		Gibbous	Quarter		

Figure 15

## 4.7.5 Pressure Tendency Arrows

The forecast trend arrow updates every 30 minutes. The trend reflects changes in pressure (1 hPa) over the past 3 hours.

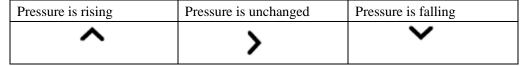


Figure 16

### 4.7.6 Rate of Change of Pressure Graph

The rate of change of pressure graphic is shown to the left of the barometric pressure and signifies the difference between the daily average pressure and the 30 day average (in hPa).



Figure 17

## 4.7.7 Resynchronizing Lost Sensor

If the signal is lost between the remote sensor (or transmitter) and the display console (or the receiver), to resynchronize, while in normal mode, Press and hold **SET** and **TEMP**/+ button for 5 seconds, to register the outdoor transmitter. The sensor search icon will flash.

Please wait several minutes for the remote sensor reports in. Do not touch any buttons until synchronization is complete.

If the synchronization fails, reset the console by removing one battery from the display console, disconnect from AC power, wait 10 seconds, and reinsert the battery and reconnect AC power.

# 5 Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition	
Accuracy	Accuracy is defined as the ability of a measurement to match the	
	actual value of the quantity being measured.	
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.	
Range	Range is defined as the amount or extent a value can be measured.	
Resolution	Resolution is defined as the number of significant digits (decimal	
	places) to which a value is being reliably measured.	
Absolute Barometric	Relative barometric pressure, corrected to sea-level. To compare	
Pressure	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.	
Relative Barometric	Measured barometric pressure relative to your location or ambient	
Pressure	conditions.	
HectoPascals (hPa)	Pressure units in SI (international system) units of measurement.	
	Same	
	as millibars (1 hPa = 1 mbar)	
Inches of Mercury (inHg)	Pressure in Imperial units of measure.	
	1 inch of mercury = 33.86 millibars	

# 6 Specifications

## 6.1 Wireless Specifications

- Line of sight wireless transmission (in open air): 300 feet, 100 feet under most conditions
- Frequency: 915 MHz
- Update Rate: 60 seconds for rain sensor and thermo-hygrometer sensor, 16 seconds for wind sensor.

## 6.2 Measurement Specifications

The following table provides specifications for the measured parameters.

Measurement	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
Indoor Temperature	-14 to 140 °F	± 1.8 °F	0.1 °F
	-10 to 60 °C	± 1 ℃	0.1 °C
Outdoor Temperature	-40 to 140 °F	± 1.8 °F	0.1 °F
	-40 to 60 °C	± 1 ℃	0.1 °C
Indoor Humidity	10 to 99 %	± 5% (only	1 %
		guaranteed between	
		20 to 90%)	
Outdoor Humidity	10 to 99%	± 5% (only	1 %
		guaranteed between	
		20 to 90%)	
Barometric Pressure	8.85 inHg to 32.48	± 0.09 inHg	0.01 inHg
	inHg	±3 hpa (only	0.1hpa
	300 hpa to 1100 hpa	guaranteed between	
		700 to 1100hpa)	

Figure 18

## **6.3 Power Consumption**

• Base station : 5V DC adaptor (included)

3 x AAA 1.5V Batteries (not included)

• Remote sensor : 2 x AA Batteries (not included)

• Battery life: About 12 months for base station

About 12-24 months for thermometer-hygrometer sensor (use lithium batteries in cold weather climates)

## 7 Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Solution
Wireless remote (thermo-hygrometer) not	If any of the sensor communication is lost, dashes ()
reporting in to console.	will be displayed on the screen. To reacquire the signal,
	reference 4.7.7.
There are dashes () on the display	
console.	The maximum line of sight communication range is 300
	feet and 100 feet under most conditions. Move the sensor
	assembly closer to the display console.
	If the sensor assembly is too close (less than 5'), move
	the sensor assembly away from the display console.

Problem	Solution
	Make sure the remote sensor LCD display is working on
	both the console and the remote sensor.
	Install a fresh set of batteries in the remote
	thermo-hygrometer. For cold weather environments,
	install lithium batteries.
	Make sure the remote sensors are not transmitting
	through solid metal (acts as an RF shield), or earth barrier (down a hill).
	Move the display console around electrical noise
	generating devices, such as computers, TVs and other wireless transmitters or receivers.
	Move the remote sensor to a higher location. Move the
	remote sensor to a closer location.
Temperature sensor reads too high in the	Make sure the thermo-hygrometer is mounted in a
day time.	shaded area. The pre preferred location is a north facing
	wall because it is in the shade most of the day.
Indoor and Outdoor Temperature do not	Allow up to one hour for the sensors to stabilize due to
agree	signal filtering. The indoor and outdoor temperature
	sensors should agree within 3.6 °F (the sensor accuracy
	is $\pm$ 1.8 °F).
	Use the calibration feature to match the indoor and
	outdoor temperature to a known source.
Indoor and Outdoor Humidity do not	Allow up to one hour for the sensors to stabilize due to
agree	signal filtering. The indoor and outdoor humidity sensors
	should agree within 10 % (the sensor accuracy is $\pm$ 5 %).
	Use the calibration feature to match the indoor and
	outdoor humidity to a known source.
Display console contrast is weak	Plug into AC power. The console was not designed to run
	exclusively on batteries.

#### 8 Accessories

Accessory	Description
Energizer AAA Lithium	AAA lithium batteries for cold weather climates.
Battery (2-pack) - Batteries	
for Long Life and Cold	
Climates	
Weather SRS100LX	Solar Radiation Shield improves temperature accuracy for hot weather
Temperature and Humidity	climates. Install over thermo-hygrometer.
Solar Radiation Shield	
Weather Humidity	One step calibration kits for digital hygrometers use salt slurry formula
Calibration Kits	to accurately calibrate the indoor and outdoor hygrometers.

## 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 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.

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); (2) damage resulting from failure to follow instructions contained in your owner's manual; (3) damage resulting from the performance of repairs or alterations by someone other than an authorized service center; (4) units used for other than home use (5) applications and uses that this product was not intended (6) the products inability to receive a signal due to any source of interference or metal obstructions and (7) 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.

