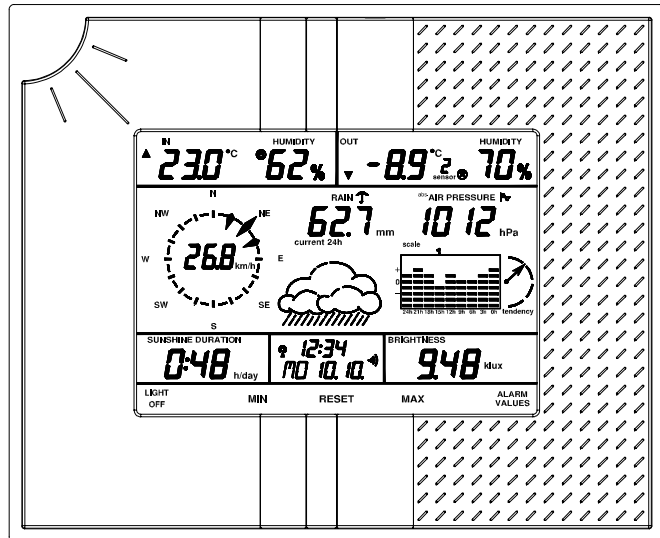


# Touch Screen Radio Weather Station WS 2500

## Operating instructions



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## 1. General information and functioning

The WS 2500 Touch Screen Radio Weather Station represents a high-quality, extremely convenient universal weather measuring system, which can record, process and display data from up to 8 external radio temperature and humidity sensors, a radio wind sensor, a radio rainfall sensor and a radio brightness sensor.

The operating concept of the weather station is remarkable. It does not use any operating elements, but is operated solely via a large, touch-sensitive LC display.

The display can be illuminated permanently or on a time basis, so that it can be easily read under nearly all light conditions.

The weather station can optionally be used entirely without cables by means of batteries or with the plug-in mains power supply provided (particularly recommended when the display is continuously lit or lit for any length of time).

### The display and control possibilities of the WS 2500 at a glance:

#### Display of the indoor temperature and humidity in °C/°F

- Can be switched over to display the dew point indoors
- Storage of the minimum and maximum temperature with the time/date of occurrence
- Storage of the minimum and maximum humidity with the time/date of occurrence
- Alarms can be set for high temperature, low temperature, high humidity and low humidity
- Comfort zone indicator
- Graphical history display, optionally for the last 24 h or 8 days

#### Display of one of max. 8 outdoor sensors (temperature and humidity) in °C/°F

- Can be switched over to display the dew point or the wind chill temperature
- Storage of the minimum and maximum temperature with the time/date of occurrence
- Storage of the minimum and maximum humidity with the time/date of occurrence
- Alarms can be set for high temperature, low temperature, high humidity and low humidity
- Comfort zone indicator
- Graphical history display, optionally for the last 24 h or 8 days

#### Display of wind speed with wind direction and variation

- Wind speed units: km/h, m/s, mph, knots or Beaufort.
- Storage of the maximum wind strength with direction and time/date of occurrence
- An alarm value can be set for high wind speed.
- Graphical history display, optionally for the last 24 h or 8 days.

#### Display of the amount of rainfall in mm, l/m<sup>2</sup> or inches

- Can be switched between total rainfall /current hour /last hour /current day /last day
- Storage of the maximum amount per hour and per day
- Graphical history display, optionally for the last 24 h or 8 days

#### Display of the air pressure in hPa, mmHg or inHg

- Can be switched between absolute or relative (higher level of correction) air pressure
- Storage of the minimum and maximum air pressure with the time/date of occurrence
- An alarm value can be set for high air pressure and low air pressure
- Graphical history display, optionally for the last 24 h or 8 days

#### Symbolic indication of the weather forecast: rainy, cloudy, bright, sunny

#### Display of hours of sunshine

- Can be switched between total hours of sunshine, last day or current day
- The threshold for detecting sunshine is adjustable
- Storage of the minimum and maximum hours per day with the time/date of occurrence
- Graphical history display, optionally for the last 8 days

#### Display of the current brightness in the range 0 to 200 klx

- Storage of the minimum and maximum brightness with the time/date of occurrence
- Graphical history display, optionally for the last 24 h or 8 days

#### Display of the time of day, weekday and date

- 8 wake-up times can be programmed, one for each day of the week and one daily
- Integral DCF clock for the synchronization of the system time of the weather station with the Mainflingen transmitter.

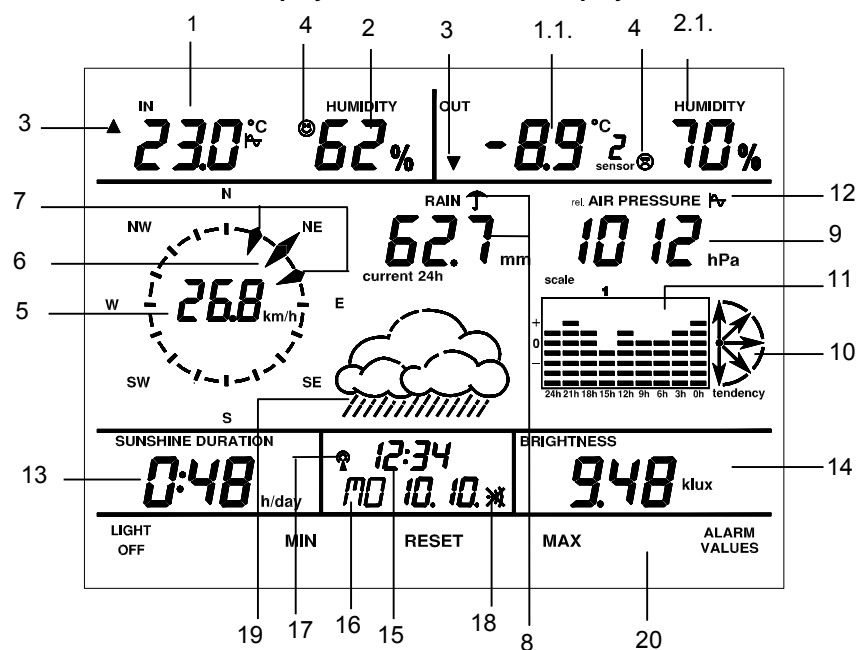
#### Other

- Confirmation tone for touch screen operation can be selected to on or off.
- Can be desk mounted or wall mounted according to the design.
- Programmable time for display illumination

All important weather information appears concurrently on the display, so that operator intervention is unnecessary for monitoring the weather situation.

Several base units can be operated concurrently and the sensor data can therefore be displayed at a number of places at the same time.

#### Quick overview of the display fields on the main display

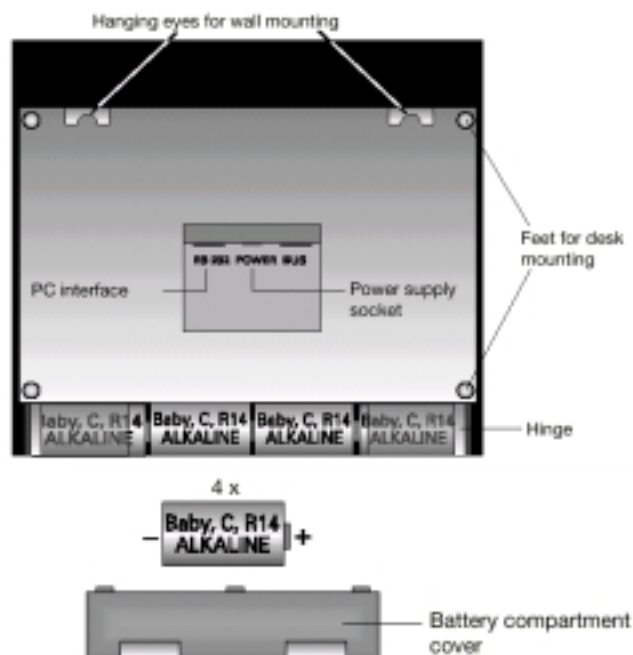


1. Current temperature, indoor sensor
- 1.1. Current temperature of the selected outdoor sensor

2. Current humidity, indoor sensor
- 2.1. Current humidity of the selected outdoor sensor
3. Trend display for the temperature at the location of the respective sensor
4. Comfort zone indicator for the display of pleasant/unpleasant climate
5. Display of the wind speed
6. Display of the current wind direction
7. Variation range display for variable winds
8. Display of rainfall (umbrella means it is currently raining)
9. Display of the current air pressure
10. Tendency indicator for the air pressure: rising strongly, rising slightly, constant, falling slightly, falling strongly, for more detailed description see Explanation of terms
11. History display, related in each case to the current value, see also 20
12. The symbol appears for the weather feature that has just been chosen for the history display using the Select function, in this case air pressure
13. Display of the hours of sunshine with sun symbol if the sun is currently shining
14. Display of brightness level
15. Time display
16. Data and day of the week display
17. Display for synchronization with the DCF radio time transmitter
18. Wake-up function **status** indicator
19. Weather forecast display (sunny, bright, cloudy, rainy)
20. Control panel for status and special functions

The allocation of the respective units of measurement is achieved via the weather station configuration (see further instructions).

#### Weather station connection pane, mounting arrangements and battery compartment.



**Please read these instructions carefully from start to finish before initial start up to avoid functional breakdown and faulty operation. Keep the instructions available for future reference. Pay particular attention to the installation and calibration instructions for the instruments for recording the measured values.**

The indoor/outdoor sensor system of the WS 2500 operates exclusively with radio data transfer. You can set up or mount the sensors up to 100 m (depending on local conditions, see section on "range") from the base station. Longer distances are possible using a repeater. (The repeater is available from your dealer as an option.)

Some outdoor sensors derive their operating voltage from integral solar cells. Pay particular attention, therefore, to the setting up and assembly instructions for these components, in order to ensure correct operation.

## 2. Preparation for operation

### 2.1. Preparation of the weather station

The weather station basically runs on 4 alkaline 1.5 V baby cells. As an alternative, the station can also be operated using the plug-in mains power supply provided.

This is necessary if the station illumination is to be used for extended periods.

Battery operation is to be recommended particularly if the display illumination is only used occasionally or for a short period and the station is to be used entirely without cables.

The picture on [Page 7](#) shows the rear of the station with the battery compartment, the correct polarity of the batteries, the stand and the hanging arrangement.

### Battery operation

Remove the battery compartment cover by pressing in the two ridged areas simultaneously and place four 1.5 V alkaline baby cells (C, (L) R 14) in the battery compartment in the correct orientation according to the polarity markings. Close the battery cover.

### Mains operation

First place the round female plug of the power supply provided in the power supply socket "POWER" on the rear of the unit and then plug the power supply into a 230V mains socket. When doing so, any batteries that have been fitted will be switched off.

### PC connection (optional)

If the station is to be connected to a PC, the PC cable (optional) must be connected by means of the Western modular plug to the socket marked "RS 232". The 9-pin Sub-D plug is connected to a serial port of the PC.

### Bus connection

The socket marked "BUS" is for future expansions and is not used at present.

### Setting up/Wall mounting

Depending on requirements, the weather station can be hung on a vertical surface (wall) by means of the hanging eyes or set up on a horizontal surface using the foldout desk stand.

There are two possible latching positions (45°/60°) in the hinge of the desk stand for when the unit is mounted on the desk. When using this method, any cables that are connected should be laid tidily in the slots of the desk stand in order to ensure an inconspicuous and orderly routing of the cables.

## Commissioning

- After the batteries have been fitted or the unit has been connected to the power supply, a short test of all the display segments is carried out (all segments are displayed).
- Following this a short beep will be heard and the version number of the weather station will be shown in the top left of the display.
- Next the display will go off and the weather station will go into the synchronization or initializing mode. In this mode, a search is made both for weather sensors and also for reception of the integral radio clock (radio mast symbol (reception indicator) flashes in the time field).
- Approximately 8 s after the segment test, the indoor temperature and indoor humidity will be displayed and about 4 s after that the air pressure. The appropriate sensors are incorporated directly within the base station.
- The sensors (wind, rain, brightness and temperature/humidity) can now be activated. After activation, each sensor transmits for a short period approximately for 10 minutes. This makes it easier for reception to be checked.
- If a signal from a radio sensor is received, a short beep will be heard, the display will go off and then the transmitted value will be displayed.
- This initialization mode is active for 35 minutes in order that the subsequent commissioning of all the weather sensors can be carried out. If commissioning is finished sooner or if the station has received signals from all the sensors that have been installed earlier, the initialization mode can also be terminated prematurely by touching any touch screen field.  
However, this must never be done before the last sensor in the system has completed its test run (see following description of sensors).  
On completion of the initialization mode, the display goes off for approximately 1 s and then switches to the normal display mode.
- In order to prevent an unintentional interruption of the initialization mode after inserting the batteries and setting up the weather station (e.g. by accidentally touching the screen), the touch-sensitive contact surfaces are blocked against any input for approximately 20 s after the batteries have been inserted.

### Please note!

#### Previous weather sensors with software Version 1.1.

Depending on the type and the period of manufacture, the WS 2500 system sensors are supplied in two software versions (see printing/sticker on the sensor or the packaging). The weather station is always set to Version 1.2 after commissioning. If you are using Version 1.1 sensors (supplied before 5/2000), signals from these will not initially be received.

However, as the weather station can add new sensors to its sensor management at any time, it is possible to add any sensors with software version 1.1 even retrospectively.

- When the weather station has automatically completed the initialization mode or the user has terminated it manually, the configuration mode can be called up by pressing the "ALARM VALUES" key (bottom right of the control panel) for approximately 3 s.
- In this mode, next press the "SENSOR ADMIN" key. The currently set version number for the outdoor sensors will be displayed at the top left (factory setting 1.2).
- The version can be switched to 1.1 by touching this display field. In doing so however, signals from Version 1.2 sensors will continue to be received, the weather station being merely set up to receive signals from Version 1.1 in addition.
- When this is done, the improved transmission reliability of Version 1.2 will be lost.
- You can subsequently exit the configuration mode by pressing the "END" key.

- The weather station now switches to normal operation, starts trying to receive signals from all sensors for 6 minutes in the background and inserts these automatically into the sensor administration.

## 2.2. The outdoor sensors

The outdoor sensors for wind and brightness measurement, for recording rainfall and for external temperature/humidity measurement are equipped with a solar cell and a lithium backup battery to provide power during the hours of darkness and periods of bad weather. To prevent the batteries from discharging fully during a long period of storage without light falling on the solar cell (e.g. when in the packaging), the power supply is activated by a small magnet which has to be inserted from the outside before the initial start-up. Therefore do not insert the sensor magnet until shortly before field site assembly of each sensor. Before being used for the first time and when the battery is discharged, sensors should be exposed to strong light for one or more days without the activation magnet being inserted so that the backup battery is charged via the solar cell.

After activation (insertion of the magnets, or batteries for battery supplied sensors), the sensors transmit for 10 minutes in test mode. This means instead of the normal 3-minute scan, they transmit during this period in a 4-second scan. This ensures optimum reception in the initialization phase. If the signal from the sensor is unable to be received within this time, then the reception is affected and should be improved by re-positioning the sensor. The external temperature and humidity sensors should be addressed according to section 2.3.4.

### 2.2.1. Insertion of magnets into the outdoor sensors

In the WS 2500-25 and WS 2500-19 outdoor sensors, the magnet for activating the system is pressed into an opening provided for it in the rear of the housing.

The wind sensor (WS 2500-15) is also activated by inserting a small magnet into the opening provided. The magnet holder is located above the holding pipe fixing (opposite the solar cell).

To insert the magnet in the WS 2500-16 rain sensor press the upper section against the lower section and turn clockwise. On the housing cover of the electronic housing incorporated into the funnel there is a slot for the small round magnet. The rain sensor starts transmitting after pressing the magnet into the slot.

## 2.3. Description, Installation and Commissioning of sensors

The WS 2500 sensor design consists of two groups of sensors. The WS 2500-19 brightness sensor, the WS 2500-16 rainfall sensor and the WS 2500-15 wind sensor are permanently set to address 7 in the factory. If necessary, e.g. when several sensor systems are operated in the immediate vicinity of one another, their address can be changed in the factory.

The second group of sensors are the WS 2500-22, WS-2500-25, WS 2500-27 types. A maximum of eight of this type of sensor can be used and are selected using the sensor selection on the display. Therefore each has to be assigned an address. For these types, be sure to observe the instructions for addressing.

### 2.3.1 WS 2500-15 wind sensor

The wind sensor measures both the wind direction and the wind speed at the mounting location. It is powered by a solar cell, and a back-up battery during the hours of darkness, and has a non-user definable address.

It is mounted either on a mast or high up on a wall. It is important at the sensor location that the solar cell in the sensor housing faces directly south and is unshielded on all sides, i.e. the wind can reach the sensor unimpeded from all sides.

The exact alignment of the sensor to the south is very important as this alignment acts as reference for the wind directional measuring device. In order to obtain precise measurements ensure that the sensor is mounted vertically in the mounting tube. Finally screw the mounting tube and the sensor together to ensure a firm base for all the components.

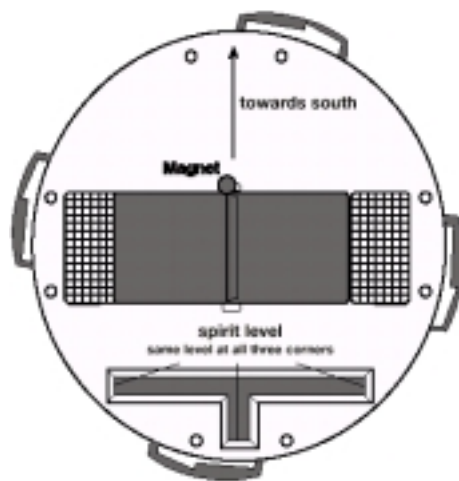
In its basic form the wind sensor should be aligned in the north-south direction (solar cell to the south), in order to provide the precise north reference for the evaluation electronics.

### 2.3.2 WS 2500-16 rain sensor

The rain sensor is also powered by solar energy and has an address that cannot be changed by the user.

In this case the alignment of the solar cell is directly towards the south.

The rain sensor should be secured to an exactly horizontal surface using the securing holes at the base of the housing. First remove the upper part by pressing against the lower part and turning clockwise. In the lower part is a depression that, when filled with water, permits a precise horizontal alignment without additional assistance. Pour a small amount of water into this depression and align the lower section of the housing using the spirit level principle. After marking the exact installation location the water can be removed. Note the south alignment for the solar cell. The shank of the built-in spirit level must point to the north (see diagram).



Alignment of the WS 2500-16, use of the spirit level, and position of the transmitter magnet

To obtain the best possible radio emissions (high range) it is advisable not to place the rain sensor directly on the ground. By mounting the sensor about 1 m above the ground the danger of soiling (especially the solar cells) is reduced.

After screwing on the lower part to the base secure the upper part as follows: There is a bar magnet centrally located on the side on the counting rocker for the water level in the base. The bar magnet initiates the counting pulses to the electronics. The upper part of the housing can now be placed so that the solar cell is on the same side as the magnet, with the electronic part directly opposite it, with the three catches fitting neatly into the holding devices in the lower part. Finally turn the upper part gently anti-clockwise until it securely slots into holding devices of the lower part.

The rain sensor is then ready for operation. As a test pour a little water gently into the funnel. The amount collected will then be converted in the base unit to litres/m<sup>2</sup> or mm and displayed.

### 2.3.3. Brightness sensor WS 2500-19

The brightness sensor detects the brightness at the current location in a range between 0 and 200000 lux. It is supplied by an integral solar cell and also has a fixed address. To

mount the sensor, the plastic point is inserted on one side of the aluminum tube supplied and the sensor is fitted on the other side of the tube. The sensor can now be inserted into the ground. Depending on the firmness of the ground, the earth spike should be inserted so that the sensor is about 20-30 cm above the ground to avoid it becoming dirty due to mud splashing up onto it.

The sensor should be turned so that the solar cell points to the south. The location must be free from shadows and the sun able to shine directly onto the measuring head. The sensor must be mounted vertically with the measuring head uppermost.

### 2.3.4 Addressing of the temperature/humidity sensors WS 2500-22, WS 2500-25, and WS 2500-27

The outdoor sensor concept enables the concurrent deployment of up to eight outdoor sensors, whose data can be selected by the user to appear in the top right hand field of the display. Each sensor in the system is assigned a sensor address, which enables the receiver to integrate the sensor into the total system without any problems. Each sensor delivered is set to sensor 1. The programmable allocation is clear from the diagram.

Sensor	JP1	JP2	JP3	Jumper	Jumper	Sensor
8	JP1	JP2	JP3	A0	A1	4
7	JP1	JP2	JP3	A0	A1	3
6	JP1	JP2	JP3	A0	A1	2
5	JP1	JP2	JP3	A0	A1	1

The addressing can be self-generated by means of coding bridges on the conductive side of the sensor board. To do this on the WS 2500-25 unscrew the protective bell housing on the sensor housing and open the housing by removing the screws on the rear.

The WS 2500-22/27 types only require the housing rear wall to be unscrewed.

The coding bridges must then be set according to the address table.

### 2.3.5 WS 2500-22 temperature/humidity sensor

The WS 2500-22 contains a temperature and a humidity sensor. This sensor is freely addressable for displaying within the display field at the top right of the display (see display overview on Page 6). The addressing can be set individually according to section 2.3.4. Owing to its exclusively battery operation this sensor is suitable for use in (dark) inner rooms such as a garage, a wine cellar or loft.

### 2.3.6 WS 2500-27 temperature/humidity sensor

The WS 2500-27 requires two Mignon cells for operation. It enables the recording of garden pond ground temperatures or similar by means of an encapsulated temperature sensor, remotely connected to the electronics by a 3 m cable.

This sensor can also be freely addressed for displaying within the display field at the top of the display (see display overview on Page 54). The addressing can be set individually according to section 2.3.4.

Now you can mount or position the electronics housing at the required location and place the temperature sensor on or in the required object.

### 2.3.7 WS 2500-25 temperature/humidity outdoor sensor

The WS 2500-25 outdoor sensor enables the transmission of the temperature and humidity at the sensor location.

This sensor can also be freely addressed for displaying within the display field at the top of the display (see display overview on Page 54). All WS 2500-25 sensors delivered ex-works are set to sensor 1. In accordance with section 2.3.4. individual addressing is also possible.

The sensor should be mounted on the north or west side as meteorological temperature recording normally takes place “in shadow”. It can also be placed at other locations if desired. You only need to make sure that the solar cell that provides the sensor with power is permanently aligned towards the light. The sensor must not be shaded by dense obstructions such as leaves, etc., which could impair the power supply from the solar cell.

However, the solar cell does not have to be exposed to direct sunlight. The ambient brightness is sufficient to charge the battery.

A possible location for installation is under the eaves of the roof.

The sensor is designed for wall and mast mounting and should be mounted as follows:

Attach the sensor wall bracket either exactly vertically to a wall using the four screws, or to a mast using the securing clamp provided.

Position the sensor on the wall bracket and screw the two parts together using the screw provided.

When doing this, the large protective bell housing must be at the top and the solar cell must be pointing towards the light.

During the hours of darkness and periods of bad weather with relatively little sunlight an internal battery system, which is charged by the solar cell during periods of sunshine, provides the power for the sensor.

### 2.3.8 Information on the storage of solar cell powered outdoor sensors

These sensors receive their operating voltage from a solar cell, that charges an internal battery to provide power for periods of darkness and bad weather.

If one of these sensors is out of action for some time and does not receive any light this has no affect on the internal battery, provided the magnets designed to activate the operating voltage are removed.

Therefore the sensor can be stored for several months in its packaging, for example.

After this however, the internal battery must be charged again before being put back into operation. To do this, the sensor must be exposed to strong light for several days without the activation magnet in order to charge the battery via the solar cell.

## 3. Operation

After the installation of the radio sensors and the subsequent commissioning of the base unit, the transmitted and converted data appears in the appropriate fields of the display. If the displays do not appear you will find information on fixing faults in section 5 (faults).

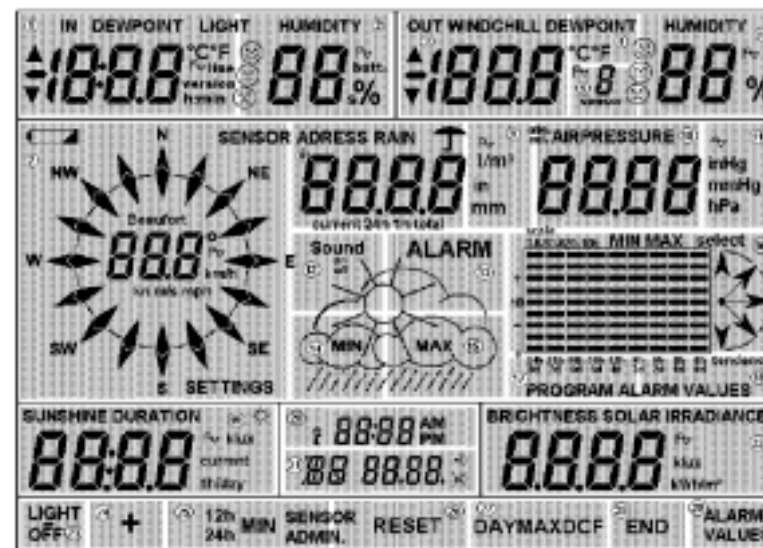
**Please note that the only data that can be displayed is that for which the appropriate sensors have been installed. There can be no display of rainfall without a rain sensor, for example.**

**As all relevant data appears on the screen concurrently, operation is essentially restricted to the simple selection of further sensors or weather data by gently touching the appropriate display field.**

### Overview of the weather station touch screen fields.

The display is subdivided into 29 touch screen fields, which however are not all active at the same time. The touch screen fields provided in the bottom line of controls are only active when their text appears. The appearance of the remaining touch screen fields is dependent upon the operating mode of the station.

Every time a currently valid (active) touch screen field is pressed, a short beep will be heard. If required, this can be switched off in the configuration mode.



### 3.1. Basic settings, Configuration

The weather station is delivered in a condition that allows you to use its basic functions immediately after commissioning without further adjustment. It can be adapted to suit individual requirements by means of further settings and configuration.

#### 3.1.1. General settings

##### Illumination settings

To switch on the illumination, press any touch screen field on the display. The illumination will now remain switched on for the programmed time (after the last key press).

As standard, the illumination is active for 10s with battery operation and continuously on mains operation.

To switch off the illumination manually, press the “LIGHT OFF” key (bottom left, field 23). The times for the illumination can be set up in configuration mode.

##### Cleaning mode

As the display becomes dirty in use, it must be cleaned from time to time with a dry linen cloth (a cloth for cleaning spectacles is most suitable, do not use cleaning fluids as the display could be damaged). In order that the set-up of the station is not altered when wiping the display, there is a cleaning mode where all touch screen fields are blocked for 30s.

To activate the cleaning mode, press the top right hand touch screen field “HUMIDITY” (field 6) for approximately 4s.

The display will then go off and only the time will be displayed. The display can now be cleaned.

The normal display is resumed after 30s.

##### DCF and sensor reception

Every day at 3 o'clock a DCF reception is initiated as long as this has not been deactivated. If reception is not possible at this time, further attempts are made at 4:00, 5:00 and 6:00 o'clock.

HF sensor synchronization takes place each morning at 7:30 for 6 minutes. During this phase, new sensors or lost sensors are automatically recorded in the reception administration.

If a signal from a sensor is not received for approximately 12 hours (240 reception failures), then “---” will be displayed instead of the value. No further attempts will be made to receive the signal from the sensor.

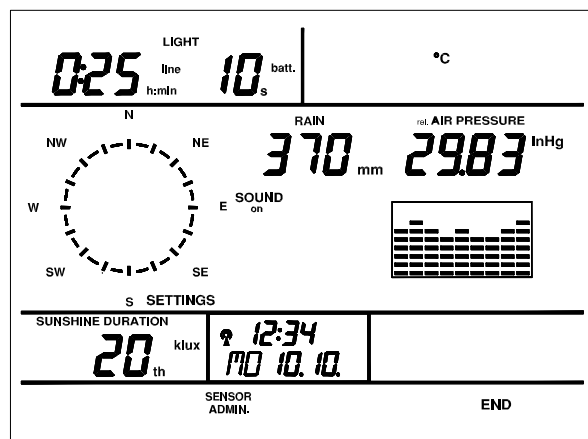
However, if the sensor should be detected again at any time, it will be re-recorded in the weather station’s sensor administration at 7:30 in the morning (synchronization phase).

### 3.1.2. Configuration

Many of the weather station’s parameters can be set up manually and individually in configuration mode:

- Illumination time for mains operation
- Illumination time for battery operation
- Rainfall per rocker stroke
- Air pressure correction
- Temperature display unit
- Rainfall display unit
- Air pressure display units
- Key confirmation tone
- Form of presentation for the history display
- Threshold value for registering sunshine
- Setting of date and time
- Sensor administration

The configuration mode is activated by pressing touch screen field 29, “ALARM VALUES”, for 3 s. The following diagram shows an example of a display with the configuration mode activated.



You can exit the configuration mode by pressing the “END ” key.

#### Illumination time for mains operation

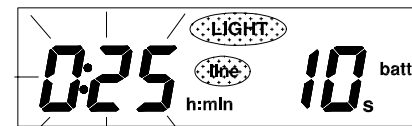
The illumination time for mains operation (“line”) is displayed in the “LIGHT” field (touch screen field 1). **A setting here is only meaningful when the weather station is powered by means of a mains power supply.**

The time displayed shows in hours and minutes how long the display is to remain lit after the last touch screen field has been pressed.

A value of 0:00 means that the illumination will never come on.

A value of -:-- (appears after 9:59) means that the illumination will stay on continuously until it is turned off manually (“LIGHT OFF” in the main display).

- Touch screen field 1 must be pressed in order to set the required ON time.
- The associated display will now flash:



and the lower touch screen field will change to the following form:



- The required value between 0:00 and 9:59 as well as “-:--” can now be set using the touch screen fields “+” and “-”. It is possible to run through the display more quickly by pressing the relevant touch screen field for longer.
- When the required value has been set, you can exit set-up by pressing the “END” key. The value is now stored.

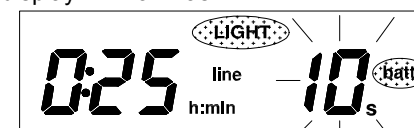
#### Illumination time for battery operation

The illumination time for battery operation (“batt”) is displayed in the “LIGHT” field (touch screen field 2). A setting here is only meaningful when the weather station is powered *exclusively* by batteries.

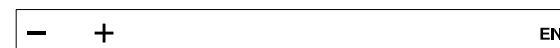
The time displayed shows in seconds (up to 99) how long the display is to remain lit after the last touch screen field has been pressed.

A value of 0 means that the illumination will never come on.

- Touch screen field 2 must be pressed in order to set the required ON time.
- The associated display will now flash:



and the lower touch screen field will change to the following form:



- The required value between 0 and 99 s can now be set using the touch screen fields “+” and “-”. It is possible to run through the display more quickly by pressing for longer.
- When the required value has been set, you can exit set-up by pressing the “END” key. The value is now stored.

#### Setting the temperature display units

The display units for temperature are shown in touch screen field 4 at the top right. The factory setting is °C.

- By touching field 4 the display units can be switched between °C and °F.

### Calibration of the rainfall reading indicator

**The rainfall measuring system is delivered with a very high accuracy, so that normally no calibration is required.**

**A calibration only becomes necessary when very high accuracy is required for professional use or for special purposes.**

Before starting the calibration of the rainfall reading indicator, set any existing summed rainfall value in the normal display mode back to zero (see section "Rainfall measurement").

For the exact calibration proceed as follows:

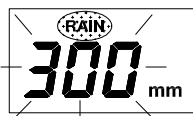
1. Allow 100 ml of water to trickle continuously and distributed evenly into the funnel over a period of 10 minutes. In doing so, there must be a period of at least 15 seconds between the individual rocker movements. If the rocker tilts more quickly, the amount of water flowing through is too great and the flow must be reduced.
2. After the water has completely run through, it is necessary to wait for a further period of 6 minutes. The total amount indicated should now be 7.5 l/m<sup>2</sup>.
3. **If a different value is displayed, then the rocker value should be recalculated as follows:**

$$\text{New rocker value} = \frac{7.5 \times \text{current rocker value}}{\text{Actual value (display when filled with water)}}$$

The calibration value of the rainfall per rocker stroke for the rain sensor is shown in touch screen field 8 (top center). It is always given in ml/rocker stroke, **the units on the right are the units for the subsequent display of rainfall!**

The factory setting is 300ml/rocker stroke. **Please note:** This value is reset automatically after an initialization.

- Touch screen field 8 (RAIN) must be pressed in order to set the required value.
- The associated display will now flash:



and the lower touch screen field will change to the following form:



- The required value between 10 and 999 ml/rocker can now be set using the touch screen fields "+" and "-". It is possible to run through the display more quickly by pressing for longer.
- When the required value has been set, you can exit set-up by pressing the "END" key. The value is now stored.

### Setting the rainfall display units

The display units for rainfall are shown in touch screen field 9 on the right hand side next to the calibration value for the rainfall. The factory setting is l/m<sup>2</sup>.

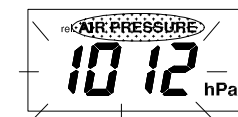
- By touching field 9 the display units can be switched between l/m<sup>2</sup>, mm or inches.

### Air pressure display correction

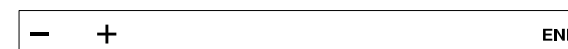
If the current relative air pressure at the place of installation is known (meteorological office, Internet, TV weather station, etc.), this can be set up accurately. It deviates from the general air pressure referred to sea level given in weather reports covering large areas depending

upon the height above mean sea level. You will find a detailed explanation of this in the section "Explanation of terms"

- Touch screen field 10 (AIR PRESSURE) must be pressed in order to set the current value.
- The associated display will now flash:



and the lower touch screen field will change to the following form:



- The value currently known can now be set using the touch screen fields "+" and "-". It is possible to run through the display more quickly by pressing for longer.
- When the required value has been set, you can exit set-up by pressing the "END" key. The value is now stored.

### Setting the air pressure display units

The display units for air pressure are shown in touch screen field 11 on the right hand side next to the air pressure value. The factory setting is hPa.

- By touching field 11 the display units can be switched between hPa, mmHg or inHg.

### Keypad beep on/off

- The keypad beep can be switched on (Sound on) or off (Sound off) by touching field 12.

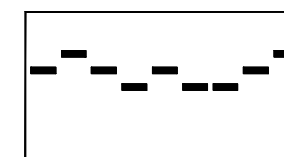
### Setting the display type for the history (trend display)

- By touching field 16 the history display can be switched between a bar and a line display.

Bar display



Line display



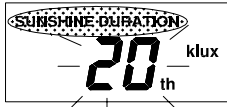
### Setting the sunshine threshold value

The set up field enables the brightness threshold to be set, above which the light striking the brightness sensor is to be interpreted as sunshine. This threshold can be set between 1 and 99 klux and is set in the factory to 20 klux.

A value above the set value is counted as sunshine and is indicated by the little sun symbol in the "SUNSHINE DURATION" display field.

This value corresponds to the threshold value generally used in meteorology for registering the hours of sunshine.

- Touch screen field 19 (SUNSHINE DURATION) must be pressed in order to set the required threshold value.
- The associated display will now flash:



and the lower touch screen field will change to the following



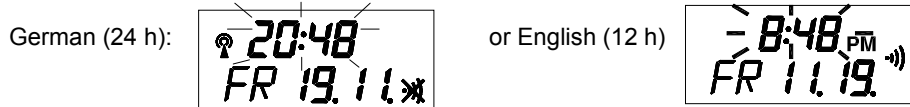
- The required value can now be set using the touch screen fields “+” and “-”. It is possible to run through the display more quickly by pressing for longer.
- When the value has been set, you can exit set-up by pressing the “END” key. The value is now stored.

On its part, the brightness sensor also determines a sunshine duration referred to a fixed threshold of 20 klux. If a threshold of 20 klux is set at the base station, it takes the value transmitted by the sensor for its further calculations. The advantage of this is that breaks in reception have no effect on the measured value.

### Setting the time function

The time of day, AM/PM indication (for 12h display) and the activated DCF receiving function (radio mast symbol) are displayed in touch screen field 20.

- Touch screen field 20 must be pressed in order to make the required settings.
- The time of day display will now flash:



and the lower touch screen field will change to the following form:



- The required time can now be set using the touch screen fields “+” and “-”. It is possible to run through the display more quickly by pressing for longer. The seconds are automatically set to zero.
- The DCF reception can also be switched on or off by means of the “DCF” touch screen field as long as the time is flashing (radio mast symbol on or off respectively).
- In addition, it now possible to select the display format for the time, date and day of the week between German and Anglo-American format using the “12/24h” touch screen field.
- When all the settings have been made, you can exit set-up by pressing the “END” key. The clock will now be started (seconds start automatically from zero).

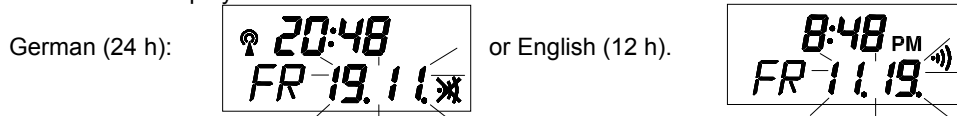
#### Please note:

Reception of the DCF-77 time transmission signal is possible within a radius of approx. 1500 km of Frankfurt. Outside this range, the clock is set manually and runs as an equally precise quartz clock.

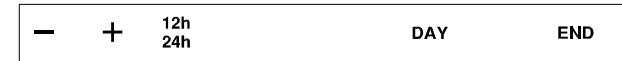
### Setting the day and the date

The date and the day of the week are displayed in touch screen field 21.

- Touch screen field 21 must be pressed in order to make the required settings.
- The date display will now flash:



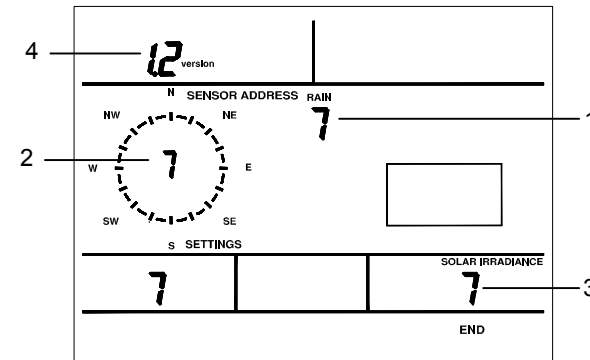
and the lower touch screen field will change to the following form:



- The date can now be set using the touch screen fields “+” and “-”. It is possible to run through the display more quickly by pressing for longer.
  - The day of the week can also be selected using touch screen field 27 (DAY) as long as the date is flashing.
  - In addition, it now possible to select the display format for the time, date and day of the week between German and Anglo-American format using the “12/24h” touch screen field.
- Please note:** The whole of the display changes each time, i.e. the time, date format and language for the day of the week display.
- When all the settings have been made, you can exit set-up by pressing the “END” key.

### Sensor administration

Sensor administration is called up by pressing the “SENSOR ADMIN” touch screen field:



Here you can set the following parameters:

- **Address for the rain (1), wind (2) and brightness sensors (3)** if deviating from address 7. If an address is changed here, after leaving the configuration mode, the weather station will carry out a complete sensor synchronization for 6 minutes (as at 7:30 in the morning).
- **Sensor protocol version (4).**

#### 1.Sensor addresses

The sensor addresses can be set up by touching the associated field (0 to 7).

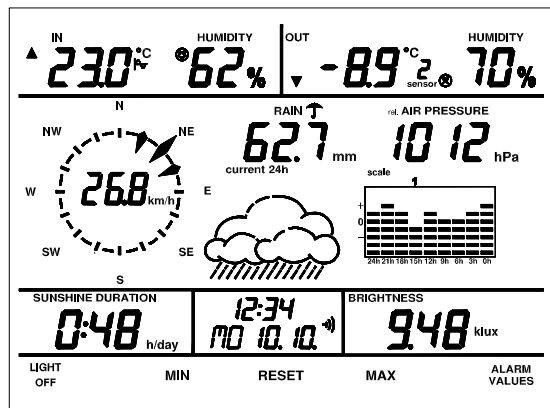
#### 2.Protocol version

The sensor protocol version can be changed over between 1.1 and 1.2 by touching the “Version” field (field 1)(for an explanation see section on Commissioning, [Page 9](#)).

#### 3.2.1. Normal display function

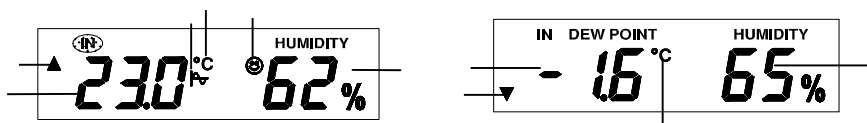
The diagram below shows an example of the normal weather station display. In the following description of the individual display fields, the meaning of the display is always explained first and in some cases the necessary operating actions followed by any available

key functions so that you can get a quick overview of the display and control options for each value.



### 3.2.1. Temperature/Humidity/Climatic conditions

#### 3.2.1.1. Indoor sensor (field 1/2)



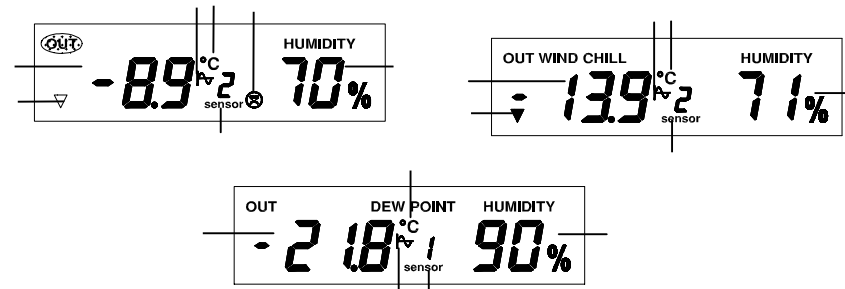
The top left hand field of the display is associated with the indoor sensor. It displays the following information from left to right:

- Tendency arrow symbols** Indication of the tendency of the indoor temperature compared with the last value received: rising (arrow pointing upwards) or falling (arrow pointing downwards).
- Alternative display of the **current temperature** (see example left) or **corresponding dewpoint** ("Dewpoint", see example right).
- Here, the **"Graph" symbol** shows that the trend display for the indoor temperature has been selected in the history field. It only appears if it has previously been selected (see 3.2.6.: "History"). The trend can also be displayed for the humidity.
- Temperature display units.** Depending on selection in configuration mode.
- Comfort indicator:** Display of the climatic conditions by means of three face symbols. You will find the appropriate data for interpreting these symbols in the section "Explanation of terms". The comfort indicator is only displayed when the temperature is displayed.
- Relative humidity** at the location of the weather station in percent.

#### Key functions (Allocation of touch screen fields, see P.16):

Pressing touch screen field 1 switches over between the temperature and the dew point display.

#### 3.2.1.2. Outdoor sensors (fields 3 to 6)



The top right hand field of the display is associated with the outdoor radio sensors for temperature/humidity. It displays the following information from left to right:

- Tendency arrow symbols:** Indication of the tendency of the temperature at the location of the selected outdoor sensor compared with the last value received: rising (arrow pointing upwards) or falling (arrow pointing downwards).
- Alternative display of the **current temperature** (see example left), **perceived temperature** ("Wind chill", see example right) or **dew point** ("Dew point", see example bottom center) for the currently selected sensor.
- Here, the **"Graph" symbol** shows that the trend display for the currently displayed outdoor temperature has been selected in the history field. It only appears if it has previously been selected (see 3.2.6.: "History"). The trend can also be displayed for the humidity.
- Temperature display units.** °C or °F depending on selection in configuration mode.
- Comfort indicator:** Display of the ambient climatic conditions at the selected sensor by means of three face symbols. You will find the appropriate data for interpreting these symbols in the section "Explanation of terms". The comfort indicator is only displayed when the temperature is displayed.
- Relative humidity** at the location of the currently selected sensor in percent.
- Indication of the **current outdoor sensor just selected**. If there is only one outdoor sensor available, this display field is not used.

#### Please note:

If a sensor does not support humidity monitoring, the text "Humidity", the percent sign and the comfort indicator will not be displayed.

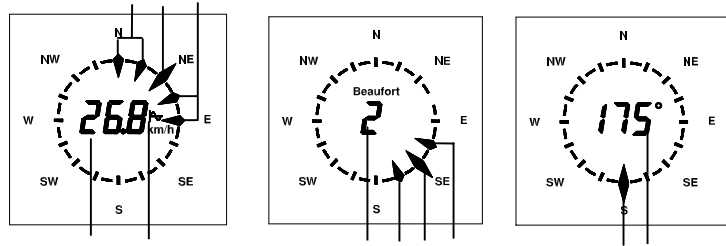
#### Key functions (Allocation of touch screen fields, see P. 64):


- Touch screen field 3 switches over between the display of temperature, perceived temperature and dew point.
- Touch screen field 4 selects the next sensor if available (1 ...8)
- Touch screen field 5 selects the previous sensor if available (8 ...1)

#### 3.2.2. Wind measurement (field 7)

The display field for the wind measurement is situated in the middle on the left.

Here the main wind direction, the range of variation of wind direction and the wind speed are displayed.



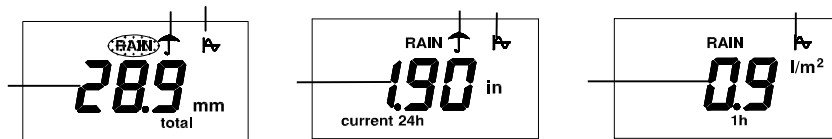
1. The **main wind direction** is shown by the double-headed arrow on the wind compass rose.
2. If there is a **variation in wind direction** this is shown by means of several single-headed arrows to the left and right of the main wind direction (max.3 in each direction).
3. Depending on the selection, the **wind speed** in km/h, m/s, mph, knots or Beaufort or the numerical value of the wind direction in degrees of a full circle is shown in the center of the wind compass rose.
4. Here, the **“Graph” symbol**  shows that the trend display for the wind direction has been selected in the history field. It only appears if it has previously been selected (see 3.2.6.:“History”). The trend can be displayed in km/h, m/s, mph or knots. However, if Beaufort or degrees have been chosen for the main display, any trend available will be shown in km/h.

**Key functions (Allocation of touch screen fields, see P. 64):**


- Touch screen field 7 switches over between the units for wind speed and the display of numerical wind direction.  
The switching sequence is: km/h, m/s, mph, knots, Beaufort, numerical value of wind direction in degrees.

**3.2.3. Rainfall measurement (fields 8/9)**

The display field for the rainfall measurement is situated in the middle at the top. Here, the amount of rain collected in the rainfall sensor and the current rainfall (rainfall in the last quarter of an hour) are displayed.



1. The **rainfall** is either displayed as a total (“total”; since the last deletion), the last hour (“1h”), the last day (“24h”) or the current day (“current 24h”).  
**The following particular features should be noted:**  
The rainfall for the “last hour” is always calculated on the half hour, e.g. between 14:30 and 15:30.  
The rainfall for the “last day” is always calculated at 7:30.  
The rainfall for the “current hour/day” is calculated from the accumulated stored values for the “last hour/day”.  
As a result of internal checking functions, the display of the rainfall is delayed by between 3 and 12 minutes.

2. Umbrella symbol: shows **current rain**, i.e. if the rainfall sensor has reported an amount of rain within the last 15 minutes, which is above the trigger point for the rainfall sensor.
3. Here, the **“Graph” symbol**  shows that the trend display for the rainfall has been selected in the history field. It only appears if it has previously been selected (see 3.2.6.: “History”).


**Key functions (Allocation of touch screen fields, see P. 64):**

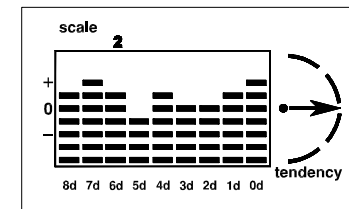
- Touch screen fields 8 and 9 switch over the display mode.  
The switching sequence is:  
Total, current hour, last hour, current day, last day.
- If touch screen field 26 (“RESET”) is pressed briefly, the point in time at which the total rainfall data were last deleted will be displayed in the date and time field.
- If touch screen field 26 (“RESET”) is pressed for ca.3s, the total rainfall value will be deleted.

**3.2.4. Air pressure measurement (fields 10/11)**

The display field for the air pressure measurement is situated in the middle at the top right hand side (“AIR PRESSURE”). Here, the current air pressure at the location of the weather station is displayed with one of three possible units.



1. Depending on the setting in the configuration mode, the **air pressure** is displayed in hPa, mmHg or inHg.
2. Either the **relative air pressure** (value corrected for height, see corresponding setting in configuration mode and the explanation in the section “Explanation of terms”) or the **absolute air pressure** (the uncorrected output value from the sensor, right hand diagram) can be displayed.
3. Here, the **“Graph” symbol**  shows that the trend display for the air pressure has been selected in the history field. It only appears if it has previously been selected (see section on “History”).  
If the air pressure history is active, then the tendency indicator for the development of the air pressure will also appear next to it on the right.



**Key functions (Allocation of touch screen fields, see P. 64):**

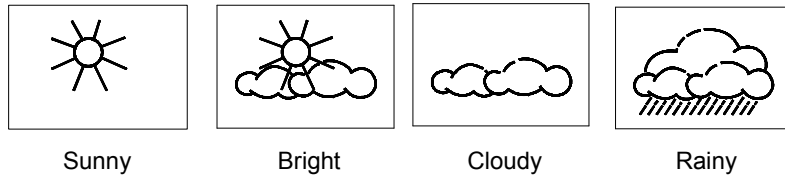
- You can switch between displaying the absolute and the relative air pressure using touch screen fields 10 and 11.  
**Please note!**  
A difference between the absolute and relative air pressure will only be displayed when the height-corrected value for the relative air pressure has previously been entered.

### 3.2.5. Weather forecast

Based on years of experience in the development of weather measurement technology, the weather forecast algorithms for the actual operating location of the weather station are very sophisticated and reliable. Owing to comprehensive data capture, the calculation of weather tendencies is accurate enough for these types of devices as well, so that, for example, the weather station will not be “fooled” by a short period of sunshine just before a long period of rainy weather sets in.

The comprehensive nature of the forecast depends also on the location of the sensors; in flat countryside a comprehensive forecast of this sort is possible, whereas in mountainous regions the conditions change more frequently and are more localized.

The weather forecast is shown in the middle of the display underneath the rainfall indication by means of easily remembered weather symbols.



Sunny

Bright

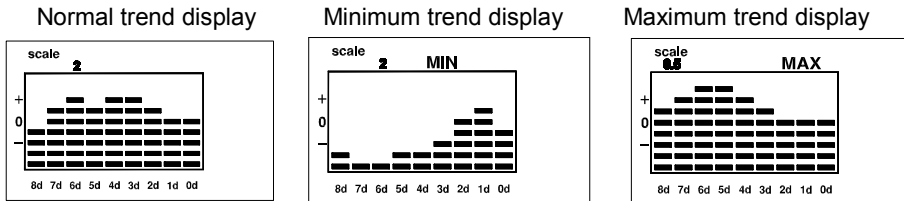
Cloudy

Rainy

There are no function keys available for this item.

### 3.2.6. History display (Trend, fields 16-18)

The display field for histories is situated in the middle at the right hand side beneath the air pressure display. Here, the trend of the values for a selected weather feature is displayed in three ways:



The trend values for the last 24 h or for the last 8 days are displayed.

The minimum values for the last 8 days are displayed.

The maximum values for the last 8 days are displayed.

- The sensor for which the trend is to be displayed is selected by first pressing touch screen field 16.
- The request “SELECT” then appears.
- The field is then touched for which the trend is to be displayed.
- The display mode is switched over between the trend for the last 8 days and the last 24h using touch screen fields 17 and 18.
- The respective scale factor is shown above the graphical trend display. The different scaling is necessary in order to be able to clearly show large variations and different trends within the available graphics field.

#### Please note:

- With temperature and pressure, the history is shown referred to the current value.

Here the display can optionally be in the form of a bar or line diagram according to the setting in the configuration mode.

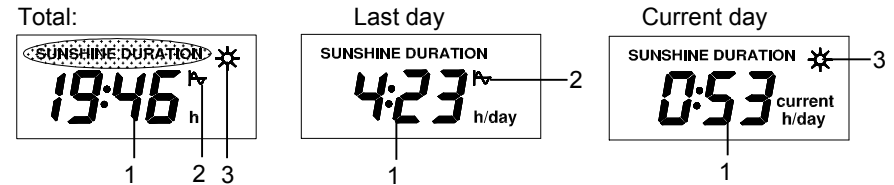
- With humidity, wind speed, rainfall, hours of sunshine (8-day trend only) and brightness, the history is shown as the absolute value with the bottom line as the zero reference. In this case the display is always in the form of a bar diagram.

#### Key functions (Allocation of touch screen fields, see P. 64):

- Touch screen field 16 activates the selection mode (“SELECT”).
- Touch screen fields 17 and 18 switch over the display mode (8 days/24 h).

### 3.2.7. Hours of sunshine

The display field for the hours of sunshine (SUNSHINE DURATION) is situated at the bottom left of the display. Here the hours of sunshine are displayed in three ways:



1. The **hours of sunshine** are either displayed as a total (“h”; since the last deletion), the last hour (“h/day”) or the current day (“current h/day”).  
**The following particular features should be noted:**  
The hours of sunshine for the “last day” are always calculated at 0:00 hours.
2. Here, the “**Graph**” symbol shows that the trend display for the hours of sunshine has been selected in the history field. It only appears if it has previously been selected (see 3.2.6.:“History”). Only the 8-day trend is available.
3. Sun symbol: indicates the **current sunshine**, i.e. the symbol appears as long as the brightness sensor registers a brightness level above the threshold set in the configuration mode.

#### Please note:

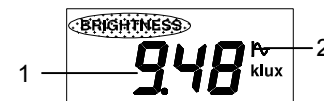
- From 0 to 99:59 h the time is displayed in the form hh:mm (resolution 1 min)
- From 100.0 to 999.9 h the time is displayed in the form hhh.h (resolution 1/10 h)
- From 1000 to 9999 h the time is displayed in the form hhhh (resolution 1 h)

#### Key functions (Allocation of touch screen fields, see P. 64):


- Touch screen field 19 switches over the display mode.  
Switching sequence: Total, last day, current day.
- If touch screen field 26 (“RESET”) is pressed briefly, the point in time at which the total value was last deleted will be displayed in the date and time field.
- If touch screen field 26 (“RESET”) is pressed for ca.3 s, the total value will be deleted.

### 3.2.8. Brightness

The display field for the current brightness (BRIGHTNESS) is situated at the bottom right of the display:



1. The **current brightness** is displayed in lux or klux as appropriate.

- Here, the “Graph” symbol  shows that the trend display for the brightness has been selected in the history field. It only appears if it has previously been selected.

**No key functions.**

### 3.2.9. Time/Date

The display field for the time/date is situated at the bottom center of the display:



- The time is displayed in hours and minutes and the date with the day of the week, day and month. Seconds are indicated by the two flashing dots. The display format is selected in the configuration mode.
- If a wake-up time has been activated, the alarm symbol will appear. If no wake-up time has been activated, the alarm symbol will be crossed out.
- If DCF reception has been enabled in the configuration mode, this will be started at 3:00 every morning for synchronization. If it is successful, the DCF symbol (radio mast) will appear in the display. Between DCF reception times the clock runs under quartz control.

**Please note:**

The internal clock is configured as a normal yearly clock, i.e. February always has 28 days (no leap years). Therefore, if DCF reception is not possible on 29<sup>th</sup> February in a leap year, the clock will change over to 1st March.

**No key functions (all adjustments are made in configuration mode)**

### 3.2.10. Special function keys

The keys at the very bottom of the display allow functions to be activated directly or further display levels to be reached, e.g. configuration mode).



**Key functions:**

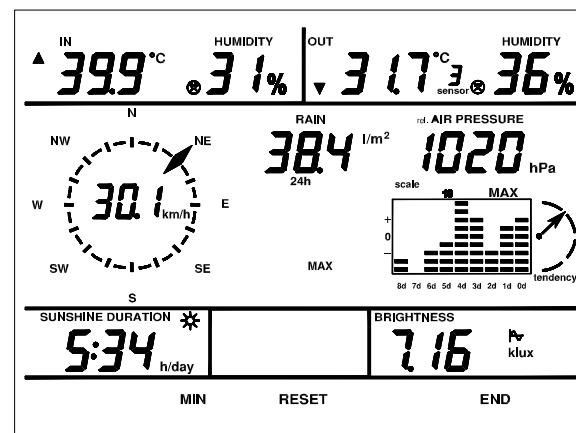
- Touch screen field 23 (“LIGHT OFF”) switches the illumination off when it has been switched on.
- Touch screen field 25 (“MIN”) activates the minimum value display.
- If pressed briefly, touch screen field 26 (“RESET”) shows in field 20/21 the point in time at which the total rainfall or the total hours of sunshine respectively was last deleted (see sections on Rainfall measurement/Hours of sunshine).  
If it is pressed for longer (approx.3 s) the total rainfall and the total hours of sunshine will be **deleted** (see: “Rainfall measurement”/“Hours of sunshine”).
- Touch screen field 27 (“MAX”) activates the maximum value display.
- Touch screen field 29 (“ALARM VALUES”) activates the programming mode for the alarm values (see section “Programming mode”).  
If touch screen field (29) is pressed for a longer time (approx.3 s) the configuration mode will be activated (see section “Configuration mode”).

### 3.3. Minimum/Maximum value display

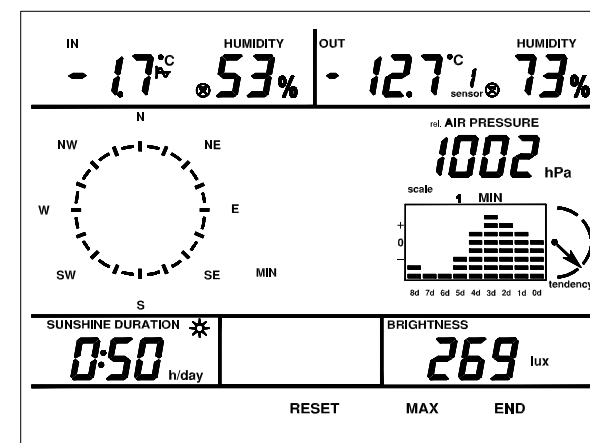
The minimum and maximum values of the trends together with the time of their occurrence are stored for all data ranges with the exception of the weather forecast and the time/date

and can be interrogated in detail when required. Values are stored from the time of commissioning or from deletion using the RESET function.

**Example for the display of maximum values**



**Example for the display of minimum values.**



**Display min/max values**

- The display mode is selected by touching the appropriate field “MAX” (field 27) or “MIN” (field 25). The particular touch screen field activated (MIN or MAX) will be faded out. Both titles are only visible in normal display mode.
- If the touch screen field for a value is then pressed, the time of the occurrence associated with this value will be displayed in the time/date field (20/21) for 10s.
- If the touch screen field is pressed again while the time is being displayed, the display mode for the value concerned will be stepped forwards.  
Indoor sensor: Temperature -> Dewpoint ->  
Outdoor sensor: Temperature -> Perceived temperature -> Dewpoint ->

The outdoor sensors are selected using touch screen fields 4 or 5 as with the normal display.

Wind sensor: Wind speed: km/h ->m/s ->mph ->knots ->Beaufort ->

Rain sensor: Amount per day/hour: 24 h ->1 h ->

- You can return to the normal display by pressing the “END” key.

#### Deleting min/max values

- If the “RESET” field is pressed while the time of the minimum or maximum values is being displayed, the value concerned will be deleted.
- If the “RESET” field is pressed for 3 s, all the stored values will be deleted.

#### History display for min/max values

- By using the SELECT function (touch screen field 16) and then selecting the revaluation, the minimum/maximum trends of the individual values can also be checked depending on the previous choice of the min/max function (see also the section “History”).

#### Please note!

- If not exited manually by pressing the “END” key, the min/max display will be terminated automatically 2 minutes after the last key has been pressed and the unit will revert to normal display mode.
- Only the maximum value display is available for the rain and wind sensor.
- In the case of the rain sensor, the display modes for the maximum value display are adapted as follows:  
Total: ->maximum value that occurred in the last 24h  
Current 24h -> maximum value that occurred in the last 24h  
24h -> maximum value that occurred in the last 24 h  
Current hour -> maximum value that occurred in the last hour  
1h -> maximum value that occurred in the last hour
- In the case of the hours of sunshine, the “h/day” display mode is always set.
- In the case of the wind speed display, the wind direction associated with the maximum value that occurred will also be displayed concurrently.

### 3.4. Programming mode (entering alarm values)

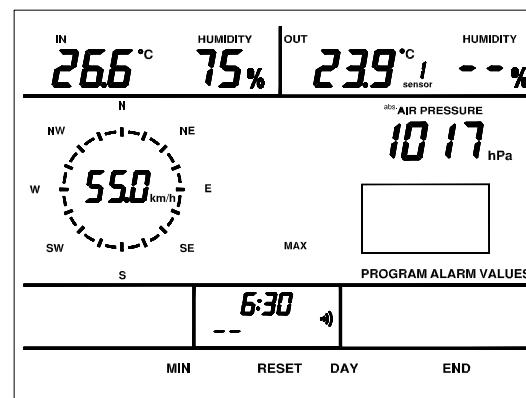
You can program the weather station so that an audible-visible alarm occurs when certain minimum or maximum values are reached. As well as this, daily wake-up times can be programmed so that the weather station can also be used as an alarm clock or an appointment reminder.

#### Alarm values can be set for:

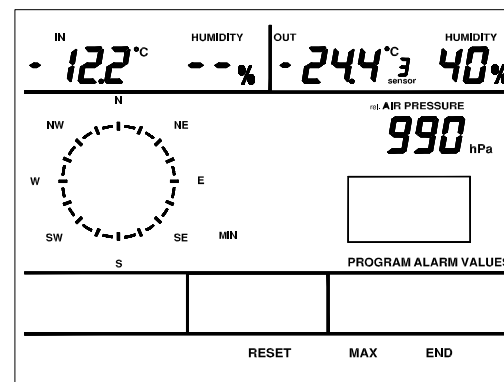
- High or low temperature for all sensors
- High or low humidity for all sensors with humidity
- High and low air pressure
- High wind speed
- Daily wake-up time
- Separate wake-up time for each day of the week

#### 3.4.1. Programming the min/max alarm values

- The programming mode is selected by touching field 29 (“ALARM VALUES”).  
The display shown below by way of an example appears for the MAX alarm values and the daily wake-up time. If no alarm value has been set, dashes appear in place of the value display. **Wake-up times are only shown in the MAX display.**



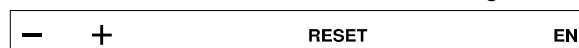
- To access the display for the MIN alarm values, the “MIN” touch screen field must be pressed:



- To return to the display for the MAX alarm values, the “MAX” touch screen field must be pressed:
- The individual outdoor sensors can be selected using touch screen fields 4 or 5 in the normal display mode.
- Programming mode can either be exited immediately by pressing the “END” key (field 28), or automatically 2 minutes after the last key has been pressed. In either case, the unit will revert to normal mode.
- To delete the alarm values, the “RESET” field (field 26) must be pressed for approx. 3s.

#### 3.4.2. Setting/Resetting the MIN/MAX alarm values

- After activating one of the alarm value displays (MIN or MAX), touch the value field for which the alarm value is to be set.
- The value will flash and the lower control field will change to the following form:



- The flashing value can be adjusted using the “-” and “+” touch screen fields. It is possible to run through the display more quickly by pressing the relevant touch screen field for longer.
- If the “RESET” key is pressed while in this input mode, the alarm value will be deleted.
- Pressing the “END” key terminates the input and stores the value.
- The values for the alarms cover the ranges:
  - Temperature: -29.9°C to 49.9°C
  - **-21.8°F to 121.8°F**
- Humidity: 20 % to 99 %
- Wind speed: 0.0 km/h to 149 km/h  
0.0 m/s to 41.9 m/s  
0.0 mph to 92.9 mph  
0.0 kn to 80.9 kn
- Air pressure: 700 hPa to 1099 hPa  
525 mmHg to 824 mmHg  
20.65 inHg to **32.42 inHg**

### 3.4.3. Setting the wake-up times

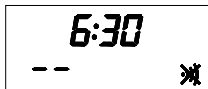
#### Please note!

The wake-up time including the associated day can only be edited in the MAX alarm value display.

- The day for which the wake-up function is to be set can be set using the “DAY” field (field 27). The display “--” means that the wake-up time set applies to all 7 days of the week (daily wake-up time).
- Pressing touch screen field 21 activates the wake-up time (alarm symbol appears) or deactivates the wake-up time (alarm symbol is crossed out).
- To set the wake-up time, after setting the required day, press touch screen field 20, the time will start to flash and can be adjusted using the “-” or “+” touch screen fields. It is possible to run through the display more quickly by pressing this touch screen field for longer.

The following examples illustrate how the wake-up time is set and a deactivated and an activated wake-up time.

Daily wake-up time 6:30, deactivated



Wake-up Monday 7:00 activated



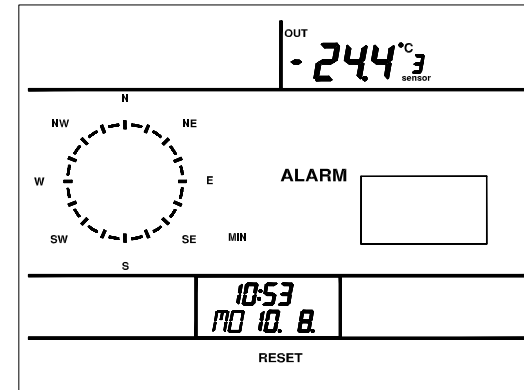
- You can store the wake-up time setting by pressing the END key.

### 3.4.4. Alarm initiation, Alarm reset

- If the measured value exceeds or falls below one of the set alarm values, the display will go off and the alarm value in question together with the text “ALARM” and the appropriate high or low deviation (MAX or MIN) will be displayed. At the same time, an intermittent alarm tone will sound.
- In addition, the point in time at which the alarm occurred will be shown in the time of day field so that it is also possible to establish this time later.
- The alarm is reset using the “RESET” key.

### Display example 1:

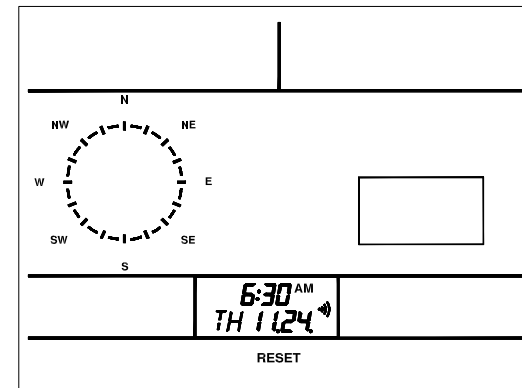
Alarm from outdoor sensor 3 on falling below -12 °C, time of alarm Monday, 10.8. at 10:53 AM.



### Display example 2:

Wake-up on Thursday, 24.11\*, 6:30 AM \*

- Wake-up occurs every Thursday.



## 4. Changing batteries

### Base station

If the flat battery symbol appears in the display (see Page 64) all batteries must be changed for ones of the same type as described in Section 2 (Battery operation, Page 56).

Always change all the batteries and use only high-quality alkaline cells.

#### Please note!

**After changing the batteries, the weather station will be re-initialized, all stored settings will be lost and will have to be re-entered.**

### Radio sensors WS 2500-20, WS 2500-22, WS 2500-27

The batteries in these sensors have a life of up to three years (alkaline batteries).

They must be changed when the display of the appropriate sensor in the base device does not appear for more than 24 hours and there is no general and longer lasting interference of the radio path, which can usually be recognized by the fact that data

transmission from other, neighboring sensors has also broken down (see section 6, "Interference").

The battery is changed by opening the battery compartment on the rear of the sensor housing, removing the discharged battery and inserting two new AA alkaline Mignon cells in the correct polarity according to the markings in the battery compartment. Replace the battery compartment cover and the sensor is ready for use. After a few seconds the data from this sensor will appear on the display.

**Other components of the system do not require a battery change as they are powered by solar cells. Integrated batteries provide power during the hours of darkness and periods of bad weather.**

#### Observe regulations for the disposal of batteries!



According to the German battery regulations you must return used or faulty batteries and accumulators to us with full postage paid, or return them to local commercial or battery collection points. Batteries and accumulators must not be thrown away with household rubbish!



## 5. Information on fault removal

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**Possible faults that could impair the correct display of the transmitted readings are:**

**No reception – The distance between transmitter and receiver is too great.**

Reduce the distance between the transmitter and the receiver.

**No reception – dense shielding materials are positioned between the transmitter and the receiver (thick walls, reinforced concrete, ...)**

Find another position for the transmitter and receiver. See also [section 8](#) ("Range").

**Transmitter batteries are discharged.**

Change batteries.

**Transmitter is blotted out by a source of interference** (radio device, radio head set/loudspeaker)

Remove source of interference or find alternative location for transmitter and receiver.

**A newly linked radio sensor (e.g. after change of battery) is automatically accepted by the system and the associated data is displayed.**

Often the interference is of a temporary nature (radio telephony) or can be removed very easily. If there are radio headsets, radio baby phones or similar devices operating on 433MHz in your house or in the neighbourhood their turn-on time is normally limited. Most of these devices permit change to a disturbance-free frequency.

A measure such as this effectively cuts out interference.

**A radio sensor interferes with other devices in the 433MHz range**

The transmissions from a radio sensor can interfere with other devices on the same channel for a short period (every 3 minutes for about 200 ms).

**Further information on installation and removal of interference**

The receiver device contains the receiver for the DCF-77 time signal and the data reception for the sensors. It should be set up or mounted so that the rod antenna is as vertical as

possible and stable reception of the time signal as well as the radio sensors is possible. For the best DCF-77 reception rotate the receiver correspondingly.

Under critical reception conditions the sensor test mode makes it easier to choose the best possible location. For this purpose, the sensor concerned is put in test mode, so that every four seconds a data telegram is transmitted.

To activate the test mode remove the batteries from the indoor sensors and the magnets from the outdoor sensors and refit them after a delay of at least 60 seconds.

Rotate the weather station a little if required, and if reception is bad, locate it away from electric motors, electrical machines, televisions, computer monitors and large metal surfaces.

To facilitate commissioning you can initially locate the sensors in the vicinity of the base unit (at least 2 m distance). In this way you can check the correct transmission of data by the sensor.

## 6. Range

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The free field range, i.e. the range of the line of sight contact between the transmitter and the receiver is 100 m under optimum conditions. Walls and even reinforced concrete can be penetrated, which does, however, reduce the range. A reduced range can have the following causes:

- High frequency interference of all kinds
- Buildings of all types or vegetation
- The range of the wind sensor in particular can be affected by metal roofs or roof insulation made from aluminum laminated glass wool.
- The distance of the transmitter or receiver from conductive surfaces or objects (even to the human body or the ground) has an effect on the transmission characteristics and therefore the range.
- Wide band interference in built up areas can reach levels that reduce the signal-noise ratio throughout the frequency band which reduces the range.
- Devices working on adjacent frequencies can also affect the receiver.
- Badly shielded PCs can radiate into the receiver and reduce the range.

## 7. Repeater for range increase

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Ranges that are reduced by building parameters can be compensated for by a special repeater developed for weather stations.

The battery-driven repeater equipped with transmitter and receiver receives the data of all sensors and re-transmits it with a slight time delay. Housed within a watertight housing the repeater is suitable for both indoor and outdoor mounting.

## 8. Maintenance and servicing information

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Protect the device against dust and moisture. Never clean it with chemical cleaning materials, use only a soft, dry linen cloth.

## 9. Technical data

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Measuring interval:.....approx.3 min

Transmission frequency:.....433.92 MHz  
 Free field range:.....max.100 m  
 Indoor temperature range:.....-30.0°C to +70°C  
 External temperature range:.....-30.0°C to +70°C  
 Resolution:.....0.1°C  
 Accuracy:.....±1°C  
 Measuring range relative humidity:.....20%- 95%  
 Resolution:.....1%  
 Accuracy:.....8%  
 Air pressure measuring range:.....800 to 1100 hPa  
 Resolution:.....1 hPa  
 Accuracy:.....±1 hPa  
 Rainfall indicator:.....0 to 3,999 mm  
 Resolution:.....<0.5 mm  
 Accuracy:.....2 % ±1 mm  
 Brightness display:.....0 to 200000 lux  
 Resolution: up to 1 klux:.....1 lux;up to 10 klux:10 lux;up to/above 100 klux: 0.1/1 klux;  
 Accuracy:.....±10% ±4 Digit  
 Sunshine duration:.....0 to 9999 h  
 Resolution:.....up to 100 h:1 min;up to 999 h:1/10 h;above 1000 h:1 h  
 Wind speed:.....0 -200 km/h  
 Resolution:.....0.1 km/h  
 Accuracy:.....2 %±10 km/h  
 Wind direction:.....graphical resolution 22.5°,numerical resolution 5 degrees  
 Voltage supply:.....4 Baby cells 1.5 V,C,R/4  
 ..... Plug-in mains power supply 7.5 V/500 mA  
 Dimensions (W x H x D):.....Housing: 255 x 210 x 35 mm

## 10. Explanation of terms

**DCF-77** -DCF-77 is a time signal transmitter, operating on the long wave with a range of approx.1500 km. It is located at Mainflingen (Frankfurt/M., Germany). The transmitter transmits a time signal that is provided by the Physikalisch-Technischen Anstalt (Physical Engineering Institute) in Brunswick, Germany as so-called atomic time, which has a time deviation of less than 1 s in 1 million years. Astronomical related time corrections, leap years and date changes are automatically implemented by time telegrams.

**Perceived temperature** -see Wind chill

**Dewpoint** -Temperature point that is dependent on the conjunction of a specific air pressure, a specific temperature and a specific humidity. At this temperature, the humidity in the air begins to condense, the so-called dew point, the humidity in the air condenses and precipitates as a liquid (fog, steam and even spots of mildew on walls). If the dew point for water vapour is less than 0°C, the condensation occurs as snow or frost.

**Air pressure tendency** -Calculated from recent developments in air pressure values.

**Absolute/relative air pressure** -The air in the Earth 's atmosphere has a specific gravity, which is defined in grams per liter. The boundary of the Earth's atmosphere is of a (relatively) constant size. In contrast to this, the surface of the earth including the oceans varies between the lowest sea level and the highest mountain peaks.

As a result of this, a different "weight" of air acts on every area depending upon the mean height above sea level and the height of the column of air above the measuring point. The air pressure at sea level is therefore considerably higher than that in the Himalayan peaks. In order to provide a reference quantity, in most cases, weather reports either give the absolute air pressure referred to mean sea level (general information, say for a country) or, in the case of more accurate reports, the graduated air pressure represented by means of isobars (the air pressure lines on more accurate weather maps).

In the latter case, one can easily recognize the trend of the air pressure fronts and can find out more about the path of the fronts.

However, as the weather station always measures the absolute air pressure at its location, a correction factor must be defined, which makes it possible to display the difference between absolute and relative air pressure. This is achieved (with this weather station) by entering the accurately known local air pressure (either as notified by the local meteorological office or by calculation: absolute air pressure ±0.11hPa per meter of the measuring location above/below mean sea level).

**Wind chill equivalent temperature** (perceived temperature)- A fictitious temperature, which the human body feels under certain conditions instead of the measured temperature, and which can be used at low temperatures (e.g. less than 7°C) to say how comfortable one feels at certain temperatures and wind speeds whilst wearing appropriate clothing. These conditions are a temperature below 33°C and a wind speed higher than 2.6 m/s. Wind chill is defined as the cooling effect of uncovered skin at an assumed constant 33°C skin surface temperature.

The higher the wind speed is and the lower the actual temperature, the more noticeable is the wind chill effect.

The "perceived temperature" is roughly comparable to the so-called felt temperature, which additionally takes into account the radiation effect of the sun, light refraction from the clouds, the light wavelength, etc.

### Wind strength table (Beaufort)

Beaufort	Wind speed	Description
0	0 -0.7 km/h	calm
1	0.7 -5.4 km/h	slight breeze
2	5.5 -11.9 km/h	light breeze
3	12.0 -19.4 km/h	weak breeze
4	19.5 -28.5 km/h	moderate breeze
5	28.6 -38.7 km/h	fresh breeze
6	38.8 -49.8 km/h	strong wind
7	49.9 -61.7 km/h	stiff wind
8	61.8 -74.6 km/h	stormy wind
9	74.7 -88.9 km/h	storm
10	89.0 -102.4 km/h	heavy storm
11	102.5 -117.4 km/h	near hurricane storm
12	>117.4 km/h	hurricane

Units

°F = [ °C ] \* 9 / 5 + 32

°C = ([ ° F ] - 32) \* 5 / 9

mmHg = [ hPa ] \* 0.75006

inHg = [hPa ] \*0.02953  
 m/s = [km/h ] //3.6 = [km/h ] \*0.27778  
 knots = [km/h ] //1.852 = [km/h ] \*0.53996  
 mph = [km/h ] //1.609 = [km/h ] \*0.6215  
 in = [mm ] //25.4 = [mm ] \*0.03937  
 ft = [m ] //0.3048 = [m ] \*3.28084  
 cu.in. = [ml ] //16.387 = [ml ] \*0.061024.94

The **Comfort Indicator** (☺ ☹ ☹) represents the climatic conditions, for which the following table is used (the symbol status shows the area of validity):

Temperature	Humidity									
	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
<18°	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
18-19.9°	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
20-21.9°	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
22-23.9°	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
24-25.9°	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
26-27.9°	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
over 28°	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹

It can be seen from this that, depending on the ratio of temperature to humidity, there are clearly bounded areas, which are defined as a comfortable or an uncomfortable climate. Hence, one finds a humidity level of 30% at a temperature of 25°C, for example, to be too dry (e.g. heating air) and one above 60% to be oppressive.