

WS-9037U-IT FAQs

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Batteries

- ✓ Half of all warranty issues can be resolved with fresh batteries of the appropriate voltage.
- ✓ We suggest name brand alkaline batteries for forecast stations.
- ✓ Use batteries dated at least six years in advance of the current year. Batteries dated earlier than six years from now may still work, but may be unstable in performance.
- ✓ Alkaline batteries manufactured this year will have an expiration date 10 years in the future. Battery technology has improved and batteries will maintain voltage longer in storage. However, the environment the batteries reside in for the 10 years can deplete the power.
- ✓ Good name brand batteries make less noise, which reduces the chance of RF (radio frequency) interference from the battery compartment.
- ✓ A minimum voltage of 1.48V for each battery is necessary for proper performance.

Forecast Station Factory Restart

- ✓ **DISTANCE:** bring the transmitter, forecast station together inside, and place both 5-10 feet apart with nothing between them.
- ✓ **REMOVE POWER:** Remove batteries from the transmitter and forecast station.
- ✓ **DISCHARGE ELECTRICITY:** Press one of the buttons on the forecast station least 20 times to clear all memory. Verify that the forecast station is blank before proceeding.
- ✓ **UNPOWERED 15 MINUTES:** Let the forecast station and transmitter sit with power removed for at least 15 minutes.

Note: Failure to allow a display to rest for 15 minutes can result in failure to connect with the outdoor sensor or missing segments on the display. The instruction manual describes a setup for a new unit that has not had time to build up residual electricity.

- ✓ TRANSMITTER: Insert fresh batteries into the transmitter, observing the correct polarity.
Keep the transmitter 5-10 feet from the Forecast Station.
- ✓ FORECAST STATION: Insert fresh alkaline batteries in the Forecast Station.
- ✓ WAIT: Wait for 5 minutes for the outdoor temperature/humidity to appear.
- ✓ CONNECTION: When RF (radio frequency) connection is established, the respective temperature & humidity will appear on the main unit. Allow the transmitter and Forecast station to sit together for 15 minutes to establish a strong connection.
- ✓ PLACE TRANSMITTER OUTSIDE: For optimum 915MHz transmission, place the outdoor transmitter a distance of no more than 330 feet (100 meters, open air) from the Forecast Station.
- ✓ See the section on [mounting](#) and [distance/resistance/interference](#) for details on mounting the outdoor transmitter.

Outdoor Temperature/Humidity Transmitter

Compatible Outdoor Transmitters

- ✓ The TX29UDTH-IT, TX21U-IT, TX44UDTH-IT, TX29UTH-IT and TX28U-IT sensors (915MHz) will work with this station.

Power Requirements

- ✓ 2-AA batteries power the outdoor transmitter.
- ✓ We recommend alkaline batteries for the transmitter.

Dashes shown for Outdoor Temperature/Humidity

- ✓ Dashes means the connection is lost between the forecast station and the outdoor transmitter.
- ✓ Check the reading on the transmitter display.
- ✓ [Batteries](#) often resolve the connection.
- ✓ [Distance/Resistance](#) can cause loss of connection between the transmitter and the Forecast Station.
- ✓ Reorientation of the Forecast station 90 degrees towards the outdoor transmitter may provide better reception by the antenna.
- ✓ Try the [factory restart](#).

Outdoor Temperature/Humidity Changes Constantly

- ✓ The forecast station can read up to three outdoor transmitters.
- ✓ Check the [channel](#) indicator. If it switches between 1, 2 or 3, your forecast station is reading additional transmitters.
- ✓ Check if the transmitter display reads the same as a channel on the forecast station.
- ✓ Press and release the SNOOZE/CH button to settle on one channel.

- ✓ **Note:** When first powered up it is natural for the forecast station to search across all three channels for up to 15 minutes for outdoor transmitters.
- ✓ You may have an additional compatible outdoor transmitter within range.
- ✓ Occasionally a neighbor will have a compatible outdoor transmitter that is within range.

Inaccurate Outdoor Temperature/Humidity Reading

- ✓ The outdoor transmitter reads the environment. When mounted in the home it will read inside temperature/humidity.
- ✓ When the transmitter reads high during the day but not at night it is a [positioning](#) problem.
- ✓ **Side-by-side test:** Bring the outdoor transmitter in the house and place it next to the Forecast station for 2 hours.
- ✓ Compare indoor and outdoor temperature. The temperatures should be within 4 degrees to be within tolerance. The humidity should be within 14% to be within tolerance.
- ✓ If the transmitter reads correctly when next to the forecast station then try a different location outside.
- ✓ Look for heat sources such as sunlight, door or window frames, or reflected heat.

Intermittent Outdoor Temperature/Humidity

- ✓ RF (radio frequency) communication may come and go occasionally. This can be normal in some environments (e.g. moister climates). If transmitter signal is lost, please wait 2-4 hours for the signal to reconnect on its own.
- ✓ Move the outdoor transmitter to a closer location.
- ✓ **Check [Channels](#):** The forecast station may be reading more than one transmitter.
- ✓ **Freezer test:** Confirm the forecast station is reading the correct outdoor transmitter. Place the transmitter in the freezer for an hour and watch the temperature drop on the forecast Station.
- ✓ **Indoor distance test:** Please complete the [Restart](#) with transmitter and forecast station 5-10 feet apart and inside to establish a strong connection.
- ✓ After 15 minutes if there is a reading in the outdoor temperature area, move the transmitter to another room with one wall between the transmitter and the forecast Station. Observe to see if the temperature/humidity remains on consistently for 1-hour.
- ✓ If the temperature/humidity remains on while in the house then it is likely a [distance/resistance](#) issue. Move the transmitter to different locations outside to find a location where the temperature/humidity reading will hold.
- ✓ [Distance/Resistance](#) can cause loss of transmitter signal.
- ✓ Check [Batteries](#).

Outdoor Transmitter Fell and No Longer Works

- ✓ If there is no physical damage to the outdoor transmitter, the fall may not have caused internal damage.
- ✓ An outdoor transmitter that has fallen into a puddle or other standing water or snow may have water damage.

- ✓ Transmitters are water resistant, not waterproof.
- ✓ A fall can shock the transmitter or the batteries in the transmitter.
- ✓ Batteries that have fallen on a hard surface may be damaged and unable to function properly.
- ✓ Complete a [Restart](#) with fresh batteries.
- ✓ Use [Batteries](#) dated at least six years in advance of the current year. Batteries dated earlier than six years from now may still work, but may be unstable in performance.

Outdoor Transmitter Drains Batteries Quickly

- ✓ Test a new set of alkaline batteries. Write down the date of installation and the voltage of the batteries.
- ✓ When the batteries fail, please note the date and voltage again. This is helpful in determining the problem.
- ✓ Check the [distance](#) and resistance between the transmitter and forecast station. Transmitters at the end of the range may work while batteries are fresh but not after they drain a bit.
- ✓ Check for leaking batteries, which may damage the transmitter.
- ✓ Battery life is over 24 months when using reputable battery brands for both Alkaline and Lithium batteries.

Outdoor Temperature/Humidity Is Stuck or OFL

- ✓ Check [Batteries](#). Overpowered or underpowered batteries can cause this reading.
- ✓ Replace outdoor transmitter.

Fahrenheit/Celsius

- ✓ Enter the [program menu](#) to switch from Fahrenheit to Celsius.

MIN/MAX Temperature Readings

- ✓ This station will show the minimum and maximum temperatures from setup, until you reset the min/max temperatures or remove the batteries from the station.
- ✓ To view a 24-hour min/max reading, reset the min/max temperatures at the same time each day.
- ✓ VIEW INDOOR MIN/MAX RECORDS: Press and release the IN button to display Indoor Max, Min and Current records.
- ✓ RESET INDOOR MIN/MAX RECORDS: Press and release the IN button to select the record you wish to reset either MAX or MIN. Press and hold the SET button for five seconds. The record will reset to the Current Date, Temperature and Humidity.
- ✓ NOTE: Each Min or Max value will need to reset separately.
- ✓ VIEW OUTDOOR MIN/MAX RECORDS: Press and release the OUT/PLUS button to display the Outdoor Max, Min and Current records.
- ✓ RESET OUTDOOR MIN/MAX RECORDS: Press and release the OUT button to select the record you wish to reset either MAX or MIN. Press and hold the SET

button for five seconds. The record will reset to the Current Date, Temperature and Humidity.

- ✓ NOTE: Each Min or Max value will need to be reset separately

Channels

- ✓ The Forecast station will accommodate up to three remote [outdoor transmitters](#). The SNOOZE/CH button on the Forecast station allows you to see the temperature in various locations: outdoors, baby's room, greenhouse, basement, etc.
- ✓ Press and release the SNOOZE/CH button to view channel 1, 2 or 3 on the display when multiple transmitters are used.
Note: You cannot change channels if only one transmitter is connected.

Multiple Outdoor Transmitters

- ✓ The wireless forecast station will accommodate up to three remote outdoor transmitters (TX29UDTH-IT). The SNOOZE/CH button allows you to see the temperature in various locations: outdoors, baby's room, greenhouse, basement, etc.
- ✓ Remove the battery cover from all the transmitters.
- ✓ Insert 2-AA batteries in the **first** outdoor transmitter.
- ✓ Insert two NEW "C" batteries (not included) into the back of the **wireless forecast station**. The Wireless Forecast Station will light up and show, indoor temperature, humidity and pressure.
- ✓ When the reading appears in the outdoor temperature area, move to the second transmitter.
- ✓ Insert 2-AA batteries in the **second** outdoor transmitter.
- ✓ The outdoor temperature area should show a temperature reading on channel 1 and on channel 2.
- ✓ When the readings appear in the outdoor temperature area (channel 2), move to the third transmitter.
- ✓ Insert 2-AA batteries in the **third** outdoor transmitter.
- ✓ When RF (radio frequency) connection is established, the respective temperature & humidity for each of the selected channels (1, 2, or 3) will appear on the main unit. Allow the transmitters and wireless forecast station to sit near each other for 15 minutes to lock in the signals.
- ✓ Press and release the SNOOZE/CH button to view channel 1, 2 or 3 on the Wireless Forecast Station when multiple transmitters are used.
- ✓ **Note:** You cannot change channels if only one transmitter is connected.

Mounting/Positioning Outdoor Transmitter

- ✓ Mount outdoor temperature/humidity transmitters vertically and under a bit of an overhang.
- ✓ Protect the outdoor transmitter from standing rain or snow, and from the overhead sun, which can cause it to read incorrectly. Generally, mounting under an eave or deck rail works well.
- ✓ Construct a small roof or box for the transmitter if you do not have an overhang. Please be sure it is well vented.

- ✓ Mount the transmitter on the North side to prevent sun from causing incorrect readings.
- ✓ Mount at least 6 feet in the air for a strong signal.
- ✓ Outdoor transmitters are water resistant but not water proof.
- ✓ Avoid more than one wall between the transmitter and the forecast station.
- ✓ Do not mount near electrical wires, transmitting antennas or other items that will [interfere](#) with the signal.
- ✓ RF (radio frequency) signals do not travel well through moisture or dirt.
- ✓ Place the outdoor transmitter and the forecast station in the desired shaded locations, and wait approximately 1-hour before permanently mounting the transmitter to ensure that there is proper reception.
- ✓ Do not mount the transmitter on a metal fence. This significantly reduces the effective range.

MOUNT

- ✓ Remove the mounting bracket from the outdoor temperature sensor .
 - ✓ Place the mounting bracket over the desired shaded location (wall or table).
 - ✓ Through the screw holes of the bracket, mark the mounting surface with a pencil.
 - ✓ Screw mounting bracket onto the mounting surface. Ensure that the screws are flush with the bracket.
 - ✓ Insert the outdoor temperature sensor into the bracket.
- Note:** Mounting with adhesive tape is not recommended as a permanent mounting solution. Only use the adhesive tape during set-up process.

Position Forecast Station

- ✓ The Forecast station has pull out legs to sit on a desk or table, or it can hang on a wall.
- ✓ Choose a location 6 feet or more from electronics such as cordless phones, gaming systems, televisions, microwaves, routers, baby monitors, etc., which can prevent signal reception.
- ✓ Place within [range](#) of the outdoor transmitter.
- ✓ Be aware of electrical wires and plumbing within a wall. This will interfere with signal reception.
- ✓ The maximum transmitting range in open air is 330-feet (100 meters).
- ✓ Obstacles such as walls, windows, stucco, concrete, and large metal objects can reduce the range.
- ✓ For best WWVB reception, orientate the forecast station with the front of the back facing Ft. Collins Colorado.

Distance/Resistance/Interference

Distance:

- ✓ The maximum transmitting range in **open air** is over 330-feet (100 meters) between the outdoor transmitter and the forecast station.
- ✓ Consider what is in the signal path between the forecast station and the transmitter.
- ✓ Consider the distance the forecast station is located away from other electronic in the home.

Resistance:

- ✓ Obstacles such as walls, windows, stucco, concrete, and large metal objects can reduce the range.
- ✓ When considering the distance between the transmitter and the forecast station (330 feet open air) cut that distance in half for each wall, window, tree, bush or other obstruction in the signal path.
- ✓ Closer is better.
- ✓ Do not mount the transmitter on a metal fence. This significantly reduces the effective range.

Interference:

- ✓ Consider items in the signal path between the transmitter and the forecast station.
- ✓ Sometime a simple relocation of the transmitter or the forecast station will correct the interference issue.
- ✓ Windows can reflect the radio signal.
- ✓ Metal will absorb the RF (radio frequency) signal.
- ✓ Stucco is held to the wall by a metal mesh.
- ✓ Transmitting antennas (ham radio, emergency dispatch center, airports, military base etc.)
- ✓ Electrical wires (utilities, cable etc.)
- ✓ Vegetation is full of moisture and reduces signal.
- ✓ Dirt: Trying to receive a signal through a hill is difficult.

Forecast Station

How Tall are the Time Numbers?

- ✓ The time numbers are 0.59 inches tall.

Supported Time Zones

- ✓ This Forecast station offers 25 time zones: 0-GMT +1 to +12 and -1 to -12
- ✓ North American Time Zones are negative numbers.
 - ✓ -4h Atlantic
 - ✓ -5h Eastern
 - ✓ -6h Central
 - ✓ -7h Mountain
 - ✓ -8h Pacific
 - ✓ -9h Alaskan
 - ✓ -10h Hawaiian

12-Hour or 24-Hour Time Format

- ✓ Choose to display time in 12-hour or 24-hour format.
- ✓ Default is 12-hour time.
- ✓ Use the [Program Menu](#) to switch time formats.

Power Requirements

- ✓ The Forecast station is powered by 2-“C” alkaline batteries.

Manually Set Time/Date: Program Menu

- ✓ PROGRAM MENU: The SET button moves through the program menu. When you press and release the SET button after each step, you will move to the next step. The OUT/+ button will change a value.
- ✓ CONTRAST: Hold the SET button for five seconds. LCD 4 will flash. To increase or decrease the Contrast of the LCD display, press and release the OUT/+ button. Press and release the SET button once to move to the time zone.
- ✓ TIME ZONE: The Time Zone will flash, showing a number following by the letter h. Use the OUT/+ buttons to change the Time Zone. Please note North American Time Zones are Negative Numbers: -4h Atlantic, -5h Eastern, -6h Central, -7h Mountain, -8h Pacific, -9h Alaskan and -10h Hawaiian. The dash preceding the Time Zone number must show for North America. Press and release the SET button to move to DST setting.
- ✓ DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME: DST will show and ON will flash. Most states use DST, so this should be set to ON. However if your location does not use DST, use the OUT/+ button to turn it OFF. Press and release the SET button once to select radio-controlled time.
- ✓ RADIO-CONTROLLED TIME: RCC will show and ON will flash. Use the OUT/+ button to set the RCC signal. (Leave this ON to receive WWVB signal) Press and release the SET button once to select 12/24-hour time.
- ✓ 12/24-HOUR TIME MODE: Either 12h or 24h will flash. Use OUT/+ button to change from 12 to 24 hour format time (12h for AM/PM, 24h for military time). Press and release the SET button once to select hour.
- ✓ HOUR: The Hour will flash. Use the OUT/+ button to set the Hour. If using 12-hour Time Mode, be sure to check the hour for am or pm. Press and release the SET button once to move to minutes.
- ✓ MINUTES: The Minutes will flash. Use the OUT/+ button to set the minutes. Press and release the SET button once to select the year.
- ✓ YEAR: The Year will flash. Use the OUT/+ button to set the Year. Press and release the SET button once to select the month.
- ✓ MONTH: The Month will flash. Use the OUT/+ button to set the Month. Press and release the SET button once to select the date.
- ✓ DATE: The numeric day will flash. Use the OUT/+ button to set the Date correctly. Press and release the SET button once to select Fahrenheit or Celsius.
- ✓ FAHRENHEIT OR CELSIUS: A degree symbol will flash, followed by F or C. Use the OUT/+ button to change to your preference. Press and release the SET button once.
- ✓ AIR PRESSURE UNITS: The barometric air pressure units will now flash. Press and release the OUT/+ button to select inHg (inches of Mercury) or hPa (hectopascal or milibars). Press and release the SET button once to set pressure numbers.
- ✓ RELATIVE AIR PRESSURE: The Relative Barometric Air Pressure number setting will flash 29.92 inHg or 1012.8 hPa (default settings). Press and release the OUT/+ button to increase the setting or the IN button to decrease the setting. Press and release the SET button once to set forecast sensitivity.
- ✓ FORECAST SENSITIVITY: Two tendency arrows will appear and a flashing number (2, 3, or 4) will appear under the forecast icon. Press and release the OUT/+ button to select the desired Forecast Sensitivity setting. The lowest

number is for use near the coastline, the highest number is for the desert, and middle number is for everywhere.

No WWVB Tower Icon

- ✓ The forecast station has not received a WWVB time signal in the past 24-hours.
- ✓ Enter the [program menu](#) to see if the display has **RCC** in the SET UP menu, this must be ON to receive a signal from the atomic clock.
- ✓ [Position](#) the forecast station for better reception.
- ✓ Be sure you have good batteries in the Weather
- ✓ Allow up to 5 nights to receive the time signal.

Dashes, OFL or Stuck Indoor Temperature/Humidity

- ✓ This is generally a power related issue.
- ✓ [Batteries](#) may be overpowered or underpowered. Remove batteries from forecast station.
- ✓ Press any button 20 times. Leave the forecast station unpowered for 1-2 hours.
- ✓ Install fresh alkaline batteries with correct polarity.
- ✓ If the indoor temperature/humidity is still dashes or OFL, the forecast station may need to be replaced.

Inaccurate Indoor Temperature/Humidity Reading

- ✓ **Side-by-side test:** Bring the outdoor transmitter in the house and place it next to the forecast station for 2 hours.
- ✓ Compare indoor and outdoor temperature/humidity. The temperature should be within 4 degrees to be within tolerance. The humidity should be within 10% to be within tolerance.
- ✓ Look for heat sources such as sunlight, door or window frames, or reflected heat of cold.

Time is off by hours

- ✓ Check to see if the [WWVB](#) Tower icon appears on the forecast station. If not, the forecast station has not received a WWVB time signal in the past 24-hours.
- ✓ Reposition the Forecast station with the front or back facing Colorado.
- ✓ Check that the Time Zone selected correctly reflects your location. Adjust the time zone in the [Program Menu](#).
- ✓ Check that the DST indicator is correct for your location (most areas observe DST so this should be ON). Adjust the DST indicator in the [Program Menu](#).
- ✓ Enter the [program menu](#) to see if the display has **RCC** in the SET UP menu, this must be ON to receive a signal from the atomic clock.

Set Time Alarm

- ✓ Press and hold the ALM/DATE button for five seconds. The alarm will begin to flash to the right of the moon phase. Press and release the **IN** button to adjust the **hour** (am or pm). Press and release the **OUT/+** button to adjust the **minute**. Press SNOOZE/CH to return to normal display.

Activate/Deactivate Time Alarm

- ✓ **ACTIVATE ALARM:** Press and release the ALM/DATE button to toggle between the alarm and day/date. When the alarm time and alarm icon ((.)) are showing to the right of the moon phase the alarm is activated.
- ✓ **DEACTIVATE ALARM:** When the alarm time and alarm icon ((.)) are showing to the right of the moon phase, the alarm is active. To deactivate the alarm press and release the ALM/DATE button and alarm icon ((.)) will disappear. When the day and date are showing, the alarm is off.

Snooze Alarm

- ✓ **ACTIVATE THE SNOOZE:** while the alarm is sounding, press and release the SNOOZE/CH button. The snooze function is active for 10 minutes. The alarm will come back on after 10 minutes.
- ✓ **DEACTIVATE THE SNOOZE:** To deactivate the snooze function press and release any button other than either of the SNOOZE/CH buttons.

Forecast Icons Inaccurate

- ✓ These icons forecast the weather in the next 48-60 hours. The forecast icons displayed, predict the weather in terms of getting better or worse and not necessarily sunny or rainy as each icon indicates.
- ✓ **NOTE:** After set up, disregard readings for weather forecasts for the next 48-60 hours. This will allow sufficient time for the forecast station to collect air pressure data at a constant altitude and therefore result in a more accurate forecast.

Forecast Arrows

- ✓ Working together with the weather icons is the Weather Tendency Indicators. When the Indicator Points Upwards, it means that the Air-pressure is increasing and the weather is expected to improve, but when Indicator Points Downwards, the Air-pressure is falling and the weather is expected to become worse.

Barometric Pressure

- ✓ A sensor in the forecast station, not the outdoor sensor, reads the Barometric Pressure. A significant difference in pressure inside and pressure outside would create a vacuum.
- ✓ The numeric pressure value adjusts automatically as the forecast station reads changes in air pressure.
- ✓ In the [program menu](#) the unit can select the pressure unit of measure (inHg is common in the
- ✓ USA) and set the actual numbers on many displays.
- ✓ La Crosse Technology products will not read pressure correctly above 6200 ft. in elevation.
- ✓ Loss of Pressure is often a power-related problem, and it can be resolved by following these
- ✓ steps:

- Remove batteries from the display for 2 hours. Press any button 20 times with power removed.
 - Install fresh batteries into the display unit. After 5 minutes, check to see if the pressure and indoor temperature are working correctly.
- ✓ Overpowered and underpowered [batteries](#) can cause problems.

Pressure History

- ✓ The far right set of bars is the current pressure or the “zero mark”.
- ✓ Each set of bars to the left represent the change from the zero mark for that period. There are a limited number of bars for each period.
- ✓ Each bar on the graph represents a value of 0.03 hPa (Hecto Pascal).
- ✓ Occasionally a low front will come through that drops the pressure several bars in a short time.
- ✓ When this occurs, the graph appear to lose all bars for a given time period. This is due to the graph having a limited number of bars per period. The unit will notice that the numeric pressure is still showing correctly. The graph will correct itself within 1-2 days.

Moon Phase

The moon phase is divided by 6 sections, showing 12 phases of the moon.

New Moon occurs when the moon is between the earth and sun so the illuminated portion of the moon is on the backside facing the sun and we cannot see it. After a new moon, the illuminated (visible) portion will increase or wax until the full moon occurs.

Full Moon occurs when the earth, moon, and sun are in approximate alignment, with the moon and the sun on opposite sides of the earth. The illuminated portion of the moon faces the earth, giving us complete visibility of one side of the entire moon. After a full moon, the illuminated portion will decrease or wane until the new moon occurs.

First Quarter and **Last Quarter** moons occur when the moon is at a 90-degree angle to the earth and sun. Therefore, we see half of the moon illuminated and half is in shadow.

- ✓ **Waxing** means growing or expanding illumination and happens after a new moon.
- ✓ **Waning** means decreasing illumination and occurs after a full moon.
- ✓ **Crescent** refers to the moon being less than half-illuminated. Crescents can be waning or waxing.
- ✓ **Gibbous** describes a moon phase when more than half is illuminated. Gibbous can be waxing or waning.

Forecast Station has Missing Segments

- ✓ This is generally a power related issue.
- ✓ [Batteries](#) may be overpowered or underpowered. Remove batteries from Forecast Station.
- ✓ Press any button 20 times. Leave the Forecast station unpowered for 1-2 hours.

- ✓ Install fresh alkaline batteries with correct polarity.

Forecast Station is Dim

- ✓ Most forecast stations have a gray background. Place the forecast station at eye level. Is it still dim?
- ✓ Forecast Stations that sit in the sunlight can develop a cloudy film over time.
- ✓ This is generally a power related issue.
- ✓ [Batteries](#) may be overpowered or underpowered. Remove batteries from forecast station.
- ✓ Press any button 20 times. Leave the forecast station unpowered for 1-2 hours.
- ✓ Install fresh alkaline batteries with correct polarity.

Forecast Station has Distorted Display

- ✓ On a brand new forecast station, check for thin plastic films of printed scratch guard that may be on the screen. This thin piece of plastic has printed numbers for store displays.
- ✓ With all power removed the forecast station should be blank.
- ✓ If numbers still appear, please check for scratch guard.
- ✓ Check that the batteries polarity is correct.
- ✓ This is generally a power related issue.
- ✓ [Batteries](#) may be overpowered or underpowered. Remove batteries from Forecast Station.
- ✓ Press any button 20 times. Leave the batteries out of the display for 2 hours.

Forecast Station Display is Frozen

- ✓ On a brand new forecast station, check for thin plastic films of printed scratch guard that may be on the screen. This thin piece of plastic has printed numbers for store displays. This can make the forecast station display appear "frozen".
- ✓ With all power removed the forecast station should be blank.
- ✓ If numbers still appear, please check for scratch guard.
- ✓ Check that the batteries are installed correctly.
- ✓ This is generally a power related issue.
- ✓ [Batteries](#) may be overpowered or underpowered. Remove batteries from forecast station.
- ✓ Press any button 20 times. Leave the batteries out of the display for 2 hours.

Forecast Station is Blank: No Letters, Numbers or Dashed Lines

- ✓ Check that the batteries are installed with correct polarity.
- ✓ [Batteries](#) may be overpowered or underpowered. Remove batteries from forecast station.
- ✓ Press any button 20 times. Leave the batteries out of the display for 2 hours.

Forecast Station Drains Batteries Quickly

- ✓ Test a new set of alkaline batteries. Write down the date of installation and the voltage of the batteries.

- ✓ When the batteries fail, please note the date and voltage again. This is helpful in determining the problem.
- ✓ Check for leaking batteries, which may damage the forecast station.
- ✓ Battery life is over 12 months when using reputable battery brands.

Comfort Level Indicator

- ✓ The comfort level indicator appears in between the indoor temperature and humidity.
- ✓ The indicator will display a happy-face when the temperature is between 68 and 79 degrees Fahrenheit (20 and 25.9 degrees Celsius) and humidity between 45% and 64%.
- ✓ A sad-face will display when the temperature and humidity are outside the mentioned ranges.