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Batteries

Explanation: Many problems are resolved with fresh batteries of the appropriate voltage. Many items sent in under warranty, work when tested with fresh batteries. Batteries manufactured this year will have an expiration date 10 years (or more) 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.

- ✓ Use Alkaline or Lithium batteries in the **remote sensor**.
- ✓ A minimum voltage of 1.48V for each battery is necessary for proper performance.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Good name brand batteries make less noise, which reduces the chance of RF (radio frequency) interference from the battery compartment.

Weather Station Factory Restart

Explanation: The factory restart returns the weather station and remote sensor to an “out-of-the-box” default state and often resolves an issue.

Factory Restart:

1. Remove batteries from remote sensor and weather station.
 2. Press one of the buttons on the weather station at least 20 times to clear all memory.
 3. Verify that the weather station is blank before proceeding (there may be lines painted on the screen that will show when there is no power).
 4. Leave both units without power for 15 minutes (very important).
 5. Insert fresh batteries into the remote sensor.
 6. Press the TX button on the remote sensor to transmit RF signal.
 7. Keep the remote sensor 5-10 feet from the weather station.
 8. When RF connection is established, the temperature will appear on the station. Allow the remote sensor and weather station to sit together for 15 minutes to establish a strong connection.
 9. Do not press buttons for 15 minutes.
- ✓ For optimum 433MHz transmission, place the remote sensor no more than 300 feet (91 meters, open air) from the weather station.
 - ✓ See the section on [mounting](#) and [distance/resistance/interference](#) for details on mounting the remote sensor.

Remote Temperature Sensor

Compatible Remote sensors

- ✓ The TX141TH-**BCH** remote sensor comes packaged with this weather station.
- ✓ The TX141TH-ACH (433MHz) remote sensor is compatible with this weather station.

Quick Connect

Explanation: Use the quick connect for a weather station and remote sensor that have been working but lost connection due to interference or low batteries. This is not the same as a thorough factory reset.

1. Bring the remote sensor and weather station together inside, and place the units 5-10 feet apart with nothing between them.
2. Hold the INFO button for 5 seconds. The remote temperature area will flash.
3. Remove battery cover from the remote sensor and press and release the TX button to send the signal.
4. Wait for 2 minutes for the remote temperature to appear on the weather station.

- ✓ Factory Restart: If the above procedure does not work, please try the factory reset.

Remote Temperature Signal Strength

Explanation: The weather station will search for the remote temperature/humidity remote sensor for 3 minutes after batteries are installed or when the INFO button is held for 3 seconds.

- ✓ The antenna symbol will flash during reception.
- ✓ The temperature display will be dashes "---".
- ✓ If synchronization fails once, the antenna will lose one bar.
- ✓ If synchronization fails twice, the antenna will lose two bars.
- ✓ If RF (radio frequency) reception fails five times, the antenna symbol will show without bars.
- ✓ The antenna will show full display with successful RF (radio frequency) reception.

Dashes show for Remote Temperature

Explanation: Dashes mean the connection is lost between the weather station and the remote sensor.

- ✓ Batteries often resolve the connection.
- ✓ Distance/Resistance can cause loss of connection between the remote sensor and the weather station.
- ✓ Turn the weather station 90 degrees towards the remote sensor to provide better reception. This allows more antenna surface to face the remote sensor signal.
- ✓ Try the quick connect or factory restart.

Power Requirements

- ✓ 2-AA [batteries](#) power the remote sensor.
- ✓ We recommend Alkaline batteries for the remote sensor.
- ✓ You may choose to use Lithium batteries for temperatures below -20°F/-28.8°C.

Inaccurate Remote Temperature Reading

Explanation: High remote temperature readings are generally a location issue. Low remote temperature readings are power related or a sensors going bad.

- ✓ The remote sensor reads the environment where it is mounted. When mounted inside the home, it will read inside temperature/humidity.
- ✓ When the remote sensor reads high during the day, but not at night, it is a [positioning](#) problem.
- ✓ Look for heat sources such as sunlight, door or window frames or reflected heat.

Side-by-side test: Place the remote sensor right next to the weather station for 2 hours.

- ✓ Compare indoor and remote temperature. The temperatures should be within 4 degrees to be within tolerance.
- ✓ If the remote sensor reads correctly when next to the weather station, try a different location outside.

Intermittent Remote Temperature

Explanation: Intermittent problems are the hardest to resolve. RF (radio frequency) communication may come and go occasionally. This can be normal in some environments (e.g. moister climates). If remote sensor signal is lost, please wait 2-4 hours for the signal to reconnect on its own.

- ✓ Move the remote sensor to a closer location.
- ✓ [Distance/Resistance](#) can cause loss of remote sensor signal.
- ✓ Check [Batteries](#).

Freezer test: Confirm the weather station is reading the correct remote sensor (not a neighbor's sensor). Place the remote sensor in the freezer for an hour and watch the temperature drop on the weather station.

Indoor distance test: Please complete the [Restart](#) with remote sensor and weather station 5-10 feet apart and inside to establish a strong connection.

- ✓ After 15 minutes, if there is a reading in the remote temperature area, move the remote sensor to another room with one wall between the remote sensor and the weather station.
- ✓ Observe to see if the temperature remains on consistently for 1 hour.
- ✓ If the temperature remains on while in the house, then it is likely a [distance/resistance](#) issue.
- ✓ Move the remote sensor to different locations outside to find a location where the temperature reading will hold.

Remote Temperature is stuck or HH.H, LL.L

Explanation: These symbols are error messages indicating the remote sensor is outside of its readable range.

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

Note: The last remote reading may remain (not change) for several hours when connection is lost. The remote temperature reading will flash when the connection is first lost or intermittent.

Remote sensor 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.
- ✓ Check the [distance](#) and [resistance](#) between the remote sensor and weather station. Remote sensors 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 remote sensor.
- ✓ Battery life is over 24 months when using reputable battery brands for both Alkaline and Lithium batteries.

Remote sensor fell. The sensor no longer works

Explanation: If there is no physical damage to the remote sensor, the fall may not have caused internal damage. A fall can shock the remote sensor or the batteries in the remote sensor. 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.

Note: A remote sensor that has fallen into puddle, snow, or other standing water, will likely have water damage and need to be replaced. Remote sensors are water resistant, not waterproof.

Replacement Remote sensors

- ✓ Visit your local Retailer or La Crosse Technology® Store
<http://store.lacrossetechnology.com/>

Note: Be sure to order the correct model and frequency to avoid receiving the incorrect item.

- ✓ Call La Crosse Technology® Store at **608-785-7939** or e-mail from the store website if you are unsure about the correct item to order. Each item carries the original new product warranty and includes access to La Crosse Technology® technical support.

Temperature/Humidity Trend Arrows

Explanation: The indoor and remote temperature (2°F / 1°C) and humidity (3% RH) trend indicators update every 30 minutes or less. These trends represent temperature changes over the past three hours.

Example: At 11:00, the trend arrows will reflect changes in temperature or humidity since 8:00. At 11:30, the trend arrows will reflect changes in temperature or humidity since 8:30, etc.

Up Arrow:

- ✓ Temperature has **risen** in the past 3 hours.
- ✓ Humidity has **risen** in the past 3 hours.

Right Arrow:

- ✓ Temperature has **not changed** in the past 3 hours.
- ✓ Humidity has **not changed** in the past 3 hours.

Down Arrow:

- ✓ Temperature has **fallen** in the past 3 hours.
- ✓ Humidity has **fallen** in the past 3 hours.

MIN/MAX Temperature readings

Explanation: The weather station shows the daily minimum and maximum temperatures each day starting at midnight (12:00 AM). The weather station automatically resets the MIN/MAX temperatures at midnight (12:00 AM).

Press and release the MIN/MAX/- button to view minimum then maximum temperatures.

Heat Index/Dew Point/Mold Risk

Heat Index:

- ✓ Heat Index combines the effects of heat and humidity.
- ✓ Heat Index is what the temperature feels to a human being.
- ✓ As humidity increases, the body is unable to cool effectively.
- ✓ The temperature will feel warmer.

View Heat Index: From the default time display, press the INFO button once and Heat Index will show instead of the remote ambient temperature.

Note: Heat index will be the same number as the temperature until the remote temperature is above 26.7°C (80°F).

Dew Point Temperature:

- ✓ Dew Point Temperature is the saturation point of the air, or the temperature to which the air has to cool in order to create condensation.
- ✓ The higher the dew points, the higher the moisture content of the air at a given temperature.

View Dew Point Temperature: From the default time display, press the INFO button twice and Dew Point will show instead of the remote ambient temperature. The words "Dew Point" will show near remote temperatures.

Note: Dew Point is lower than the actual temperature.

Mold Risk (Remote and Indoor):

- ✓ Mold spores occur in both indoor and outdoor environments.
- ✓ When mold spores drop on places where there is excessive moisture, mold may grow.
- ✓ Place the remote sensor outdoors to monitor backyard weather conditions, or use it indoors to monitor high mold risk areas like in a crawl space or a basement.

View Indoor and Remote Mold Risk: From the default time display, press the INFO button three times to view the mold risk indicators for indoor and remote sensor.

The forecast station will accommodate up to three remote outdoor sensors: (TX141TH-ACH or TX141TH-BCH).

Press the + button to easily see the temperature in various locations: outdoors, baby's room, greenhouse, basement, etc. Monitor remote temperature in up to 3 locations within a 300 ft. wireless range of the forecast station.

Setup with Multiple Sensors

The station can read up to 3 TX141TH-BCH or TX141TH-ACH sensors.

To connect multiple remote sensors to the forecast station:

1. Remove the battery cover from all the sensors (Leave battery covers off until all sensors are received by the forecast station).
2. Set the **first** remote sensor to Channel 1 and insert 2 AA batteries.
3. Set the **second** remote sensor to Channel 2 and insert 2 AA batteries.
4. Set the **third** remote sensor to Channel 3 and insert 2 AA batteries.
5. Hold the **INFO** button on the forecast station for 5 seconds. The forecast station will search for all remote sensors.
6. Press the TX button on each remote sensor to transmit RF signal.
7. When RF connection is established, the temperature & humidity for each of the selected channels will appear on the main unit.
8. Allow the sensors and the forecast station to stay 5-10 feet apart for 15 minutes to establish a solid connection.
9. Install the battery covers on each sensor.
10. After 15 minutes place the remote sensors in appropriate locations.

Press and release the + button to view channels 1, 2 or 3 on the forecast station when multiple sensors are used.

Note: If only one sensor is connected the other channels will show dashes for temperature and humidity.

Mounting/Positioning Remote sensor

First: Place the remote sensor in the desired shaded location and the weather station in the home. Wait approximately 1 hour before permanently mounting the remote sensor to ensure that there is proper reception.

POSITION

Outdoor:

- ✓ Protect the remote sensor from standing rain or snow and from the overhead sun, which can cause it to read incorrectly.
- ✓ Mounting under an eave or deck rail works well.
- ✓ If you choose, you can construct a small roof or box for the remote sensor. Be sure a box has vents.
- ✓ Mount the remote sensor on the North side where to prevent sun from causing incorrect readings.
- ✓ Mount at least 6 feet in the air for a strong RF (radio frequency) signal.
- ✓ Do not mount the remote sensor on a metal fence. This significantly reduces the effective range.
- ✓ Remote sensors are water resistant, not waterproof.

Indoor:

- ✓ Mount the Remote Sensor indoors to monitor high mold risk areas like in a crawl space or a basement.

Indoor or Outdoor:

- ✓ Mount remote temperature sensor **vertically**.
- ✓ Avoid more than one wall between the remote sensor and the weather station.
- ✓ The maximum transmitting range in open air is over 200 feet (60 meters).
- ✓ Obstacles such as walls, windows, stucco, concrete and large metal objects can reduce the range.
- ✓ 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.

MOUNT**Option 1:**

- ✓ Install one mounting screw (not included) into a wall.
- ✓ Place the remote sensor onto the screw (hanging hole on the backside).
- ✓ Gently pull down to lock the screw in place.

Option 2:

- ✓ Insert the mounting screw through the front of the remote sensor and into the wall.
- ✓ Tighten the screw to snug (do not over tighten).

Position Weather station

- ✓ The weather station has a pull out stand to sit on a desk or table or can be wall mounted.
- ✓ Place within range of the remote sensor.
- ✓ The maximum transmitting range in open air is 200 feet (60 meters).
- ✓ Obstacles such as walls, windows, stucco, concrete and large metal objects can reduce the range.
- ✓ Choose a location 6 feet or more from electronics such as cordless phones, wireless gaming systems, televisions, microwaves, routers, baby monitors, etc., which can prevent signal reception.
- ✓ Be aware of electrical wires and plumbing within a wall. This will interfere with RF (radio frequency) signal reception.

Distance/Resistance/Interference

Distance:

- ✓ The maximum transmitting range in open air is over 200 feet (60 meters) between the remote sensor and the weather station. This range is in open air with ideal conditions.
- ✓ Consider what is in the signal path between the weather station and the remote sensor.
- ✓ Avoid placing electronics in the signal path between the weather station and the remote sensor.

Resistance:

- ✓ Obstacles such as walls, floors, windows, stucco, concrete and large metal objects can reduce the range.
- ✓ When considering the distance between the remote sensor and the weather station (200 feet open air), cut that distance in half for each wall, window, tree, bush or other obstruction in the signal path.
- ✓ Closer is better.
- ✓ Windows reflect the RF (radio frequency) signal.
- ✓ Metal absorbs the signal and reduces the range.
- ✓ Stucco has a metal mesh that absorbs the signal.
- ✓ Do not mount the remote sensor on a metal fence. This significantly reduces the effective range.

Interference:

- ✓ Consider items in the signal path between the remote sensor and the weather station.
- ✓ Sometimes a simple relocation of the remote sensor or the weather station will correct the interference.
- ✓ Windows can reflect the radio signal.
- ✓ Metal will absorb the RF (radio frequency) signal.
- ✓ Stucco has a metal mesh that absorbs signal.
- ✓ Avoid transmitting antennas: (ham radios, emergency dispatch centers, airports, military bases, etc.)
- ✓ Electrical wires (utilities, cable, etc.)
- ✓ Vegetation is full of moisture and reduces signal.
- ✓ It is difficult for RF (radio frequency) signal to travel through a hill.

Temperature Alerts

Explanation: The remote and indoor temperature alerts are set in two separate steps.

- ✓ Set the alert value.
- ✓ Arm/Disarm the alert.

Select Temperature Alert Values:

The forecast station offers individual, programmable high and low temperature and humidity alerts.

Hold the ALERT button for five seconds, to select and set humidity and temperature alert values. Each alert value will flash separately during alert set mode.

1. **Indoor High Humidity** alert will flash. Press the + or - buttons to set the alert value, and press the ALERT button to confirm and switch to Indoor Low Humidity setting.
2. **Indoor Low Humidity** alert will flash. Press the + or - buttons to choose the value, and press the ALERT button to confirm and move to Indoor High Temperature setting.
3. **Indoor High Temperature** alert will flash. Press the + or - buttons to set the alert value, and press the ALERT button to confirm and switch to Indoor Low Temperature setting.
4. **Indoor Low Temperature** alert will flash. Press the + or - buttons to choose the value, and press the ALERT button to confirm and move to Outdoor High Humidity setting.
5. **Outdoor High Humidity** alert will flash. Press the + or - buttons to set the alert value, and press the ALERT button to confirm and switch to Outdoor Low Humidity setting.
6. **Outdoor Low Humidity** alert will flash. Press the + or - buttons to choose the value, and press the ALERT button to confirm and move to Outdoor High Temperature setting.
7. **Outdoor High Temperature** alert will flash. Press the + or - buttons to set the alert value, and press the ALERT button to confirm and switch to Outdoor Low Temperature setting.
8. **Outdoor Low Temperature** alert will flash. Press the + or - buttons to choose the value, and press the ALERT button to confirm exit.

Note: When using multiple sensors, select the channel of the remote sensor before entering alert setting mode.

Temperature Alerts ON/OFF

1. In normal time mode, press and release the **ALERT** button to toggle between:
 - Indoor Humidity HI
 - Indoor Humidity LO
 - Indoor Temperature HI
 - Indoor Temperature LO
 - Remote Humidity HI
 - Remote Humidity LO
 - Remote Temperature HI
 - Remote Temperature LO
2. Press the + button to **arm** the selected alert.
3. The HI or LO alert icon appears when each alert is armed.
4. Press the – button to **disarm** the selected alert.
5. The HI and LO alert icon will not show when disarmed.

Temperature Alert Sounds

- ✓ When temperature alert sounds, the corresponding alert icon will flash.
- ✓ The alert beeps once every minute, until the temperature is out of alert range.
- ✓ Press any button to stop alert. The alert icon will still show.
- ✓ **Disarm Alert:** In normal mode, press and release the ALERT button to select the alert to disarm. With HI or LO alert selected, press the – button disarm alert.

Weather Station

Power Requirements

- ✓ 2-AA alkaline batteries may be used.

12-Hour or 24-Hour time format

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

Fahrenheit/Celsius

- ✓ Use the [program menu](#) to switch between Fahrenheit and Celsius.

The moon phase is based on the date manually set on the weather station. The moon is divided by 6 sections, showing a total of 12 phases of the moon.

- ✓ **Waxing** indicates growing or expanding illumination and happens after a new moon.
- ✓ **Waning** indicates 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.
- ✓ **New Moon** occurs when the moon is between the earth and sun, so the illuminated portion of the moon is on the back side facing the sun and we cannot see it. After a new moon, the illuminated 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. We see half of the moon illuminated and the other half is in shadow.

Dashes, HH.H, LL.L or stuck Indoor Temperature/Humidity

Explanation: These symbols are error messages indicating the indoor sensor is outside of its readable range. For indoor readings, this is generally a power-related issue.

- ✓ [Batteries](#) may be overpowered or underpowered. Remove batteries from the weather station.
- ✓ Press any button 20 times. Leave the weather station unpowered for 1-2 hours.
- ✓ Install fresh Alkaline batteries with correct polarity.
- ✓ If the indoor temperature still shows dashes, HH.H or LL.L, the weather station may need replacement.

Inaccurate Indoor Temperature Reading

Explanation: When the indoor temperature is inaccurate, it is often due to the location of the display or overpowered/underpowered batteries. You can test the accuracy at your home.

Side-by-side test: Bring the remote sensor in the house and place it next to the weather station for 2 hours.

- ✓ Compare indoor and remote temperature. The temperature should be within 4 degrees to be within tolerance.
- ✓ Look for heat sources such as sunlight, door or window frames or reflected heat or cold near the weather station.

Check [batteries](#)

Set Time Alarm

Hold the ALARM button for 5 seconds to enter the alarm setting mode.

1. The alarm **hour** digit will flash in the time display.
2. Press and release the + or - buttons to select the hour.
3. Press and release the ALARM button to set the minutes.
4. The **minute** digits will flash.
5. Press and release the + or - buttons to adjust the minutes.
6. Confirm with the ALARM button and exit.

Activate/Deactivate time alarm

- ✓ Press and release the ALARM button once to show alarm time.
- ✓ Press and release the ALARM button to activate/deactivate the Alarm.
- ✓ The bell icon will disappear when the alarm is no longer active.

Snooze Alarm

- ✓ When the alarm sounds, press the LIGHT button to trigger snooze alarm for 10 minutes. The snooze icon will flash when the snooze feature is active.
- ✓ To stop alarm for one day, press ALARM button, while in snooze mode. The bell icon will remain solid.
- ✓ **Note:** When the alarm sounds, it continues for 2 minutes and then shuts off completely.

Manually Set Time/Date: Program Menu

1. Hold the **SETTINGS** button to enter settings mode.
2. Press the + or - buttons to adjust the values.
3. Press the **SETTINGS** button to confirm adjustments and move to the next item.

Setting order:

- Beep ON/OFF
- 12/24 hour time format
- Hour
- Minutes
- Year
- Month
- Date (day of the week will set automatically)
- Fahrenheit/Celsius

Settings:

1. Hold the **SETTINGS** button for 5 seconds.
2. **BEEP** and **ON** will flash.
3. Press and release the + or - buttons to turn this feature OFF.
4. Confirm with the **SETTINGS** button and select 12 or 24 hour time format.
5. **12Hr** will flash in the time display.
6. Press and release the + or - buttons to select 24-hour time.
7. Confirm with the **SETTINGS** button and move to the hour.
8. The **hour** digit will flash.
9. Press and release the + or - buttons to select the hour.
10. Press and release the **SETTINGS** button to set the minutes.
11. The **minute** digits will flash.
12. Press and release the + or - buttons to adjust minutes.
13. Confirm with the **SETTINGS** button and select the year.
14. The **year** will flash.
15. Press and release the + or - buttons to set the year.
16. Press the **SETTINGS** button again to confirm and to enter the month setting.
17. The **month** will flash.
18. Press and release the + or - buttons to set the month.
19. Press the **SETTINGS** button again to confirm and enter the date setting.
20. The **date** will flash. (Day of the week will set automatically)
21. Press and release the + or - buttons to set the date.
22. Confirm all calendar settings with the **SETTINGS** button and select Fahrenheit/Celsius.
23. **°F** will flash.
24. Press and release the + or - buttons to select Celsius.
25. Confirm with the **SETTINGS** button and select date format.
26. **M/D** will flash.
27. Press and release the + or - buttons to select date format M/D (month/day) or D/M (day/month).
28. Confirm with the **SETTINGS** button and exit.

Weather station is dim

Explanation: Most weather stations have a dark background. Place the weather station at eye level, to determine if it is dim. Weather 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 weather station.
- ✓ Press any button 20 times. Leave the weather station unpowered for 1-2 hours.
- ✓ Install fresh alkaline batteries with correct polarity.

Weather station has distorted or frozen display

Explanation: On a brand new weather station, check for thin plastic film of **printed scratch guard** that may be on the screen of the weather station. This thin piece of plastic has printed numbers for store displays. When the batteries are installed, the “real” numbers show behind the printed scratch guard and create distortion.

- ✓ With all power removed, the weather station should be blank.
- ✓ If numbers still appear, please check for scratch guard.

Power:

- ✓ Check that the batteries are installed correctly.
- ✓ This is generally a power related issue.
- ✓ [Batteries](#) may be overpowered or underpowered.
- ✓ Remove batteries from weather station.
- ✓ Press any button 20 times. Leave the batteries out of the display for 2 hours.
- ✓ Insert batteries into the weather station.

Weather station is blank: No letters, numbers or dashed lines

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

Weather 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 weather station.
- ✓ Battery life is over 12 months when using reputable battery brands.

Weather station has missing segments

Explanation: When parts of numbers, letters, or pictures are missing on the display, it is often power related.

- ✓ [Batteries](#) may be overpowered or underpowered. Remove batteries from weather station.

- ✓ Press any button 20 times. Leave the weather station unpowered for 1-2 hours.
- ✓ Install fresh alkaline batteries with correct polarity.