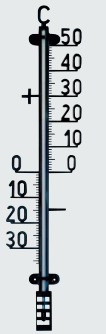
CM9088
ClimeMET Wireless Forecast Station

CM2000
ClimeMET Professional Weather Station

CM2016
ClimeMET Wireless Weather Station

electronic



CM3015
ClimeMET Metal Wall Hanging Thermometer

CM3016
ClimeMET Trellis Wall Thermometer

CM3088
ClimeMET White Plastic Min/Max Thermometer

thermometers

CM6068
ClimeMET Small Instrument Screen

CM6064
ClimeMET Instrument Screen Kit

instrument screens

ClimeMET

forecasting change.

instruction manual

Congratulations on the purchase of your ClimeMET rain gauge. All high quality ClimeMET systems were designed with the future in mind, enabling everyone to monitor the environment around them. This brand is committed to the concept of Forecasting Change, lending a helping hand to the environment.

How to Mount your Rain Gauge

1. Choose a position in an open area such as a lawn or flower bed, keep well away from fences, buildings and trees which can prevent rain from reaching the catchment funnel of your rain gauge. As a guide the gauge should be no closer to tall objects than twice the height of that object. i.e. if the tree height is 10ft, the closet your rain gauge should be placed is 20ft.

2. Make sure you use a suitable post or flat surface for mounting any of the ClimeMET rain gauges. Some ClimeMET rain gauges come with their own mounting spikes and you will need nothing further. If your rain gauge has a mounting bracket make sure this is fixed vertically to a post using the screws provided.

How to Take Measurements

1. Remove the catchment funnel and if your rain gauge has one lift out the internal measuring tube.

2. Hold the measuring tube or funnel vertically at eye level and read off your measurements. Recording rainfall readings on a day to day basis can provide an interesting and fun hobby or provide essential information to Farmers, Gardeners and Schools.

3. After reading off your rainfall amount empty the measuring tube or funnel.

4. Replace the catchment funnel or measuring tube onto your rain gauge.

The Perfect Partner…

To get the most out your ClimeMET rain gauge the rainfall amount should be read every day at the same time and the information marked down on a Rainfall Chart. The CM5011 ClimeMET rainfall chart is ideal for recording these daily values. Measurements can be recorded in mm or inches with data entry fields for monthly totals and averages so trends and changes can be easily seen.

Rainfall Facts & Figures

Any water droplets or ice crystals that are falling towards the ground are known as precipitation.

Showers fall from cumulus-type clouds. Intermittent precipitation falls from layer clouds that are of variable thickness but cover all or most of the sky.

Familiar precipitation includes:
Drizzle: droplet size below 0.5mm (0.2in) Rain: droplet size above 0.5mm (0.2in) Snow: clusters of ice crystals Hail: solid lumps of ice Sleet: melting snowflakes or a mixture of rain and snow.

A total of 500,000 tonnes of rain can fall in a single thunderstorm. That's the same weight as nearly 65,000 London buses.

The maximum rainfall over 24 hours in the UK was 279mm (10.98in) which fell at Martinstown, near Dorchester, on 18 July 1955.

The wettest place in the world (based on the yearly average rainfall totals) is Mawsynram, India, which receives an average of 11,870mm (474.8 inches) of rain each year the majority of which falls in the Monsoon season.

Because of their resistance to air, falling raindrops are not tear-shaped, but resemble small buns.

The heaviest single hailstone recorded weighed about 1kg (2.20lbs). It fell in Bangladesh on 14 April 1986 and the hailstorm was reported to have killed 92 people.