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Garden Trading®

St Ives Barometer - Galvanised Steel Product Information

To fully understand and appreciate all barometer functions - please read this document carefully.

HOW THE BAROMETER WORKS

Barometers measure the atmospheric pressure by means of changes of the shape of a small chamber with a partial vacuum. As atmospheric pressure varies on the chamber and changes shape, it moves a small drive linkage connected to the indicator hand. This linkage movement rotates the hand to register changes in pressure. Unlike the thermometer instrument, the barometer is not affected by location. Because all buildings have some air leakage, the atmospheric pressure is the same indoors as it is outdoor. The barometer has been regulated at the factory. If the altitude in your location is different, the barometer must be reset using either of the following methods:

- 1) Contact your local radio/TV weather service to get the correct barometric pressure reading for your location. Now set your barometer to that reading by using a blade screwdriver to turn the small adjustment screw located in the back of the barometer instrument case. Turn the screw to the left or right until the indicator hand is registering the correct pressure. **CAUTION:** Be careful not to force the adjustment screw. If the screw becomes tight in either direction, the end of the adjustment range has been reached.
- 2) Use an existing barometer, at your location, which is known to be accurate and set the new barometer to the same reading using the same procedure as outlined in step one. The capability of a barometer to indicate changes in atmospheric pressure makes it a valuable instrument in weather forecasting. You should take readings at least once daily. Remember that the rate of pressure change is just as important as the amount of change. This is why multiple readings each day are best for accurate weather forecasting.

THE FOLLOWING "RULES OF THUMB" WILL HELP YOU INTERPRET YOUR BAROMETER READINGS:

- 1) A fast rise in barometric pressure typically indicates good weather of short duration can be expected.
- 2) A rapid drop in barometric pressure typically indicates that weather disturbances are nearby and could result in showers of short duration.
- 3) Regular elevation of barometric pressure typically indicates that clear dry weather (cold and dry in winter) can be anticipated.
- 4) A slow but continuous drop in barometric pressure typically indicates that persistent bad weather can be expected.
- 5) Slow atmospheric pressure drops of 2 to 3 tenths of an inch per 24 hours typically indicates a depression in some distance away.
- 6) Pressure drops of 1 to 2 tenths of an inch per hour typically means weather disturbances nearby of short duration.
- 7) Steep pressure drops of 6 tenths of an inch or more within a 4 to 5 hour period typically indicates approaching rain and storms with strong winds.

MAINTENANCE

A soft cloth may be used to clean your clock. Do not use any corrosive cleaner or chemical solutions on the clock. Keep the clock clean and dry to avoid problems.

Remember that many factors determine actual weather conditions. Geographic location, temperature, humidity, wind direction and even the season must be considered when your barometer indicates a rising or falling atmospheric pressure.

DO NOT HANG IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT



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