

PC Weather Station Software "WeatherProfessional"

Operating Manual

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1. Introduction, Functions

The observation of weather data does not only have global meaning but can also be of interest locally. This can extend from a simple display for the current weather data to long-term observation and analysis of recorded weather data right up to reaction to the exceeding certain high and low values. The radio weather station makes all of this possible in connection with operating and evaluation software.

When the weather station records all weather data, the data can be read and analyzed with the operating and evaluation software. All measurement values from the sensors are automatically sent to the weather station and stored there for this purpose. The weather station is then connected to a free USB interface. The data can then be transferred into the PC with the software.

The radio weather station is therefore able to provide comfortable and extensive observation and analysis of weather data and also makes a reaction to certain weather conditions possible.

The functions of the "WeatherProfessional" software

- Reading the data collected from the weather stations WS 300 PC-US/WS 2-550 through the USB port
- Display of the current weather data in a graphic weather display
- Graphic and statistical preparation of collected weather data and optional display as progressive graphic or as a table
- Detailed evaluation of the weather data in a progressive trend graphic by cursor-scanning the graphic
- Complete flexibility, which weather data should be displayed with which parameters, e.g. time periods, sensors, min./max. values, etc.
- Saving all recorded data in a professional database
- Saving the current display as an image
- Defining the start-up screen of the display
- Control and management of all sensors involved
- Firmware update possibility of the interface
- Easily operated control center for all relevant settings of the program

The following system prerequisites apply for operating the "WeatherProfessional" software:

- Operating system Windows 2000/XP (only 32 Bit)
- Min. 1 GHz clock frequency
- Min. 256 MB RAM
- Approx. 150 MB available hard disc space for the program
- Approx. 100 MB available hard disc space for the database
- The file system must be formatted with NTFS (Standard option)
- The Windows-Installer-Service must be installed (Standard option)

2. Operation

2.1. Program start, Reading data, Quick start

- Connect the weather station with the provided USB cable to a free USB port of the computer.
- Start the program "WeatherProfessional" from the desktop or from the program folder.
- During the program start, the database is configured automatically, the program window then appears.
- Shortly afterward the graphic weather display appears with the current weather data and the weather forecast in the form of the Wiz Kid.
- The program now reads the data of the interface automatically. The bottom part of the navigator (in the lower left of the program window) then shows the time period for which the weather data has been saved and transferred to the PC.
- Now select the time frame that should be used in the data evaluation from this time period. You have three options:

1. Enter the desired time frame directly in the format

Day.Month name Year Hour:Minute.

2. Mark the respective entry and select the desired value with the arrow keys on the right next to the entry line

3. Select the day and month directly from the calendar, which opens by clicking on the calendar symbol on the right next to the entry line.

- Select button "Accept". The program now takes the weather data for the selected time period and you can evaluate the information immediately with the basic program configuration by selecting one of the predefined weather displays or a weather history on the left in the navigation field.

For individual settings, read the following chapter, which deals with all details

concerning the user interface, the possible settings and working with the weather data.

Notes

The display that was present at the time the program was ended appears again when the program is started.

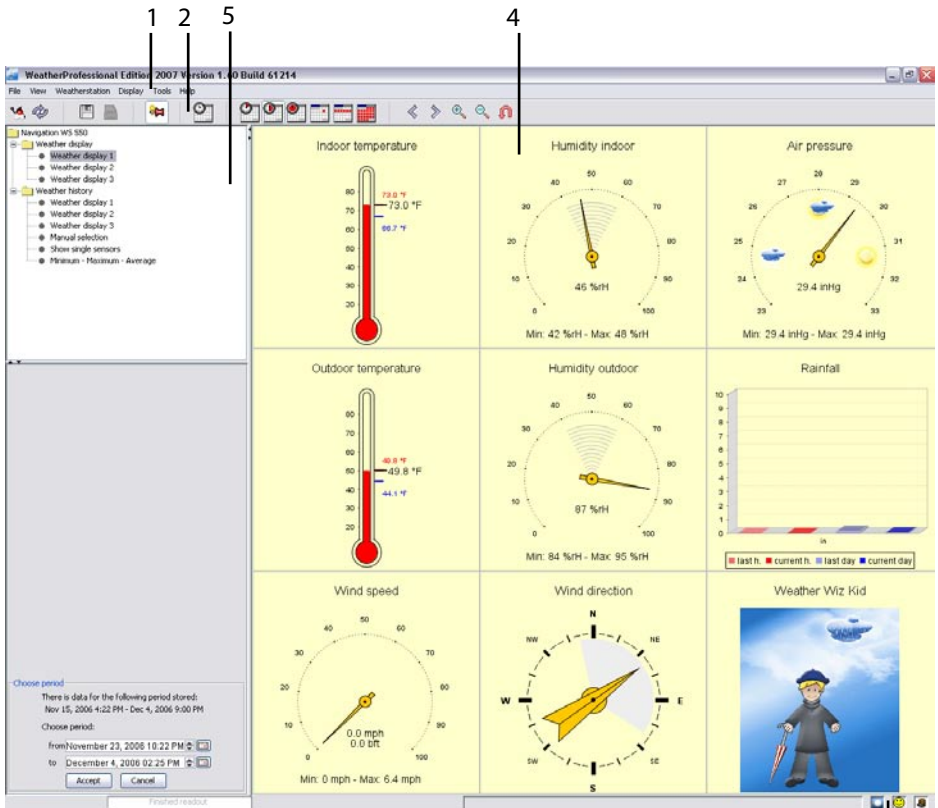
All of the data that is read is automatically stored in the database and is available for data evaluation at any time.

The data is also retained through updates or after reinstalling the "WeatherProfessional" software.

If your computer is running with a firewall, access to the data is to be enabled as indicated in the operating manual for the firewall and otherwise error messages will appear when trying to access the database. The enabled port can be accessed locally only.

2.2. The user interface

The main window for the operating and evaluation software consists of a menu line (1), a tool bar (2), a status bar (3), the display field for graphic or table displays of the individual measurement values (4) and the navigation area (5).



Menu line (1)

The menus for control of the software are arranged in the menu line.

Tool bar (2)

Menu points from the menus that are used more often are arranged in a tool bar for faster access with a mouse click.

Status bar (3)

The progress of the data import process is shown with a progress bar and a counter for the data records that have been read here.

A connection symbol indicates a good connection with the interface in the status bar on the right-hand side of the main window.

If the connection is faulty, the symbol is crossed through with a red line.

By clicking on the symbol, the connection status appears in a text field.

To the immediate left, the current climate comfort factor at the weather station location is displayed. Respective explanations are provided in the appendix.

To the immediate left of the climate comfort display, the current moon phase is shown. When selecting one of the three display fields, additional information on the display is shown in another window.

Display field (4)

Either the weather display can be shown with the current weather data or the data that has been read is shown in tables or graphic format (weather history) in the display field.

Navigation area (5)

In the top part of the navigation area, the weather displays or the weather history to be displayed in the display field can be selected.

The data to be displayed is selected in the lower part.

You can select which time period and which sensors should be shown.

2.3. The control center Numerous program settings, determining the interface status, working with the database and many general program settings can be handled through the control center. This control center is accessed from the various menu points of the menu and tool bars, which is why we will get to know it first.

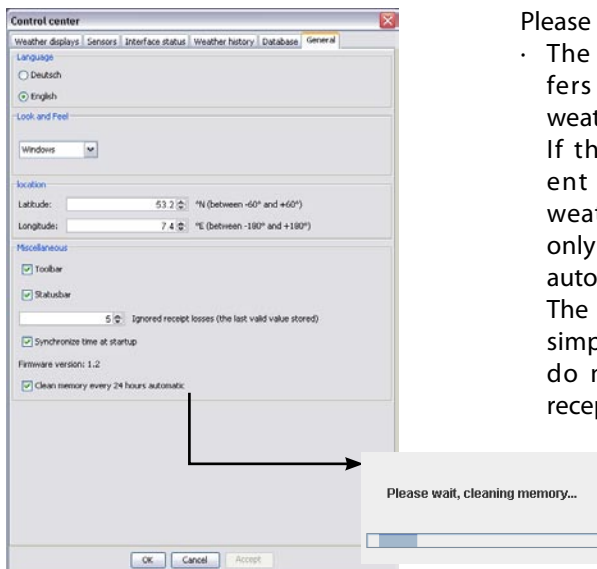
- Use the mouse to go to the "Tools" menu and open the "Control center" menu point. The "Control center" is opened.

As an alternative, you can go to one of the displays in the display field or an entry above in the navigation bar with the mouse pointer and then press the right mouse key. "Settings" appears. Actuating the right mouse button again also leads to the control center.

General

- If you open this sub-menu, you can make the following basic settings:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Language - | Select the program language |
| Look and Feel - | Select the appearance of the user interface |
| Location - | Entry of the current location (for sun-rise and sun-set, see 2.6) |
| Miscellaneous - | <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Switch the tool bar/status bar on or off· Synchronize the clock on the weather station with the PC time· Firmware version display· Automatic memory cleanup (important for the structure of the database in long-term operation) |



Please note!

- The time synchronization transfers the PC system time to the weather station.

If the PC system time is different from the DCF time of the weather station, the DCF time is only updated again with the next automated DCF update.

The option is mainly designed for simple time setting for users that do not have a (stable) DCF-77 reception.

Interface status

- If you open this sub-menu, a status message window appears showing which sensors are registered on the interface in the top part:
 "Available" - Sensor is registered
 "Not available" - Sensor not registered or not available

The interior sensors of the interface (Indoor temperature, indoor humidity and barometric pressure) do not appear in this list, only the radio sensors are displayed. If there are errors in reception for individual sensors, these are shown next to the respective sensor.

The displayed data can be updated by clicking the button "Refresh" at any time.

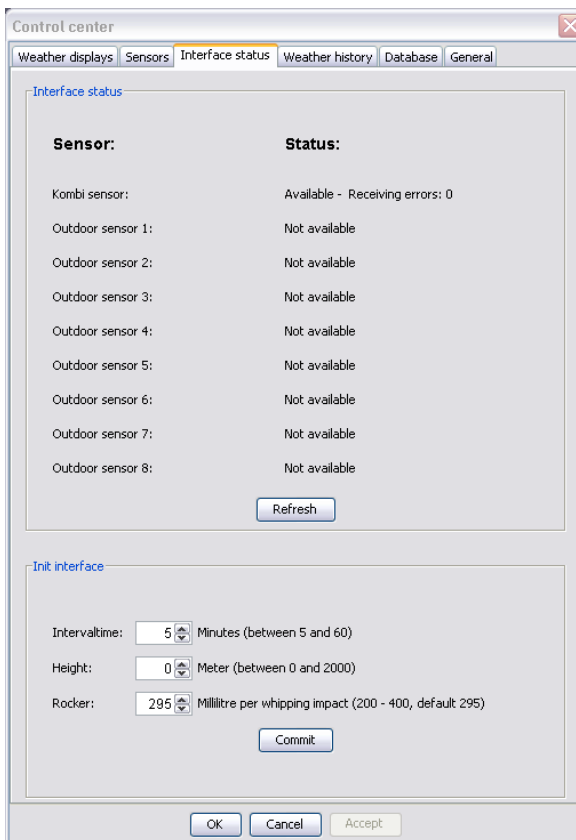
- The configuration of the interface is completed in the lower window.

Interval time - Defines in which intervals that data should be saved on the interface.

Enter a value between 5 and 60 minutes here.

Height - Enter the elevation of the location above sea level here (0 to 2000 m). This information is required for a precise barometric pressure calculation.

Rocker - Enter the amount of water that would correspond with a pointer stroke for the rain quantity sensor if required.



- Button "Commit" is pressed to transfer the data of the settings to the interface after an acknowledgement prompt. The interface is then synchronized with the weather sensors again.

During the synchronization, a progress bar is displayed showing the elapsed synchronization time (percent of 10 minutes). If the synchronization has completed successfully, a corresponding message appears.

Confirm this by clicking on the button "OK".

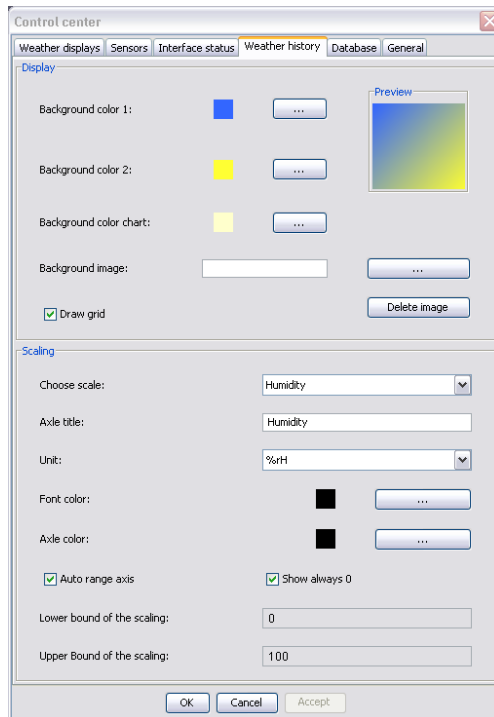
If there was a fault in the synchronization, an error message appears. In this case, check the connection with the interface again and attempt a new transfer of the initialization settings.

Please note!

During the synchronization, the interface cannot be accessed. See the information on synchronization in the operating manual of the interface as well.

Weather history (Weather diagram)

- All settings for the start-up screen of the weather progress graphic can be made in this sub-menu.



In the top part, color settings and other display settings can be made and the lower part is for defining the respective scales.

Every definition can be accepted and checked immediately with the "Accept" button at the very bottom as long as the weather history has been selected as the main display previously.

"Display" configuration field

Background color 1 - Defines the first color of the background color progression (Margin color around the diagram ("Chart")); the selection is made from the color scale opened by clicking the button "...".
Here, you have the choice of various color systems (Windows color palette, HSB, RGB).

	<p>The selected color is shown in the preview field so that the effect can be seen immediately.</p> <p>With "OK", the setting is accepted in the display menu, "Reset" clears the selected color and returns to the previous color and "Cancel" aborts the color selection without making any changes.</p>
Background color 2 -	<p>Definition of the second background color, set the same as for "Background color 1".</p> <p>The results of the selected progression can be seen immediately in the "Preview" color field.</p>
Background color chart -	<p>Color selection for the chart background, procedure the same as "Background color 1".</p>
Background image -	<p>Here, you can select your own image in .png, .jpg or .gif format and use this as the chart background. After actuating the button "...", the Windows file selection appears and you can search for and load the desired image. The image name appears in the previously empty name field. Button "Delete image" will delete the image and the selected "Background color chart" appears again.</p>
Draw grid -	<p>Select whether a grid should be displayed in the chart or not.</p>
"Scaling" configuration field	
Choose scale -	<p>Here you can allocate the scale to a data display, e.g. Temperature.</p>
Axis title -	<p>This field is for entering an individual title for the respective data display.</p>
Unit -	<p>Select the unit of measure for the respective data display here.</p>
Font color -	<p>Select the font color for the respective scale, selection is the same as for "Background color 1".</p>
Axis color -	<p>as above, but for the scale axis.</p>
Range	
Auto range axis -	<p>When this option is selected, the displayed range of scale values is automatically adapted to the actual values of the data in order to achieve the highest possible display resolution.</p>
Show always 0 -	<p>When this option is selected, the respective display is always shown in reference to zero, as long as "Auto range axis" is activated.</p>

Upper/lower bound
of the scaling -

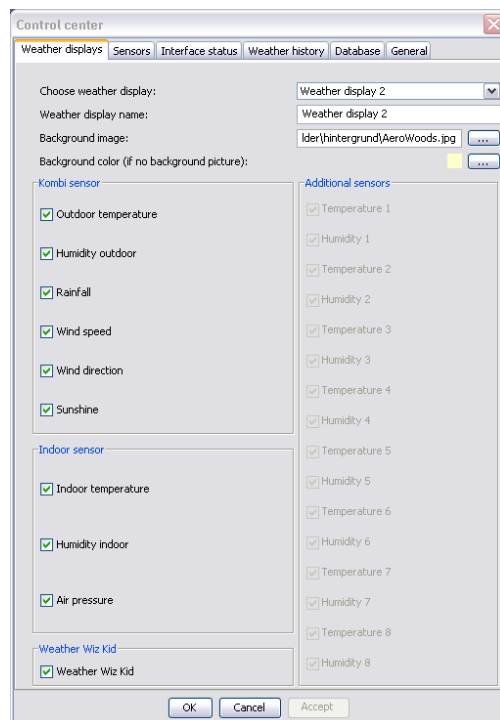
Here, you can define the limits for scaling individually.

- After selecting all settings, they can be transferred into the weather history with the "Accept" button or the "OK" button.

Weather displays

All settings for the start-up screen of the weather display can be made in this sub-menu. Every definition can be accepted and checked immediately with the "Accept" button at the very bottom as long as the respective weather display has been selected as the main display previously.

Note!
Only sensors
recognized by
the interface
can be selected!



Choose weather display -

Chose the weather display to be edited here. There are three weather displays that can be arranged differently. These are to be allocated as desired to the displays for the individual sensors, e.g. one display only with the data of the external sensors, one only with temperature sensors, etc.

- Weather display name - Here, you can enter an individual name for each weather display in the data field.
- Background image - Here, you can select your own image in .png, .jpg or .gif format and use this as the display background. After actuating the button "...", the Windows file selection appears and you can search for and load the desired image. The image name appears in the previously empty name field.
- Background image - Here, you can define a color for the display background as described under "weather history", if no background image has been loaded ("Display" configuration field, "Background color 1").
- Kombi sensor - By marking the individual sensors in this configuration field, you can select individual sensors of the Combination sensor for that data to be displayed in the selected weather display. The "Wind direction" and "Sunshine" selection fields are only available when using the WS 500/550.
- Additional sensors - All of the temperature-/humidity-sensors being received after the initialization are shown in this configuration field. Mark to select which of them should be displayed in the selected weather display.
- Indoor sensor - In this configuration field, you can mark the internal sensors of the base station to select which data should be displayed in the selected weather display.
- Weather Wiz Kid - This configuration field is used for choosing whether the Wiz Kid should be displayed in the selected weather display.
- After selecting all settings, they can be transferred into the respective weather display with the "Accept" button or the "OK" button.

Sensors

- This sub-menu is for making all settings that are important for the display in the weather display and the weather history for the respective sensor. There are different setting fields treated the same as the respective basic settings depending on the type of sensor, e.g. the color settings for the rainfall quantity display.

Control center

Weather displays Sensors Interface status Weather history Database General

Choose Weather display: Outdoor temperature

Sensor Kombi sensor

Location:

Sensor name: Outdoor temperature

Short name (max. 5 letters): TE A

Line color in the graphic display: ■ ...

Line width in the graphic display: 1 pixel

Unit: °F

Period min/max: Today

Start of min/max-measure: Dec 4, 2006 12:00:00 AM

☒ Show minimum/maximum Reset min/max

OK Cancel Accept

Choose sensor -
Sensor -

Selects the sensor to set the data for.
This shows the device that the previously selected sensor is in, e.g. Kombi sensor.

Location-
Sensor name -
Short name -

Here, you can enter the location of the sensor.
Here, you can assign an individual name for the sensor.
Here, you can assign a short name for the sensor (max. 5 characters), which will be used in the weather data table and in the navigation window.

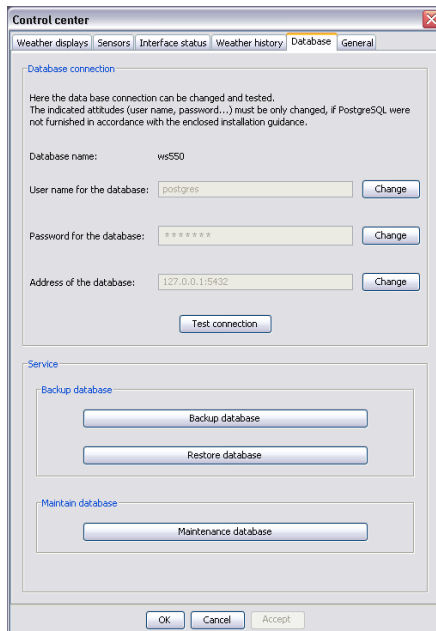
Line color in the graphic display -	Here, the line colors for this sensor in the weather diagram are defined as described under "Weather history" (Configuration field "Display" "Background color 1").
Line width in the graphic display -	Here, you can select the line width for this sensor in the weather diagram.
Unit -	Here, you can select the desired unit of measurement for the selected sensor for the weather display.
Period min/max -	Here, you can select the max./min. display period for this sensor. The current start for the min-/max recording is shown in the line underneath. The possible periods are "Today", the last 24 hours and since last reset.
Show minimum/maximum -	Choose whether the min-/max values are to be shown for this sensor or not here.
Reset min/max -	The min-/max memory is reset by actuating this button. As of this point in time, the new extreme value recording is begun.
Feature of the sensor "Rainfall"	
In this case, there is a field for making calibration settings for the rainfall sensor:	
Maximum change (in pointer strokes) -	A value of 255 is entered by the factory here. This definition prevents an unreal number of pointer strokes from being registered per measurement interval (e.g. a number of 2000 pointer strokes at 295 ml in 10 minutes would be unreal for rainfall).

Database

- All settings that concern the interaction between the program and the installed database are made in this sub-menu.

Note!

For working on the database (maintenance, backup, save/load etc.) you must have administrator rights for your computer!



Database connection

Test connection -

Here, you can determine whether the program is maintaining a proper connection with the database by selecting the button "Test connection". The other ways to make changes are for users who are experienced with the database system possibilities for making individual changes if the database has not been installed according to the installation manual.

Service

The data stored in the database is maintained here.

Backup database -

This button is used to store a backup copy of the data stored in the database to another storage location. This backup should be done regularly and to an external storage device.

Restore database -

This button can be used to restore the content of a possibly destroyed database to the point in time of the last backup (see above).

After actuating the button, a warning message appears indicating that all of the data stored to that point in time can be lost. That means that after the restore, only the data from the backup will be available. If you want to continue with the restore procedure, click "OK". The desired backup can then be selected and loaded to restore the database.

After the restore, a message appears indicating completion and a request for maintaining the database.

Maintain database -

Database maintenance should be performed regularly and immediately after a program request to maintain the integrity of the data, the access speed and the consistency of the database.

Actuate the button "Maintenance database". A completion message appears after the maintenance procedure.

Actuate this with the "OK" button and leave the database with the OK button.

2.4. The menu lines

2.4.1. The "File" menu

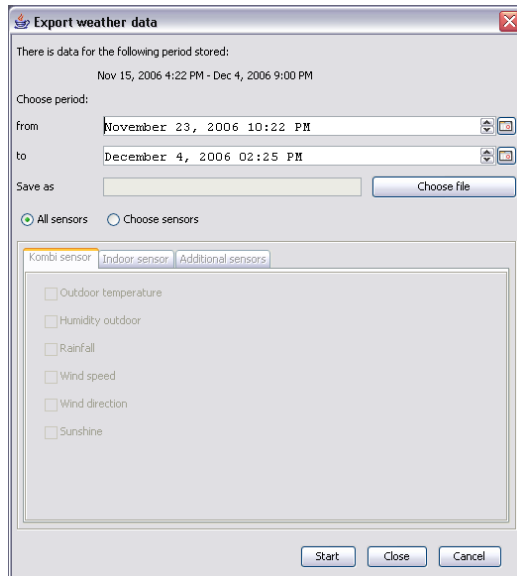
- All settings that affect data management and printing data are made from this menu.

Database -

Opens the sub-menu "Database" of the control center, see chapter "Control center".

Export weather data -

In this sub-menu, you can define which data should be saved over which recording period and in which storage location.



Period

The period that the weather data is for is shown above. You can edit the period for saving the data under "Choose period". This is done by marking the respective position, e.g. the minute position and entering the desired value with the keyboard or raising/lowering the value with the arrows next to the field. The date can be selected directly with the calendar to the far right in the line.

Save as

Use the button "Choose file" to select the desired location and file name as well as the desired file format (CSV/SLK) to save the file under. The file formats can be opened by a table calculation program.

After confirming the entry with the "OK" button, the file name and the storage location appear in the line behind "Save as".

Sensors

You can select the option "All sensors" or "Choose sensors" for saving.

If you select "Choose sensors", you can define which sensor data should be included in the data export by clicking on the desired sensors from Indoor, Kombi and Additional sensor(s).

Saving is started with the "Start" button and completed with a respective message.

Please note!

If a file name is entered twice, the older file of the same name is overwritten. Therefore, a new file name is always entered if older file names should be retained.

Print -	A printout of the weather history (weather diagram or tables) is possible with this option. Define the desired layout information for printing in the preview dialog and start the printout as usual in Windows.
Save image -	This option allows you to save the current image (weather display or weather history) as an picture in .png or .jpg format. Select the desired save location, the file name and the type of file in the file dialog and save the image with the "OK" button.
Exit -	Ends the "WeatherProfessional" program.

2.4.2. The "View" menu

- In this menu, all settings that affect the screen display of the program are made.

Weather display settings -	Opens the sub-menu "Weather display" of the control center, see chapter "Control center".
Weather data table -	Opens the weather data table, in which the data of the weather history is displayed in table format (see 2.6).
Min/Max values -	Opens the display for the min/max and average values for weather data for a selected time period. On the left in the navigation field, you can se-

lect the sensors for which the data should be evaluated and displayed in the right-hand table field (see 2.6).

Minimum - Maximum - Average

Now you can select the time period for which min/max data should be recorded and for which the average value should be calculated.

On the right, the current date and the respective sunrise/sunset data is displayed for the defined location.

After accepting the selection with the "Accept" button, the calculated data will be shown in table format. The minimum value, maximum value and average value (AV) are shown for the selected time period (Exceptions: Wind velocity (no minimum); Rainfall (only maximum and quantity for the selected period)).

See chapter 2.6 as well (page 30).

Weather diagram settings -	Opens the sub-menu "Weather display" of the control center, see chapter "Control center".
Update -	Updates the display corresponding with the data currently held in the database.
Tool bar/Status bar -	Turns the tool bar or the status bar on (click, checkmark) or off (click, no checkmark).

2.4.3. The "Weather Station" menu

- The interfaces and weather sensors can be managed in this menu.

Interface status -	Opens the sub-menu "Interface status" of the control center, see chapter "Control center".
Sensor management -	Opens the sub-menu "Sensors" of the control center, see chapter "Control center".

2.4.4. The "Display" menu

- The settings for the current display period of the weather history are made in this menu.

Select the desired display period. The weather reporting display is immediately adapted to the desired period.

With option "Next/previous period", a period before or after the relative selection is selected.

Example: You have selected "6 hours" for displaying the last 6 hours, e.g. 6 to 12 o'clock. By actuating "Previous period", you can now view the data for 0 to 6 o'clock, 18 to 24 hours of the previous day, etc.. With "Next period", you can then go ahead in 6 hour display increments.

2.4.5. The "Tools" menu

- Various program settings can be accessed from this menu.

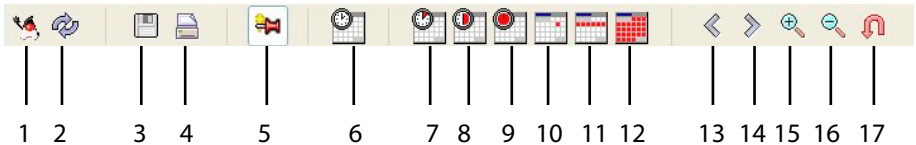
Control center -	Opens the control center, see chapter "Control center".
Export settings -	Saves the defined program settings in a selected save location.
Import settings -	Loads saved program settings.
Reset settings -	Deletes all user-defined settings.
Update WeatherProfessional -	This option can be used to load software updates. This requires an installed "Internet-Browser" and an active Internet connection. Start the downloaded update and follow the manual of the installation program.
Update firmware -	Found through Internet site shown in the dialog box for updating. Start the update and follow the instructions of the program.

2.4.6. The "Help" menu

- This menu provides access to this manual, an Internet link to the homepage of the manufacturer and program information on the installed "WeatherProfessional" software.

2.5. The toolbar

- Many menu functions are accessible with a simple mouse click in the toolbar.

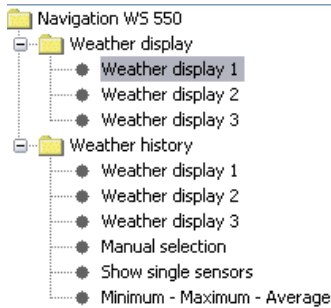


- 1 - Exit program
- 2 - Update display with current weather
- 3 - Save current display image
- 4 - Print current display image
- 5 - Display/hide navigator
- 6 - Weather history display today
- 7 - Weather history display period 1 hour (beginning with last hour)
- 8 - Same as above 6 hours
- 9 - Same as above 12 hours
- 10 - Same as above 1 day
- 11 - Same as above 1 week
- 12 - Same as above 1 month
- 13 - Previous period
- 14 - Previous period
- 15 - Zoom in on the weather history (decrease display period)
- 16 - Zoom out from weather history (increase display period)
- 17 - Reset to the originally selected display period after zooming, e.g. 1 day

2.6. Working with the displays, navigator

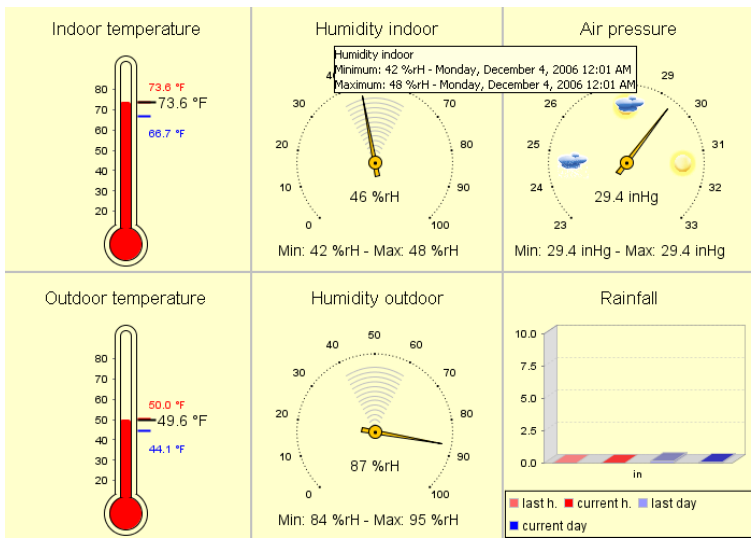
- In addition to the general weather data display, there is extensive additional information available for the displays, including the weather display and the weather history.
- The navigator is either displayed by clicking on the navigator symbol (see 2.5) or by moving the separation bar left of the main display field. Roll bars for navigating in the window are located on the navigator windows.

- In the navigator, the views defined previously in the navigator for up to three weather displays, the weather history, a manual sensor selection in the weather history display, the display for the individual sensors in the history and the min/max/average display can be selected.



Weather display

- Click on one of the three available weather displays in the navigator. The displays defined previously in the control center appear as stylized instruments. The clothing status of the Wiz Kid and the weather symbols in the Wiz Kid display field indicate the weather forecast. At night, the background of the Wiz Kid appears in night-format, with the current phase of the moon as well. Read more detailed information in the appendix of this manual.
- If you move the mouse pointer over the respective designation in a display window, the respective min/max data is shown in a context menu with the time point of the extreme occurrence. After approx. 5 seconds, the context display disappears automatically.



Weather history

- Click on either the "Weather history" line in the "Weather history" navigator itself or on any desired menu point under "Weather history". Here, the three defined weather display, a manual sensor selection, the display for individual sensors and the value table for the complete display of min/max values and the calculation for the average values are shown for the observation period.

Weather history

- If you select "Weather history" alone, the "Sensor type" appears in the lower part of the navigator. Here, you can e.g. display the processing graphics for sensors of the same type, e.g. all temperature sensors and e.g. perform comparisons between different types of sensors (Temperature, ...).
- To open the closed "Weather history" navigation menu again, click on the "Manual selection" option.



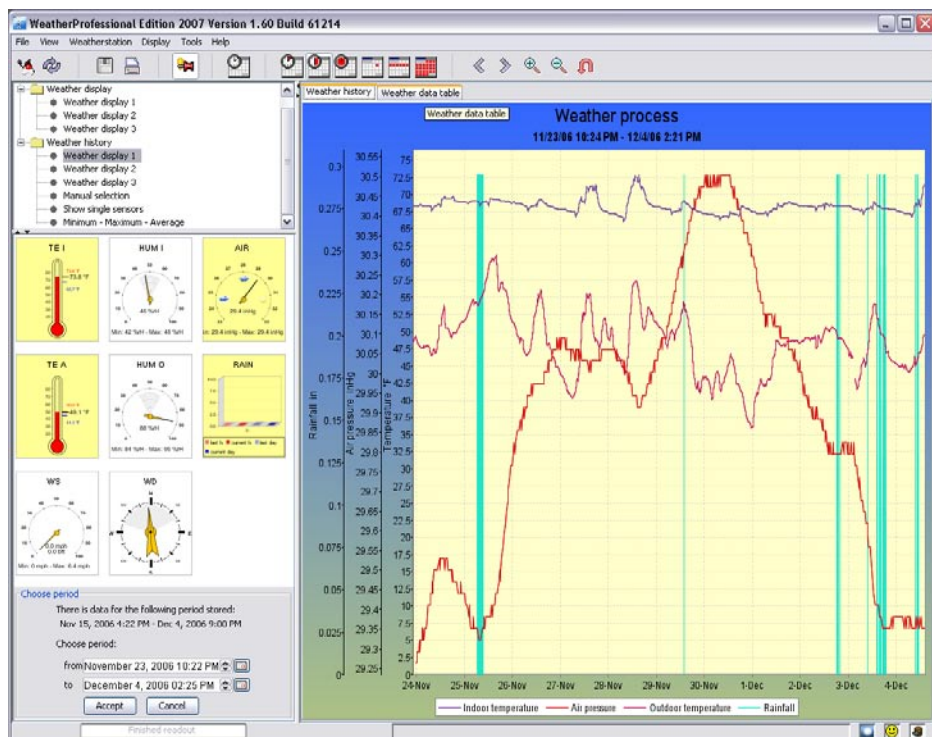
Weather display

- When the "Weather display (1 ... 3)" option is selected, all data from of the selected display is shown as a trend curve in the report graphic.

At the same time, the instrument displays for the weather display appears at the bottom of the navigator window. By clicking on the individual displays, the trend display for this value is displayed/hidden in the report graphic:

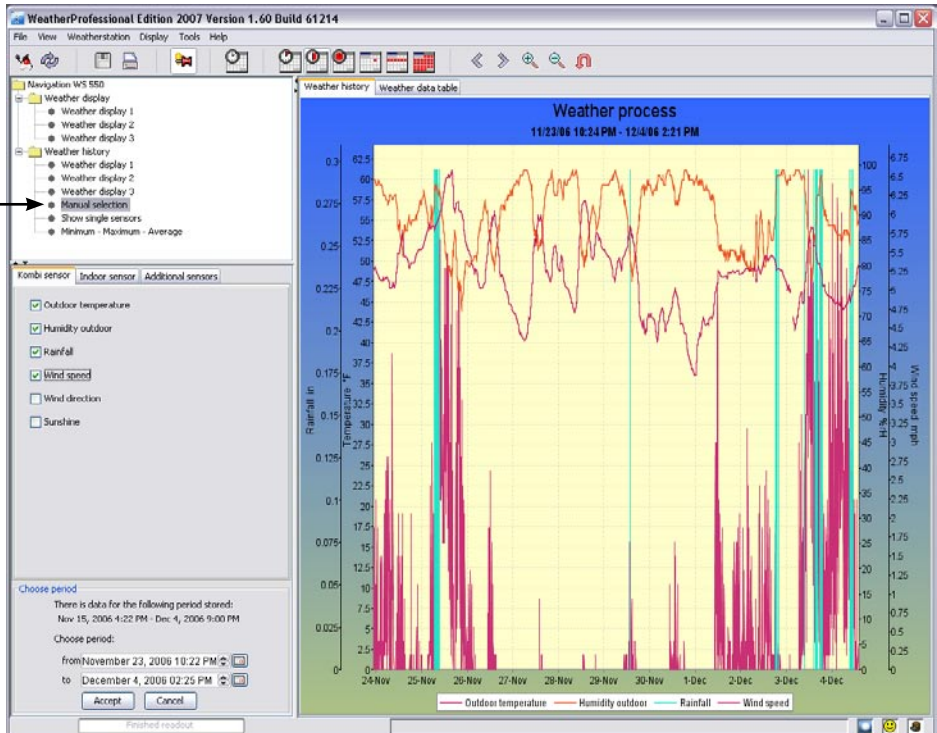
Instrument background yellow: Value is integrated in the report graphic.

Instrument background white: Value is not integrated in the report graphic.



Manual selection (in the navigation tree)

When selecting this option, the lower navigator window shows all of the sensors that can be evaluated by the software. Click on the respective tab "Indoor sensor", "Kombi sensor" or "Additional sensors" and select the desired sensors there. The data then appears as a trend curve in the reporting graphic.



Note

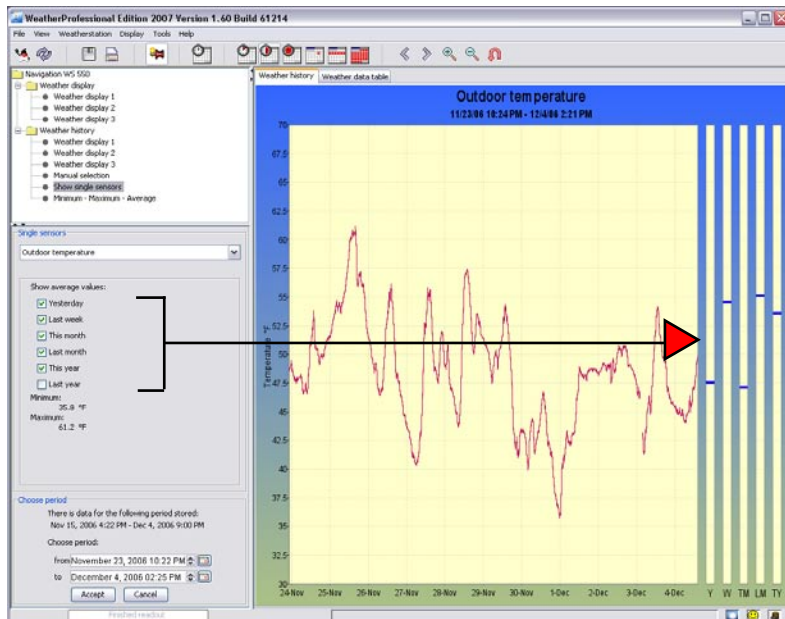
This option allows data that has already been recorded from sensors, that are currently not registered or physically no longer available and therefore not displayed on the weather displays, to be displayed since all data is stored in the database and can be called up from the database.

Displaying individual sensors

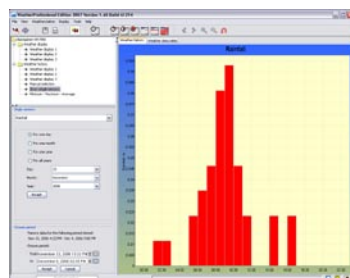
When this option is selected, a sensor selection menu for selecting the sensor to be displayed is shown in the lower part of the navigation window.

Underneath, you can select which average values for the displayed time-frame are to be displayed for this sensor to the right, next to the report graphic as a diagram marking (incl. fluctuation range). Only the maximum is displayed for the wind velocity and this display is not required for rainfall.

The minimum and maximum are also displayed for the displayed time-range.



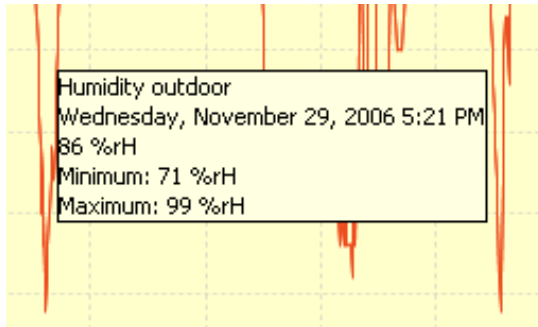
Instead of a progress report graphic for rainfall, a bar chart can be understood better for rain quantities. In this case, the rain quantity is displayed per selected time period, with display "For one day" hourly from the 30th to the 30th minute, with display "For one month" daily from 7:30 o'clock to 7:30 o'clock (corresponds with the measuring time period for professional meteorology) and otherwise monthly or yearly.



Additional info-display upon touching trend lines

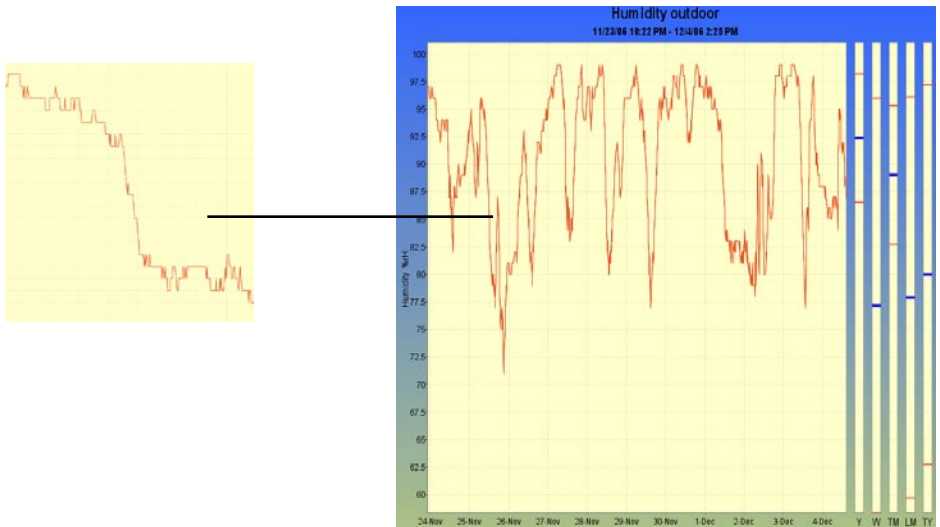
If you move the mouse pointer over the individual curves, a context-sensitive display appears for the points in time (corresponding with the recording interval) at which data has been recorded showing the sensor name, the time, the value recorded at this time and the values for minimum and maximum with the time point that the extreme occurred.

After approx. 5 seconds, the context display disappears automatically.



Zoom functions

Next to the selection for the time period to be displayed (see 2.4.4./2.5) and the zoom functions (2.5) available from the tool bar, you can also zoom directly in the graphic. Use the mouse to drag a rectangle over the segment that you are interested in. The segment of the trend is automatically zoomed in on.



By pressing the right mouse key, the functions "Zoom in", "Zoom out" and "Auto-size" (return to full-time-period display) are available through the context menu.

Minimum-Maximum-Average

If you select these options in the navigator, a table appears allowing all calculations for previously recorded minimum and maximum, as well as average values.

The time period of the calculation can be selected individually.

The sunrise and sunset data for the current day is also displayed for the location defined in the control center (see 2.3). This is also the basis for the day/night Wiz Kid background change.

- Select the desired under options "For one day", "For one month", "For one year" and "For all years" and then according to the desired month and/or the desired year.
- Select the sensors to calculate the data for in the bottom left.
- The calculation for the respective data begins with selecting "Accept". The progress of the calculation is shown in a progress bar.
- The results of the calculation are shown in the table.
- The table can be printed out.

The screenshot shows the 'WeatherProfessional Edition 2007 Version 1.60 Build 61214' window. The 'Minimum - Maximum - Average' tab is active. On the left, a tree view shows 'Weather display' and 'Weather history' folders. Below it, a 'Kombi sensor' section has checkboxes for 'Outdoor temperature', 'Humidity outdoor', 'Rainfall', 'Wind speed', and 'Sunshine'. A 'Choose period' section shows a date range from 'Nov 15, 2006 4:22 PM' to 'Dec 4, 2006 9:00 PM'. The main area displays calculation options: 'For one day' (selected), 'For one month', 'For one year', and 'For all years'. Below these are dropdowns for 'Day: 25', 'Month: November', and 'Year: 2006', with an 'Accept' button. To the right, 'Current day: Monday, December 4, 2006' is shown, along with 'Sunrise: 8:30 AM' and 'Sunset: 4:12 PM'. A large table displays the results for various sensors over a 24-hour period.

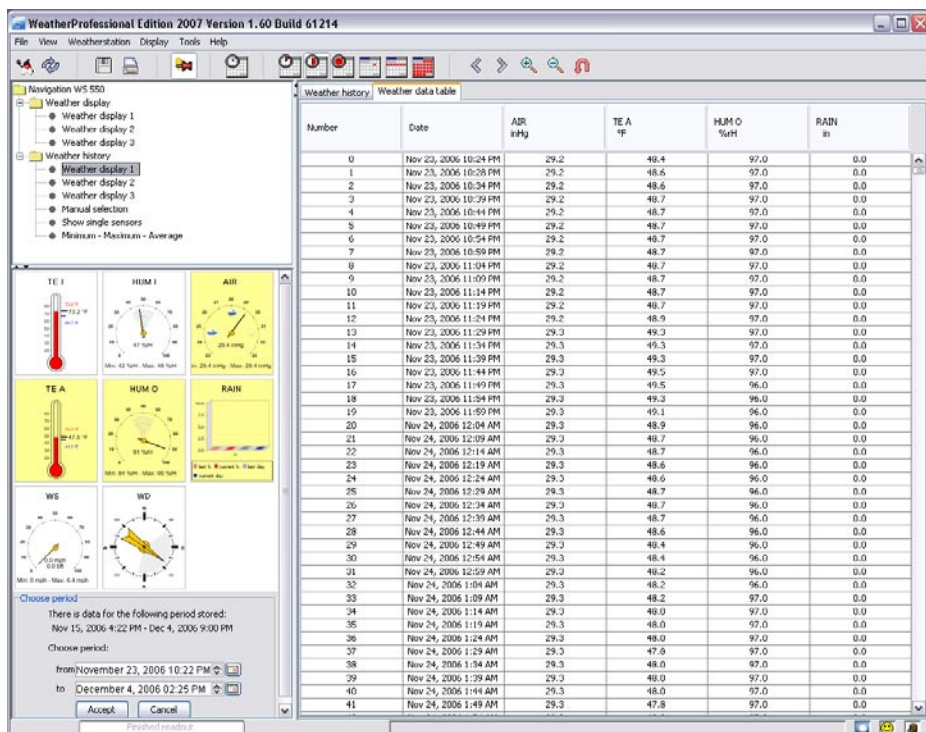
Hour	TE A °F Min	TE A °F Max	TE A °F Ø	HUM O %RH Min	HUM O %RH Max	HUM O %RH Ø	WS mph Min	WS mph Ø
12:00 AM	51.4	52.0	51.7	93.0	94.0	93.2	0.2	0.0
1:00 AM	52.0	52.9	52.5	93.0	95.0	94.0	0.0	0.0
2:00 AM	52.9	53.8	53.3	90.0	93.0	91.8	0.2	0.0
3:00 AM	53.6	54.2	54.0	87.0	90.0	88.4	0.4	0.1
4:00 AM	53.8	54.7	54.2	87.0	92.0	89.2	2.4	0.6
5:00 AM	54.0	54.5	54.2	88.0	92.0	89.9	3.0	0.5
6:00 AM	53.6	54.5	54.0	90.0	96.0	92.9	2.1	1.0
7:00 AM	54.0	54.5	54.3	95.0	96.0	95.4	4.2	2.3
8:00 AM	54.5	55.2	54.9	94.0	96.0	95.2	4.9	2.7
9:00 AM	55.4	56.1	55.6	94.0	95.0	94.5	6.6	4.3
10:00 AM	56.3	57.4	56.8	90.0	94.0	91.3	4.3	3.1
11:00 AM	57.4	58.6	58.1	86.0	90.0	87.6	5.3	2.8
12:00 PM	59.0	60.1	59.6	82.0	85.0	82.9	5.3	3.6
1:00 PM	59.9	60.9	60.3	79.0	82.0	80.9	5.5	3.9
2:00 PM	60.5	60.8	60.5	79.0	80.0	79.7	4.2	2.4
3:00 PM	60.4	61.2	60.6	77.0	79.0	78.4	5.3	2.1
4:00 PM	56.3	60.4	58.7	80.0	85.0	82.2	2.6	0.8
5:00 PM	55.9	56.5	56.2	85.0	87.0	86.6	3.0	0.5
6:00 PM	56.7	57.2	57.0	76.0	84.0	79.7	4.7	2.4
7:00 PM	56.1	57.2	56.6	75.0	77.0	76.1	5.1	3.6
8:00 PM	55.9	56.1	56.1	71.0	76.0	74.6	4.0	1.7
9:00 PM	54.3	56.1	55.2	71.0	76.0	73.7	3.5	0.9
10:00 PM	52.5	54.1	53.3	76.0	80.0	78.3	2.1	0.6
11:00 PM	51.4	52.3	51.9	80.0	81.0	80.7	0.6	0.2

Weather data table

Next to the graphic weather report display (weather history) option, the "Weather data table" option is shown in the display window.

The value progress is shown in table format here. For the selection of the data to be displayed, the actions correspond with those for the weather history.

- The table can be printed out.
- The values in this table can be edited with a double click. While making this entry, make sure that a decimal point is entered instead of a comma. Rainfall is the exception in this case. This cannot be edited.



3. Appendix Terminology

Barometric pressure history - Storage and graphic display for the barometric pressure report. This can be used to make conclusions concerning the general weather development. The graphic display is in the weather display.

Weather trend - Forecast display with weather symbols in the weather display, calculated from the speed of increase or decrease in barometric pressure.

The change speed for barometric pressure is the decisive variable for predicting the upcoming weather, the absolute value plays a secondary role, see "Air pressure trend" as well. Generally, increasing barometric pressure means better weather and dropping barometric pressure means poorer weather.

If the weather station is used e.g. with a laptop on a boat, you can predict whether a bad weather front is approaching and help to determine whether it is necessary to refrain from crossing a large body of water or to return to harbor, by using the change speed of the barometric pressure (normally confirmed by cloud formations, which boat operators should understand). This forecast can be used just as well for farmers, sport pilots, paragliders, model airplane enthusiasts, etc.

Absolute/relative barometric pressure - The air in the earth atmosphere has a specific density defined in grams per liter. The limit of the earth atmosphere is a (relative) constant value. The earth surface however, including bodies of water, deviates between the deepest sea level and the highest mountain tops. As a result, there is a different air-"weight" in every area, depending on the height above an average sea level and the height of the air column over sea level. Therefore, the barometric pressure at sea level is much higher than at the top of the Himalayan mountains.

To achieve a reference variable, most weather reports will either refer to the absolute barometric pressure in relation to average sea level (general definition, normally for a country) or for more detailed reports, a graduated barometric pressure is shown with isobars (the barometric pressure trend in more precise weather maps). In the second case, you can recognize the barometric pressure fronts very easily and understand more about the routes the fronts will take.

Since the weather station always shows the relative barometric pressure in a single location, a correction factor must be defined that makes indicating the difference between the absolute and relative barometric pressure however.

Wind strength table (Beaufort)

Beaufor	Wind velocity km/h	Wind velocity mph	Description
0	0 - 0.7 km/h	0 - 0.4 mph	calm
1	0.7 - 5.4 km/h	0.5 - 3.6 mph	light air
2	5.5 - 11.9 km/h	3.7 - 7.4 mph	light breeze
3	12.0 - 19.4 km/h	7.5 - 12.1 mph	gentle breeze
4	19.5 - 28.5 km/h	12.2 - 17.7 mph	moderate breeze
5	28.6 - 38.7 km/h	17.8 - 24.0 mph	resh breeze
6	38.8 - 49.8 km/h	24.1 - 30.9 mph	strong breeze
7	49.9 - 61.7 km/h	31.0 - 38.3 mph	near gale
8	61.8 - 74.6 km/h	38.4 - 46.4 mph	gale
9	74.7 - 88.9 km/h	46.5 - 55.2 mph	strong gale
10	89.0 - 102.4 km/h	55.3 - 63.6 mph	storm
11	102.5 - 117.4 km/h	63.7 - 72.9 mph	violent storm
12	> 117.4 km/h	> 72.9 mph	hurricane

Units

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = [^{\circ}\text{C}] * 9 / 5 + 32$$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = ([^{\circ}\text{F}] - 32) * 5 / 9$$

$$\text{mmHg} = [\text{hPa}] * 0.75006$$

$$\text{inHg} = [\text{hPa}] * 0.02953$$

$$\text{m/s} = [\text{km/h}] / 3.6 = [\text{km/h}] * 0.27778$$

$$\text{Knots} = [\text{km/h}] / 1.852 = [\text{km/h}] * 0.53996$$

$$\text{mph} = [\text{km/h}] / 1.609 = [\text{km/h}] * 0.6215$$

$$\text{in} = [\text{mm}] / 25.4 = [\text{mm}] * 0.03937$$

$$\text{ft} = [\text{m}] / 0.3048 = [\text{m}] * 3.28084$$

$$\text{cu. in.} = [\text{ml}] / 16.387 = [\text{ml}] * 0.061024$$

Wind-chill equivalent temperature (sensed temperature) - A fictive temperature that is felt by people under certain conditions instead of the measured temperature and e.g. can be used at low temperatures to indicate how comfortable one would be at certain temperatures, wind velocities and suitable clothing. These conditions are a temperature under 33 °C and a wind velocity above 2.6 m/s. Wind-chill is defined as a cooling effect on unclothed skin at an accepted constant of 33 °C skin surface temperature.

The "sensed temperature" is comparable with the so-called felt temperature, which takes additional measured values into account.

Dew point - Temperature point that depends on the combination of a certain barometric pressure, a certain temperature and a certain humidity. At this temperature point, the humidity in the air begins to condensate, the so-called dew point, the atmospheric humidity condensates out and falls down as liquid.

Therefore, e.g. the dew point for air is at 17.4 g/m³ at 20 °C water vapor. If the dew point for water vapor is under 0 °C then the condensation appears as snow or frost.

Comfort Indicator

- The Comfort Indicator (LKJ) indicates the indoor air (ratio of temperature to humidity) (status of symbols indicates the range of validity):

Temperatureair humidity

	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
<64.4 °F	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
64.4 - 67.8 °F	L	L	L	K	K	K	K	K	K	L
67.9 - 71.4 °F	L	L	L	K	J	J	J	J	K	L
71.5 - 75.0 °F	L	L	K	J	J	J	J	K	L	L
75.1 - 78.6 °F	L	K	J	J	J	J	K	L	L	L
78.7 - 82.2 °F	L	K	K	K	K	K	K	L	L	L
over 82.2 °F	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

This shows that depending on the ratio of temperature to humidity, there are clearly differentiated ranges that are defined as comfortable or uncomfortable climates. This means we find e.g. at a temperature of 25 °C a humidity of 30% as too dry (e.g. heating air) and humidity over approx. 60% as muggy.

Weather display "Wiz Kid"

Similar to the almost forgotten weather "house" where a person came out of the door with an umbrella if the weather was bad and wore light clothes if it was good, this software has the "Wiz Kid".

The behavior of this character is based on various weather factors; hence it is immediately possible to know the type of clothing one would need outdoors. Not only the current measured values for outside temperature, humidity, wind and rain are evaluated for this display. The weather forecast also plays an equally important role. So different displays and clothing depending on the weather situation are shown on the "Wiz Kid":

Outside temperature (only combination sensor)

- The clothing status is based on how high the temperature is on the combination sensor.

Rain

- If the weather forecast has announced rain, then the figure holds a closed umbrella.
- The figure carries an opened umbrella when it starts raining.

Wind velocity

- If the wind velocity is higher than 20 km/h (medium wind) Wiz Kid's hair starts fluttering. At the same time, if the temperature is below 14°C, then even the scarf he is wearing starts fluttering.

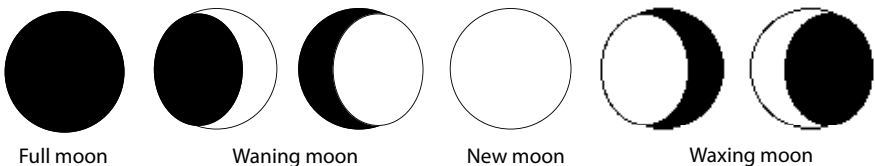
Weather forecast

- The weather forecast symbols above the Wiz Kid present the following forecasts:

· Clouds with rain -->	Rainy
· Clouds -->	Cloudy
· Clouds with sun -->	Bright
· Sun -->	Sunny

Moon phases display

The moon phases are displayed using the following symbols:



Appendix A: Table of latitude/longitude of French counties.

FRANCE			
Dép	Villes	Latitude	Longitude
01	BOURG	46°12	5°13
02	LAON	49°34	3°37
03	MOULINS	46°34	3°20
04	DIGNE	44°05	6°14
05	GAP	44°33	6°05
06	NICE	43°42	7°16
07	PRIVAS	44°44	4°36
08	MEZIERES	49°46	4°44
09	FOIX	42°57	1°35
10	TROYES	48°18	4°05
11	CARCASSONNE	43°13	2°21
12	RODEZ	44°21	2°34
13	MARSEILLE	43°18	5°22
14	CAEN	49°11	359°38
15	AURILLAC	44°56	2°26
16	ANGOULEME	45°40	0°10
17	LA ROCHELLE	46°10	358°50
18	BOURGES	47°05	2°23
19	TULLE	45°16	1°46
20	AJACCIO	41°55	8°43
21	DIJON	47°20	5°02
22	ST-BRIEUX	48°31	357°15
23	GUERET	46°10	1°52
24	PERIGUEUX	45°12	0°44
25	BESANCON	47°14	6°12
26	VALENCE	44°56	4°54
27	EVREUX	49°03	1°11
28	CHARTRES	48°27	1°30
29	QUIMPER	48°00	355°54
30	NIMES	43°50	4°21
31	TOULOUSE	43°37	1°27
32	AUCH	43°30	0°36
33	BORDEAUX	44°50	359°26
34	MONTPELLIER	43°36	3°53
35	RENNES	48°06	358°20
36	CHATEAUROUX	46°49	1°41
37	TOURS	47°23	0°42
38	GRENOBLE	45°11	5°43
39	LONS-LE-SAUNIER	46°41	5°33
40	MONT-DE-MARSAN	43°54	359°30
41	BLOIS	47°36	1°20
42	ST-ETIENNE	45°26	4°23
43	LE PUY	45°03	3°53
44	NANTES	47°14	358°25
45	ORLEANS	47°54	1°54
46	CAHORS	44°28	0°26
47	AGEN	44°12	0°38
48	MENDE	44°32	3°30
49	ANGERS	47°29	359°28

50	ST-LO	49°07	358°55
51	CHALONS-S-MARNE	48°58	4°22
52	CHAUMONT	48°07	5°08
53	LAVAL	48°04	359°15
54	NANCY	48°42	6°12
55	BAR-LE-DUC	48°46	5°10
56	VANNES	47°40	357°16
57	METZ	49°07	6°11
58	NEVERS	47°00	3°09
59	LILLE	50°39	3°05
60	BEAUVAIS	49°26	2°05
61	ALENCON	48°25	0°05
62	ARRAS	50°17	2°46
63	CLERMONT-FERRAND	45°47	3°05
64	PAU	43°18	359°38
65	TARBES	43°14	0°05
66	PERPIGNAN	42°42	2°54
67	STRASBOURG	48°35	7°45
68	COLMAR	48°05	7°21
69	LYON	45°46	4°50
70	VESOUL	47°38	6°09
71	MACON	46°18	4°50
72	LE MANS	48°00	0°12
73	CHAMBERY	45°34	5°55
74	ANNECY	45°54	6°07
75	PARIS	48°52	2°20
76	ROUEN	49°26	1°05
77	MELUN	48°32	2°40
78	VERSAILLES	48°48	2°08
79	NIORT	46°19	359°33
80	AMIENS	49°54	2°18
81	ALBI	43°56	2°08
82	MONTAUBAN	44°01	1°20
83	TOULON	43°07	5°55
84	AVIGNON	43°56	4°48
85	LA-ROCHE-SUR-YON	46°38	358°30
86	POITIERS	46°35	0°20
87	LIMOGES	45°50	1°15
88	EPINAL	48°10	6°28
89	AUXERRE	47°48	3°35
90	BELFORT	47°38	6°52
91	EVRY	48°38	2°34
92	NANTERRE	48°53	2°13
93	BOBIGNY	48°55	2°27
94	CRETEIL	48°47	2°28
95	PONTOISE	49°03	2°05

