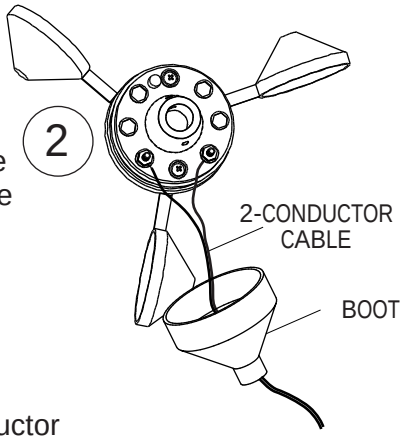
MAESTRO

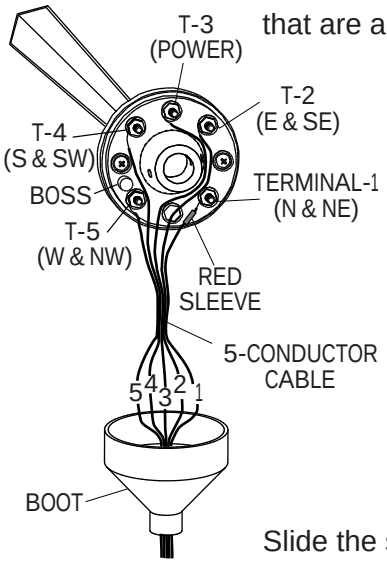
INSTALLATION

PROPER INSTALLATION IS IMPORTANT. IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE, CONSULT A CONTRACTOR, ELECTRICIAN OR TELEVISION ANTENNA INSTALLER (CHECK WITH YOUR LOCAL BUILDING SUPPLY, OR HARDWARE STORE FOR REFERRALS). TO PROMOTE CONFIDENCE, PERFORM A TRIAL WIRING BEFORE INSTALLATION.

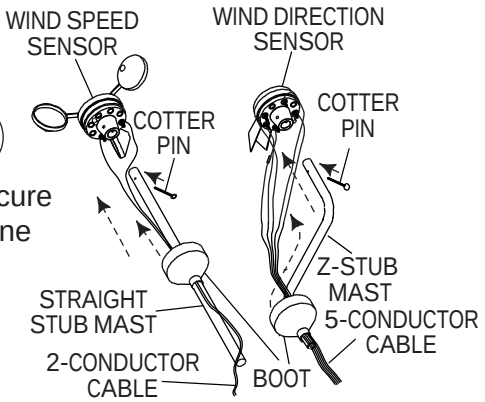
1 Determine where you are going to locate both the rooftop sensors and the read-out.



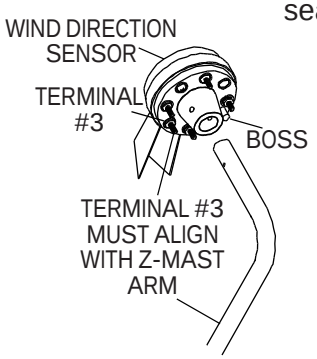
Feed the teminal lug end of the 2-conductor cable through one of the rubber boots and connect the lugs to the terminals on the bottom of the wind speed sensor. (Do NOT adjust the nuts that are already on the sensor). The polarity does not matter.



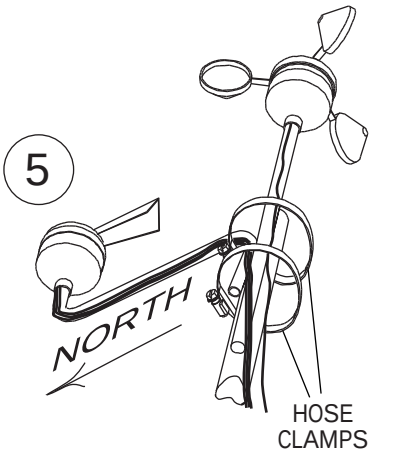
3 Feed the terminal lug end of the five-conductor cable through the other rubber boot and connect the lugs to the terminals on the bottom of the wind-direction sensor. (Do NOT adjust the nuts that are already on the sensor). The red sleeve indicates wire #1.



Slide the stub masts through the rubber boots and insert the stub masts into the bottom of the sensors. Secure with the cotter pins. Coat all wire connections with silicone sealant and slip the boots over the sensors.



4A **When assembling the wind direction sensor to the Z-mast, make certain that terminal #3 is aligned with the Z-mast arm.**



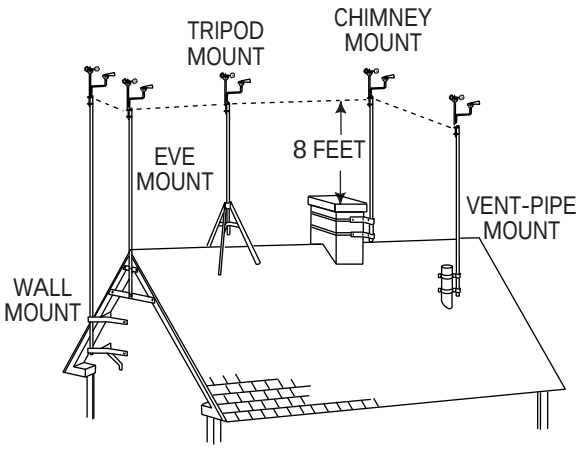
Secure the sensors and stub masts to your antenna mast (not supplied) with the two hose clamps. **Align the wind-direction Z-mast arm to true North**. Radio Shack and similar stores have a selection of tall masts and roof mounting brackets. Choose a mount that best suits your location and provides at least eight feet of vertical clearance above objects on the roof.

MAXIMUM INC.

MAESTRO

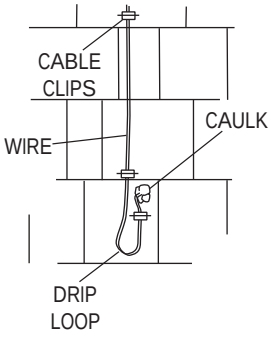
INSTALLATION

(continued)

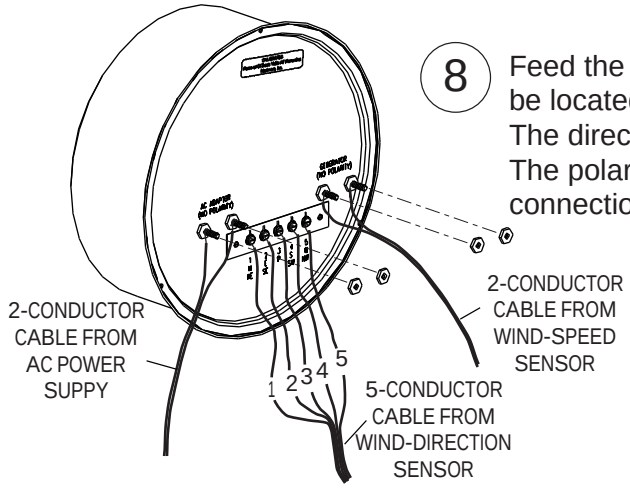


6 Follow the instructions supplied with the antenna mount and secure the mast to the mount.

7

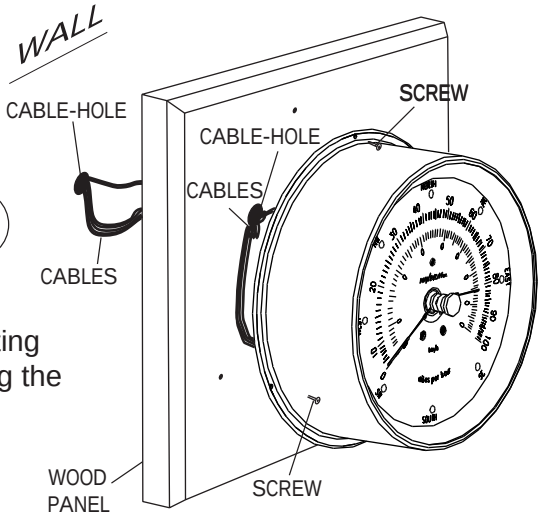


Secure the wire to the building using cable clips (do not use regular staples). Form a drip loop where the wires enter the hole drilled through the exterior wall. Caulk the hole when done.



8 Feed the cables through the wall to where the read-out is going to be located. Attach the wires to the rear of the read-out as shown. The direction wires must follow in sequence for the direction sensor. The polarity does not matter for the wind speed or power supply connections. (Do NOT adjust the nuts that are already on the meter).

9

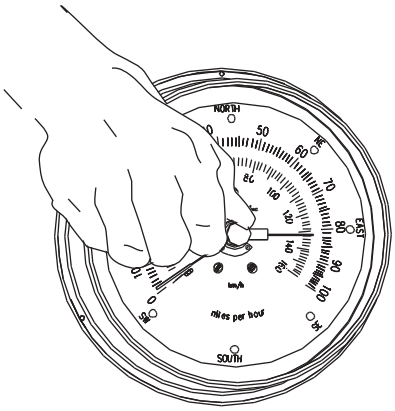


Mount the brass read-out directly over the cable feed-thru-hole to avoid crimping the wire under the lip. We recommend mounting the read-out on one of our pre-drilled and centered panels. Plug the power supply into a 110 VAC power outlet.

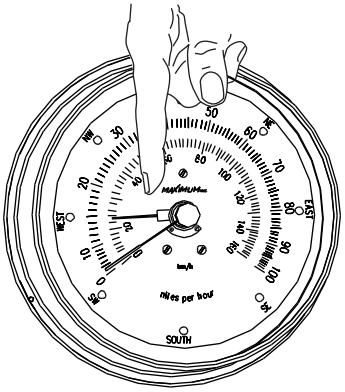
MAXIMUM INC.

MAESTRO

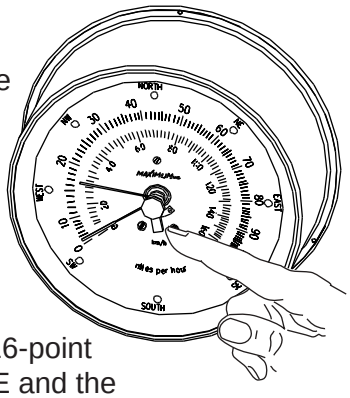
OPERATION



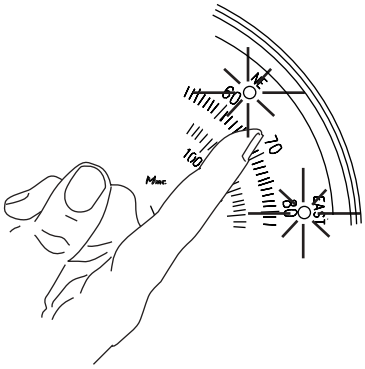
To reset the gust register needle, turn the knob counter-clockwise.



Turning the knob counter-clockwise will eventually contact the gust register. The Gust Register should not be set under 15 MPH - this gives the needle room to operate at low speeds. If the Gust Register is set below 15 MPH turn the knob clockwise until the needle registers greater than 15 MPH.



After setting the Gust Register turn the knob clockwise until the reset arm is parked near the six o'clock position. Failure to do so may damage your meter.



The wind direction may be read with 16-point accuracy. In this example both the NE and the E indicator lamps are illumitated. This would be read as East-Northeast.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Cables can be shortened or lengthened without affecting accuracy

WIRE GAUGE	MAXIMUM FEET WITHOUT RECALIBRATION
24	300'
22 (supplied with instrument)	500'
20	750'
19	1000'
18	1250'

WIRE GAUGE	MAXIMUM FEET WITHOUT RECALIBRATION
16	2000'
14	3200'
12	5000'
10	8000'

MAXIMUM INC.

MAESTRO

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Maximum Instruments are accurate and reliable. Most problems that occure are due to loose or corroded connections. If, after checking the connections, there is still a problem, determine if the problem is with the sensor or the brass read-out.

WIND SPEED

1. Disconnect the two wind-speed wires from the back of the brass read-out.
2. Attach a low range *AC Analog Voltmeter* to the wires. If the speed sensor is operating properly, you will achieve these approximate readings: 8-9 MPH = 0.28 VAC rms, 17 MPH = 0.56 VAC rms, 51 MPH = 1.78 VAC rms, 102 MPH 3.67 VAC rms
3. If the speed sensor delivers these approximate readings, then the brass read-out is faulty. If the speed sensor does not produce these readings, then either the speed sensor or the wire is faulty.

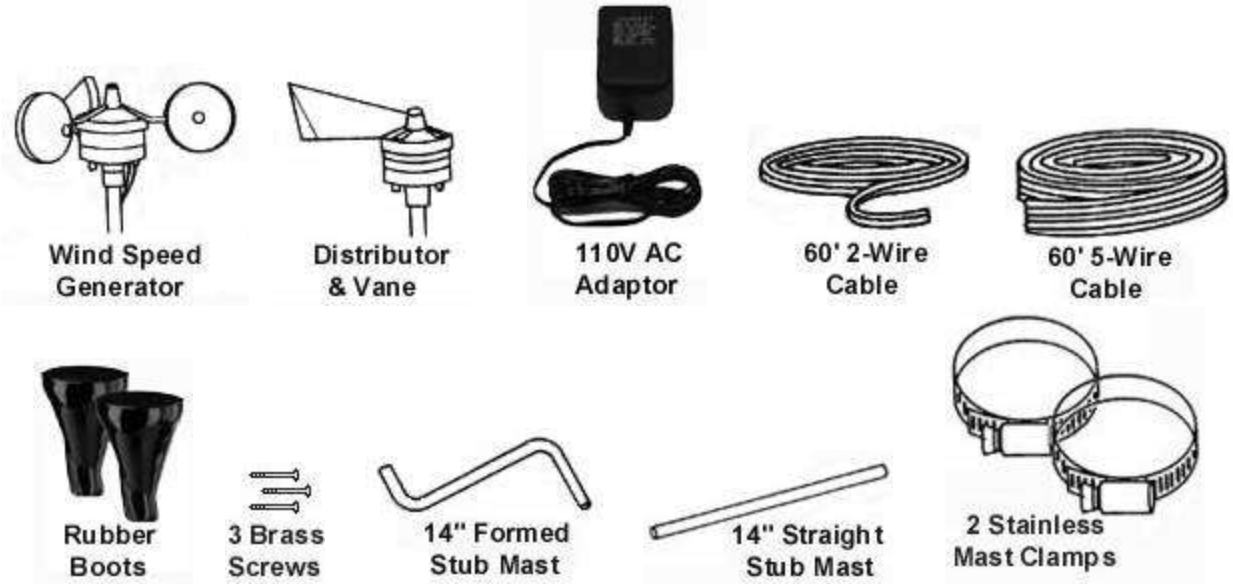
WIND DIRECTION

1. Unplug the AC Power Adaptor.
2. Disconnect the AC Adaptor wires and the 5-conductor cable wires from the back of the brass read-out.
3. Connect an AC Voltmeter to the two wires coming from the AC Power Adaptor.
4. Plug in the AC Power Adaptor to a 110 VAC outlet. When functioning properly, the adaptor will deliver 11.5-18 VAC. If the adaptor checks out fine, proceed further with the test. If not, send both the adaptor and the instrument to Maximum.
5. If the AC Adaptor checks okay, unplug the Adapter and re-connect the two wires to the back of the brass read-out.
6. Plug in the AC Power Adapter.
7. Using a small piece of wire or a paper clip as a jumper, touch one end to terminal #3 (the middle one of the five). Touch the other end to terminal #1, then #2, then #4 and lastly #5 (keeping one end of the jumper on terminal #3). At each termial, two adjacent lights should light up simultaneously. If any light fails to function properly, the fault lies within the brass read-out.
8. If all the lights function properly, then the problem lies with either the wiring or with the outdoor wind direction sensor. Disconnect the wires at the sensor and bring it down to the brass read-out.
9. Use a short piece of the 5-wire cable and reconnect the sensor to the brass readout as shown in the installation instructions.
10. Rotate the vane slowly by hand and observe the lights on the brass read-out. If they operate properly, then the installed wiring is at fault; if not, then the outdoor wind direction sensor is faulty.

MAXIMUM INC.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Components: Along with the indicator, the following components are included with this instrument:



Rooftop sensors: To insure a clear unobstructed path for the wind to the sensors, they should be mounted on some type of antenna mast at least 8-10' above the highest object on your roof. Remember, your roof is also an obstruction and it usually requires at least 8' of height to avoid the turbulence it creates.

AC Adaptor: This instrument requires its own AC Adaptor. Due to the various power requirements of each Maximum instrument, attempting to run more than one instrument on a single adaptor could cause improper operation and/or damage to the instrument(s) thereby voiding your 5-year warranty.

Sensors: Properly installed, your sensors will require virtually no maintenance at all. Our sensors do not utilize brushes or wiping contacts. All bearings are Rulon-J self lubricating type and will perform for many years in the harshest environments.

Brass Case: Your brass case is solid brass A70-30 Holloware quality, with a durable lacquer finish. It is in fact a piece of jewelry and should be treated as such. It should be cleaned at least once a week to keep airborne pollutants (dust, etc…) and any moisture from collecting on the case thereby attacking the lacquer. At no time should you use an abrasive cleaner or cloth on the brass case. Simply use a soft cloth or soft paper towel with a mild glass cleaner to wipe the case clean. If your instruments are in a summer home, and you are not able to clean them regularly, simply lay a small cloth or towel across the top two-thirds so that dust cannot settle on the finish.

Specifications: All instrumentation or measuring devices have accuracy tolerances and specifications. Making comparisons between different pieces of equipment is appropriate provided the specified accuracies of both are known.

	Measurement Range	**Guaranteed Accuracy**
Wind Speed	0-100 MPH	±3% Full Scale & Mid Scale
Wind Direction (Indicator)	16 Compass Points	Zero Error (Digital Display System)
Wind Direction (Sensor)		±11.25 Degrees

MAXIMUM®
WEATHER INSTRUMENTS

Electrical Damage – Common Causes & Recommended Prevention

Electrical damage can be caused by many different factors. Below are some of the more common causes and some suggested methods of minimizing potential problems.

Common Causes:

- **Storm Activity –** lightening in your area can do damage to your instruments in different ways. The obvious way is due to a direct or nearby strike. In addition, lightening storms, dust storms, dry snowstorms and strong dry winds can all cause static electricity to build up on and around your external sensors. Regardless of the cause this built up electricity can discharge itself through the cable connecting the external sensors to the instrument.

- **Power Surges –** A surge may come from the electric company's switching generators or power grids, from local industries or after power interruption when accumulated power suddenly surges back through AC lines. Even the on-and-off switching of large electrical appliances, such as refrigerators or clothes dryers can create damaging fluctuations. This is especially true with sensitive weather recording devices.

- **Yourself –** Are you constantly giving and/or receiving a shock every time you touch a doorknob or another person? If so you have a great deal of static electricity in your environment. Depending on where you live, static electricity may be a year round problem or only a seasonal problem. In either case, it is possible for a person to carry enough of a charge to damage an instrument.

Recommended Prevention:

Ground Your Mounting Mast – *IMPORTANT*: PVC and fiberglass are not recommended mast materials as they can store high amounts of static electricity within themselves. It is recommended that you follow the grounding instructions that came with your mounting mast, while also maintaining accordance to your local Electric Code. In the absence of instructions for your mast system, the following generic guidelines from the **National Electric Code** may be helpful.

1) The NEC requires that the antenna mast and mount be grounded directly. No splices or connections are allowed in the ground wire between the mast and the ground rod.
2) Attach one end of a No. 8 (or thicker) copper or aluminum ground wire to the antenna mast. **Note:** As static electricity issues are more common for weather sensors than direct lightening strikes, consider installing the ground wire as physically close to the wind sensors as possible to best combat static electricity issues. For multi-piece (or telescoping) masts, consider connecting the ground to each separate section of the mast.
3) For painted or coated masts, scrape off the coating around the area where the contact will be made. This will ensure a good, solid connection. (Once the ground is attached to the mast, any scraped off portion that is exposed should be recoated with paint or other sealant.)
4) Next, run the ground wire to ground as directly as possible. Standard wire staples can be used to secure the ground wire against the side of the house. Avoid making 90° or sharper turns with the ground wire. A lightning charge has difficulty making such a turn and therefore may discharge into the house. Make ground wire bends as smooth and as gradual as possible.
5) The ground wire must be connected to a ground rod. Water pipes or plumbing fixtures are not acceptable. A good copper-coated steel ground rod driven at least 3 feet into the ground is required. Special clamps that provide a solid connection between the ground wire and ground rod should be used

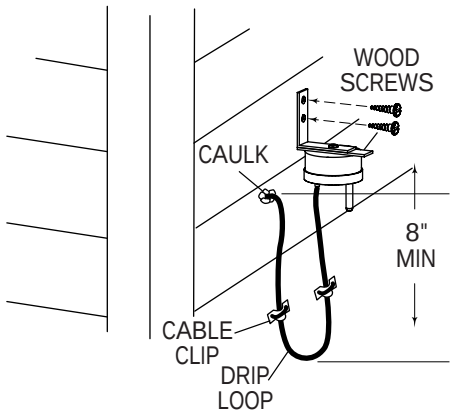
- **Use Surge Protectors –** For the AC adapter, a UL 1449 rated surge protector with EMI/RFI filtering is recommended. This rating will be clearly listed on the packaging of any good quality surge protector.

- **Discharge Yourself –** If the instruments are located in an environment where static electricity is a problem, make sure that you discharge yourself before touching the instrument(s). The shock that you get from touching a doorknob or another person can often be sufficient to damage an instrument.

MINI-MAX

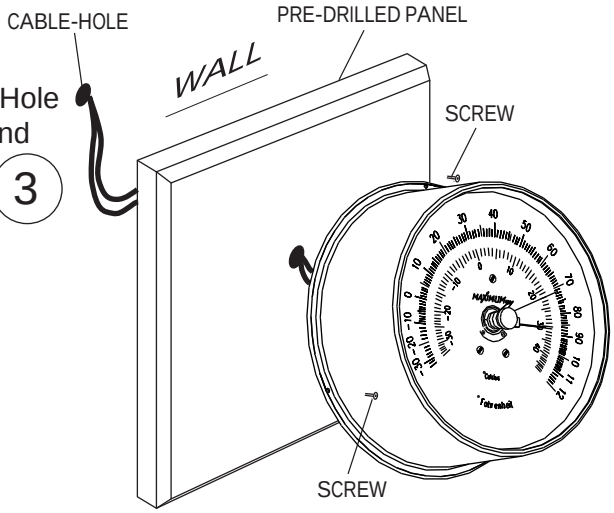
INSTALLATION

PROPER INSTALLATION IS IMPORTANT. IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE, CONSULT A CONTRACTOR, ELECTRICIAN OR TELEVISION ANTENNA INSTALLER (CHECK WITH YOUR LOCAL BUILDING SUPPLY, OR HARDWARE STORE FOR REFERRALS). TO PROMOTE CONFIDENCE, PERFORM A TRIAL WIRING BEFORE INSTALLATION.

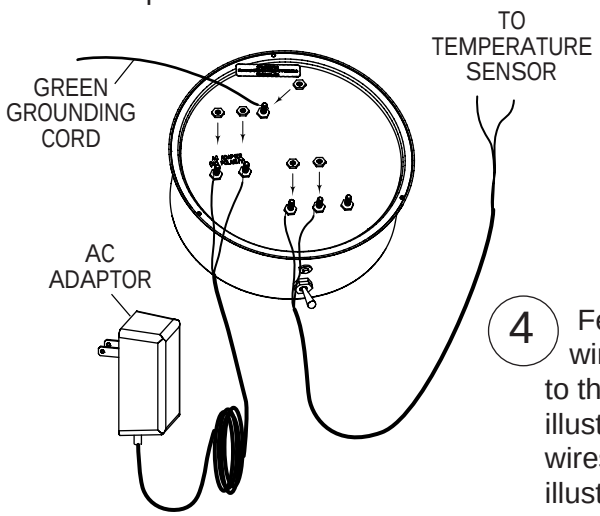


1 Mount the temperature sensor assembly with the two large wood screws. Select a location that is protected from direct sunlight and sheltered. (A north exposure, six feet above the ground will give the best results.)

2 Form a drip loop with the wire at least eight inches below the exit from the sensor and at least eight inches below the point of entry into the building. Anchor any exposed wire with insulated cable clips. Run the wire through the building to the location where the indicator will be located. Caulk any holes when done.



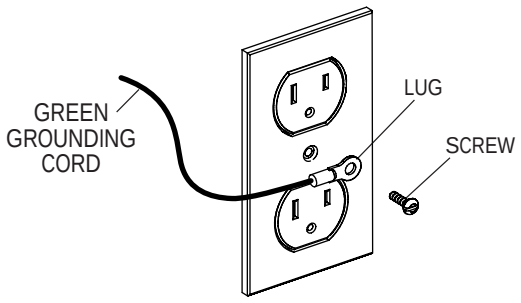
3 Mount the Brass Readout directly over the Feed-Thru-Hole to avoid crimping the wire under the lip. We recommend mounting the Readout on one of our pre-drilled and centered panels.



4 Feed the AC Adaptor Cord, Green Grounding Cord and Sensor wire to the Indicator. Connect the two temperature sensor wires to the appropriate terminals (HEX NUTS) as shown in the illustration. The polarity does not matter. Connect the AC adaptor wires to their appropriate terminals (HEX NUTS) as shown in the illustration. The polarity does not matter for these.

5 To prevent static from causing bad readings it is necessary to "EARTH GROUND" you Mini-Max. Proceed as follows:

- -Turn off the circuit-breaker to the outlet where the ground cord is attached.
- -Remove the outlet cover screw.
- -Insert the outlet cover screw through the lug on the green grounding cord and reinsert the outlet cover screw.
- -Turn on the circuit-breaker to the outlet.
- -Plug in the AC Adaptor.
- -Reset the memories as described in the operating instructions (next page).

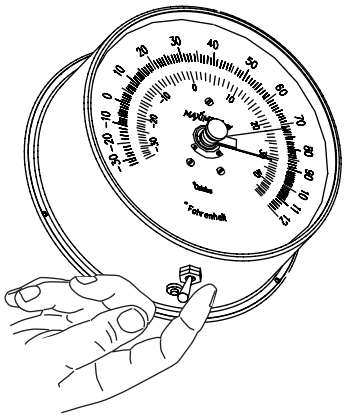


MAXIMUM INC.

MINI-MAX

OPERATION

Your Mini-Max II has two switches. The toggle switch is for selecting the function. The small push button switch behind the toggle is for resetting the memories.

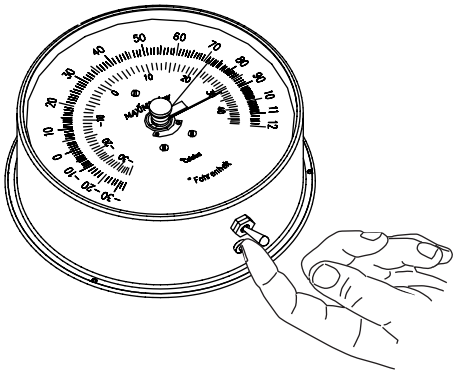


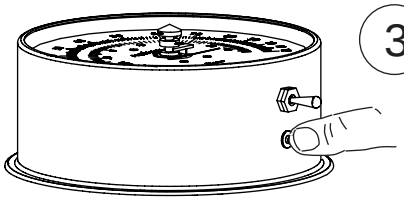
1

Lightly holding the toggle switch to the left will display the recorded low temperature since the last reset.

Lightly holding the toggle switch to the right will display the recorded high temperature since the last reset.

2



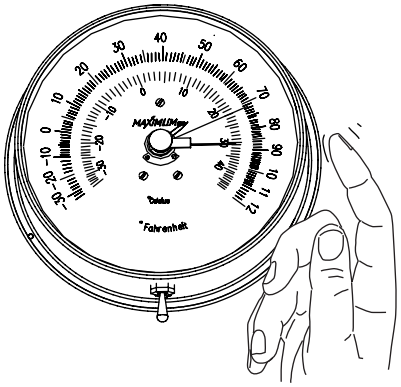


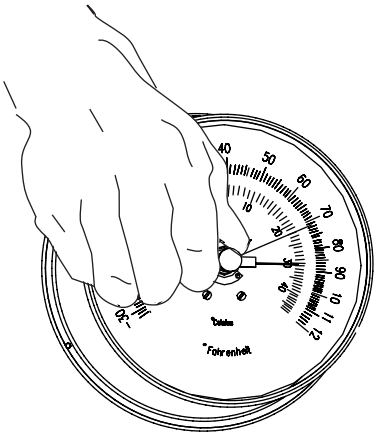
3

Fully depressing the small push button switch for five seconds resets both memories. The instrument will now display current temperature and the memories once again begin storing the new high and low temperatures.

(After resetting wait 10 seconds before activating the toggle switch.)

NOTE: Before reading your thermometer, you should lightly tap the case with your finger. A TAP change of 1-2 degrees is a common occurance with any slow moving precision meter movement.





4

The trend register needle can be set by turning the center knob on the indicator dial.

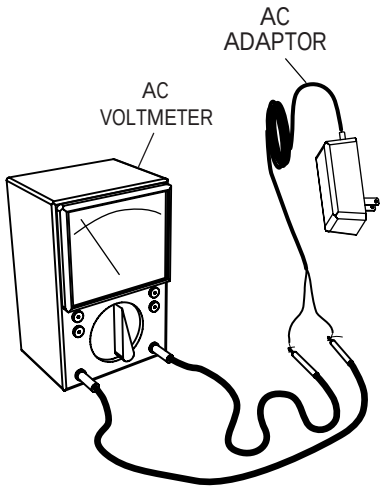
MAXIMUM INC.

MINI-MAX

TROUBLE SHOOTING

1 Unplug the AC adaptor and remove the instrument from the wall.

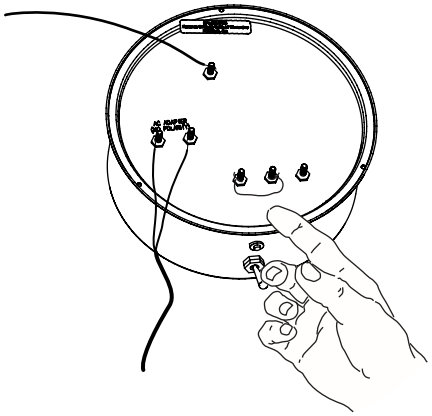
Disconnect the AC adaptor from the indicator and connect it to an AC Voltmeter. Plug the AC adaptor back in. 2



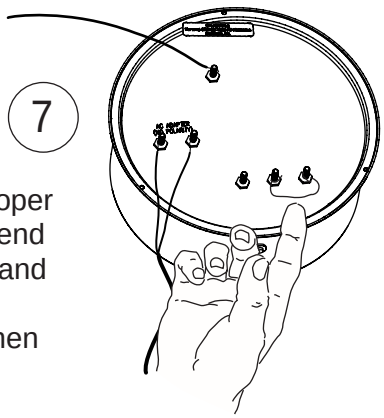
3 If working properly the AC adaptor will deliver 11.5 to 18VAC. If not working properly please contact the factory. If the AC adaptor is working properly, continue with the next steps.

4 Unplug the AC adaptor and reconnect it to the indicator. Plug the AC adaptor back into a 110V outlet.

5 Disconnect the sensor wires from terminals #1 and #2 on the back of the indicator. The indicator pointer should drop to -35˚F or below.



6 Use a jumper wire (a paper clip will do) to connect across the sensor terminals #1 and #2. The indicator should read 120 F. If so, disconnect this jumper and proceed to the next step.



7 Use a jumper wire to connect across terminals #2 and #3. The calibration test point has been hand-written on the back of the indicator just above terminals #2 and #3. If the indicator is in proper working order it will read within 2˚F of this number. We recommend that you re-mount the instrument in this mode for several hours and observe it periodically. This will help to detect most intermittent problems. If the indicator registers within 2˚F of the test point, then the problem is in the sensor or wire.

MAXIMUM INC.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Components: Along with the indicator, the following components are included with this instrument:

Air Temperature Sensor w/60' Cable

110V AC Adaptor

3 Brass Screws

AC Adaptor: This instrument requires its own AC Adaptor. Due to the various power requirements of each Maximum instrument, attempting to run more than one instrument on a single adaptor could cause improper operation and/or damage to the instrument(s) thereby voiding your 5-year warranty.

Brass Case: Your brass case is solid brass A70-30 Holloware quality, with a durable lacquer finish. It is in fact a piece of jewelry and should be treated as such. It should be cleaned at least once a week to keep airborne pollutants (dust, etc…) and any moisture from collecting on the case thereby attacking the lacquer. At no time should you use an abrasive cleaner or cloth on the brass case. Simply use a soft cloth or soft paper towel with a mild glass cleaner to wipe the case clean. If your instruments are in a summer home, and you are not able to clean them regularly, simply lay a small cloth or towel across the top two-thirds so that dust cannot settle on the finish.

Specifications: All instrumentation or measuring devices have accuracy tolerances and specifications. Making comparisons between different pieces of equipment is appropriate provided the specified accuracies of both are known.

	Measurement Range	**Guaranteed Accuracy**
Temperature (Indicator)	-35 to 120°F	±.5°C., 1°F
Temperature (Sensor)		±.5°C., 1°F

MAXIMUM®
WEATHER INSTRUMENTS

Electrical Damage – Common Causes & Recommended Prevention

Electrical damage can be caused by many different factors. Below are some of the more common causes and some suggested methods of minimizing potential problems.

Common Causes:

- **Storm Activity –** lightening in your area can do damage to your instruments in different ways. The obvious way is due to a direct or nearby strike. In addition, lightening storms, dust storms, dry snowstorms and strong dry winds can all cause static electricity to build up on and around your external sensors. Regardless of the cause, this built up electricity can discharge itself through the cable connecting the external sensors to the instrument.

- **Power Surges –** A surge may come from the electric company's switching generators or power grids, from local industries or after power interruption when accumulated power suddenly surges back through AC lines. Even the on-and-off switching of large electrical appliances, such as refrigerators or clothes dryers can create damaging fluctuations. This is especially true with sensitive weather recording devices.

- **Yourself –** Are you constantly giving and/or receiving a shock every time you touch a doorknob or another person? If so, you have a great deal of static electricity in your environment. Depending on where you live, static electricity may be a year round problem or only a seasonal problem. In either case, it is possible for a person to carry enough of a charge to damage an instrument.

Recommended Prevention:

- **Use Surge Protectors –** For the AC adapter, a UL 1449 rated surge protector with EMI/RFI filtering is recommended. This rating will be clearly listed on the packaging of all good quality surge protector.

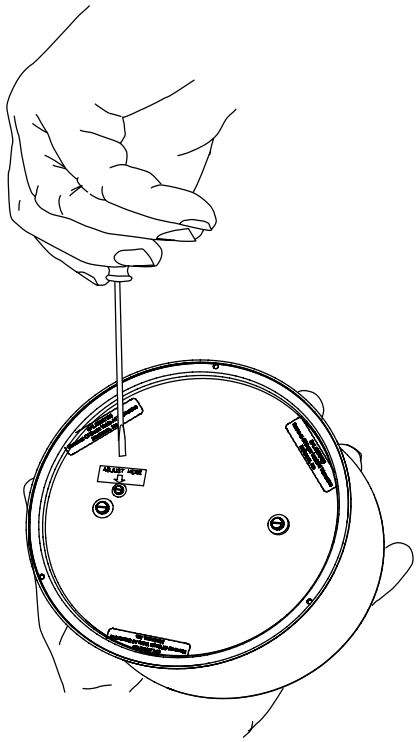
- **Discharge Yourself –** If the instruments are located in an environment where static electricity is a problem, make sure that you discharge yourself before touching the instrument(s). The shock that you get from touching a doorknob or another person can often be sufficient to damage an instrument.

PREDICTOR

SETTING AND OPERATION

INTRODUCTION

Inside the brass barometer case is a sealed, flexible metallic drum. As the atmospheric pressures changes, the drum is compressed or expanded. This change is transmitted through linkage to a pointer - thus, change in atmospheric pressure is evidenced by movement of the pointer around the dial. The linkage has a bimetallic element which automatically compensates for changes in temperature which would otherwise introduce an error in barometer readings.

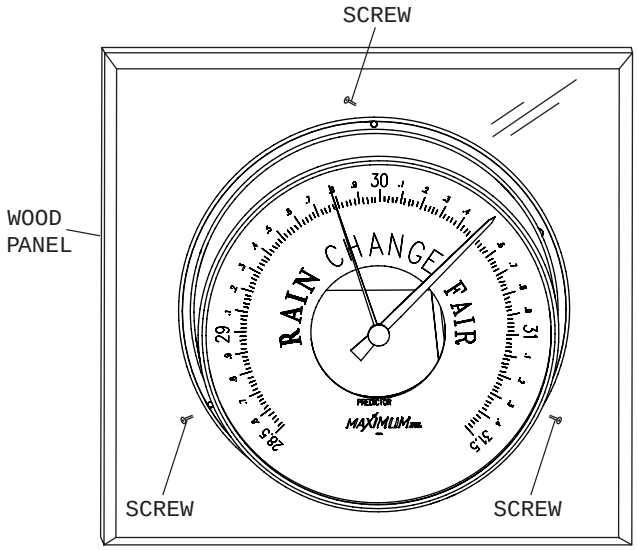


SETTING YOUR BAROMETER

Your barometer has been carefully calibrated and tested at the factory and needs but one simple adjustment before installation at your location. This adjustment is made by inserting a screw driver in the recessed slotted screw at the back of the barometer and turning this screw to the proper setting.

The simplest method of obtaining the correct barometric pressure for your location is to consult the local weather bureau, airport or perhaps a nearby individual with a correctly set barometer.

Due to the nature of aneroid (mechanical) barometers it may be necessary to fine tune the intial setting to accomodate the natural mechanical break-in of the device by simply repeating the setting procedure.

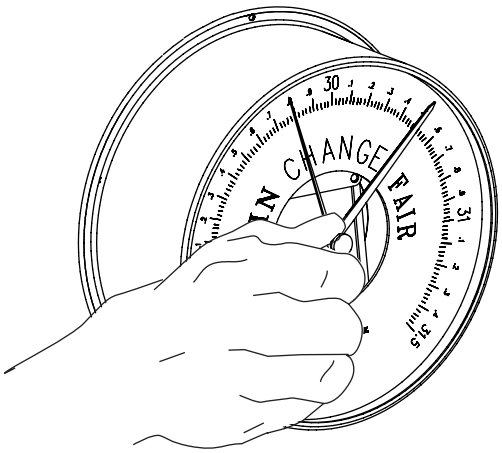


We recommend mounting the read-out on one of our pre-drilled and centered panels.

MAXIMUM INC

PREDICTOR

HELPFUL COMMENTS



Your barometer is a useful instrument for weather prediction. The settable pointer, controlled by the knob in the center of the glass lens, is used to show changes in atmospheric pressure. When reading your barometer, lightly tap the case to take up normal slack in the linkage. Next, move the settable pointer until it rests exactly over the movement pointer. The next time you observe your barometer lightly tap the case again and you will now have a clear indication of rising, falling, or steady barometric pressure. Observation of changes in barometric pressure, wind and temperature conditions give the weather watcher a strong basis for forcasting the weather.

WITH A RISING BAROMETER THE FOLLOWING READINGS INDICATE:

28.8 TO 29.2 INCHES	CLEARING, HIGH WINDS AND COOL WAVE
29.2 TO 29.6 INCHES	HIGH WINDS, COOL WAVE, PRECEDED BY SQUALLS
29.6 TO 29.9 INCHES	FAIR WEATHER, FRESH WINDS DURING NEXT 24 HOURS
29.9 TO 30.2 INCHES	FAIR WEATHER AND BRISK WINDS, DIMINISHING
30.2 TO 30.5 INCHES	FAIR WEATHER, COOLER VARIABLE WINDS
30.5 TO 30.8 INCHES	CONTINUED COOL, CLEAR WEATHER, LIGHT WINDS
30.8 TO 31.0 INCHES	HIGH WINDS, SOUTHEAST WITH RAIN

WITH A FALLING BAROMETER THE FOLLOWING READINGS INDICATE:

30.8 TO 30.5 INCHES	FAIR, WEATHER, FOLLOWED BY RAIN
30.5 TO 30.2 INCHES	APPROACHING STORM.
30.2 TO 29.9 INCHES	CLOUDY, WARMER, UNSETTLED WEATHER.
29.9 TO 29.6 INCHES	UNSETTLED WEATHER, WARMER WITH INCREASING WIND.
29.6 TO 29.3 INCHES	SQUALLY, CLEARING, FAIR AND COOLER WEATHER.
29.3 TO 29.0 INCHES	CLEARING, HIGH WINDS WITH SQUALLS AND COOLER WEATHER.
29.0 TO 28.7 INCHES	STORMY WEATHER

Excerpt from "Eldridge Tide & Pilot Book"

NOTE: IF THE BAROMETER IS TO BE USED ABOVE 3000 FOOT ELEVATIONS, THEN THE UNIT MUST BE COURSE ADJUSTED AT THE FACTORY TO THE PROPER ALTITUDE.

MAXIMUM INC

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Components: Along with the indicator, the following components are included with this instrument:

3 Brass Screws

Brass Case: Your brass case is solid brass A70-30 Holloware quality, with a durable lacquer finish. It is in fact a piece of jewelry and should be treated as such. It should be cleaned at least once a week to keep airborne pollutants (dust, etc…) and any moisture from collecting on the case thereby attacking the lacquer. At no time should you use an abrasive cleaner or cloth on the brass case. Simply use a soft cloth or soft paper towel with a mild glass cleaner to wipe the case clean. If your instruments are in a summer home, and you are not able to clean them regularly, simply lay a small cloth or towel across the top two-thirds so that dust cannot settle on the finish.

Specifications: All instrumentation or measuring devices have accuracy tolerances and specifications. Making comparisons between different pieces of equipment is appropriate provided the specified accuracies of both are known.

	Measurement Range	**Guaranteed Accuracy**
Barometric Pressure	28.5 – 31.5 Inches of Hg	±0.16 Inches of Hg