
Ambient Weather WS-108 Keychain Altimeter, Barometer, Thermometer & Compass User Manual



Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	2
2.	Getting Started	2
2.1	Parts List	2
2.2	Precautions	2
2.3	Installing the Battery	2
3.	Display Layout	3
4.	Set Mode	4
4.1	Forecast Mode	4
4.2	12Hr/ 24Hr Format	4
4.3	Time	4
4.4	Date	5
4.5	Units of Measure	5
4.6	Magnetic Declination	5
4.7	Compass Calibration	5
5.	Normal Mode	6
5.1	Time and Date Display	6
5.2	Altitude and Temperature Display and Altitude Calibration	6
5.3	High Altitude Display	7
5.4	Barometric Pressure Mode	8
5.5	Compass Mode	8
6.	Altimeter Mode	8
6.1	Climb Altitude	9
6.2	Climb Rate	9
7.	Backlight	10
8.	Low Battery Indicator	10
9.	Discussion of Features and Limitations	10
9.1	Weather Forecasting	10
9.2	Magnetic Declination	10
9.3	Temperature Changes	11
9.4	Pressure Altitude vs. True Altitude	11
9.5	Relative Pressure vs. Sea-level Pressure	11
9.6	Digital Compass Measurement	11
10.	Glossary of Terms	12
11.	Specifications	12
12.	Other Specifications	12
13.	Troubleshooting Guide	12
14.	Accessories	14
15.	Liability Disclaimer	14
16.	Warranty Information	14

1. Introduction

Thank you for your purchase of the Ambient Weather WS-108 Keychain Altimeter, Barometer, Thermometer & Compass. The following user guide provides step by step instructions for operation and troubleshooting. To download the latest manual and additional troubleshooting tips, please visit:


<http://ambientweather.wikispaces.com/ws108>

2. Getting Started


2.1 Parts List


QTY	Item
1	WS-108 Unit Dimensions: 2.5 x 2.0 x 0.6 inches
1	CR2032 battery
1	Carbineer clip

2.2 Precautions


 **Caution:** This unit is water resistant but not water proof. Do not submerge in water. When installing the battery, make sure the gasket is properly seated (see battery installation instructions). Avoid leaving out in the rain.

 **Caution:** Keep away from strong magnetic forces, which can destroy the compass.

 **Caution:** Do not drop or apply excessive force to the LCD display. When replacing the battery, apply force to the outer ring.


 **Caution:** Do not operate outside of the specified temperature range (14 to 140 °F). Use your body warmth to keep within the low temperature range.

 **Note:** Do not use a magnetized CR2032 battery, which can corrupt the compass measurement.

 **Note:** Do not use near strong magnetic or EMI forces (TVs, computers, electronics) which can corrupt the compass measurement.

2.3 Installing the Battery

Rotate the back cover counter clockwise about 20°, gripping the unit with both hands, using your index fingers and thumbs. Rotate until it stops, then gently pry off the back cover with your fingers, exposing the battery compartment.

 **Note:** you may have to squeeze on the outer ring (not the display) and apply force in the clockwise and counterclockwise direction repeatedly (work back and forth) to free the back cover after extended use, due to sweat and other debris. Make sure your fingers are dry.

Insert the CR2032 battery (+ side up), and close the back cover, insuring the gasket is firmly seated in the housing trace, as shown in Figure 1.

To remove the battery, use a small pen or paperclip to pry the battery out of the battery compartment.

To close the back cover, rotate the back cover clockwise until the back cover is completely closed. The display should be powered up in the time and date mode, and ready for use.

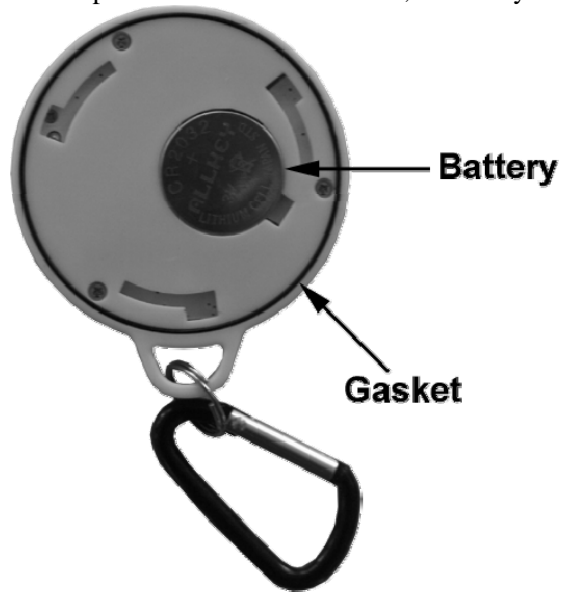


Figure 1

3. Display Layout

The display layout is shown in Figure 2.

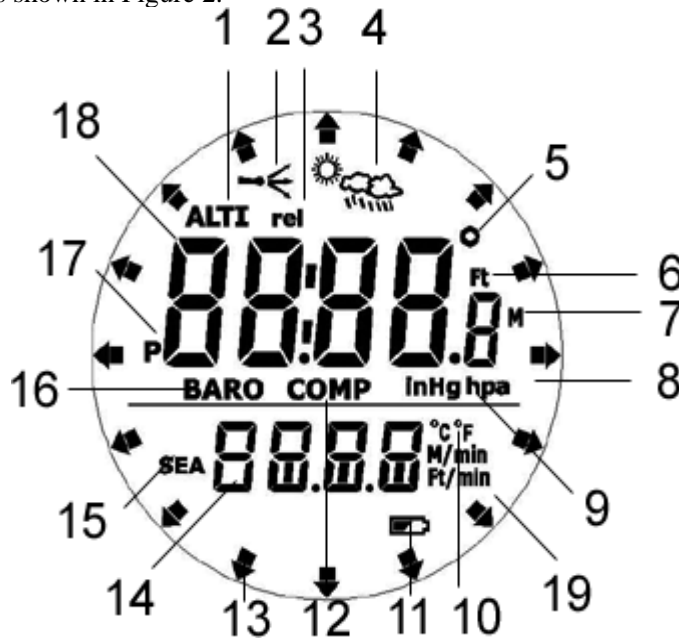


Figure 2

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Pressure Altitude | 10. Temperature units of measure (degC or degF) |
| 2. Pressure Trend (up, down, steady) | 11. Low battery indicator |
| 3. Relative Pressure | 12. Compass mode |
| 4. Forecast icon (sunny, partly cloudy, cloudy, rainy) | 13. 16 point compass rose |
| 5. Temperature degrees | 14. Secondary parameter display |
| 6. Altitude units of measure (Feet) | 15. Sea level pressure |
| 7. Altitude units of measure (Meters) | 16. Barometric pressure mode |
| 8. Pressure units of measure (hectopascals) | 17. AM/PM time indicator (P = PM) |
| 9. Pressure units of measure (inHg) | 18. Primary parameter display |
| | 19. Altitude rate of change units of measure (ft/min or m/min) |

4. Set Mode

To enter the SET Mode, press and hold the **MODE** button for 3 seconds. To exit the SET mode and return to the NORMAL mode at any time, press and hold the **MODE** button again for 3 seconds. The SET mode will also automatically exit after 30 seconds of inactivity, and return to the NORMAL mode.



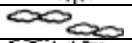
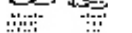
The following sections describe the settings available in the Set Mode. To skip any step, press the **MODE** button again.

Set Modes:

Forecast -> 12/24 Hr -> Hour -> Minute -> Month -> Day -> Temperature Units -> Pressure Units -> Altitude Units -> Compass Magnetic Declination -> Compass Calibration

4.1 Forecast Mode

The current forecast will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to set the forecast icon to the current weather conditions, as defined below:

Condition	Icon
Sunny	
Partly Cloudy	
Cloudy	
Rainy	

Press the **MODE** button to continue to the next step.


4.2 12Hr/ 24Hr Format

The hour format will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to toggle between 12 Hour (AM/PM) and 24 Hour format. Press the **MODE** button to continue to the next step.

4.3 Time

The hour will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to advance the hour. Note that in the 12 hour mode, the **P** icon will be displayed to designate PM (no icon is present for AM). Press the **MODE** button to set the minute.

The minute will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to advance the minute. Press the **MODE** button to continue to the next step.

 **Note:** If 12 hour time is selected, the date format is automatically displayed as Month.Day. If 24 hour time is selected, the date format is automatically displayed as Day.Month.

4.4 Date

The month will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to advance the month. Press the **MODE** button to set the day.

The day of the month will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to advance the day. Press the **MODE** button to continue to the next step.

4.5 Units of Measure


The units of measure icon (**UN**) will be displayed and the temperature units of measure will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to toggle between °F and °C. Press the **MODE** button to set the barometric pressure units of measure.

The **BARO** icon will be displayed and the barometric pressure units of measure will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to toggle between inHg and hPa. Press the **MODE** button to set the altimeter units of measure.

The **ALTI** icon will be displayed and the altitude units of measure will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to toggle between feet (ft) and meters (m). Press the **MODE** button to continue to the next step.

4.6 Magnetic Declination


The compass magnetic declination calibration **Cb** icon will be displayed and the declination calibration value will begin flashing. Press the **MODE** button to advance to the next step.

 **Note:** The maximum declination is 30°. To set a negative declination, advance past 30° to “roll over” to -30°.

4.7 Compass Calibration

The 16 point compass reference points will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to enter the compass calibration mode. The compass angle and **CAL** icon will be displayed.

The following procedure must be carefully and precisely followed or the calibration procedure will fail.

 **Note:** The compass calibration procedure may exit prematurely if calibration is achieved. This usually occurs when one of the four calibration points have been passed through to get to 0°.

1. On a flat, level surface, slowly rotate the compass in the clockwise direction. When the compass reaches exactly 0°, stop for at least 3 seconds. If you overshoot this reading, slowly rotate counterclockwise until it reads exactly 0°. Proceed to the next step.
2. Rotate the compass clockwise until it reads exactly 90° and stop for at least 3 seconds. If you overshoot this reading, slowly rotate counterclockwise until it reads exactly 90°. Proceed to the next step.
3. Rotate the compass clockwise until it reads exactly 180° and stop for at least 3 seconds. If you overshoot this reading, slowly rotate counterclockwise until it reads exactly 180°.

- Proceed to the next step.
4. Rotate the compass clockwise until it reads exactly 270° and stop for at least 3 seconds. If you overshoot this reading, slowly rotate counterclockwise until it reads exactly 270°. Proceed to the next step.
 5. Rotate the compass clockwise until it reads exactly 0° again, and stop for at least 3 seconds.
 6. Once calibrated, the CAL icon will disappear and the unit will return to normal mode. If this does not occur, please repeat this procedure again. If successful, the unit will return to normal mode.

5. Normal Mode

The default normal mode display is Time and Date. This mode consumes the least amount of energy, and will always return to the Time and Date mode after 30 seconds of inactivity to save battery life.

Normal Modes:

Time/Date -> Altitude/Temperature -> High Altitude -> Measured Barometer/Sea-level Barometer -> Compass/Direction

5.1 Time and Date Display

The default display mode is Time and Date. The time is the primary display and the date is the secondary display, with the forecast icon and pressure trend at the top of the display, as shown in Figure 3.

Press the **MODE** button to continue to the next display mode.



Figure 3

5.2 Altitude and Temperature Display and Altitude Calibration

The altitude is the primary display and the temperature is the secondary display, with the forecast icon and pressure trend at the top of the display, as shown in Figure 4.

Since the altimeter measures Pressure Altitude and not True Altitude, the altimeter must be calibrated at a known altitude, whenever convenient (for example, at the beginning of a hike). Pressure Altitude vs. True Altitude is discussed in Section 9.

To calibrate the altitude, while in the Altitude and Temperature Display Mode, press and hold the **MODE** button for 3 seconds.

The calibrated altitude x 1000 will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to advance the calibrated

altitude x 1000 setting. Press the **MODE** button to continue.

The calibrated altitude x 100 will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to advance the calibrated altitude x 100 setting. Press the **MODE** button to continue.

The calibrated altitude x 10 will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to advance the calibrated altitude x 10 setting. Press the **MODE** button to continue.

The calibrated altitude x 1 will begin flashing. Press the **ALTI** button to advance the calibrated altitude x 1 setting.

Press and hold the **MODE** button for 3 seconds to exit the altitude calibration mode.

Press the **MODE** button to continue to the next display mode.



Figure 4

5.3 High Altitude Display

The high altitude (since reset or calibration) is the primary display and the H (high) icon is the secondary display, as shown in Figure 5. To reset the high altitude, press and hold the **MODE** button for 3 seconds, and the high altitude will reset to the current altitude.

Press the **MODE** button to continue to the next display mode.



Figure 5

5.4 Barometric Pressure Mode

The measured barometer (relative pressure) is the primary display and the sea-level pressure (absolute pressure) is the secondary display, with the forecast icon and pressure trend at the top of the display, as shown in Figure 4.

Press the **MODE** button to continue to the next display mode.



Figure 6

5.5 Compass Mode

The compass direction (in degrees) is the primary display and the 16-point cardinal direction (N, NNE, NE, ENE, E, ESE, SE, SSE, S, SSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW, NW, NNW) is the secondary display, as shown in Figure 7. A four point bearing is indicated at the circumference of the display, with the main bearing indicator pointing north.

Press the **MODE** button to return to the time and date display mode.



Figure 7

6. Altimeter Mode

To enter the ALTIMETER mode, while in the NORMAL mode, press the **ALTI** button. To exit the ALTIMETER mode and enter the NORMAL mode, press the **ALTI** button again.

The altimeter mode will return to normal mode time display every hour to conserve battery life.

Altitude Modes:

Climb Altitude/Altitude -> Climb Altitude/Climb Rate

6.1 Climb Altitude

The climb altitude (the change in altitude since the last reset) is the primary display and the current altitude is the secondary display, as shown in Figure 8.

To reset the climb altitude, press and hold the **MODE** button for 3 seconds, and the climb altitude will reset to 0.



Figure 8

Press the **MODE** button to continue to the next display mode.

6.2 Climb Rate

The climb altitude (the change in altitude since the last reset) is the primary display and the altitude rate of change in the last minute (ft/min) is the secondary display, as shown in Figure 9. The climb rate updates once per minute.



Figure 9

7. Backlight

To activate the backlight, press and hold the **ALTI** button for three seconds. The backlight will remain on for 30 seconds of inactivity.

8. Low Battery Indicator

When the low battery indicator icon is displayed , it is time to replace the battery.

9. Discussion of Features and Limitations

9.1 Weather Forecasting

The weather forecast or pressure tendency is based on the rate of change of barometric pressure. In general, when the pressure increases, the weather improves (sunny to partly cloudy) and when the pressure decreases, the weather degrades (cloudy to rain).

The weather forecast is an estimation or generalization of weather changes in the next 24 to 48 hours, and varies from location to location. It is not an indication of current conditions. The tendency is simply a tool for projecting weather conditions and is never to be relied upon as an accurate method to predict the weather.

Barometric pressure is adversely affected by altitude and to a lesser extent, changes in weather conditions. The weather forecasting tool is only useful at a fixed position and must be reset to the current weather conditions if you change altitude. Thus, if you are hiking, climbing or driving, and continuously changing altitude, the weather forecasting tool must be recalibrated.

9.2 Magnetic Declination

Magnetic declination is defined as the angle between magnetic north (the direction the north end of a compass needle points) and true north. Only a GPS can determine true north by knowing your exact orientation on the earth. All digital compasses measure magnetic north.

The declination is positive when the magnetic north is east of true north. The declination is negative when the magnetic north is west of true north. To determine the declination for your location, visit:

<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomagmodels/Declination.jsp>

For example, Phoenix, AZ produces the following result:

Declination = 10° 59' E changing by 0° 6' W/year (or +10 degrees 59 minutes changing -6 minutes per year). To convert to decimal format:

$Declination = 10^\circ + 59'/60 (^\circ) = 10.98^\circ$ (rounded to the nearest integer, Declination = 11°).

Enter **+11** into the display. This will offset magnetic north by +11 degrees (or 11 degrees to the East) to true north.

Note that the magnetic declination changes as a function of time for your location. In the above example, the declination changes -6 minutes (or 0.10° per year, or about 1° every 10 years). Thus, the time function is insignificant.

9.3 Temperature Changes

The temperature sensor is a resistive thermal device (RTD). As the temperature changes, the resistance of the device changes and this resistance translates to temperature.

The RTD is inside the unit and subject to a thermal time constant (or the time it takes for the entire display to reach a given temperature due to the mass of the display). Thus, rapid changes in temperature may take several minutes to stabilize. If the display is close to your body, it will not accurately measure the ambient temperature, and may take several minutes to stabilize when away from your body warmth.

Thus, it is best to hang the display from the carabineer in the open air to accurately measure the ambient temperature.

9.4 Pressure Altitude vs. True Altitude

Altimeters are often misunderstood because they do not measure your actual position on the earth (true altitude) such as a GPS, but measure the air pressure and predict the altitude based on this measurement. This is referred to as “Pressure Altitude”.

Pressure Altitude is adversely affected by the true altitude and to a lesser extent, changes in the weather, often referred to as barometric pressure changes.

Thus, your Pressure Altitude can change without changing your position. These changes can be as great as a thousand feet (the changes due to weather are more pronounced at higher altitude).

To offset the difference between Pressure Altitude and True Altitude, you must calibrate the device at a known altitude, whenever convenient. For more information on altitude calibration refer to Section 5.2.

9.5 Relative Pressure vs. Sea-level Pressure

Relative Pressure is the pressure measured at your location, and Sea-level Pressure is the pressure compensated to sea-level.

To compare pressure conditions from one location to another, Meteorologists correct pressure to sea-level conditions, removing the altitude affects.

Because the air pressure decreases as you rise in altitude, the sea-level corrected pressure (the pressure your location would be at if located at sea-level) is generally higher than your measured pressure. Thus, your pressure may read 28.62 inHg (969 hPa) at an altitude of 1000 feet (305 m), but the corrected pressure is 30.00 inHg (1016 hPa). The standard sea-level pressure (the average sea-level pressure around the world) is 29.92 inHg (1013 hPa).

Pressure conditions greater than 29.92 inHg (1013 hPa) are considered high pressure and pressure conditions less than 29.92 inHg (1013 hPa) are considered low pressure.

This device calculates the sea-level barometric pressure based on the calibrated altitude described in the previous section.

9.6 Digital Compass Measurement

The compass must be level to accurately measure bearing. This can be done by placing on a flat surface (best), or in the palm of your hand. This is common with most digital compasses (some

compasses are tilt compensated, but are expensive).

10. Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Accuracy	Accuracy is defined as the ability of a measurement to match the actual value of the quantity being measured.
Pressure Altitude	Pressure Altitude is the altitude in the International Standard Atmosphere (an atmospheric model of how the pressure changes over a wide range of altitudes), calculated from the measured air pressure.
Magnetic Declination	Magnetic declination is the angle between magnetic north (the direction the north end of a compass needle points) and true north. The declination is positive when the magnetic north is east of true north.
Range	Range is defined as the amount or extent a value can be measured.
Relative Pressure Measured Pressure	Relative pressure is the barometric pressure measured at your location. The relative pressure is adversely affected by altitude, and to a lesser extent, changes in the weather.
Resolution	Resolution is defined as the number of significant digits (decimal places) to which a value is being reliably measured.
Sea-level Pressure Absolute Pressure	Sea-level Pressure is the relative pressure measured at your location, compensated to sea-level. To compare pressure conditions from one location to another, meteorologists correct pressure to sea-level conditions.
True Altitude	True altitude is the elevation above mean sea level. To measure true altitude, you must know your exact position on the earth, as measured by a GPS. An altimeter measures pressure altitude.

11. Specifications

Measurement	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
Altitude	-2,296 to 29,500 feet	± 65 ft (20 m)	3 ft (1 m)
Temperature	14 to 140 °F	± 2 °F (1°C)	0.1 °
Barometer	8.86 to 32.49 inHg (300 to 1100 mbar)	± 0.04 inHg (1.5 mbar)	0.01 inHg (0.1 mbar)
Compass	0 to 360°	± 3°	1°

12. Other Specifications

Update Rate: 4 seconds

13. Troubleshooting Guide

If your question is not answered here, you can contact us as follows:

1. Email Support: support@ambientweather.com
2. Live Chat Support: www.ambientweather.com/chat.html (M-F 8am to 4pm Arizona Time)
3. Technical Support: 480-283-1644 (M-F 8am to 4pm Arizona Time)

Problem	Solution
The compass is not reading the proper	1. The compass must be level to take a proper

Problem	Solution
direction.	<p>reading.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Make sure the compass calibration procedure has been followed each time a battery is installed. 3. Make sure the magnetic declination has been entered properly. 4. Move away from any electronic magnetic interference sources, such as TVs or computers.
The forecast icon is not accurately displaying the current weather or the forecasted weather conditions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The weather station must run for several days to trend barometric pressure. 2. The weather forecast is an estimation or generalization of weather changes in the next 24 to 48 hours, and varies from location to location. The tendency is simply a tool for projecting weather conditions and is never to be relied upon as an accurate method to predict the weather. 3. If you change altitude, the forecast icon must be reset to the current weather conditions. Altitude affects have a significant impact on the measured barometric pressure.
The temperature is not accurate.	<p>The RTD is inside the unit and subject to a thermal time constant (or the time it takes for the entire display to reach a given temperature due to the mass of the display). Thus, rapid changes in temperature take several minutes to be measured by the digital thermometer. If the display is close to your body, it will not accurately measure the ambient temperature, and may take several minutes when away from your body warmth.</p> <p>Thus, it is best to hang the display from the carabineer in the open air to accurately measure the ambient temperature.</p>
The altimeter changes at a fixed altitude.	<p>Altimeters are often misunderstood because they do not measure your actual position on the earth (true altitude) such as a GPS, but measure the air pressure and predict the altitude based on this measurement. This is referred to as Pressure Altitude.</p> <p>Pressure Altitude is adversely affected by the altitude and to a lesser extent, changes in the weather, often referred to as barometric pressure changes.</p> <p>Thus, your Pressure Altitude can change without changing your position. These changes can be as great as a thousand feet (the changes due to weather are more pronounced at higher altitude).</p>
The altimeter is inaccurate at a known altitude.	See solution above. Make sure you calibrate the altimeter at a known altitude.
The display reverts back to the date and time.	This is by design to save battery life. Other modes of operation consume additional power, especially the

Problem	Solution
	compass mode.
The sea-level barometric pressure never changes.	Unlike a weather station barometer, the sea-level pressure is fixed when the altitude is calibrated and the measured pressure fluctuates as a function of altitude and weather conditions. To update the sea-level barometer, calibrate the altimeter at a known altitude, and the accurate sea-level barometric pressure will be displayed.

14. Accessories

The following software and hardware accessories are available for this weather station at www.AmbientWeather.com.

Accessory	Image	Description
Ambient CR2032 3 Volt Lithium Button Cell Battery - One Battery		Standard CR2032 3 Volt Lithium Battery (1 battery)

15. Liability Disclaimer

Please help in the preservation of the environment and return used batteries to an authorized depot. The electrical and electronic wastes contain hazardous substances. Disposal of electronic waste in wild country and/or in unauthorized grounds strongly damages the environment.

Reading the “User manual” is highly recommended. The manufacturer and supplier cannot accept any responsibility for any incorrect readings and any consequences that occur should an inaccurate reading take place.

This product is designed for personal use as indication of weather conditions. This product is not to be used for medical purposes or for public information.

The specifications of this product may change without prior notice.

This product is not a toy. Keep out of the reach of children.

No part of this manual may be reproduced without written authorization of the manufacturer.

Ambient, LLC WILL NOT ASSUME LIABILITY FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE, OR OTHER SIMILAR DAMAGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE OPERATION OR MALFUNCTION OF THIS PRODUCT.

16. Warranty Information

Ambient, LLC provides a 1-year limited warranty on this product against manufacturing defects in materials and workmanship.

This limited warranty begins on the original date of purchase, is valid only on products purchased and only to the original purchaser of this product. To receive warranty service, the purchaser must contact Ambient, LLC for problem determination and service procedures.

Warranty service can only be performed by Ambient, LLC. The original dated bill of sale must be presented upon request as proof of purchase to Ambient, LLC.

Your Ambient, LLC warranty covers all defects in material and workmanship with the following specified exceptions: (1) damage caused by accident, unreasonable use or neglect (lack of reasonable and necessary maintenance); (2) damage resulting from failure to follow instructions contained in your owner's manual; (3) damage resulting from the performance of repairs or alterations by someone other than an authorized Ambient, LLC authorized service center; (4) units used for other than home use (5) applications and uses that this product was not intended.

This warranty covers only actual defects within the product itself, and does not cover the cost of installation or removal from a fixed installation, normal set-up or adjustments, claims based on misrepresentation by the seller or performance variations resulting from installation-related circumstances.

