

## “Zealand™” clock, barometer and thermometer

• Design: Peter Seidelin Jessen 2010

### Congratulations

You are now the owner of an exclusive Zealand instrument. Our products are made of the finest materials available, paying meticulous attention to shape and detail. With a heritage of pride in workmanship, every piece is finished by hand.

Traditional Chelsea type instruments were manufactured with either a hinged bezel or a bezel you could screw on and off. With “Zealand” it is different! The bezel is pulled off and pushed on, very easy and simple as shown on the image.

### Mounting

The wall flange is mounted with 2 screws (distance between holes is 80mm). After the wall flange is mounted push on the bezel until it “clicks” into the wall flange. Twist the bezel until the instrument dial is correctly oriented. The instrument is now beautifully presented without any visible screws, a typical Scandinavian detail.

Measures (all instruments):

Front flange diameter  $\varnothing$ 107mm. Wall flange diameter  $\varnothing$ 110mm. Depth 45mm. Window opening to dial  $\varnothing$ 81mm.

### Technical data:

German quartz clock. Battery R6/AA. Battery life time is approx. 1 year.

Accuracy  $\pm$ 6 min./year. Weight 685g.

German precision barometer. Measuring range 955-1071 hPa (= millibars).

Accuracy  $\pm$ 2hPa. Weight 730g.

German bi-metallic coil thermometer. Measuring range -20°C to +50°C on a large, easy to read, 296°-scale.

Accuracy  $\pm$ 1°C. Weight 630g.

### Materials:

Cast stainless steel. Faceted front glass. Thermoplastic rubber gasket. Dials and hands/pointers in aluminium.

Stainless brass™ we call our brass versions because it is stainless steel coated with a hard brass colored metal layer. The metal layer is so resistant to corrosion, it can easily be used in the aggressive salty marine environment.

Made in Denmark - assembled and packed in Måløv, 20 km west of Copenhagen, on the Island Zealand.

“Whip” and/or “praise” are more than welcome. Please contact us at [www.delite.dk](http://www.delite.dk).



Adjusting screw for calibrating the barometer.

The Thermometer has been set at the factory at Måløv. If it should, contrary to expectations, prove necessary to adjust the thermometer, it is done as shown below. Carefully turn the white plastic-enclosure.



### Description of the aneroid barometer

The barometer is an instrument used for measuring the atmospheric pressure, and reading the changes of the pressure in particular makes one able to predict certain weather conditions. The atmospheric pressure is usually expressed as the barometric height, so many millibars, also called hPa = HectoPascal, or millimeters' height of mercury.

The average value of the pressure of atmosphere at sea level is 1.013 millibars supporting a 760 mm column of mercury.

The barometer has two pointers: One closest to the scale moving according to the atmospheric pressure, the pressure pointer, the other is a stationary pointer to be set manually by a central set knob in the glass.

The stationary pointer should be set parallel to the atmospheric pressure pointer. When reading the barometer next time a change of pressure can be read as the difference between the two pointers.

If the atmospheric pressure declines, the pressure pointer will turn anti-clockwise, whereas a rise will make it go clockwise.

### Setting the barometer

Having positioned your barometer it will need setting. The barometer has been set at the factory at Måløv, it will, however, always need readjusting in its new home (situated at a different altitude above sea level), so, please proceed as follows:

Turning the adjusting screw on the back of the barometer will set the atmospheric pressure pointer at the correct pressure.

To be informed of the correct atmospheric pressure of your area, please contact your local meteorological office. The direct approach in Denmark is via the DMI (Denmark's Meteorological Institute), the internet address is [www.dmi.dk](http://www.dmi.dk) where you can follow their instructions.

### Reading the barometer

When reading the position of the pressure pointer compared to the stationary pointer tap the glass gently to overcome any friction.

Falling atmospheric pressure normally forecasts bad weather (low pressure).

Rising atmospheric pressure forecasts improving weather conditions (high pressure). Rapidly falling atmospheric pressure forecasts stormy weather.

Rapidly rising atmospheric pressure forecasts transient improved weather conditions.

Have a good time!

Delite ApS

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