

Moon, Barometer & Tide Clock set up instructions

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Moon

Please go to circularandco.com to find the current moon phase. You can adjust the hand using the small wheel on the back of the movement. Please note: The Moon movement is silent and rotates just once every 29 days, so it may appear at first that the movement is not working. When working in conjunction with a tide clock the moon movement provides a valuable indication of tidal heights. The Moon cycles every 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes, during this time the Moon's gravitational pull causes the ocean to bulge in its direction, intensifying the tides. When the Sun and Moon are aligned, these forces are exceptionally strong causing very low and very high tides. These are called Spring tides, although they have nothing to do with the season. When the Sun and Moon are not aligned during a Quarter Moon, these tides are less intense and called Neap tides. During these periods the tides can be up to 20% higher or lower than average.

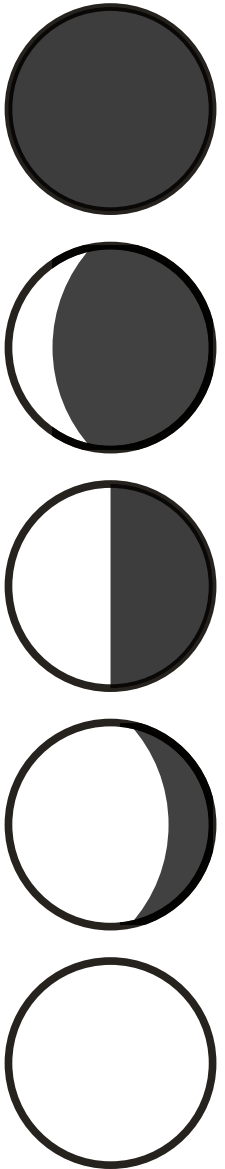
Tide clock.

Tides are caused mainly by the moon's gravitational pull on the oceans. The time it takes the moon to reappear at the same place in the sky each day is 24hrs and 50mins. Most areas in the world have two high tides and two low tides a day, so the tide clock has been specially designed to rotate twice each lunar day (every 12hrs and 25mins) giving you a quick and easy indication of high and low water. Your quartz tide clock will always stay synchronized to the moon.

Setting your tide clock - for best accuracy please always set your tide clock on the day of a full moon

Establish your local high tide time by visiting Circularandco.com. At exactly high tide set the clock in its high tide position (hand pointing straight up). You can adjust the hand by turning the small wheel on the back of the movement. Insert an AA battery and then leave alone, do not readjust the clock unless on a full moon.

For more information, visit: Circularandco.com/instructions
or contact: Support@circularandco.com



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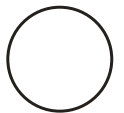
Barometer.

Your barometer will arrive already calibrated to sea level pressure. Atmospheric pressure varies with height above sea level as well as with atmospheric conditions, so once you've decided where to position your barometer you may need to adjust the hand to suit its position above sea level. There is a small screw at the back of the barometer movement that allows you to adjust the hand accordingly. You can establish local atmospheric readings via the UK Met Office website. Any adjustment is best done when atmospheric conditions are varying only very slowly such as during high pressure. Once set, your barometer should not need resetting (unless you move).



Taking a reading.

Apart from seeing what the current atmospheric pressure is you can also map pressure drops and rises thus providing a guide to expected weather patterns. Once a day align the silver guide hand over the black indicator hand. The next day you should be able to see how much the black indicating hand has moved up or down. By resetting the guiding hand daily you can map pressure changes over 24 hour periods. A movement towards high pressure generally means a change towards good weather; movement towards low pressure means more stormy, windy, or rainy weather.



Tapping the Barometer

Each time you take a reading and set the guide dial, a gentle tap of the barometer on the front Perspex cover plate will take up any mechanical slack in the instrument and thus ensuring every time, that you are taking a more accurate reading. The emphasis is on a gentle tap, a hard tap may damage the movement. The barometer should move quite satisfactorily on its own, the tapping is merely to take up the final bit of slack which is almost always present.