

Appendix 1 : Code table for a Pin mode

Code	Materials
Cd00	Abies grandis, Acer macrophyllum, Maple, Acer saccharum, Pine(scots), yellow Pine, Dalbergia latifolia, Dipterocarpus zeylanicus, Eucalyptus microcorys, Fraxinus excelsior, Cupressus spp, Pinus contorta, Pterygota bequaertii, Quercus robur, Pinus sylvestris, Balsa, Boxwood (maracaibo), red Gum(American), Gum spotted, Gurjun, Birch, Cypress(African) Karri, Oak(European), Oak(Japanese), black Poplar, Redwood(Baltic European), Rosewood (Indian), Pine(lodgepole), Tallowwood, Walnut (American),Kapur
Cd01	Araucaria bidwilli, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus saligna, Flindersia brayleyana, Fraxinus Americana, Intsia bijuga, Podocarpus dacrydioides, Sequoia sempervirens, Pinus pinaster, Gum(southern), Mahogany (west Indian), Douglas fir, Maple (queensland), red (light or dark) Meranti, white Meranti, Redwood(Californian), Walnut (new guinea), white Pine (new Zealand), Araucaria angustifolia
Cd02	Distemonanthus benthamianus, Jarrah, Endiandra palmerstonii, Erythrophleum spp, Abies alba, Fagus sylvatica, Grevillea robusta, Juglans regia, Larix deciduas, Larix occidentalis, Podocarpus spicatus, Picea abies, Pinus caribaea, Pinus nigra, Pinus palustris, Pinus ponderosa, Pinus radiata, Taxus baccata, Thuja plicata, Tsuga heterophylla, red Cedar (western), Chestnut, Greenheart, Hemlock (western), Larch (European), Larch (Japanese), Queensland walnut, red Seraya, Spruce, Silky oak(African), Silky oak(Australian), Pine (Corsican), Pine, radiata, Walnut(European), Walnut (queensland), Whitewood, Yew, Pine(ponderosa), Stringybark, Oak (tasmanese)
Cd03	Khaya senegalensis, Podocarpus totara, Quercus cerris, Ulmus American, Ulmus procera, Ulmus thomasii, Afzelia, Kauri(new Zealand), Lime, Elm(English), white Elm, Matai, Oak(Turkey), Pyinkado
Cd04	Acer pseudoplatanus, Carya glabra, Sycamore, Cassipourea elliptoi, Dipterocarpus (keruing), Teak, Cordia alliodore, Larix occidentalis, Pterocarpus soyauxii, Hickory, Padauk(African)
Cd05	Afrormosia elata, Diospyros virginiana, Gonystylus macrophyllum, Pterocarpus indicus, Afrormosia, Amboyna, Basswood, Coachwood, Persimmon
Cd06	Calophyllum brasiliense, Guarea cedrata, white Guarea
Cd07	Abies procera, Agathis robusta, Betula pendula, Croton megalocarpus, Prunus avium, Agba, Birch(European), Cedar(west Indian), black Guarea, Kauri (queensland), Walnut(African), Cherry (european), Utile
Cd08	Chipboard, Paper
Cd09	Building, Wall, Concrete

MOISTURE METER (Pin type)

This Moisture Meter is small in size, light in weight, easy to carry. Although complex and advanced, it is convenient to use and operate. Its ruggedness will allow many years of use if proper operating techniques are followed. Please read the following instructions carefully and always keep this manual within easy reach.

4.3 Moisture measurement

- 4.3.1 Push pins firmly into the surface of the material about 6mm deep at the required point.
- 4.3.2 Read the moisture level value from the display and note the moisture condition of the material from the colour coded LED.
- 4.3.3 To hold the max. value during measurements, just depress the ▲/HOLD key till the symbol `max` appears on the display. To display instant value just depress the ▲/HOLD key again till the symbol `max` disappears on the display.

4.4 Zero calibration

The zero feature enable the user to compensate for the effect of changes in both temperature and humidity.
Press the Power key to switch the meter on. Let the pins of the meter touch nothing except air. And press Minus/Zero key to make the meter display `0` if other digits on the display. The meter is now zeroed.

5. ALARM LIMITS

- 5.1 There is a coded coloured LED indicating the status of moisture. It is controlled by 2 alarm limits. The factory settings are as follow.
AL1=13 and AL2=18
If the reading<AL1, the green LED is on.
If the reading>AL2, the red LED is on.
If the reading lies between AL1 and AL2, the yellow LED is on.
Users can change the alarm limits when as per their intention.

- Green LED represents a safe, air-dry state.
- Yellow LED represents a borderline State.
- Red LED represents a damp state.
- Measurement Range:
0~80% (when code=cd00 in a Pin mode)
- Measurement codes:
10 codes for up to 150 species of materials
- Accuracy: ± 0.5%(n+1)
Which value is the greater
- Power supply: 4x1.5 AAA size (UM-4) battery
- Power off : 2 modes
Manual off at any time
Auto power off after 5 minutes from last key operation
- Operating conditions:
Temperature : 0-50 °C
Humidity : below 90% RH
- Dimensions: 165x62x26mm or 6.5x2.4x1.0 inch
- Weight: 119g (not including batteries)
- Standard accessories included :
Carrying case1 pc.
Operation manual1 pc.
- Optional accessory
Cable and software for RS232C

1. FEATURES

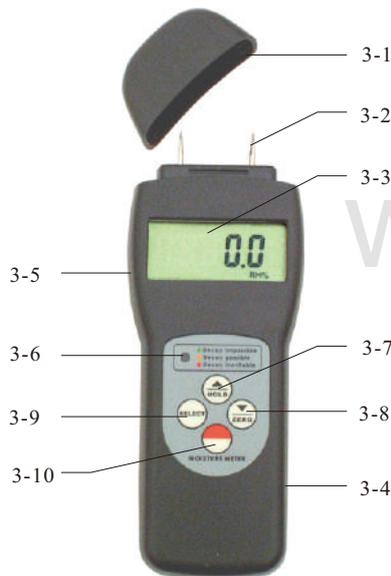
- * Be a powerful and versatile instrument for measuring and diagnosing dampness in buildings and building materials. This product enables building surveyors and other practitioners to measure moisture levels of building elements such as walls, floors and other building materials simply in 2 different indicating ways. In such case, a detailed understanding of the moisture condition of the property can be obtained.
- * Digital display gives exact reading with no guessing or errors while a colour coded light (LED) indicates the moisture condition of the material. This combined presentation of moisture measurement helps the user to map the extent of problems and monitor changes in condition precisely and reliably.
- * Used the exclusive Micro-computer LSI circuit and crystal time base to offer high accuracy measurement.
- * Alarm values can be set by users.
- * Automatic power off to conserve power.
- * Can communicate with PC computer for statistics and printing by the optional cable and software for RS232C interface.

2. SPECIFICATIONS

Display: 4 digits, 10 mm LCD
With color coded LED indication

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3. FRONT PANEL DESCRIPTIONS



- 3-1 Sensor cap
- 3-2 Pin probe
- 3-3 Display
- 3-4 Battery compartment/ Cover
- 3-5 RS232C interface
- 3-6 Color coded LED
- 3-7 Plus/Hold key
- 3-8 Minus/Zero key
- 3-9 Select key
- 3-10 Power key

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5.2 How to set the alarm limits

- 5.2.1 Depress Select key and not release it till 'AL1' 'AL2' appears on the Display. It is about 7 or 9 seconds from starting depressing Select key.
- 5.2.2 Such value can be changed to your intended Value by depressing the plus key or minus key. Depress the Select key to return to the state of measurement. If the second limit AL2 is less than the first limit AL1, the setting is invalid and the factory settings for AL1 and AL2 are restored to AL1=13 and AL2=18 automatically.

6. CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 This instrument is of very high input resistance. Every parts have good insulation. Please keep it in a dry, dust proof place.
 - 6.2 The measurement result may be different if taking the measurement from different directions of the surface. That is because water in the material is not distributed evenly.
- ## 7. BATTERY REPLACEMENT
- 7.1 When it is necessary to replace the battery, the battery symbol '  ' will appear on the Display.
 - 7.2 Slide the Battery Cover (3-4) away from the instrument and remove the batteries.
 - 7.3 Install the batteries (4x1.5v AAA/UM-4) correctly into the case.
 - 7.4 If the instrument is not to be used for any extended period, remove batteries.

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4. MEASURING PROCEDURE

- 4.1 Depress the power key and release to power on the meter.
- 4.2 To check if the material code is right by pressing and releasing the Select key. Such code can be changed by the Plus/Hold key or Minus/Zero key when the 'cdxx' is on the display. Here 'cd' is the abbreviation for 'code' and 'xx' is the material no. If keep depressing the Plus/Hold key or Minus/Zero key, the material code will slip into next code about every second and releasing it till the material code is right.

4.2.1 Code selection

The material code is listed in the table on page 7. Please select the standard code 'cd00' if the material to be measured is not listed in the table or to ascertain its material code by the standard oven-drying method.

4.2.2 Factors affecting the choice of material code

There are many factors to affect the material code, for instance, different places, different soil even if in a same place will lead to different code for a same material. The better way to ascertain the material code is based on standard tests by oven-drying of commercial samples of the material to be measured. The code by which the measuring results are closest to those of oven-drying method is the right code. Write down the code for such material for later uses.

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