

MOISTURE METER INSTRUCTIONS

CONGRATULATIONS ON OWNING THIS FINE QUALITY PRODUCT. Remove the red tab on the back of the unit and your new moisture meter is ready to use. However, to realize the best possible results, read these instructions before operating your unit.

GENERAL

Moisture is measured by inserting the probe into the soil or compost at each location to be tested. The unit is sensitive only at the tip, therefore the reading obtained on the meter indicates the amount of moisture only at the probe tip. Now you can determine the moisture condition of your soil or compost without having to remove any mulch or soil. Just insert the probe directly into the soil or compost. Instantly, your moisture meter will give you an accurate reading of moisture content.

CALIBRATION

It is quite important that the calibration of the unit is performed in the same soil or compost composition and location as that in which it will be used. The meter must first be calibrated by taking a sample of your compost or soil and adding water to the sample until it's at your "ideal" moisture level. Your "ideal" sample level will vary depending on what your needs are. Remove the black plug located on the back of the unit. Then insert the moisture meter so that the tip is in the center of your sample. Place a small screwdriver in the adjustment slot and adjust to a reading of "5" on the 0-10 scale. Now that your meter is calibrated, when you come back again to check your compost or soil you'll know if it's too dry or too wet. If the reading is above "5" it's too wet, if it's below "5" it's too dry.

APPLICATIONS

Sub-soil moisture mapping - This technique is used primarily for checking coverage and penetration of a sprinkler system. After a normal watering, take readings at different locations and at two or three different depths. Next, create a map plotting each of the readings. An ideal system would show equal readings at all locations and depths. Poor coverage would show erratic readings at multiple locations with the same depth. Poor penetration (or insufficient application) would be indicated by unequal amounts of moisture at the same location but different depths. Other applications of sub-soil moisture mapping would be locating leaking water lines, checking effectiveness of septic tank leach lines, locating surface water springs, and locating depths of shallow water tables.

BATTERY

The battery is included and is already installed. With normal usage it should last one season. When replacement becomes necessary, (unable to obtain a meter reading of 10 in saturated soil even with Calibration Trimmer in maximum clockwise position) replace with a standard AAA cell.

WARRANTY

The FACTORY guarantees this unit to be free from defects of material and workmanship for 1 year from date of purchase by the original customer. If this unit shall fail to operate properly, return to manufacturer, accompanied by the completed customer guarantee policy. The factory responsibility shall be limited to repair or replacement of any unit found defective in materials or workmanship when returned prepaid to the factory. This guarantee shall not apply to any unit which has been altered, abused, improperly used, or repaired by anyone other than the factory. This guarantee is in lieu of all other, expressed or implied, including the warranty of merchantability and all other obligations and liability on the factory part, and neither assumes nor authorizes any other person to assume for the factory any other liability in connection with the sale of the factory manufactured equipment.

CHECKING FOR FERTILIZER LEACH

Calibrate meter to center scale setting in area where soil is saturated either by rain or irrigation. Then, probe across saturated area. A high meter reading will be great (salts) fertilizer in solution. Lower reading is less (salts) fertilizer in solution. CAUTION: It is important that the calibration of the unit be checked before relying on the chart. Unusual conditions such as extremely heavy clay soil would require somewhat lower meter readings than shown, while a fine, loose, sandy soil could require higher readings.