Wood/Building Material

MOISTURE METER

INTRODUTION

For environmental and health reasons it is important that firewood is dried before being burned. Ideally it should have a moisture content of between 10 – 15%.

This instrument can be used to measure the moisture level in sawn timber (also paper and cardboard) and hardened materials(mortar, concrete and plaster). It displays the moisture level directly. In addition it can also measure environmental temperature. It is portable and very easy to use.

SPECIFICATION

Display: LCD

Measurement Range:Wood:6~42%

Material:0.2~2.0%

Temperature:0~40℃， or 32~99℉

Resolution:Wood:1%

Material:0.1%

Temperaure:1℃/2℉

Accuracy: Wood: reading<30%:±2%

reading≥30%：±4%

Material: reading<1.4%:±0.1%

reading:≥1.4%±0.2%

Temperature: not specified

Low Battery Indication: Symbol "🔋" shown on the display

Automatic Power-Off

Battery:1.5V,LR44 or equivalent, 4 pieces

Operating Environment:Temperature:0℃~40℃

Relative humidity:<85%

Storage Environment: Temperature:-10℃~50℃

Relative humidity:<85%

Size:80*40*20mm

Weight: about 50g (including batteries)

LCD EXPLANATION

Symbol Meanings:

🔋---- Batteries are low and should be replaced

OL---- Out of Limits. The moisture content of the wood

or temperature is outside the range that the device can detect. See specification above.

⬆----Wood moisture measurement mode is selected.In this mode,you can measure the moisture level of sawn timber, paper or cardboard.

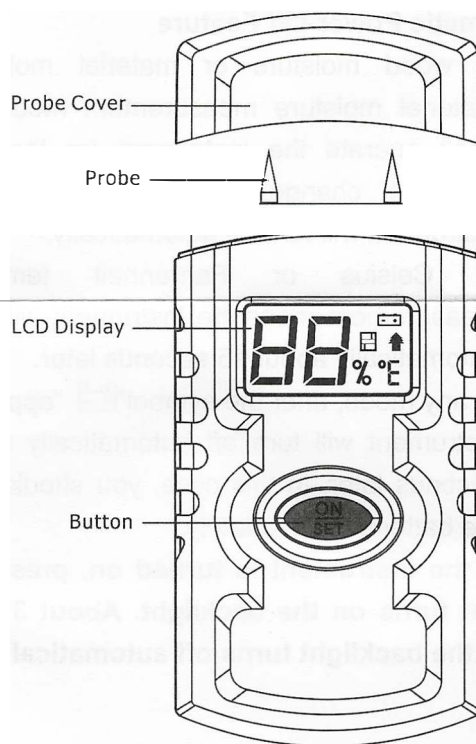🗄 -----Material moisture measurement mode is selected. In this mode, you can measure the moisture level of hardened material(mortar concrete or plaster).

%----Percent(moisture unit)

℃----Celsius degree

℉---Fahrenheit degree

INSTRUCTION

Probe Cover

Probe

LCD Display

Button

OPERATION INSTRUCTION

1. Press the button once to turn on the instrument.
2. Selecting Desired Measurement Mode
   a. After the instrument has been turned on. press and hold down the button for about 3 seconds to enter Setting Mode(reading disappears, symbol starts flickering on the display).
   b. While symbol is flickering on the display ,press the button until the meter is in the desired measurement mode and the corresponding symbol flickers on the display.
   The four modes are as follows:

Wood moisture measurement –mode(" ⬆ "
flickers), material moisture measurement mode
(" ▤ " flickers),Centigrade temperature
measurement mode(" ℃ " flickers),Fahrenheit
temperature measurement mode(" ℉ "
flickers).

   c. After the desired measurement mode is selected, don't operate the instrument. About 3 seconds later, the instrument exits Setting Mode automatically. Now you can start measurement.

3. **Performing Measurement**

   a. For temperature measurements, the display shows the present environment temperature directly.

   b. To perform moisture measurements, read the reading on the display.

4. **Automatic Power-Off Feature**

   a. In wood moisture or material moisture or material moisture measurement mode, if you don't operate the instrument (or the reading does not change)for about 15 seconds, the instrument will turn off automatically.

   b. In Celsius or Fahrenheit temperature measurement mode,the instrument will turn off automatically about 15 seconds later.

   c. In any mode, after the symbol"▭"appears, the instrument will turn off automatically about 15 seconds later. In this case, you should replace the batteries immediately.

5. **After the instrument is turned on, pressing the button turns on the backlight. About 3seconds later ,the backlight turns off automatically.**

NOTE

1. Keep the instrument dry.
2. Keep the probe clean.
3. Keep the instrument and battery out of reach of infant and child.
4. Some factors (such as material type and temperature can affect moisture measurement result and may make it necessary to correct the displayed value.Don't use the instrument in the case of inspections or for reference purposes.
5. When the symbol"▭"appears, the batteries are low and should be replaced.

Ensure that battery polarity connections are correct when replacing batteries.

If you will not use the instrument for a long period, remove the batteries.

DECLARATION

1. This users manual is subject to change without notice.
2. Our company will not take the other responsibilities for any loss.
3. The content of this manual can not be used as the reason to use the meter for any special application.

DISPOSAL OF THIS ARTICLE

Dear Customer,

If you at some point intend to dispose of this article, then please keep in mind that many of its components consist of valuable materials, which can be recycled.

Please do not discharge it in the garbage bin, but check with your local council for recycling facilities in your area.
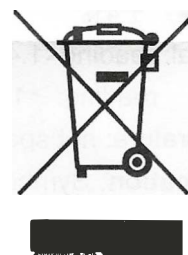
Above picture and content just for your reference. We reserve the right to change the specification and appearance without notice.

Burning properties of different woods

Only ever use dried, fully seasoned chopped wood logs. Ideally wood should be seasoned outdoors for between 18 to 24 months, the harder the wood then the longer the seasoning. Wood should have a maximum moisture content of 15% before burning and ideally 10%.

It is best to split wood when it is green as split wood will season quicker. On our website we have a range of log splitters to suit different log sizes and wood types.

Alder
Produces poor heat output and burns quickly.

Apple
A very good wood that burns slow and steady when dry, it has small flame size, and does not produce sparking or spitting. It produces a disappointing flame.

Ash
One of best woods for burning. It produces a steady flame and good heat output.

Beech
Burns very much like ash, due to its high water content it can take much longer to season the other types.

Birch
Produces good heat output but it does burn quickly. Bright flames and a pleasing smell. The sap can cause deposits to form in the flue with prolonged use.

Blackthorn
Has a slow burn, with good heat output.

Cedar
Is a good burning wood that produces a consistent and long heat output. It burns with a small flame, but does tend to crackle and spit.

Cherry
A slow burning wood that produces a good heat output. Cherry needs to be seasoned well.

Chestnut
A poor burning wood that produces a small flame and little heat.

Douglas Fir
A poor burning wood that produces a small flame and poor heat output. The sap can cause deposits to form in the flue with prolonged use.

Elder
A poor burning wood that produces a small flame and poor heat output.

Elm
Burns well but slowly so it generally needs a faster burning log to support burning. It should be dried for two years for best results.

Hazel
Is a good but fast burning wood but still produces a good heat.

Holly
Is a fast burning wood that produces good flame but little heat output. Holly will burn green, but best dried for a minimum of a year.

Laburnum
A very smokey wood with a poor burn. Do not use can be poisonous.

Larch
Produces a reasonable heat output, but it needs to be well seasoned. The sap can cause deposits to form in the flue with prolonged use.

Laurel
Burns with a good flame but only reasonable heat output.

Maple
Is a good burning wood that produces a good flame and heat output.

Oak

One of best woods for burning. Because of its density, oak produces a small flame and very slow burn, requires time to season well.

Pear

Burns steady with reasonable heat output. It produces a disappointing flame. Similar to apple wood.

Pine

Burns fast with a good flame, but the resin sap can cause deposits to form in the flue and can increase the risk of a chimney fire.

Plum

A good burning wood that produces good heat output.

Rowan

Is a good burning wood that has a slow burn with good heat output.

Spruce

Produces a poor heat output and it does not last very long, ideal for starting fires.

Sycamore

Produces a good flame, but with only moderate heat output.

Walnut

Is a moderate to good burning wood.

Willow

A poor fire wood that does not burn very well even when seasoned.

Yew

A good burning wood as it has a slow burn, and produces a very good heat output.