

All-Weather Rain Gauge

USABlueBook Stock # 22630

The all-weather rain gauge is a precision weather instrument. With minimal care it should provide years of satisfactory service. Guard against extremely rough usage. Wash periodically with mild soap or detergent and warm water, using a household bottle brush. Do not use solvents or abrasives to clean the gauge and do not wash the gauge in your dishwasher. Do not allow accumulated water to freeze in the gauge.

Installation

Mount the gauge on a post that you walk past each day so you will be reminded to read and empty the gauge daily. Ideally, the post should be a 4" x 4" or a 2-2" x 4" nailed together. When possible, do not mount near buildings or trees that would prevent rainfall from reaching the gauge. The gauge should be mounted so that the top of the gauge is level and is 6" higher than the top of the post.

Operation

The top funnel catches the rain and delivers it to the measuring tube. The measuring tube has a capacity of 1.00". Rainfalls of less than one inch can be read directly from the measuring tube. Stand the measuring tube on a level surface. Read the amount to the nearest 100th of an inch. Record the rainfall in your log and discard the rainwater.

If rainfall exceeds one inch, the excess flows into the outer cylinder. To measure, empty the measuring tube containing the first 1.00", place the funnel into the measuring tube, then carefully pour in the excess rain water until the outer cylinder is empty. Record the amount measured in your log. Be sure to count the first inch of rainwater that was in the measuring tube. In fact, it is a good idea to measure precipitation from heavy rains twice to insure accuracy. Just use an empty can or pan to receive the measured rainwater, and measure again.

In colder weather, use only the outer cylinder to catch hail, sleet or snow. Melt the snow indoors. Then, using the measuring tube, measure the moisture content of the snow. You may also use the outer cylinder to get a measure of moisture of accumulated snow by pressing the cylinder into a level area of snow then melting the captured snow. Also, you may add a known amount of hot water to speed up the melting process. Measure the resultant water and subtract the amount of water you added to secure the moisture content of the snow.

Daily log

Whenever possible, take your readings at the same time each day. Record your readings on the daily log. Use the date on which you take the reading even though much or all of the rain may have fallen the preceding day—after you took your daily reading. Enter your reading in hundredths of an inch (0.01, 0.31, 1.01, 3.01). If rainfall is less than 0.02 mm enter "T" for "trace" in your daily precipitation log.



USA BlueBook® All-Weather Rain Gauge

Name

C.B.S. Time

Section

Range

Year

Address

County

Township

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Remarks—Severe weather; storm damage
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
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19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
Total							

- Instructions:**
1. Try to record precipitation each day at the same time.
 2. Record precipitation to the nearest 1/100 of an inch (0.01", 0.31", 1.31", etc.)
 3. If precipitation is less than 0.01", record "T" for trace.
 4. Use "Remarks" column to list any unusual or severe weather (i.e. Jan 2: blizzard, roads blocked for 2 days.

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Remarks—Severe weather; storm damage
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
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22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
Total							

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