

Your WEATHER GUIDE has been designed to be as simple as possible to operate and as easy as possible to understand. Although complete operating instructions are contained on the back of the WEATHER GUIDE, some supplementary information may prove of interest and value. This pamphlet is enclosed to acquaint you more completely with the development and principles of the WEATHER GUIDE.

Development

The WEATHER GUIDE is a consequence of the fabulous volume of research that went into developing weather forecasting techniques for the armed services during the war. Daily weather records for the past forty to fifty years over the entire Northern Hemisphere were compiled as a basis for this research. Among other things, it was proved that weather, world weather, conforms to definite pattern and follows predictable sequences. This long archive of daily weather records was used in developing the WEATHER GUIDE to bring out the relationship between cloud formation, wind, and coming weather. Study of the data showed that a certain type of weather could be depended on to follow certain combinations of cloud formation and wind direction, and thus led to the development of the WEATHER GUIDE.

Basic Principles

The WEATHER GUIDE forecasts are based on the two weather elements; cloud formation and wind direction, and thus embody the major factors determining weather sequences. Weather is related to moisture and temperature conditions in the atmosphere, as revealed by the cloud formations in the sky. The direction from which the wind is blowing serves to relate these current conditions to the pattern which tomorrow's weather will follow.

Air pressure, as shown by a barometer, cannot in itself reveal these complexities.

Clouds as "signs in the sky" offered the ancients in their weather lore a very accurate means of predicting short period weather changes. Those who cling to the illusion that the barometer is the best indicator of coming weather are often fooled, and should look to the sky more often.

The use of this principle in the WEATHER GUIDE enables the individual to keep abreast of weather changes. One of the problems which continually baffles meteorologists is determining whether a storm will move faster or slower, decrease or increase in intensity. The WEATHER GUIDE answers these problems, because again the signs in the sky reveal these elusive elements and thus give the clue to coming weather. As the cloud pattern changes or as the wind shifts, the forecast may be immediately adapted to the new condition by resetting the Weather Guide to the observed changes in cloud and wind.

Forecasting Hints

1. Although an accurate forecast can be taken from the WEATHER GUIDE at any time of the day, it is recommended that, whenever possible, the forecast be made between 10:00 A. M. and 12:00 noon

local time. In developing the instrument, noon was used as the standard time for making observations. At that hour, small local discrepancies from the general weather pattern, particularly in wind, are at a minimum. Cloud forms in the sky are also apt to be most indicative of the weather trend at this time of day.

2. In selecting wind direction, always use the direction from which the wind is blowing. When low clouds are present, their movement serves as an excellent guide. Wind direction will also be indicated by the drift of smoke or from the attitude of flags, blowing dust, etc. The compass on the WEATHER GUIDE serves to identify north and facilitates the determination of wind direction. In the absence of any of the above wind drift indications, face the wind holding the WEATHER GUIDE directly in front of you so that the compass needle points to North as marked on the instrument. With the WEATHER GUIDE held in this attitude, the direction marked on the far side of the compass is the direction from which the wind is blowing.
3. When matching the cloud formation on the WEATHER GUIDE against its counterpart in the sky, be sure that more than $1/4$ of the sky is covered with cloud. Otherwise, the sky is considered clear.

4. Note that the WEATHER GUIDE includes two pictures of each basic cloud formation. These two variations of each cloud type are presented to facilitate recognition. The forecaster will be wise to use not only the pictures, but also the cloud descriptions under them in his observations, as this will aid in selecting the proper picture to match the sky.
5. Red printing on the forecast band indicates summer; blue indicates winter. The duration of each season for your area is shown beside the moving arrow. When the season changes, turn the band until the appropriate arrow and related forecasts appear.
6. Whenever a shift in the wind or a change in the cloud formation occurs, a further change in the weather may be developing. It is here that the WEATHER GUIDE offers one of its great advantages. Whenever this happens, your previous forecast can be adapted to the new condition by setting the new cloud and wind observation. The WEATHER GUIDE can thus keep you truly ahead of the weather.
7. The forecasts of the WEATHER GUIDE do not differentiate between rain and snow as forms of

precipitation. As a general rule, stormy conditions will produce snow if the temperature is below freezing, rain if the temperature is above freezing.

Areas

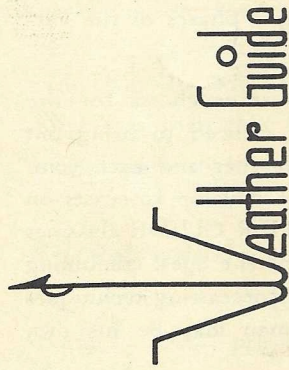
The WEATHER GUIDE will produce accurate forecasts any place in the Northern Hemisphere between 23° and 66° North Latitude, the belt normally referred to as the temperate zone. An increase in this accuracy is provided by designing the WEATHER GUIDE to fit specific climatic sectors. The area for which your WEATHER GUIDE is designed may be determined by turning the indicating arrow to the dot in the upper left hand corner on the face of the instrument. By so doing, the area will appear in the forecast window. This does not mean that the WEATHER GUIDE can be used in no other area than that for which it is designed, only that it achieves a slightly higher accuracy here.

Background

The WEATHER GUIDE is the development of Dr. Irving P. Krick, president of the American Institute of

Aerological Research, and for 17 years the active head of the Meteorology Department at the world famous California Institute of Technology. Dr. Krick was chief of the Long Range Forecast and Research Section at Army Air Force Headquarters in Washington, D. C. during the early phases of World War II. Later, he was senior forecaster in the European Theater of Operations, acting as Deputy Director of Weather Services and Chief of the Weather Information Section of the U. S. Strategic Air Forces. This unit was responsible to General Eisenhower for operational weather advices. He has built into the WEATHER GUIDE the so-called "analogue" principle of forecasting developed during World War II and used in all major phases of the various campaigns.

Forty to fifty years of daily weather charts for the entire Northern Hemisphere were utilized to bring out the relationship between coming weather and each combination of cloud and wind used to develop forecasts on the instrument. Thus, the WEATHER GUIDE classifies and systematizes the weather lore of the ages, combining it with the latest and most modern forecasting techniques in a form so simple that every man may be his own weatherman.



INSTRUCTIONS

&

INFORMATION

developed by

IRVING P. KRICK, Ph.D.

METEOROLOGICAL CONSULTANT

1276 E. COLORADO

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

patent pending