OMNIDIRECTIONAL VERSION; AIR TEMPERATURE MONITOR /RADIATION COMPENSATED THERMOMETER

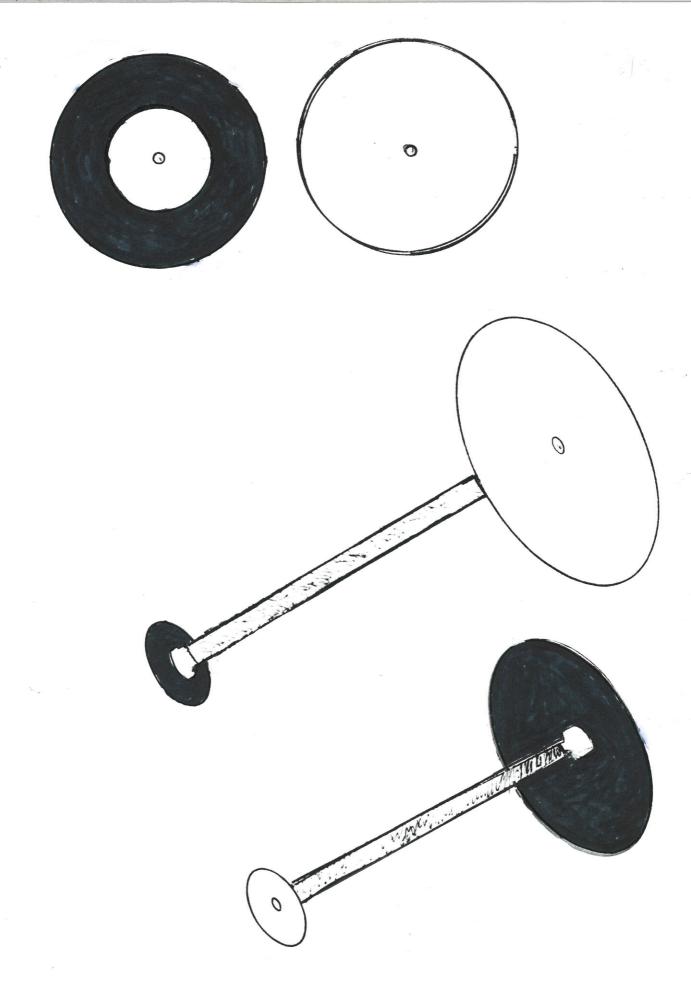
Utilizes same blackbody and shielding principles as the Directional Radiant Heat Thermometer.





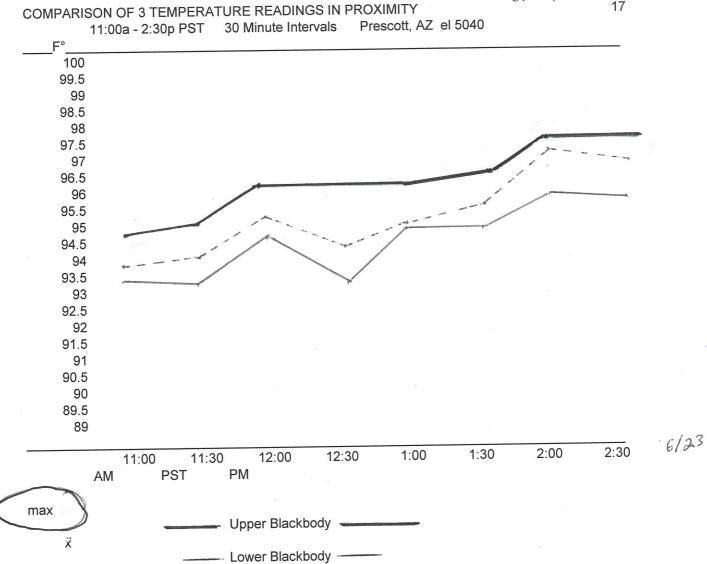












--- Plate Radiation Shield ---



[0004] None.

BACKGROUND

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5 [0005] An earlier air temperature monitor was patented in 1992 by David M. Bergstein (the present inventor) which, after testing, exhibited an error of about two (2) degrees F, maximum. This is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,141,332, which issued on August 25, 1992.

[0006] A publication by J.Y. Wang and C.M.M. Felton discusses temperature monitors, titled, "Instruments for Physical Environmental Measurements," published in 1983. On pages 127-130, it discusses the fact that radiation error in weather shelters may be up to 3 degrees F, under full sun. Wang and Felton propose an alternate "weather shelter" comprised of two parallel plates that are white facing outside, and black facing inside.

[0007] A publication by S. Negri is titled, "Sensors May be Flawed," published in The Arizona Republic, on October 10, 1990. This article concerned installation of the HO83, which was an early artificially aspirated air temperature device. Now known as HO-1088, this device draws air across a temperature sensor. There are some questions as to its accuracy and the necessity of needing the fan during night time hours, which creates erroneous low temperature readings.

- [0008] The Gill Plate Radiation Shield is another type of air temperature monitor. This multi-plate radiation shield is made from plastic, and it is susceptible to both direct and indirect radiation error. It requires natural airflow to abate higher temperatures that accrue from this being a passive device. Its product literature states a radiation error of 2.7 degrees F. RMS, with 2.2 mph airflow through the shield.
- The technology described herein is referred to as a Radiation Compensated Thermometer, which uses the natural thermoelectric emissive characteristics of metal, because metal has more in common with the universe than plastic. This is also a step towards greater integration of sensor and shield.

30 **SUMMARY**

United States Patent [19]

Bergstein

[54] AIR TEMPERATURE MONITOR

[76] Inventor: David M. Bergstein, 2708 Georgia La., Chino Valley, Ariz, 86323 [21] Appl. No.: 722,543

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J. Y. Wang & C. M. M. Felton. Instruments for Phyci-cal Environmental Measurements. 1983. pp. 129–130. D. A. Robinson, U.S. Cooperative Climate-Observing

[45] Date of Patent: Aug. 25, 1992

5,141,332

US005141332A [11] Patent Number:

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S. Negri, Sensors May be Flawed, The Arizona Republic, Oct 10, 1990.

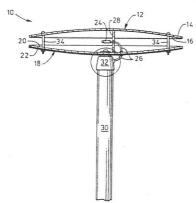
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An Intercomparison of Radiation Shields for Auto Stations, D. J. McKay and J. D. McTaggart. Cowan, World Meterological Organization Abstract from a Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, Jul. 1977, pp. 208–213.

Primary Examiner-Daniel M. Yasich Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Frost & Jacobs

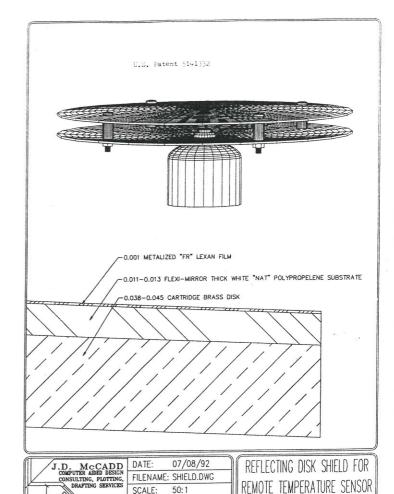
[57] ABSTRACT

[57] A temperature monitor comprising two circular metal-lic plates which are disposed in the horizontal plane in a spaced-apart configuration, the upper plate having a mirrored top surface and a black bottom surface, the lower plate having a black bottom surface, the lower plate having a black bottom surface, and a temperature sensor mounted in the space between the two plates. The plates are fas-tened in the spaced-apart configuration by use of nylon bolts, and the temperature sensor is mounted using mylon or other electrically invulsing washers. The en-tire apparatus is mounted on wood or PVC supports. A thin layer of temperature-tabilized air is traped in be-tween the two plates, allowing the temperataures ensor to achieve great accuracy.

12 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



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OF: 2

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Original Patent & Prototypes





SCALE:

SHEET: 2