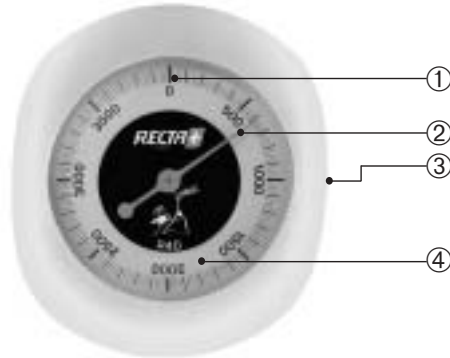


RECTA+

RECTA SA, rue du Viaduc 3, CH-2501 Bienne

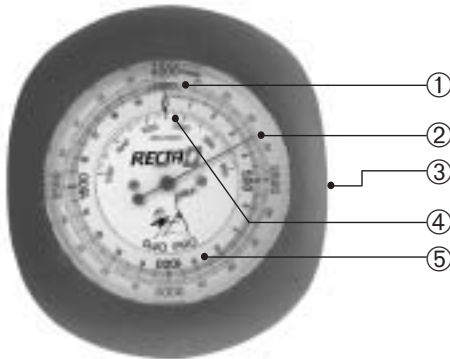
ALTI R40

1x4000 m



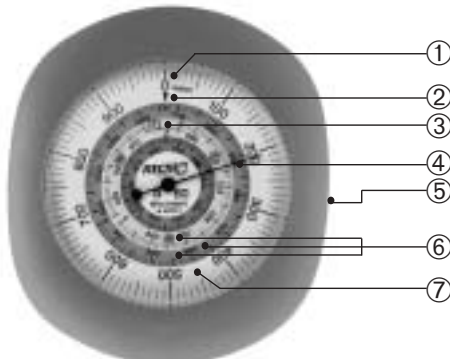
ALTI R40 PRO

2x2000 m



ALTI R60

6x1000 m



Instructions

Operating principle

Your altimeter measures the atmospheric pressure to derive the altitude. The pressure is applied on a cavity emptied of its air, called an aneroid capsule. When the atmospheric pressure rises, the aneroid capsule contracts; on the other hand, when the pressure drops, the aneroid capsule expands. These actions control the pointer.

Altitude is measured as follows

The higher the altitude, the lower the atmospheric pressure. Any change in atmospheric pressure moves the altitude pointer accordingly. If you set the known altitude of the point of departure, you can then read the difference in altitude depending on whether you have climbed up or down and the new altitude. Atmospheric pressure does not just depend on the altitude, but also on the surrounding meteorological situation. That is why we recommend regularly checking the altitude displayed on your altimeter against the actual altitude for a given location (map, signboard, railway station etc.). If required, reset your instrument to the new height.

Tips for using your RECTA altimeter

1. Always use a known altitude as the starting altitude.
2. Regularly check your altimeter and adjust the altitude if required.
3. Avoid covering altitudes of more than 500 m between measuring points.

RECTA R40 (1x 4000 m)

- ① 0-4000 m scale in one rotation
- ② Altitude display in 25 m increments
- ③ Setting ring
- ④ Luminescent background

RECTA R40 PRO (2x 2000 m)

- ① 0-4000 m scale in two rotations
0-2000 m inner scale, 2000-4000 m outer scale
- ② Altitude display in 10 m increments
- ③ Setting ring
- ④ Barometer scale
- ⑤ Luminescent background

RECTA R60 (6x 1000 m)

- ① 0-6000 m scale in six rotations
- ② Atmospheric pressure display (arrow on zero metres)
- ③ Scale window with altitude display in km and coloured indicator for the barometer function
- ④ Altitude display in 10 m increments
- ⑤ Setting ring
- ⑥ Barometer scales
- ⑦ Luminescent background

If you wish to know the difference in altitude between point A and point B, set your altimeter to zero on point A and just read the difference in altitude when you get to point B.

Using your altimeter as a barometer

If your instrument has a barometer scale, you can read the atmospheric pressure on the scale. Models RECTA R40 PRO and RECTA R60.

The pressure prevalent in a location – at a given altitude, depending on the temperature and meteorological conditions present – is called the «absolute» atmospheric pressure.

The absolute atmospheric pressure can be converted into pressure adjusted to the sea level. The latter is important and valuable, as it is considered as the official value used in the meteorological maps (newspapers, radio, television etc.).

Barometer scale of model RECTA R40 PRO

The pointer must be set to the altitude of the place in which you are. Under the pointer, you can read the absolute atmospheric pressure on the inner barometer scale (960-1060hPa). At the same time, the corrected atmospheric pressure (at sea level) is readable below the zero mark of the altimeter scale.

Barometer scale of model RECTA R60

The pointer must be set to the altitude of the place in which you are. The three circular barometer scales (735-1050 hPa) show the atmospheric pressure in hPa. You can read the absolute atmospheric pressure under the pointer, on each scale with the colour corresponding to the one of the km scale window. At the same time, the corrected atmospheric pressure (sea level) is readable below the zero mark of the altimeter scale.

Learn to appreciate the meteorological outlook

In stationary use, the altimeter is very useful for knowing the weather outlook. The atmospheric pressure is displayed on the scale in hectopascal (hPa) and means the following (for reduced atmospheric pressure):

- 1013hPa: normal atmospheric pressure (*variable*)
 - Above 1013hPa: high pressure (*fine weather*)
 - Below 1013hPa: low pressure (*bad weather*)
- The pointer turns clockwise: = drop in the atmospheric pressure (*deterioration in the weather*)
- The pointer turns anticlockwise: = rise in the atmospheric pressure (*improvement in the weather*)

Guarantee: Is one year against manufacturing defaults (buying date must be proved).