

## Product brochure WindSpeed



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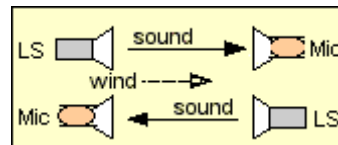


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## WindSpeed ultrasonic wind-gauge MANDATORY

According to the IAAF Competition Rules, Rule 163, Wind Measurement, 11. on page 63 (since November 2003): 11. Ultrasonic wind-gauges shall be used at all International Meetings under 1.1 (a) to (f)\*.



When the time is running, each athlete will try to perform at its best to break his/hers record. But what if the athlete's ultimate dream suddenly would be shattered by a drifting wind speed measurement caused by anemometers having rotating mechanical parts (propellers, paddle wheels,...)?

Let us remind you of the cream of Track & Field; the sprint races, hereby breaking a record vitally depends on whether the athlete had the illicit benefit of a tail wind of more than 2.0 m/s or not. When exceeding this limit, a possible record will not be officially acknowledged and ratified. In long jump and triple jump as well, the precise wind velocity has more than once been a topic of discussion and controversy. Well, now this has changed!

WindSpeed is an innovative tool that guarantees perfectionism: no more moving and rotating mechanical parts, but a secure and dependable electronic system which renders accurate wind speed indication on scoreboard or display unit.

Moreover, WindSpeed can easily be integrated in the TimeTronics' MacFinish photo finish system. WindSpeed undeniably wipes out the disadvantages of the former systems which generally make use of a rotating paddle wheel. These rotating mechanical parts are generally subject to wear, variable friction. Moreover, after a blast of wind has abruptly come to a standstill or has changed in direction, the paddle wheel erroneously keeps on turning. Due to this, read-outs of the average wind velocity will be too high. No need to argue; the athlete was the dupe!

WindSpeed is the first commercial wind-gauge for athletics which specifically applies the principle of electronic and sonic wind speed measurement.

A sonic wave is sent from a minuscule loudspeaker (LS) to a tiny microphone (Mic), both of which are housed in the measuring arm. Sound travels through the surrounding air at a speed of about 341 m/s.

By measuring and registering the difference in speed between the sonic waves that are travelling along with the wind and the ones which are travelling against it, we can very accurately determine the wind velocity.

