

# Wind Direction Transmitter

Instruction for use 4.3121.32.000 / 4.3125.32.100



## 1. General Information

Wind transmitters are employed to determine the wind direction and to convert this into an electrical digital signal. These signal can be transmitted to display instruments or - with the aid of suitable transducer - to recording instruments.

The instruments are equipped with an electronically regulated heating system for winter use. This heating system prevent the ball-bearing and the external rotating parts from freezing.

The electrical power supply to the wind direction transmitter (heating system) is provided by an external **power supply unit, order no. 9.3388.00.000.**

**Lightning rod** , **order no. 4.3100.99.000** is recommended when the instrument is to be used in areas with considerable thunderstorm activity.

## 2. Set up and mode of operation

A code disk is attached to a low-inertia light-metallic wind vane. This code disk has been provided with a Gray code which is scanned opto-electronically.

The goniometry at the instruments 4.3121.32.000 occurs automatic (parallel output). The angle is actualised at the 8 bit output all 2 ms.

The goniometry at the instrument 4.3125.32.100 occurs on request (serial output). The output of the serial angle value occurs synchronous to a lined up interval signal. The first interval signal starts the measurement. The following interval signals transmit the angle value serial (16 bit)

The external parts are made of corrosion-resistant materials and coated with a finish. Labyrinth sealing and o-rings are used to protect the sensitive interior parts from precipitation

The delivery consists of an unassembled wind indicator - in order to reduce the bulk of the package and to avoid transport damage - and the following additional items:

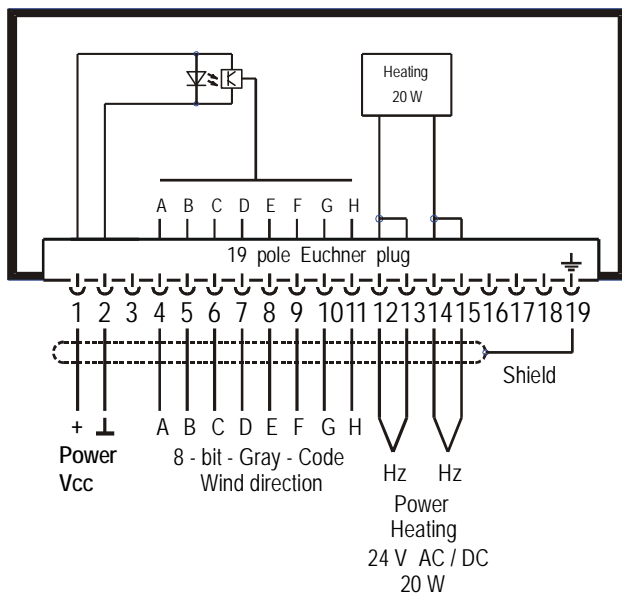
- 1 assemble case
- 1 wind vane
- 1 plug

### 3. Technical data

Order – no. with heating	<b>4.3121.32.000</b>	<b>4.3125.32.100</b>
Measuring range	0...360°	
Accuracy / Resolution	2,5°	
Output	8 bit parallel	serial synchronous
Output code	Gray Code (Thies special)	
Output level (unloaded)	0,5 V ... Vcc	0 V ... Vcc
Output load	max. 10 mA	
Output rate	500 Hz	variable (abhängig vom Empfänger)
Steps per 360°	144	
Damping rate	0,2 ... 0,3	
Sensitivity of response	0,5 m/s at 30° indicator deflection	
Operating voltage	5 ... 18 V DC	3,5 ... 18 V DC
Current (unloaded)	min. 0,6 mA (Vcc 5 V) max. 1,5 mA (Vcc 18 V)	ca. 30 µA (Vcc 4,2 V) ca. 150 µA (Vcc 15 V)
Ambient temperature	-35...+80°C	
Max. wind load	60 m/s	
Heating (at type. 32...)	24 V DC/AC, ca. 20 W, regulated electronically	
	19 pole plug in shaft	7 pole plug in shaft
Dimensions	550 mm wide, 415 mm high	
Mounting	Onto a mast tube 1 ½", for example DIN 2441	
Weight	1,8 kg	

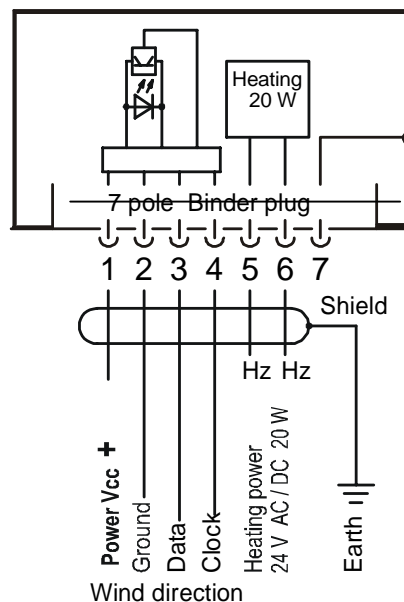
### 4. Connection diagram

4.3121.32.000



Operating without heating  
Pin 12, 13, 14 and 15 not connected

4.3125.32.100



Operating without heating  
Pin 5 and 6 not connected

## 5. Preparation for use

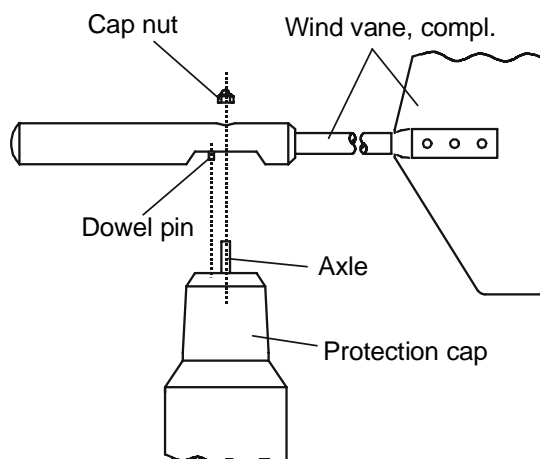
### 5.1 Selecting the measuring site

In general, wind measuring instruments are supposed to record wind conditions over a large area. In order to obtain comparable values for the determination of surface wind, measurements should be made at a height of 10 m above open, level terrain. Open, level terrain is defined as an area where the distance between the wind measuring instrument and an obstruction amounts to at least 10 times the height of the obstruction. If this condition cannot be guaranteed, then the wind measuring instrument should be set up at such a height where the measured values are, to the greatest extent possible, not influenced by local obstructions (approx. 6 - 10 m above the obstruction).

The wind measuring instrument should be installed in the centre of flat roofs - not at the edge - in order to avoid a possible influence in one direction or the other.

### 5.2 Mounting the wind vane

Unscrew the cap nut (SW 8) from the case of the direction transmitter. Keep the rubber sealing ring in the protective cap. Insert the wind vane in such a manner that the dowel pin counterbalances with the nut in the protective cap. Then replace the nut. When doing so, please make sure that you hold the transmitter by the protective cap and not by the wind indicator.



### 5.3 Mounting the wind direction transmitter

The transmitter can be mounted onto a tube of R 1 1/2" (outer diameter  $\varnothing$  48,3 mm), 50 mm long. The internal diameter of the pipe must be at least 40 mm since the transmitter will be plugged into an electrical system at its base.

Solder a flexible control line LiYCY with the required number of leads of 0,5 mm<sup>2</sup> onto the enclosed plug (see circuit diagram).

Following the electrical connection, set the wind transmitter onto the tube and align it by means of the marking on the case to North. Fasten the instrument onto the shaft with the aid of the 2 hexagonal screws (electrical connection to a display instrument or to a recording instrument should be carried out according to the circuit diagram enclosed with complete system).

## 6. Maintenance

If properly installed, the instrument requires no maintenance. Heavy pollution can lead to blockage of the slots between the rotating and the stable parts of the transmitter. Thus it is advisable to remove the accumulated dirt from the instrument periodically.

Certain symptoms of wear and tear can appear on the ball bearings after years of use. These symptoms are expressed in a lowered sensitivity of response on the part of the wind vane. Should such a defect occur, we recommend that you return the instrument to the factory for repair.



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