

Instruction for Use

021549/01/09

Wind Transmitter "First Class" Advanced Classified according to IEC 61400-12-1 (2005-12) 4.3351.00.140 / 141 / 161

4.3351.10.140 / 141 / 161



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Patent

Patent Nr.: EP 1 398 637
Patent Nr.: DE 103 27 632
Patent Nr.: EP 1 489 427

1 Models available

Order- No.	Output Frequency Source	Output Frequency Sink	Output Analogue U / I	Meas. range	Supply	Heating
4.3351.00.140	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	020 mA = 0,375 m/s	0,375 m/s	1524V DC	24V AC/DC, 24 W
4.3351.00.141	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	420 mA = 0,375 m/s	0,375 m/s	1524V DC	24V AC/DC, 24 W
4.3351.00.161	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	010 V = 0,375 m/s	0,375 m/s	1524V DC	24V AC/DC, 24 W
4.3351.10.140	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	020 mA = 0,375 m/s	0,375 m/s	1524V DC	without
4.3351.10.141	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	420 mA = 0,375 m/s	0,375 m/s	1524V DC	without
4.3351.10.161	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s	010 V = 0,375 m/s	0,375 m/s	1524V DC	without

The following parts are included in delivery:

- 1 Instrument
- 1 Terminal plug
- 1 Instruction for Use

2 Application

The wind transmitter is designed for the acquisition of the horizontal component of the wind speed in the field of meteorology and environmental measuring technology, evaluation of location, and measurement of capacity characteristics of wind power systems.

The measuring value is available at the outputs, at the same time, in digital form as frequency as well as also in analogue form as current or voltage.

The measuring data available are ideally adapted to the supply in display instruments, recording instruments, datalogger, as well as process control systems.

For winter operation the instrument is optionally equipped with an electronically regulated heating, which guarantees a smooth running of the ball bearings, and prevents the shaft and slot from icingup.

Remark

When using fastening adapters (angle, traverses, etc) please take a possible effect to the measuring values by shading into consideration.

3 Mode of Operation

A low-inertia cup star (in ball bearings) with 3 cups, made of carbon-fibre-reinforced plastic, is set into rotation by the wind. The rotation is scanned opto-electronically, and is converted into a square wave signal. The frequency of this signal is proportional to the number or rotations. A down-stream frequency/voltage-converter of high precision generates an output voltage which is strictly linear-dependent from the frequency. This analogue measuring data can be output alternatively as voltage- or current measuring value. At the same time, the wind transmitter delivers also the rectangular digital signal as output data. The supply of the electronics can be effected by dc-voltages from 15 v to 24 v. The supply of the optional heating is provided separately by an ac/dc. The heating prevents the Wind Transmitter First Class from blocking up even under extreme meteorological icing conditions.

The outer parts of the instrument are made of corrosion-resistant anodised aluminium. Highly effective labyrinth gaskets and O-rings protect the sensitive parts inside the instrument against humidity and dust. The instrument is mounted onto a mast tube; the electrical plug-connection is located in the transmitter shaft.

4 Recommendation Side Selection / Standard Installation

In general, wind measuring instruments are supposed to record wind conditions over a large area. According to international regulations, the surface wind should be measured at a height of 10 m above even open terrain, in order to achieve comparable values. An open terrain is defined as terrain where the distance between the wind-measuring instrument and the next obstacle is at least ten times the height of this obstacle (Guide to Meteorological Instruments and Methods of Observation, Sixth Edition, WMO-No. 8). If this regulation cannot be fulfilled, the measuring instrument should be installed at a height at where the measurement values are not influenced by any local obstacles. In any case, the measuring instruments should be installed at a height of 6 to 10 m above the mean height of the buildings or trees in the vicinity. If it is necessary to install the instrument on a roof, it should be installed in the centre of the roof in order to avoid any preferential directions.

5 Installation

5.1 Electrical Mounting

Solder a shielded cable with diameter 7-8 mm and a core cross-section of 0,5...0,75 mm² to the enclosed coupling socket.

The number of necessary wires is given in the connection diagram (chapter 8).

Cable recommendation	
Type/ No. of cores /Diameter	Cable diameter
LIYCY 4 x 0,75 mm ²	ca. 7 mm
LIYCY 5 x 0,50 mm ²	ca. 7 mm
LIYCY 6 x 0,75 mm ²	ca. 7,7 mm
LIYCY 7 x 0,50 mm ²	ca. 7,5 mm
LIYCY 8 x 0,50 mm ²	ca. 8 mm

5.2 Mechanical Mounting

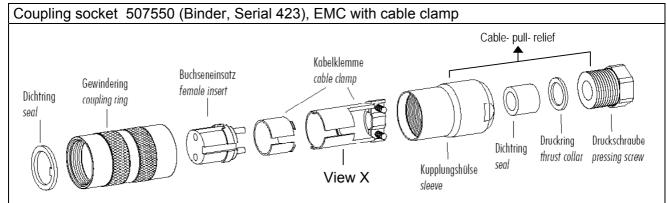
Mount the transmitter onto a pipe socket of R 1" (Ø 33,5 mm) and a length of 25 mm. The pipe socket must have an internal diameter of at least 25 mm as the wind transmitter must be connected electrically with a plug from below.

After electrical connection the wind transmitter is put onto the pipe socket, and is fixed by means of 2 threaded pins (female hexagon 3 mm) at the base of the transmitter.

Attention

Storing, mounting, and operation under weather conditions is permissible only in vertical position, as otherwise water can get into the instrument.

6 Plug Mounting



- Stringing parts on cable acc. to plan given above.
- Stripping cable sheath 20 mm
 Cutting uncovered shield 15 mm
 Stripping wire 5mm.

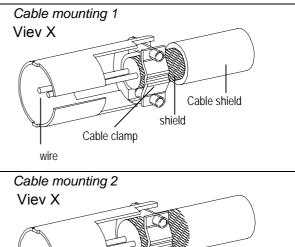
Cable mounting 1

Putting shrink hose or insolating tape between wire and shield.

Cable mounting 2

If cable diameter permits, put the shield backward on the cable sheath.

- 3. Soldering wire to the insert, positioning shield in cable clamp.
- 4. Screwing-on cable clamp.
- 5. Assembling remaining parts acc. to upper plan.
- 6. Tightening pull-relief of cable by screw-wrench (SW16 und 17).



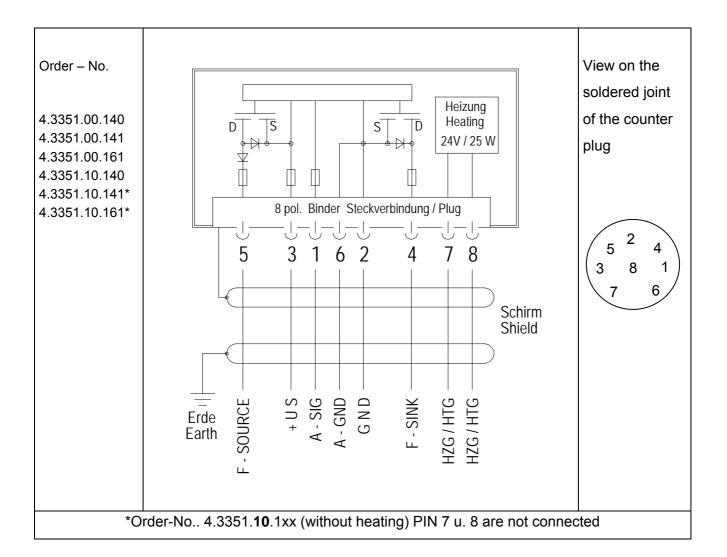
7 Maintenance

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

Remark

For transport of instrument please use original packing.

8 Connecting Diagram

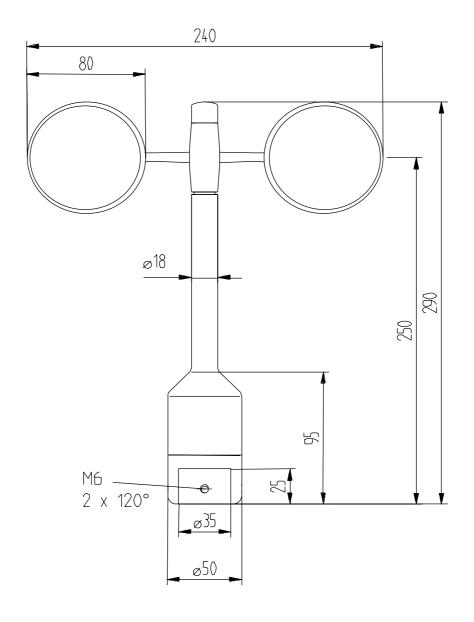


Pin	Name	Function	
1	A - SIG	Analogue output	
6	A - GND	Analogue ground	
2	GND	Ground supply	
3	+Us	Supply 15 V24 V DC	
4	F - SINK	Frequency output (rectangle), open Drain	
5	F - SOURCE	Frequency output (rectangle), source (open Drain)	
7	HTG	Heating supply:	
8	HTG	voltage: 24 V AC/DC Power: 25 W	
*Order-No 4.3351.10.1xx (without heating) PIN 7 u. 8 are not connected			

9 Technical Data

Characteristic	Description		
Measuring range	0,3 75 m/s		
Measuring instability	0,350 m/s 1% of measuring value or < 0,2 m/s		
(without calibration)	<u>-</u>		
Survival speed	80 m/s (min. 30 min.)		
Permissible	- 50+ 80°C, all occurring situations of relative humidity (including		
Ambient conditions	dew moistening)		
Output signals digital			
Form	Rectangle		
Frequency	1082 Hz @ 50 m/s		
0	Dull days as assessed (One of Days)		
•	Pull down on ground (Open Drain) Customer +		
Permissible drain-current	Эцрргу 🗸		
Ext. Pull up resistance	R > 100 Ω @ maximum voltage of +24 V		
	Signal		
	$ \stackrel{\vdash}{\vdash}$ Sink		
Source-output	Pull up on supply (Open Drain) $_{\pm}$		
Permissible Source-	maximal 100mA		
current	R > 270 Q @ maximum		
Ext. Pull down resistance	voltage of +24 V		
	Source Pull down		
	무 대 40 M		
	C < 200 nF corresponds to typical cable length of 1km		
capacity			
Output signal analogue			
4.3351.x0.140	Current 0 20,0 mA = 0 75 m/s @ 500Ω		
4.3351.x0.141	Current $4,0 20,0 \text{ mA} = 0 75 \text{ m/s} @ 500\Omega$		
4.3351.x0.161	Voltage 0 10,0 V = 0 75 m/s @ 5 kΩ		
Linearity F/U-converter	Correlation factor r between output voltage and frequency		
	r > 0.999 999 (0,2 50 m/s)		
Linearity	correlation r between output data and wind speed		
Complete instrument	y=0,0462* f +0,21 typical		
	r > 0.999 99 (4 20 m/s)		
Starting velocity	< 0,3 m/s		
resolution	0,05 m wind run		
Distance constant	< 3 m (acc. to ASTM D 5096 – 96), 3 m acc. to ISO 17713-1		

Turbulent flow	Deviation Δv turbulent compared with stationary horizontal flow			
	$-0.5\% < \Delta v < +2\%$			
	Frequency < 2 Hz			
Classification	According to IEC 61400-12-1 (2005-12)			
	Class A classification index A 0,9			
	Class B classification index B 3,0			
	Class S classification index S 0,5			
Heating	Surface temperature of housing neck > 0 °C			
	at 20 m/s up to -10 °C air temperature, at 10 m/s to -20 °C			
	using the Thies icing standard 012002 on the housing neck			
	heating regulated by temperature sensor on constantly +7°C .			
Electrical supply for elec-	Voltage: 1524 V DC (galvanic isolation from housing)			
tronics	current: 15 mA typisch @ voltage output and without external load			
	current: 15 mA + output current typical @ current output			
	Ripple immunity: max. 25% rms ≈ 20 V _{pp} @ 24 V			
Electrical supply for heat-	current: 24 V AC/DC (galvanic isolation from housing)			
ing	Idling voltage: max. 30 V AC, max. 42 V DC			
	Power: 25 W			
Connection	8-pole plug-connection for shielded cable in the shaft			
	(see connecting diagram)			
Mounting	Mounting on mast R 1", for ex. DIN 2441			
	1½ " with separate adaptor (option)			
Wind load at 75 m/s	ca. 100 N			
Dimensions	See dimension diagram			
Weight	ca. 0,5 kg			
Protection	IP 55 (DIN 40050)			
EMC	EN 61000-6-2:2002 (immunity)			
	EN 61000-6-3:2002 (interfering transmission)			



11 Accessories

The following accessories are available for the wind direction transmitter:

Traverse 0,6 m For mounting the wind speed and wind direction transmitter	Horizontal sensor dis Vertical sensor distan Mast receptacle: Material:	=
jointly onto a mast	Dimensions:	tube Ø 34x4mm, 668 mm long, 756 mm high

Hanger -FIRST CLASS- 1m For the lateral mounting of a wind speed and wind direction transmitter onto a mast tube	4.3184.01.000	Sensor distance to mast: Mast clamp: Tube diameter: Material:	1 m 40 – 80 mm 34 mm Aluminum
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

Lightning rod	4.3100.98.000	Dimension:	Ø 12 mm, 500 mm long,
For mounting the a/m trav-			1050 mm high
erse or hanger.		Material:	Aluminum

Please contact us for other accessories such as cables, power supply units, masts, as well as for additional mast- or system-constructions.

Example: Wind transmitter with traverse 4.3174.00.000 and lightning rod 4.3100.98.000.



12 EC-Declaration of Conformity

Document-No.: 001574 Month: 01 Year: 09

Manufacturer: ADOLF THIES GmbH & Co. KG

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Description of Product: Windsensor FIRST CLASS

Article No.	4.3350.00.000	4.3350.10.000	
	4.3350.00.140	4.3350.00.141	4.3350.00.161
	4.3350.10.140	4.3350.10.141	4.3350.10.161
	4.3351.00.000	4.3351.10.000	
	4.3351.00.140	4.3351.00.141	4.3351.00.161

4.3351.00.140 4.3351.00.141 4.3351.00.161 4.3351.10.140 4.3351.10.141 4.3351.10.161

specified technical data in the document: 021309/07/06; 021435/01/07; 021518/01/09; 021548/01/09

The indicated products correspond to the essential requirement of the following European Directives and Regulations:

2004/108/EC DIRECTIVE 2004/108/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 15 December 2004 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromag-

netic compatibility and repealing Directive 89/336/EEC

2006/95/EC DIRECTIVE 2006/95/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 12 December 2006 on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equip-

ment designed for use within certain voltage limits

552/2004/EC Regulation (EC) No 552/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council of 10 March 2004

on the interoperability of the European Air Traffic Management network

(the interoperability Regulation)

The indicated products comply with the regulations of the directives. This is proved by the compliance with the following standards:

Reference number Specification

IEC 61000-6-2: 2005 Electromagnetic compatibility

Immunity for industrial environment

IEC 61000-6-3: 2006 Electromagnetic compatibility

Emission standard for residential, commercial and light industrial environments

IEC 61010-1: 2001 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and

laboratory use. Part 1: General requirement

Place: Göttingen Date: 22.01.2009

Legally binding signature: issuer:

Wolfgang Behrens, General Manager Joachim Beinhorn, Development Manager

This declaration certificates the compliance with the mentioned directives, however does not include any warranty of characteristics. Please pay attention to the security advises of the provided instructions for use.



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