
Precipitation Transmitter

5.4032.35.007 / 008 / 009 / 010 / 011 / 107 / 108

5.4032.45.008 / 009



ADOLF THIES GmbH & Co. KG

Hauptstraße 76
Box 3536 + 3541
Phone ++551 79001-0
www.thiesclima.com

37083 Göttingen Germany
37025 Göttingen
Fax ++551 79001-65
info@thiesclima.com

Contents

1	Models	3
2	Application	3
3	Mode of Operation	3
4	Recommendation Site Selection / Standard Installation	4
5	Installation.....	4
5.1	Mechanical Mounting:	5
5.2	Electrical Mounting for Instruments with Plug:	6
5.3	Electrical Mounting for Instruments with Terminal strip:.....	6
6	Plug mounting.....	7
7	Maintenance	8
7.1	Cleansing Procedure.....	8
8	Check of the Tipping Bucket.....	9
9	Supply of Precipitation Transmitter to Output 1	10
10	Connecting Diagram.....	11
11	Technical Data.....	13
12	Dimension diagram.....	14
13	Accessories	15

Figure

Figure 1:	Instrument construction.....	5
Figure 2:	plug mounting.....	7
Figure 3:	Example - Connection to a Interface.....	10
Figure 4:	Example - Connection to a SPS.....	10
Figure 5:	Dimensional drawing Precipitation Transmitter.....	14
Figure 6:	Dim. drawing Precipitation transmitter with casing heating.....	14

1 Models

The precipitation transmitter can be delivered in the following versions:

Order- No.	Heating	Heating-Supply	Connection
5.4032.35.007	no	-----	Plug
5.4032.35.008	yes	24 V AC / DC; 48,5 W	Plug
5.4032.35.107	no	-----	Plug
5.4032.35.108	yes	24 V AC / DC; 48,5 W	Plug
5.4032.35.009	yes	42 V AC / DC; 48,5 W	terminal strip
5.4032.35.010	yes	24 V AC / DC; 48,5 W	terminal strip
5.4032.35.011	no	-----	terminal strip
5.4032.45.008	yes	24 V AC / DC; 113,5 W	Plug
5.4032.45.009	yes	42 V AC / DC; 118,5 W	terminal strip

Table1: Models

2 Application

The instrument is designed to measure the height, quantity and the intensity of the precipitation striking the surface of the earth. The measuring principle is basing on the description „Guide to Meteorological Instruments No 8“ of the WMO (World Meteorological Organization).

3 Mode of Operation

The rain, collected by the collecting surface of 200 cm², is conducted through a inflow-sieve into a tipping-bucket. After having collected the rain amount of 2 cm³ of precipitation the bucket tips over, and the other tipping-bucket halve is ready for collecting the rain.

This tipping procedure is detected by Reed-switches, and induces an output pulse in combination with connected electronics. The procedures recur with continuous precipitation.

$$2 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ tipping-bucket volume} = 1 \text{ tipping-bucket puls} = 0,1 \text{ mm precipitation}$$

Output 1: As the number of tipping procedures is not linear to the precipitation intensity, an intensity-dependent linearization is carried out in the connected electronics. The linearization procedure is basing on a intensity-dependent pulse-number-correction for the precipitation intensity range of approx. 0,5... 11 mm/min.

Each instrument is calibrated with a precipitation quantity of 200 cm³ (=10 mm precipitation height).

Output 2: is available only as potential-free contact. This output is not linearized.

- Precipitation transmitters with optional integrated heating liquefy solid precipitation, such as snow, and are, therefore, suitable for winter operation
- Precipitation transmitters 5.4032.45.008 and 5.4032.45.009 have an additional casing heater, and so are particularly suited for the use in the mountains.
- All parts are corrosion-resistant. The cover is made of stainless steel (V2A).

For information

A precipitation height of 1 mm corresponds to a water volume of 1 litre on 1 m² ground area.

4 Recommendation Site Selection / Standard Installation

Depending on the wind velocity, a certain amount of the precipitation particles are blown away over the deposit area. Therefore, an installation in a completely open area as well as at the direct lee-side of an object is to be avoided. Gardens e.g., where hedgerows or similar objects offer protection against the wind, are more suitable.

The World Meteorological Organization recommends that precipitation gauges be installed at a distance which is at least four times as high as the next higher object. If this is not possible, it is to be observed that an elevation angle of $\leq 45^\circ$ towards the surrounding plants, buildings etc. is adhered to.

The precipitation gauge is to be installed in such a way that the collection area is horizontal and is situated 1 m above ground. If snowfall is to be expected regularly within the area of the measuring instrument this distance should be increased respectively.

**Attention**

Precipitation gauges are to be installed in a way that ensures a vibrationless operation.

5 Installation

**Please Note:**

*The electrical connection is to be carried out by experts only.
Please open the instrument only with dry ambient conditions.
Do not damage the exposed electronics!*

5.1 Mechanical Mounting:

Installation is carried out as follows:

(see also **Fig. 1: instrument construction**)

- Unpack the instrument.
- Remove the tipping bucket (9) from the collecting funnel of the casing (7) (in a separate small carton) and unpack it, as well.
- Put the precipitation transmitter onto an applicative stand and fix it by means of the screws (12).
- Unscrew 2 screws (1) at the casing (7) and remove the casing carefully.
- Check, if the level on the base plate (11) indicates vertical mounting, possibly correct it by means of the screws (12) in the stand.
- For inserting the tipping bucket (9) the collector (4) must be moved upwards by unscrewing the knurled screws.
- Then insert the tipping bucket carefully into the bearing seat.

Important: The magnet of the tipping-bucket must indicate towards the pc-board.

- Afterwards, check the tipping bucket if the tips go accurately.
- Then put the collector back into the lower position and fix it there.
- Replace carefully the case over the instrument from above and tighten the 2 housing screws.

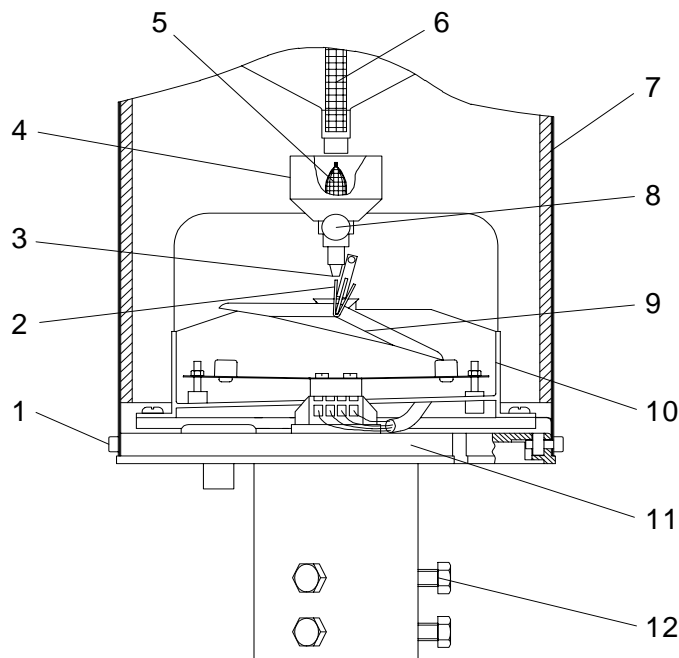


Figure 1: Instrument construction

**Attention**

Do not touch the inner surfaces of the tipping bucket, and do not deform the draining pins (2).

Remark

Please remove the inflow sieve (6) in the collecting funnel during the winter period when it is snowing!

5.2 Electrical Mounting for Instruments with Plug:

- Please solder a cable (for ex.. LiYCY 0,5 mm²) to the attached connecting plug acc. to the respective connecting diagram (see also chapter 10).
- Plug-mounting see chapter 6

Remark

Connections 6 and 7 are not used by the connecting plug at the model without heating.

5.3 Electrical Mounting for Instruments with Terminal strip:

- Please clamp a cable (for ex. LiYCY 0,5 mm²) to the built-in terminal strip acc. to the respective connecting diagram (see also chapter 10).

Remark

Connections 5 and 6 of the terminal strip are not used at the model without heating.

6 Plug mounting

Applies only to instruments with connection „plug“.

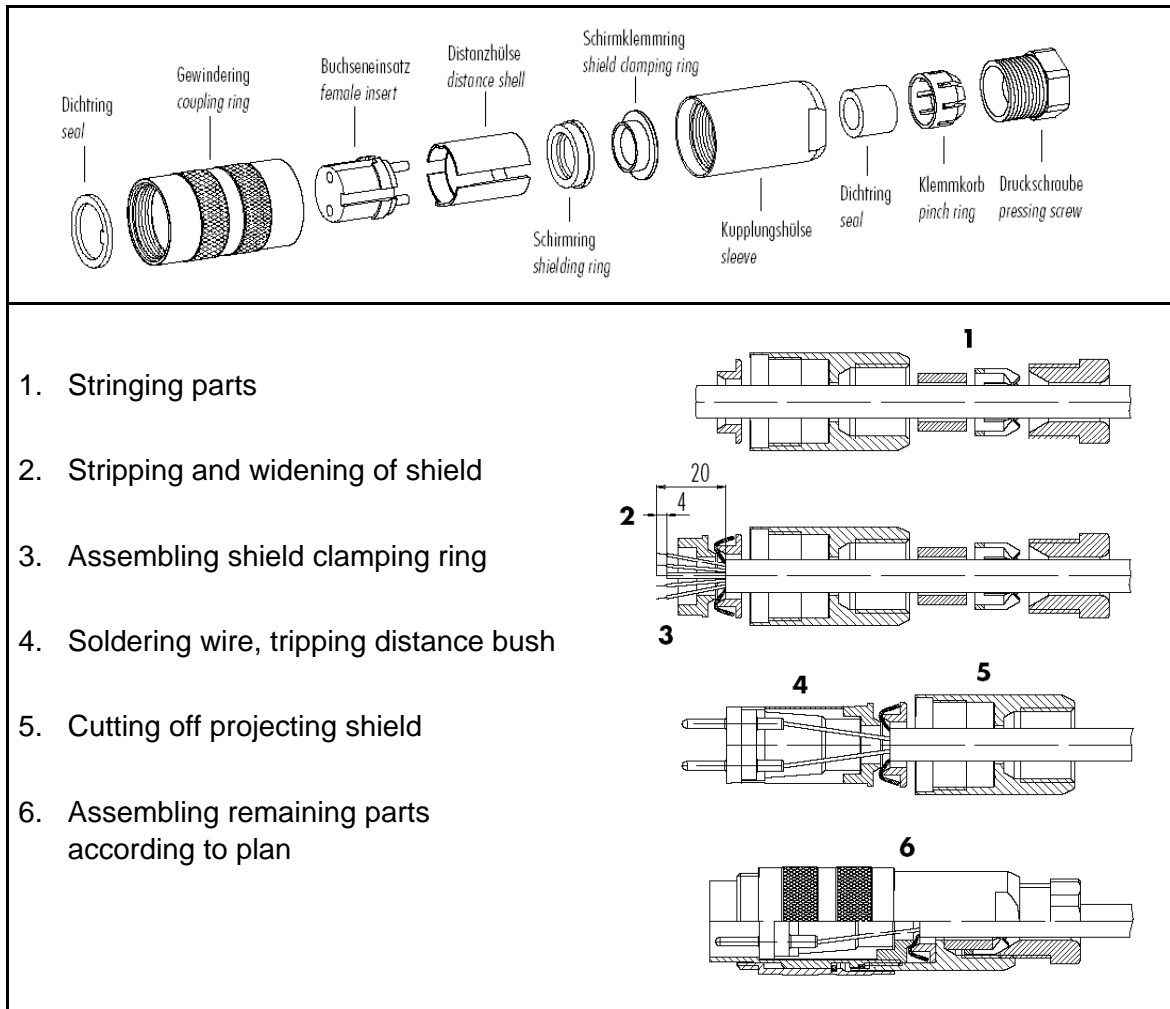


Figure 2: plug mounting

7 Maintenance



Please Note:

***The electrical connection is to be carried out by experts only.
Please open the instrument only with dry ambient conditions.
Do not damage the exposed electronics!***

The instrument is designed in such a way that all of the parts requiring maintenance are easily accessible once the case has been removed.

The most important factors for precise measurements are a free and undisturbed inflow, and clean, grease-free inner surfaces of the tipping bucket.

The tipping bucket is made of zinc-plate, the surface of which is specifically oxidised, in order to achieve a hydrophile surface. It guarantees an accurate draining behaviour of the measuring liquid, and must not be removed mechanically.

The maintenance interval should depend on the degree of pollution of the instrument. It is advisable to make a visual inspection at short intervals as particles falling from above, such as foliage, bird dropping etc. can affect the measurement.

7.1 Cleansing Procedure

What you need for cleansing:

- ✓ a clean cloth
- ✓ a small bottle brush
- ✓ a soft brush
- ✓ possibly gentle soap

Cleansing is carried out as follows: (s.a. Fig. 1: Instrument construction):

- Switch off supply voltage of heating.
- Remove **the inflow sieve (6)** from the **case (7)** (collecting funnel) from above and clean it.
- Unscrew the **2 screws (1)** at the cover, remove and clean it.
- Remove **sieve (5)** from the **collector (4)** and clean it.
- The **collector (4)** with the **nozzle (3)** can be removed after unscrewing the **knurled screw (8)**. Clean the nozzle boring by means of small bottle brush.
- Remove the **tipping bucket (9)** carefully from the bearing seat.
- Clean the inner surfaces with clear water, if heavily soiled (grease) also with gentle soap water. For this, please use a soft brush.
- If indicated, clean also the **run-off pan (10)**.
- After cleansing, please re-insert the parts in reversed order.

**Attention**

- *Do not use any benzene, alcohol, or other cleansing agents.*
- *Never treat the inner surfaces of the tipping bucket with emery paper or something similar.*
- *Do not touch the inner surfaces with hands.*
- *Please take care that the draining pins are not deformed.*

8 Check of the Tipping Bucket

For checking the measuring instrument it is advisable to pour a certain amount of precipitation slowly and steadily into the collecting funnel. That means, that for example a quantity of 200 cm² induces a pulse number of 100.

The quantity of 200 cm² should be filled in constantly over a period of approx. 10 minutes.

For Information

Approx. 98 % of the precipitation in Germany are falling with an intensity of 2 mm/min

Remark

Every precipitation transmitter is checked, adjusted and calibrated at the manufacturers. If, in the course of time, the adjustment of the tipping bucket has changed as a result of external influences, we suggest a check and calibration in our factory.

9 Supply of Precipitation Transmitter to Output 1

The precipitation transmitter is supplied via the signal line (two-wire-circuit).

Example 1:

Therefore, R_a may be a maximum of $10\text{k}\Omega$ in the interface at a voltage of $V_{cc} = 5\text{v}$.

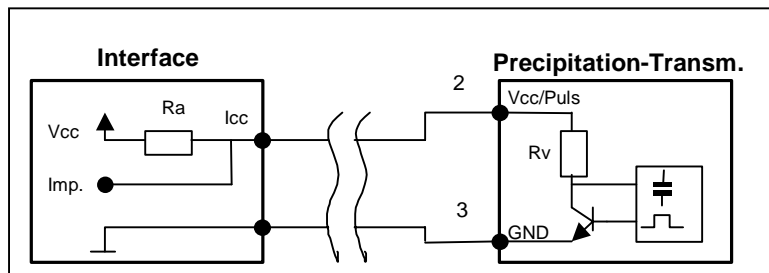


Figure 3: Example - Connection to a Interface

Example 2:

Connection to a SPS. The maximum pulse current (see Technical Data) must not be exceeded.

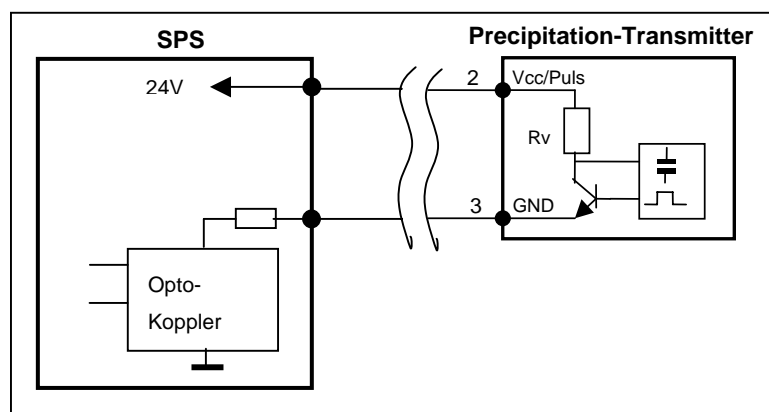


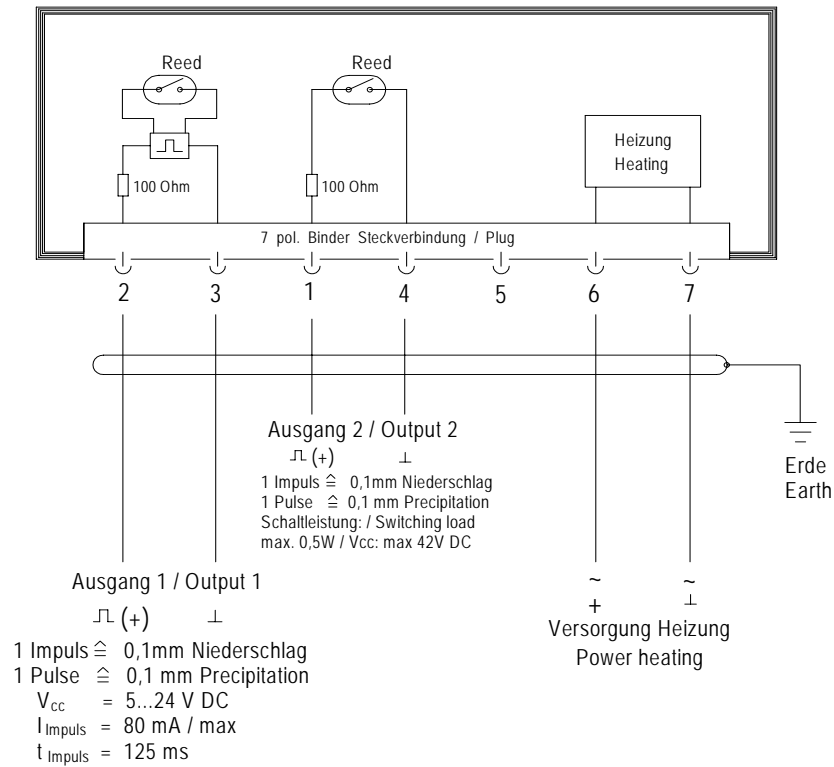
Figure 4: Example - Connection to a SPS

Remark

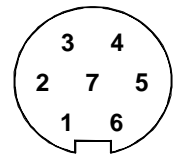
Output 2 is reserved just for acquisition systems, which can process only one Reed-contact. Output 2 is not linearized.

10 Connecting Diagram

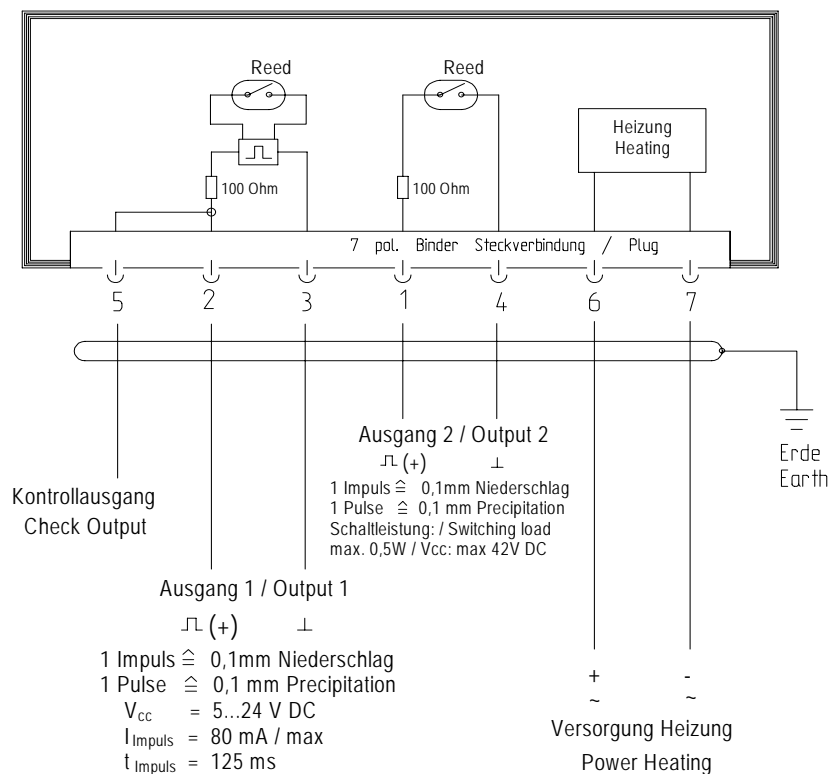
5.4032.35.007
5.4032.35.008
5.4032.45.008



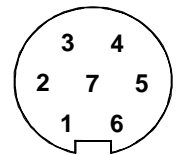
View on the soldered joint of the counter plug.



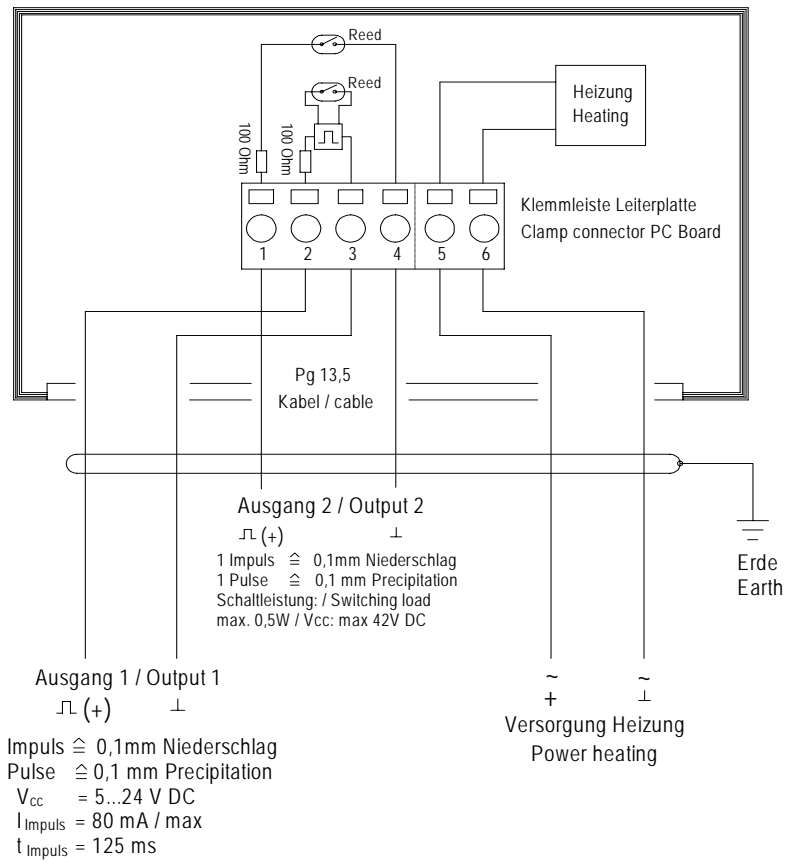
5.4032.35.107
5.4032.35.108



View on the soldered joint of the counter plug.



5.4032.35.009
 5.4032.35.010
 5.4032.35.011
 5.4032.45.009



11 Technical Data

Description	MIN	TYP	Max	Units
General				
Collector surface		200		cm ²
Volume of tipping bucket		2		cm ³
Measuring range	0		11	mm/min
Measuring range		0,1		mm NS
Accuracy output 1 within the range of 0.. 11 mm/min			± 3 *	%
Ambient temperature (without heating)	0		60	°C
Ambient temperature (with heating)	- 25		60	°C
Mounting onto mast tube (1 ½")			50	Ømm
Weight			3.3	kg
Output signal 1:				
Pulse length		125		ms
Pulse pause		125		ms
Tipping bucket frequency	0		2	Hz
Operating voltage	5		24	V DC
Standing current (no precipitation)		35	50	µA
Pulse current			80	mA
Ra Max (Ra in the Interface (Vcc=5V) (fig.1)			10	kΩ
Rv (pre-resistance in the precip.transmitter) (fig.1)		100		Ω
Output signal 2: Reed contact (without linearization)				
Pulse length		50		ms
I Pulse frequency	0		2	Hz
Contact load			0.5	W
Contact voltage (Vcc)			42	V
Heating:				
Heating voltage (see model)		24 42		V (AC/DC)
Heating power (see model)		48.5 113.5 118.5		W
Heating – switch-on temperature		5		°C
Heating – hysteresis		2		°C

* The accuracies were determined under laboratory conditions.
 Test medium: distilled water.
 Test volume: 200cm³ = 10mm precipitation = 100 pulses of tipping bucket
 10 mm of precipitation corresponds to a quantity of 600 l/h.

For information:
 A precipitation height of 1 mm corresponds to a water volume of 1 litre on 1 m² ground area

12 Dimension diagram

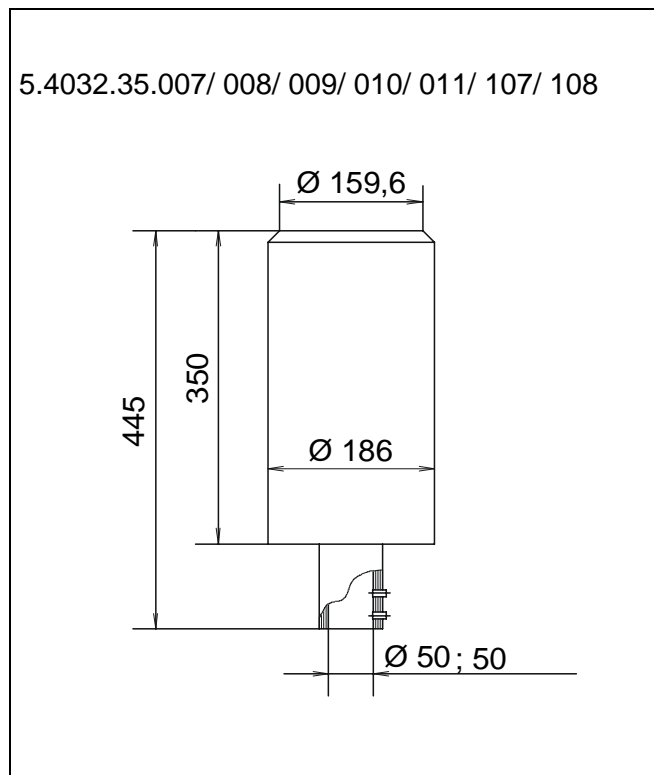


Figure 5: Dimensional drawing Precipitation Transmitter

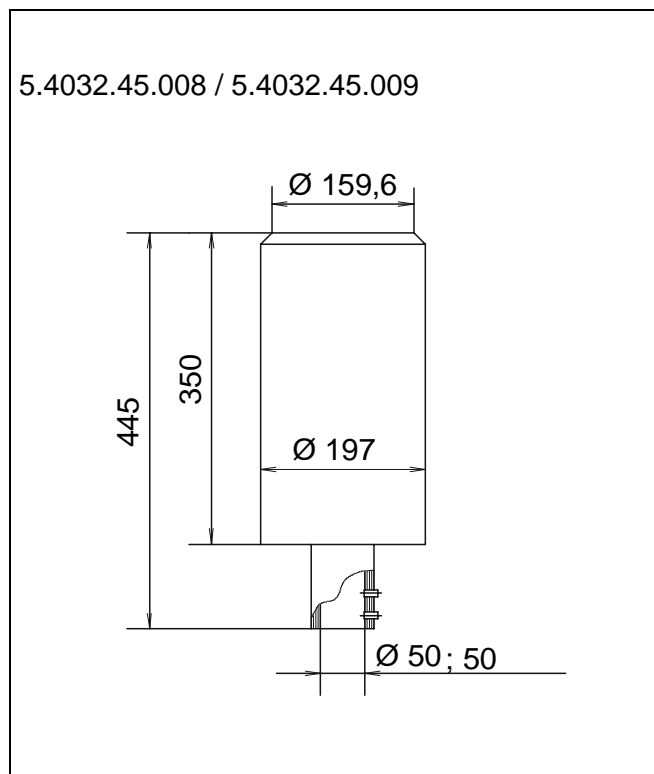


Figure 6: Dim. drawing Precipitation transmitter with casing heating

13 Accessories

(deliverable as options)

Stand 9.4031.35.065		Serves for mounting the precipitation transmitter. The distance from the ground to the collecting surface is about 1,0 meter. Stands are available also for other distances.
Bird protection device 5.4010.00.010	Suitable for 5.4032.35.007 / 008 / 009 / 010 5.4032.35.011 / 107 / 108	Avoids birds sitting on the precipitation transmitter.
Bird protection device 5.4010.00.011	Suitable for 5.4032.45.008 / 008	Avoids birds sitting on the precipitation transmitter.
Power Supply Unit 9.3388.00.000	Suitable for 5.4032.35.008 / 108 / 010	Serves for current supply of precipitation transmitter heating. Primary: 230 V / 50 Hz Secondary : 26V / 3,46 A
Power Supply Unit 9.3388.00.001	Suitable for 5.4032.45.008	Serves for current supply of precipitation transmitter heating. Primary: 230 V / 50 Hz Secondary : 24 V / 140 VA
Power Supply Unit 9.3388.00.001	Suitable for 5.4032.35.009 5.4032.45.009	Serves for current supply of precipitation transmitter heating. Primary: 230 V / 50 Hz Secondary : 42 V / 300 VA

Other accessories on request.



ADOLF THIES GmbH & Co. KG

Hauptstraße 76 37083 Göttingen Germany
P.O. Box 3536 + 3541 37025 Göttingen
Phone ++551 79001-0 Fax ++551 79001-65
www.thiesclima.com info@thiesclima.com



- Alterations reserved -