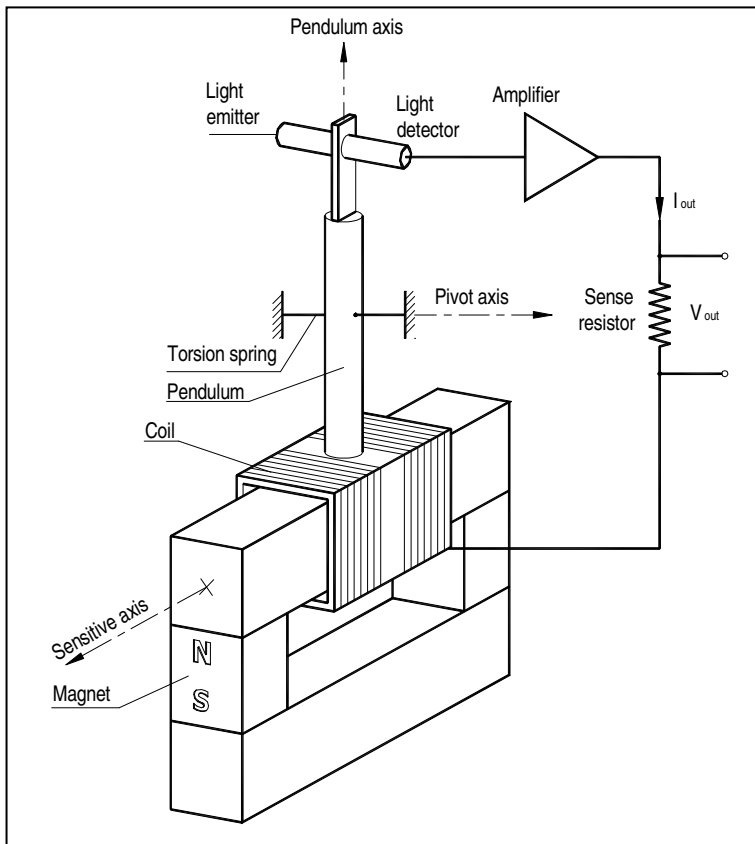
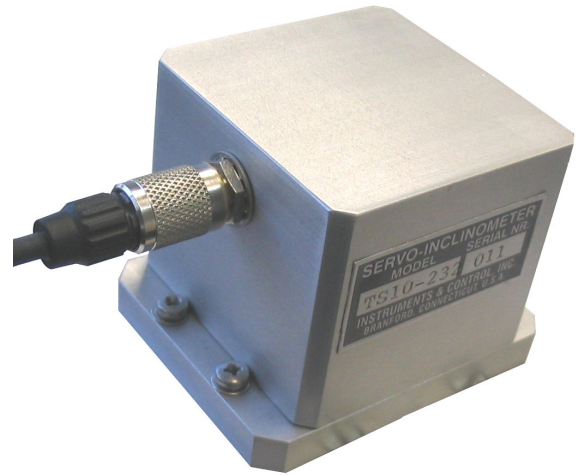


# Dual-Axis Servo-Inclinometer, TSD -232 series

This is two-axes inclinometer built of two TS inclinometers packaged in a single housing. As such, it features the same high performance resulting from closed – loop operation: high linearity, and virtually infinite resolution, low temperature sensitivity, repeatability and RS232 protocol.

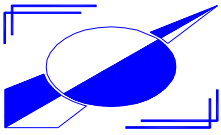
● **SPECIFICATIONS:**

|                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Measuring range                  | ±10°                           |
| Supply voltage                   | ±12V @ 10mA; +5V@20mA          |
| Output                           | RS232                          |
| Resolution                       | 0.0001°                        |
| Non-linearity error              | 0.01%FR typ                    |
| Bias                             | 0.1% FR typ                    |
| Single axis misalignment         | 0.5° typ                       |
| Misalignment between axes        | 0.5° typ                       |
| Temp. coefficient of Zero        | 2 arc-sec /°C typ              |
| Temp. coefficient of Scale       | 0.01%/°C typ                   |
| Temp. range, operating (storage) | -30 to +70°C (-40 to +85°C)    |
| Constant acceleration            | 50g                            |
| Shock                            | 250g, 11ms                     |
| Housing material                 | Anodized # 2024 Aluminum alloy |

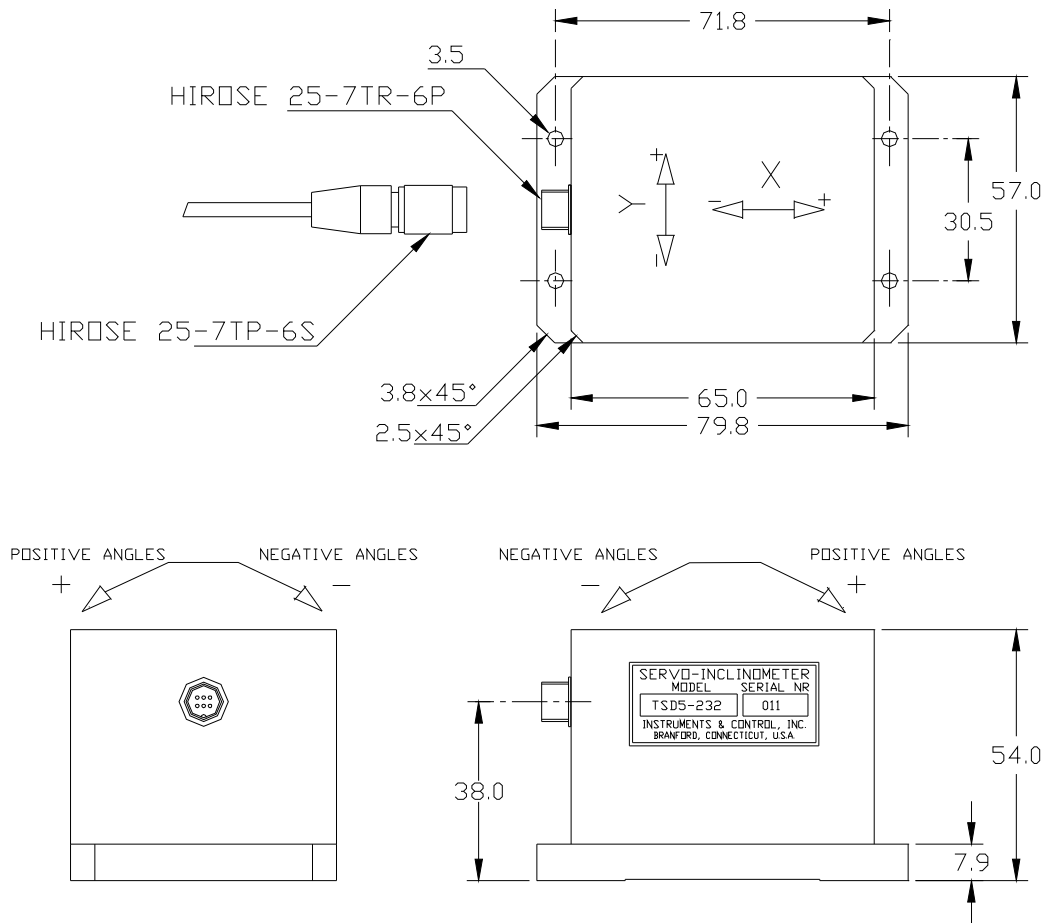


● **OPERATION PRINCIPLE**

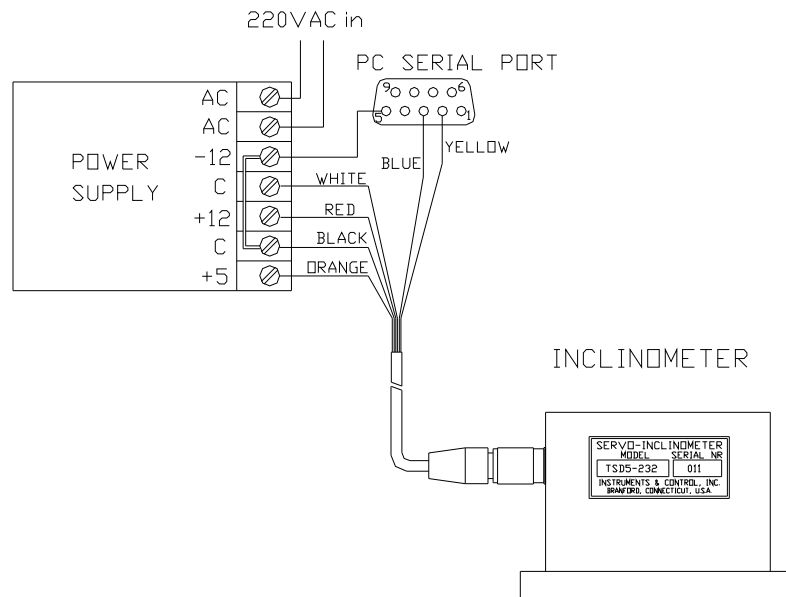
A pendulum is suspended from a low stiffness torsion spring. Pendulum rotation can be induced by a linear acceleration along its sensitive axis (acceleration mode), or by a component of the gravity force along that axis caused by tilt (tilt mode). The pendulum displacement is sensed by a photo – electric position sensor, the output of which is amplified and fed to the coil of an electromagnetic torquer attached to the pendulum. The polarity of the connection is chosen to produce a reaction torque which tends to return the pendulum to its zero position (negative feed – back). Since the input and reaction torque's exactly balance each other, the current producing the reaction torque is a very accurate and linear function of the acceleration and is used as output. In the tilt measuring mode, the output is proportional to the sine of the angle of tilt. This fact limits the effectivity of the sensor for tilt angles approaching ±90°.



• DIMENSIONS (mm):



• Wiring Diagram



Rev. A

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