FORCE MEASUREMENT SOLUTIONS®

WTS Telemetry User Manual

WTS Telemetry User Manual

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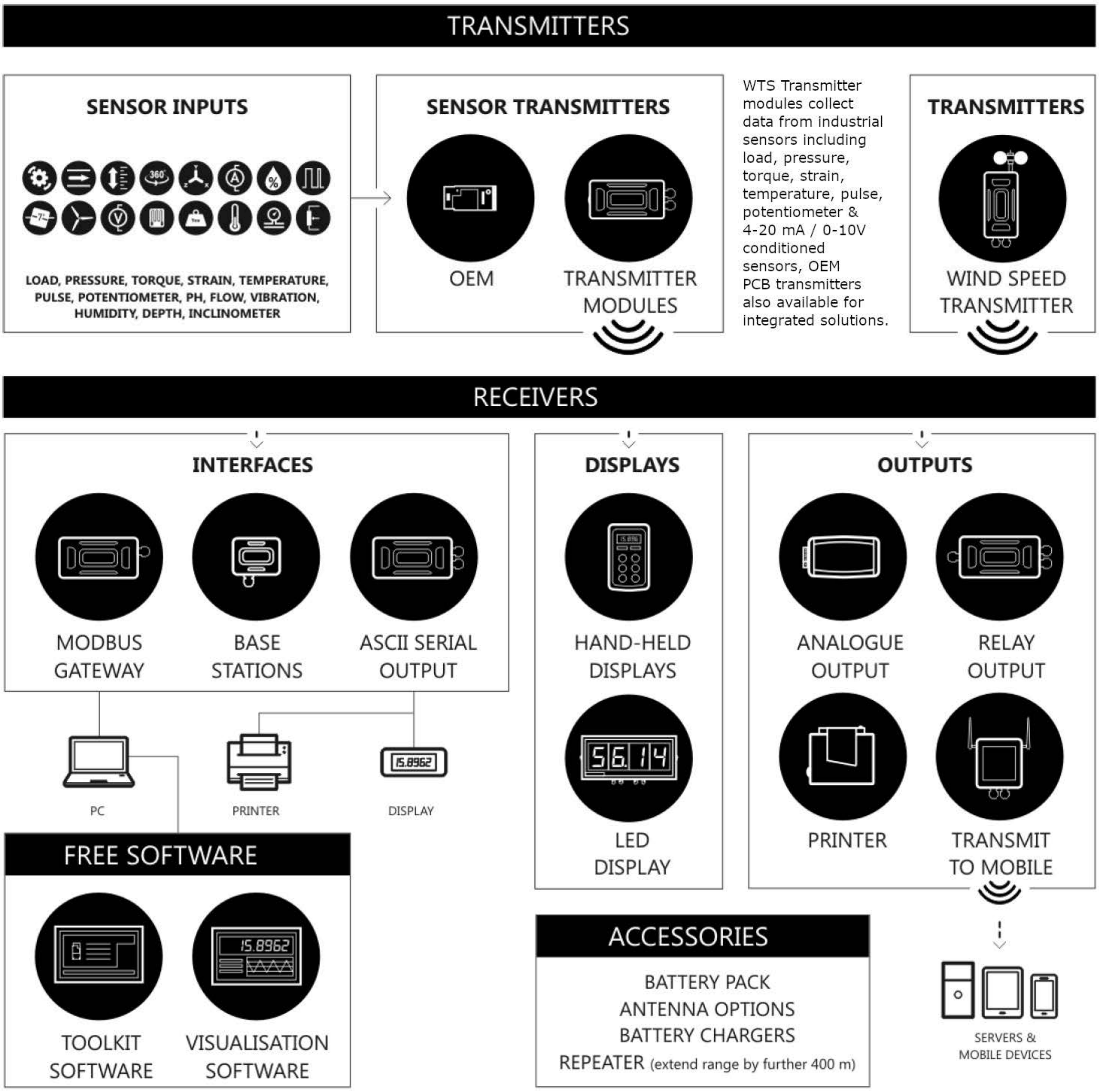
Introduction / Overview

The WTS Telemetry range of products provide remote measurement of a variety of inputs allowing the results to be relayed to a computer or PLC or to feed the data into other WTS modules that provide their own outputs such as analogue, ASCII serial or LED display for example.
The radios operate on the licence free 2.4GHz band and are approved for FCC, IC and European use.
The flexible transmission rates and low power usage allows for long battery life for remote modules.
Free Toolkit software provides simplified configuration of modules and other free software provides logging and visualisation functionality for Windows PCs.



Product Quick Locator

This section allows you to locate your product quickly to navigate to the correct section of the manual.

Strain Input

WTS-AM-1E-D WTS-AM-1E WTS-AM-4 WTS-AM-1E-OEM-EA WTS-AM-1E-OEM-IA

Strain Input Fast

WTS-AM-1F-D WTS-AM-1F WTS-AM-4F WTS-AM-1F-OEM-EA WTS-AM-1F-OEM-IA

Voltage Input

WTS-AM-2-D WTS-AM-2 WTS-AM-5 WTS-AM-2-OEM-EA WTS-AM-2-OEM-IA

Current Input

WTS-AM-3-D WTS-AM-3 WTS-AM-6 WTS-AM-3-OEM-EA WTS-AM-3-OEM-IA

Temperature Input

WTS-ACM-TA WTS-ACMi-TA WTS-ACMm-TA WTS-TAe WTS-TAi

WTS-ACM-TCA WTS-ACMi-TCA WTS-ACMm-TCA WTS-TCAe WTS-TCAi

Resistance Potentiometer Input

WTS-ACM-RA WTS-ACMi-RA WTS-ACMm-RA WTS-RAe WTS-RAi

Pulse Input

WTS-ACM-PA WTS-ACMi-PA WTS-ACMm-PA WTS-PAe WTS-PAi

Wind Speed

WTS-WSS WTS-WSSp

Line Tensiometer

WTS-LT1

Base Stations

WTS-BS-3E WTS-BS-2 WTS-BS-4 WTS-BS-6

Gateways

WTS-GW1

Repeaters

WTS-AR

Receivers

WTS-BS-1-HS WTS-BS-1-HA WTS-BS-1 WTS-BS-5-DT WTS-BS-5 WTS-RM1

WTS-SO WTS-HLT WTS-LD1 WTS-PR1 WTS-DWS

Power Supplies

WTS-BC1 PP1 SP1

Antennas

WTS-ANTA WTS-ANTB WTS-ANTC WTS-ANTD WTS-ANTE

WTS Telemetry Basic Principles

There are some basic radio settings and concepts that should be understood to effectively configure, deploy, optimise and troubleshoot WTS telemetry systems.

Transmitters & Receivers

Although all of the WTS modules are in fact transceivers and transmit as well as receive, they tend to mainly operate as either a transmitter or receiver so we will choose to describe them as **Transmitters** and **Receivers**.
The WTS system was designed so that Transmitters are configured to send out messages at a user defined rate. Receivers can then use this data to analyse, display or perform other actions depending on their function.
A PC and base station are only required to configure the modules although they may be part of a data collection system. Once configured the WTS modules operate autonomously and only minimal control over the Transmitter modules is usually required, by Receiver modules, such as sleeping or waking.

Transmitters

These are the sensor modules that measure strain, voltage, temperature etc. and send messages containing the sensor value and status information at regular intervals for use by Receiver modules or for delivering to a PC via a base station.
Because these modules need to be very power efficient to operate on batteries they operate in three distinct modes. See **Transmitter Module Modes of Operation** later.

Receivers

These modules use messages provided by Transmitters and have functionality such as handheld displays, large displays, analogue outputs and relay modules. These modules may also offer control over Transmitter modules such as sleeping or waking.

Radio Channel and Group Key

To be able to communicate, two radio modules must share some basic settings. There are ways to learn these and to recover unknown settings and these are discussed later in the **pairing** section.

Radio Channel

This is the frequency that the radio operates on. WTS radio bandwidth is divided into 15 channels. Modules must be on the same channel to be able to transfer messages.

Group Key

Group keys are a way of isolating groups of modules even if they are operating on the same radio channel. This can improve efficiency and also offer security because no radio module can affect another or see their messages unless they share the same group key.
A group key is defined by the user and is up to 15 alphanumeric characters.
Group keys were introduced in v3.0 radio firmware in March 2015. New radio modules will work with older radio modules but group keys cannot be used.

Configuring Multiple Modules to Use the Same Radio Settings

Please note that when you pair to a remote module the base station adopts the radio channel and group key of the remote module.
To set the group key for a set of remote modules you can either:

Pair to each one in turn and set their radio channel and group key

or

Configure the base station by holding the shift key and clicking the **Pair** button on the Home page. Then configure the base station to the required radio settings then use the tool on the radio settings advanced page to pair to each module in the set to configure their radio settings to match the base station.

ID and Data Tags

To configure a module its **ID** is used in communications. This is a unique 6 character identifier, such as **FF1234**, which is allocated at the factory. This ID is hexadecimal so can consist of numbers 0-9 and letters A-F.
If a module is a Transmitter it sends messages without broadcasting its ID. It identifies messages by using a Data Tag. This tag is a 4 character hexadecimal number and can be configured by the user. When modules leave the factory this data tag is set to the last 4 characters of its ID.
When Receiver modules or software want to use messages sent by Transmitter modules they identify the message they want by this Data Tag.
The reason Transmitter module messages are identified by a Data Tag rather than the unique ID is that this allows replacement of a Transmitter module without having to reconfigure the many Receiver modules that may be using its messages. It is only necessary to configure the replacement Transmitter module with the same data tag, radio channel and group key and the rest of the system will not notice the difference.

Transmitter Module Modes of Operation

Normal

Normal mode involves taking a reading and sending a message then entering into a very low power state before taking the next reading to maximise battery life.
Because it is not possible to communicate with the Transmitter module during this low power state a 'configuration' mode is required.

Configuration

Configuration mode forces the modules to pause in sending their messages and to disable their low power state to enable configuration to take place. This is easily achieved by '**Pairing**' when using the T24 Toolkit software.
Once configuration is complete the modules will resume their '**normal**' mode operation.

Sleep

The last mode is sleep. Modules can be sent to sleep by other modules or they can go to sleep themselves when their messages are no longer being used. See **Sleep Delay Settings** later.
When sleeping, the modules can be awakened on demand by other modules or software via the base station.

Transmitter Module Sleep Delay Settings

Transmitter modules have a **Sleep Delay** setting (set in seconds) which allows the modules to go into Sleep mode when their data messages are no longer required. This allows much longer battery life to be achieved.
Setting Sleep Delay to zero disables this function in the Transmitter modules and they will only go into Sleep mode when told to do so.
Most Receiver modules and T24 software send **Stay Awake** messages when they see messages arrive from Transmitter modules. In the Transmitter modules, if the Sleep Delay time period has elapsed without a Stay Awake message arriving then the module will enter Sleep mode.
Usually the Stay Awake messages are sent every 5 seconds so Sleep Delays should be set to at least 10 seconds but can be set to anything up to an hour for situations where the Receiver is likely to be out of range for periods of time but where the Transmitter module is required to stay awake and in normal operational mode during that time. It is usual that Sleep Delays are set somewhere between 30 and 300 seconds when required.

Pairing

Because you need to know the radio settings configured in a module to be able to configure it, and there are no visible clues to what those settings may be, there is a feature used by WTS modules that enable the radio settings (i.e. the radio channel and the group key) to be determined and matched between two WTS modules.
Pairing is only required to determine and match radio settings and optionally to put WTS Transmitter modules in **configuration mode**. Because in some installations the WTS modules can be buried deep inside other equipment there had to be a way of indicating that a module has been selected to pair with without having physical access to that module. Pairing was therefore designed to be activated by removing and re-applying the module's power. In some cases this is not practical so another possible solution is **Soft Pairing** see later.

Pairing From T24 Toolkit

When using the T24 Toolkit and a base station, pairing is used to connect to a module without having to know anything about it beforehand. To pair, remove power from the required module, click a 'Pair' button in the software and re-apply power to the module. The base station and module negotiate settings and the **base station is automatically configured to match the radio settings from the module** and places the module into configuration mode. Now the module can be configured and when complete it will return to normal operational mode.

Pairing From a Receiver Module

Some Receiver modules allow pairing to a Transmitter module without requiring the T24 Toolkit. For example some handheld readers offer this feature by turning them on while holding a certain key after which the power is applied to the Transmitter module. The radio settings are then negotiated and the **Transmitter module is automatically configured to match the handheld radio settings**. The handheld learns the ID and data tags required to be able to use messages from the Transmitter module. In this case no configuration mode is required so the Transmitter module simply continues to operate in normal mode but with altered radio settings.

Soft Pairing

Pairing by power cycling is absolute and will work under all circumstances. However, sometimes access to the power supply of a module that you want to pair to can be restricted, a module 20 metres up a tower for example, so the T24 Toolkit offers a way to *soft pair*.

To achieve this you need to know the radio channel and group key of the remote module and configure the base station to match this. You must also know the unique ID of the module and armed with this you can soft pair to the module. This works well with Receiver modules as they are not operating in low power modes but the software does need to try and change Transmitter modules from their normal operation mode into configuration mode therefore modules with transmission intervals greater than 5 seconds may be difficult to soft pair to.

This may not **always** work reliably in high traffic or high noise environments because there are a lot of messages that need to be sent between the base station and the remote module which can be upset by the presence of too many other messages on the same radio channel. If a connection cannot be made then power cycle pairing may be the only option.

Configuring an Attached Base Station

Because a base station is attached to your computer when you are using the T24 Toolkit you do not pair to it the same way as with other WTS modules. To configure the base station using the Toolkit hold the shift key and click the **Pair** button on the Home page.

Asynchronous Operation and Logging

Transmitters send their messages at a fixed user defined interval regardless of whether anything is listening. This **message interval** is timed from when the Transmitter has been woken or powered on so there is no synchronisation of when the actual measurement is taken between different transmitters.

If you are logging information from multiple Transmitters using multiple channel logging software you should be aware of how the software will store and record values.

The software stores the message values as they arrive from each Transmitter and when a log is to be recorded it is the last value received by each Transmitter that is used.

This means that the values that are recorded could have been measured at any point during the Transmitter message interval.

For example, if there are 10 Transmitters operating at 333ms message interval then when the values are recorded to the log file you can **only** be sure that those values had been recorded within 333ms of each other.

So if there is a requirement that recorded sets of readings are within a certain time of each other, then that time is the maximum message interval that should be set for the Transmitters regardless of the actual log interval of the software (Which should always be greater than the Transmitter message interval).

Bandwidth

Each radio channel (1-15) has a finite ability to carry information. When modules do not need to communicate with each other they can be configured on separate radio channels and do not affect each other.
However, when multiple modules are on the same radio channel, even if they use different group keys, they are all contributing to filling the available bandwidth.
Each message transmitted takes up around 3 milliseconds so if everything worked perfectly and all modules transmitted at just the right time and with no gaps between then there could only ever be 300 messages per second being transmitted on any one radio channel.
In reality there are factors that reduce this capacity.
Each module uses a technique to detect whether anyone else is transmitting before it transmits itself and this takes a finite time. There can also be interference from other sources that can delay module transmissions.
Because of the transmission rate flexibility of the WTS modules there could be a few modules transmitting messages at fast rates or many modules transmitting messages at slow rates or any combination of these.
Practically there is a limit of around 200 messages per second available per radio channel.

It should be noted that as the number of Transmitter modules increases there is more chance of message collisions and so more messages are lost (remember that the Transmitter modules are sending their messages out at regular intervals) thus reducing the average number of messages per second arriving per module.
So, for example, 2 modules may transmit at 100 times per second or 100 modules at a rate of 1 per second.

Repeaters and Repeater Subgroups

Repeaters are able to retransmit messages so that the repeated signal is stronger than the original and so can increase the range of systems or can bypass obstacles.
The repeater must be configured to operate on the same radio channel and use the same group keys as those modules it is repeating.
Because the radio traffic is effectively doubled by a repeater there is a mechanism to reduce unnecessary repetition of messages.
Sometimes a repeater will still see messages from modules that do not need to be repeated (Thus filling up available **bandwidth**) so both repeaters and all other WTS modules have a setting called the repeater subgroup.
By default all subgroup settings are set to zero. A repeater will repeat a message from all modules whose subgroup is either zero or matches its own subgroup. If a repeater subgroup is zero it will repeat messages from all modules.
This is a simple way to break down modules into smaller groups and control what messages get repeated.
Changing the repeater subgroup is not normally necessary unless the bandwidth is very full due to either many Transmitter modules being present or very fast transmissions from modules.

T24 Toolkit

To configure the modules you must use the **T24 Toolkit** software application. This can be downloaded from our web site or may be shipped with your products.
The software is suitable for all versions of Windows.
Run setup.exe and follow the prompts to install the software.

In the Toolkit all items that can be changed or interacted with by the user are coloured green.
To change a value just click on the relevant green item. You will then be presented with a new dialog window allowing you to change the value.
This may use a slider, text box or list to allow your new value to be entered.

A base station will also be required to configure the WTS modules. If you have a USB version of the base station (WTS-BS-3E, WTS-BS-4 or WTS-BS-6) then you just need to plug this into a USB socket on your PC. If you are using an alternative base station then please refer to the appropriate section of this manual.

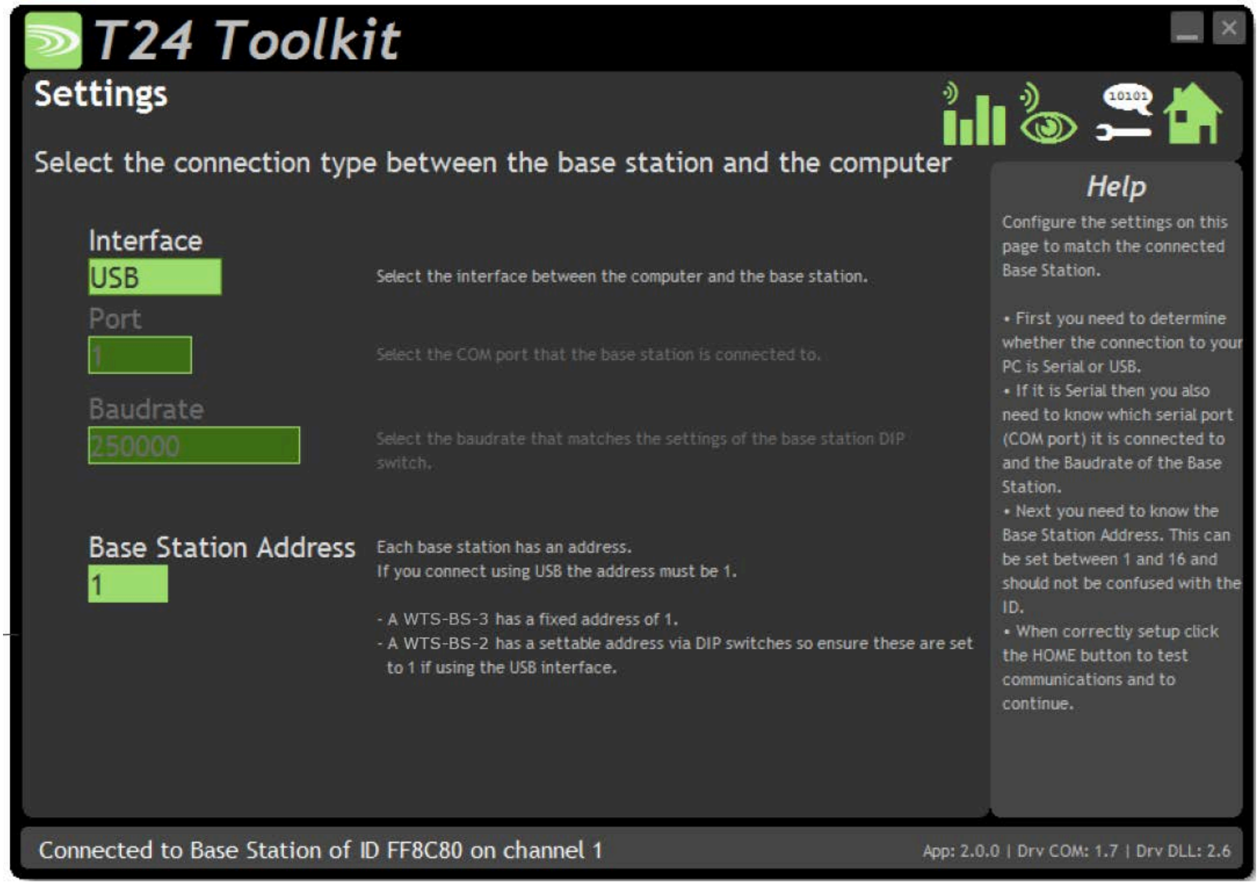
Do not pair to multiple modules with multiple instances of the toolkit at the same time.

Common Toolkit Pages

These pages in the T24 Toolkit are applicable to all connected modules.

Double-clicking the icon in the top left of the window will place a screenshot image of the current page into the clipboard.

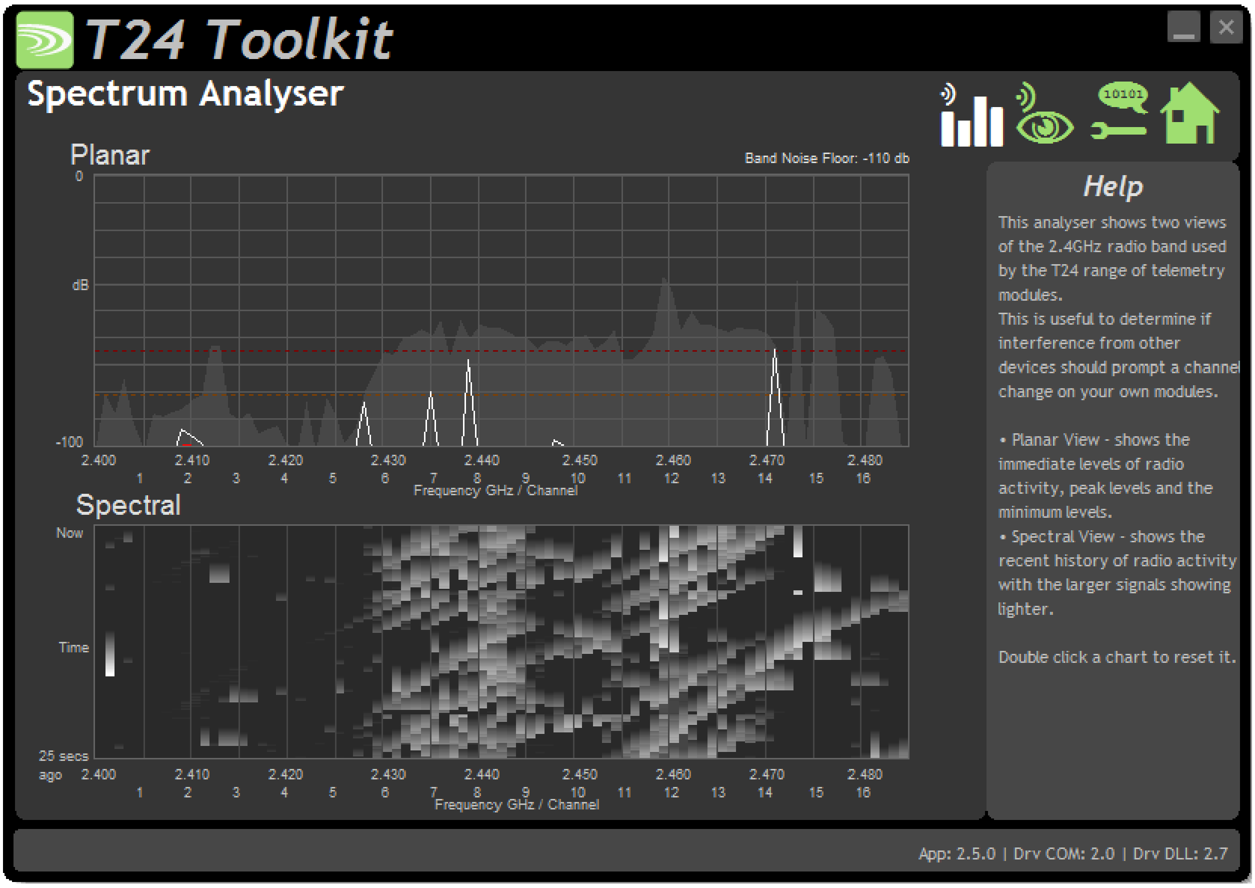
Setup Base Station Communications



Select the appropriate interface type for the connected base station. If the base station is connected via a serial port then you will need to know the COM port it is connected to and the baud rate.
The Base Station Address is usually 1. This will only ever be different if it has been changed on base stations to support multi base station configurations.

Click the Home button to attempt communications with the base station.
If no communications can be established the toolkit will remain on this page. You will need to check that the base station is powered and that it is connected to any converters correctly.

Spectrum Analyser

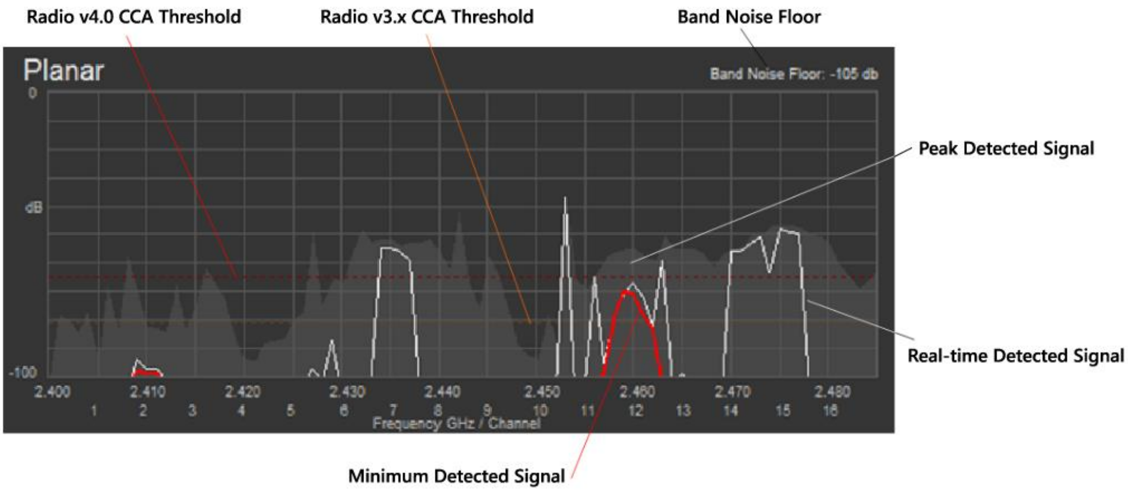


The spectrum analyser page is provided as a tool to use when conducting a site survey before installation, or to diagnose poor communications issues.

This page shows the radio signal levels detected across all the channels available to the WTS series of modules. Using this tool may help in detecting noisy areas and allow you to decide on which channels you may want to use.

Although 16 channels are shown the WTS modules operate over radio channels 1 to 15. Channel 16 is reserved for pairing negotiation.

Planar View Parts



Real-time Detected Signal The white trace shows the real-time level of detected signal. On its own this information only really indicates where other radios are operating. WTS works fine with other transmissions but you may want to stay away from channels that have a lot of activity when there are other quiet channels available.

Peak Detected Signal The shaded background shows the peak signal detected across the band. This is more useful than the real-time trace because, over time, this build a picture of where the traffic has the highest power.

Minimum Detected Signal The red trace is very important and shows the minimum signal level detected across the band. In a good, quiet RF environment these red traces will not be visible but where there is a high level of broadband noise or very high amounts of radio traffic you may see channels that show red areas. As long as these remain below the CCA (Clear Channel Assessment) thresholds for the WTS radio modules deployed (<=v3.x or >=v4.0) the WTS radios will still operate but given the choice select a channel that does not show a high minimum signal level.
As levels start to increase above -95db this will start to reduce maximum achievable radio range.

Band Noise Floor This indicates the lowest signal level across the entire band. Usually this will be off the bottom of the chart but when this is visible it can indicate underlying issues with the environment that could affect the WTS radio operation. As levels start to increase above -95db this will start to reduce maximum achievable radio range.

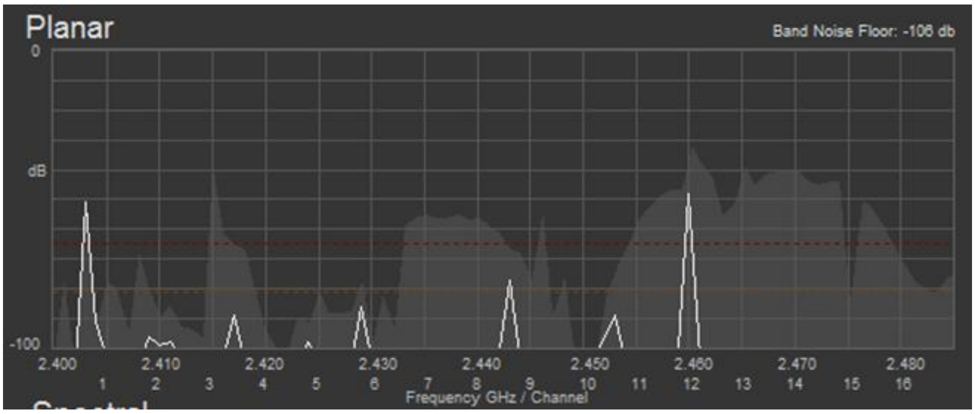
Radio v3.x CCA Threshold This orange dotted line indicates the signal level at which the version 3.x (and below) radio firmware will not transmit. Any signals detected larger than this level will stop the module from transmitting. Usually this is not a problem as WTS radio works in harmony with other radio systems and will transmit in the gaps between other radio transmissions. However, if the Minimum Detected Signal is close to, or above, this level then the WTS radio system will cease to function.

Radio v4.0 CCA Threshold Version 4.0 radio modules have a revised CCA threshold to allow them to work better in high noise RF environments.

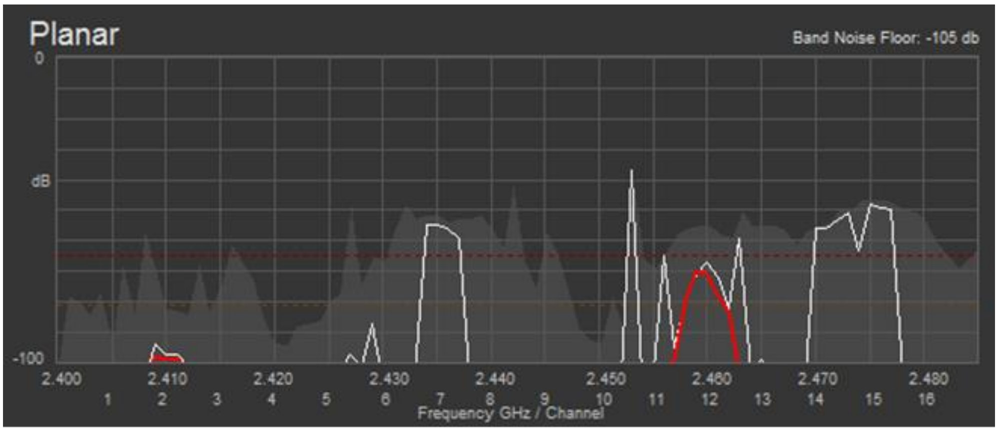
Version 5.0 Radio Version 5.0 radio modules have an adaptive CCA threshold which starts off at the red dotted line but will drop to the orange dotted line as the channel noise floor

is tracked. If the noise floor increases the CCA threshold will adapt.
This adaptive nature allows for the lowest CCA threshold required to transmit successfully but to avoid transmitting over other far located transmitters as long as their signal level is above the noise floor.

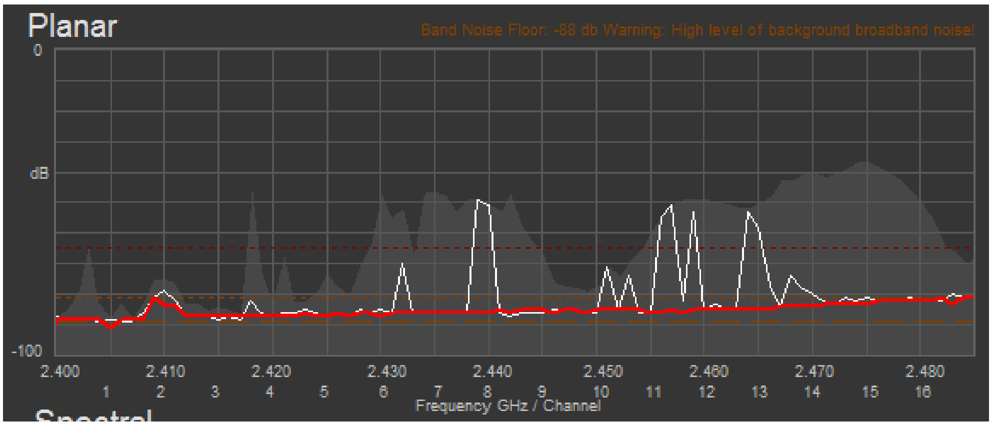
Examples



This shows a good RF environment. The Band Noise Floor is low and there are no red traces indicating that there are plenty of signal free gaps to enable WTS to transmit. There is traffic across the whole band with higher signal traffic between channels 11 to 15, but there is nothing that would affect WTS operation.

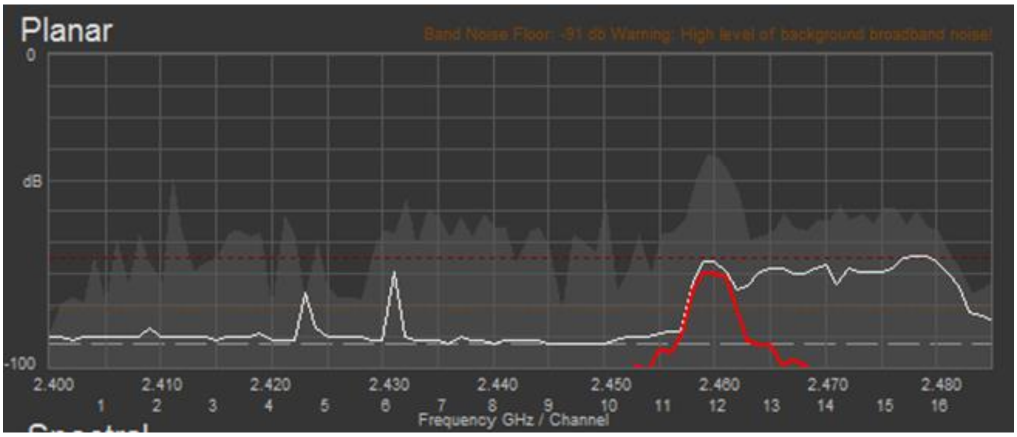


Here we can see some visible red traces indicating the minimum signal levels. Around channel 2 there is something transmitting constantly but the signal is so low that WTS would operate fine anyway. However, channel 12 shows that there is a constant transmission that is above the v3.x radio CCA threshold so those WTS radios would not function on channel 12. Version 4.0 and above WTS radios would function but communications may be erratic and certainly the range and coverage would be reduced. It would not be a good idea to use channel 12.

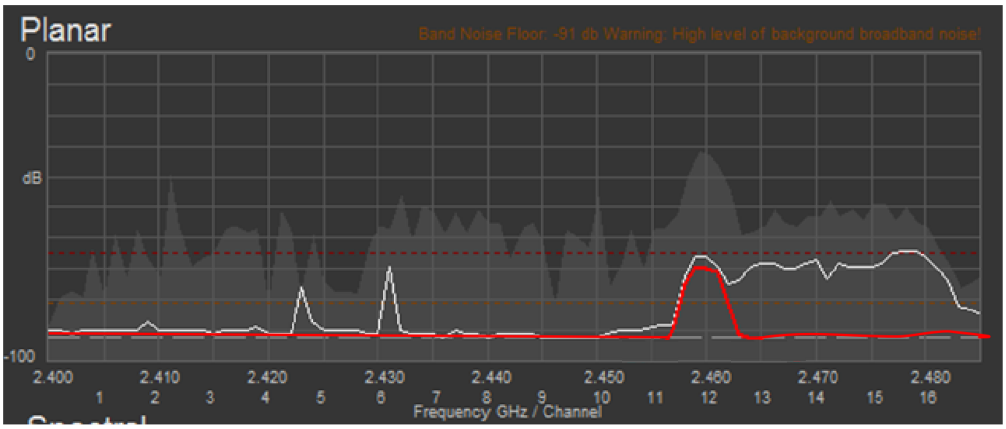


Here we can see a scenario where the entire band noise floor is high. This means that across all channels the range achievable will be reduced because WTS transmissions from distant modules will be swamped by the constant signal from the noise floor. For most channels the minimum signal level is below the CCA threshold, so as long as the WTS signal is strong enough the system will still work. However, note the sloping nature of the red trace. At around channel 16 the minimum signal level is at the level of the v3.x radio CCA threshold so version 3.x radios would not be able to pair because channel 16 is used in the pairing negotiation. V4.0 radios would still operate successfully.

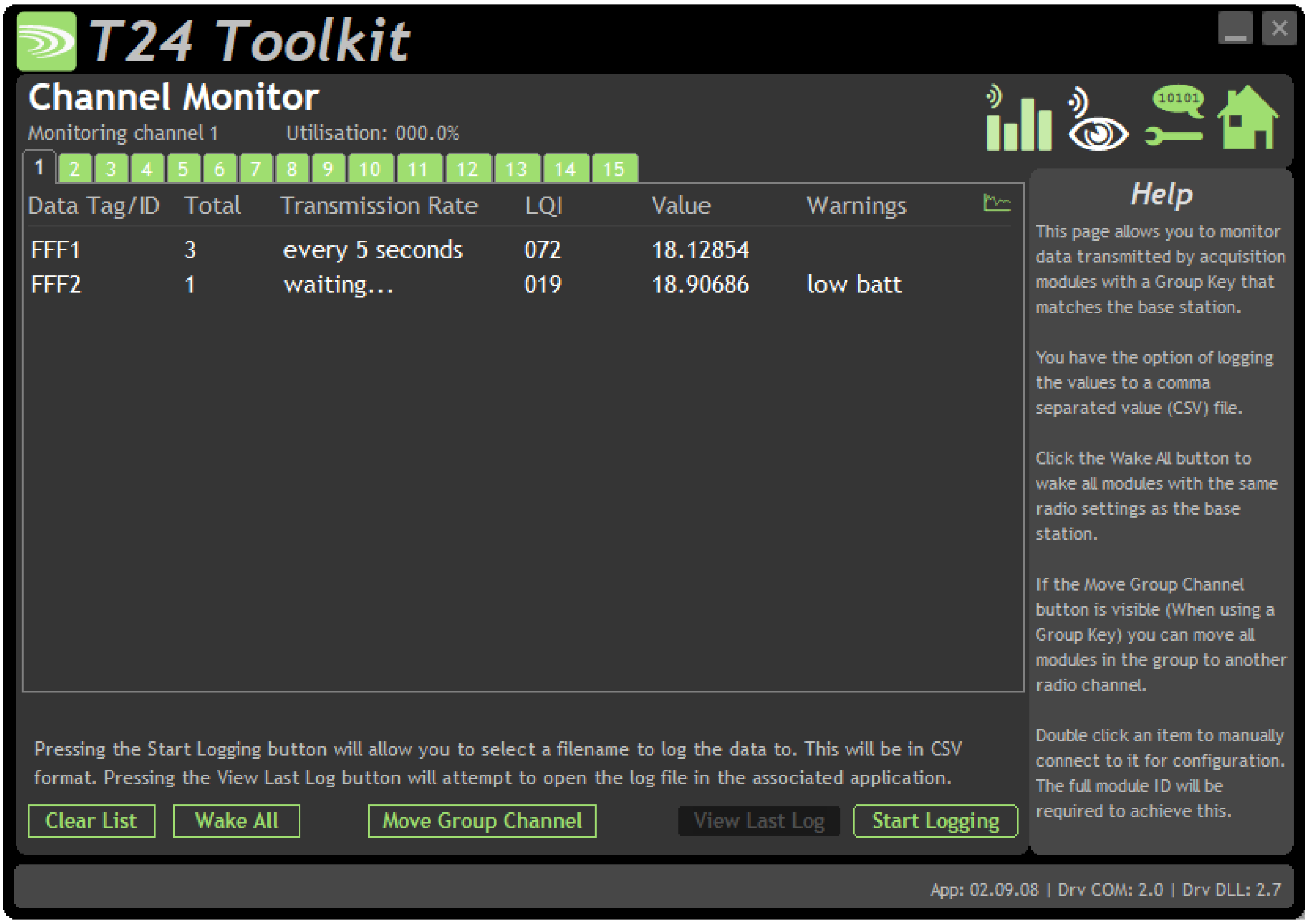
! Certain PC USB 3.0 ports that are unshielded are known to have radio emission issues that can result in exactly the above scenario. This will always have the effect of reducing the operating range if a USB base station is used and the antenna is positioned close to the USB 3.0 port. This affects base station dongles mostly, but can affect any base station placed close to the USB port. Not all USB 3.0 ports exhibit this problem. Plugging into an adjacent USB 2.0 port may or may not fix the issue depending on internal PC architecture. Use a USB port away from USB 3.0 ports or use a short USB extension cable if affected. This affects all 2.4GHz electronics and transmitters not just WTS.



This shows how the display would look if the band noise floor slowly crept up. The red trace is only visible on channel 12 but other channels that were once OK (Having a very low minimum signal level) now have a viewable level of minimum signal noise. A double-click on the planar chart would reset the peak and minimum calculations so the minimum red trace would then follow the more recent higher noise floor.



Channel Monitor



This page shows a summary of data sent by transmitter modules.
You can see the Data Tag of transmitted messages along with the total number of messages received, the transmission rate, link quality, data value and any error messages.
Some base stations can also list modules that are sleeping. These will show an ID instead of a Data Tag.

*To see any data the base station must be on the **same** radio channel as the transmitters and must have a **matching** Group Key*

The radio channel of the base station can be changed by clicking the channel tabs along the top of the page.

If you want to change the Group Key of the attached base station you need to configure its radio settings. See Configure Base Station

Items you can change or interact with:

Radio Channel Tabs	Click a tab to change the radio channel the base station is operating on
Clear List	Clear all detected messages from the list
Wake All	Wake all modules on the current radio channel and matching Group Key

Start Logging	Asks for a filename then logs the received data to a CSV file in the following format:

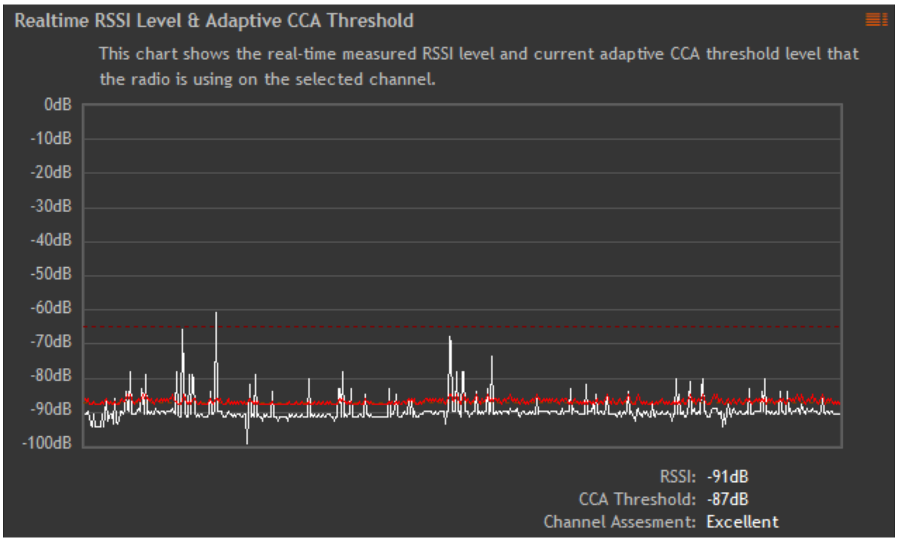
```
Data Tag, Elasped ms, Value
```

View Last Log	Will launch the application associated with CSV files and open the last logged file.
Move Group Channel	If the base station has a group key set then this button will be visible. Once at least one module is present in the list this button will become enabled. Clicking it will ask the user for a new radio channel then all detected transmitters, along with all other modules on the same channel and group key such as handhelds, will all be moved to the selected channel. Once this has been achieved the base station itself will move and the list will start to fill again with messages on the new radio channel.

You will only see a list of detected transmitters on this page so you will need to ensure that any other receiver modules in the group are available to be woken.
When this button is clicked all modules on the same radio channel and group key will be woken before they are changed to the target radio channel.

View Real-Time RSS

If the base station has version 4.1 or greater radio firmware this icon will be displayed in the top right of the tabbed viewport. Click to view the real-time RSSI levels and allocated adaptive clear channel assessment (CCA) threshold level.



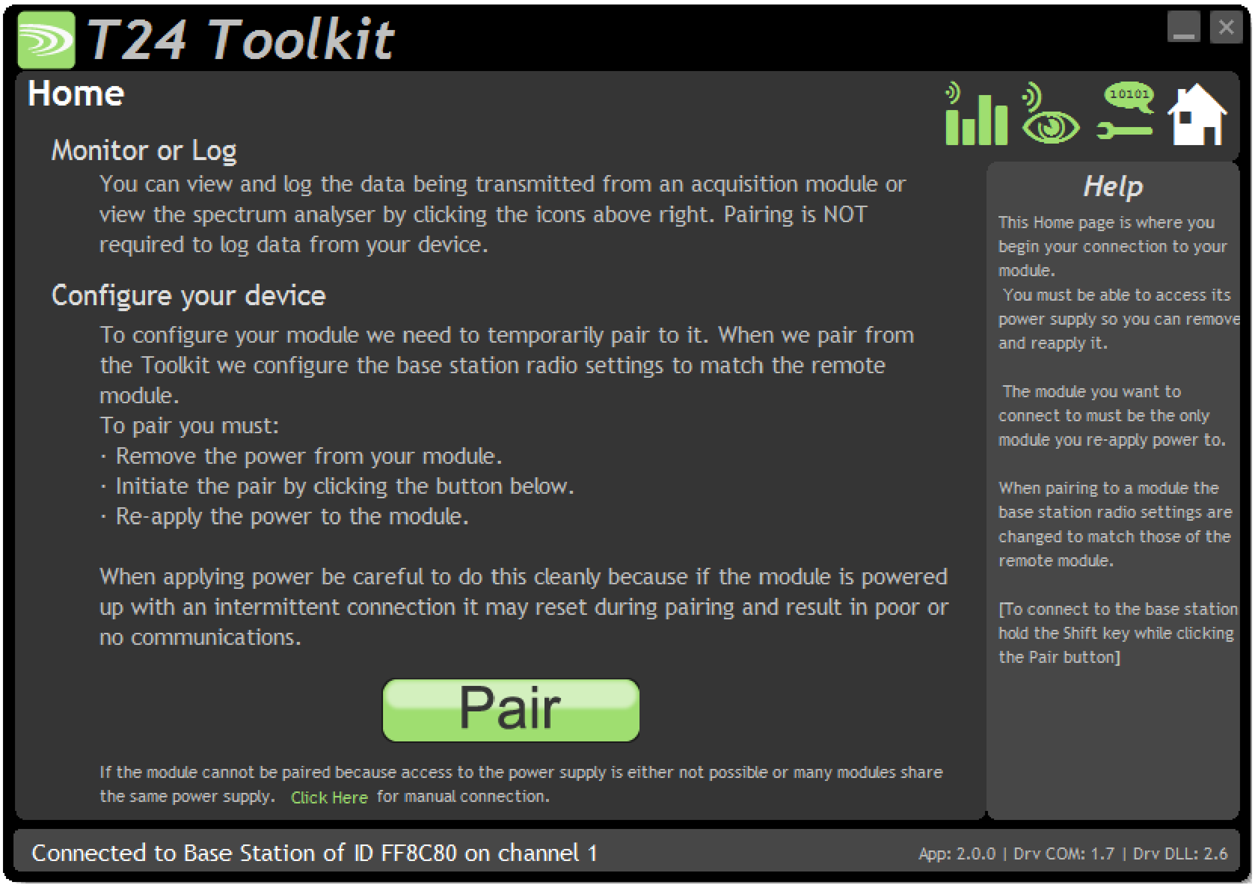
The white trace shows the real-time, sampled RSSI levels and the red trace shows the current CCA threshold allocated for the current radio channel environment. This chart shows only representitive RSSI levels as it is sampled at 10Hz but the important property is the lowest RSSI levels seen as this is what is used to determine the CCA threshold to use.
In simple terms the transmitter will be able to transmit when the detected RSSI level is lower that the red trace.
The text below the chart assesses the channel suitability and reports depending on the currently allocated CCA threshold level.

> -66 Critical, >-70 Very Poor, > -75 Poor, > -80 OK,
> -85 Very Good, >= -88 Excellent

The selected channel may be assessed as excellent in terms of its background RSSI noise level but may still be unsuitable due to too much traffic.

Return to view received packet list.

Home



You now have successful communications with the base station so you can now pair with our remote WTS module or you can select the Spectrum Analyser mode or Data Provider Monitor mode.

Connecting to a remote module

To connect to a remote module you will pair. This is achieved by power cycling the module. Pairing removes the need to know the radio settings of the module you are connecting to and also ensures that it is in a suitable state for configuration.

Pairing Procedure

- Remove power from the WTS module.
- Click the Pair button on the Toolkit.
- You now have 10 seconds to re-apply power to the WTS module.

If you connect successfully the Toolkit will change to the Information page. If the pairing fails try again.

*Pairing with the toolkit will **not** change the radio configuration settings of the connected module. The base station radio settings will be changed to match those of the remote module.*

When the toolkit connects to a remote module to enable configuration it will usually inhibit the normal operational transmission of messages

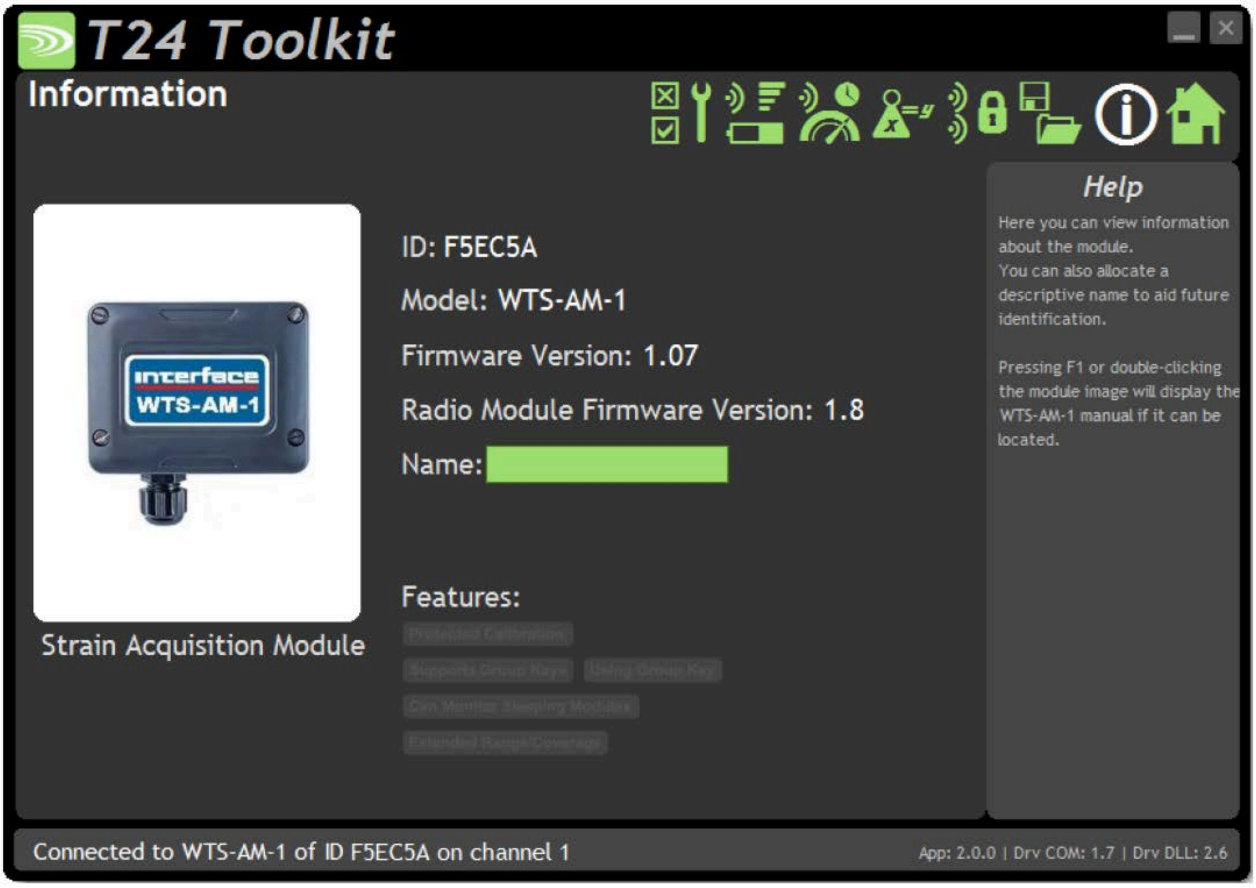
Connecting to the attached base station module

To connect to and configure the connected base station, hold the shift key and click the Pair button.

Manual Connection

If you cannot get to the power supply of the remote module you can attempt to connect manually using Soft Pairing. Click the 'Click Here' link at the bottom of the page and follow the prompts.

Information



Once successfully paired to a module this page is displayed showing you information about the connected module.

Items you can change:

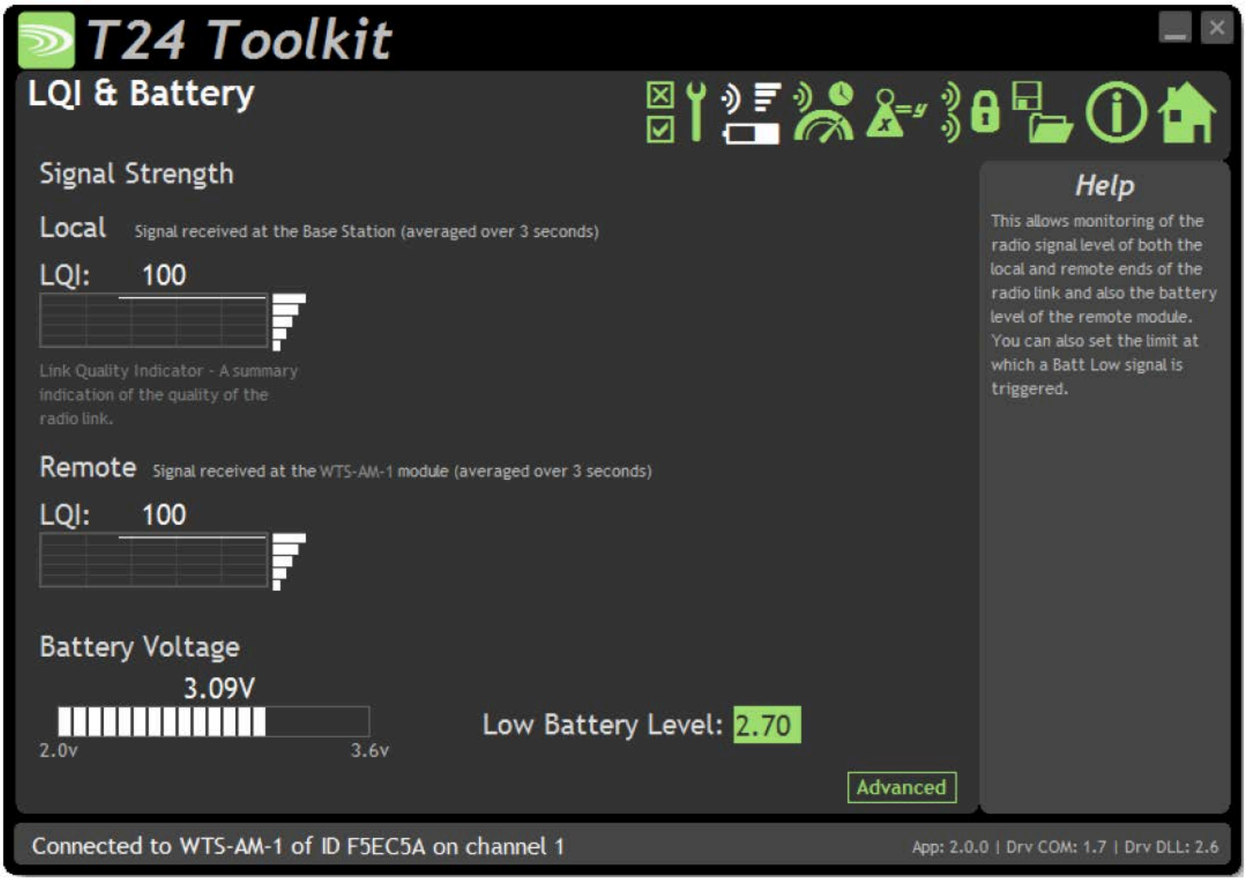
Name	You can enter a short description which may help you recognise this module in the future.

Features

Each module may support certain features which are indicated on this page. If the feature is greyed out then it is not supported. If it is coloured then it is supported.

Protected Calibration	Some transmitter modules may have had their calibration protected. This indicates that you cannot calibrate this module.
Supports Group Keys	Group Keys were introduced in 2015 so modules built before this date will not support this feature. This indicates that the connected module can support them
Using Group Key	This indicates that the connected module can support Group Keys and that one has been configured for this module
Can Monitor Sleeping Modules	Applicable to a base station only. This indicates that on the Channel Monitor page modules that are sleeping will also be listed
Extended Range/Coverage	Extended range radios were introduced to the WTS range in 2015. This indicates that the connected module has an extended range radio fitted.
Hostile RF Tolerant	V4.0 radio modules introduce better performance in hostile RF environments. This includes better pairing and reception as well as battery life.

Battery and Radio Levels



Here you can see the voltage of the battery and the radio signal levels at the base station and the remote transmitter module. This simple view gives an LQI value which stands for Link Quality Indicator. This value will range from 0 to 100 and within this band you should still achieve communications. As the level drops towards zero communications may become intermittent but still achievable.

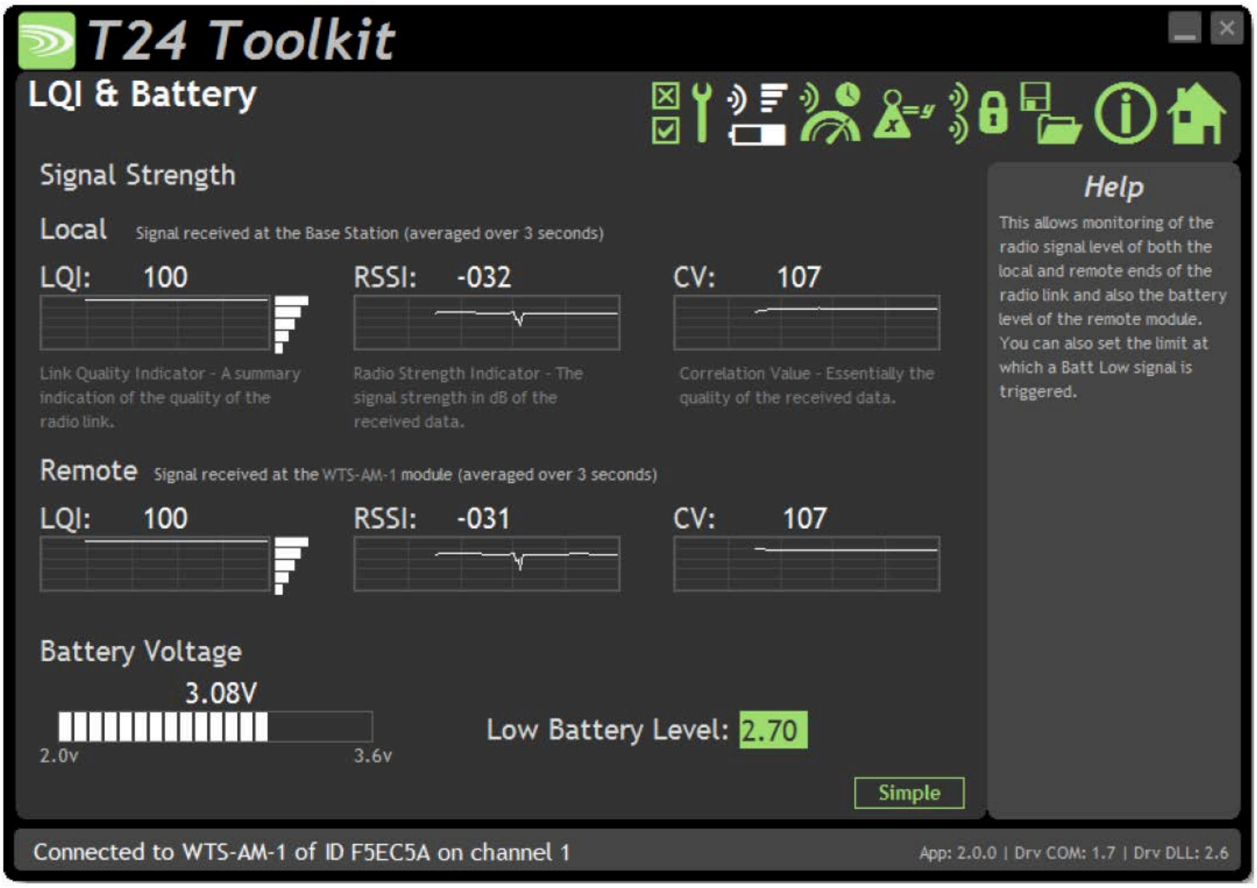
On modules that are battery powered the battery voltage section will be visible. You can set the level at which the transmitter module reports a low battery. (At 2.1V the module will stop working)
If the battery voltage is below the Low Battery Level the bar will be coloured orange.

Items you can change:

Low Battery Level	Click this item to set the battery low level.

Clicking the Advanced button will give more detailed information on the RSSI and CV levels of the received radio packets.

Battery and Radio Levels Advanced

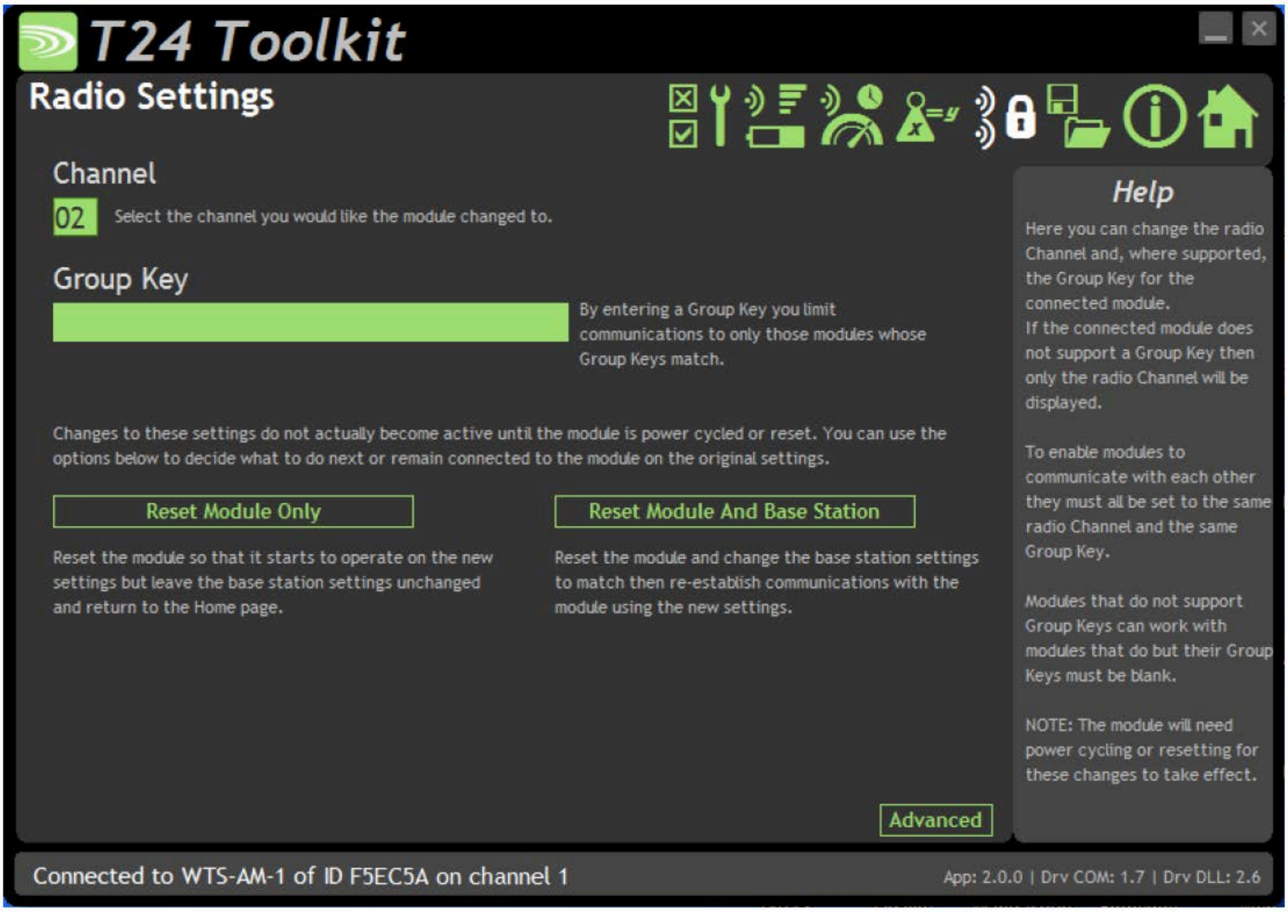


LQI value which stands for Link Quality Indicator. This value will range from 0 to 100 and within this band you should still achieve communications. As the level drops towards zero communications may become intermittent but still achievable.

RSSI is effectively the received dB level which will range from about -30 which is a good signal to -98 which is a weak signal.

CV is the correlation value and indicates how well the signal can be decoded. This ranges from 55 which is a poor quality signal and 110 which is an excellent signal.

Radio Settings



Here you can change the channel and group key for the connected module.

Items you can change:

Channel	Select a radio channel between 1 and 15. The default is channel 1. You can use the Spectrum Analyser mode to determine a good clean channel to use.
Group Key	**Only visible on modules that support Group Keys.** Only modules with identical group keys can communicate. You can isolate groups of modules on the same channel or just use the key to ensure the data cannot be read by somebody else. Early versions of WTS modules do not support Group Keys and this option will not be visible in the Toolkit. **To use modules that support Group Keys with older modules that do not, then the Group Keys must be blank.**
	The following two options are not visible when changing radio settings for a base station. In that case changes are immediate.
Reset Module Only	**Only enabled once a change has been made.** When radio settings are changed they do not take effect immediately but require a reset or power cycle. This button forces the connected module to adopt the new settings but keeps the base station on the existing settings. The home page is then shown.
Reset Module and base Station	**Only enabled once a change has been made.** When radio settings are changed they do not take effect immediately but require a reset or power cycle. This button forces both the connected module and the base station to adopt the new changes and re-establishes a connection.

Radio Settings Advanced

Here you can change the repeater subgroup settings for the connected module. Also a tool is provided to quickly match remote module radio settings to the base station radio settings.

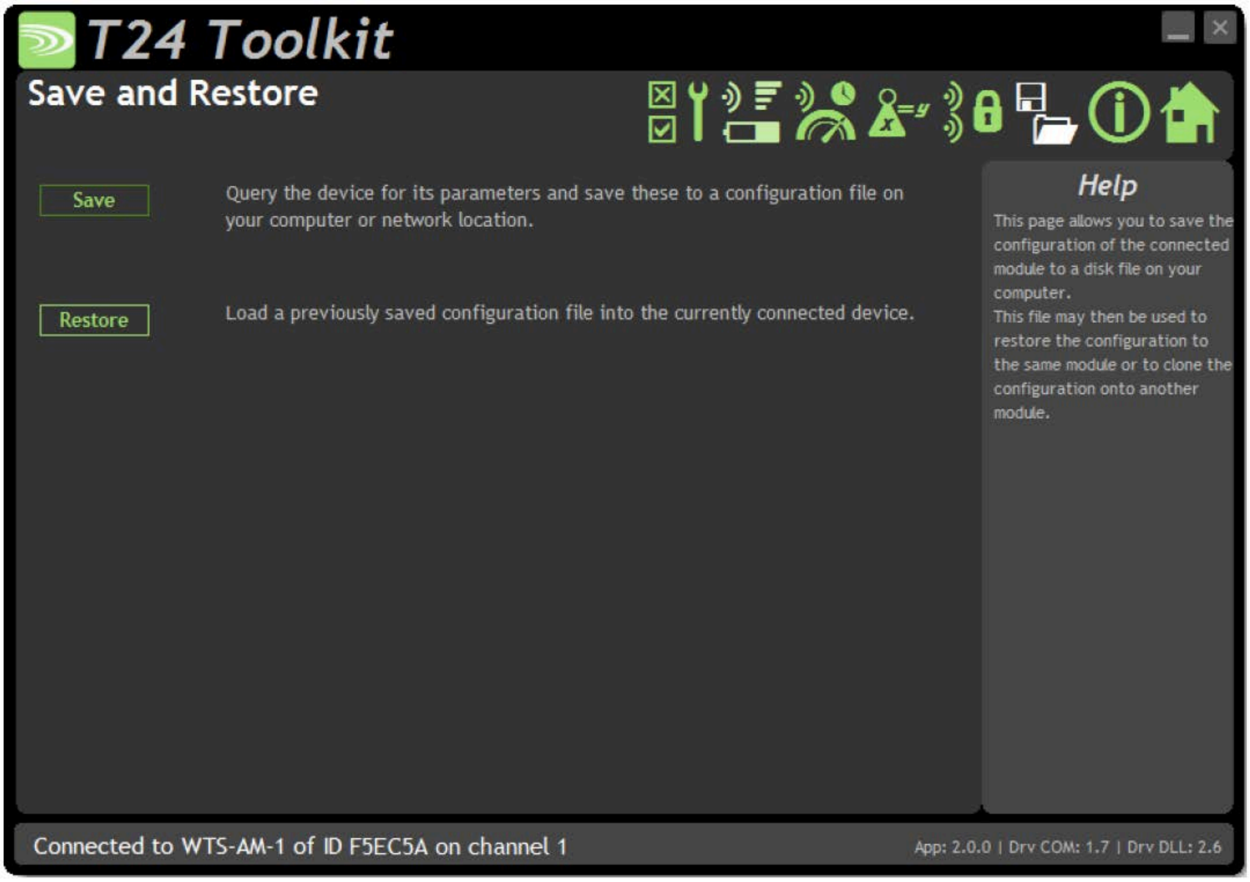
Items you can change:	
Repeater Subgroup	Select a repeater subgroup for this module. The default is zero which will let all repeaters repeat messages from this module. See Repeaters and repeater Subgroups
Remote Module Radio Settings Tool	To quickly set a batch of remote modules to match the radio settings of the base station you can use this tool. Usually this is arrived at by pairing with the base station by holding the shift key whilst clicking the Pair button on the Home page.

To change the remote module radio settings:

- Remove remote module power
- Click the Click Here link on the page
- Apply power to the remote module

The Toolkit will remain unchanged and still paired to whatever module or base station it was paired to but the remote module will have changed its radio settings.

Save and Restore



Here you can save the module settings to a file on your PC so that they can be later loaded back into the same or different module.

Items you can change:

Save	Click this button to open a file dialog window to allow you to select a filename and location to save the configuration file to. All configuration information including calibration data will be saved to the file. The file extension is **tcf**.
Restore	Click this button to open a file dialog window to allow you to select a filename and location of a previously saved file to load into the connected module. All configuration information **including** user calibration data will be overwritten. The file extension is **tcf**.

Transmitter Modules

WTS Transmitters are the modules that connect to a sensor or have an input signal applied and periodically transmit messages containing the value read from the sensor or input.

WTS-AM-1E-D, WTS-AM-1E, WTS-AM-4, WTS-AM-1E-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-1E-OEM-IA

Overview

This range of AM modules provide measurement from strain gauges and load cells.

Order Codes

WTS-AM-1E-OEM-EA

OEM strain transmitter module with external antenna UFL connector.

WTS-AM-1E-OEM-IA

OEM strain transmitter module with integral antenna.

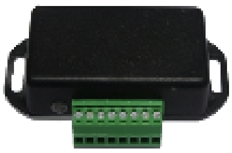
WTS-AM-1E-D

Strain transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

WTS-AM-1E

Strain transmitter module mounted in medium weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two AA batteries.

WTS-AM-4



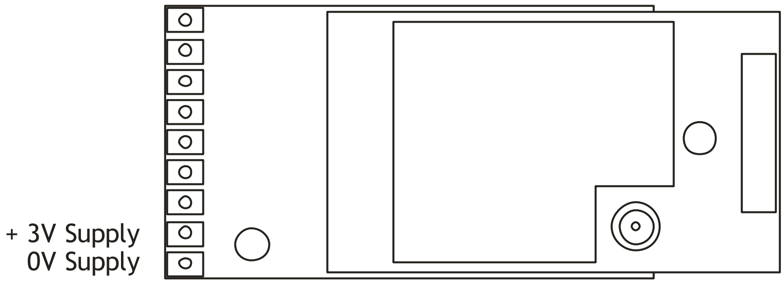
Strain transmitter module mounted in small enclosure with screw terminals to connect external 3V power supply.

Connections

WTS-AM-1E-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-1E-OEM-IA

Power

Attach power supply wiring to the module as shown below:



Connect to a 3 Volt power supply or batteries.

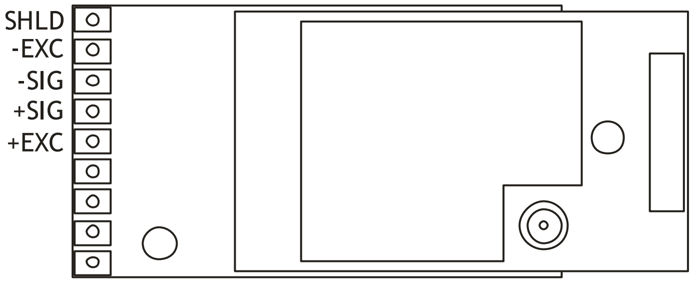
This module is **not** reverse polarity protected!

The maximum voltage is 3.6 V!

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

Strain gauge connection is 4 wire as follows:



The resistance of the strain gauge can be between 85 and 5000 ohms. The WTS-AM-1E-OEM can support up to four 350 ohm strain gauges bridges attached in parallel (At the expense of reduced battery life).

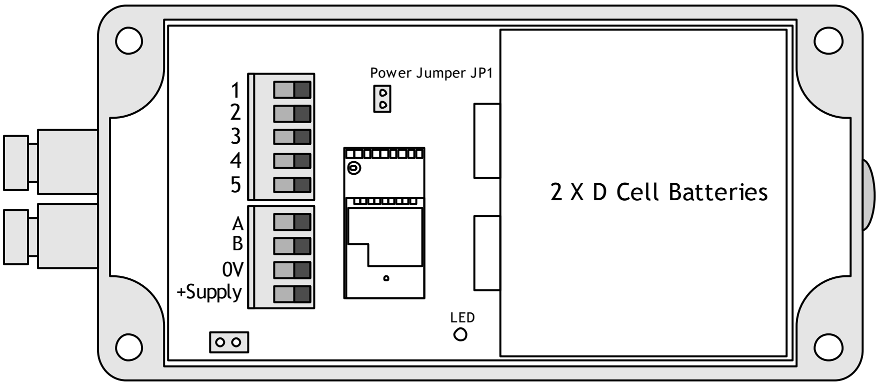
The cable lengths between the WTS-AM-1E-OEM and the gauges should be kept below three metres and generally as short as possible. As the measurement is four wire then as the cable length increases the voltage drops in the cable will have more of an effect on the factory mV/V calibration.

The strain gauge measurement is bi-directional, i.e. tension & compression.

WTS-AM-1E-D

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two 'D' cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

The strain gauge input is connected to the module via a 2 part screw terminal block.

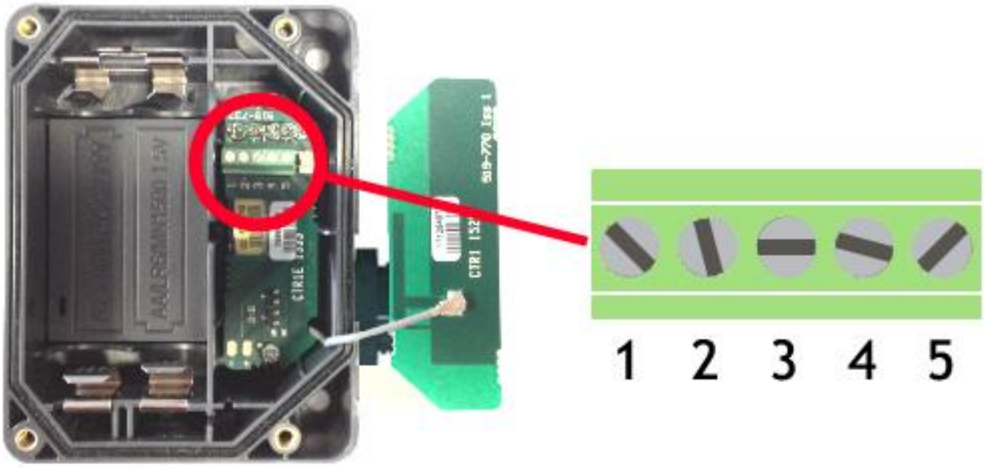
Screw Terminal	Function
1	+5 V Excitation
2	+Signal
3	-Signal
4	-Excitation
5	Shield
A	Digital Output
B	

WTS-AM-1E

Power

The enclosure is designed to accept two AA batteries. Maximum voltage 1.8 V per cell.
For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



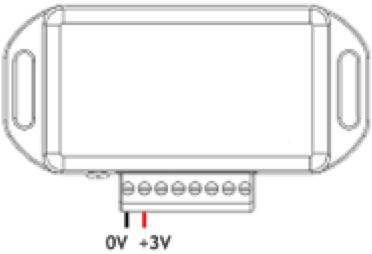
The input connections are accessed by lifting the right hand cover plate, this plate incorporates the WTS-ATNA Antenna; take extra care when re-assembling that the grey UHF cable is attached to the antenna socket.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	Shield
2	- Excitation
3	-Signal
4	+Signal
5	+ 5 V Excitation

WTS-AM-4

Power

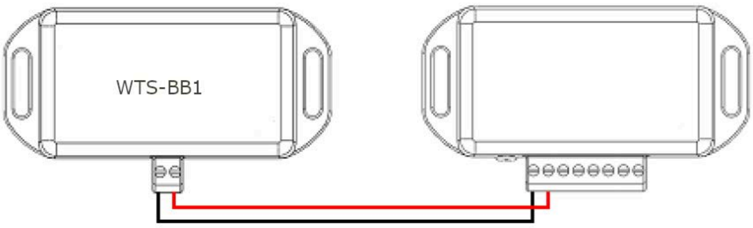
Power is supplied by connecting a 3 V supply to the terminals as shown below.



There is no reverse polarity protection

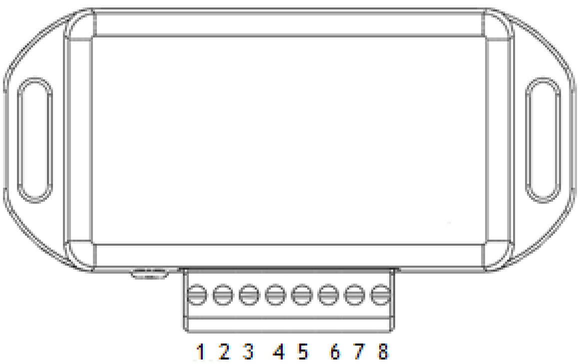
Connecting WTS-BB1

Power to transmitter modules in this enclosure can also be supplied by a WTS-BB1 battery box which contains two AA 1.5 V batteries.



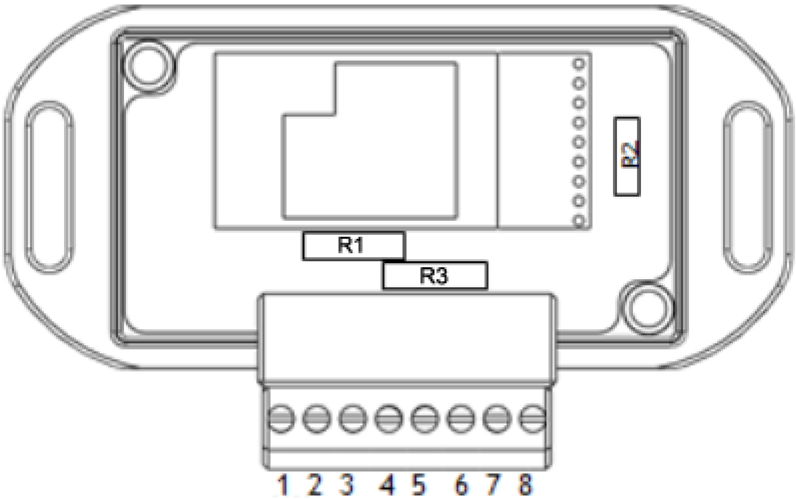
For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



Screw Terminal	Function
5	-Excitation
6	-Signal
7	+Signal
8	+5 V Excitation

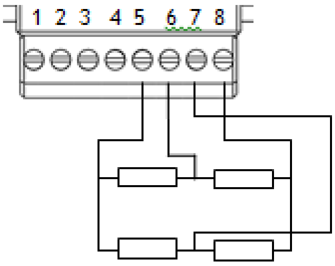
Using Completion Resistors



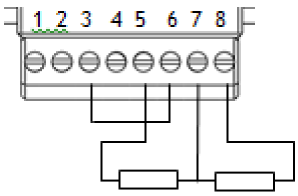
The WTS-AM-4 has the option for users to add up to three completion resistors, these can be used to enable the WTS-AM-4 to accept half and quarter bridge strain input when a strain transmitter module is fitted. The three completion resistors are located as shown below:

If using a half bridge only R1 and R2 need to be fitted, we recommend low drift precision resistors to ensure reading stability typically 0.1% 5ppm/°C. If using a quarter bridge R1, R2 and R3 must be fitted, R3 must be the same resistance as the single gauge being used in the quarter bridge. The diagram below shows how you should wire for full, half and quarter bridge configurations.

Full Bridge

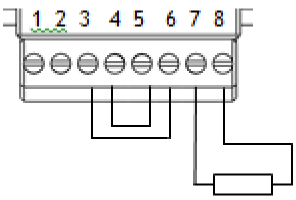


Half Bridge

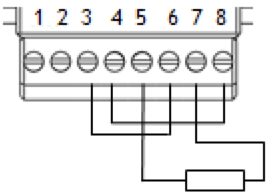


Quarter Bridge

Strain Element in Compression



Strain Element in Tension



Shield Connections (All Enclosures)

We recommend the following rules to determine whether there should be a connection between the transmitter module shield and the sensor chassis or cable:

1. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable is **NOT** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

2. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable **IS** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be **NOT** connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

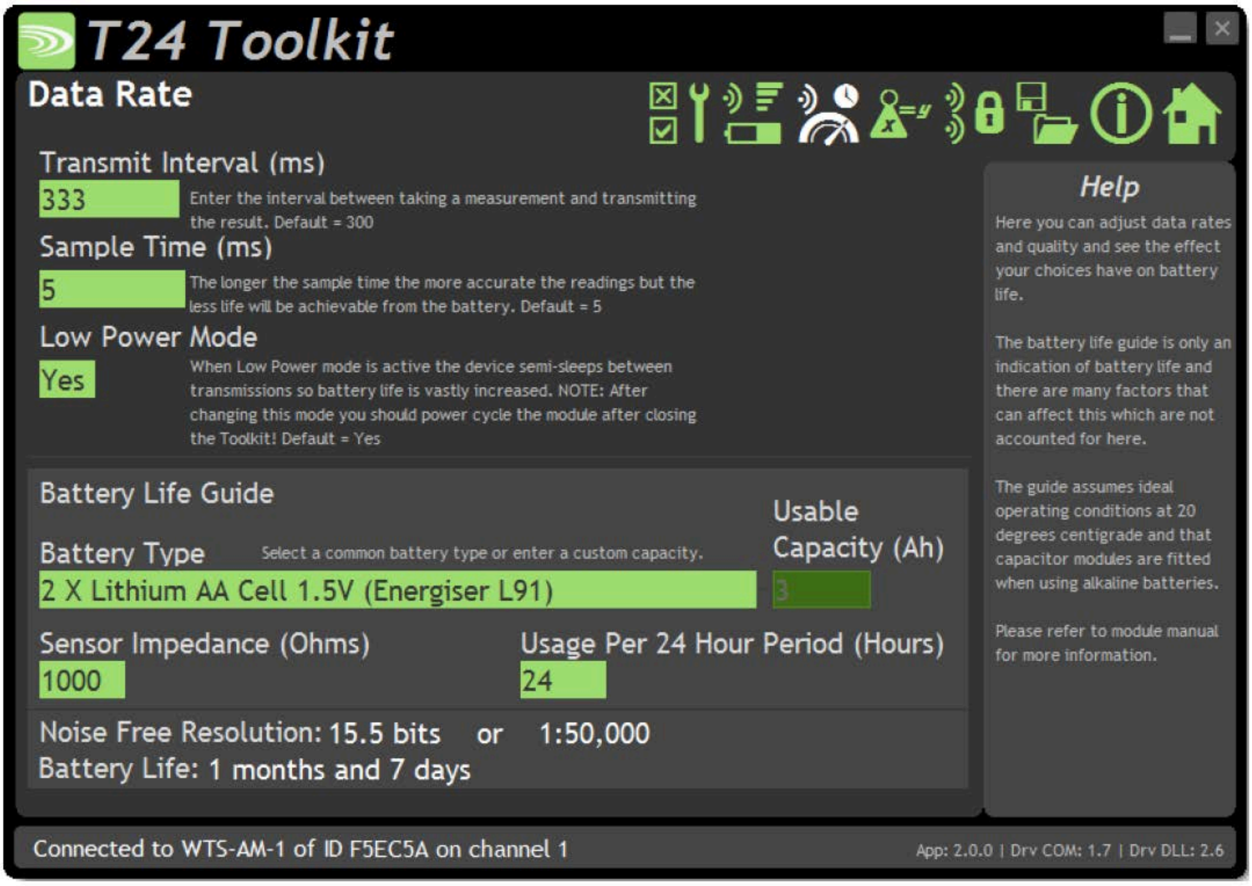
3. If the transmitter module is integral to the sensor or mounted very close and the module is mounted on a metal chassis then the answer to whether the transmitter module shield connection should be connected to the metal chassis is a matter of experimentation. This connection must be as short as possible. The T24 Toolkit can be used to chart the signal levels and tests should be undertaken to determine whether there is a better radio signal with or without the shield/chassis connection. The quality of the measured reading should also be looked at. In cases where the shield/chassis connection makes no difference to the radio signal or the reading quality then the connection should be made.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality

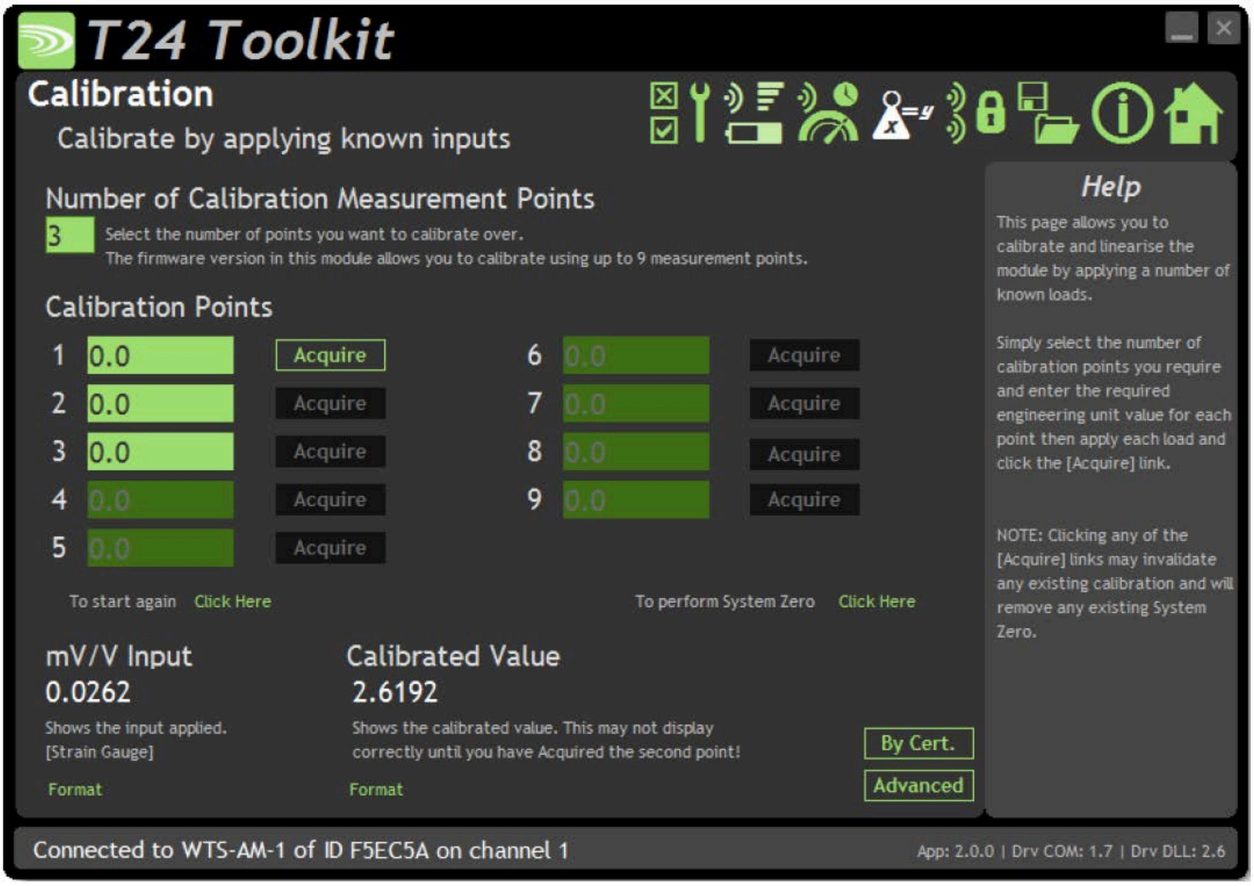


This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the transmitter module and the quality. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life.
Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20 °C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission rate in milliseconds. The default is 300 giving approximately 3 per second which is ideally suited to reading on a handheld. You may want to slow this down to achieve longer battery life.
Sample Time	This is the length of time in milliseconds that the input is sampled before the value is transmitted. This can vary between 5 milliseconds and close to the Transmit Interval. A shorter sample time means that the module is awake for less time so battery life is increased but at the expense of a reading with less noise free resolution. You can vary this to see the effect on battery life and noise free resolution.

Low Power Mode	Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module will enter sleep mode which, for some modules such as the strain gauge transmitter module, will have a massive effect on battery life. A reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC for example.
Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in Amp Hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer's data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts. Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Sensor Resistance	This is only available for certain transmitter modules. This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. Enter the resistance of the connected strain gauge in Ohms.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld will be turned on and communicating with a transmitter module.



Here you can calibrate the transmitter module and set a system zero if required.
This simple page allows semi-automated calibration where you can apply known inputs to calibrate.
This calibration includes linearisation and is automatically applied.
See later for **By Cert** and **Advanced** page where you can adjust individual gains and offsets.

Calibration Process

- Decide on how many points you will calibrate over.
- Decide what weights will be applied (in ascending order) at each point.
- Enter the actual input (in the required units) that you want the module to read at each point.
- Now proceed to apply each input in turn (allowing a settle time) and click the **Acquire** button at that point. You can now apply the next input and click **Acquire** until all the points are completed.

The mV/V from the load cell must be ascending through each calibration point.

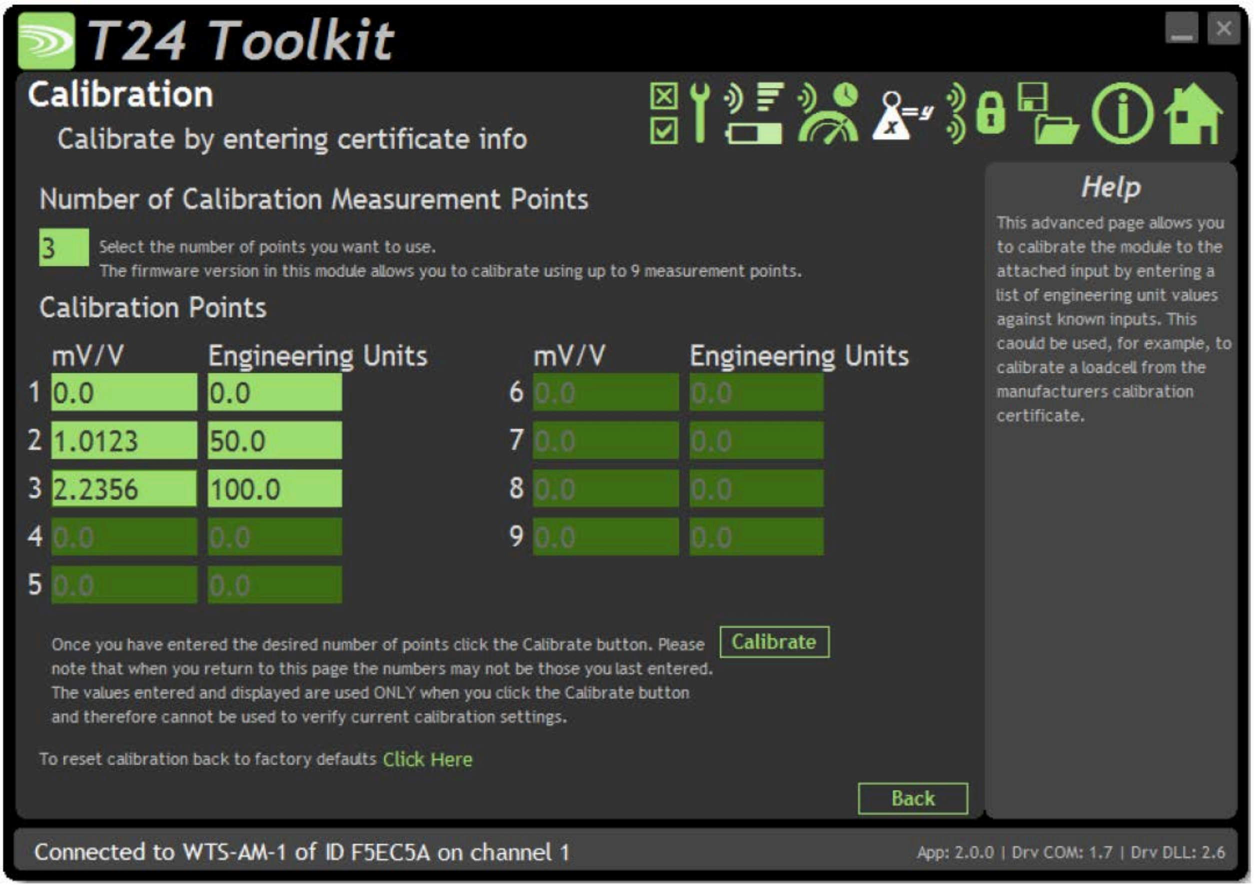
The bottom of the page shows the **Input Value** and the **Calibrated Value**. Once the second point has been acquired this **Calibrated Value** should display the actual calibrated value.

Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Point 1 - 9	For each point enter the engineering unit value that you want the transmitter module to report at the applied input. i.e. 1.67

Acquire 1 - 9	Click this button when the input has been applied and the reading has been allowed to settle. This will acquire the reading and allow you to move to the next points. You will be able to click the button again to re-acquire.
Start Again	Click here to restart the calibration.
System Zero	Once calibrated you may want to remove a fixed system value. In the case of a strain gauge input this may be the weight of a sling, shackle, load bed etc. Apply the required input and click here to set the system zero. The current input will be removed from subsequent readings so that the reading will be zero. To edit this value manually click the **Advanced** button. System Zero is stored in non-volatile memory in the transmitter module.
By Cert.	You can click the **By Cert** button to calibrate against a sensor calibration sheet. You just need to enter the input values and associated engineering unit required output value of at least 2 points. This will take you to a different screen.
Advanced	Clicking the advanced button will allow you to edit the gains and offsets for each available calibration point. This will take you to a different screen.

Calibration by Certificate

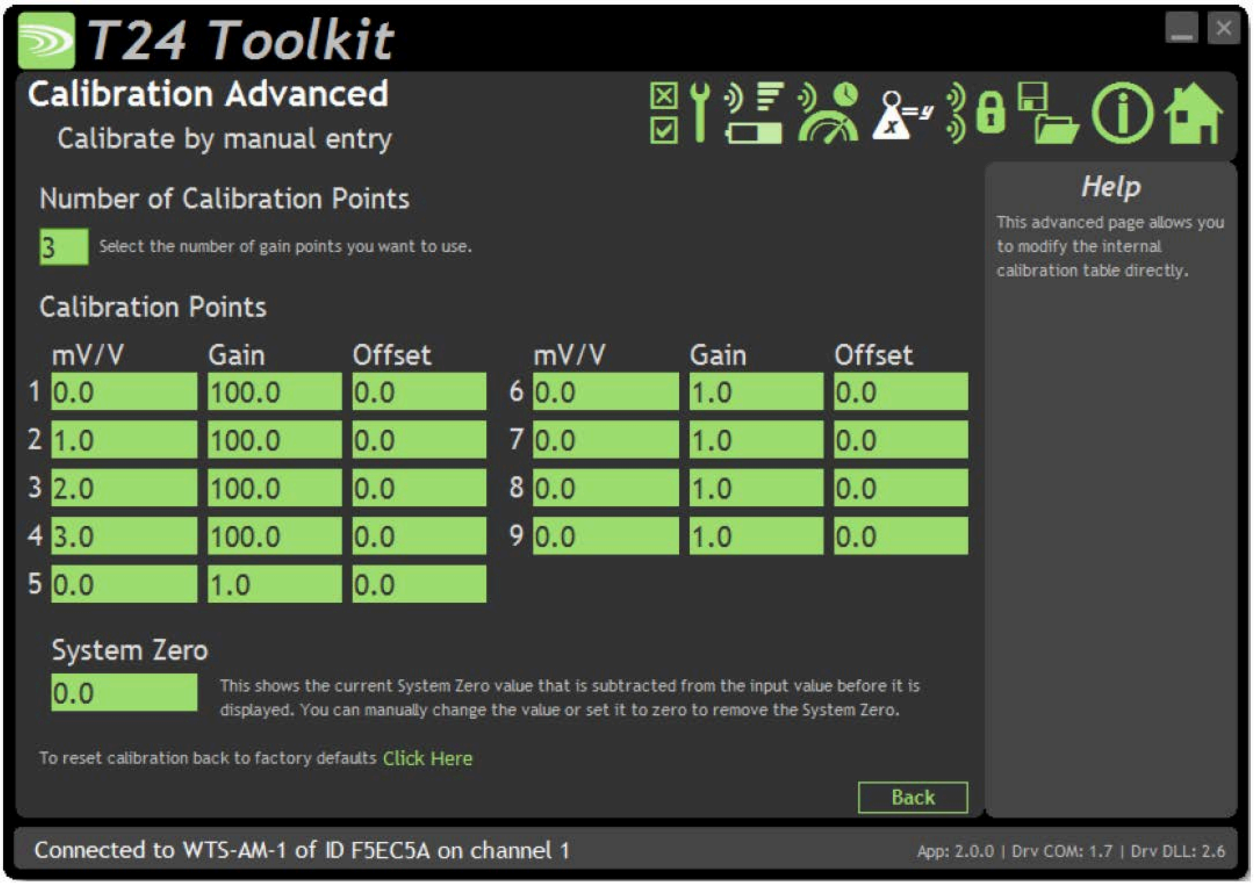


In some circumstances it may not be possible to apply inputs in which case the calibration can be entered manually from the calibration table or certificate for a load cell without ever having to connect the load cell.

Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Input Points 1 – 9 (mV/V shown in this screenshot)	Enter the input point for which you will specify a required engineering output value
Engineering Units 1 - 9	Enter the required engineering unit output for the specified input value
Calibrate	Click this button to calculate and update the module calibration

Calibration Advanced



In some circumstances it may not be possible to apply inputs in which case the calibration can be entered manually.
For example, if a strain gauge manufacturer provides a calibration table for a cell it may be possible to calculate gains and offsets and enter these values into the Advanced Calibration page without having to connect the strain gauge or apply weights.

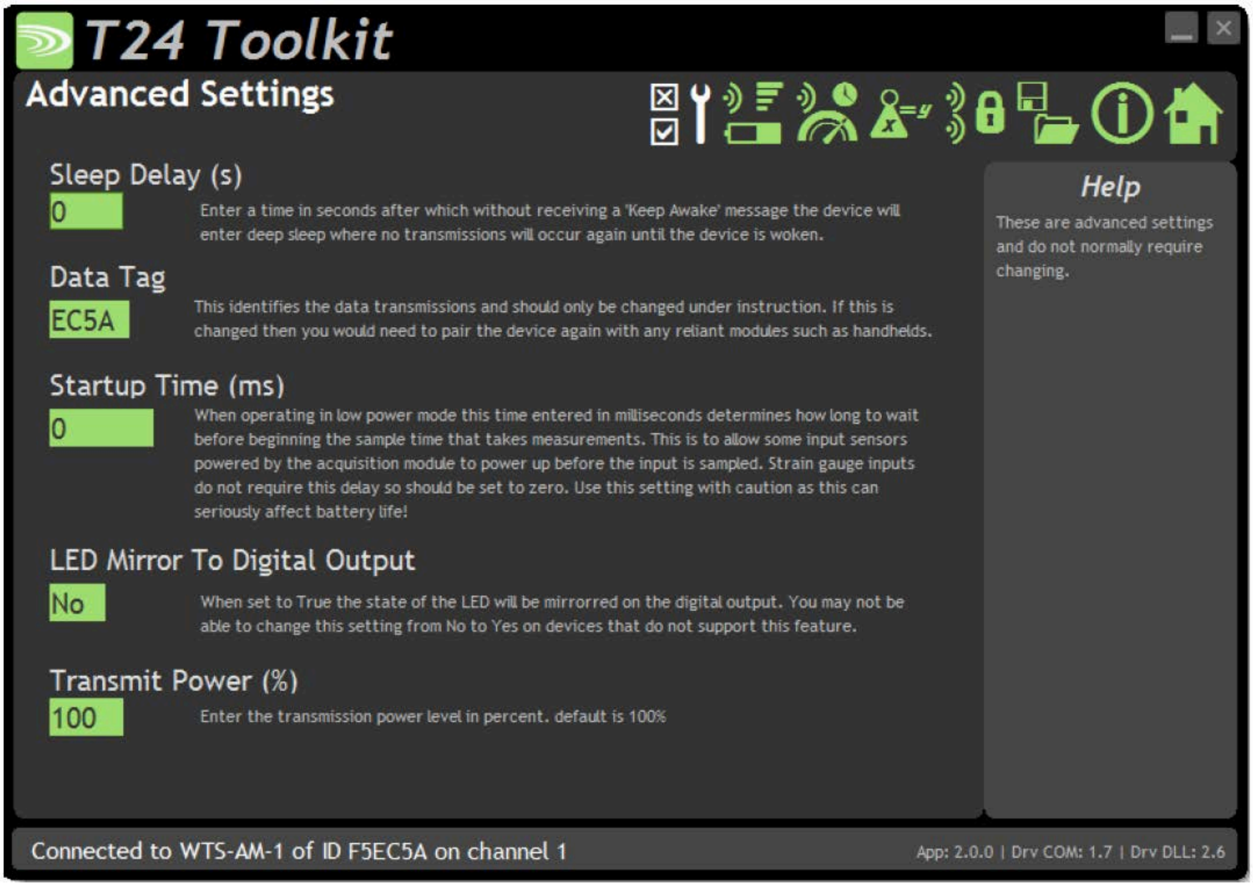
Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Input Points 1 – 9 (mV/V shown in this screenshot)	Enter the input point to which the associated interpolated gain and offset values will be applied. Note between points the gain and offset values are linearly interpolated. Inputs are extrapolated below point 1 and above point 9.
Gain 1 - 9	Enter the gain value for associated point
Offset 1 - 9	Enter the Offset value for associated point
System Zero	You can set the system zero value here or set it to zero to remove the system zero effect.

Description of Linearisation Calculations
The input value is looked up in a table of points starting from point 1. If the input mV/V is greater than the mV/V specified at that point then it is checked against the next point. When the best point has been found the Gain and Offset values from that point are applied to the mV/V value as follows.

```
Value = (input * Gain) - Offset.
```

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:

Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the module is identified by a Data Tag. This is by default set to the last 4 digits of the module serial number. If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld.
Startup Time	Some transmitter modules power a sensor from their excitation voltage. When coupled to a sensor with a slow startup time this setting is used to delay the measurement after wakeup from sleep between readings. This gives the sensor time to settle at the expense of battery life. For strain gauge inputs this settings should be set to zero.
LED Mirror to Digital Output	When set to Yes each time the LED is active the digital output is active. This can be useful if the module is to be encapsulated or enclosed and enables a second LED to be externally mounted. This is very useful when using a WTS-BS-1 roaming handheld as the transmitter module LED will activate while the handheld is in communications with the module.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is available in a number of different enclosure types. Locate your module and follow the link to view dimensional and mounting information for that particular enclosure.

WTS-AM-1E-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-1E-OEM-IA

These OEM modules are bare PCB modules. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – OEM Transmitter Modules for more information.

WTS-AM-1E-D

This module is fitted inside our large enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

WTS-AM-1E

This module is fitted inside our medium enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Medium Size for more information.

WTS-AM-4

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Small Size for more information.

Antennas

WTS-AM-1E-OEM-IA

This module uses an integrated chip antenna. See Appendix B – Antennas – Internal Chip Antenna

WTS-AM-1E-OEM-EA

Only the WTS-AM-1E-OEM-EA module allows for the fitting of external antennas. The choices are:

WTS-ANTA	PCB Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTA
WTS-ANTB	Dipole Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTB
WTS-ANTC	Dipole Antenna Swivel	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTC
WTS-ANTD	Puck Antenna SMA	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTD
WTS-ANTE	Puck Antenna UFL	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTE

WTS-AM-1E-D, WTS-AM-1E, WTS-AM-4

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Specification with 1000R bridge, 2.5mV/V, at 3V supply at 25°C

Measurement	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Strain Gauge Excitation System		4 Wire		
Strain Gauge Excitation Voltage	4. 5	5	5.25	Vdc
Strain Gauge Drive Capability	85	-	5000	Ω
Maximum Gauge Sensitivity (FR)			5.3	+/-mV/V
Offset Temperature Stability		1	4	ppm/°C
Gain Temperature Stability		3	5	ppm/°C
Offset Stability with Time		20	80	ppm of FR (1)
Gain Stability with Time			30	ppm of FR (2)
Non Linearity before Linearisation		5	25	ppm of FR
Internal Resolution		16,000,000/ 24		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 10ms		50,000 / 15.5		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 50ms		65,000 / 16		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 100ms		150,000 / 17.25		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 1000ms		250,000 / 18		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time > 1000ms		400,000 / 18.75		Resolution/Bits

1. From original offset at any time.
2. First year.

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating temperature range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
WTS-AM-1E-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-1E-OEM-IA WTS-AM-1E, WTS-AM-4				
Power Supply voltage	2.1	3.0	3.6	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode (1K Bridge)		60	65	mA (1)
WTS-AM-1E-D				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode (1K Bridge)		60	65	mA (1)

1. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs (Required on start up, waking and during low power operation)

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results at 3Hz with 350R Load Cell	Usage	Battery Life
Pair AA cells	Constantly on	3 weeks
Pair AA cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	2 years
Pair D cells	Constantly on	3.5 months
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	5 years

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-AM-1F-D, WTS-AM-1F, WTS-AM-4F, WTS-AM-1F-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-1F-OEM-IA

Overview

For high speed applications the WTS-AM-1F provides measurements at 2 KHz with 200 packets per second containing 10 x 32 bit values representing nano volts/volt.
The WTS-AM-1F will usually be used in conjunction with an analogue output module or for supplying data to a computer via a base station.
Please note that these modules are not usually suitable for primary use with WTS handheld displays although a handheld can be used to view their transmitted data be wary of handheld modes that would wake or sleep these modules because usually their data is consumed by a computer or analogue output module.

Order Codes

WTS-AM-1F-OEM-EA

OEM strain transmitter module with external antenna UFL connector.

WTS-AM-1F-OEM-IA

OEM strain transmitter module with integral antenna.

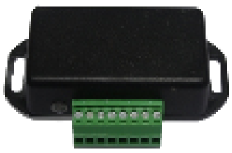
WTS-AM-1F-D

Strain transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

WTS-AM-1F

Strain transmitter module mounted in medium weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two AA batteries.

WTS-AM-4F



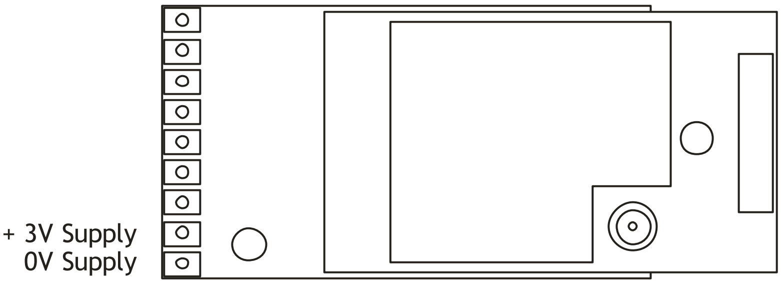
Strain transmitter module mounted in small enclosure with screw terminals to connect external 3V power supply.

Connections

WTS-AM-1F-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-1F-OEM-IA

Power

Attach power supply wiring to the module as shown below:



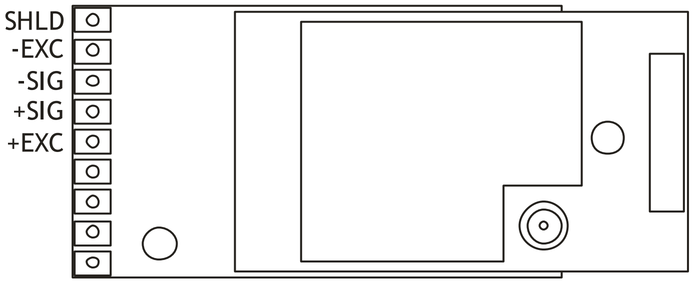
Connect to a 3 volt power supply or batteries.


This module is **not** reverse polarity protected! The maximum voltage is 3.6V!

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

Strain gauge connection is 4 wire as follows:



The resistance of the strain gauge can be between 85 and 5000 ohms. The WTS-AM-1F-OEM can support up to 4 350 ohm strain gauges bridges attached in parallel (At the expense of reduced battery life).

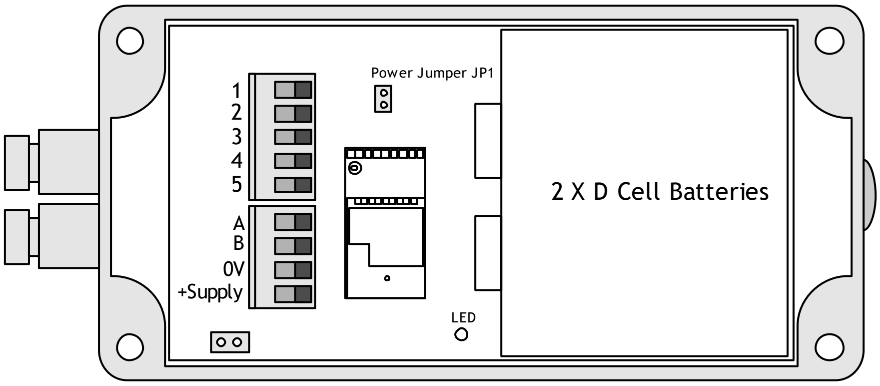
The cable lengths between the WTS-AM-1F-OEM and the gauges should be kept below 3 metres and generally as short as possible.
As the measurement is 4 wire the longer the cable the more inaccurate the measurement from the factory mV/V calibration will be due to voltage drops in the cable.

The strain gauge measurement is bi-directional, i.e. tension & compression.

WTS-AM-1F-D

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

The strain gauge input is connected to the module via a 2 part screw terminal block.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	+5 V Excitation
2	+Signal
3	-Signal
4	-Excitation
5	Shield
A	
B	

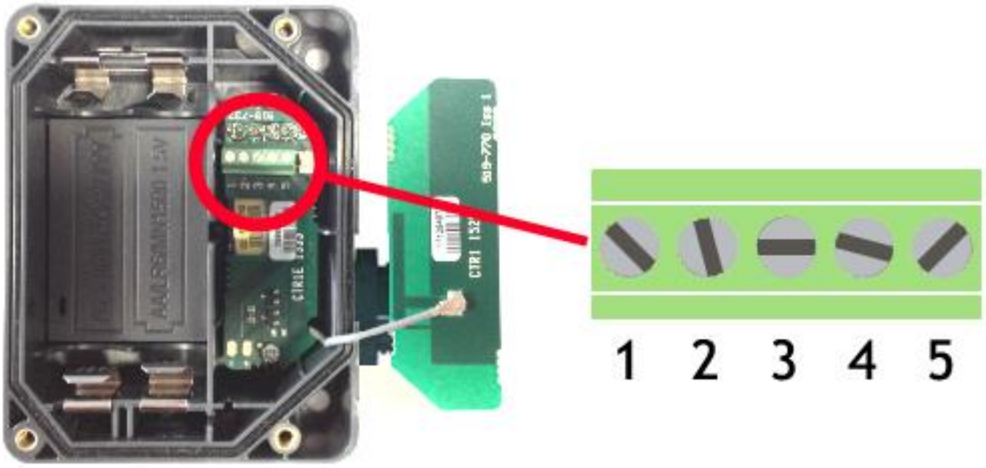
WTS-AM-1F

Power

The enclosure is designed to accept two AA batteries. Maximum voltage 1.8V per cell.

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



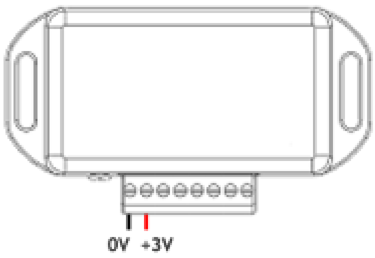
The input connections are accessed by lifting the right hand cover plate, this plate incorporates the WTS-ANTA Antenna; take extra care when re-assembling that the grey UHF cable is attached to the antenna socket.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	Shield
2	- Excitation
3	-Signal
4	+Signal
5	+ 5 V Excitation

WTS-AM-4F

Power

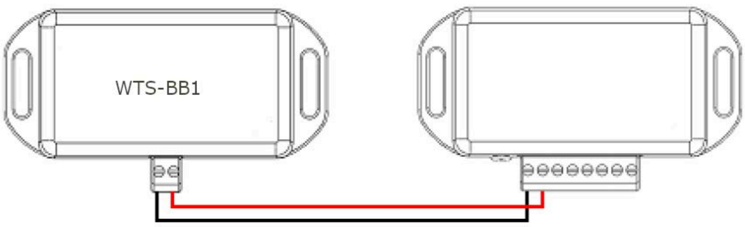
Power is supplied by connecting a 3V supply to the first two screw terminals as shown below.



There is no reverse polarity protection.

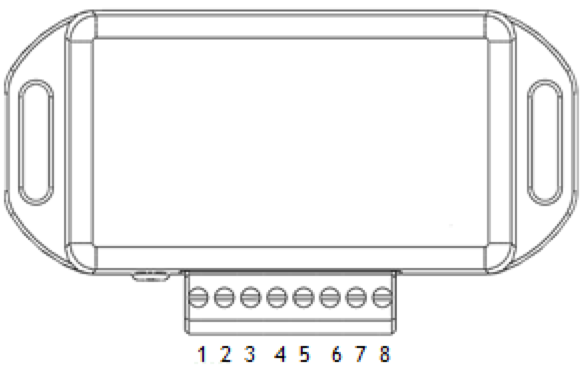
Connecting WTS-BB1

Power to transmitter modules in this enclosure can also be supplied by a WTS-BB1 battery box which contains two AA 1.5 V batteries.



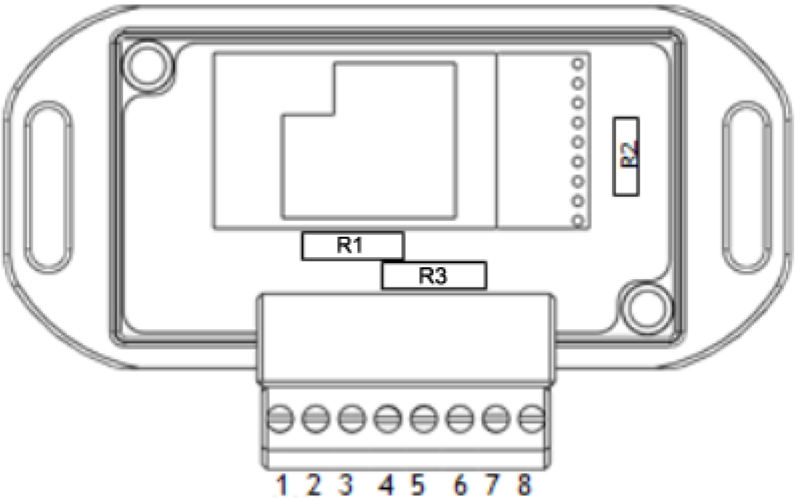
For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



Screw Terminal	Function
5	-Excitation
6	-Signal
7	+Signal
8	+5 V Excitation

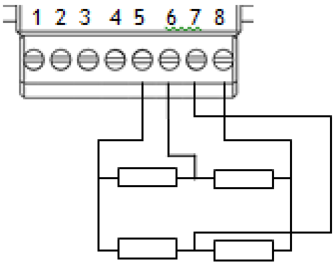
Using Completion Resistors



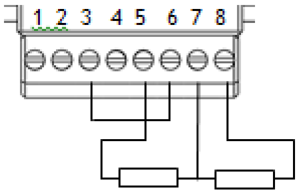
The WTS-AM-4F has the option for users to add up to three completion resistors, these can be used to enable the WTS-AM-4F to accept half and quarter bridge strain input when a strain transmitter module is fitted. The three completion resistors are located as shown below:

If using a half bridge only R1 and R2 need to be fitted, we recommend low drift precision resistors to ensure reading stability typically 0.1% 5ppm/ºC. If using a quarter bridge R1, R2 and R3 must be fitted, R3 must be the same resistance as the single gauge being used in the quarter bridge. The diagram below shows how you should wire for full, half and quarter bridge configurations.

Full Bridge

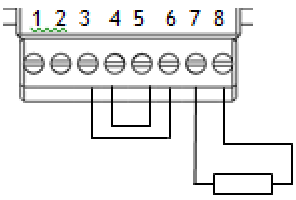


Half Bridge

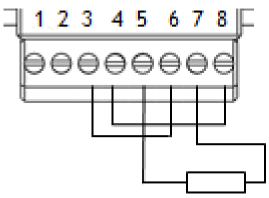


Quarter Bridge

High Reference



Low Reference



Shield Connections (All Enclosures)

We recommend the following rules to determine whether there should be a connection between the transmitter module shield and the sensor chassis or cable:

1. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable is **NOT** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

2. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable **IS** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be **NOT** connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

3. If the transmitter module is integral to the sensor or mounted very close and the module is mounted on a metal chassis then the answer to whether the transmitter module shield connection should be connected to the metal chassis is a matter of experimentation. This connection must be as short as possible. The T24 Toolkit can be used to chart the signal levels and tests should be undertaken to determine whether there is a better radio signal with or without the shield/chassis connection. The quality of the measured reading should also be looked at. In cases where the shield/chassis connection makes no difference to the radio signal or the reading quality then the connection should be made.

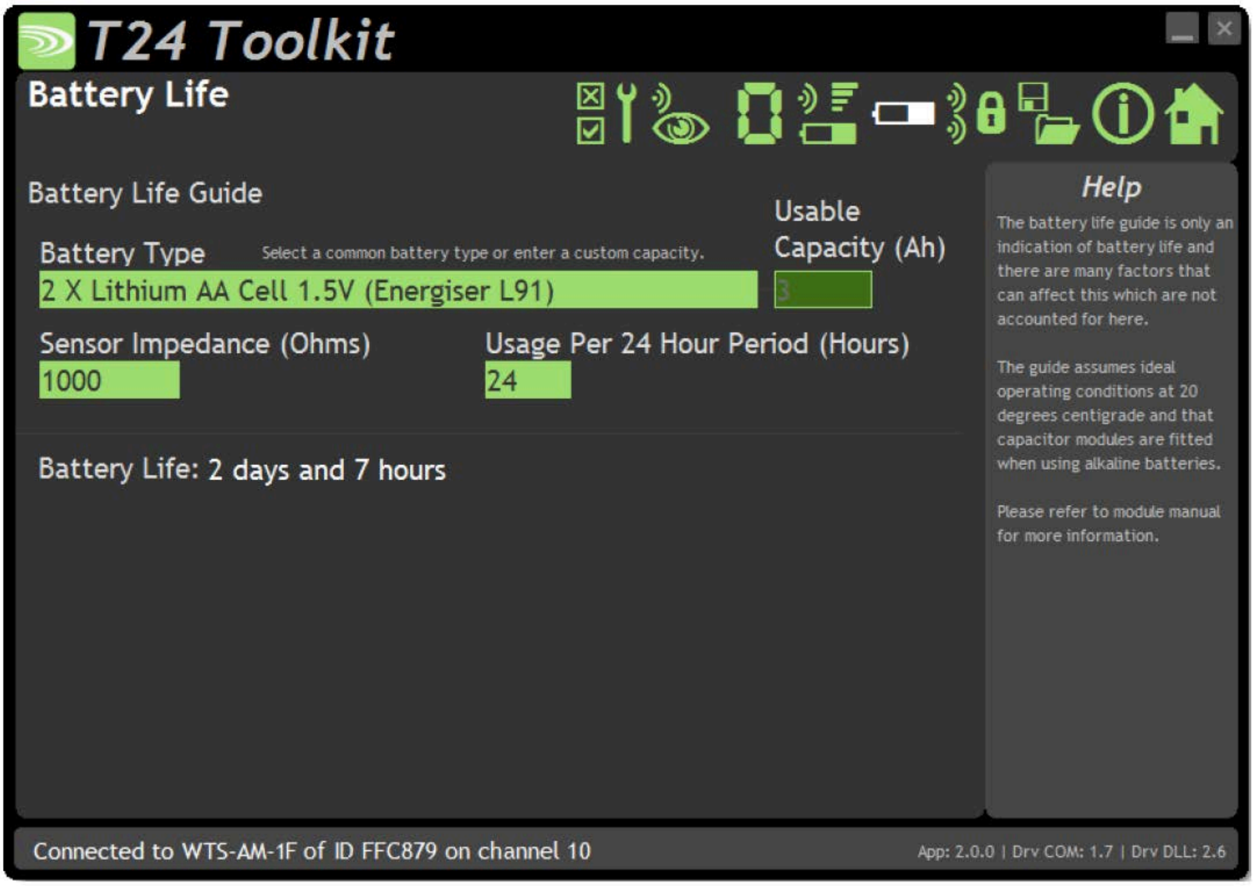
Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

NOTE: The WTS-AM-1F has a fixed (nanovolt) nV/V output and cannot be calibrated!

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Battery Life



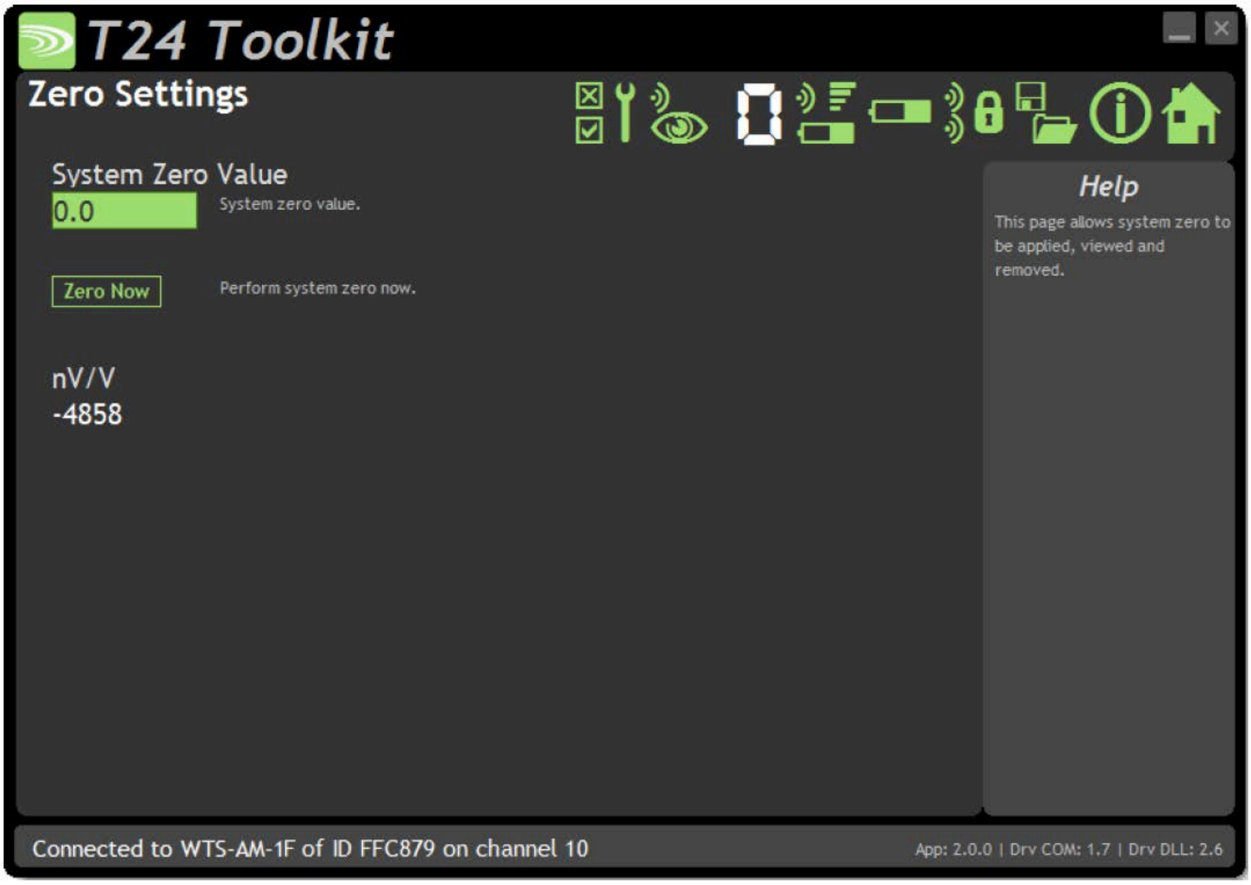
This page gives guides on achievable battery life.
Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20°C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in Amp Hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer's data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts.

	Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Sensor Impedance	This is only available for certain transmitter modules. This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. Enter the resistance of the connected strain gauge in Ohms.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the WTS-AM-1F will be turned on and communicating.

Zero Settings

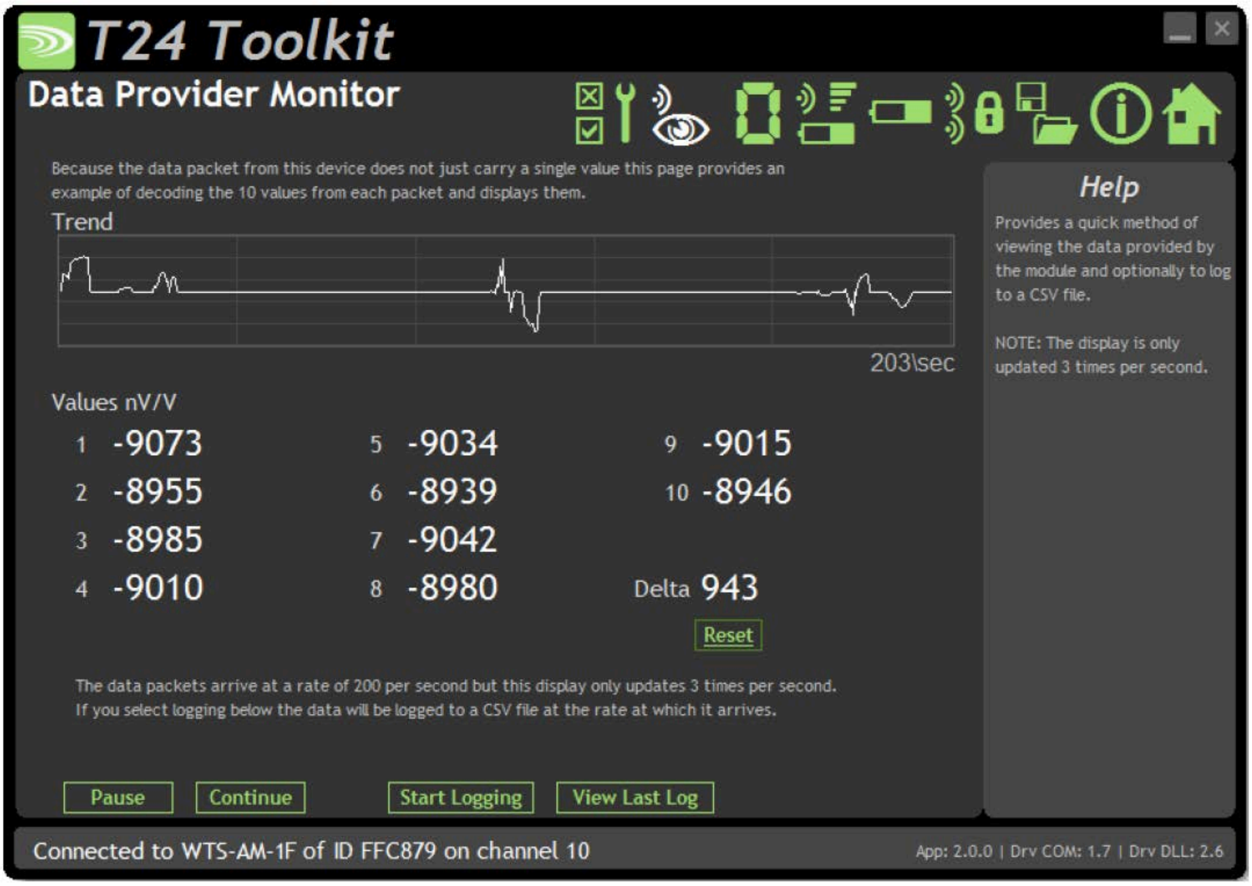


Although there is no calibration functionality in the WTS-AM-1F there is the ability to zero the output value.

Items you can change:

System Zero Value	Enter a value which will be subtracted from the current nV/V value. Used to zero the value.
Zero Now	Zero the value now by placing the current value into the System Zero value.

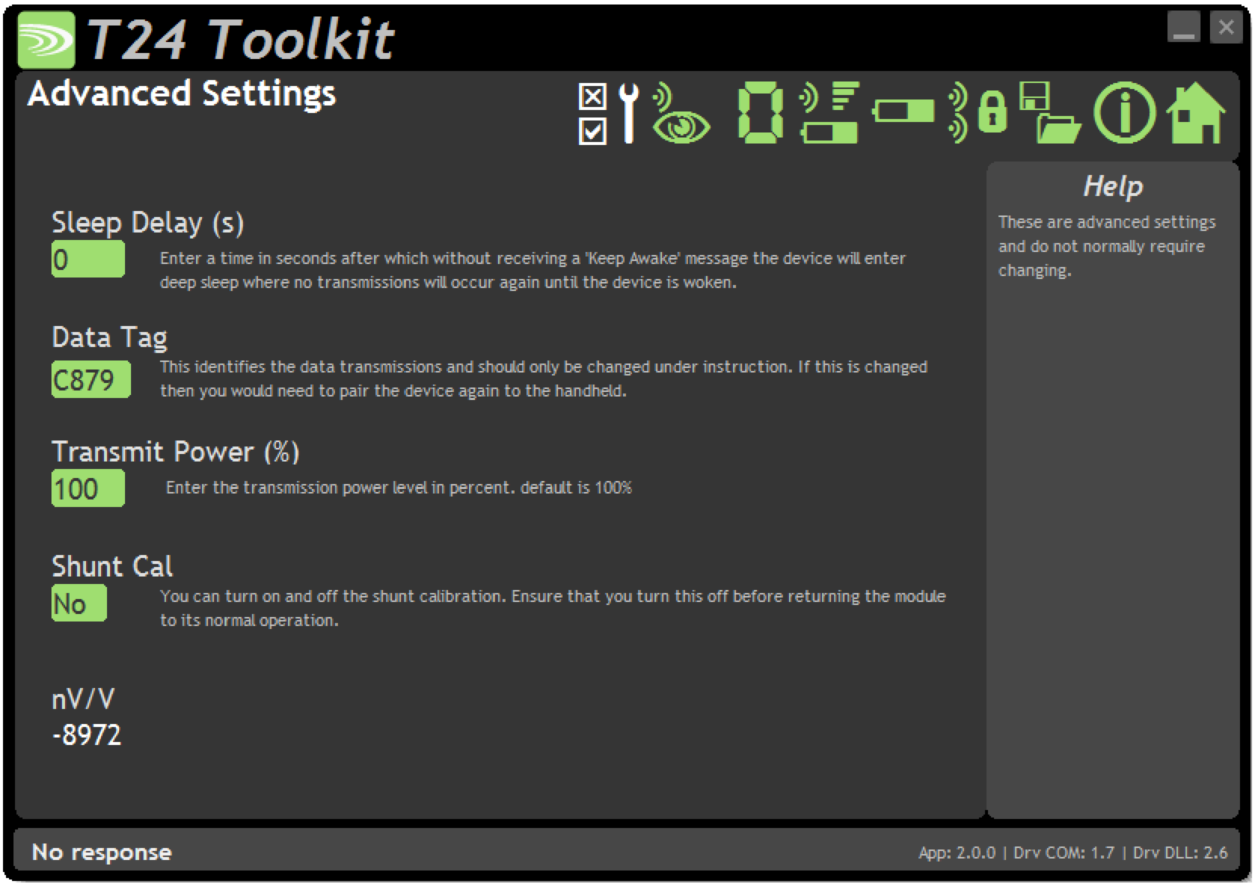
Data Provider Monitor



Because the standard data provider monitor does not decode correctly the multiple data packets from the WTS-AM-1F, this special page provides a trend chart and a view of all 10 readings contained in each packet.
It also shows a delta value (Max – min) and allows you to log the data to a file.

Items you can change:	
Reset	Clicking here will reset the Delta display to zero.
Pause	Stop the module transmitting data.
Continue	Continue with data transmission.
Start Logging	Allows you to select a filename and starts to log the data to the selected file. The format of the file is CSV and the columns are: **`Elapsed,Value <carriage Return>`** Where **Elapsed** is a timestamp counter provided by the WTS-AM-1F. Each unit represents 500uS and the number will reset to zero every 32.768 seconds. This timestamp aids in spotting lapses in data and allows graphing data even with dropped packets. **Value** is the value logged. The same button is used to stop the logging.
View Last Log	Once logging has stopped clicking this will open the log file in the program associated with the .csv file extension.

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:

Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from another WTS module such as an analogue output module. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the transmitter module is marked with a Data Tag which is a 2 byte hexadecimal code. By default this is set to the last 2 bytes of the module ID (or to put it another way, the last 4 characters of the module ID). If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the associated WTS module.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%
Shunt Cal	Allows turning on or off the application of a shunt calibration resistor to the bridge input. You must remember to turn this off before exiting the Toolkit software.
nV/V	Shows the output value so the effect of the Shunt Cal can be seen.

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is available in a number of different enclosure types. Locate your module and follow the link to view dimensional and mounting information for that particular enclosure.

WTS-AM-1F-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-1F-OEM-IA

These OEM modules are bare PCB modules. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – OEM Transmitter Modules for more information.

WTS-AM-1F-D

This module is fitted inside our large enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

WTS-AM-1F

This module is fitted inside our medium enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Medium Size for more information.

WTS-AM-4F

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Small Size for more information.

Antennas

WTS-AM-1F-OEM-IA

This module uses an integrated chip antenna. See Appendix B – Antennas – Internal Chip Antenna

WTS-AM-1F-OEM-EA

Only the WTS-AM-1F-OEM-EA module allows for the fitting of external antennas. The choices are:

WTS-ANTA	PCB Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTA
WTS-ANTB	Dipole Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTB
WTS-ANTC	Dipole Antenna Swivel	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTC
WTS-ANTD	Puck Antenna SMA	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTD
WTS-ANTE	Puck Antenna UFL	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTE

WTS-AM-1F-D, WTS-AM-1F, WTS-AM-4F

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Specification with 1000R bridge, 2.5mV/V, at 3V supply at 25°C

Measurement	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Strain Gauge Excitation System	4 Wire			
Strain Gauge Excitation Voltage	4. 5	5	5.25	Vdc
Strain Gauge Drive Capability	85	-	5000	Ω
Maximum Gauge Sensitivity (FR)			3.1	+/-mV/V
Offset Temperature Stability		1	4	ppm/C
Gain Temperature Stability		3	5	ppm/C
Offset Stability with Time		20	80	ppm of FR (1)
Gain Stability with Time			30	ppm of FR (2)
Non Linearity Before Linearisation		5	25	ppm of FR
Internal Resolution		16,000,000/ 24		Resolution/Bits
Noise free Resolution (10 second sample period)		8000/13		Resolution/Bits

1. From original offset at any time.
2. First year.

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
WTS-AM-1F-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-1F-OEM-IA, WTS-AM-1F, WTS-AM-4F				
Power Supply voltage	2.1	3.0	3.6	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode (1K Bridge)		70	75	mA (1)
WTS-AM-1F-D				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode (1K Bridge)		70	75	mA (1)

1. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs (Required on start up, waking and during low power operation)

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results at 3Hz with 350R Load Cell	Usage	Battery Life
Pair AA cells	Constantly on	30 hours
Pair AA cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	30 days
Pair D cells	Constantly on	5.5 days
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	4.5 months

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-AM-2-D, WTS-AM-2, WTS-AM-5, WTS-AM-2-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-2-OEM-IA

Overview

The WTS-AM-2 module provides wireless voltage measurement for an input range of 0 to 10 volts. Suitable for a range of 0-10 V sensors including pressure, inclinometer, accelerometer, temperature & displacement. Provides 5 V sensor power.

Order Codes

WTS-AM-2-OEM-EA

Voltage transmitter module with external antenna UFL connector.

WTS-AM-2-OEM-IA

Voltage transmitter module with integral antenna.

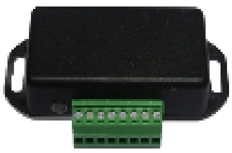
WTS-AM-2-D

Voltage transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

WTS-AM-2

Voltage transmitter module mounted in medium weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two AA batteries.

WTS-AM-5



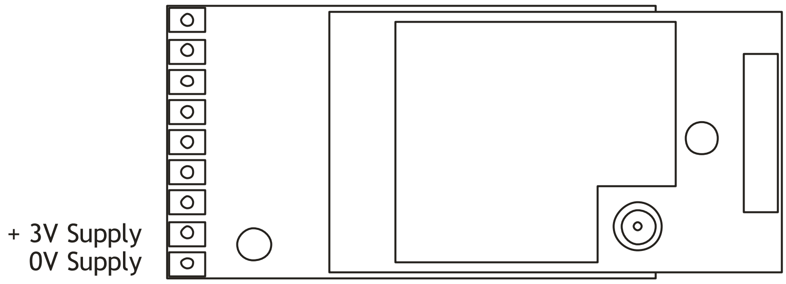
Voltage transmitter module mounted in small enclosure with screw terminals to connect external 3V power supply.

Connections

WTS-AM-2-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-2-OEM-IA

Power

Attach power supply wiring to the module as shown below:



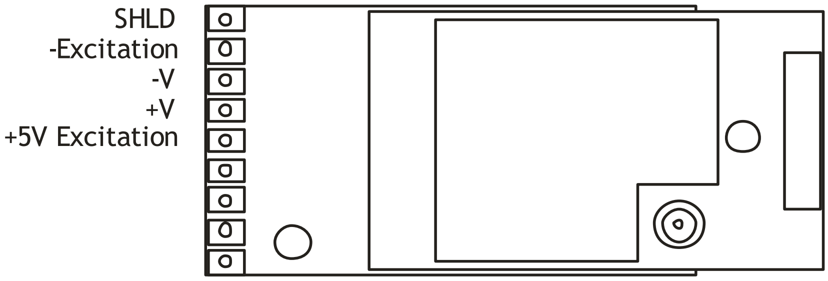
Connect to a 3 Volt power supply or batteries.

This module is **not** reverse polarity protected!
The maximum voltage is 3.6V!

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

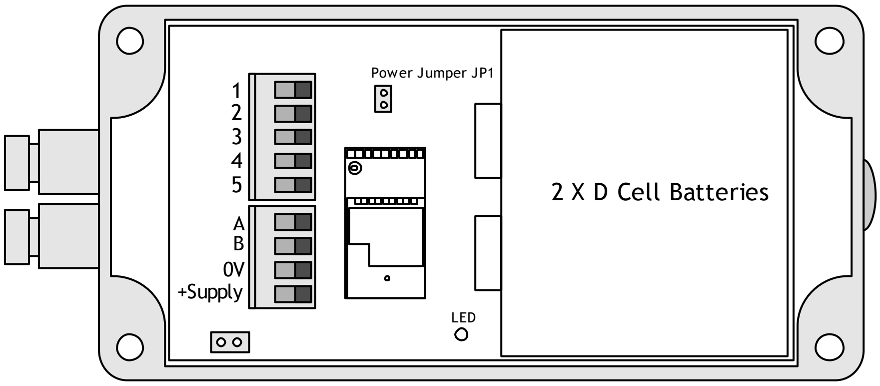
Voltage input connected as follows:



WTS-AM-2-D

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.



For battery information please refer to <u>Appendix D – Battery Selection</u>

Sensor

The voltage input is connected to the module via a 2 part screw terminal block.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	+5 V Excitation
2	+V
3	-V
4	-Excitation
5	Shield
A	
B	

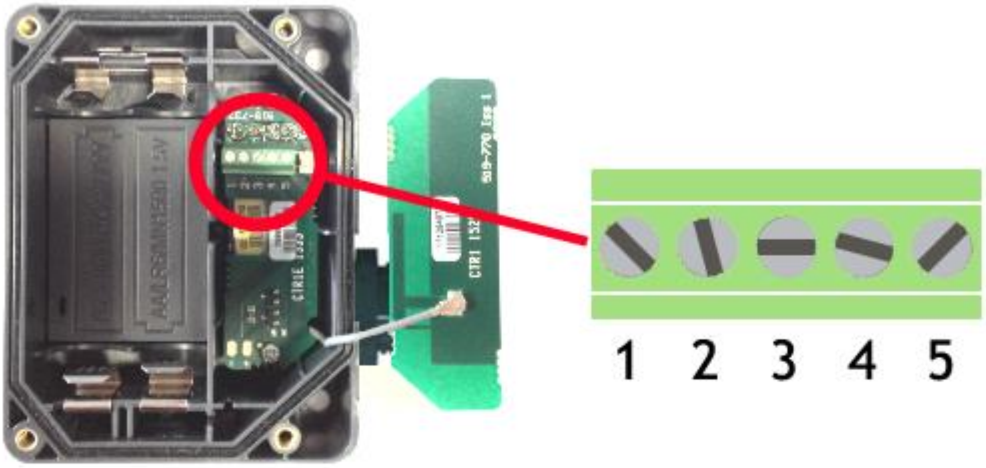
WTS-AM-2

Power

The enclosure is designed to accept two AA batteries. Maximum voltage 1.8V per cell.

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



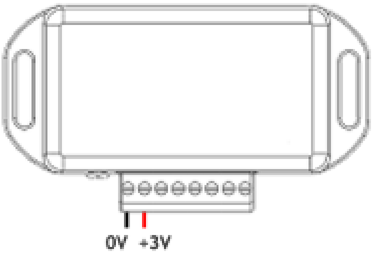
The input connections are accessed by lifting the right hand cover plate, this plate incorporates the WTS-ANTA Antenna; take extra care when re-assembling that the grey UHF cable is attached to the antenna socket.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	Shield
2	-Excitation
3	-V in
4	+V in
5	+ 5 V Excitation

WTS-AM-5

Power

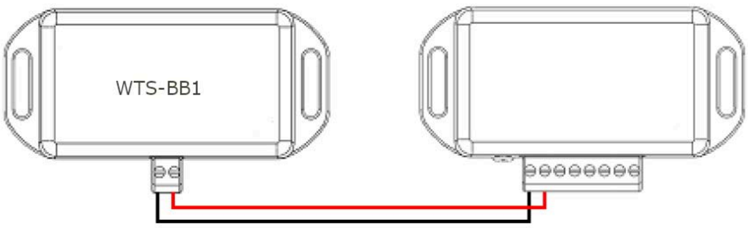
Power is supplied by connecting a 3V supply to the



There is no reverse polarity protection.

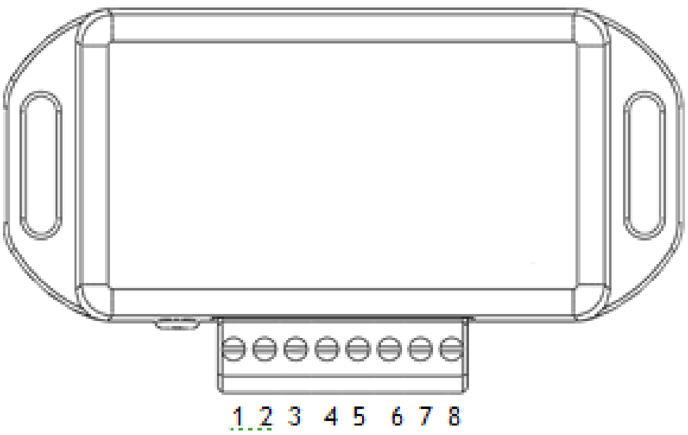
Connecting WTS-BB1

Power to transmitter modules in this enclosure can also be supplied by a WTS-BB1 battery box which contains two AA 1.5 V batteries.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



Screw Terminal	Function
5	-Excitation
6	-V in
7	+V in
8	+5 V Excitation

Shield Connections (All Enclosures)

We recommend the following rules to determine whether there should be a connection between the transmitter module shield and the sensor chassis or cable:

1. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable is **NOT** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

2. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable **IS** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be **NOT** connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

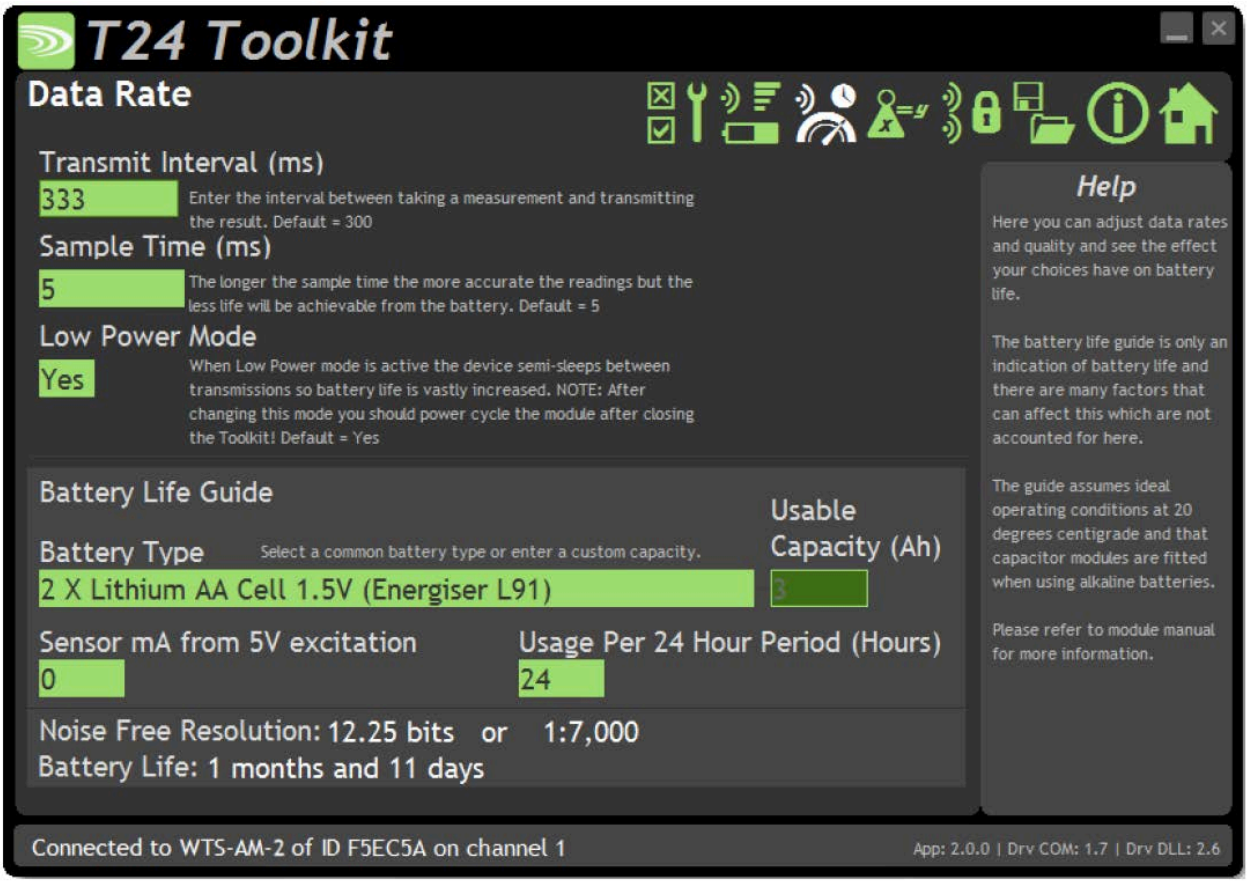
3. If the transmitter module is integral to the sensor or mounted very close and the module is mounted on a metal chassis then the answer to whether the transmitter module shield connection should be connected to the metal chassis is a matter of experimentation. This connection must be as short as possible. The T24 Toolkit can be used to chart the signal levels and tests should be undertaken to determine whether there is a better radio signal with or without the shield/chassis connection. The quality of the measured reading should also be looked at. In cases where the shield/chassis connection makes no difference to the radio signal or the reading quality then the connection should be made.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality



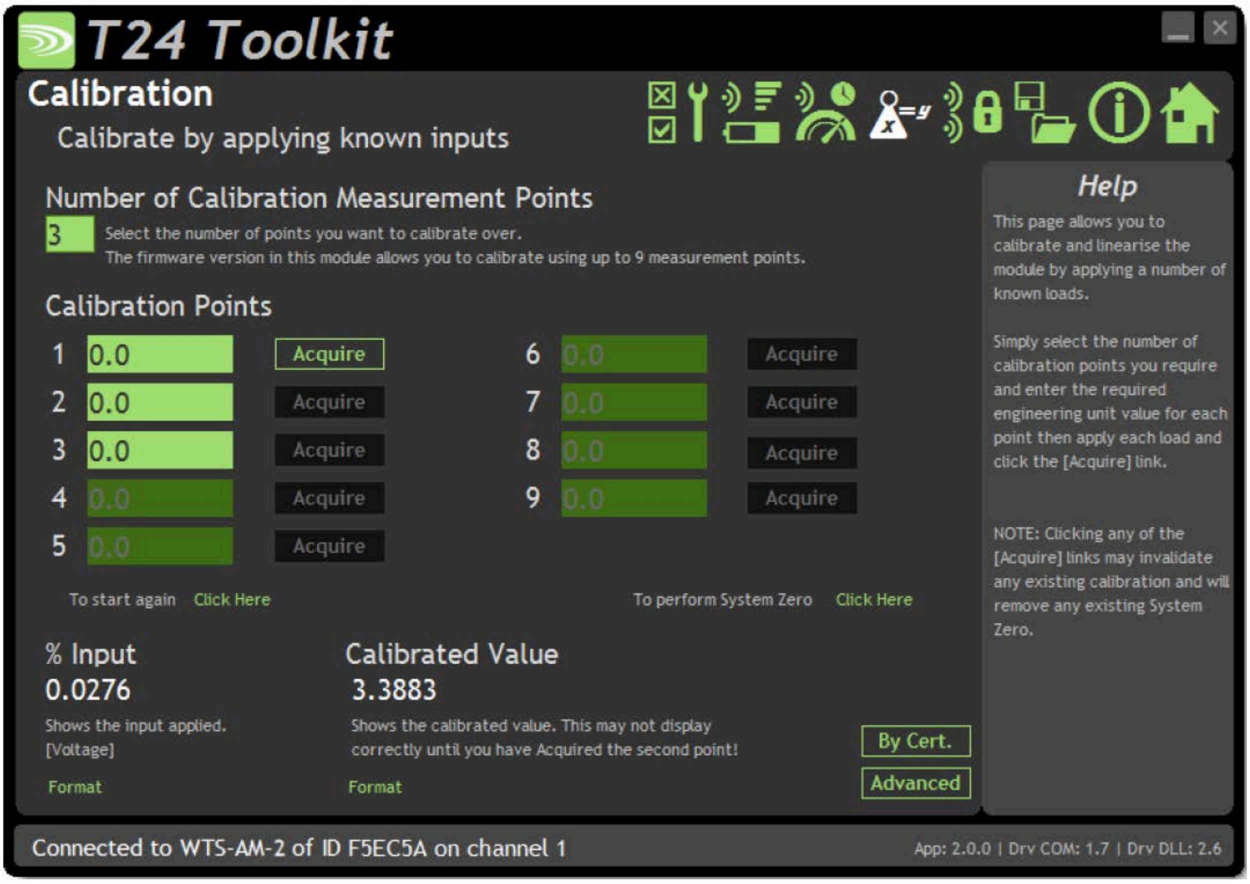
This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the transmitter module and the quality. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life.
Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20°C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission rate in milliseconds. The default is 300 giving approximately 3 per second which is ideally suited to reading on a handheld. You may want to slow this down to achieve longer battery life.
Sample Time	This is the length of time in milliseconds that the input is sampled before the value is transmitted. This can vary between 5 milliseconds and close to the Transmit Interval. A shorter sample time means that the module is awake for less time so battery life is increased but at the expense of a reading with less noise free resolution. You can vary this to see the effect on battery life and noise free resolution.

Low Power Mode	Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module will enter sleep mode which, for some modules such as the strain gauge transmitter module, will have a massive effect on battery life. A Reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC for example.
Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in Amp Hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer's data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts. Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Sensor Resistance	This is only available for certain transmitter modules. This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. Enter the resistance of the connected strain gauge in Ohms.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld will be turned on and communicating with a transmitter module.

Calibration



Here you can calibrate the transmitter module and set a system zero if required.
This simple page allows semi-automated calibration where you can apply known inputs to calibrate.
This calibration includes linearisation and is automatically applied.
See later for **By Cert** and **Advanced** page where you can adjust individual gains and offsets.

Calibration Process

- Decide on how many points you will calibrate over.
- Decide what voltage inputs will be applied (in ascending order) at each point.
- Enter the actual input (in the required units) that you want the module to read at each point.
- Now proceed to apply each input in turn (allowing a settle time) and click the **Acquire** button at that point. You can now apply the next input and click **Acquire** until all the points are completed.

The voltage input must be ascending through each calibration point.

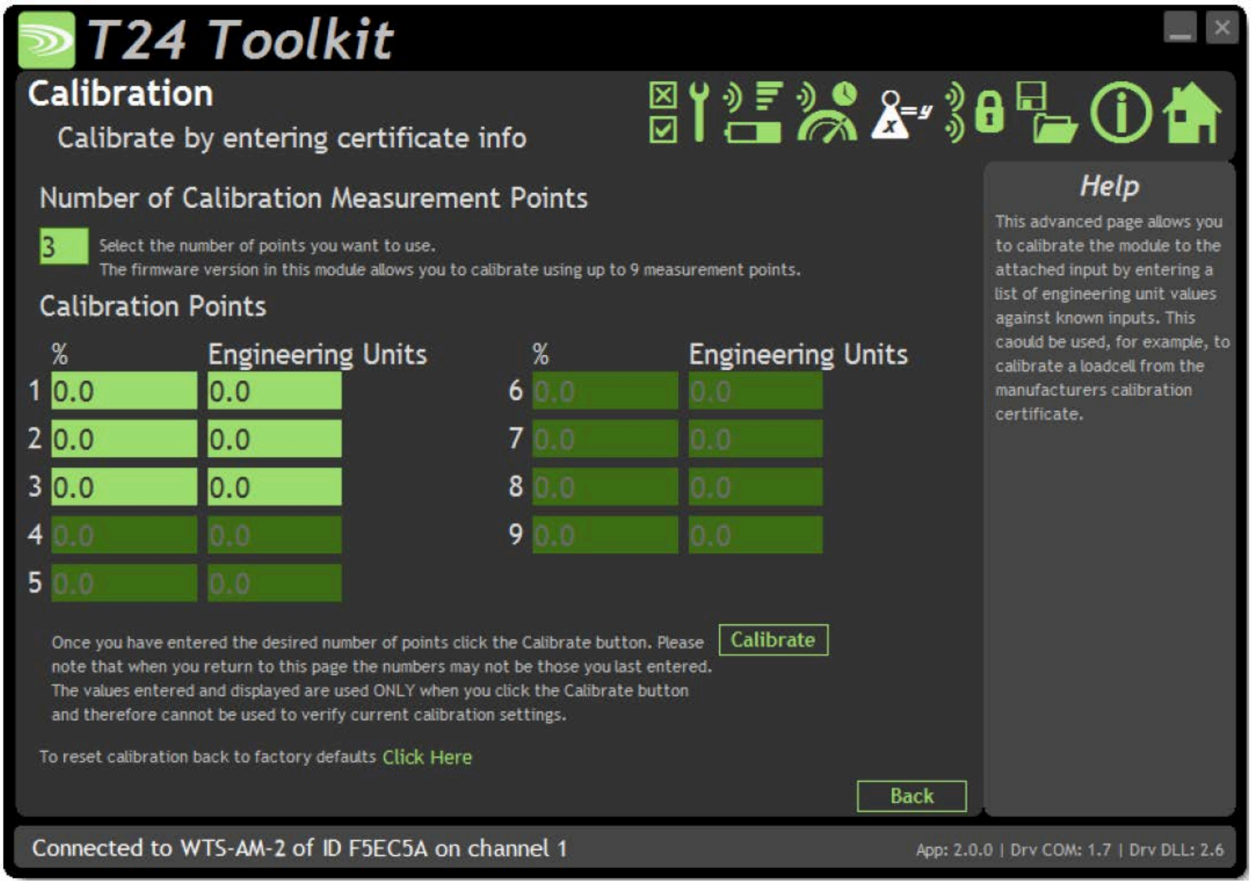
The bottom of the page shows the **Input Value** and the **Calibrated Value**. Once the second point has been acquired this **Calibrated Value** should display the actual calibrated value.

Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Point 1 - 9	For each point enter the engineering unit value that you want the transmitter module to report at the applied input. i.e. 1.67

Acquire 1 - 9	Click this button when the input has been applied and the reading has been allowed to settle. This will acquire the reading and allow you to move to the next points. You will be able to click the button again to re-acquire.
Start Again	Click here to restart the calibration.
System Zero	Once calibrated you may want to remove a fixed system value. In the case of a strain gauge input this may be the weight of a sling, shackle, load bed etc. Apply the required input and click here to set the system zero. The current input will be removed from subsequent readings so that the reading will be zero. To edit this value manually click the **Advanced** button. System Zero is stored in non-volatile memory in the transmitter module.
By Cert.	You can click the **By Cert** button to calibrate against a sensor calibration sheet. You just need to enter the input values and associated engineering unit required output value of at least 2 points. This will take you to a different screen.
Advanced	Clicking the advanced button will allow you to edit the gains and offsets for each available calibration point. This will take you to a different screen.

Calibration by Certificate

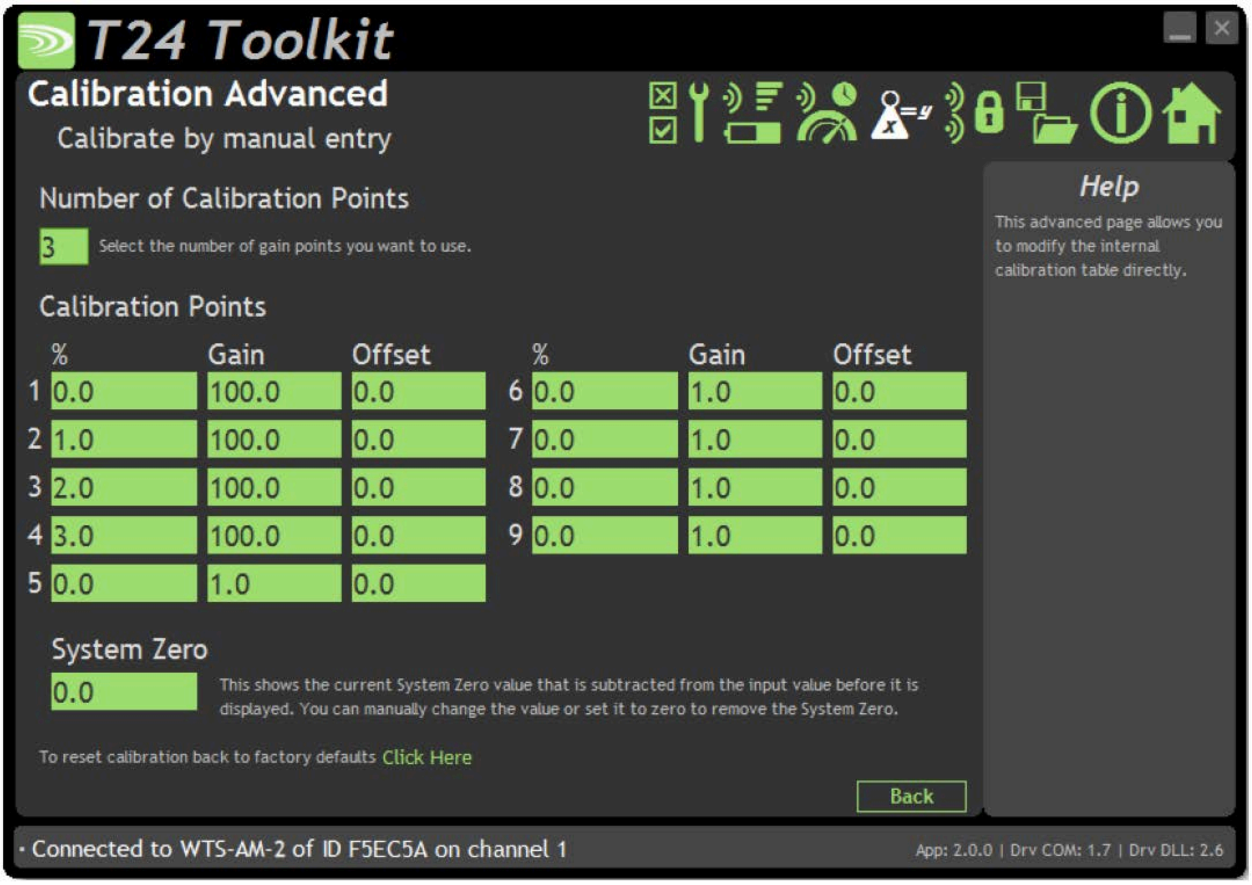


In some circumstances it may not be possible to apply inputs in which case the calibration can be entered manually from a calibration table.

Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Input Points 1 – 9	Enter the % input point for which you will specify a required engineering output value. These modules are factory calibrated where 0% = 0 V and 100% = 10 V
Engineering Units 1 - 9	Enter the required engineering unit output for the specified input value
Calibrate	Click this button to calculate and update the module calibration

Calibration Advanced



In some circumstances it may not be possible to apply inputs in which case the calibration can be entered manually.

Items you can change:

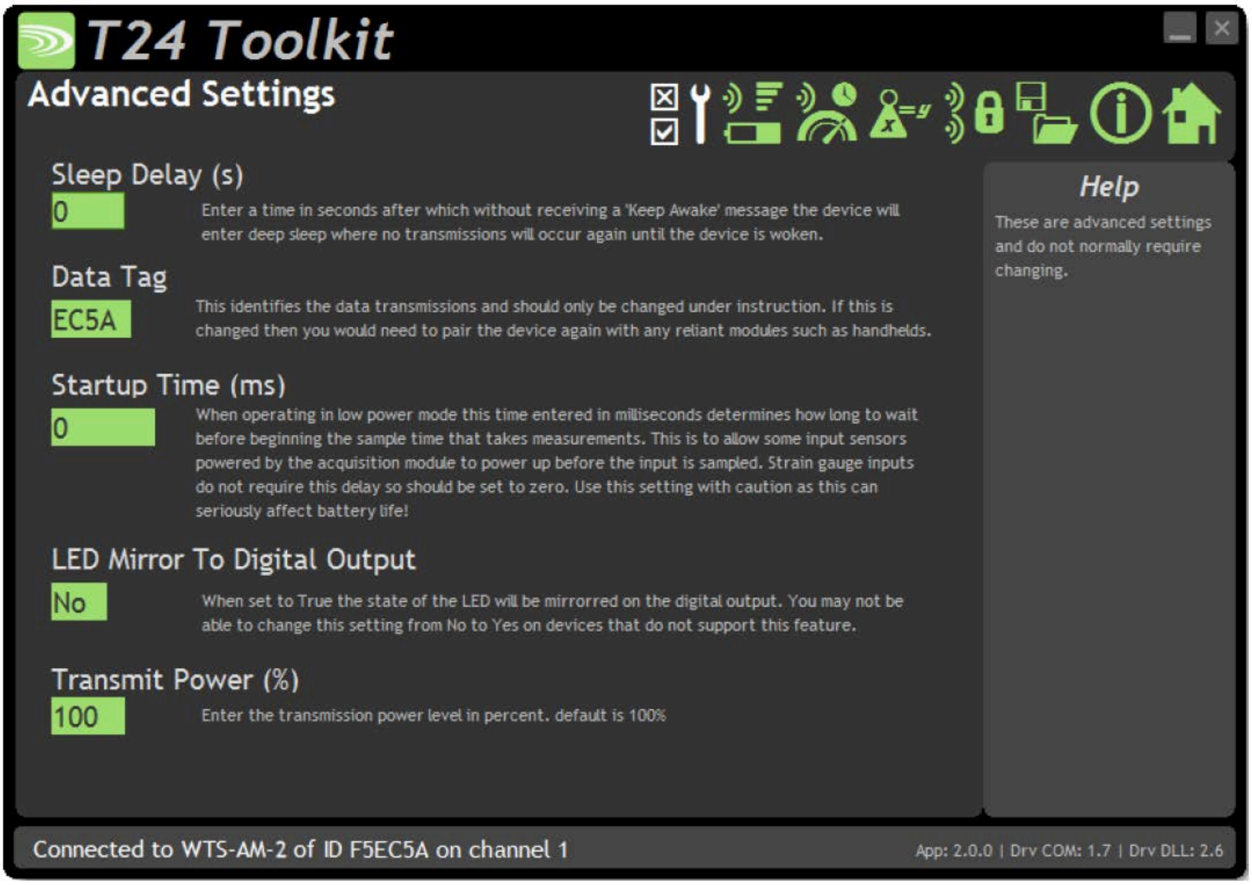
Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Input Points 1 – 9	Enter the % input point to which the associated interpolated gain and offset values will be applied. Note between points the gain and offset values are linearly interpolated. Inputs are extrapolated below point 1 and above point 9.
Gain 1 - 9	Enter the gain value for associated point
Offset 1 - 9	Enter the Offset value for associated point
System Zero	You can set the system zero value here or set it to zero to remove the system zero effect.

Description of Linearisation Calculations

The input value is looked up in a table of points which is dependent on what the user has selected, starting from the bottom of the table. When a point is found to which the input is less than then this point and the previous point are used to extrapolate a gain and offset from. This leads to a resultant gain and offset which is applied to the mV/V values as follows.

```
Value = (input * Resultant Gain) – Resultant Offset.
```

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:

Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the transmitter module is marked with a Data Tag which is a 2 byte hexadecimal code. By default this is set to the last 2 bytes of the module ID (or to put it another way, the last 4 characters of the module ID). If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld.
Startup Time	Some transmitter modules power a sensor from their excitation voltage. When coupled to a sensor with a slow startup time this setting is used to delay the measurement after wakeup from sleep between readings. This gives the sensor time to settle at the expense of battery life. For strain gauge inputs this settings should be zero.
LED Mirror to Digital Output	When set to Yes each time the LED is active the digital output is active. This can be useful if the module is to be encapsulated or enclosed and enables a second LED to be externally mounted. This is very useful when using a WTS-BS-1 roaming handheld as the transmitter module LED will activate while the handheld is in communications with the module.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is available in a number of different enclosure types. Locate your module and follow the link to view dimensional and mounting information for that particular enclosure.

WTS-AM-2-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-2-OEM-IA

These OEM modules are bare PCB modules. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting - OEM Transmitter Modules for more information.

WTS-AM-2-D

This module is fitted inside our large enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting - Large Size for more information.

WTS-AM-2

This module is fitted inside our medium enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting - Medium Size for more information.

WTS-AM-5

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting - Small Size for more information.

Antennas

WTS-AM-2-OEM-IA

This module uses an integrated chip antenna. See Appendix B – Antennas – Internal Chip Antenna

WTS-AM-2-OEM-EA

Only the WTS-AM-2-OEM-EA module allows for the fitting of external antennas. The choices are:

WTS-ANTA	PCB Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTA
WTS-ANTB	Dipole Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTB
WTS-ANTC	Dipole Antenna Articulated	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTC
WTS-ANTD	Puck Antenna SMA	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTD
WTS-ANTE	Puck Antenna UFL	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTE

WTS-AM-2-D, WTS-AM-2, WTS-AM-5

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Specification at 3V supply at 25°C

Measurement	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Input Range Sensitivity (FR)	0	-	10	Vdc
Offset Temperature Stability		-	0.5	ppm/°C
Gain Temperature Stability		-	50	ppm/°C
Non Linearity before Linearisation		5	25	ppm of FR
Internal Resolution		16,000,000/ 24		Resolution/Bits
Input Impedance	-	100,000	-	Ω
Input Calibration Accuracy	-	-	0.1	%FR
Noise Free where Sample Time < 10ms		5,000 / 12.25		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 100ms		8,000 / 13.0		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 1000ms		11,000 / 13.5		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time > 1000ms		15,000 / 13.75		Resolution/Bits

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
Normal Mode on constantly		40	45	mA
WTS-AM-2-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-2-OEM-IA, WTS-AM-2, WTS-AM-5				
Power Supply voltage	2.1	3.0	3.6	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode		60	65	mA (1)
WTS-AM-2-D				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode		60	65	mA (1)

1. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs (Required on start up, waking and during low power operation)

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results at 3Hz	Usage	Battery Life
Pair AA cells	Constantly on	1 month
Pair AA cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	2 years
Pair D cells	Constantly on	4.5 months
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	> 9 years

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-AM-3-D, WTS-AM-3, WTS-AM-6, WTS-AM-3-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-3-OEM-IA

Overview

The WTS-AM-3 module provides wireless current measurement for an input range of 0-20 mA. Suitable for a range of 4-20 mA sensors such as pressure, inclinometer, accelerometer, temperature & displacement. Provides 5 V sensor power.

Order Codes

WTS-AM-3-OEM-EA

Current transmitter module with external antenna UFL connector.

WTS-AM-3-OEM-IA

Current transmitter module with integral antenna.

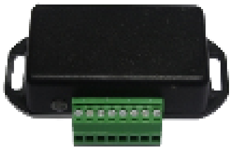
WTS-AM-3-D

Current transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

WTS-AM-3

Current transmitter module mounted in medium weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two AA batteries.

WTS-AM-6



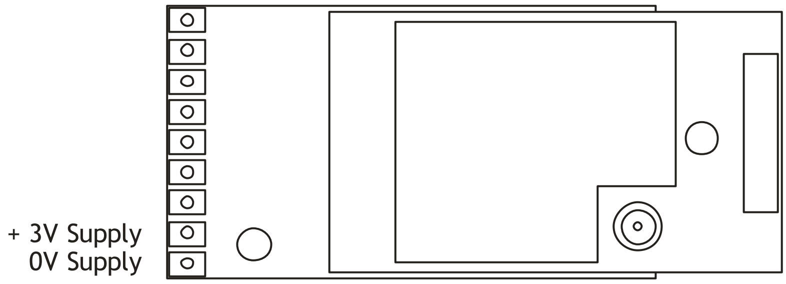
Current transmitter module mounted in small enclosure with screw terminals to connect external 3 V power supply.

Connections

WTS-AM-3-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-3-OEM-IA

Power

Attach power supply wiring to the module as shown below:



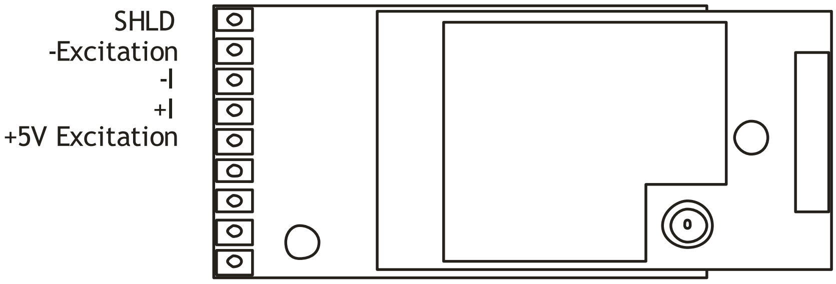
Connect to a 3 V power supply or batteries.

This module is **not** reverse polarity protected!
The maximum voltage is 3.6 V!

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

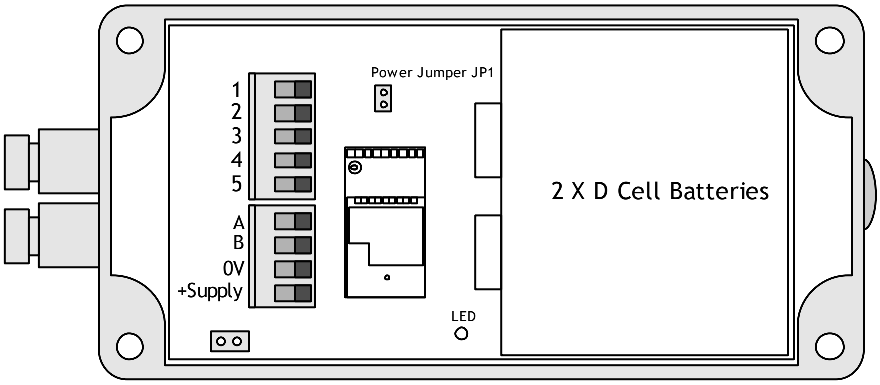
Voltage input connected as follows:



WTS-AM-3-D

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

The current input is connected to the module via a 2 part screw terminal block.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	+5 V Excitation
2	+I
3	-I
4	-Excitation
5	Shield
A	
B	

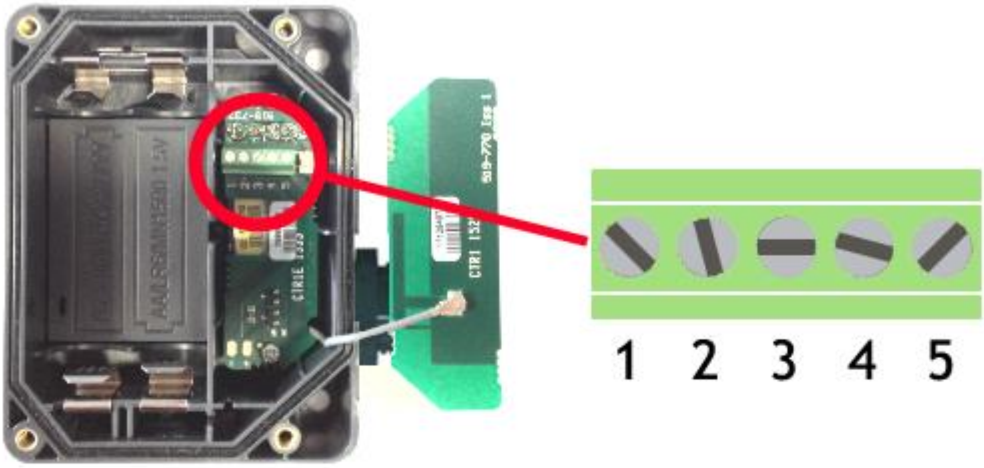
WTS-AM-3

Power

The enclosure is designed to accept two AA batteries. Maximum voltage 1.8 V per cell.

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



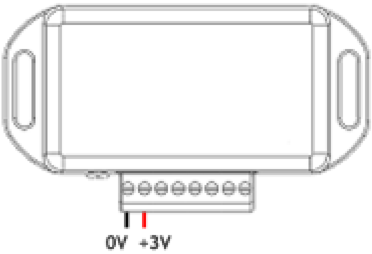
The input connections are accessed by lifting the right hand cover plate, this plate incorporates the WTS-ATNA Antenna; take extra care when re-assembling that the grey UHF cable is attached to the antenna socket.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	Shield
2	-Excitation
3	-I in
4	+I in
5	+ 5 V Excitation

WTS-AM-6

Power

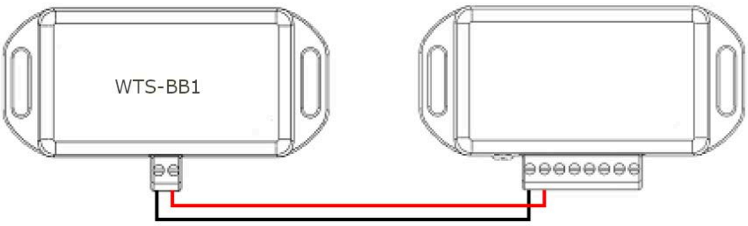
Power is supplied by connecting a 3V supply to the



There is no reverse polarity protection.

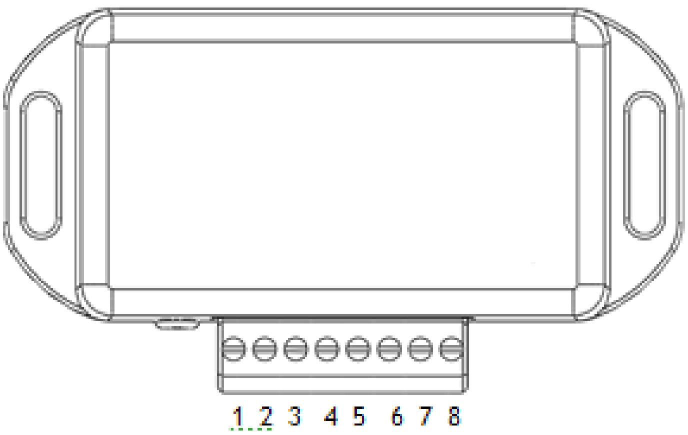
Connecting WTS-BB1

Power to transmitter modules in this enclosure can also be supplied by a WTS-BB1 battery box which contains two AA 1.5 V batteries.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



Screw Terminal	Function
5	-Excitation
6	-I in
7	+I in
8	+5 V Excitation

Shield Connections (All Enclosures)

We recommend the following rules to determine whether there should be a connection between the transmitter module shield and the sensor chassis or cable:

1. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable is **NOT** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

2. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable **IS** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be **NOT** connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

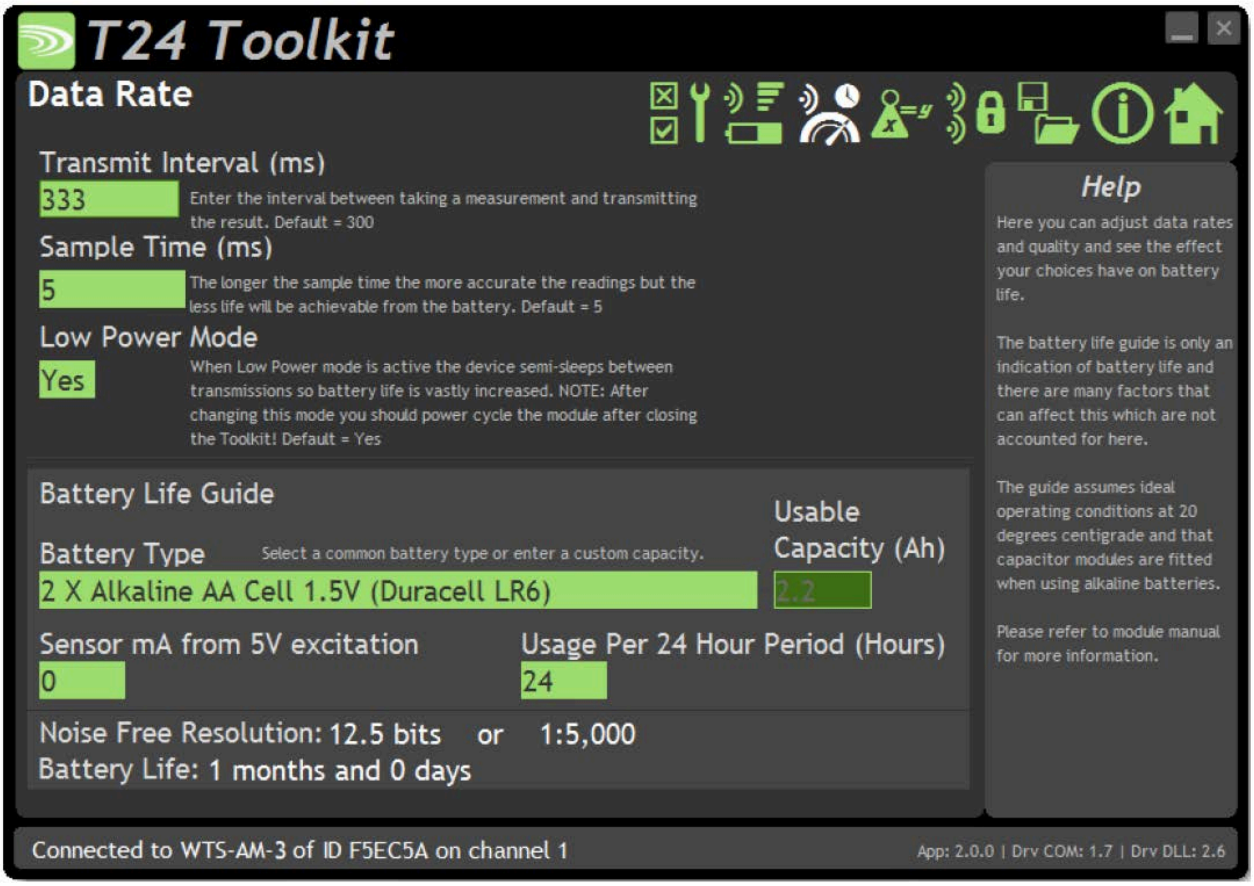
3. If the transmitter module is integral to the sensor or mounted very close and the module is mounted on a metal chassis then the answer to whether the transmitter module shield connection should be connected to the metal chassis is a matter of experimentation. This connection must be as short as possible. The T24 Toolkit can be used to chart the signal levels and tests should be undertaken to determine whether there is a better radio signal with or without the shield/chassis connection. The quality of the measured reading should also be looked at. In cases where the shield/chassis connection makes no difference to the radio signal or the reading quality then the connection should be made.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality



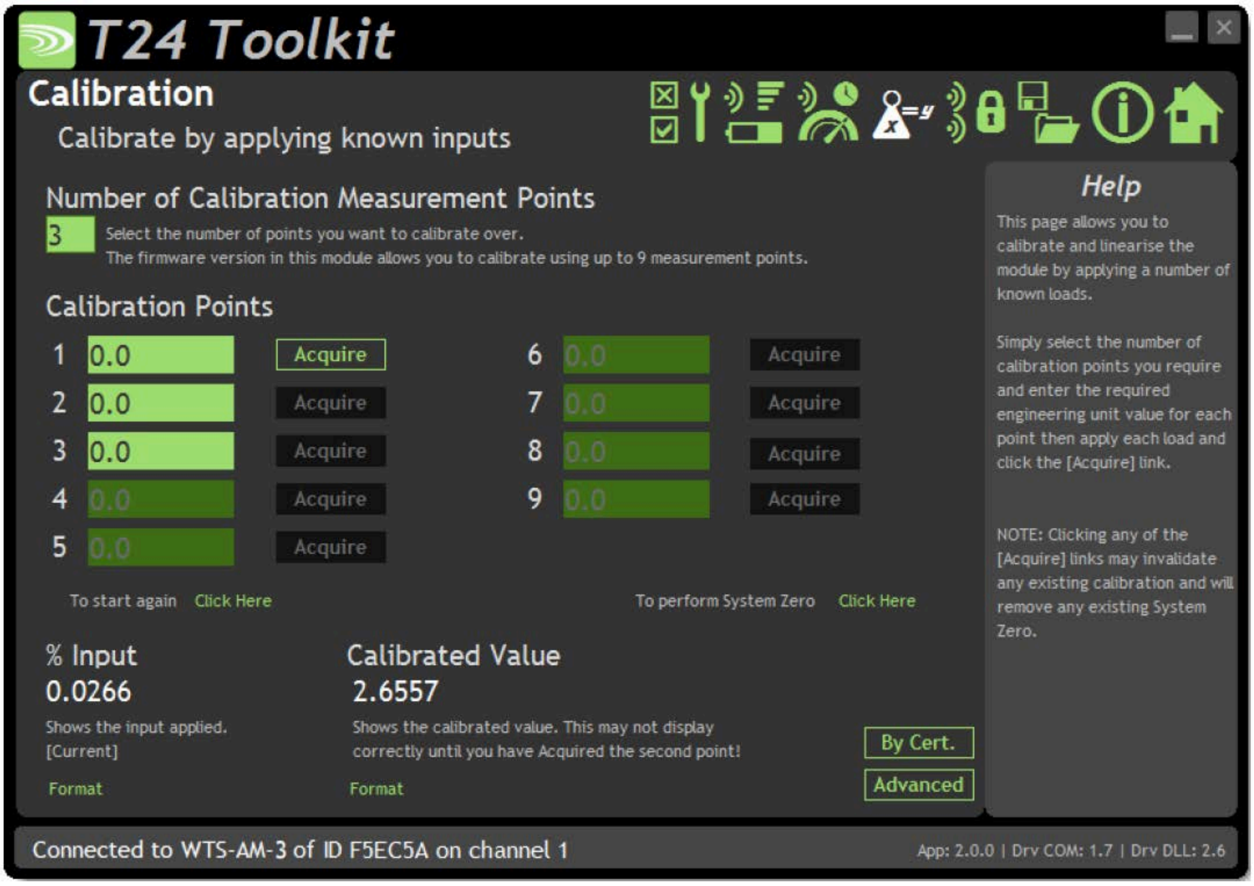
This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the transmitter module and the quality. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life.
Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20°C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission rate in milliseconds. The default is 300 giving approximately 3 per second which is ideally suited to reading on a handheld. You may want to slow this down to achieve longer battery life.
Sample Time	This is the length of time in milliseconds that the input is sampled before the value is transmitted. This can vary between 5 milliseconds and close to the Transmit Interval. A shorter sample time means that the module is awake for less time so battery life is increased but at the expense of a reading with less noise free resolution. You can vary this to see the effect on battery life and noise free resolution.

Low Power Mode	Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module will enter sleep mode which, for some modules such as the strain gauge transmitter module, will have a massive effect on battery life. A Reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC for example.
Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in Amp Hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer's data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts. Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Sensor Resistance	This is only available for certain transmitter modules. This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. Enter the resistance of the connected strain gauge in Ohms.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld will be turned on and communicating with a transmitter module.

Calibration



Here you can calibrate the transmitter module and set a system zero if required.
This simple page allows semi-automated calibration where you can apply known inputs to calibrate.
This calibration includes linearisation and is automatically applied.
See later for **By Cert** and **Advanced** page where you can adjust individual gains and offsets.

Calibration Process

- Decide on how many points you will calibrate over.
- Decide what voltage inputs will be applied (in ascending order) at each point.
- Enter the actual input (in the required units) that you want the module to read at each point.
- Now proceed to apply each input in turn (allowing a settle time) and click the **Acquire** button at that point. You can now apply the next input and click **Acquire** until all the points are completed.

The voltage input must be ascending through each calibration point.

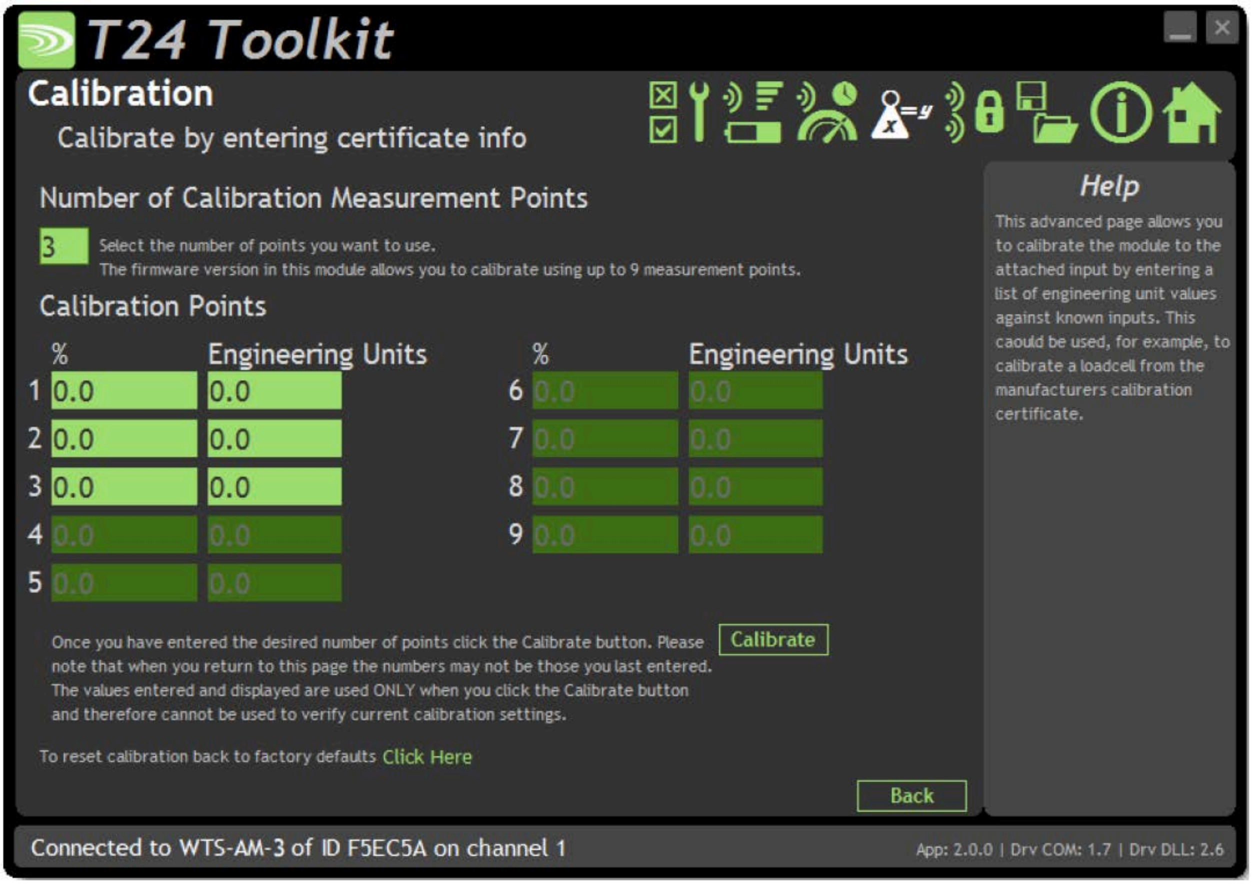
The bottom of the page shows the **Input Value** and the **Calibrated Value**. Once the second point has been acquired this **Calibrated Value** should display the actual calibrated value.

Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Point 1 - 9	For each point enter the engineering unit value that you want the transmitter module to report at the applied input. i.e. 1.67

Acquire 1 - 9	Click this button when the input has been applied and the reading has been allowed to settle. This will acquire the reading and allow you to move to the next points. You will be able to click the button again to re-acquire.
Start Again	Click here to restart the calibration.
System Zero	Once calibrated you may want to remove a fixed system value. In the case of a strain gauge input this may be the weight of a sling, shackle, load bed etc. Apply the required input and click here to set the system zero. The current input will be removed from subsequent readings so that the reading will be zero. To edit this value manually click the **Advanced** button. System Zero is stored in non-volatile memory in the transmitter module.
By Cert.	You can click the **By Cert** button to calibrate against a sensor calibration sheet. You just need to enter the input values and associated engineering unit required output value of at least 2 points. This will take you to a different screen.
Advanced	Clicking the advanced button will allow you to edit the gains and offsets for each available calibration point. This will take you to a different screen.

Calibration by Certificate

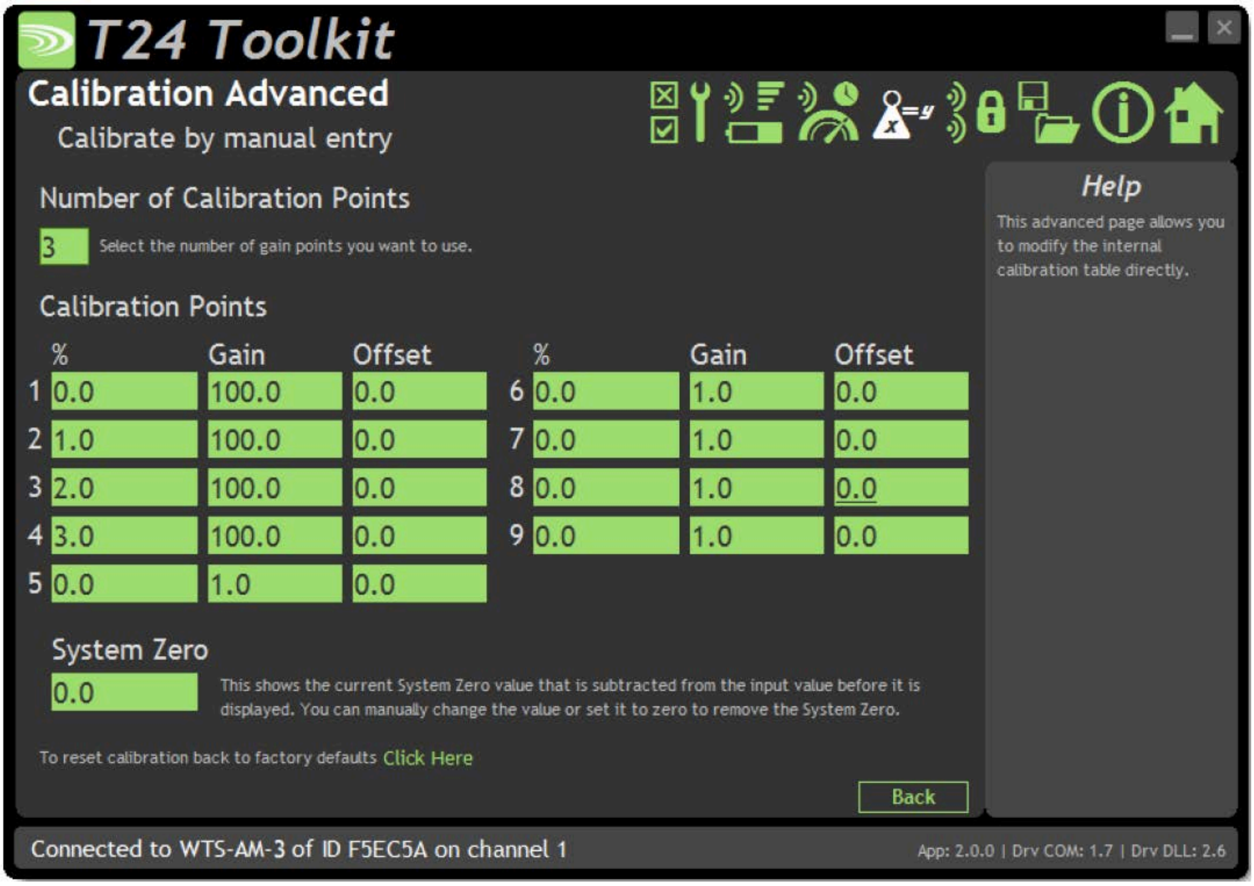


In some circumstances it may not be possible to apply inputs in which case the calibration can be entered manually from a calibration table.

Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Input Points 1 – 9	Enter the % input point for which you will specify a required engineering output value. These modules are factory calibrated where 0% = 4 mA and 100% = 20 mA
Engineering Units 1 - 9	Enter the required engineering unit output for the specified input value
Calibrate	Click this button to calculate and update the module calibration

Calibration Advanced



In some circumstances it may not be possible to apply inputs in which case the calibration can be entered manually.

Items you can change:

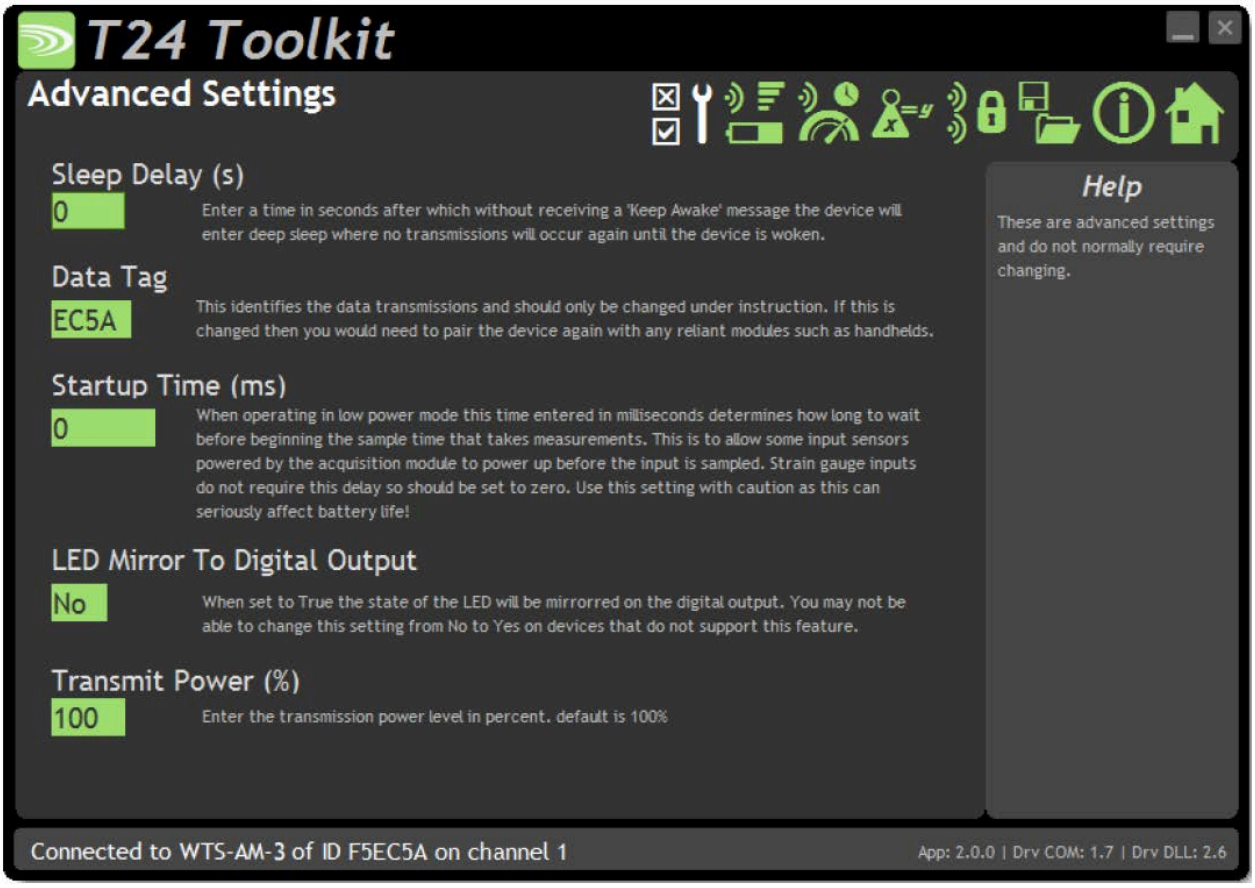
Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Input Points 1 – 9	Enter the % input point to which the associated interpolated gain and offset values will be applied. Note between points the gain and offset values are linearly interpolated. Inputs are extrapolated below point 1 and above point 9.
Gain 1 - 9	Enter the gain value for associated point
Offset 1 - 9	Enter the Offset value for associated point
System Zero	You can set the system zero value here or set it to zero to remove the system zero effect.

Description of Linearisation Calculations

The input value is looked up in a table of points which is dependent on what the user has selected, starting from the bottom of the table. When a point is found to which the input is less than then this point and the previous point are used to extrapolate a gain and offset from. This leads to a resultant gain and offset which is applied to the mV/V values as follows.

```
Value = (input * Resultant Gain) – Resultant Offset.
```

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:	
Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the transmitter module is marked with a Data Tag which is a 2 byte hexadecimal code. By default this is set to the last 2 bytes of the module ID (or to put it another way, the last 4 characters of the module ID). If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld.
Startup Time	Some transmitter modules power a sensor from their excitation voltage. When coupled to a sensor with a slow startup time this setting is used to delay the measurement after wakeup from sleep between readings. This gives the sensor time to settle at the expense of battery life. For strain gauge inputs this settings should be zero.
LED Mirror to Digital Output	When set to Yes each time the LED is active the digital output is active. This can be useful if the module is to be encapsulated or enclosed and enables a second LED to be externally mounted. This is very useful when using a WTS-BS-1 roaming handheld as the transmitter module LED will activate while the handheld is in communications with the module.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is available in a number of different enclosure types. Locate your module and follow the link to view dimensional and mounting information for that particular enclosure.

WTS-AM-3-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-3-OEM-IA

These OEM modules are bare PCB modules. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – OEM Transmitter Modules for more information.

WTS-AM-3-D

This module is fitted inside our large enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

WTS-AM-3

This module is fitted inside our medium enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Medium Size for more information.

WTS-AM-6

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Small Size for more information.

Antennas

WTS-AM-3-OEM-IA

This module uses an integrated chip antenna. See Appendix B – Antennas – Internal Chip Antenna

WTS-AM-3-OEM-EA

Only the T24-IAe module allows for the fitting of external antennas. The choices are:

WTS-ANTA	PCB Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTA
WTS-ANTB	Dipole Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTB
WTS-ANTC	Dipole Antenna Swivel	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTC
WTS-ANTD	Puck Antenna SMA	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTD
WTS-ANTE	Puck Antenna UFL	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTE

WTS-AM-3-D, WTS-AM-3, WTS-AM-6

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Specification at 3V supply at 25°C

Measurement	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Input Range Sensitivity (FR)	0	-	21	mA
Calibrated Range	4		20	mA
Offset Temperature Stability		-	0.5	ppm/°C
Gain Temperature Stability		-	50	ppm/°C
Non Linearity before Linearisation		5	25	ppm of FR
Internal Resolution		16,000,000/ 24		Resolution/Bits
Input Impedance	-	47	-	Ω
Input Calibration Accuracy	-	-	0.1	%FR
Noise Free where Sample Time < 10ms		5,000 / 12.5		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 100ms		6,000 / 12.75		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 1000ms		10,000 / 13.25		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time > 1000ms		30,000 / 14.75		Resolution/Bits

Specification at 3V supply at 25°C

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
Normal Mode on constantly		40	45	mA
WTS-AM-3-OEM-EA, WTS-AM-3-OEM-IA, WTS-AM-3, WTS-AM-6				
Power Supply voltage	2.1	3.0	3.6	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode		60	65	mA (1)
WTS-AM-3-D				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode		60	65	mA (1)

1. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs (Required on start up, waking and during low power operation)

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results at 3Hz	Usage	Battery Life
Pair AA cells	Constantly on	1 month
Pair AA cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	2 years
Pair D cells	Constantly on	4.5 months
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	> 9 years

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-ACM-TA, WTS-ACMi-TA, WTS-ACMm-TA, WTS-TAe, WTS-TAi

Overview

The WTS-TA temperature sensor transmitter is a high performance module designed for the collection and processing of temperature measurements. The wireless sensor transmitter requires an external platinum temperature sensor (Pt100 type 385).

Order Codes

WTS-TAe

Temperature transmitter module with external antenna UFL connector.

WTS-TAi

Temperature transmitter module with integral antenna.

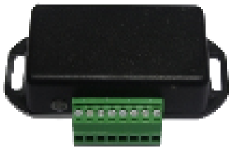
WTS-ACM-TA

Temperature transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

WTS-ACMi-TA

Temperature transmitter module mounted in medium weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two AA batteries.

WTS-ACMm-TA



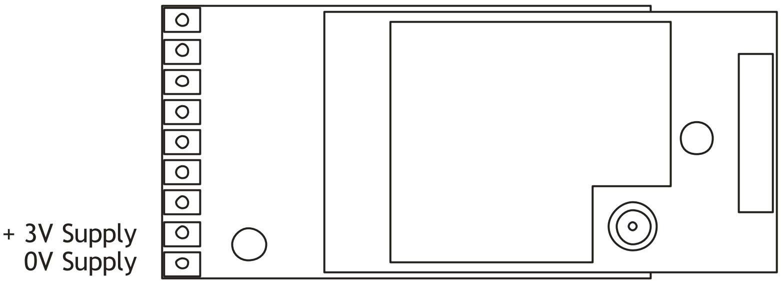
Temperature transmitter module mounted in small enclosure with screw terminals to connect external 3 V power supply.

Connections

WTS-TAe, WTS-TAi

Power

Attach power supply wiring to the module as shown below:



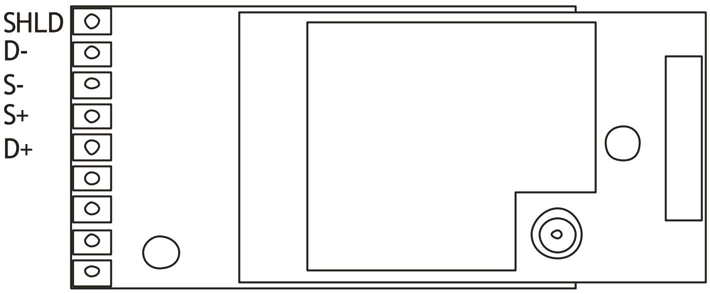
Connect to a 3 Volt power supply or batteries.

This module is **not** reverse polarity protected!
The maximum voltage is 3.6 V!

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

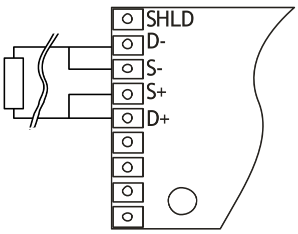
Sensor

Voltage input connected as follows:



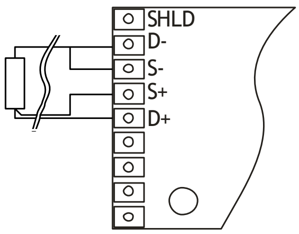
The Pt100 probe can be connected in 2, 3 or 4 wire measurement configurations.

2 Wire



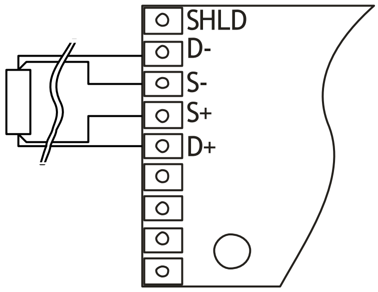
The simplest resistance thermometer configuration uses two wires. It is only used when high accuracy is not required, as the resistance of the connecting wires is added to that of the sensor, leading to errors of measurement. This configuration allows use of 100 meters of cable.

3 Wire



In order to minimize the effects of the lead resistances, a three-wire configuration can be used. Using this method the two leads to the sensor are on adjoining arms. There is a lead resistance in each arm of the bridge so that the resistance is cancelled out, so long as the two lead resistances are accurately the same. This configuration allows up to 600 metres of cable.

4 Wire

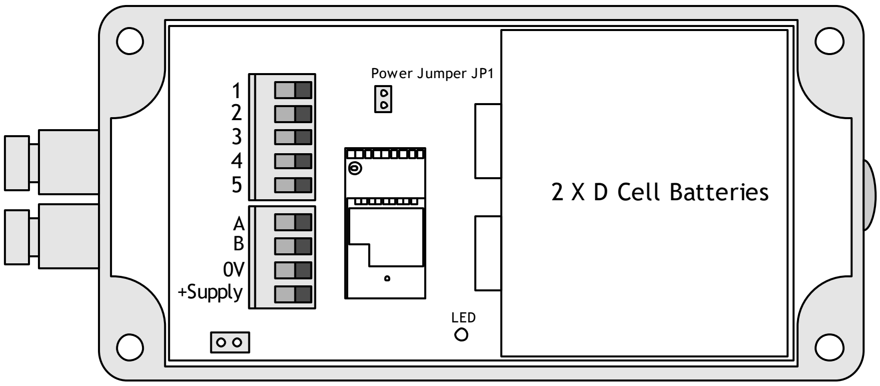


The four-wire resistance thermometer configuration increases the accuracy and reliability of the resistance being measured: the resistance error due to lead wire resistance is zero. In the diagram above a standard two-terminal RTD is used with another pair of wires to form an additional loop that cancels out the lead resistance. It provides full cancellation of spurious effects; cable resistance of up to 15 ohms can be handled.

WTS-ACM-TA

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

The temperature sensor input is connected to the module via a 2 part screw terminal block.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	+Drive
2	+Sense
3	-Sense
4	-Drive
5	Shield
A	
B	

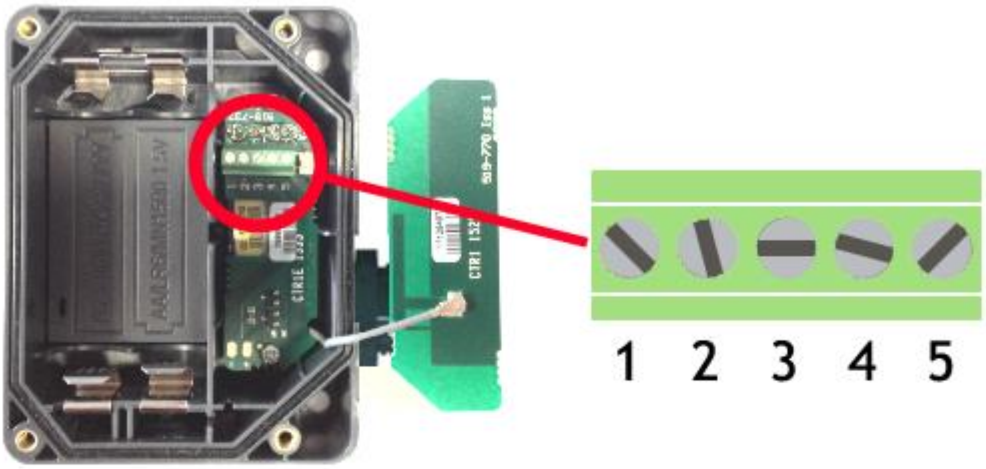
WTS-ACMi-TA

Power

The enclosure is designed to accept two AA batteries. Maximum voltage 1.8 V per cell.

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



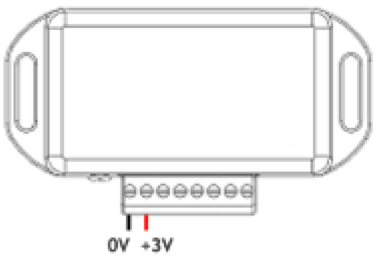
The input connections are accessed by lifting the right hand cover plate, this plate incorporates the WTS-ANTA Antenna; take extra care when re-assembling that the grey UHF cable is attached to the antenna socket.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	Shield
2	-Drive
3	-Sense
4	+Sense
5	+Drive

WTS-ACMm-TA

Power

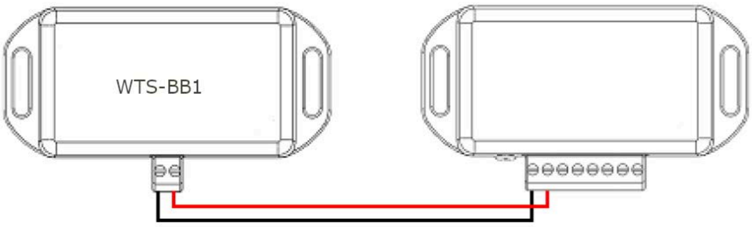
Power is supplied by connecting a 3 V supply to the



There is no reverse polarity protection.

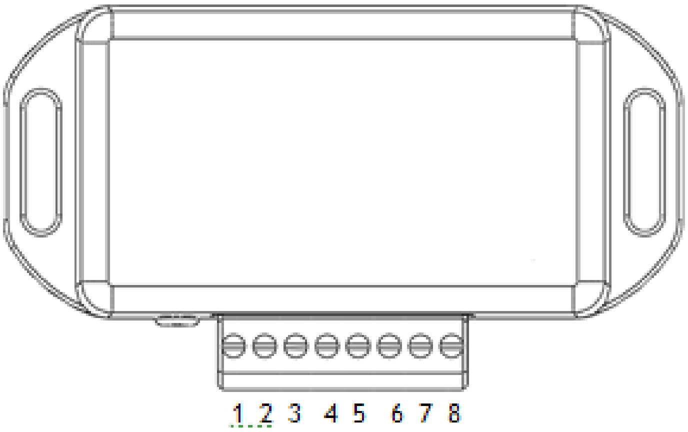
Connecting WTS-BB1

Power to transmitter modules in this enclosure can also be supplied by a WTS-BB1 battery box which contains two AA 1.5 V batteries.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



Screw Terminal	Function
5	-Drive
6	-Sense
7	+Sense
8	+Drive

Shield Connections (All Enclosures)

We recommend the following rules to determine whether there should be a connection between the transmitter module shield and the sensor chassis or cable:

1. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable is **NOT** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

2. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable **IS** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be **NOT** connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

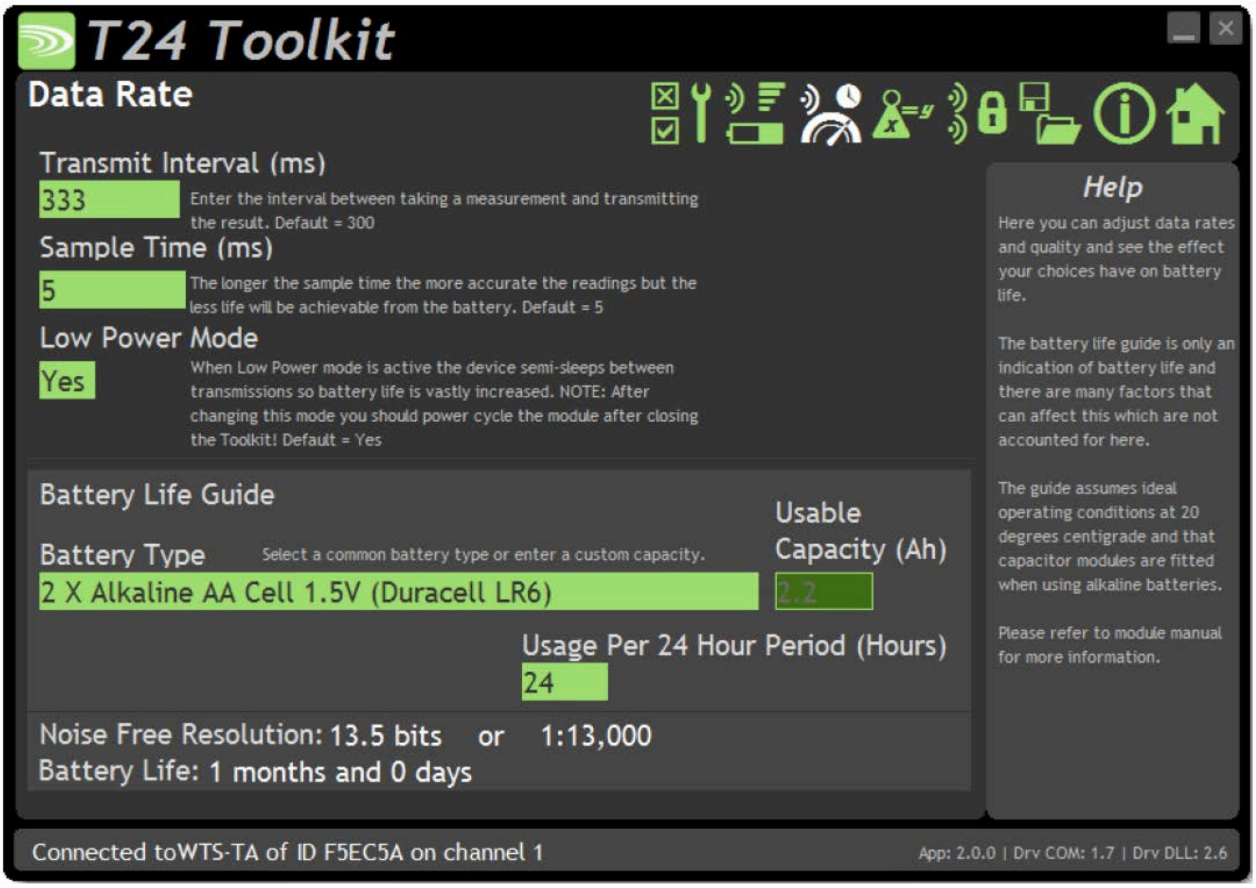
3. If the transmitter module is integral to the sensor or mounted very close and the module is mounted on a metal chassis then the answer to whether the transmitter module shield connection should be connected to the metal chassis is a matter of experimentation. This connection must be as short as possible. The T24 Toolkit can be used to chart the signal levels and tests should be undertaken to determine whether there is a better radio signal with or without the shield/chassis connection. The quality of the measured reading should also be looked at. In cases where the shield/chassis connection makes no difference to the radio signal or the reading quality then the connection should be made.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality



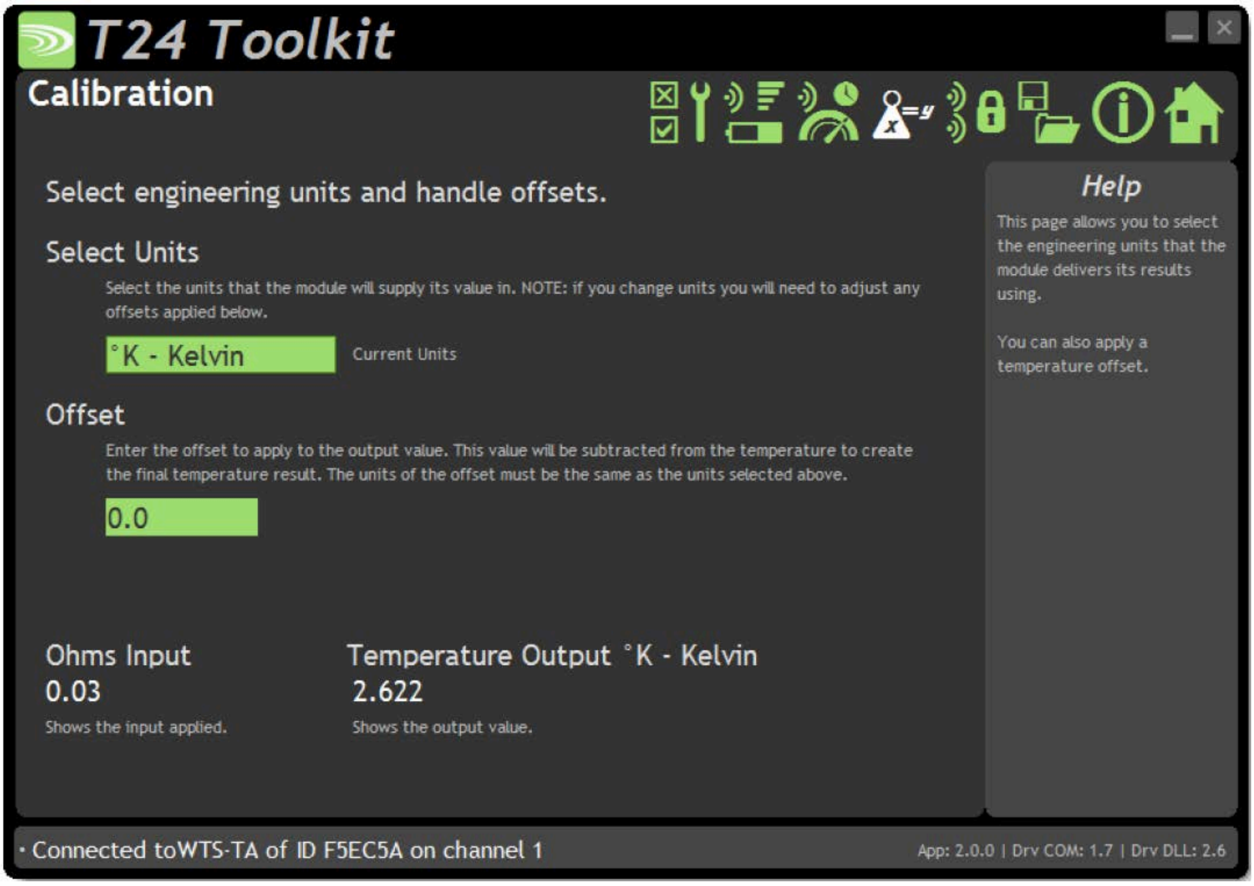
This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the transmitter module and the quality. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life.
Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20°C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission rate in milliseconds. The default is 300 giving approximately 3 per second which is ideally suited to reading on a handheld. You may want to slow this down to achieve longer battery life.
Sample Time	This is the length of time in milliseconds that the input is sampled before the value is transmitted. This can vary between 5 milliseconds and close to the Transmit Interval. A shorter sample time means that the module is awake for less time so battery life is increased but at the expense of a reading with less noise free resolution. You can vary this to see the effect on battery life and noise free resolution.

Low Power Mode	Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module will enter sleep mode which, for some modules such as the strain gauge transmitter module, will have a massive effect on battery life. A Reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC for example.
Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in Amp Hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer's data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts. Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Sensor Resistance	This is only available for certain transmitter modules. This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. Enter the resistance of the connected strain gauge in Ohms.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld will be turned on and communicating with a transmitter module.

Calibration



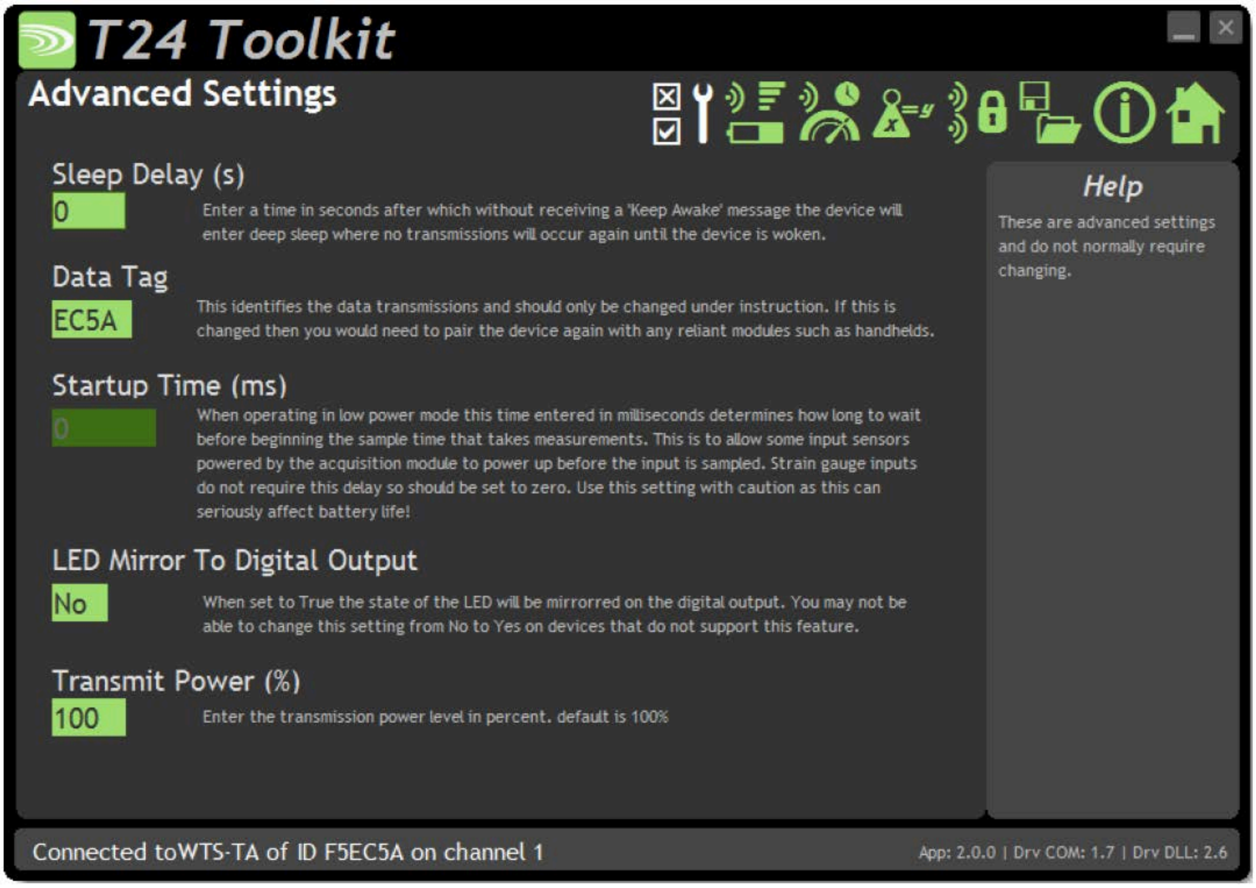
This module does not provide calibration, as such, because it is factory calibrated. However, on this page you can select the units and set an offset if required.

The bottom of the page shows the **Input** resistance and the **Temperature Output**.

Items you can change:

Select Units	Simply select the required temperature units from the drop down list. If you change units you will have to adjust any entered offsets below.
Offset	This allows you to compensate for resistances in the sensor cable or to just generally apply an offset to the output. The value you enter here will be subtracted from the measured temperature to create the transmitted temperature. The offset is entered in the same engineering units as selected above.

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:	
Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the transmitter module is marked with a Data Tag which is a 2 byte hexadecimal code. By default this is set to the last 2 bytes of the module ID (or to put it another way, the last 4 characters of the module ID). If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld.
Startup Time	Not applicable to this module.
LED Mirror to Digital Output	When set to Yes each time the LED is active the digital output is active. This can be useful if the module is to be encapsulated or enclosed and enables a second LED to be externally mounted. This is very useful when using a WTS-BS-1 roaming handheld as the transmitter module LED will activate while the handheld is in communications with the module.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is available in a number of different enclosure types. Locate your module and follow the link to view dimensional and mounting information for that particular enclosure.

WTS-TAe, WTS-TAi

These OEM modules are bare PCB modules. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – OEM Transmitter Modules for more information.

WTS-ACM-TA

This module is fitted inside our large enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

WTS-ACMi-TA

This module is fitted inside our medium enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Medium Size for more information.

WTS-ACMm-TA

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Small Size for more information.

Antennas

WTS-TAi

This module uses an integrated chip antenna. See Appendix B – Antennas – Internal Chip Antenna

WTS-TAe

Only the T24-TAe module allows for the fitting of external antennas. The choices are:

WTS-ANTA	PCB Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTA
WTS-ANTB	Dipole Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTB
WTS-ANTC	Dipole Antenna Swivel	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTC
WTS-ANTD	Puck Antenna SMA	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTD
WTS-ANTE	Puck Antenna UFL	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTE

WTS-ACM-TA, WTS-ACMi-TA, WTS-ACMm-TA

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Specification at 3V supply at 25°C

Measurement	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Temperature Range	-200		500	°C
Accuracy (-20 to +40 °C)		0.1	0.2	°C
Accuracy (-40 to +85 °C)		0.2	0.35	°C
Internal Resolution		16,000,000/ 24		Resolution/bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 5ms		13,000 / 13.5		Resolution/bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 10ms		17,000 / 14		Resolution/bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 100ms		62,000 / 16		Resolution/bits
Noise Free where Sample Time > 1000ms		158,000 / 17		Resolution/bits

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
Normal Mode on constantly		55	60	mA
WTS-TAe, WTS-TAi, WTS-ACMi-TA, WTS-ACMm-TA				
Power Supply voltage	2.1	3.0	3.6	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode (1K Bridge)		60	65	mA (1)
WTS-ACM-TA				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode (1K Bridge)		60	65	mA (1)

1. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs (Required on start up, waking and during low power operation)

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results at 3Hz	Usage	Battery Life
Pair AA cells	Constantly on	1 month
Pair AA cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	2 years
Pair D cells	Constantly on	4.5 months
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	> 9 years

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-ACM-TCA, WTS-ACMi-TCA, WTS-ACMm-TCA, WTS-TCAe, WTS-TCAi

Overview

The WTS-TCA temperature sensor transmitter is a high performance module designed for the collection and processing of temperature measurements. The wireless sensor transmitter requires an external thermocouple sensor K Type.

Order Codes

WTS-TCAe

Temperature transmitter module with external antenna UFL connector.

WTS-TCAi

Temperature transmitter module with integral antenna.

WTS-ACM-TCA

Temperature transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

WTS-ACMi-TCA

Temperature transmitter module mounted in medium weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two AA batteries.

WTS-ACMm-TCA

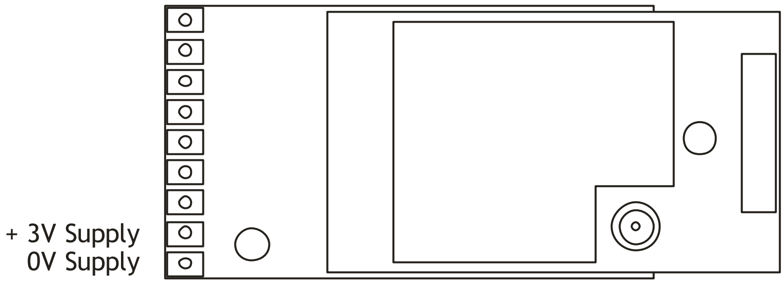
Temperature transmitter module mounted in small enclosure with screw terminals to connect external 3 V power supply.

Connections

WTS-TCAe, WTS-TCAi

Power

Attach power supply wiring to the module as shown below:



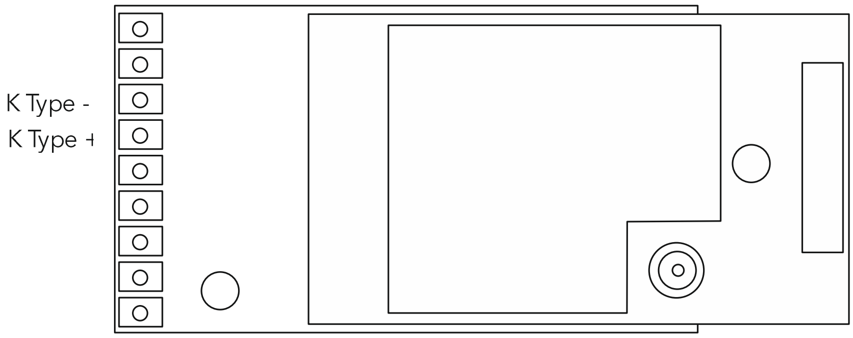
Connect to a 3 Volt power supply or batteries.

This module is **not** reverse polarity protected!
The maximum voltage is 3.6 V!

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

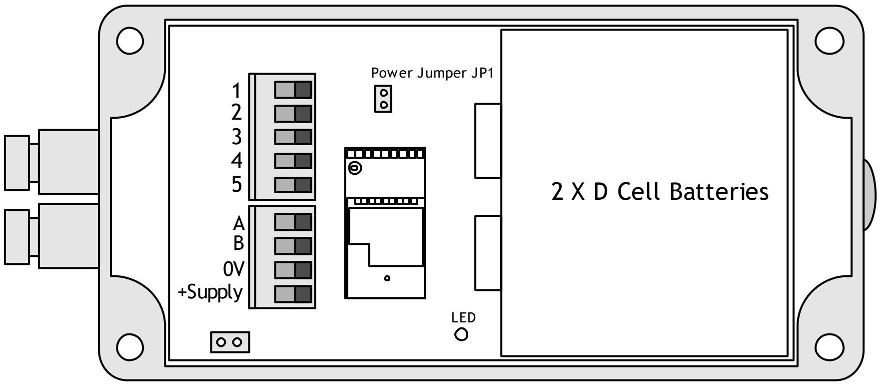
Thermocouple input connected as follows:



WTS-ACM-TCA

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.



For battery information please refer to [Appendix D – Battery Selection]

Sensor

The thermocouple input is connected to the module via a 2 part screw terminal block.

Screw Terminal	Function
2	K Type +
3	K Type -

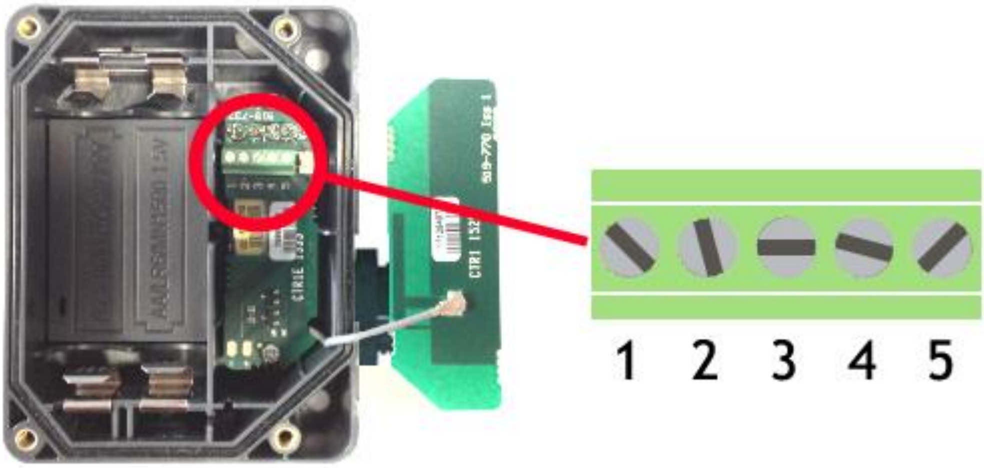
WTS-ACMi-TCA

Power

The enclosure is designed to accept two AA batteries. Maximum voltage 1.8 V per cell.

For battery information please refer to [Appendix D – Battery Selection]

Sensor



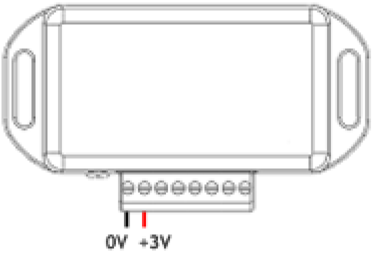
The input connections are accessed by lifting the right hand cover plate, this plate incorporates the WTS-ANTA Antenna; take extra care when re-assembling that the grey UHF cable is attached to the antenna socket.

Screw Terminal	Function
3	K Type -
4	K Type +

WTS-ACMm-TA

Power

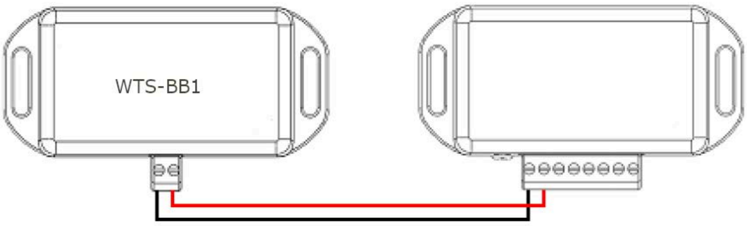
Power is supplied by connecting a 3 V supply to the



There is no reverse polarity protection.

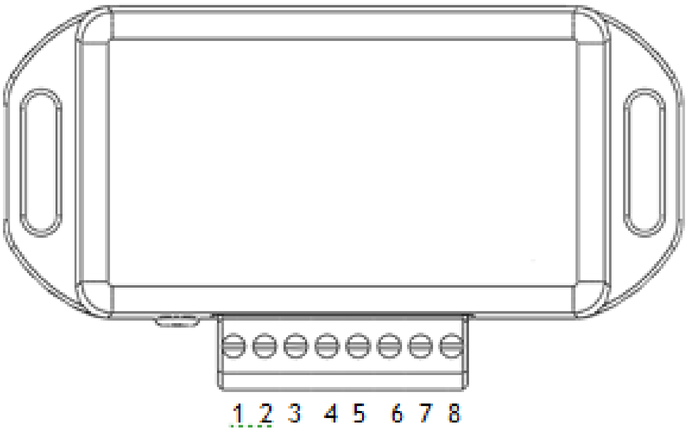
Connecting WTS-BB1

Power to transmitter modules in this enclosure can also be supplied by a WTS-BB1 battery box which contains two AA 1.5 V batteries.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



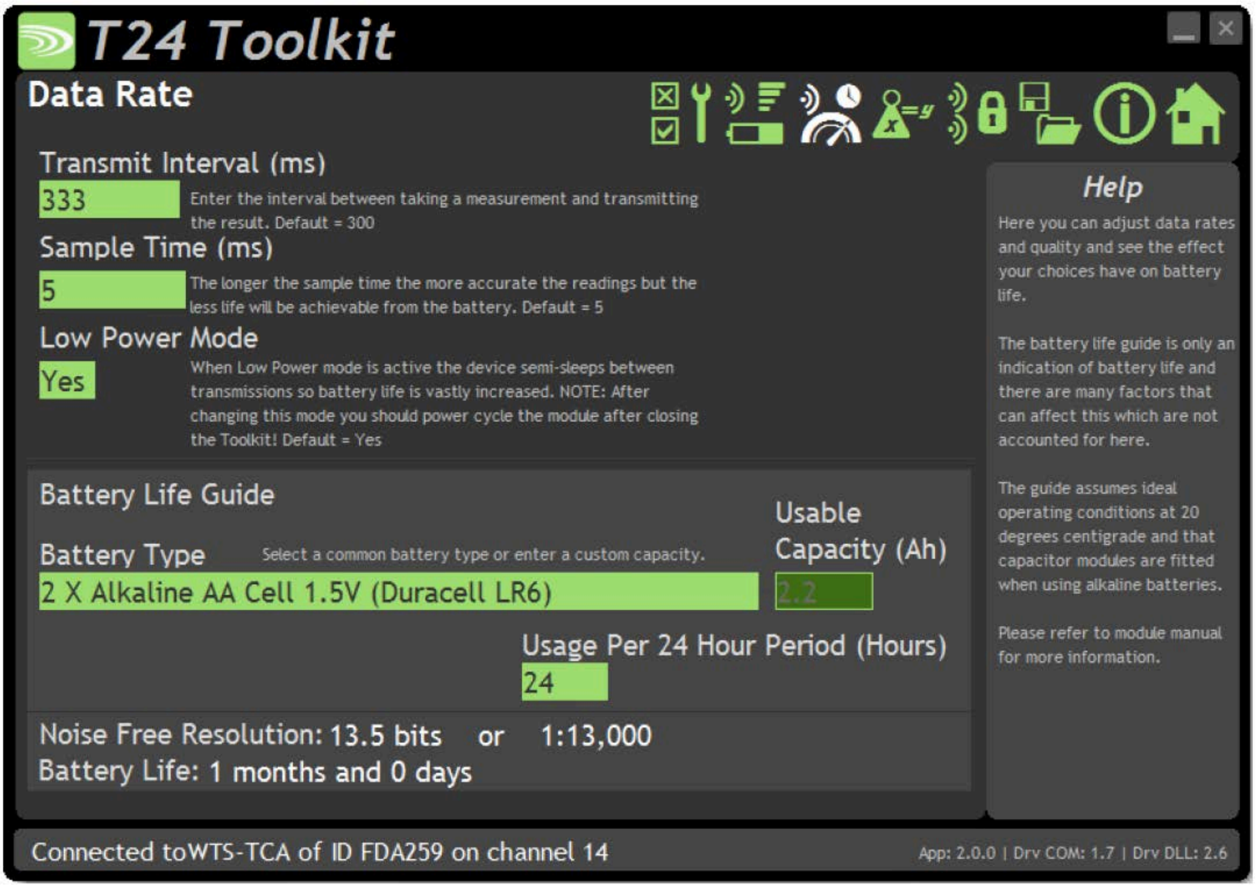
Screw Terminal	Function
6	K Type -
7	K Type +

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality



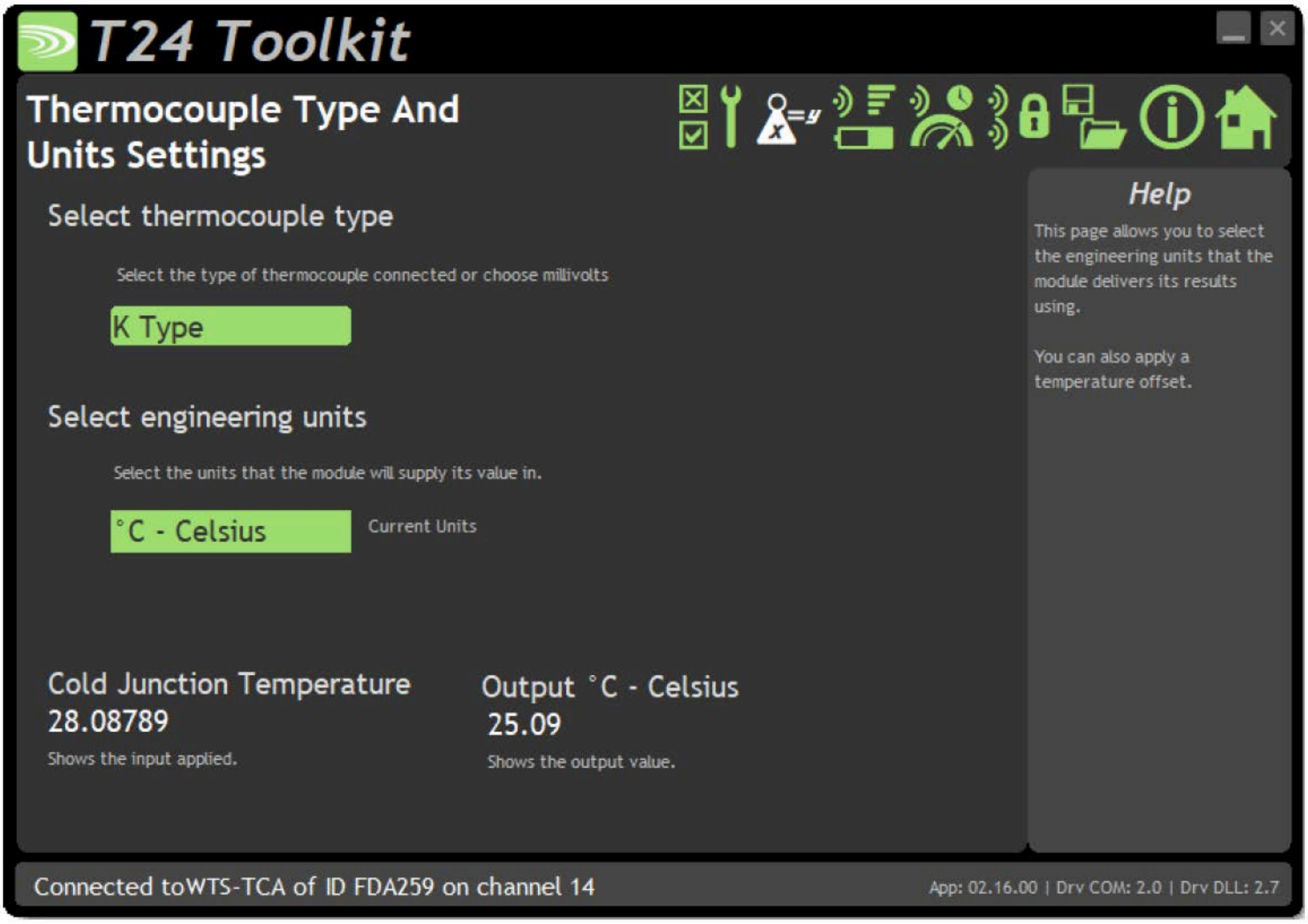
This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the transmitter module and the quality. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life.
Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20°C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission rate in milliseconds. The default is 300 giving approximately 3 per second which is ideally suited to reading on a handheld. You may want to slow this down to achieve longer battery life.
Sample Time	This is the length of time in milliseconds that the input is sampled before the value is transmitted. This can vary between 5 milliseconds and close to the Transmit Interval. A shorter sample time means that the module is awake for less time so battery life is increased but at the expense of a reading with less noise free resolution. You can vary this to see the effect on battery life and noise free resolution.

Low Power Mode	Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module will enter sleep mode which, for some modules such as the strain gauge transmitter module, will have a massive effect on battery life. A Reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC for example.
Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in Amp Hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer's data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts. Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Sensor Resistance	This is only available for certain transmitter modules. This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. Enter the resistance of the connected strain gauge in Ohms.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld will be turned on and communicating with a transmitter module.

Thermocouple Type and Units Settings



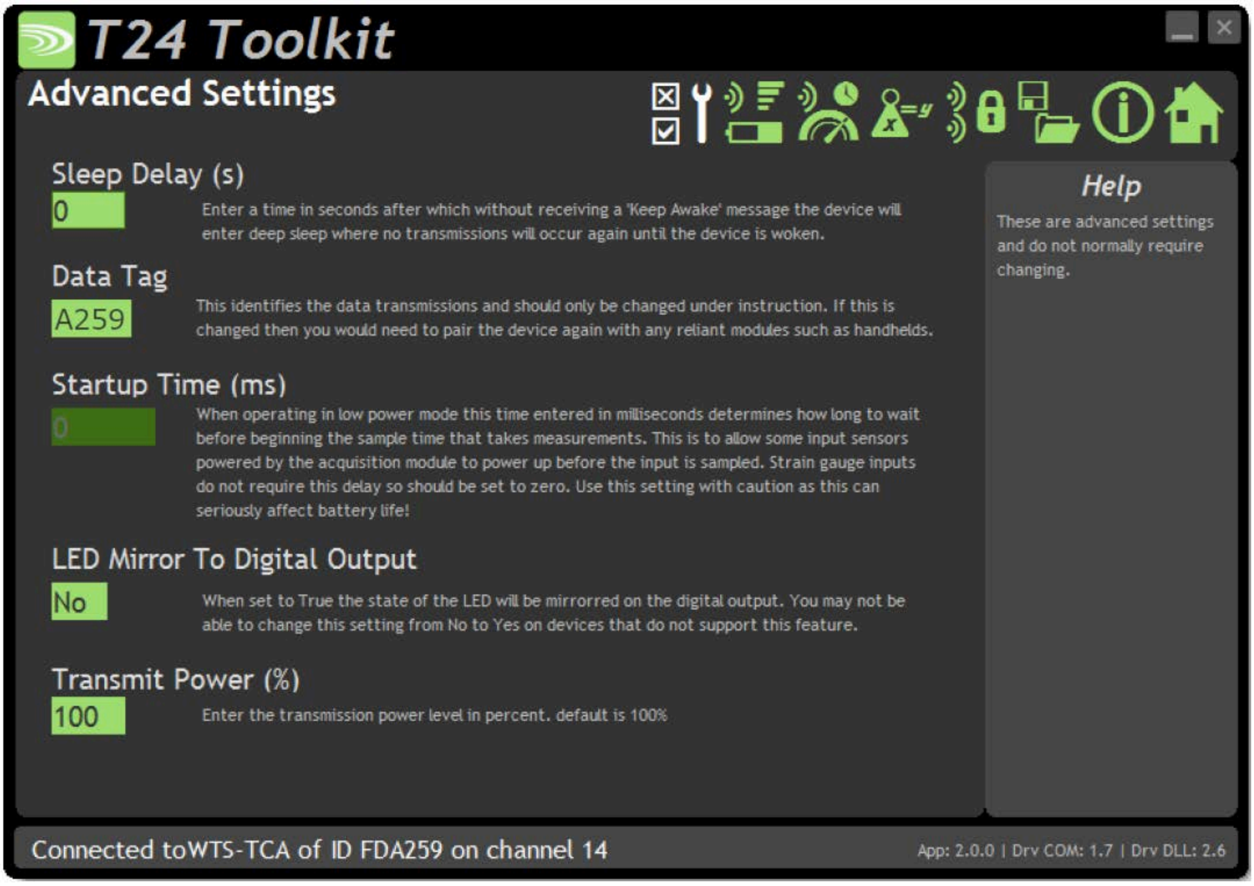
This module does not provide calibration, as such, because it is factory calibrated. However, on this page you can select the measurement type units.

The bottom of the page shows the **Cold Junction Temperature** and the **Selected Output Value**.

Items you can change:

Select Thermocouple Type	Simply select the whether the measurement should be based on the thermocouple (Giving temperature) or a simple millivolt output.
Select Engineering Units	If **K Type** is selected above then you can select from °C. °F or K units output. If **Millivolts** is selected then the output will be fixed in millivolts.

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:

Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the transmitter module is marked with a Data Tag which is a 2 byte hexadecimal code. By default this is set to the last 2 bytes of the module ID (or to put it another way, the last 4 characters of the module ID). If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld.
Startup Time	Not applicable to this module.
LED Mirror to Digital Output	When set to Yes each time the LED is active the digital output is active. This can be useful if the module is to be encapsulated or enclosed and enables a second LED to be externally mounted. This is very useful when using a WTS-BS-1 roaming handheld as the transmitter module LED will activate while the handheld is in communications with the module.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is available in a number of different enclosure types. Locate your module and follow the link to view dimensional and mounting information for that particular enclosure.

WTS-TCAe, WTS-TCAi

These OEM modules are bare PCB modules. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – OEM Transmitter Modules for more information.

WTS-ACM-TCA

This module is fitted inside our large enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

WTS-ACMi-TCA

This module is fitted inside our medium enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Medium Size for more information.

WTS-ACMm-TCA

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Small Size for more information.

Antennas

WTS-TCAi

This module uses an integrated chip antenna. See Appendix B – Antennas – Internal Chip Antenna

WTS-TCAe

Only the T24-TAe module allows for the fitting of external antennas. The choices are:

WTS-ANTA	PCB Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTA
WTS-ANTB	Dipole Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTB
WTS-ANTC	Dipole Antenna Swivel	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTC
WTS-ANTD	Puck Antenna SMA	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTD
WTS-ANTE	Puck Antenna UFL	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTE

WTS-ACM-TCA, WTS-ACMi-TCA, WTS-ACMm-TCA

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

, ±(0.5% rdg + 1°C) 0°C to 1000°C, ±(0.8% rdg + 1°C) 1000°C to 1300°C

Specification

Specification at 3V supply at 25°C

Measurement	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Temperature Range	-200		500	°C
Accuracy -50 to +0 °C			± 2°	°C
Accuracy 0 to 1000 °C			±(0.5% rdg + 1 °C)	°C
Accuracy 1000 to 1300 °C			±(0.8% rdg + 1 °C)	°C
Internal Resolution		16,000,000/ 24		Resolution/bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 5ms		13,000 / 13.5		Resolution/bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 10ms		17,000 / 14		Resolution/bits
Noise Free where Sample Time < 100ms		62,000 / 16		Resolution/bits
Noise Free where Sample Time > 1000ms		158,000 / 17		Resolution/bits

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
Normal Mode on constantly		55	60	mA
WTS-TAe, WTS-TAi, WTS-ACMi-TA, WTS-ACMm-TA				
Power Supply voltage	2.1	3.0	3.6	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode (1K Bridge)		60	65	mA (1)
WTS-ACM-TA				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode (1K Bridge)		60	65	mA (1)

2. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs (Required on start up, waking and during low power operation)

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results at 3Hz	Usage	Battery Life
Pair AA cells	Constantly on	1 month
Pair AA cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	2 years
Pair D cells	Constantly on	4.5 months
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	> 9 years

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-ACM-RA, WTS-ACMi-RA, WTS-ACMm-RA, WTS-RAe, WTS-RAi

Overview

The WTS-RA is a remote transmitter module for the collection and processing of potentiometer resistance measurements. The module measures the resistance and periodically transmits it. Between transmissions the module is optionally in a power saving sleep mode to conserve batteries

Order Codes

WTS-RAe

Resistance transmitter module with external antenna UFL connector.

WTS-RAi

Resistance transmitter module with integral antenna.

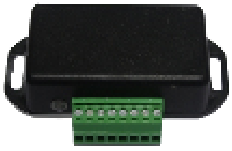
WTS-ACM-RA

Resistance transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

WTS-ACMi-RA

Resistance transmitter module mounted in medium weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two AA batteries.

WTS-ACMm-RA



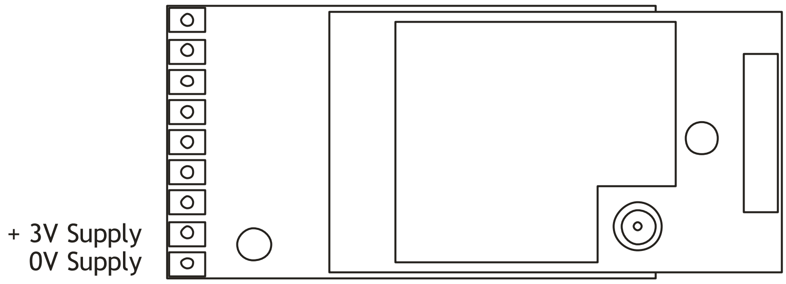
Resistance transmitter module mounted in small enclosure with screw terminals to connect external 3 V power supply.

Connections

WTS-RAe, WTS-RAi

Power

Attach power supply wiring to the module as shown below:



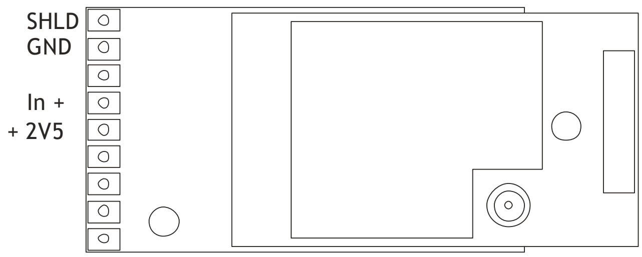
Connect to a 3 volt power supply or batteries.

This module is **not** reverse polarity protected!
The maximum voltage is 3.6 V!

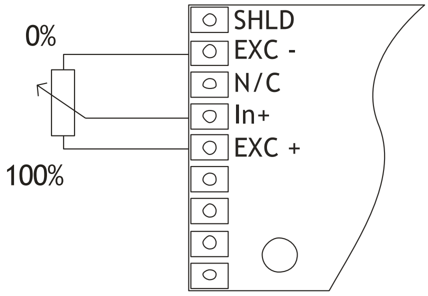
For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

Voltage input connected as follows:



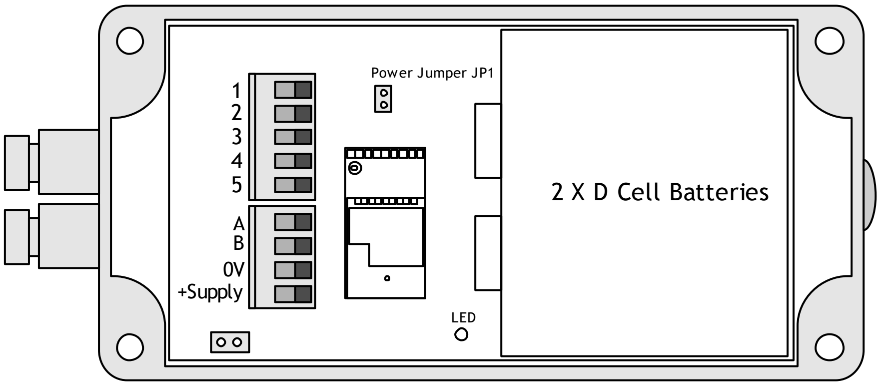
Basic configuration with potentiometer shown below:



WTS-ACM-RA

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

The resistance input is connected to the module via a 2 part screw terminal block.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	+2V5 Excitation
2	+Input
3	Not Connected
4	-Excitation
5	Shield
A	
B	

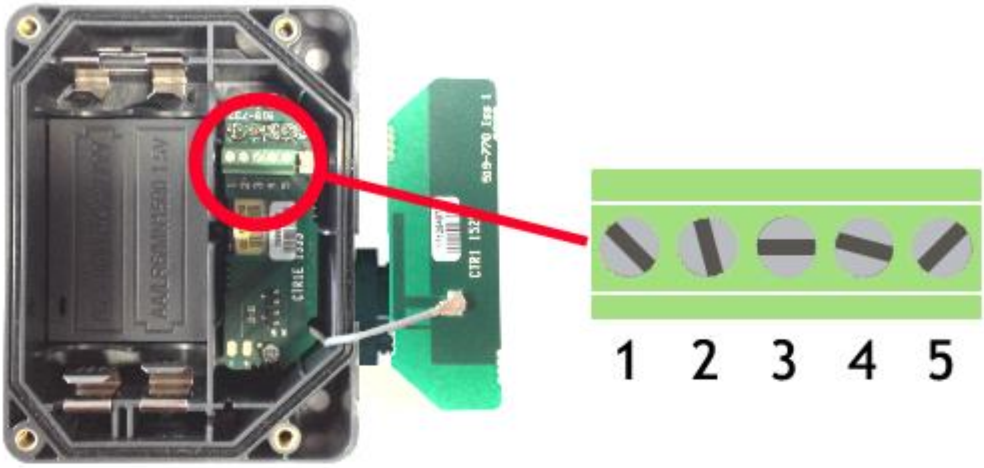
WTS-ACMi-RA

Power

The enclosure is designed to accept two AA batteries. Maximum voltage 1.8 V per cell.

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



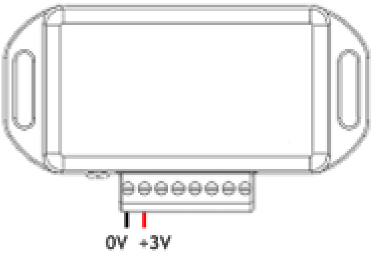
The input connections are accessed by lifting the right hand cover plate, this plate incorporates the WTS-ANTA Antenna; take extra care when re-assembling that the grey UHF cable is attached to the antenna socket.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	Shield
2	-Excitation
3	Not Connected
4	+ Input
5	+2V5 Excitation

T24-ACMm-RA

Power

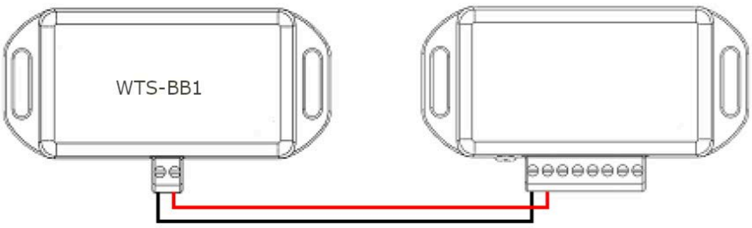
Power is supplied by connecting a 3 V supply to the



There is no reverse polarity protection.

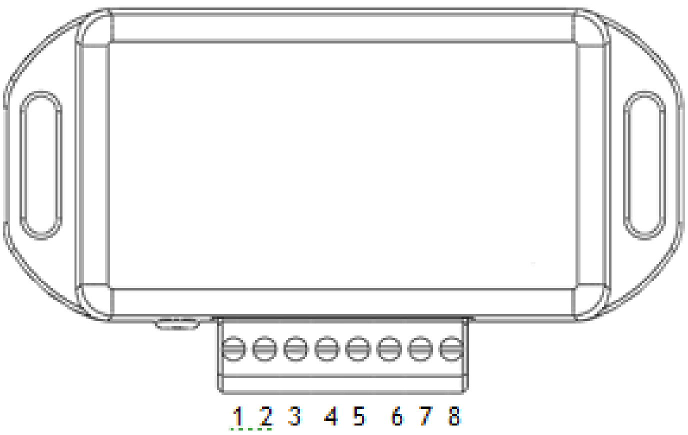
Connecting WTS-BB1

Power to transmitter modules in this enclosure can also be supplied by a WTS-BB1 battery box which contains two AA 1.5 V batteries.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



Screw Terminal	Function
5	-Excitation
6	Not Connected
7	+Input
8	+2V5 Excitation

Shield Connections (All Enclosures)

We recommend the following rules to determine whether there should be a connection between the transmitter module shield and the sensor chassis or cable:

1. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable is **NOT** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

2. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable **IS** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be **NOT** connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

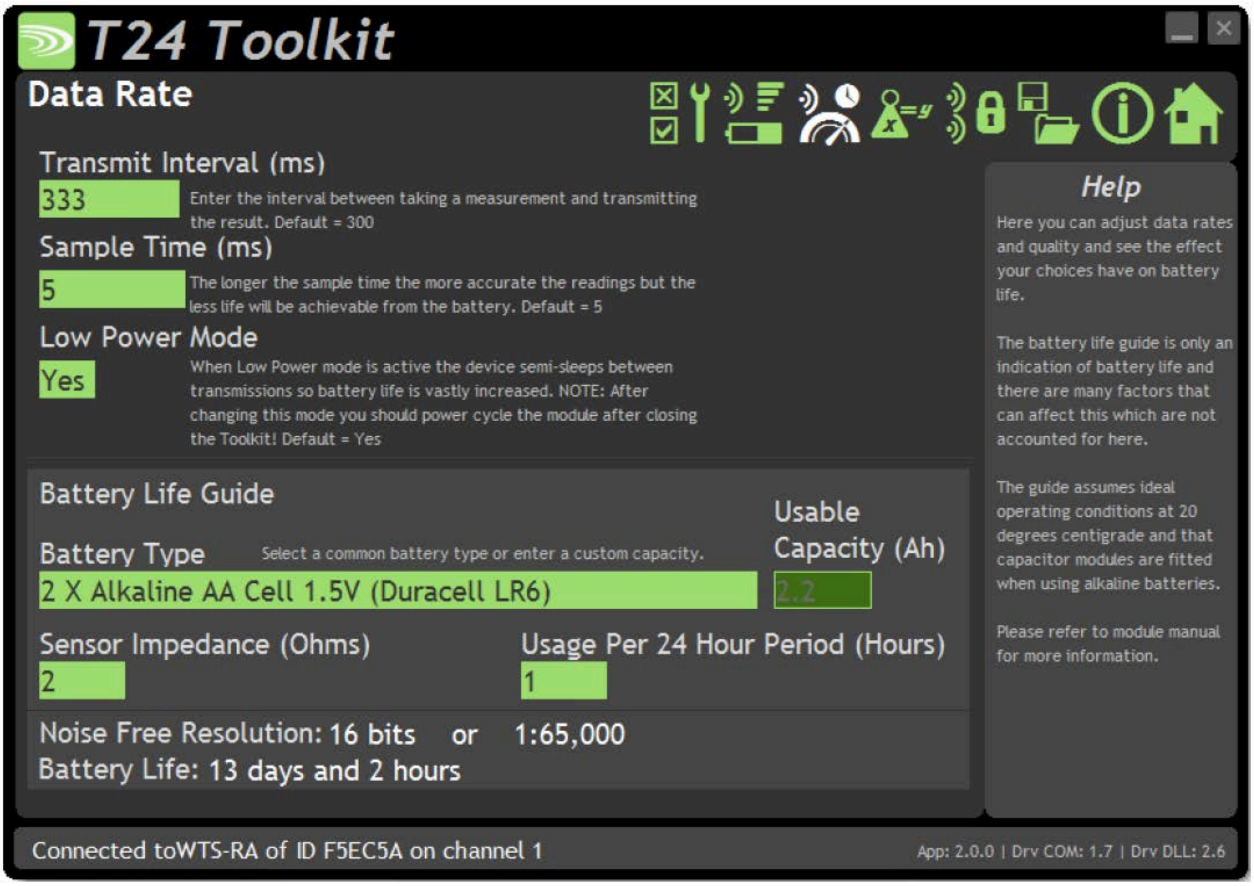
3. If the transmitter module is integral to the sensor or mounted very close and the module is mounted on a metal chassis then the answer to whether the transmitter module shield connection should be connected to the metal chassis is a matter of experimentation. This connection must be as short as possible. The T24 Toolkit can be used to chart the signal levels and tests should be undertaken to determine whether there is a better radio signal with or without the shield/chassis connection. The quality of the measured reading should also be looked at. In cases where the shield/chassis connection makes no difference to the radio signal or the reading quality then the connection should be made.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality

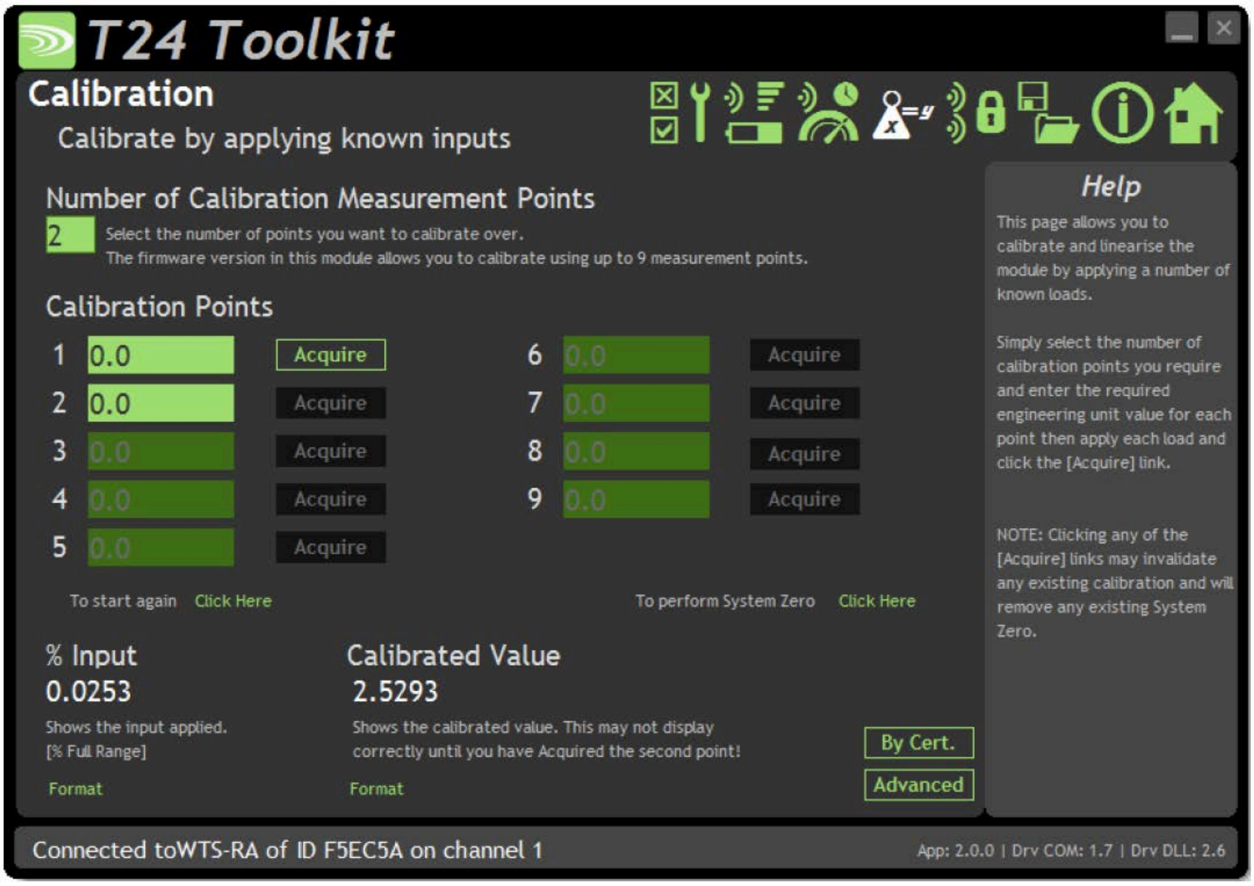


This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the transmitter module and the quality. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life.
Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20°C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission rate in milliseconds. The default is 300 giving approximately 3 per second which is ideally suited to reading on a handheld. You may want to slow this down to achieve longer battery life.
Sample Time	This is the length of time in milliseconds that the input is sampled before the value is transmitted. This can vary between 5 milliseconds and close to the Transmit Interval. A shorter sample time means that the module is awake for less time so battery life is increased but at the expense of a reading with less noise free resolution. You can vary this to see the effect on battery.

Low Power Mode	Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module will enter sleep mode which, for some modules such as the strain gauge transmitter module, will have a massive effect on battery life. A Reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC for example.
Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in Amp Hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer's data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts. Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Sensor Impedance Ohms	Although the Impedance will vary an estimate of the average sensor impedance will provide a good indication of battery life.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld will be turned on and communicating with a transmitter module.



The module is factory calibrated to provide between 0% and 100% output value when the positive input varies between the negative and positive excitation.

Here you can calibrate the transmitter module and set a system zero if required.
This simple page allows semi-automated calibration where you can apply known inputs to calibrate.
This calibration includes linearisation and is automatically applied.
See later for **By Cert** and **Advanced** page where you can adjust individual gains and offsets.

Calibration Process

- Decide on how many points you will calibrate over.
- Decide what inputs will be applied (in ascending order) at each point.
- Enter the actual input (in the required units) that you want the module to read at each point.
- Now proceed to apply each input in turn (allowing a settle time) and click the **Acquire** button at that point. You can now apply the next input and click **Acquire** until all the points are completed.

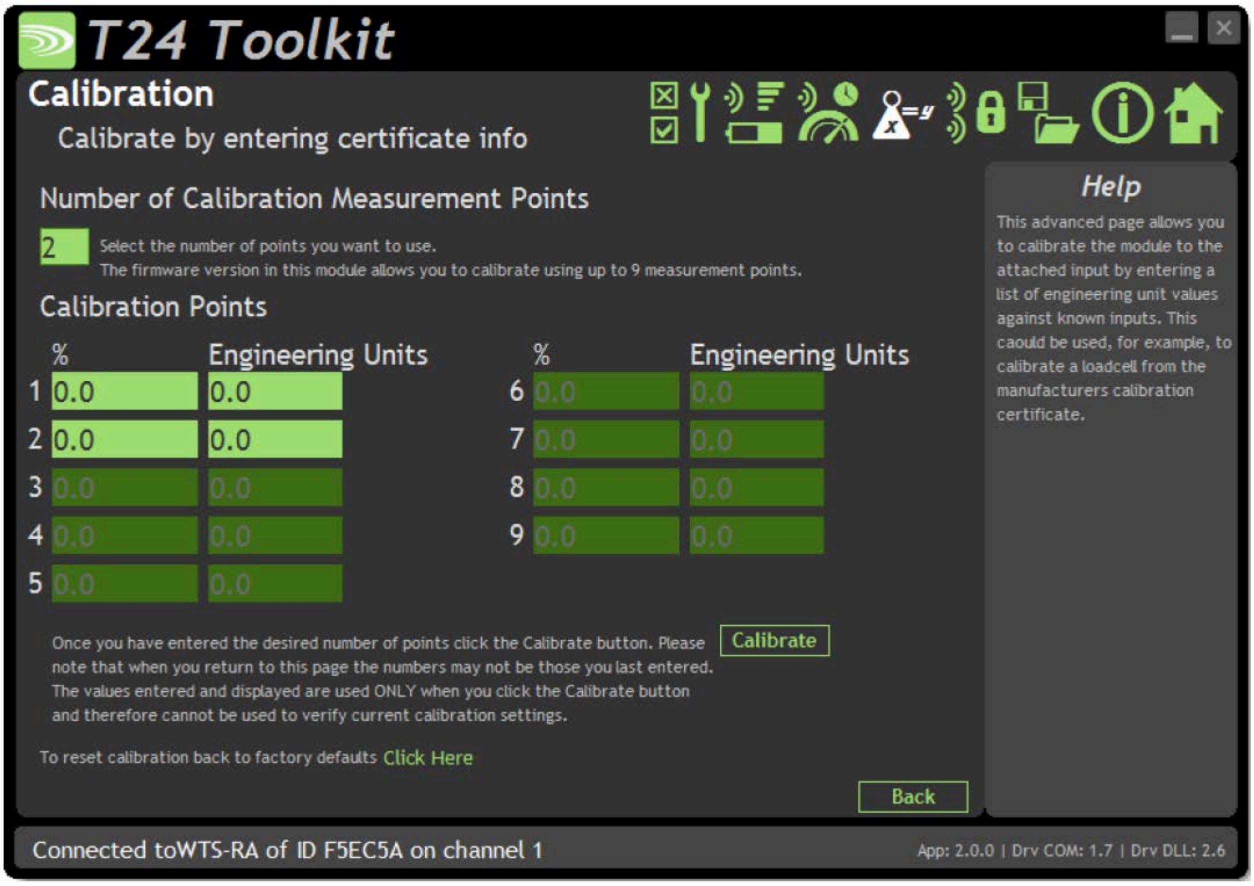
The bottom of the page shows the **Input Value** and the **Calibrated Value**. Once the second point has been acquired this **Calibrated Value** should display the actual calibrated value.

Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Point 1 - 9	For each point enter the engineering unit value that you want the transmitter module to report at the applied input. i.e. 1.67

Acquire 1 - 9	Click this button when the input has been applied and the reading has been allowed to settle. This will acquire the reading and allow you to move to the next points. You will be able to click the button again to re-acquire.
Start Again	Click here to restart the calibration.
System Zero	Once calibrated you may want to remove a fixed system value. In the case of a strain gauge input this may be the weight of a sling, shackle, load bed etc. Apply the required input and click here to set the system zero. The current input will be removed from subsequent readings so that the reading will be zero. To edit this value manually click the **Advanced** button. System Zero is stored in non-volatile memory in the transmitter module.
By Cert.	You can click the **By Cert** button to calibrate against a sensor calibration sheet. You just need to enter the input values and associated engineering unit required output value of at least 2 points. This will take you to a different screen.
Advanced	Clicking the advanced button will allow you to edit the gains and offsets for each available calibration point. This will take you to a different screen.

Calibration by Certificate

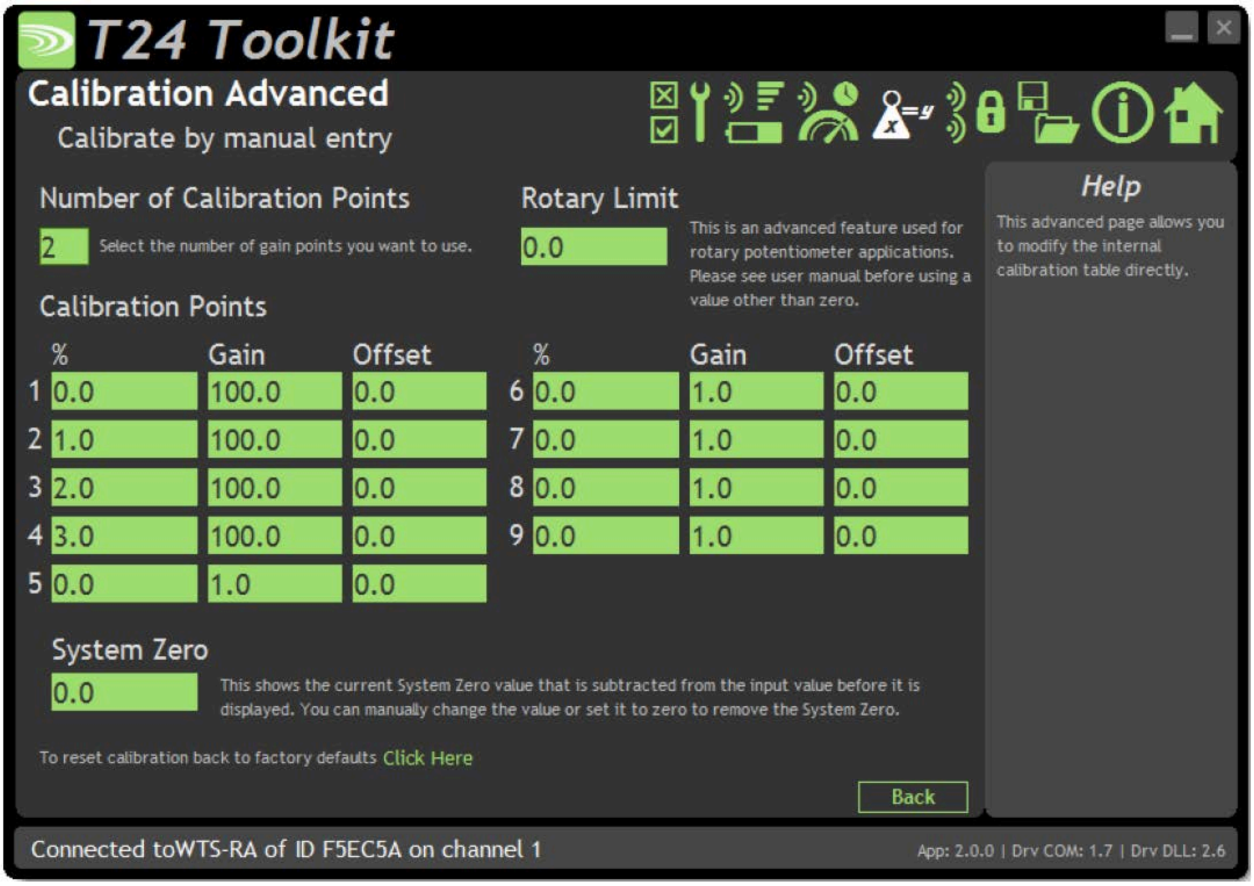


In some circumstances it may not be possible to apply inputs in which case the calibration can be entered manually from the calibration table or certificate without ever having to connect the input.

Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Input Points 1 – 9 (shown in this screenshot)	Enter the input point for which you will specify a required engineering output value
Engineering Units 1 - 9	Enter the required engineering unit output for the specified input value
Calibrate	Click this button to calculate and update the module calibration

Calibration Advanced



In some circumstances it may not be possible to apply inputs in which case the calibration can be entered manually.
For example, if a sensor manufacturer provides a calibration table for a cell it may be possible to calculate gains and offsets and enter these values into the Advanced Calibration page without having to connect the input sensor.

Items you can change:

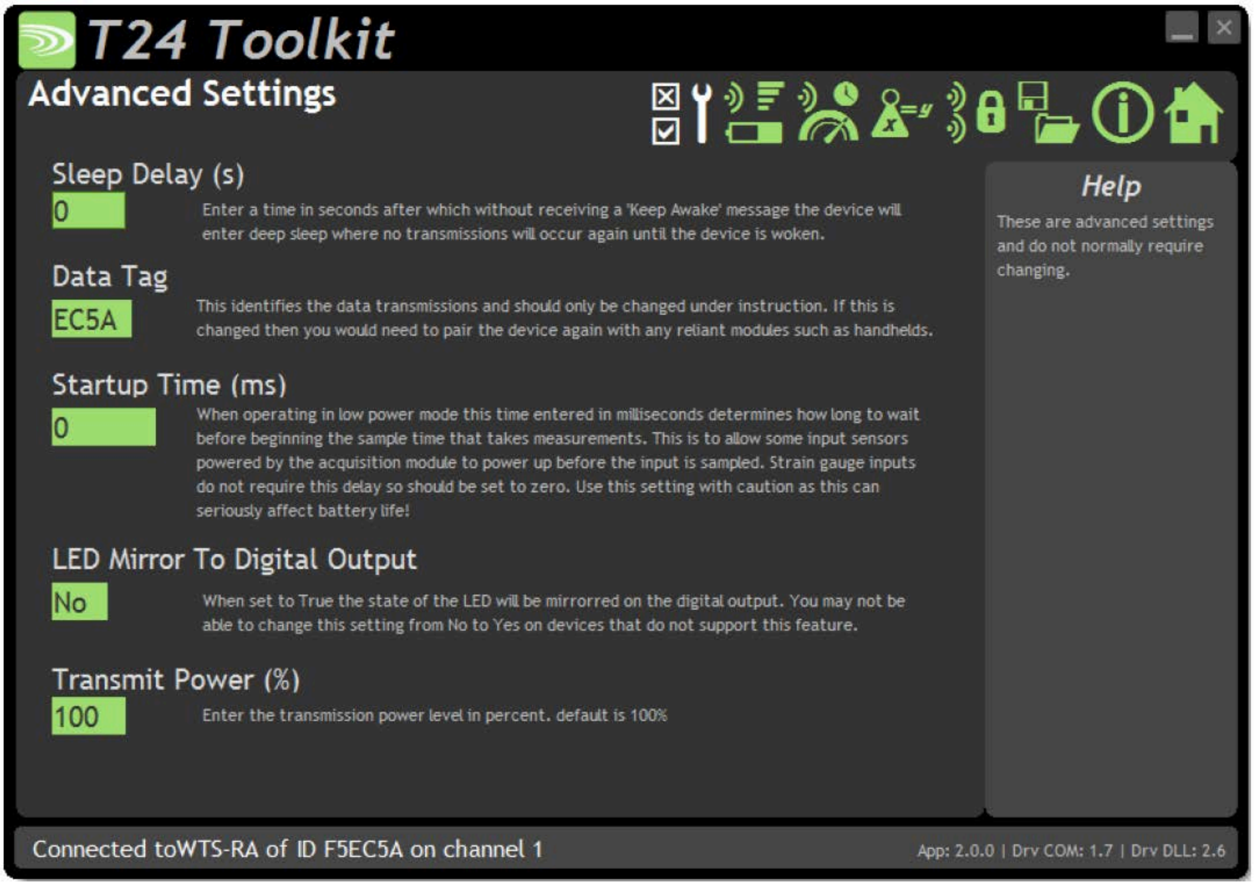
Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Input Points 1 – 9 (mV/V shown in this screenshot)	Enter the input point to which the associated interpolated gain and offset values will be applied. Note between points the gain and offset values are linearly interpolated. Inputs are extrapolated below point 1 and above point 9.
Gain 1 – 9	Enter the gain value for associated point
Offset 1 - 9	Enter the Offset value for associated point
Rotary limit	This is the value at which the input will move from maximum to minimum value. This is useful for applications where the potentiometer input is endless i.e. moves from the maximum to the minimum as it wraps round. This parameter stops the unit reporting values outside the viable input range.
System Zero	You can set the system zero value here or set it to zero to remove the system zero effect.

Description of Linearisation Calculations

The input value is looked up in a table of points which is dependent on what the user has selected, starting from the bottom of the table. When a point is found to which the input is less than then this point and the previous point are used to extrapolate a gain and offset from. This leads to a resultant gain and offset which is applied to the mV/V values as follows.

```
Value = (input * Resultant Gain) – Resultant Offset.
```

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:	
Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the transmitter module is marked with a Data Tag which is a 2 byte hexadecimal code. By default this is set to the last 2 bytes of the module ID (or to put it another way, the last 4 characters of the module ID). If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld.
Startup Time	Some transmitter modules power a sensor from their excitation voltage. When coupled to a sensor with a slow startup time this setting is used to delay the measurement after wakeup from sleep between readings. This gives the sensor time to settle at the expense of battery life. For strain gauge inputs this settings should be zero.
LED Mirror to Digital Output	When set to Yes each time the LED is active the digital output is active. This can be useful if the module is to be encapsulated or enclosed and enables a second LED to be externally mounted. This is very useful when using a WTS-BS-1 roaming handheld as the transmitter module LED will activate while the handheld is in communications with the module.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is available in a number of different enclosure types. Locate your module and follow the link to view dimensional and mounting information for that particular enclosure.

WTS-RAe, WTS-RAi

These OEM modules are bare PCB modules. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – OEM Transmitter Modules for more information.

WTS-ACM-RA

This module is fitted inside our large enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

WTS-ACMi-RA

This module is fitted inside our medium enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Medium Size for more information.

WTS-ACMm-RA

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Small Size for more information.

Antennas

WTS-RAi

This module uses an integrated chip antenna. See Appendix B – Antennas – Internal Chip Antenna

WTS-RAe

Only the T24-RAe module allows for the fitting of external antennas. The choices are:

WTS-ANTA	PCB Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTA
WTS-ANTB	Dipole Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTB
WTS-ANTC	Dipole Antenna Swivel	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTC
WTS-ANTD	Puck Antenna SMA	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTD
WTS-ANTE	Puck Antenna UFL	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTE

WTS-ACM-RA, WTS-ACMi-RA, WTS-ACMm-RA

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Specification at 3V supply at 25°C

Measurement	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Sensor Excitation Voltage	2.4	2.5	2.6	Vdc
Input Range	500		100,000	Ω
Accuracy		0.01		% of Full Scale

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
Normal Mode on constantly		55	60	mA
WTS-RAe, WTS-RAi, WTS-ACMi-RA, WTS-ACMm-RA				
Power Supply voltage	2.1	3.0	3.6	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode		60	65	mA (1)
WTS-ACM-RA				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode		60	65	mA (1)

1. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs (Required on start up, waking and during low power operation)

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results at 3Hz	Usage	Battery Life
Pair AA cells	Constantly on	1 month
Pair AA cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	2 years
Pair D cells	Constantly on	4.5 months
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	> 9 years

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-ACM-PA, WTS-ACMi-PA, WTS-ACMm-PA, WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi

This section applies to firmware versions 3.0 and above. For previous versions refer to Appendix E – Legacy products

Overview

The WTS-PA is a remote transmitter module for the collection and processing of pulse related measurements. This includes measuring the period between pulses to provide outputs in Hz, RPM and Time as well as actual pulse counting. This version improves on battery life and includes support for quadrature inputs, mark-space ratio and digital input state.

Order Codes

WTS-PAe

Pulse transmitter module with external antenna UFL connector.

WTS-PAi

Pulse transmitter module with integral antenna.

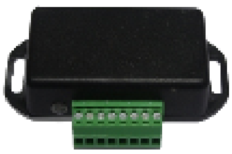
WTS-ACM-PA

Pulse transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

WTS-ACMi-PA

Pulse transmitter module mounted in medium weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two AA batteries.

WTS-ACMm-PA



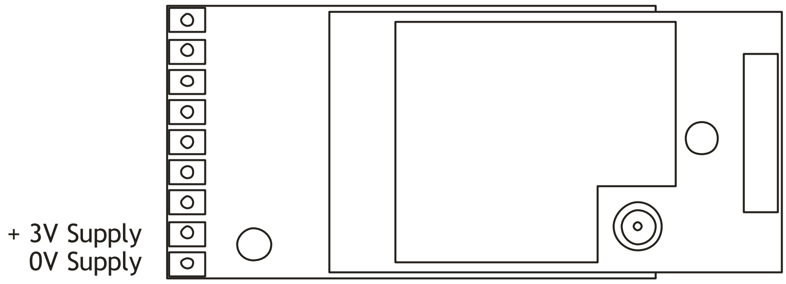
Pulse transmitter module mounted in small enclosure with screw terminals to connect external 3 V power supply.

Connections

WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi

Power

Attach power supply wiring to the module as shown below:



Connect to a 3 Volt power supply or batteries.

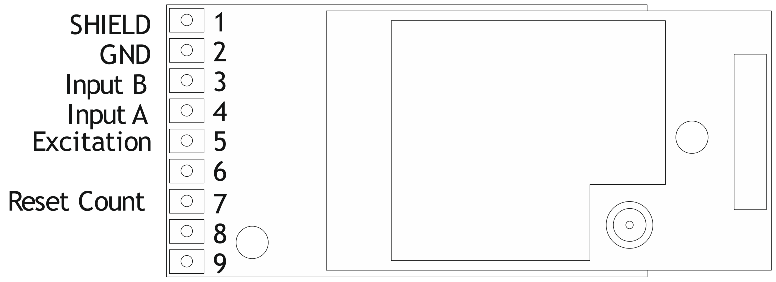
This module is **not** reverse polarity protected!

The maximum voltage is 3.6 V!

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

Inputs connected as follows:



The ‘Input A’ input is used for Frequency, RPM, Interval, Counter, Digital State and Mark output types. This can take the form of a normally open or normally closed switch or relay contacts. The input resistor selection of pull up or pull down can be selected to suit the input.

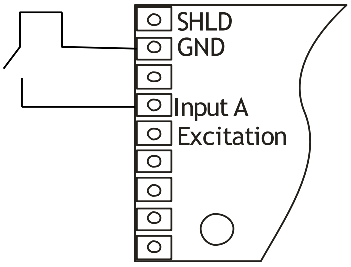
When in Quadrature output mode the ‘Input A’ and ‘Input B’ inputs are connected to the Quadrature outputs A and B respectively.

The WTS-PA can also be used with a repetitive sine, square or pulse wave signal source such as a signal generator or RPM sensor. The amplitude should be between 1.2 V and 12 V peak.

A maximum of 25 mA can be drawn from ‘Excitation’ (User selectable for 3 V, 5 V or 12 V) to power a pulse generating sensor.

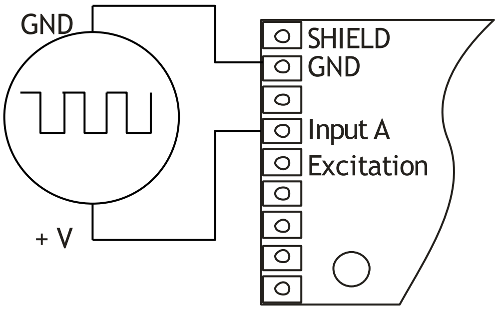
Reset Count is a ‘volt-free’ contact input. This can be used to reset the count input to zero. To activate connect ‘Reset Count’ to GND.

Relay & Volt Free Contact



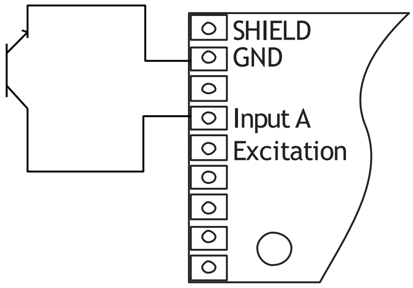
Onboard resistor configured for pull up and 3V excitation

Voltage Source



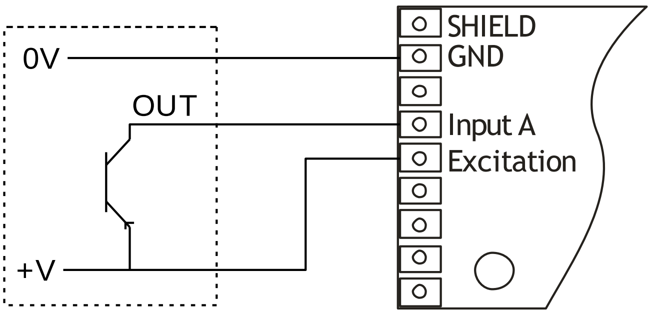
Excitation off unless required to power sensor

NPN Open Collector



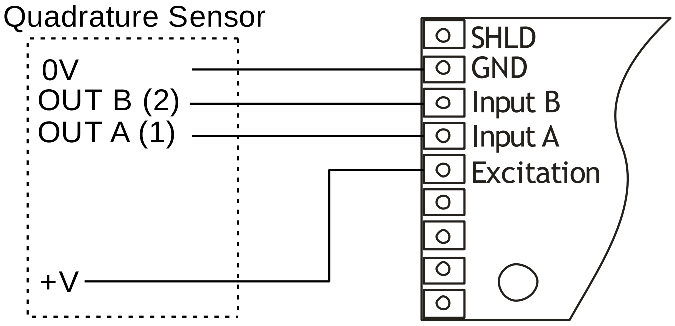
Onboard resistor configured for pull up and suitable excitation voltage selected

PNP Open Collector Powered Sensor



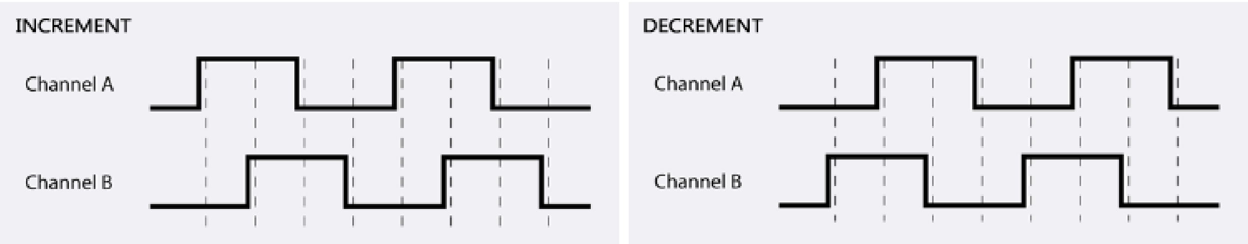
Onboard resistor configured for pull down and suitable excitation voltage selected

Quadrature Sensor



Onboard resistor configured to suit sensor and suitable excitation voltage selected

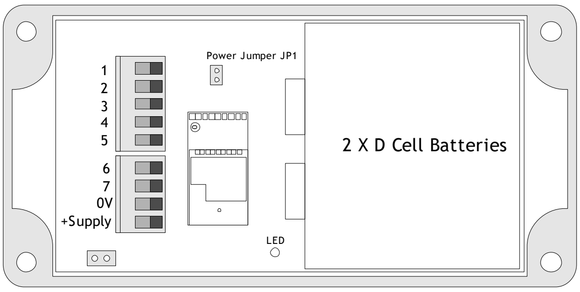
The quadrature inputs A and B determine direction based on the following table.



WTS-ACM-PA

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

The pulse input is connected to the module via a 2 part screw terminal block.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	+Excitation
2	Input A
3	Input B
4	- Excitation (GND)
5	Shield
7	Reset Count

See WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi section above for wiring options.

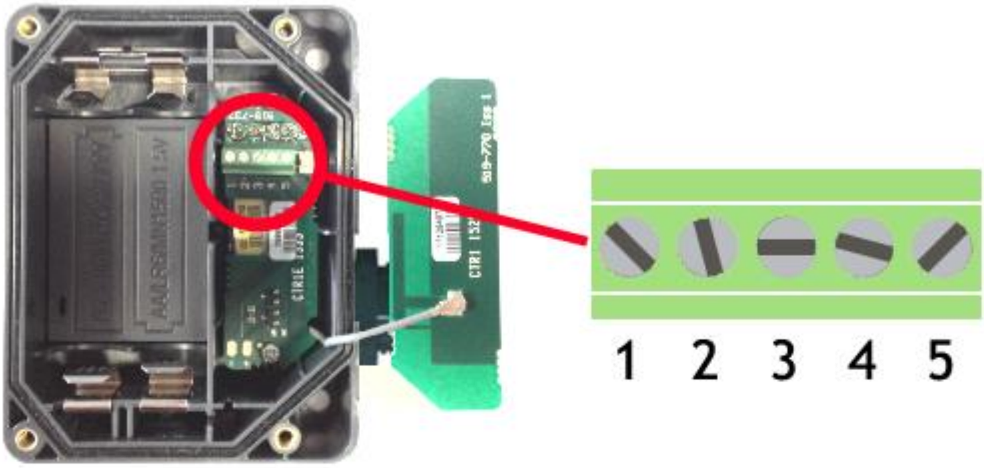
WTS-ACMi-PA

Power

The enclosure is designed to accept two AA batteries. Maximum voltage 1.8 V per cell.

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



The input connections are accessed by lifting the right hand cover plate, this plate incorporates the WTS-ACMi Antenna; take extra care when re-assembling that the grey UHF cable is attached to the antenna socket.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	Shield
2	- Excitation (GND)
3	Input B
4	Input A
5	+Excitation

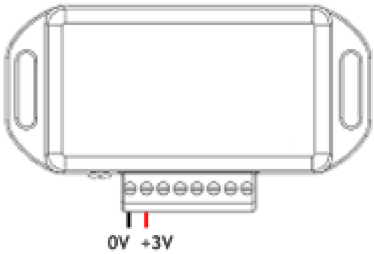
Reset Count connection is not available in this enclosure option.

See WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi section above for wiring options.

WTS-ACMm-PA

Power

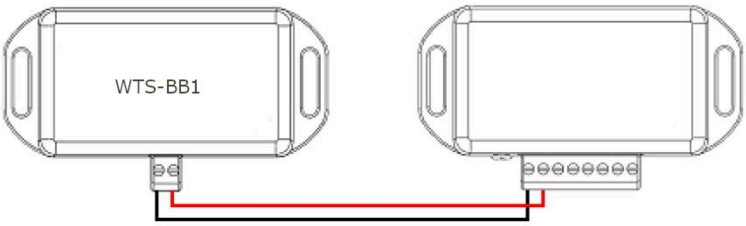
Power is supplied by connecting a 3V supply to the pins shown below.



There is no reverse polarity protection.

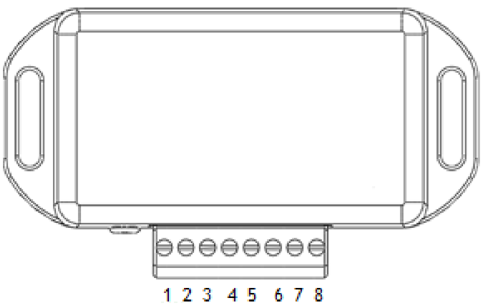
Connecting WTS-BB1

Power to transmitter modules in this enclosure can also be supplied by a WTS-BB1 battery box which contains two AA 1.5 V batteries.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



Screw Terminal	Function
5	-Excitation (GND)
6	Input B
7	Input A
8	+5 V Excitation

Reset Count connection is not available in this enclosure option.

See WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi section above for wiring options.

Shield Connections (All Enclosures)

We recommend the following rules to determine whether there should be a connection between the transmitter module shield and the sensor chassis or cable:

1. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable is **NOT** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen **should** be connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

2. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable **IS** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should **NOT** connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

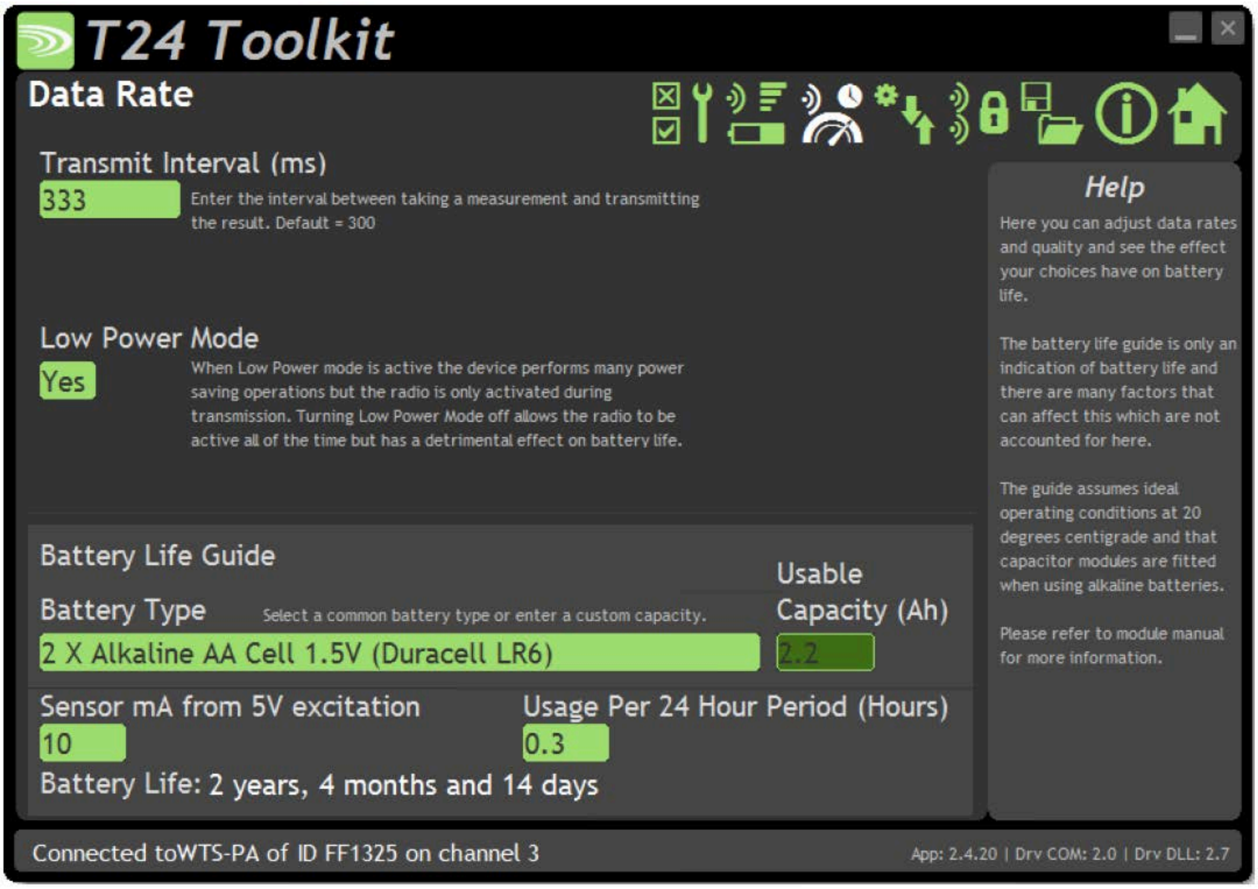
3. If the transmitter module is integral to the sensor or mounted very close and the module is mounted on a metal chassis then the answer to whether the transmitter module shield connection should be connected to the metal chassis is a matter of experimentation. This connection must be as short as possible. The T24 Toolkit can be used to chart the signal levels and tests should be undertaken to determine whether there is a better radio signal with or without the shield/chassis connection. The quality of the measured reading should also be looked at. In cases where the shield/chassis connection makes no difference to the radio signal or the reading quality then the connection should be made.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality



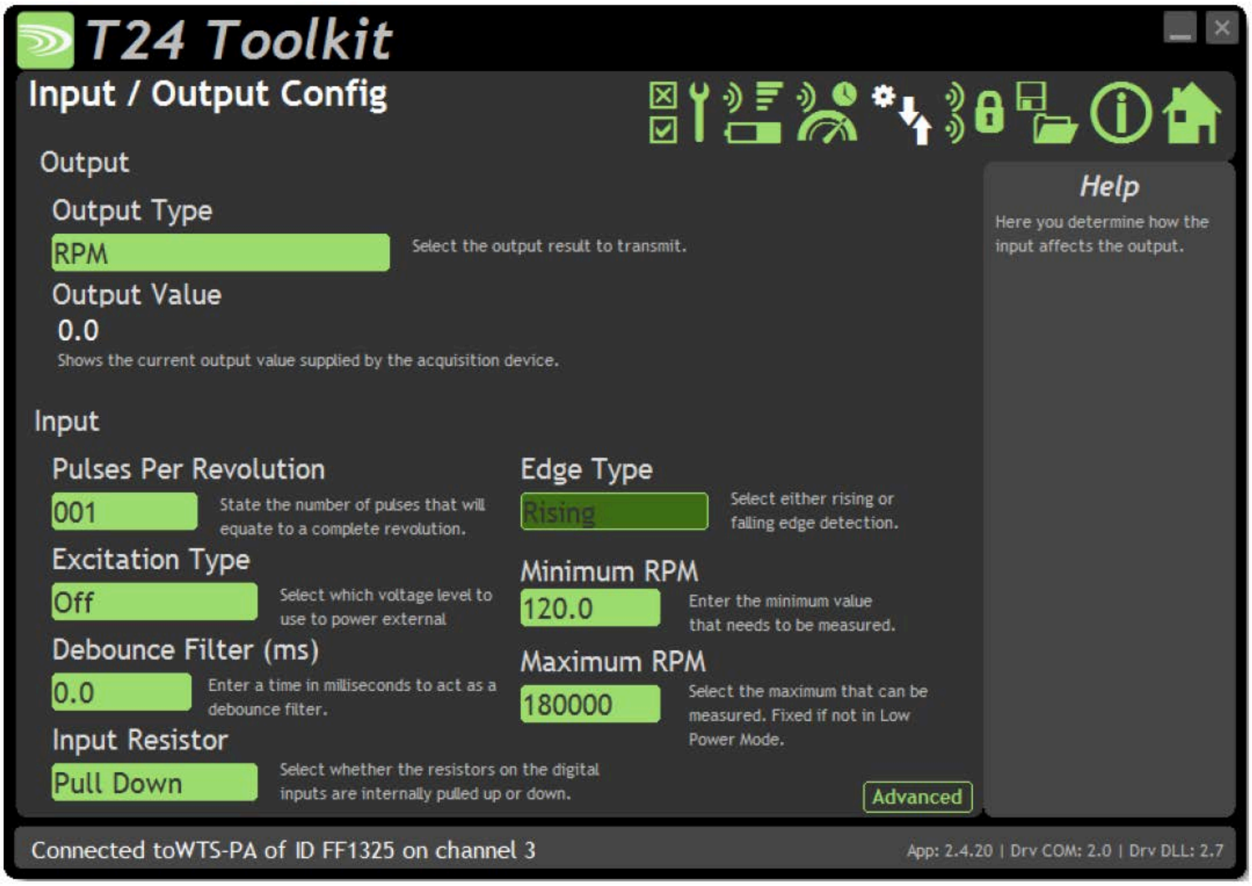
This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the transmitter module. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life. Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20°C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section. The settings chosen on the Input / Output Configuration page will also affect the battery life.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission rate in milliseconds. The default is 333 giving approximately 3 per second which is ideally suited to reading on a handheld. You may want to slow this down to achieve longer battery life.
Low Power Mode	Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module and radio will enter a low power sleep mode which will have a large effect on battery life. A possible reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC so the radio must be active and responsive permanently.

Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some pre-set batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in amp hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer's data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts. Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Sensor mA from xV Excitation	This is the current drawn by any sensor attached to the user selectable excitation on board power supply.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the module will be turned on and transmitting.

Input / Output Configuration



This module does not provide calibration, as such, because it is factory calibrated. However, on this page you can select the output type and parameters unique to your input sensor.

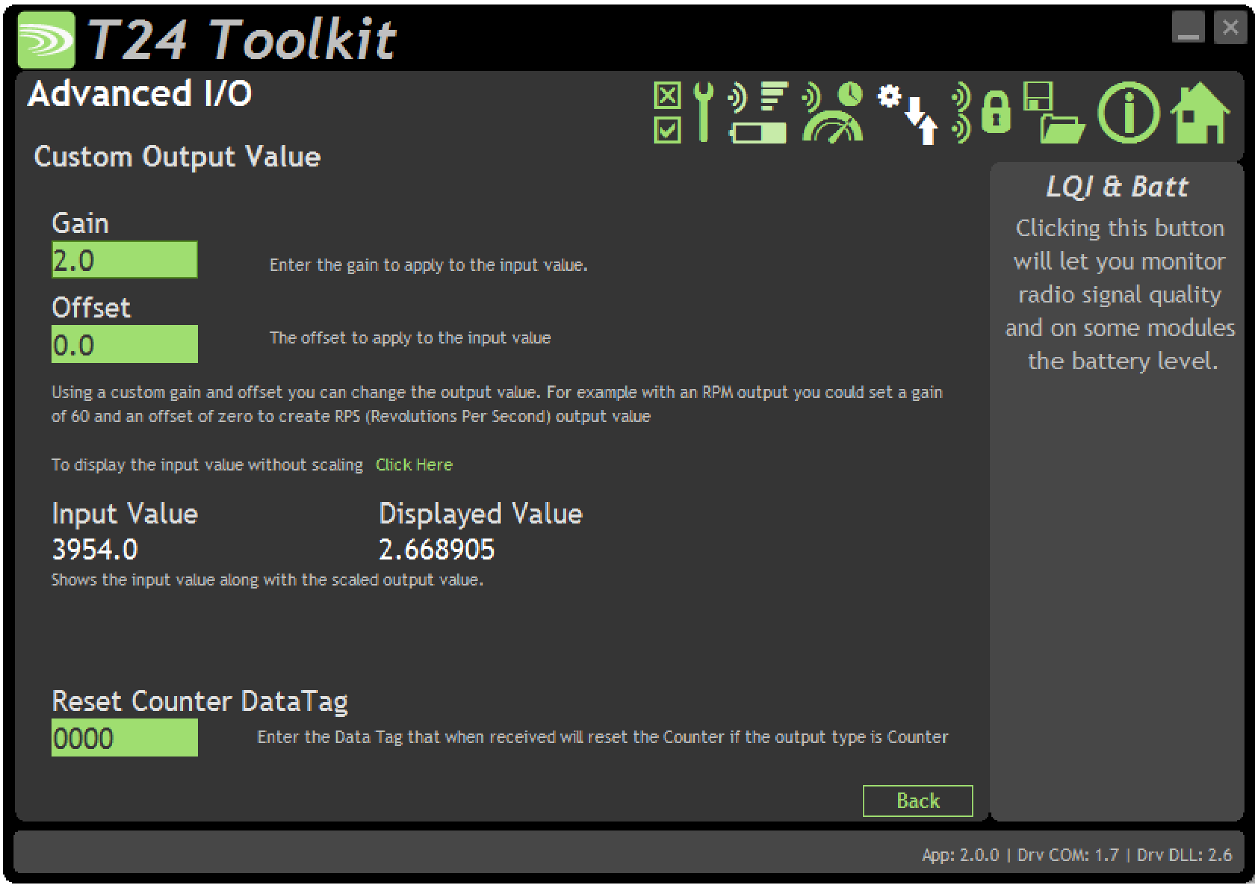
Items you can change:

Output Type

Simply select the required output type from the drop down list.
Frequency (Hz) – Average frequency of pulses on ‘Input A’.
RPM – Average Revolutions Per Minute measured on ‘Input A’. If there are multiple pulses per revolution then set the Pulses Per Revolution setting accordingly.
Interval (s) – Average time in seconds between pulses measured on ‘Input A’.
Counter – Counts incoming pulses on ‘Input A’. Count is reset by digital input to GND or external reset using data provider packet. The edge that increments the count can be defined by Edge Type and the count will increment by one (1) at every edge. Counter will reset to zero if power is removed from the module.
Quadrature – Connect both ‘Input A’ and ‘Input B’ to the quadrature sensor and select the appropriate pull up or pull down resistor setting. The count will be bi-directional and four (4) counts will occur for every quadrature cycle. Use the Advanced page to set scaling if required.
Digital State – On every change of input state of ‘Input A’ along with every Transmit Interval, the current state of ‘Input A’ will be transmitted. This allows, with suitable conversion of received value to digital output, wireless transmission of digital state or button pushes.
When ‘Input A’ is connected to GND the output will be 1. When ‘Input A’ is connected to +V the output will be 0. This can be inverted by setting a Gain = -1 and Offset = -1 in Advanced Scaling page.
Mark (Space) – Gives the percentage of Mark over Space for inputs on ‘Input A’.

Pulses per Revolution	Specify the number of pulses per revolution. This parameter only affects the RPM output value.
Excitation Type	The excitation voltage can be selected to power external sensors if required. The choices are Off, 3V, 5V or 12V. The module will calculate when it can save power by turning off the excitation based on the Minimum Frequency. If, when powering up the sensor, it requires some time to stabilise, the **Startup Time** in the **Advanced Tab** can be used.
Debounce Filter	Enter a time in milliseconds, any pulse that is received within this time of a previous pulse will be ignored, this is useful when dealing with noisy inputs such as relays which may inadvertently produce more than one pulse per event.
Input Resistor	Select whether the inputs are pulled up or pulled down with internal 56K resistors.
Edge Type	Define which edge of an input pulse should be counted as the input trigger.
Minimum RPM/Frequency	By entering the minimum frequency or RPM measurement required, the module can calculate the most effective form of power saving to apply. Not available in Counter, Quadrature and Digital State output modes.
Advanced Button	Click to show the advanced page described below.

Advanced I/O

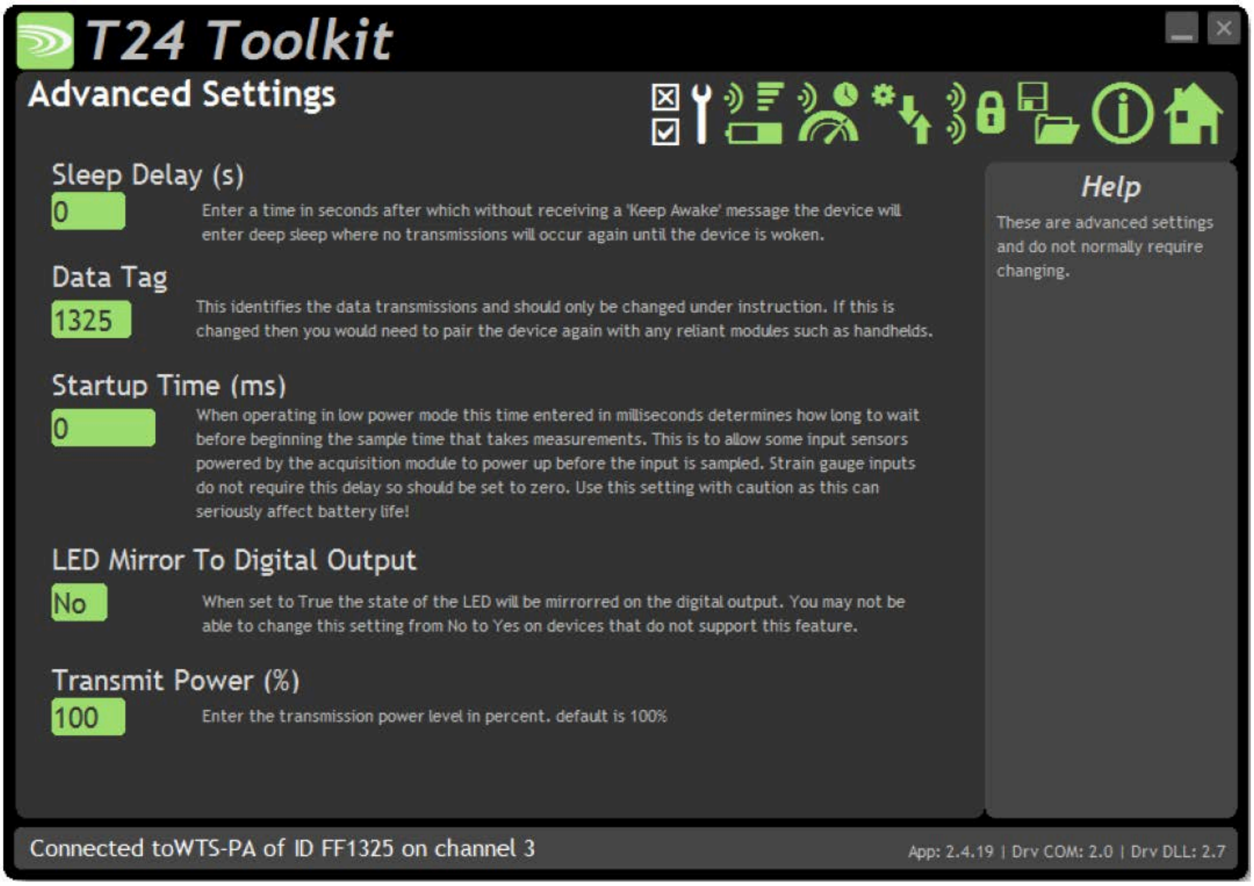


This module does not provide calibration, as such, because it is factory calibrated. However, on this page you can adjust the gain to provide different output types.

Custom Output Type

Items you can change:	
Gain	Default is 1. If the gain value is set the output value of the module will be multiplied by the gain before transmission. This setting applies to all output types.
Offset	Default is 0. If the offset value is set the output value of the module will be multiplied by the gain and the offset subtracted before transmission. This setting applies to all outputs.
Reset Counter Data Tag	If using the counter output the data tag specified in this field will cause the counter in the WTS-PA to reset to zero whenever a data packet with this data tag is received. Data providers can be produced by other transmitter modules, WTS-BS-1-HA or custom software. For this to operate correctly this module should not be in Low Power Mode.

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:

Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from a receiver module or software. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the transmitter module is marked with a Data Tag which is a 2 byte hexadecimal code. By default this is set to the last 2 bytes of the module ID (or to put it another way, the last 4 characters of the module ID). If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules.
Startup Time	Some transmitter modules power a sensor from their excitation voltage. When coupled to a sensor with a slow startup time this setting is used to delay the measurement after wakeup from sleep between readings. This gives the sensor time to settle at the expense of battery life. Only available in Frequency, RPM and Interval Output Type modes and where Low Power Mode is activated. Also note that the startup time should be less than the Transmit Interval.
LED Mirror to Digital Output	When set to Yes each time the LED is active the digital output is active. This can be useful if the module is to be encapsulated or enclosed and enables a second LED to be externally mounted. This is very useful when using a WTS-BS-1 roaming handheld as the transmitter module LED will activate while the handheld is in communications with the module.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is available in a number of different enclosure types. Locate your product and follow the link to view dimensional and mounting information for that particular enclosure.

WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi

These OEM modules are bare PCB modules. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – OEM Transmitter Modules for more information.

WTS-ACM-PA

This module is fitted inside our large enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

WTS-ACMi-PA

This module is fitted inside our medium enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Medium Size for more information.

WTS-ACMm-PA

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Small Size for more information.

Antennas

WTS-PAi

This module uses an integrated chip antenna. See Appendix B – Antennas – Internal Chip Antenna

WTS-PAe

Only the WTS-PAe module allows for the fitting of external antennas. The choices are:

WTS-ANTA	PCB Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTA
WTS-ANTB	Dipole Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTB
WTS-ANTC	Dipole Antenna Swivel	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTC
WTS-ANTD	Puck Antenna SMA	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTD
WTS-ANTE	Puck Antenna UFL	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTE

WTS-ACM-PA, WTS-ACMi-PA, WTS-ACMm-PA

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Specification at 3V supply at 25°C

Measurement	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Sensor Excitation Voltage	3	-	12	Vdc
Input Range in Period	333 x10^{-6}	-	2	sec
Input Range in Frequency	0.5	-	3,000	Hz
Input Range in RPM (presuming 1 pulse / rev)	30	-	180,000	RPM
Input Range in Counts	0	-	1000	Hz
Accuracy % input error @ 1 Hz	-	-	0.15	%
Accuracy % input error @ 1 kHz	-	-	0.175	%
Accuracy % input error @ 2 kHz	-	-	0.2	%
Accuracy % input error @ 3 kHz	-	-	0.25	%
Accuracy interval resolved to		0.25		µ sec

All frequencies and ranges may not be achievable depending on the update rate required.

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		20	30	µA
Normal Mode on constantly		40	60	mA
WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi, WTS-ACMi-PA, WTS-ACMm-PA				
Power Supply voltage	2.1	3.0	3.6	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
WTS-ACM-PA				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk

1. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs (Required on start-up, waking and during low power operation)

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results at 3Hz in Frequency Mode 50Hz Minimum Frequency	Usage	Battery Life
Pair AA cells	Constantly on	1.5 month
Pair AA cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	1.5 years
Pair D cells	Constantly on	6 months
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	> 6 years

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-WSS, WTS-WSSp

WTS-WSS - This section applies to firmware versions 3.0 and above. For previous versions refer to Appendix E – Legacy products

Overview

The WTS-WSS wireless anemometer is built on the same technology as previous wireless sensor interfaces offering the same sleep and wake functionality and operation with peripheral modules including handhelds, USB base stations and GPRS data loggers.

The Anemometer features a high quality 3-cup rotor pressed on a stainless steel shaft with rugged Delrin body with bronze Rulon bushings

The output value of the anemometer can be configured to the user's requirements and measure over the range 5 to 125 mph.

Accuracy:

- 0.5mph from 5 to 10 mph
- ± 4% from 10 to 125 mph

The user can set a period over which to average the wind speed (regardless of transmission rate) and optionally include a second transmission of gust which is also measured over a user defined period.

The WTS-WSS is powered either from internal batteries or an external supply. For applications which require high sampling rates for long periods the Interface PowerPack and SolarPanel (PP1 & SP1) offers an ideal solution.

The WTS-WSSp is battery powered only and is designed for mounting to moving booms using the pivot bar mechanism.

Order Codes

WTS-WSS

Wind speed transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.
For clamp mounting to 50 mm scaffold pole.

WTS-WSSp

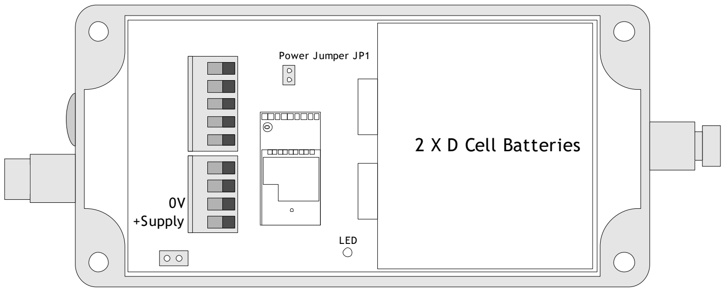
Wind speed transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Designed for pivot mounting to moving booms.

Connections

WTS-WSS

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source. The module will switch to the external supply in preference providing a battery backup.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate. The cable for the external supply should be routed into the cable gland at the bottom of the case, up past the battery holder and into the two part connector terminals shows in the diagram below.

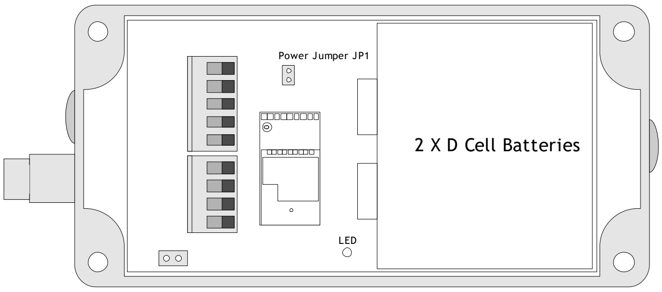


For battery information please refer to [Appendix D – Battery Selection]

WTS-WSSp

Power

Power is supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries.
You may need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
The LED does not illuminate in this module.



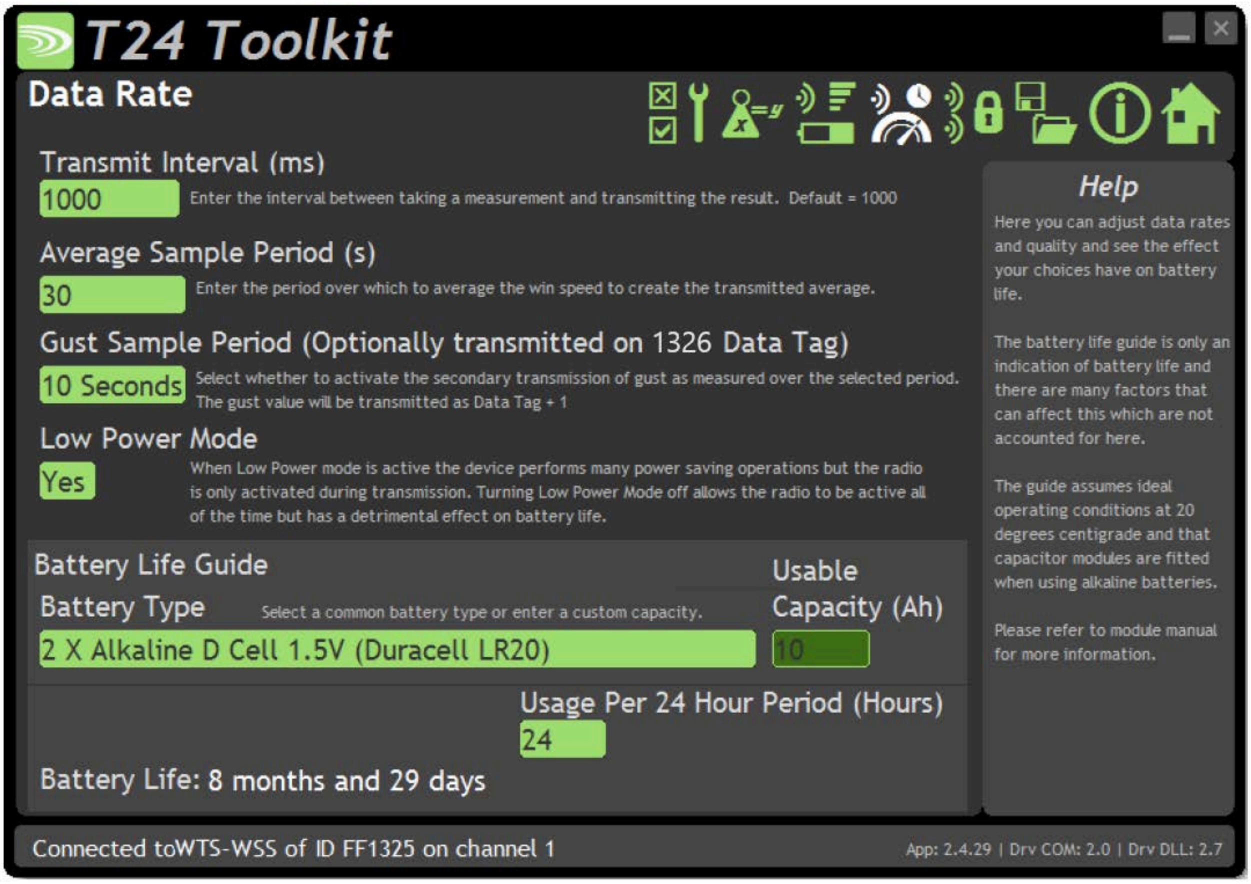
For battery information please refer to [Appendix D – Battery Selection]

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality



This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the transmitter module and the quality. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life.
Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20°C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission interval in milliseconds. The default is 1000 giving a reading every second. You may want increase this value to slow transmissions down to achieve longer battery life.
Average Sample Period (s)	The average wind speed as measured over the sample period defined here is transmitted every Transmit Interval using the Data Tag set in the Advanced Settings. This period is a moving window so at every transmission interval the value transmitted will be the average wind speed as measured over the last sample period up to the transmission event. If the sample period is set to less than the transmit interval then the value transmitted will actually be the average of the wind speed since the last transmission. So setting this to zero would always transmit the average wind speed between transmissions.

Gust Sample Period (s)	The gust value is transmitted at the transmit interval using the Data Tag + 1. The Data Tag used will be displayed in the title.

Note that the Data Tags are represented as hexadecimal values so adding 1 to the base Data Tag may not result in an obvious new Data Tag. After digits 0-9 come letters A-F.

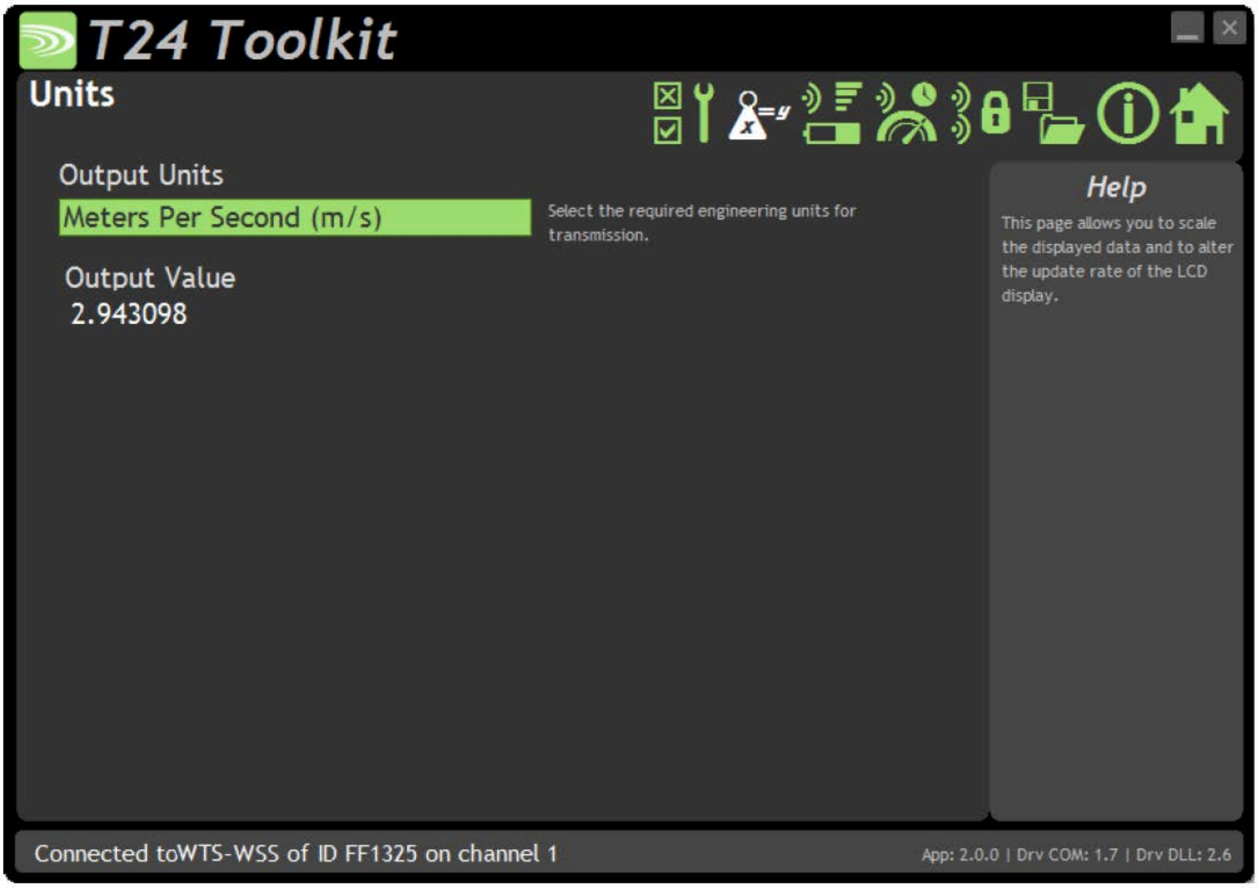
Base Data Tag	*Gust Data Tag*
FF123	***FF124***
FF129	***FF12A***
FF1AF	***FF1B0***

The wind speed gust value is optional and can selected by choosing a gust sample period from **Disabled**, **1**, **3**, **5** or **10 seconds**.
The gust value transmitted is the maximum average wind speed measured within the rolling window as defined by the gust sample period.

For example, the transmit interval may be 30 seconds and the gust sample period may be 5 seconds so that every 30 seconds the gust value transmitted would be the **maximum** average wind speed seen within **any** 5 second period since the previous transmission.

Low Power Mode	Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module will enter low power mode which will have a large effect on battery life. A Reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC for example.
Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in Amp Hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer’s data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts. Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the module will be turned on and transmitting.

Units



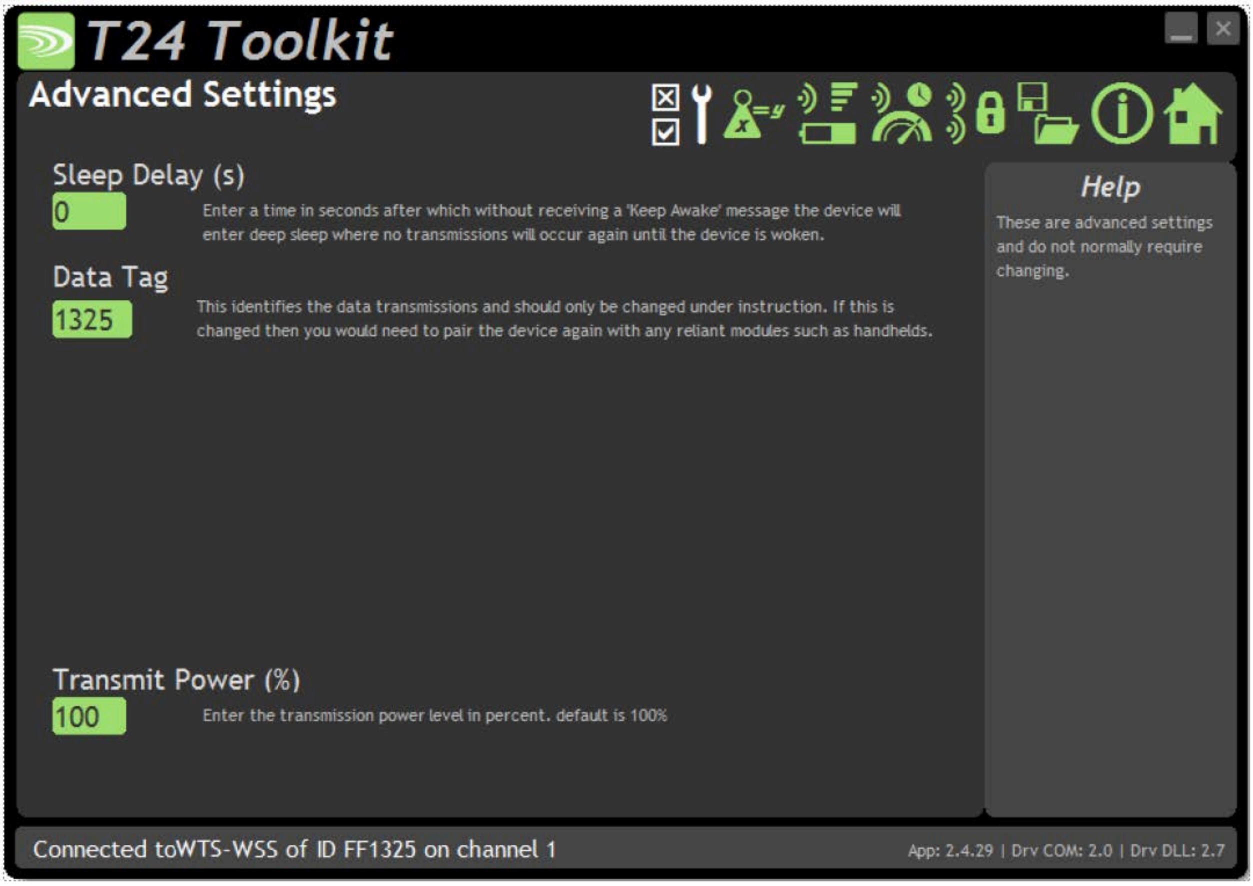
Output Value is the live value of the current wind speed in the units selected above.

Items you can change:

Output Units — Simply select the required output units from the drop down list. The WTS-WSS can provide wind speed in:

Description	Units
Miles Per Hour	mph
Metres Per Second	m/s
Kilometres Per Hour	Km/h
Feet Per Second	fps
Knots	kn

Advanced Settings



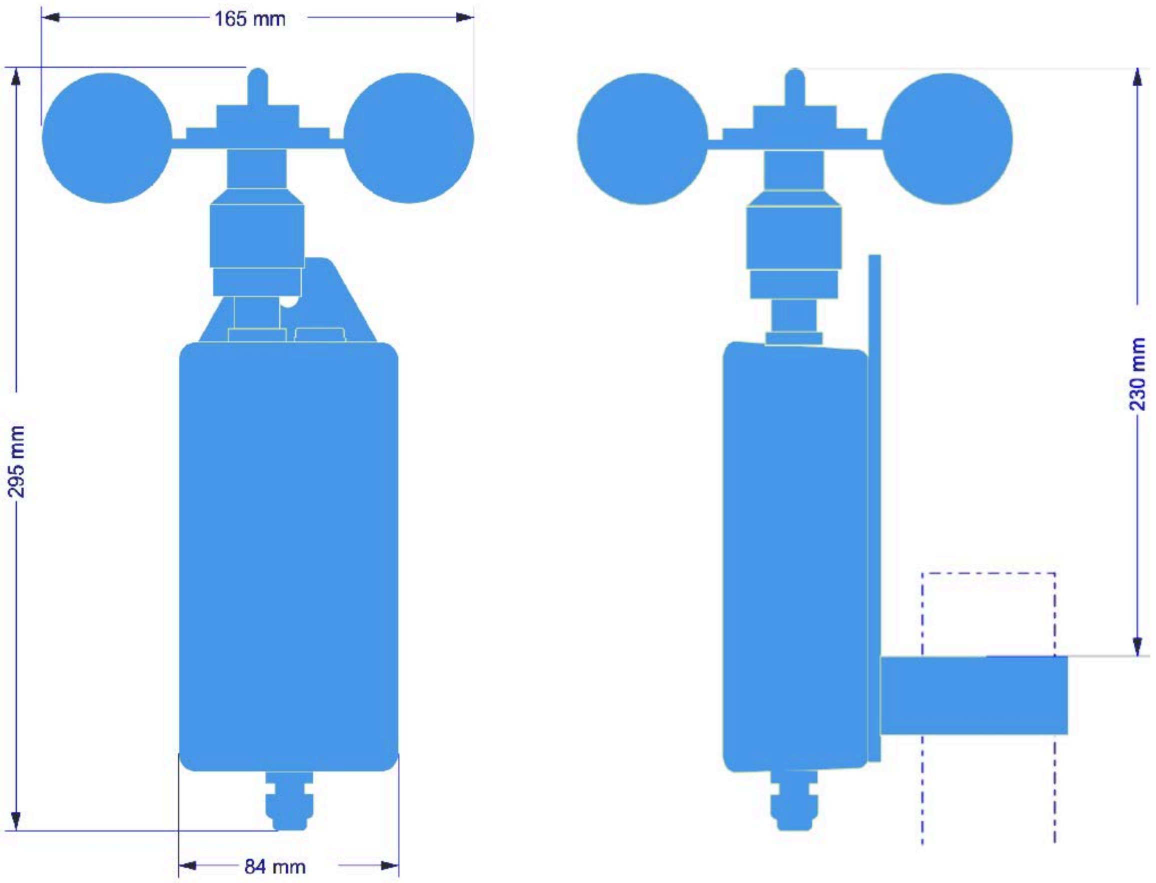
You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:	
Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from software, handheld or other receiving modules. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted is identified with a Data Tag which is a 2 byte hexadecimal code. By default this is set to the last 2 bytes of the module ID (or to put it another way, the last 4 characters of the module ID). If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the Data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld. Average Wind Speed is transmitted using the defined Data tag. Optionally Gust Wind Speed is transmitted using the defined Data Tag + 1.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

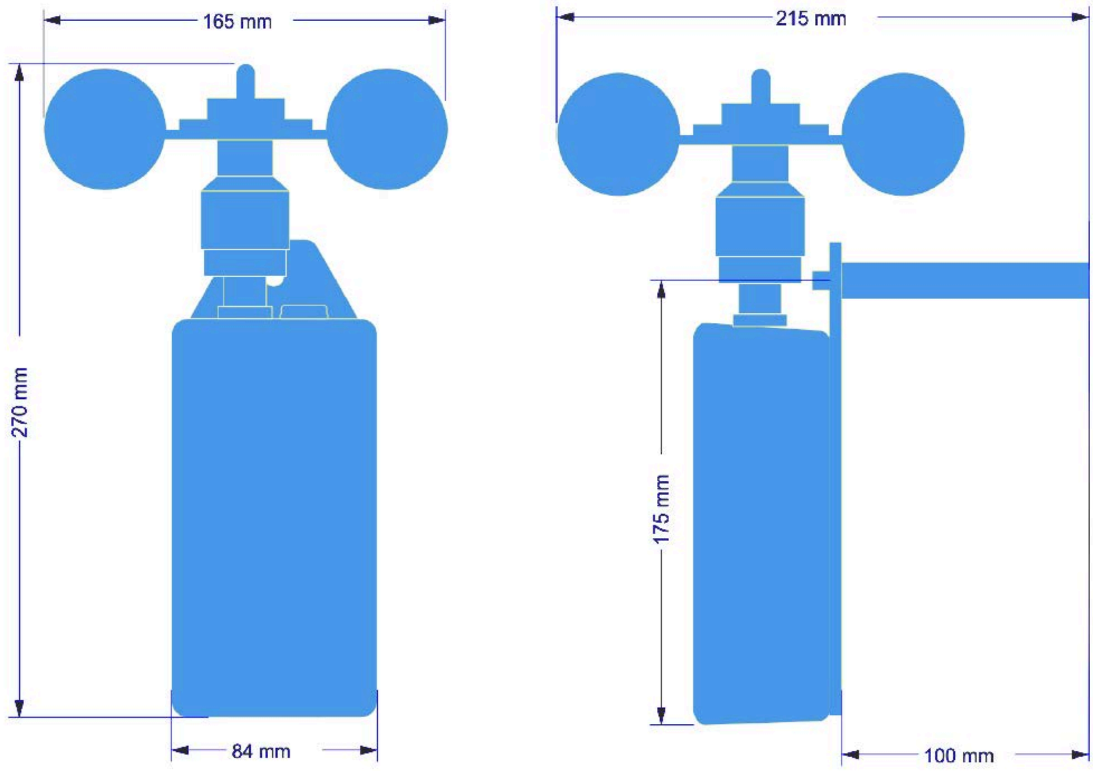
WTS-WSS

The WTS-WSS is designed to be attached to the top of a 50 mm scaffold pole or equivalent using the fitted clamp.



WTS-WSSp

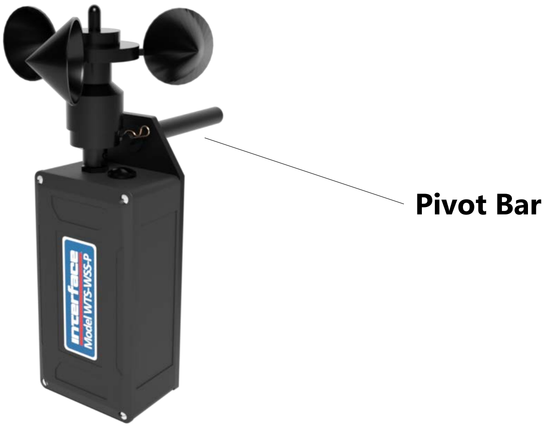
The WTS-WSS is designed to be attached to a moving boom and uses a pivot design to ensure that the sensor remains upright regardless of the angle of the boom. The pivot bar is threaded for M8.



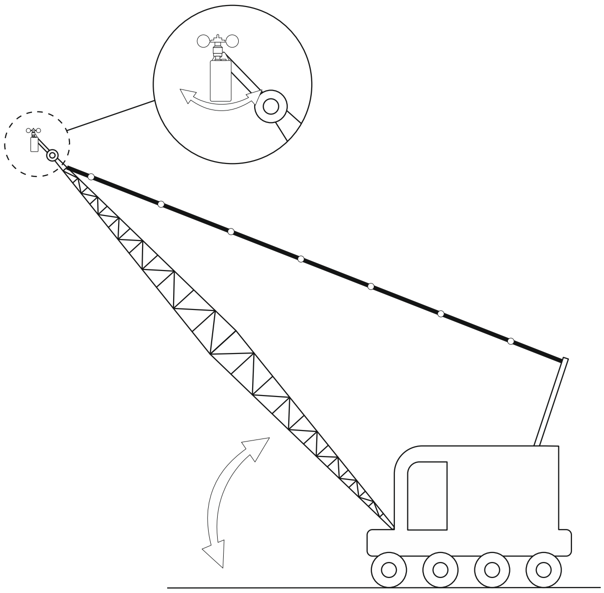
Boom Mounting

- Remove the mounting pivot bar from the wind speed sensor. You may have to remove the split pin/cotter pin first.

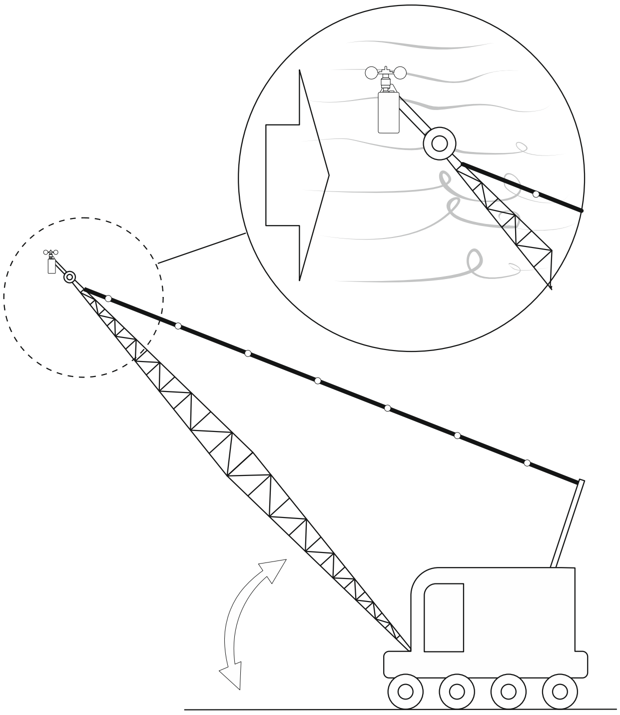
- Determine the position to mount the pivot bar by following these guidelines.



a. Install the mounting pivot bar on the same side of the boom as the cabin mounted display.
b. Install the mounting pivot bar perpendicular to the boom.
c. Install the mounting pivot bar at the highest point possible where the sensor will be free to rotate at all boom angles.

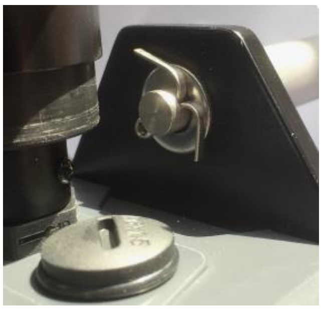


d. The entire wind speed sensor should be located so that the cups are fully exposed to the wind and so that the sensor rotates freely at all boom angles. Avoid mounting the sensor where objects have created wind turbulence.



- Screw the mounting pivot bar to the boom using the 25 mm deep M8 thread or alternatively weld the bar to the boom. Note that angle iron can be used to extend the mounting position to be clear of the top of the boom.

- Re-fit the wind speed sensor to the bar, add the M8 washer and fit the split pin/cotter pin.



Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Specification at 3V supply at 25°C

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Measurement Range	5	-	125	mph
Accuracy 5 – 10 mph		0.5		mph
Accuracy 10 – 125 mph		±4%		mph

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH
Environmental protection with suitable cables exiting through cable glands.		IP67		

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
Normal Mode on constantly		55	60	mA
Reverse Polarity Protection		-	-32	Vdc
Internal				
Battery Supply Voltage	2.1	3	3.6	Vdc
Current		60	65	mA (1)
External (WTS-WSS only)				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Current		60	65	mA (1)

1. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results every second	Usage	Battery Life
Pair D cells	Constantly on	1 year
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 10 minutes	6 years

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-LT1

Overview

The WTS-LT1 transmitter module provides OEM's with a versatile wireless Running Line Tensiometer which when connected to an appropriate piece of hardware gives cable tension, payout and speed. The WTS-LT1 connects to a load pin and quadrature sensor. The quadrature sensor is usually constructed from reed switches and magnets arranged to give overlapping pulses so that both count and direction can be determined. These pulses can then be scaled to give distance and speed in engineering units. The load pin measurement is the same as the successful WTS-AM module and can be calibrated and scaled to give tension in engineering units.
The data transmitted by the WTS-LT1 can be received by multiple WTS receivers that include displays, handheld readers, analogue outputs, relay modules and computer interfaces. For the running line tensiometer a dedicated hand held display has been designed known as the WTS-HLT which allows viewing of the three measurement values transmitted by the WTS-LT1.
WTS-LT1 has been designed for battery operation and supports an ultra-low-power sleep mode whilst offering class leading wireless coverage and range. Typical battery life based on a pair of AA cells gives 13 days continuous operation at transmission rate of 3 readings per second.

Order Codes

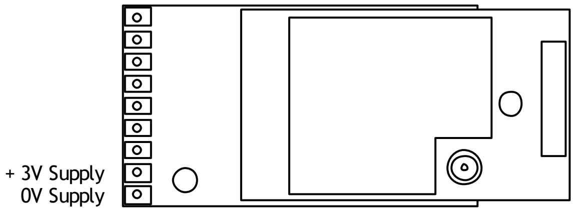
WTS-LT1

OEM Running Line Tensiometer transmitter module
with external antenna UFL connector.

Connections

Power

Attach power supply wiring to the module as shown below:



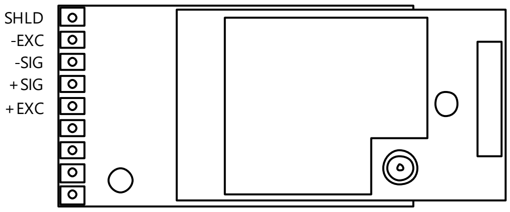
Connect to a 3 Volt power supply or batteries.

This module is **not** reverse polarity protected!
The maximum voltage is 3.6 V!

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Strain Sensor

Strain gauge connection is 4 wire as follows:



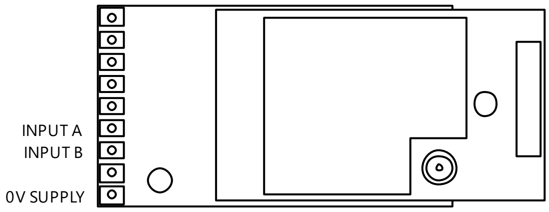
The resistance of the strain gauge can be between 85 and 5000 ohms. The WTS-LT1 can support up to four 350 ohm strain gauges bridges attached in parallel (At the expense of reduced battery life).

The cable lengths between the WTS-LT1 and the gauges should be kept below three metres and generally as short as possible.
As the measurement is four wire then as the cable length increases the voltage drops in the cable will have more of an effect on the factory mV/V calibration.

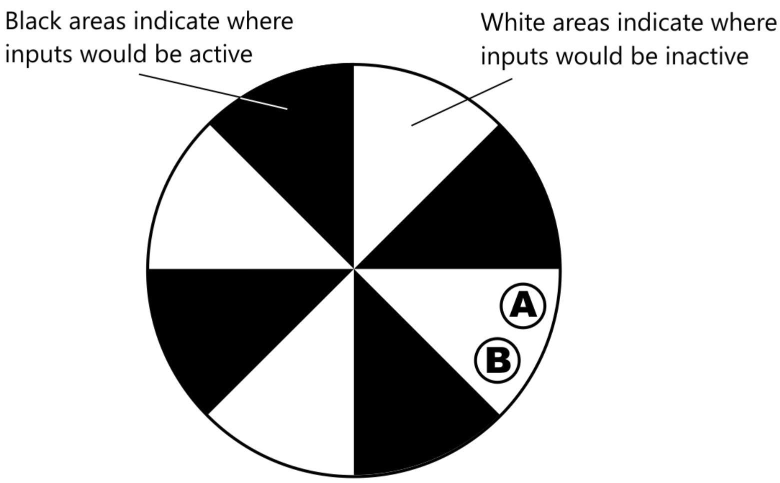
The strain gauge measurement is bi-directional, i.e. tension & compression.

Quadrature Inputs

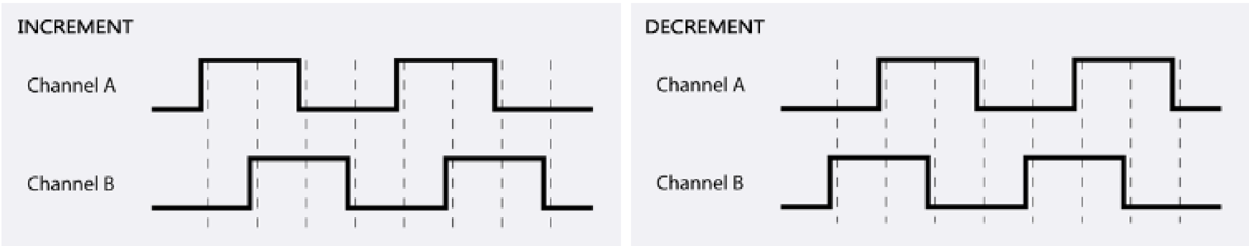
Input A and B are volt free inputs so that mechanical switches can be used (including reed switches) or active circuitry that pulls the inputs to 0V.



The quadrature input sensors A and B should be mounted so that the activation zones (Whether optical or magnetic etc) cover both A and B inputs simultaneously as rotation occurs.



The inputs then determine direction based on the following table.



Shield Connections (All Enclosures)

We recommend the following rules to determine whether there should be a connection between the transmitter module shield and the sensor chassis or cable:

1. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable is **NOT** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

2. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable **IS** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should be **NOT** connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

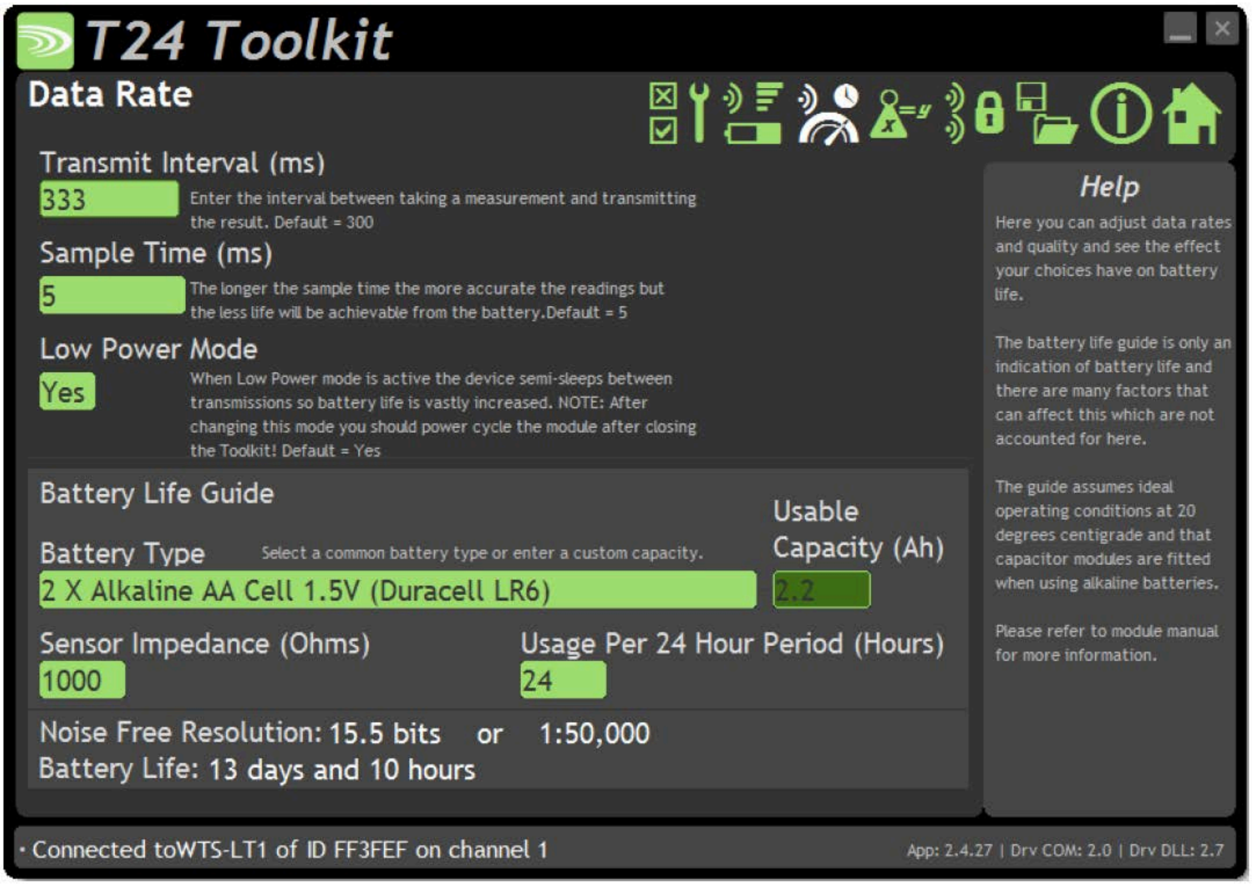
3. If the transmitter module is integral to the sensor or mounted very close and the module is mounted on a metal chassis then the answer to whether the transmitter module shield connection should be connected to the metal chassis is a matter of experimentation. This connection must be as short as possible. The T24 Toolkit can be used to chart the signal levels and tests should be undertaken to determine whether there is a better radio signal with or without the shield/chassis connection. The quality of the measured reading should also be looked at. In cases where the shield/chassis connection makes no difference to the radio signal or the reading quality then the connection should be made.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality



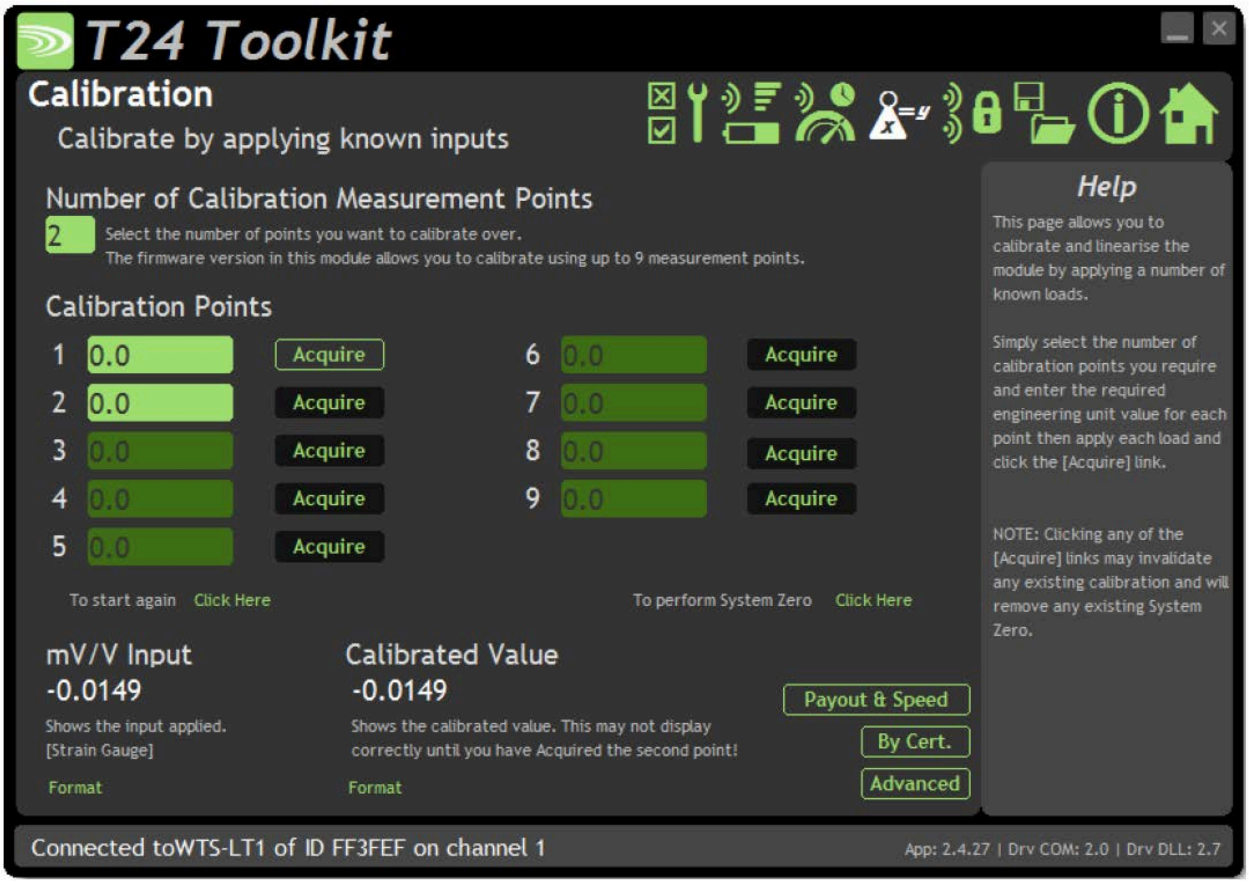
This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the module and the quality. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life. Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20 °C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission rate in milliseconds. The default is 333 giving approximately 3 per second which is ideally suited to reading on a handheld. You may want to slow this down to achieve longer battery life. The Load is transmitted using the data Tag specified. The Payout is transmitted on Data Tag + 1. The Speed is transmitted on Data Tag + 2.
Sample Time	This is the length of time in milliseconds that the input is sampled before the value is transmitted. This can vary between 5 milliseconds and close to the Transmit Interval. A shorter sample time means that the module is awake for less time so battery life is increased but at the expense of a reading with less noise free resolution. You can vary this to see the effect on battery life and noise

	free resolution.
Low Power Mode	Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module will enter sleep mode which, for some modules such as the strain gauge transmitter module, will have a massive effect on battery life. A reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC for example.
Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in Amp Hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer's data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts. Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Sensor Resistance	This is only available for certain transmitter modules. This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. Enter the resistance of the connected strain gauge in Ohms.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the WTS-HLT handheld (Or other sleep/wake controlling receiver) will be turned on and communicating with a transmitter module.

Calibration (Load)



Here you can calibrate the transmitter module and set a system zero if required.
This simple page allows semi-automated calibration where you can apply known inputs to calibrate.
This calibration includes linearisation and is automatically applied.
See later for **By Cert** and **Advanced** page where you can adjust individual gains and offsets.

Calibration Process

- Decide on how many points you will calibrate over.
- Decide what weights will be applied (in ascending order) at each point.
- Enter the actual input (in the required units) that you want the module to read at each point.
- Now proceed to apply each input in turn (allowing a settle time) and click the **Acquire** button at that point. You can now apply the next input and click **Acquire** until all the points are completed.

The mV/V from the load cell must be ascending through each calibration point.

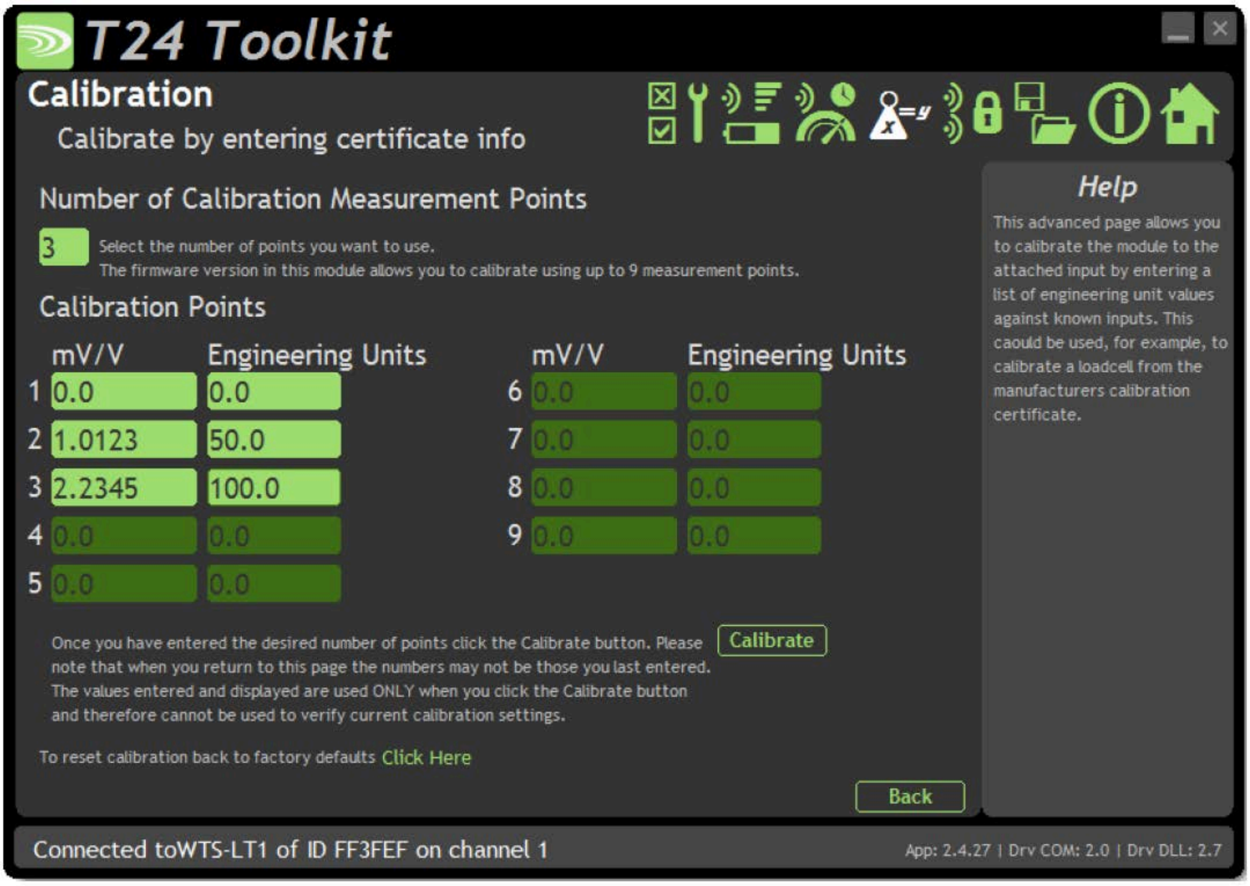
The bottom of the page shows the **Input Value** and the **Calibrated Value**. Once the second point has been acquired this **Calibrated Value** should display the actual calibrated value.

Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Point 1 - 9	For each point enter the engineering unit value that you want the transmitter module to report at the applied input. i.e. 1.67

Acquire 1 - 9	Click this button when the input has been applied and the reading has been allowed to settle. This will acquire the reading and allow you to move to the next points. You will be able to click the button again to re-acquire.
Start Again	Click here to restart the calibration.
System Zero	Once calibrated you may want to remove a fixed system value. In the case of a strain gauge input this may be the weight of a sling, shackle, load bed etc. Apply the required input and click here to set the system zero. The current input will be removed from subsequent readings so that the reading will be zero. To edit this value manually click the **Advanced** button. System Zero is stored in non-volatile memory in the transmitter module.
Payout & Speed	You can click the **Payout & Speed** button to calibrate the speed and payout values based on the quadrature input.
By Cert.	You can click the **By Cert** button to calibrate against a sensor calibration sheet. You just need to enter the input values and associated engineering unit required output value of at least 2 points. This will take you to a different screen.
Advanced	Clicking the advanced button will allow you to edit the gains and offsets for each available calibration point. This will take you to a different screen.

Calibration by Certificate (Load)

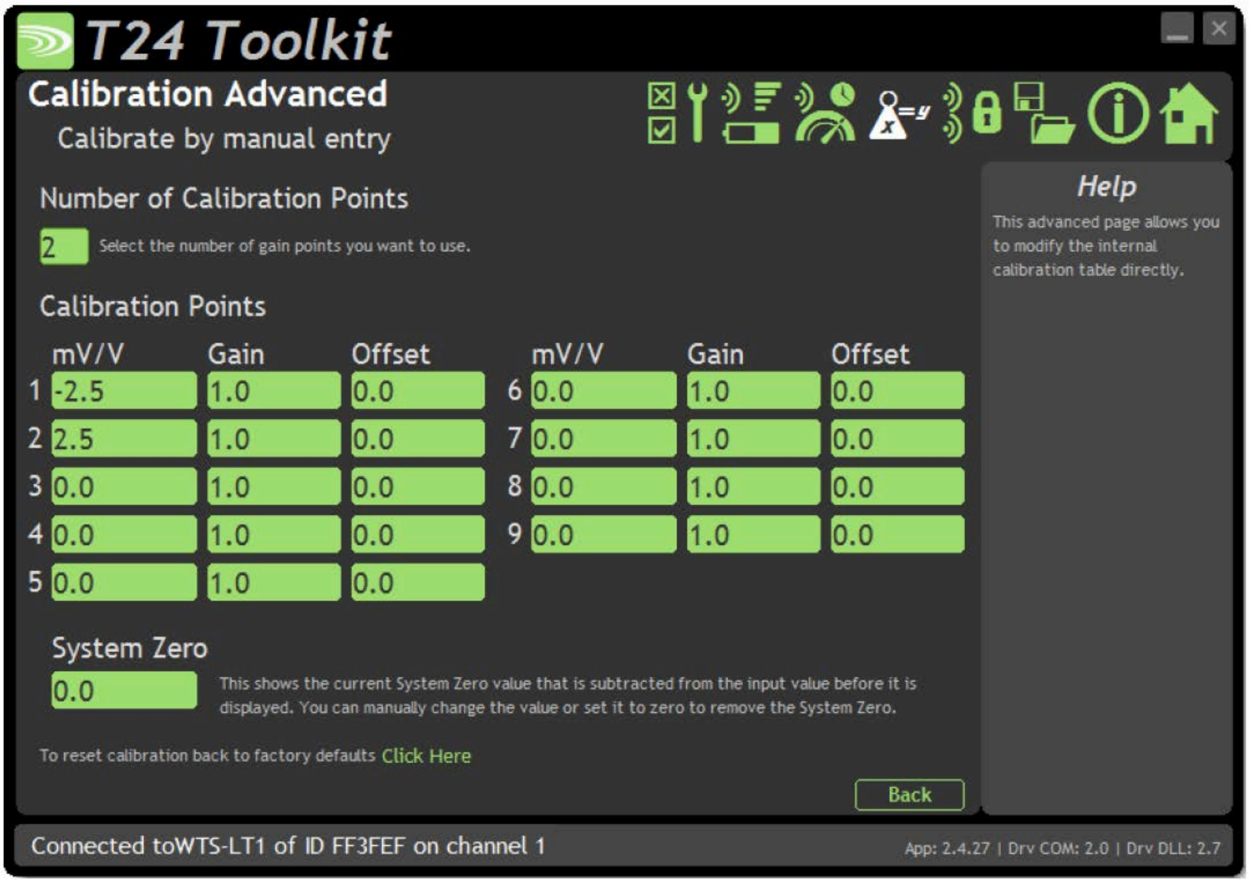


In some circumstances it may not be possible to apply inputs in which case the calibration can be entered manually from the calibration table or certificate for a load cell without ever having to connect the load cell.

Items you can change:

Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Input Points 1 – 9 (mV/V shown in this screenshot)	Enter the input point for which you will specify a required engineering output value
Engineering Units 1 - 9	Enter the required engineering unit output for the specified input value
Calibrate	Click this button to calculate and update the module calibration

Calibration Advanced (Load)



In some circumstances it may not be possible to apply inputs in which case the calibration can be entered manually.
For example, if a strain gauge manufacturer provides a calibration table for a cell it may be possible to calculate gains and offsets and enter these values into the Advanced Calibration page without having to connect the strain gauge or apply weights.

Items you can change:

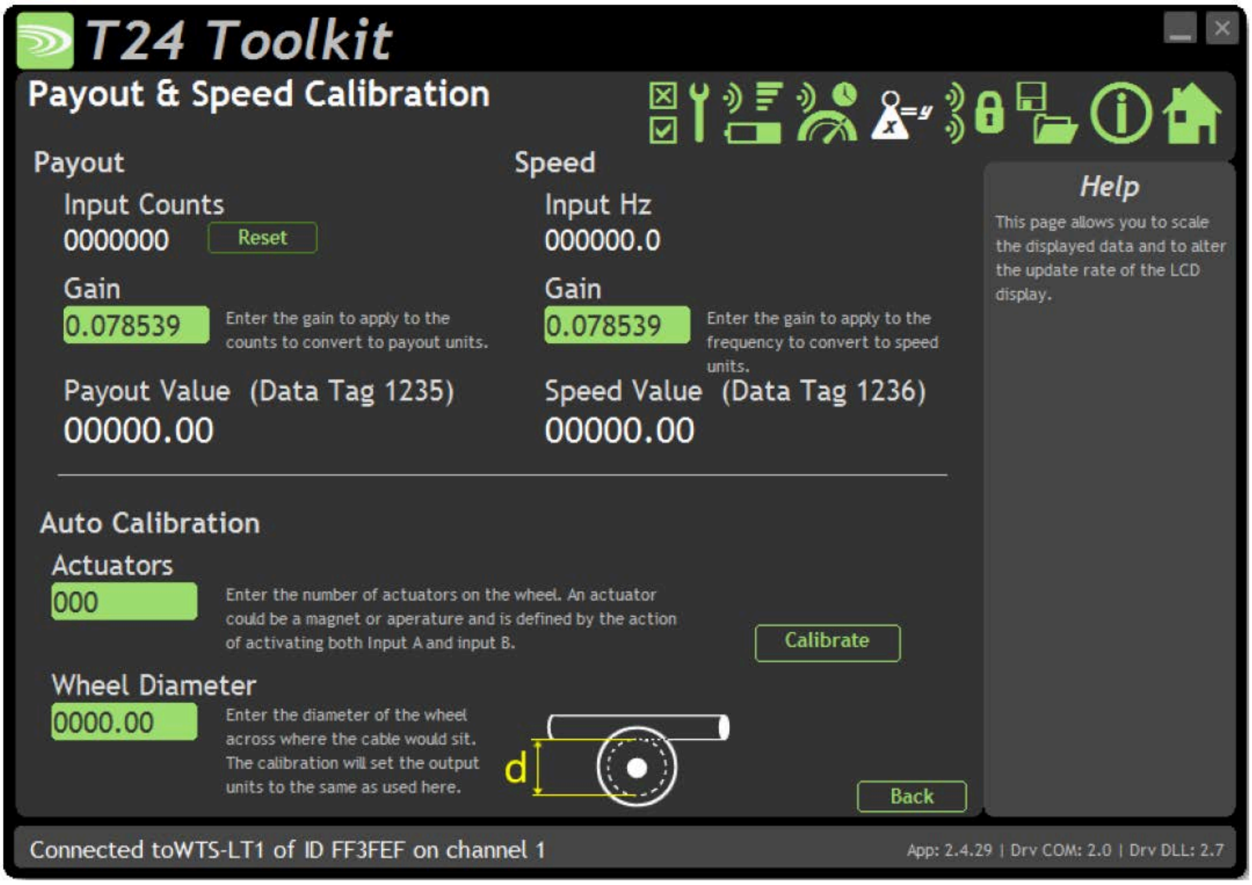
Number of Calibration Points	Enter the number of points you wish to calibrate over. In its simplest form you could select two for a linear calibration. For more complex calibrations which include linearisation select three to nine points.
Input Points 1 – 9 (mV/V shown in this screenshot)	Enter the input point to which the associated interpolated gain and offset values will be applied. Note between points the gain and offset values are linearly interpolated. Inputs are extrapolated below point 1 and above point 9.
Gain 1 - 9	Enter the gain value for associated point
Offset 1 - 9	Enter the Offset value for associated point
System Zero	You can set the system zero value here or set it to zero to remove the system zero effect.

Description of Linearisation Calculations

The input value is looked up in a table of points starting from point 1. If the input mV/V is greater than the mV/V specified at that point then it is checked against the next point. When the best point has been found the Gain and Offset values from that point are applied to the mV/V value as follows.

```
Value = (input * Gain) - Offset.
```

Calibration (Payout & Speed)



Calibration of the quadrature input to give the payout and speed values may need to be calculated manually to suit the mechanical hardware. A simple Auto Calibration section is supplied to calculate basic gains based on the number of actuators and wheel diameter but this calculation is limited to the engineering units used for the wheel diameter. For example, if the wheel diameter is entered in **metres** then the Auto Calibration will provide gain values to give Payout in **metres** and Speed in **metres per second**. Manual alterations to the gain may be required if you require these values in other engineering units.

Items:

Payout

Input Counts	Shows the current raw count value that is measured by the quadrature input. This count may increase or decrease depending on the direction of the quadrature input.
Reset Button	Reset the input count to zero.
Payout Value	This shows the calibrated final Payout value that will be transmitted. The Data Tag used to transmit this value is shown in the title.

Speed

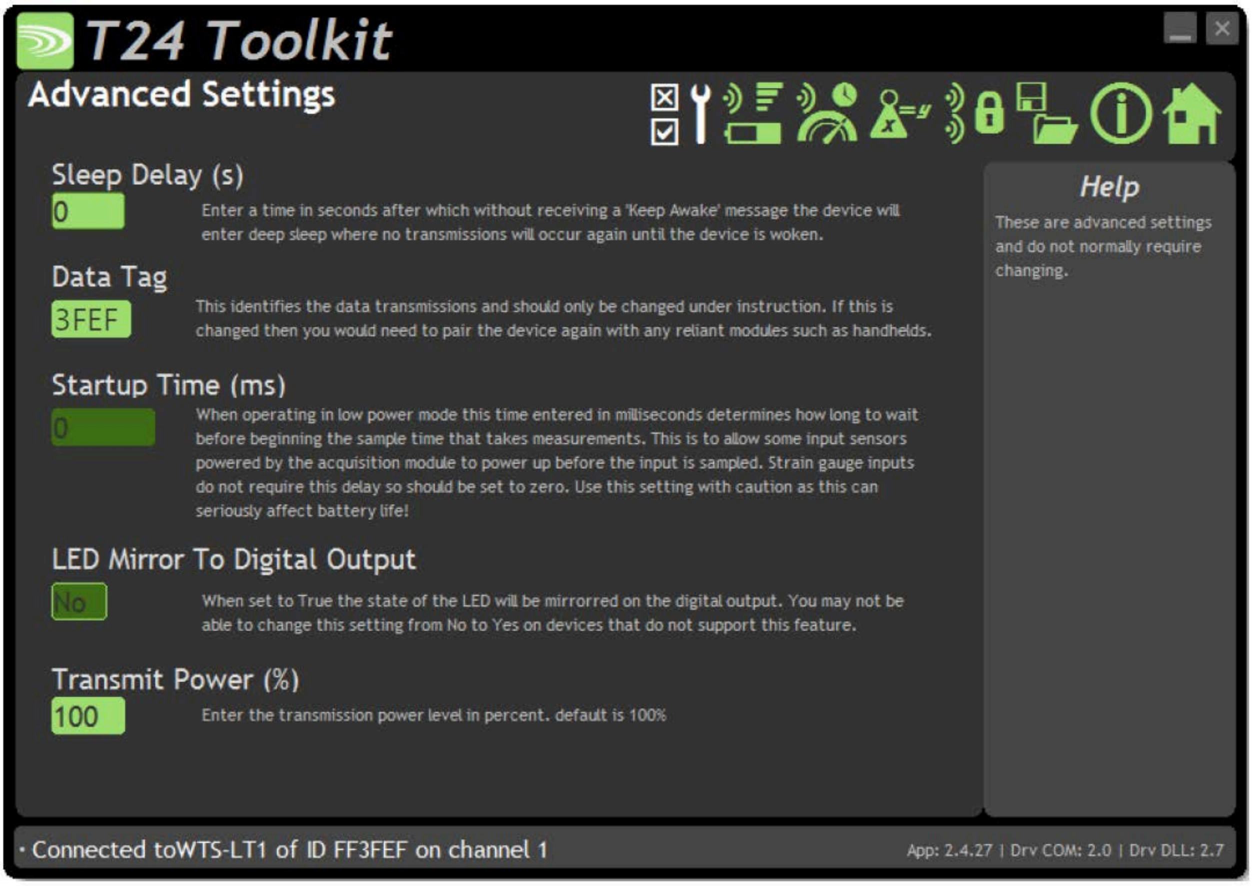
Input Hz	Shows the current raw count frequency value that is measured by the quadrature input.
Speed Value	This shows the calibrated final Speed value that will be transmitted. The Data Tag used to transmit this value is shown in the title.

Auto Calibration

Actuators	Enter the number of actuators situated around the wheel. An actuator is defined

	as the mechanical entity that is used to provide an input sequence to the A and B inputs. This may be a magnet or a hole.
Wheel Diameter	Enter the wheel diameter. Note that this dimension needs to take into account where the cable sits on the wheel and is unlikely to be the external diameter.
Calibrate Button	Click this button to calculate and update the module calibration.

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:

Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the module is identified by a Data Tag. This is by default set to the last 4 digits of the module serial number. If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

These OEM modules are bare PCB modules. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – OEM Transmitter Modules for more information.

Mounting mechanics for the quadrature input sensors are beyond the scope of this manual and experimentation would be required during the design phase of the equipment that uses these modules. The information in the sensor section should provide a starting point but all implementations are going to be unique to the particular physical mechanisms such as sensor choice, rotational mechanism, required resolution etc.

Antennas

The choices are:

WTS-ANTA	PCB Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTA
WTS-ANTB	Dipole Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTB
WTS-ANTC	Dipole Antenna Swivel	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTC
WTS-ANTD	Puck Antenna SMA	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTD
WTS-ANTE	Puck Antenna UFL	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTE

Specification

Specification with 1000R bridge, 2.5mV/V, at 3V supply at 25°C

Measurement	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Strain Gauge Excitation System			4 Wire	
Strain Gauge Excitation Voltage	4. 5	5	5.25	Vdc
Strain Gauge Drive Capability	85	-	5000	Ω
Maximum Gauge Sensitivity (FR)			3.1	+/-mV/V
Offset Temperature Stability		1	4	ppm/°C
Gain Temperature Stability		3	5	ppm/°C
Offset Stability with Time		20	80	ppm of FR (1)
Gain Stability with Time			30	ppm of FR (2)
Non Linearity before Linearisation		5	25	ppm of FR
Internal Resolution		16,000,000/ 24		Resolution/Bits
Noise Free where Sample Time > 1000ms		400,000 / 18.75		Resolution/Bits
Quadrature Inputs Type		Volt Free		
Maximum Pulse Frequency		25 / 1500		Hz / rpm
Minimum Pulse Frequency		0.5 / 30		Hz / rpm

3. From original offset at any time.
4. First year.

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating temperature range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	μA
Power Supply voltage	2.1	3.0	3.6	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode (1K Bridge)		60	65	mA (1)

2. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 μs (Required on start up, waking and during low power operation)

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results at 3Hz with 350R Load Cell	Usage	Battery Life
Pair AA cells	Constantly on	12 Days
Pair AA cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	290 Days

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

Receiver Modules

Receiver modules use the messages sent by the transmitter modules. These modules may process or display this information or convert the data into a different physical format.

WTS-BS-1-HS

Overview

The WTS-BS-1-HS is a simple handheld display. This allows wireless remote viewing of various remote inputs such as strain gauge or voltage etc. using 2.4GHz radio.
The remote transmitter module measures its input value (strain gauge, voltage, current etc.) and periodically transmits it.
The WTS-BS-1-HS captures this data and displays it. The WTS-BS-1-HS also performs the function of waking the transmitter module when it is turned on and sending it to deep sleep mode when it is turned off. The transmitter module can automatically enter deep sleep mode if the WTS-BS-1-HS is no longer detected.
If no buttons are pressed on the WTS-BS-1-HS it too will turn off after 5 minutes.

Order Codes

WTS-BS-1-HS

Handheld display for use with a single transmitter module in a robust weatherproof enclosure.

Connections

Power

The handheld module is powered by two alkaline AA batteries.

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Due to the higher voltage requirements of this module NiMh and NiCad batteries are not recommended.

Quick Start

This section will show you how to get the module pair working out of the box.
You will require two AA alkaline batteries for the handheld and a 3 Volt dc supply for the transmitter module which may also be a pair of AA batteries.

Connecting Power

WTS-BS-1-HS

Remove the two screws on the rear battery compartment. Insert two alkaline AA batteries. Refit the battery compartment cover. The handheld module is now switched on so should be turned off until the transmitter module is ready. To turn off just hold down the power key until the display shows **BUSY** then release it.

Transmitter Module

See the relevant transmitter module manual section for information about connecting power.

Pairing

You will use automatic pairing to prove the connectivity and operation. Pairing sets the communications configuration parameters to allow the two modules to communicate. You do not need a PC or laptop or any configuration software to perform basic pairing.

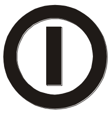
- Ensure that transmitter module is not powered.
- You need to turn on the WTS-BS-1-HS in pairing mode. To do this you start with it turned off. Whilst pressing the power key press the tare key as well until 'PAIRING' is seen on the display. The keys can now be released.
- Now apply power to the transmitter module within 10 seconds.
- If successful the WTS-BS-1-HS will pair to the transmitter module and the display will show a numeric value. (Or **Error 2** if the input integrity has failed. For example if the transmitter module is a WTS-AM-1E and the strain gauge is not connected).
  If the display shows **Failed** or **--------** then the pairing failed. Try again.

Once successful the WTS-BS-1-HS will be linked to the transmitter module and will send it to sleep when the handheld is turned off and wake it when the handheld is turned on.

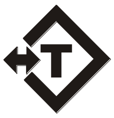
Remember that from this point onwards to turn the handheld on you just need to press and hold the power key as the pairing function is no longer required. Pairing was just used as a method of setting the transmitter module to the radio settings already configured in the handheld.

Operation

Keys



Power Key - Press and hold the power key until the display shows BUSY then release the key.
Can also be used, by giving a quick press, to reset the Auto-Sleep delay.



Tare Key - This will toggle between gross and zeroed net mode. i.e. If the display shows gross then pressing the key will zero the display. Pressing the key when in net mode will return the display to gross mode. The Gross and Net modes are indicated as described below. Gross and Net are retained through power off.

Modes

Pairing

When you want to use the WTS-BS-1-HS with a different transmitter module you use pairing. (Ensure that the transmitter module is unpowered for at least 10 seconds.) Press and hold the Power key then while still holding down the power key press and hold the Tare key.
Hold both keys until you see PAIRING on the display.
Release the keys and apply power to the transmitter module.

When pairing, the channel and group key settings on the transmitter module are changed to match those on the WTS-BS-1-HS.

Indicators

G

The display is showing Gross weight.

NET

The display is showing Net weight.

SIG LOW

The radio signal from the transmitter module is low. The module is still functioning but the limit of the range may be near. Communications may start to deteriorate when this indicator is visible. Until ------ is displayed the communications are still OK and the display can be relied on for accuracy.

Even with a degraded signal the display value will always be correct.

BATT LOW

The batteries in the handheld are low and need to be replaced.

REMOTE ERROR

The transmitter module has an error that the handheld does not recognise.

REMOTE BATT LOW

The battery or supply to the transmitter module is low.

Errors

Displayed on handheld LCD.

Error 1	The transmitter module has a strain gauge input and is in shunt calibration mode. An external module has placed the transmitter module in Shunt Calibration mode so rather than display a misleading reading this error is displayed instead. Modules such as the WTS-AM-1E support this error type.
Error 2	Input integrity error. The transmitter module has found a problem with the input. There may be open or short circuits. Rather than display a misleading reading this error is displayed instead. Only certain transmitter modules support this error such as the WTS-AM-1E.
Overload	The overload limit set by the user has been exceeded.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of the handheld module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Zero Settings

Here you can adjust settings that affect the display of zero.

Items you can change:

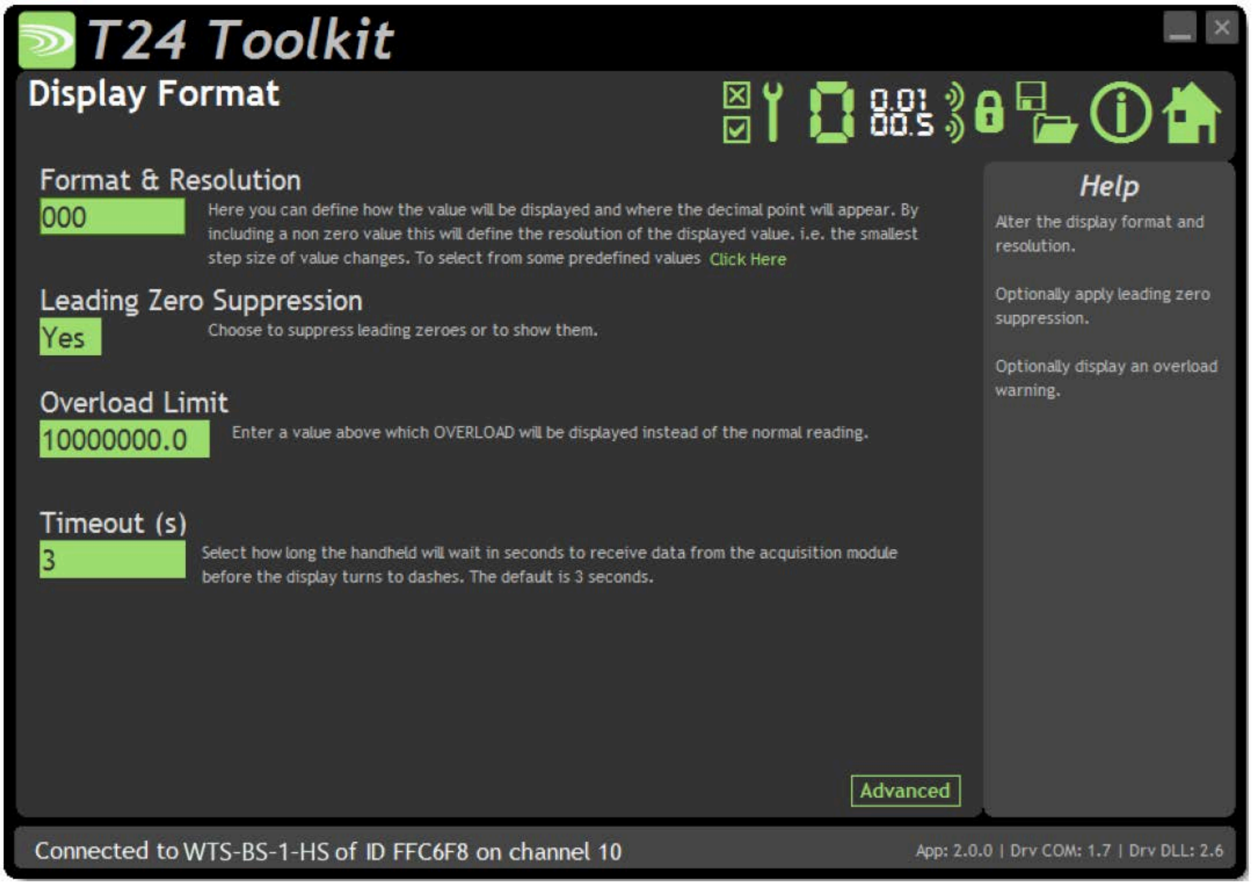
Power On Auto Zero

Here you can determine whether the WTS-BS-1-HS performs automatic zero when it is powered on.
Enter zero to disable this function.
If you enter a non-zero value then when the handheld is first turned on it checks the value read from the transmitter module. If this falls within ± of this value then the display will be altered so this reads zero.

Example: A strain gauge transmitter module (WTS-AM-1E) is calibrated in kg and measures the weight of boxes on a platform. The weight of the platform itself has been removed using system zero on the transmitter module.
Sometimes there is debris on the platform which you do not want to see when viewing the weight of boxes that will be placed on the platform later.
The minimum weight of a box is 5 kg so you could set the Power On Auto Zero to 2 kg.
When you turn on the handheld, if the weight on the platform is between -2 and +2kg then the handheld will tare this weight off and so read zero.

Zero Indication Band	Using this setting you can mask tiny changes in input after you press the Tare button. Entering zero will disable this function. Entering a non-zero value will provide a band within which the display will always read zero. Once the reading exceeds this value the real weight will be displayed as no taring is taking place. **Example:** You are adding boxes to a platform and you press tare between adding each one so you can see the weight of each box. Without this setting activated each time you tare the display will be around zero but not exactly zero (By setting the display resolution you may hide this difference) by setting a small value here such as 0.2kg the display will show a stable zero while actual weight is fluctuating less than ± 0.2kg.

Display Format

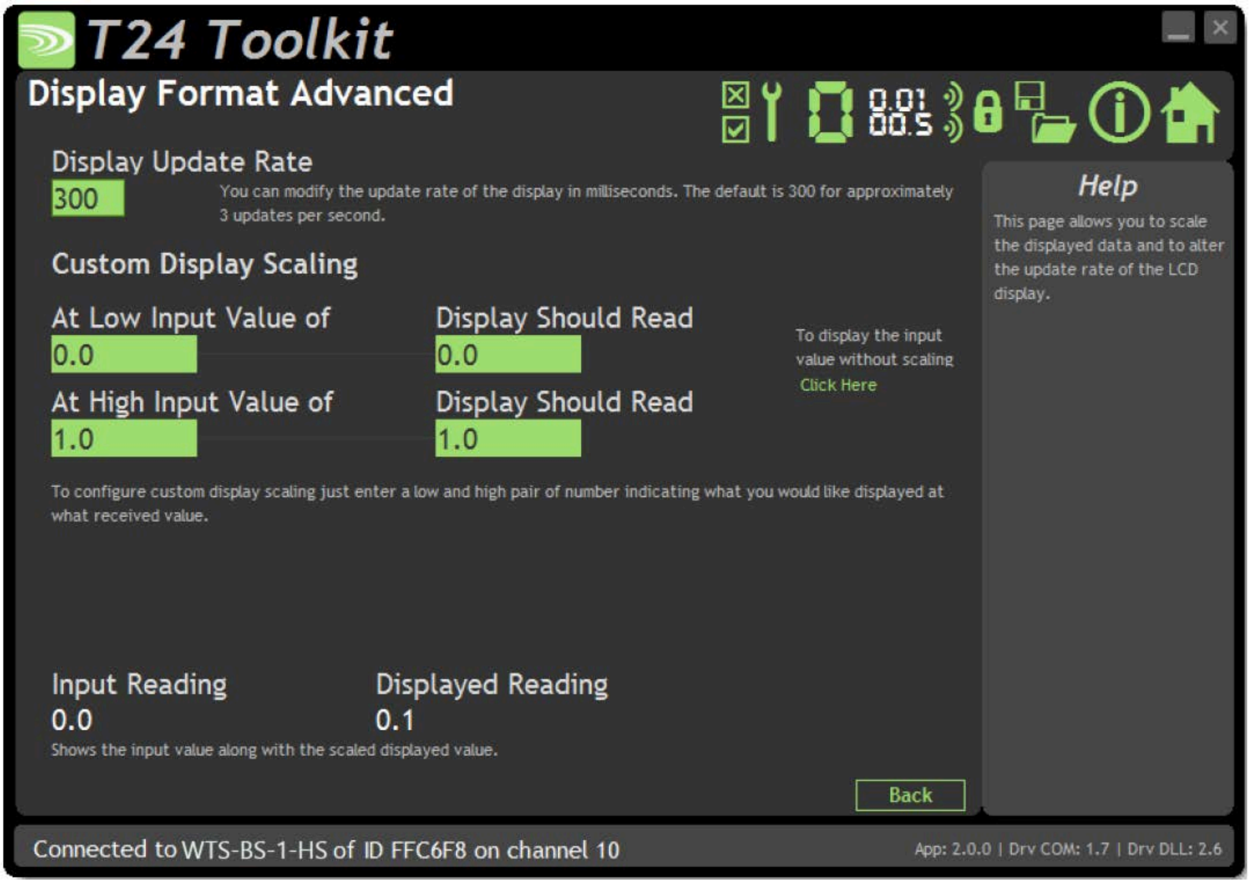


Here you can adjust the display.

Items you can change:

Format & Resolution	Here you can define how the values are displayed on the LCD. There are 7 digits available and you can define where the decimal point is shown by entering numerals where a zero indicates a numeric digit position. When the data is being displayed the number of decimal places you define may be overridden as the display will always show the correct number of integer digits. Example: If you set the format to 000.0000 and the value to display is 1000.1234 the display will show 1000.123 You can also define the resolution, which is the block size of changes to the display. Example: If you enter the format as 000.0005 the display will only change in steps of 0.0005 which can be used to mask noisy digits at high resolutions.
Leading Zero Suppression	This can be turned on or off and will suppress leading zeroes when on. Example: Leading zero suppression off gives a reading of 000.123 Leading zero suppression on gives a reading of 0.123
Overload Limit	You can enter a limit here above which '**Overload'** will be shown on the display instead of the actual value. Applies to the gross input value including any custom scaling. Enter zero to disable this feature.
Timeout	Enter the timeout in seconds. This sets the time allowed without any data arriving from the viewed module before '**--------**' is displayed on the LCD. Should be at least 3 times the interval between the data being transmitted by the transmitter module.
Advanced	This opens the advanced page where you can scale the displayed data.

Display Format Advanced Settings

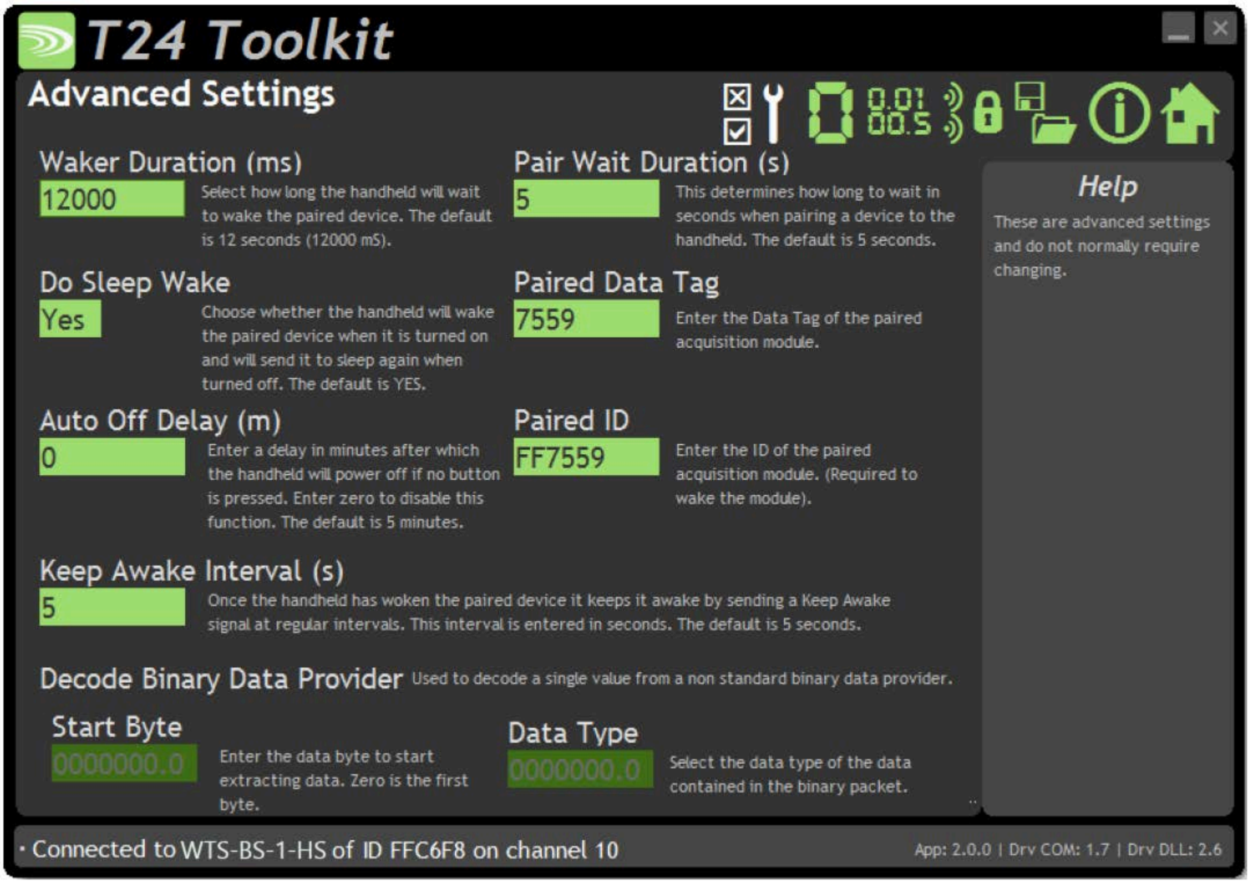


Here you can adjust the display update rate and also scale the displayed data. This may be used, for example, to convert the data from a WTS-AM-1E calibrated in kg so that the handheld display shows lb.

Items you can change:

Display Update Rate	Enter the interval in milliseconds between display updates. The default is 300 milliseconds. i.e. 3 updates per second.
Custom Display Scaling	This can be used to change the displayed value to a different unit or to otherwise scale it. You simply enter the original and required values at a low and high point. Example: If a WTS-AM-1E was supplying data in kg and you wanted to show tonnes. You would keep both the low points at zero. Enter **At High Input Value** of 1000 and **Display** Sh**ould Read** Value of 1.

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:	
Waker Duration	When the handheld is turned on it will attempt to wake the paired transmitter module if **Do Sleep Wake** is activated. This setting allows you to adjust the time it will wait to wake the remote module in milliseconds. The default is 12000.
Do Sleep Wake	You can select whether the handheld wakes the remote transmitter module on power up and sends it to sleep on power down. Select No to disable this function. The default is Yes.
Auto Off Delay	Here you can specify the delay in minutes after which the handheld will automatically turn off after no button is pressed. Enter zero to disable this function. The default is 5 minutes.
Keep Awake Interval	While the handheld is receiving messages from the transmitter module it periodically sends out a **Keep Awake** message. This will stop the transmitter module from going to sleep while the handheld is in use. The default is 5 seconds.
Pair Wait Duration	Here you can set the duration that the handheld will wait to achieve successful pairing when it is turned on in Pairing mode. The default is 5 seconds.
Paired Data Tag	Indicates the Data Tag of the currently paired transmitter. Enter the Data Tag of the desired transmitter. Note that the transmitter must be set to the same radio channel and group key as the hand held module.
Paired ID	Indicates the ID of the currently paired transmitter. Enter the ID of the desired transmitter. Note that the transmitter must be set to the same radio channel and group key as the hand held module.

Decode Binary Data Provider (versions 1.06 onwards)

Start Byte	When the handheld is used with a module that transmits a binary data provider packet the following two parameters are required to describe how the handheld should extract a single value to display. The start byte (zero based) specifies where in the data provider data to start decoding.
Data Type	Specify the data type to extract. The choices are UINT8, UINT16, INT32 or FLOAT. You would need to refer to the programmers manual of the appropriate transmitter module to work out where to extract data from and what type. The default of INT32 with a Start Byte of zero is the default which will be correct for a WTS-AM-1F module.

Enclosure & Mounting

See Appendix A – Handheld Style section for more information.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Electrical	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Power Supply voltage	2.5	3.0	3.6	Vdc

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Active		35	40	mA
Low power mode		120	160	µA
Estimated Battery life using 2Ahr batteries:				
Standby mode (Powered off)		1.5		Years
Continuous operation		35		Hours

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
IP rating		IP67		
Operating Temperature Range	-10		+50	C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Physical	
Hand Held Dimensions	90 mm x 152 mm x 34 mm

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-BS-1-HA

Overview

The WTS-BS-1-HA is an advanced handheld display. This allows wireless remote viewing of multiple inputs such as strain gauge or voltage etc. using 2.4GHz radio.
The WTS-BS-1-HA also performs the function of optionally waking the remote modules when it is turned on and sending them to deep sleep mode when it is turned off.
The handheld can operate in two modes. The operation of the buttons and the automatic sleep/wake functions are dependent on these modes.

Result Mode

This is the default mode in which multiple transmitter modules are used to create a result which is displayed. Currently the WTS-BS-1-HA only provides a **sum** of the remote modules but this function may be added to in future versions. Although the handheld usually shows the result (sum) there is an option of viewing the discrete values that make up the result.

Item Mode

In this mode each transmitter module is treated as a separate reading and the handheld is used to cycle through the available items and the value of each can be viewed.

Order Codes

WTS-BS-1-HA

Handheld display for use with multiple transmitters and with advanced functionality.

Connections

Power

The handheld module is powered by two alkaline AA batteries.

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Due to the higher voltage requirements of this module NiMh and NiCad batteries are not recommended.

Operation

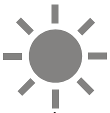
The handheld can operate in two modes and the button operation is dependent on these modes.

Item Mode

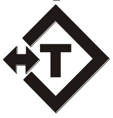
Up to 12 individual modules can be connected to and the user can step through each one in sequence.
If DoSleepWake is set then the handheld will wake transmitters when turned on and send them all to sleep again when turned off. When the handheld wakes modules this is achieved through the transmission of a broadcast wake. i.e. all modules on the same channel and with the same group key will wake.

Keys

Sleep key - Send the currently selected module to sleep.



Wake Key - Will attempt to wake the currently selected module.



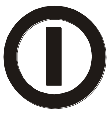
Tare Key - This will toggle between gross and zeroed net mode. i.e. If the display shows gross then pressing the key will zero the display. Pressing the key when in net mode will return the display to gross mode. The Gross and Net modes are indicated as described below. Gross and Net are retained through power off.

Next Key - Step to the next module. A brief prompt will be displayed before the value is shown.
i.e. 'Input 1', 'Input 2' etc. Also see Prompts

F1

If motion detection is activated then the reading must be steady to enable this key. Pressing this key with an unstable reading will do nothing.

Function Key - This transmits a Data Provider packet marked with a Data Tag held in **F1DataTag** and can also contain data as defined by **F1Data**. This can be used to trigger external actions such as a printout.



Power Key - Press and hold the power key until the display shows BUSY then release the key. Can also be used, by giving a quick press, to reset the Auto-Sleep delay.

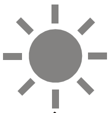
Result Mode

Up to 12 individual modules can be summed and the result displayed.
If **DoSleepWake** is set then the handheld will wake all modules when turned on and send them to sleep again when turned off. When the handheld wakes modules this is achieved through the transmission of a broadcast wake. i.e. all modules on the same channel and with the same group key will wake.

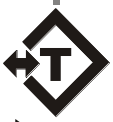
In this mode there is an option of retrieving a system zero value from an external source. This is activated by supplying the Data Tag to the **ExtZeroDataTag** parameter. When activated the value supplied by the Data Provider packet marked with this tag will be used as the system zero and will be subtracted from the sum of all contributing inputs.
Usually in this mode only the result is displayed (sum) but holding the **Next** key for a configurable number of seconds will activate the ability to step through each contributing input using the **Next** key.

Keys when viewing Result

Sleep Key - No effect.



Wake Key - Will attempt to wake any sleeping modules.
This uses a broadcast wake so any modules on the same channel with the same group key will wake.

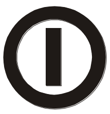


Tare Key - Toggle between displaying gross sum or tared sum.

Next Key - No effect unless held for a number of seconds to activate individual item view.
This can be disabled. See Allow Next Key
Newer versions also allow customised prompt messages to replace the default 'Input 1', 'Input 2' etc. See Prompts

F1

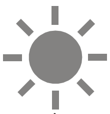
Function Key - If motion detection is activated then the reading must be steady to enable this key. Pressing this key with an unstable reading will do nothing.
This transmits a Data Provider packet marked with a Data Tag held in **F1 DataTag** and can also contain data as defined by **F1 Data (See Mode and Communications** later **)**. This can be used to trigger external actions such as a printout or a relay operation. This would require suitable relay or printer WTS modules.



Power Key - Toggles between on and off. Hold for 2 seconds to activate.

Keys when viewing an individual item

Sleep Key - No effect.



Wake Key - Will attempt to wake the currently selected module.

Tare Key - If sum was currently tared then this key will toggle between displaying gross or tared value of current module. If sum view was displaying gross then this key has no effect.
If an external system zero is used then only gross values actually supplied to the handheld can be displayed.

Next Key - Selects next input item to view.

Function Key - If motion detection (See settings in Display format later) is activated then the reading must be steady to enable this key. Pressing this key with an unstable reading will do nothing.
This transmits a Data Provider packet marked with a Data Tag held in **F1DataTag** and can also contain data as defined by **F1Data**. This can be used to trigger external actions such as a printout.

Power Key - Toggles between on and off. Hold for 2 seconds to activate.

All Modes

Indicators

G	The display is showing Gross weight.
NET	The display is showing Net weight.
SIG LOW	The radio signal from the transmitter module is low. The module is still functioning but the limit of the range may be near. Communications may start to deteriorate when this indicator is visible. Until ------ is displayed the communications is still OK and the display can be relied on for accuracy. *Even with a degraded signal the display value will always be correct.*
BATT LOW	The batteries in the handheld are low and need to be replaced.
REMOTE ERROR	The transmitter module has an error that the handheld does not recognise.
REMOTE BATT LOW	The battery or supply to the transmitter module is low.

Errors

Displayed on handheld LCD.

Error 1	The transmitter module has a strain gauge input and is in shunt calibration mode. An external module has placed the transmitter module in Shunt Calibration mode so rather than display a misleading reading this error is displayed instead. Modules such as the WTS-AM-1E support this error type.
Error 2	Input integrity error. The transmitter module has found a problem with the input. There may be open or short circuits. Rather than display a misleading reading this error is displayed instead. Only certain transmitter modules support this error such as the WTS-AM-1E.
Overload	The overload limit set by the user has been exceeded.
{Display Flashing}	The motion detection has been enabled and the reading is deemed in motion or unstable.

Other Functions

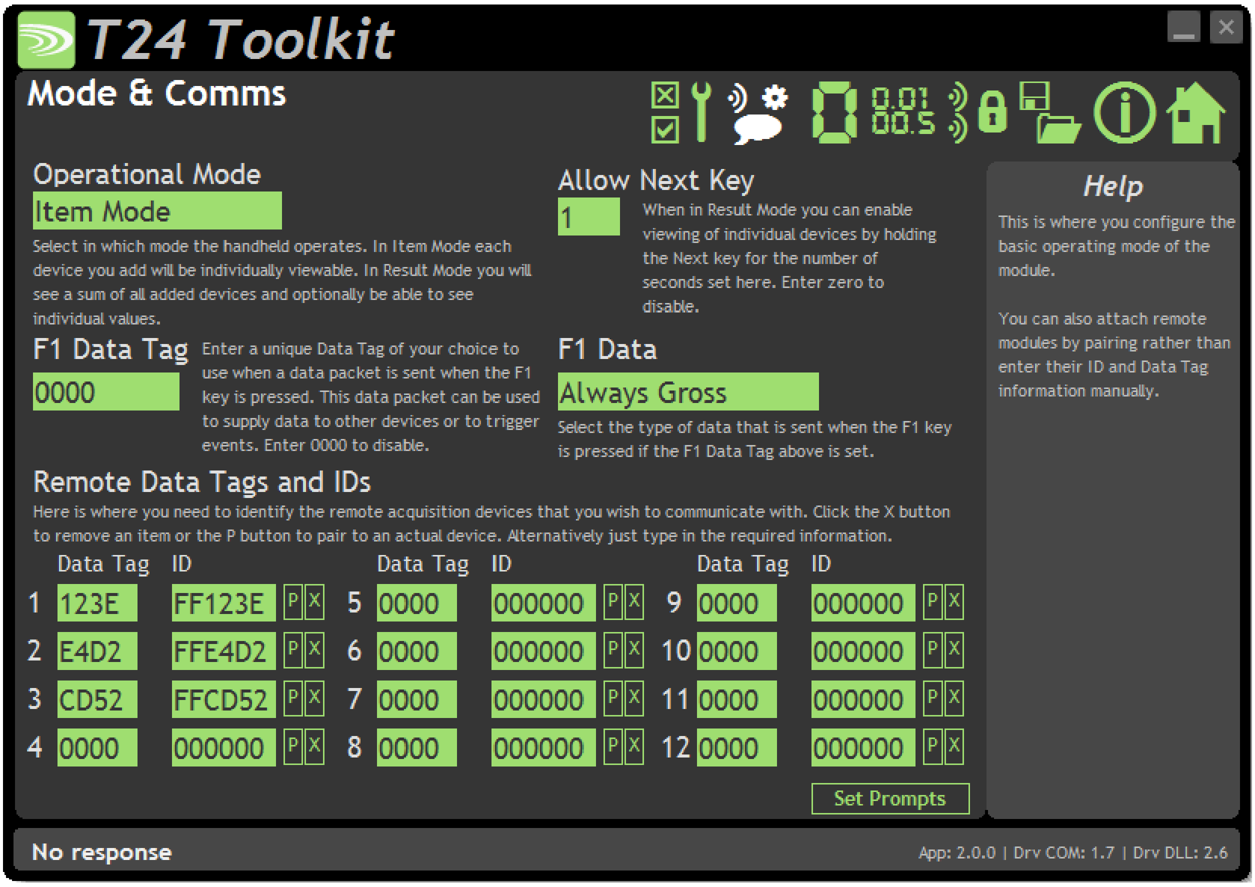
System Zero	If enabled, holding the Tare key for a number of seconds will perform a system zero.
Pairing	See Field Transmitter Module Replacement later

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of the handheld module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Mode and Communications



This page allows you to set the operational mode of the module and configure which external transmitter modules the handheld will connect to.

Items you can change:

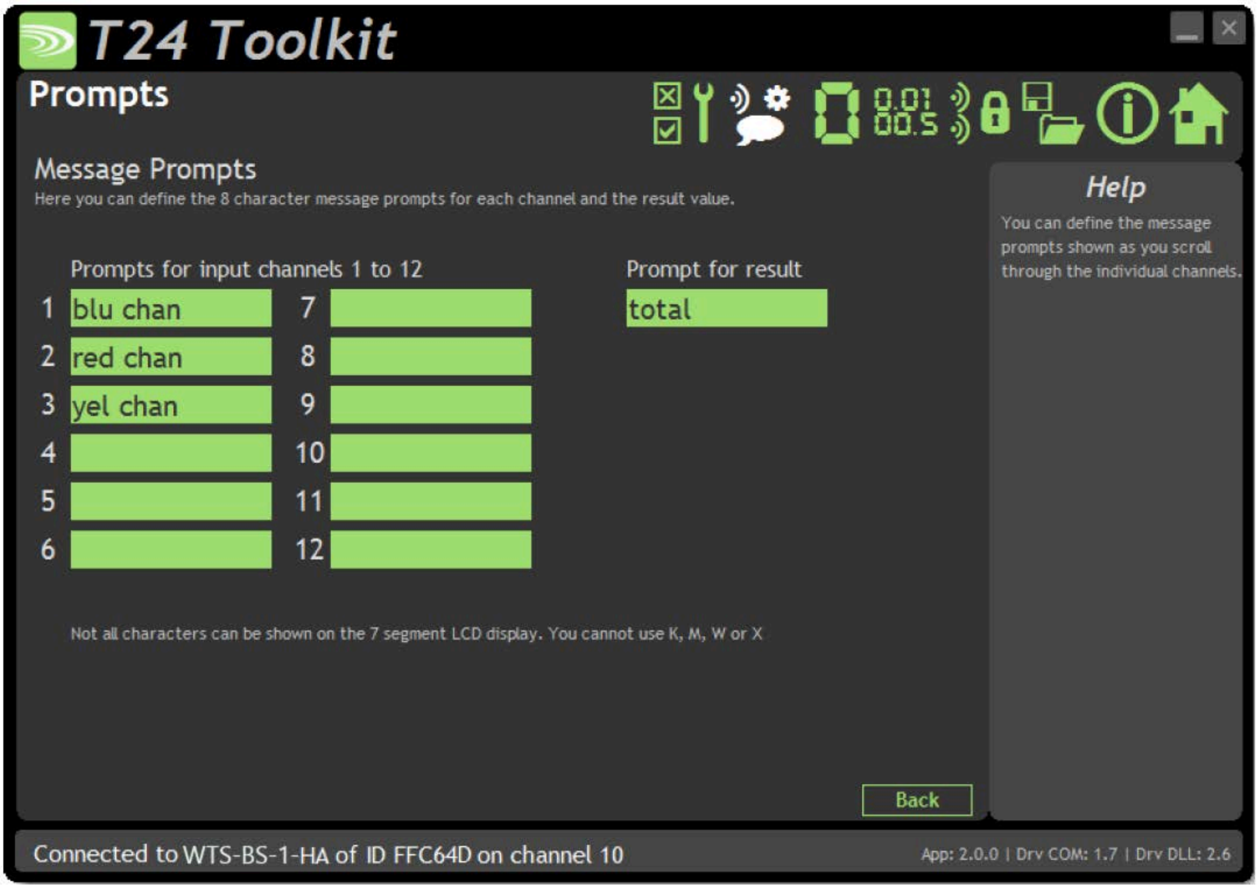
Operational Mode	Select in which mode the handheld will operate. **Result Mode** Up to 12 individual transmitter modules can be summed and displayed. Optionally the operator can view the individual module values (See Allow Next Key). **Item Mode** Up to 12 individual modules can be displayed and the user can step through each one in sequence.

Allow Next Key	Only used in Result Mode. Usually in Result mode only the result (sum) of the individual modules is shown. By entering a non-zero value here this will define the number of seconds that the **Next** key needs to be held down to enable individual item values to be viewed. Once available the **Next** key will cycle between all the individual values and the result. This will remain available until the handheld is powered off. Each time the **Next** key is pressed the display will show a brief message indicating what will be displayed; **Input 1**, **Input 2**, **Result** etc. From firmware version 1.2 onwards the handheld allow customised prompt messages. See Prompts
F1 Data Tag	The **F1** key can be used to trigger other modules such as a WTS-SO module to provide printer services etc. This key will generate a Data Provider message which other modules can use. Set this value to non-zero to enable this function and to define the **Data Tag** that will identify the message sent. The content of the message is defined by the **F1 Data** parameter. *If motion detection is configured then this key will have no effect while the reading is not steady.*
F1 Data	Define what data is carried in the Data Provider message when the **F1** key is pressed. Select **Always Gross** to transmit the gross value regardless of whether the Tare key has been pressed. Select **As Displayed** to transmit either the gross or net value depending on the currently displayed data.

Remote Data Tags and IDs

Data Tag	Enter the Data Tag of the message to use for the specified input item.
ID	Enter the ID of the module used to supply the specified input item. *This is only necessary for **Item Mode** where individual items are to be woken using the **Wake** key as opposed to letting the handheld wake all modules.* If you are not using Item mode then you are not required to enter the ID although it will be filled in automatically if you pair to a module to retrieve its settings.
P	Click this then perform pairing on a remote transmitter to automatically provide the ID and Data Tag. Usually pairing is activated by removing and replacing the power supply on the remote transmitter. You must perform pairing within 5 seconds of clicking the button.
X	Click this to reset the Data Tag and ID to zero (disabling the input item).
Set Prompts	For modules with a firmware revision of 1.2 and newer this button will be visible. This displays a page where the message labels shown before switching between channels can be set by the user.

Prompts



Here you can adjust the messages shown when switching between input channels in Item Mode..

Items you can change:

Prompts 1 to 12	These prompts are briefly shown when switching between inputs. They default to 'input 1', 'input 2' etc Leave the prompt blank to display the Data Tag of the module supplying data to the current item.
	The displayed prompts are limited to 8 characters and be aware that the 7 segment LCD display is very limited in how it can represent letters. Some letters cannot be displayed. These include K, M, W, X
Prompt for result	Enter the prompt to display before the total result is displayed.

Zero Settings

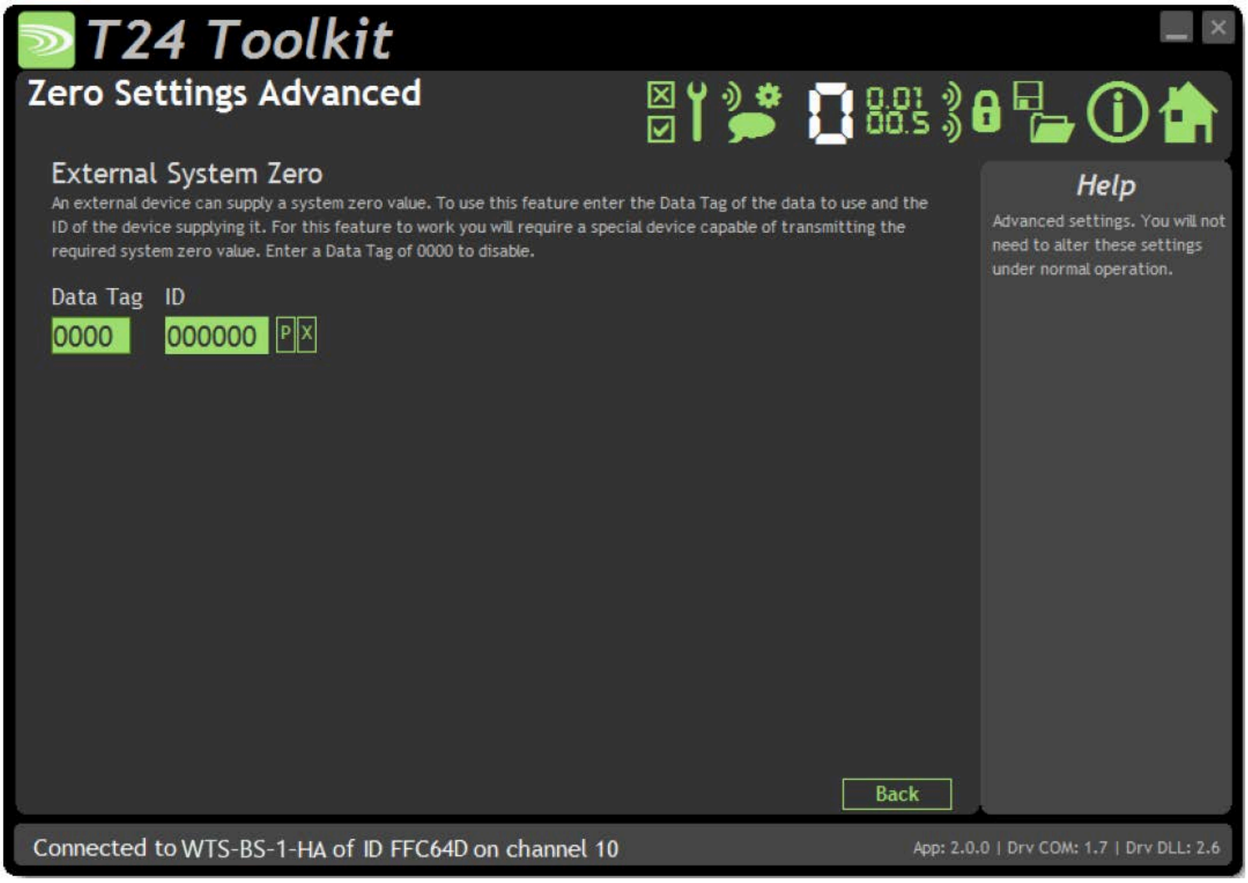
Here you can adjust settings that affect the display of zero.

Items you can change:

Power On Auto Zero	Here you can determine whether the WTS-BS-1-HA performs automatic zero when it is powered on. Enter zero to disable this function. If you enter a non-zero value then when the handheld is first turned on it checks the value read from the transmitter module. If this falls within ± of this value then the display will be altered so this reads zero. **Example:** A strain gauge transmitter module (WTS-AM-1E) is calibrated in kg and measures the weight of boxes on a platform. The weight of the platform itself has been removed using system zero on the transmitter module. Sometimes there is debris on the platform which you do not want to see when viewing the weight of boxes that will be placed on the platform later. The minimum weight of a box is 5 kg so you could set the Power On Auto Zero to 2 kg. When you turn on the handheld, if the weight on the platform is between -2 and +2kg then the handheld will tare this weight off and so read zero.

Zero Indication Band	Using this setting you can mask tiny changes in input after you press the Tare button. Entering zero will disable this function. Entering a non-zero value will provide a band within which the display will always read zero. Once the reading exceeds this value the real weight will be displayed as no taring is taking place. **Example:** You are adding boxes to a platform and you press tare between adding each one so you can see the weight of each box. Without this setting activated each time you tare the display will be around zero but not exactly zero (By setting the display resolution you may hide this difference) by setting a small value here such as 0.2kg the display will show a stable zero while actual weight is fluctuating less than ± 0.2kg.
Allow System Zero	Entering a non-zero value here will enable system zero to be performed by holding down the Tare key for a number of seconds. The value entered here represents the number of seconds the Tare key needs to be held.
Perform System Zero	This section allows the user to apply or remove a system zero. This will require that the transmitter modules are configured and attached to the handheld and the entire system is ready for zeroing.

Zero Settings Advanced



This advanced section allows the use of a specially configured external module to supply the system zero value for the handheld to use.

Example:

The same handheld is used with a truck that picks up different trailers and is required to display the sum of 4 strain gauges connected to each trailer (Using WTS-AM-1E units).

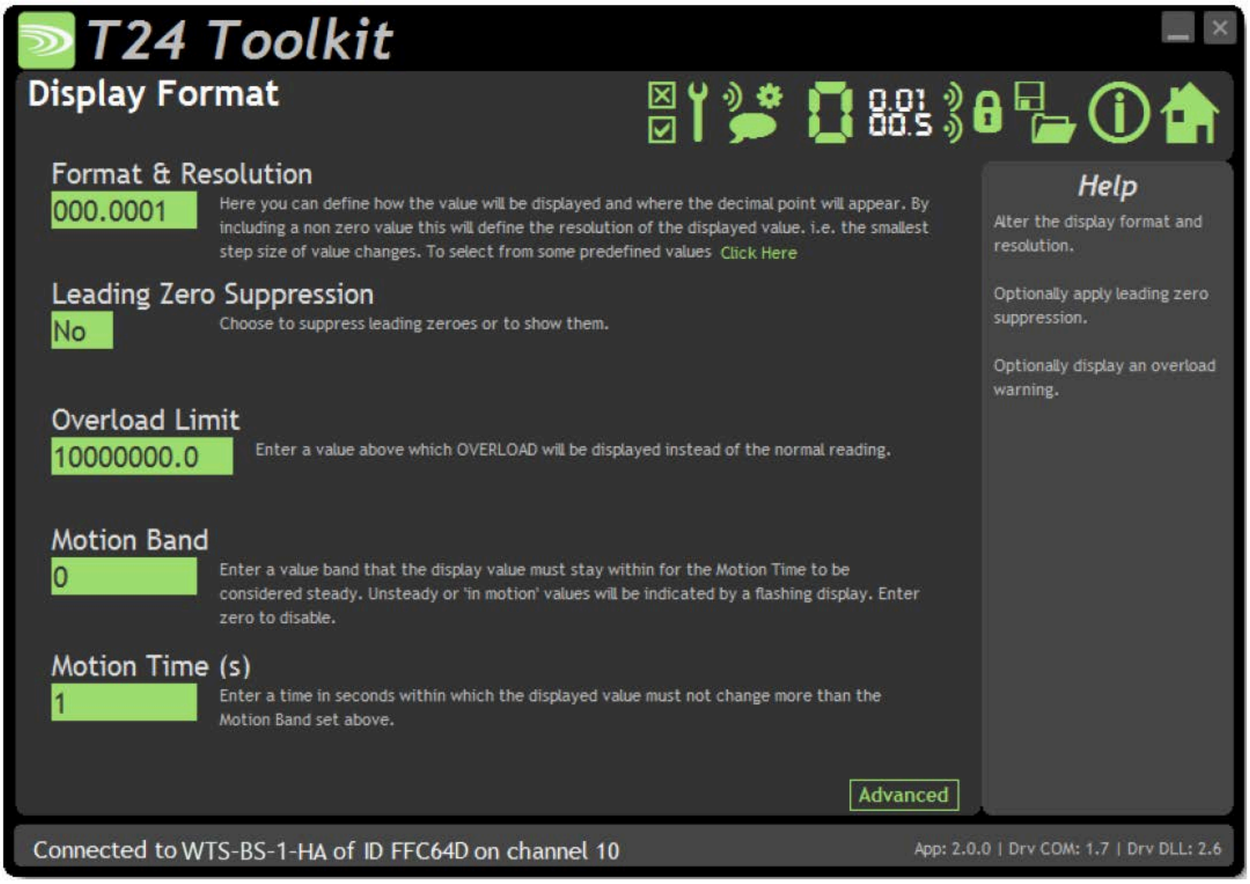
Because each trailer will have a different system zero requirement you would add a further module to each trailer set to transmit the system zero value. It is the Data Tag that is entered here.

On all trailers the transmitter module sets would share the same Data Tags.

Items you can change:

Data Tag	Enter the **Data Tag** of the message to use for the external system zero.
ID	Contains the ID of the module used to supply the external system zero. This is only necessary to provide a visible record of the remote module and is shown to keep compatibility with the **Mode and Communications** page. You do not need to enter anything here although it will be filled in automatically if you perform a pair to retrieve data.
P	Click this then perform pairing on a remote transmitter to automatically provide the ID and Data Tag. Usually pairing is activated by removing and replacing the power supply on the remote transmitter. You must perform pairing within 5 seconds of clicking the button.
X	Click this to reset the Data Tag and ID to zero (disabling the external system zero function).

Display Format



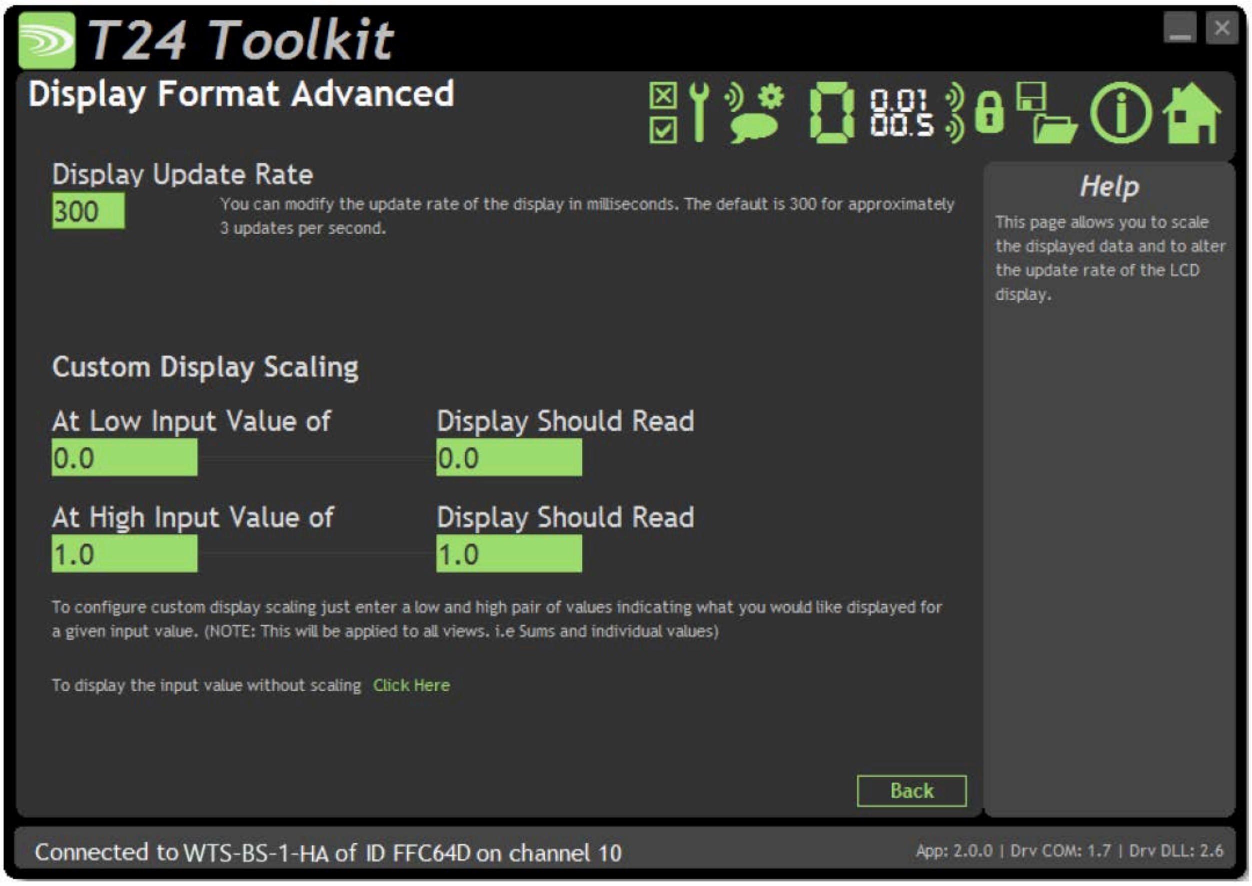
Here you can adjust the display.

Items you can change:

Format & Resolution	Here you can define how the values are displayed on the LCD. There are 7 digits available and you can define where the decimal point is shown by entering numerals where a zero indicates a numeric digit position. When the data is being displayed the number of decimal places you define may be overridden as the display will always show the correct number of integer digits. Example: If you set the format to 000.0000 and the value to display is 1000.1234 the display will show 1000.123 You can also define the resolution, which is the block size of changes to the display. Example: If you enter the format as 000.0005 the display will only change in steps of 0.0005 which can be used to mask noisy digits at high resolutions.
Leading Zero Suppression	This can be turned on or off and will suppress leading zeroes when on. Example: If the display reads 000.123 with leading zero suppression turned off it will display 0.123 when leading zero suppression is turned on.
Overload Limit	You can enter a limit here above which **Overload** will be shown on the display instead of the actual value. Enter zero to disable this feature.
Advanced	This opens the advanced page where you can scale the displayed data.

Motion Band	By entering a non-zero value here you activate the motion detection. If, within the Motion Time, the displayed value changes by more than the amount entered the reading will be deemed in motion or unstable and the display will flash. The F1 key will be disabled while the reading is in motion.
Motion Time	Enter a time in seconds within which the displayed value must not change more than the Motion Band amount set above.

Display Format Advanced Settings

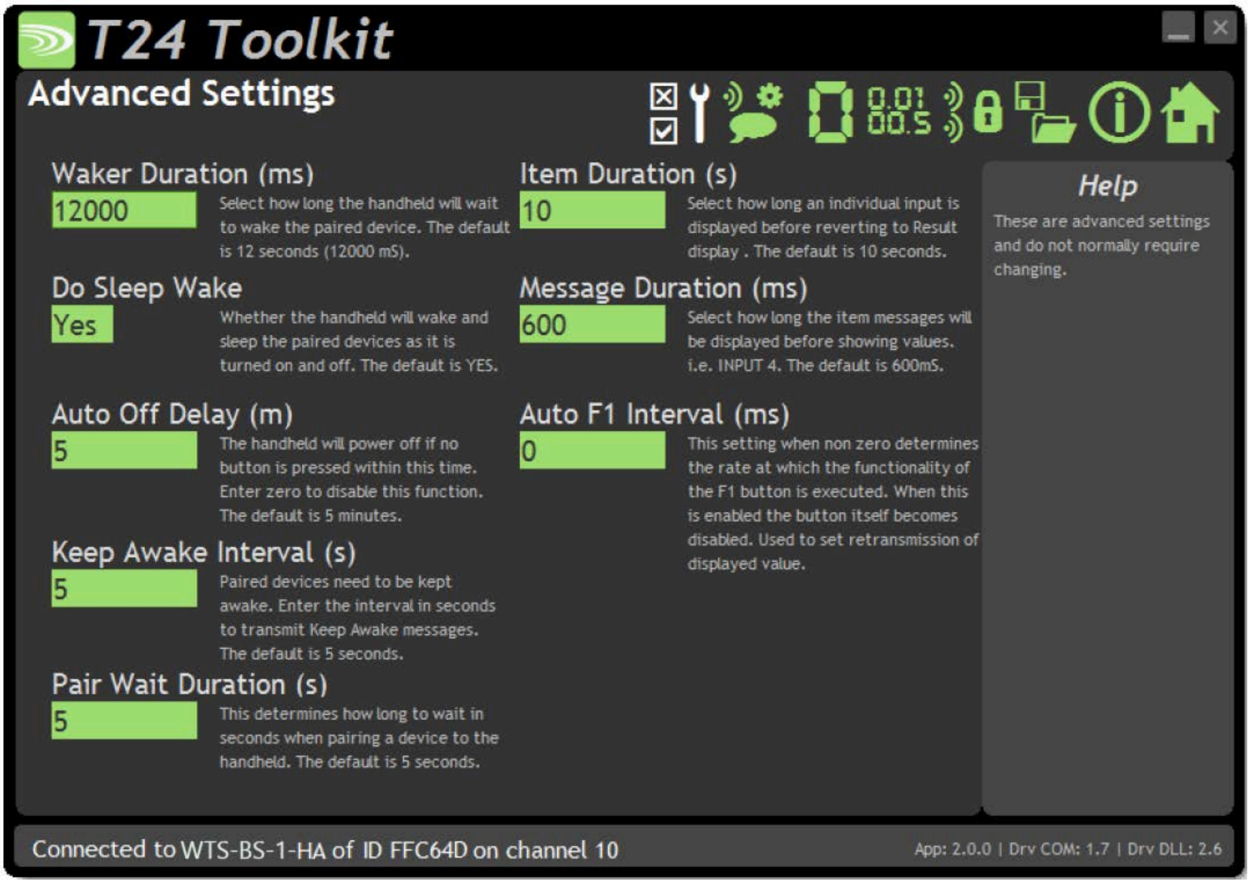


Here you can adjust the display update rate and also scale the displayed data. This may be used, for example, to convert the data from a WTS-AM-1E calibrated in kg so that the handheld display shows lb.

Items you can change:

Display Update Rate	Enter the interval in milliseconds between display updates. The default is 300 milliseconds. i.e. approximately 3 updates per second.
Custom Display Scaling	This can be used to change the displayed value to a different unit or to otherwise scale it. You simply enter the original and required values at a low and high point. Example: If a WTS-AM-1E was supplying data in kg and you wanted to show tonnes. You would keep both the low points at zero. Enter **At High Input Value** of 1000 and **Display Should Read** Value of 1.

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:

Waker Duration	When the handheld is turned on it may attempt to wake the paired transmitter modules. This setting allows you to adjust the time it will wait to wake the remote modules in milliseconds. The default is 12000.
Do Sleep Wake	You can select whether the handheld wakes the remote transmitter modules on power up and sends them to sleep on power down. Select No to disable this function. The default is Yes.
Auto Off Delay	Here you can specify the delay in minutes after which the handheld will automatically turn off after no button is pressed. Enter zero to disable this function. The default is 5 minutes.
Keep Awake Interval	While the handheld is retrieving data from the transmitter module it periodically sends out a **Keep Awake** packet. This will stop the transmitter module from going to sleep while the handheld is in use. The default is 5 seconds.
Pair Wait Duration	Here you can set the duration that the handheld will wait to achieve successful pairing when it is turned on in Pairing mode. The default is 5 seconds.
Item Duration	Used when in Result Mode and the Next key has been enabled to allow viewing of discrete inputs. Enter a time in seconds that the individual item value will be displayed for before the display is automatically switched back to showing the result.

Message Duration	Each time the **Next** key is used to step through available items the display shows a brief description of the data about to be displayed. **Input 1**, **Input 2**, **Result** etc. The time you enter here in milliseconds is the time that this message will be displayed before the actual value is shown. Newer versions of the handheld allow the user to define these message prompts. See Prompts

Enclosure & Mounting

See Appendix A – Handheld Style section for more information.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Electrical	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Power Supply voltage	2.5	3.0	3.6	Vdc

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Active		35	40	mA
Low power mode		120	160	µA
Estimated Battery life using 2Ahr batteries:				
Standby mode (Powered off)		1.5		Years
Continuous operation		35		Hours

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
IP rating		IP67		
Operating Temperature Range	-10		+50	C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Physical	
Hand Held Dimensions	90 mm x 152 mm x 34 mm

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-BS-1

Overview

The WTS-BS-1 is a roaming handheld that can be used to view the reading supplied by an unlimited number of transmitter modules. The transmitter module Data Tags or IDs do not need to be known beforehand.

The handheld will automatically wake any module on the same channel and group key.
An internal list is maintained of the top ***n*** number of transmitter modules ordered by signal level and a **Next** key on the handheld allows cycling through this list.
The list size (***n***) is user definable between 2 and 20 and this enables the viewing experience to be tailored to particular applications.

The transmitter modules are identified by their 4 character hexadecimal Data Tags and these may be set using the T24 Toolkit.

When in communication with a particular transmitter module the LED on that module is activated. This provides visual feedback of the selected and currently viewed module. The LED output can also appear optionally on the digital output.

Order Codes

WTS-BS-1

Handheld display for unlimited number of transmitter modules in a robust weatherproof enclosure.

Connections

Power

The handheld module is powered by two alkaline AA batteries.

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Due to the higher voltage requirements of this module NiMh and NiCad batteries are not recommended.

Operation

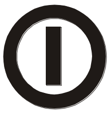
View readings

As long as the transmitter module is on the same radio channel and share the same Group key settings as the handheld you will be able to view the reading once the handheld is turned on.
If you need to change the channel of the transmitter module you will need to use the T24 Toolkit software or see Pairing later in the manual.

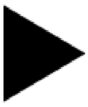
Each time you press the Next key ▶ the handheld will cycle to the next transmitter module in its list of detected modules. The Data Tag of the selected module will be displayed briefly before the reading is displayed.

To view the Data Tag of the currently viewed module press and hold the next key ▶ for around a second and the Data Tag will be displayed and the reading will remain that of the current module without stepping on.

Keys



Power Key - Press and hold the power key for approximately 2 seconds then release the key.
This will toggle between turning the handheld on and off.
Can also be used, by giving a quick press, to reset the Auto-Sleep delay.



Next Key – Pressing and releasing selects the next transmitter to view.
Pressing and holding will display the currently viewed transmitter Data Tag without moving to the next transmitter.

Indicators

SIG LOW The radio signal from the transmitter module is low. The module is still functioning but the limit of the range may be near. Communications may start to deteriorate when this indicator is visible. Until ------ is displayed the communications are still OK and the display can be relied on for accuracy.

Even with a degraded signal the display value will always be correct.

BATT LOW The batteries in the handheld are low and need to be replaced.

REMOTE ERROR The transmitter module has an error that the handheld does not recognise.

REMOTE BATT LOW The battery or supply to the transmitter module is low.

Errors

Displayed on handheld LCD.

Error 1

The transmitter module has a strain gauge input and is in shunt calibration mode. An external module has placed the transmitter module in Shunt Calibration mode so rather than display a misleading reading this error is displayed instead. Modules such as the WTS-AM-1E support this error type.

Error 2

Input integrity error. The transmitter module has found a problem with the input. There may be open or short circuits. Rather than display a misleading reading this error is displayed instead.
Only certain transmitter modules support this error such as the WTS-AM-1E.

Overload

The overload limit set by the user has been exceeded.

Special Modes

WTS-BS-1 label actually has 6 keys but only 2 are marked. The following modes require some of the unmarked keys.

Pair

The handheld has the ability to configure a transmitter module to match the handheld's own radio channel and group key settings.
Ensure that the transmitter module is unpowered for at least 10 seconds.
Locate the upper left key by feeling for a slight bump on the label.

Press and hold this key for 5 seconds until PAIRING appears on the LCD.
Release the key and apply power to the transmitter module.

The amount of time you have to reapply power to the transmitter module can be set by **PairDuration** in the T24 Toolkit when connected to the WTS-BS-1. This defaults to 5 seconds.

System Zero

The handheld has the ability to perform a system zero on a remote transmitter module. This may be useful after installing new modules and enables system zero to be set without the need for a PC/laptop and T24 Toolkit.

Set the handheld to view the desired transmitter module by using the Next key.

Locate the upper right key and lower right key by feeling for slight bumps on the label.

Press and hold these keys for around 8 seconds until ZERO appears on the LCD.
Release the keys and the display should then show the zeroed reading.

This system zero is performed at the transmitter module and is stored through power cycling.

Transmitter Module Configuration

Unless the transmitter modules are permanently powered their Sleep Delay setting should be set to a non-zero value so that the module returns to deep sleep when the handheld is turned off or goes out of range. It is suggested that this time is set to **at least** 3 times the interval between its data transmissions but can be longer. i.e. If the default transmission rate is 333ms (3Hz) choose a Sleep Delay of around 5 seconds. This is a good battery saving time that will ensure the transmitter stays awake even if out of range of the handheld temporarily.

Most transmitter modules allow the LED state to be echoed to the digital output line which allows an external LED to be fitted. This is useful when requiring visual feedback of the module the handheld is currently viewing.

The handheld displays the data at the rate that the transmitter module is configured to supply. The ideal rate is about 3hz which is the default but the handheld will operate quite happily with modules with a data delivery rate of down to around 1 every 30 seconds. Just remember to set the Timeout of the handheld to at least 3 times this period. (i.e. 91 seconds in the case of 30 second transmission interval).

*The handheld will wake **any** sleeping module if it is on the same channel and has the same group key.*

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of the handheld module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Display Format

Here you can adjust the display.

Items you can change:

Format & Resolution

Here you can define how the values are displayed on the LCD. There are 7 digits available and you can define where the decimal point is shown by entering numerals where a zero indicates a numeric digit position.

When the data is being displayed the number of decimal places you define may be overridden as the display will always show the correct number of integer digits.

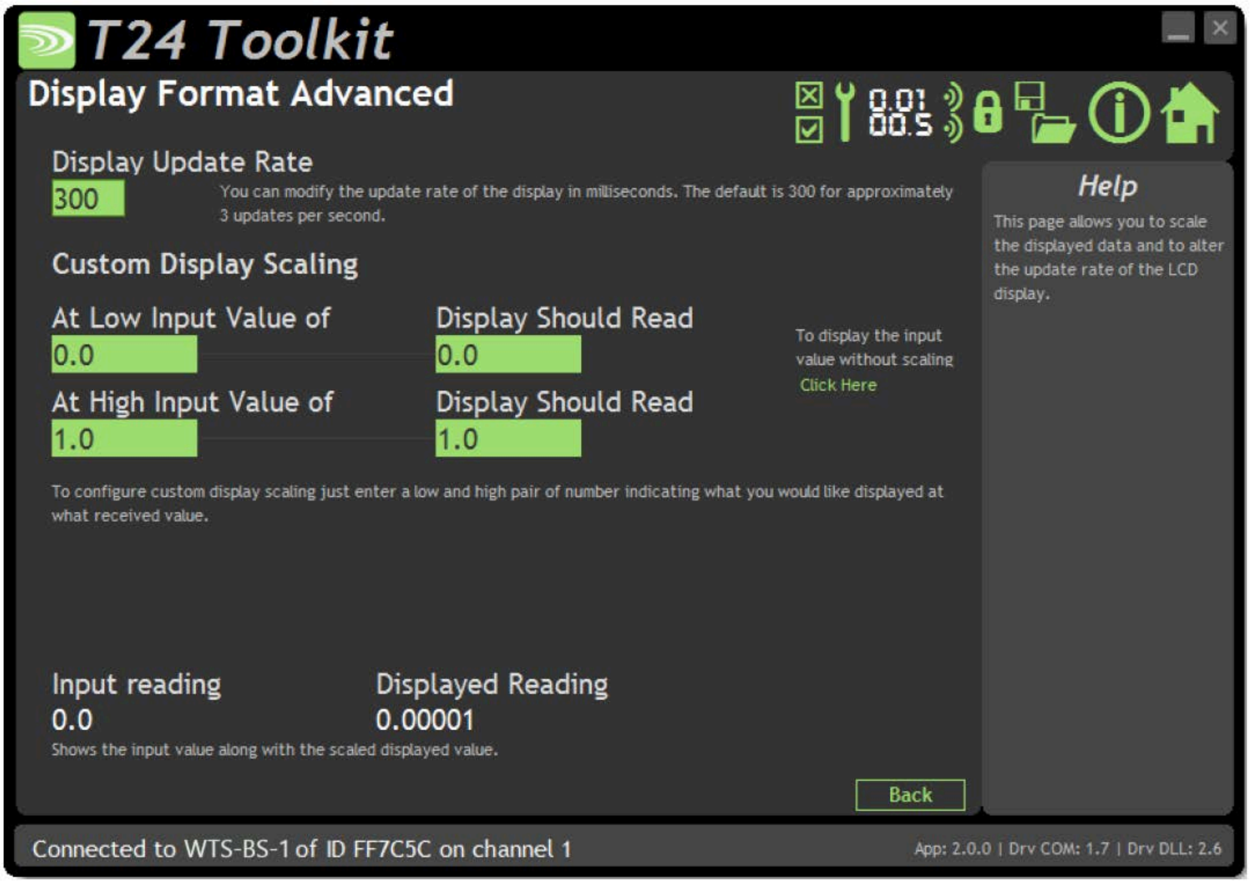
Example: If you set the format to **000.0000** and the value to display is **100.1234** the display will show **100.123**

You can also define the resolution, which is the block size of changes to the display.

Example: If you enter the format as 000.0005 the display will only change in steps of 0.0005 which can be used to mask noisy digits at high resolutions.

Leading Zero Suppression	This can be turned on or off and will suppress leading zeroes when on. Example: If the display reads 000.123 with leading zero suppression turned off it will display 0.123 when leading zero suppression is turned on.
Overload Limit	You can enter a limit here above which **Overload** will be shown on the display instead of the actual value. Enter zero to disable this feature.
Timeout	Enter the timeout in seconds. This sets the time allowed without any data arriving from the viewed module before all dashes are displayed on the LCD. Should be at least 3 times the interval between the messages being sent by the transmitter module.
Advanced	This opens the advanced page where you can scale the displayed data.

Display Format Advanced Settings



Here you can adjust the display update rate and also scale the displayed data. This may be used, for example, to convert the data from a WTS-AM-1E calibrated in kg so that the handheld display shows lb.

Items you can change:

Display Update Rate	Enter the interval in milliseconds between display updates. The default is 300 milliseconds. i.e. 3 updates per second.
Custom Display Scaling	This can be used to change the displayed value to a different unit or to otherwise scale it. You simply enter the original and required values at a low and high point. Example: If a WTS-AM-1E was supplying data in kg and you wanted to show tonnes. You would keep both the low points at zero. Enter **At High Input Value** of 1000 and **Display** Sh**ould Read** Value of 1.

Settings

You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:

List Size	This setting determines how many of the transmitter modules with the highest signal level make up the list which the next key cycles around. Based on the application and how many transmitter modules are in the vicinity of the handheld this list size can affect how the operator uses the handheld. See Example Scenarios in the Installation section next. Range is between 2 and 20.
Auto Off Delay	Here you can specify the delay in minutes after which the handheld will automatically turn off after no button is pressed. Enter zero to disable this function. The default is 5 minutes.
Zero Masking	Enter a value in engineering units which represents a band (+/-) about zero within which zero will be displayed. As soon as the value is outside this band the real value will be shown. (Only available in version 1.01 onwards)

Example Installation Scenarios

The following example scenarios explain the usage of the handheld and transmitter modules and lists the important settings chosen to achieve this.

Scenario 1 – 200 transmitter modules are spaced at 1 meter intervals along a bridge.

The modules spend most of their time in deep sleep and are only activated when the operator uses the handheld. The transmitter modules are set for a message interval of 333 milliseconds (3Hz) and have a sleep delay of 5 seconds.
On the WTS-BS-1 setting the List Size to 6 allows the operator a fast responding Next key that cycles through the closest 6 modules to allow the operator to note any out of limit readings. The operator checks the Data Tag displayed on the handheld as the Next key is pressed against the Data Tag painted on the modules affixed to the bridge.

The operator walks the length of the bridge and stops approximately every 6 metres and quickly scrolls through the small list size and records the readings of the 6 local modules.
The list dynamically repopulates as he walks along the length of the bridge.
During the walk modules are automatically woken by the handheld as they enter range and as the operator walks out of range the modules automatically return to sleep.

Scenario 2 – The operator has 3 rooms to monitor.

Each room contains 10 transmitter modules. These modules are always fully awake but operate at a transmission interval of 10 seconds. There is another module that is logging the data from these modules so their sleep delay is set to zero to disable that function.
By setting the List Size to 10 the operator can enter the desired room and simply cycle through the 10 modules present in that room.

Because the transmitter modules only send messages at 10 second intervals it can take up to 10 seconds for a particular module to be available from the handheld. The timeout on the handheld is set to 31 seconds.
The input to the transmitter modules is very slow to change so although the displayed value only updates every 10 seconds the operator is still seeing a valid reading as he cycles through the transmitter modules. The timeout of 31 seconds allows for the odd dropped reading but if a module dropped out permanently for whatever reason the handheld would display **-------** after 31 seconds or the module would never appear in the list if it had not transmitted since the handheld had been turned on.

Scenario 3 – 500 pallets are stored in a warehouse.

Each pallet has a WTS-AM-1E-OEM-IA transmitter module built in that transmits the weight on the pallet. The WTS-AM-1E-OEM-IA modules have been configured so that the LED state is echoed onto the digital output and this is used to power a high brightness blue LED attached to the front of the pallet. The module transmission intervals are set to 3 per second and a sleep delay of 10 seconds. The LED flashes at 3Hz while the module is awake and is off when asleep. When the handheld is displaying the reading from the module its LED is on constantly.

On the handheld the List Size is set to 1. This has the effect of allowing the operator to approach the desired pallet and press the **Next** key. This will effectively select the module with the highest radio signal which will be the one the operator is standing next to and the LED will light to provide visual feedback so the operator knows he is looking at the correct pallet.

The operator moves to the next pallet and presses the Next key again at which point the previous pallet LED goes off and the closest pallet LED activates.
As the operator moves out of range, pallets go back to sleep because of their sleep delay settings.

Enclosure & Mounting

See Appendix A – Handheld Style section for more information.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Electrical	**Min**	**Typical**	**Max**	**Units**
Power Supply voltage	2.5	3.0	3.6	Vdc

Power Supply	**Min**	**Typical**	**Max**	**Units**
Active		35	40	mA
Low power mode		120	160	µA
Estimated Battery life using 2Ahr batteries:				
Standby mode (Powered off)		1.5		Years
Continuous operation		35		Hours

Environmental	**Min**	**Typical**	**Max**	**Units**
IP rating		IP67		
Operating Temperature Range	-10		+50	C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Physical	
Hand Held Dimensions	90 mm x 152 mm x 34 mm

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-BS-5-DT, WTS-BS-5

Overview

The WTS-BS-5-DT and WTS-BS-5 provides an analogue output for transmitter modules such as WTS-AM-1E and WTS-AM-1F. The WTS-BS-5 is housed in an IP67 housing for industrial installation whilst the WTS-BS-5-DT is designed for desktop mounting.
The output can be selected from the following pre-calibrated Voltage and Current ranges. 0-10 V, +/-10 V, 0-5 V, +/-5 V, 0-20 mA, 4-20 mA both of which can be used in a 'sink' or source mode.
The WTS-BS-5 and WTS-BS-5-DT are configured by entering engineering values against the Output Minimum and Maximum Values. The analogue output is updated at a rate configured by the transmitter module's 'TXInterval'.

LEDs and, in the case of the WTS-BS-5, open collector outputs, provide indication of the state of the radio link, remote battery life and remote status.

A 'Volt-free' digital Input on the WTS-BS-5 version allows for zeroing of the incoming data value.

The WTS-BS-5-DT and WTS-BS-5 are configured by the T24 Toolkit.

Version 1.1 brings the ability to wake the paired transmitter module when the analogue output module is turned on and to keep it awake while it remains powered up.

Order Codes

WTS-BS-5-DT

Analogue output module in desktop enclosure.

WTS-BS-5

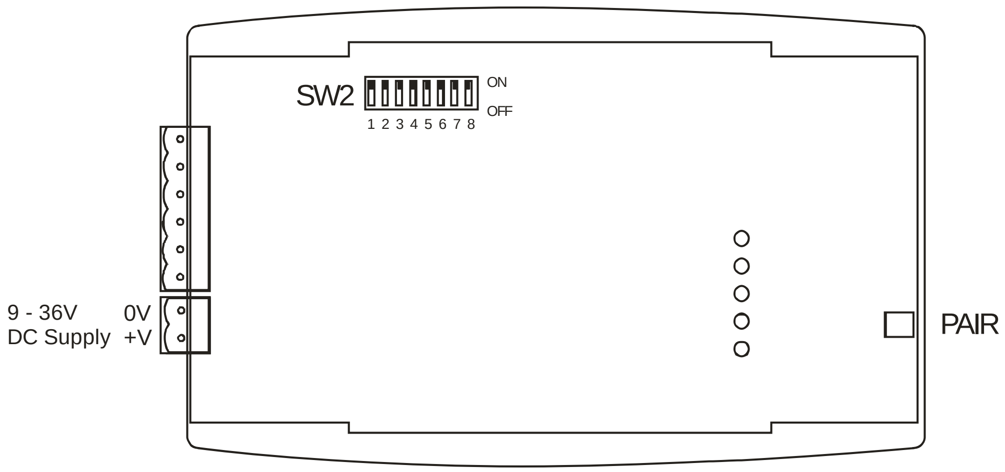
Analogue output in weatherproof industrial enclosure.

Connections

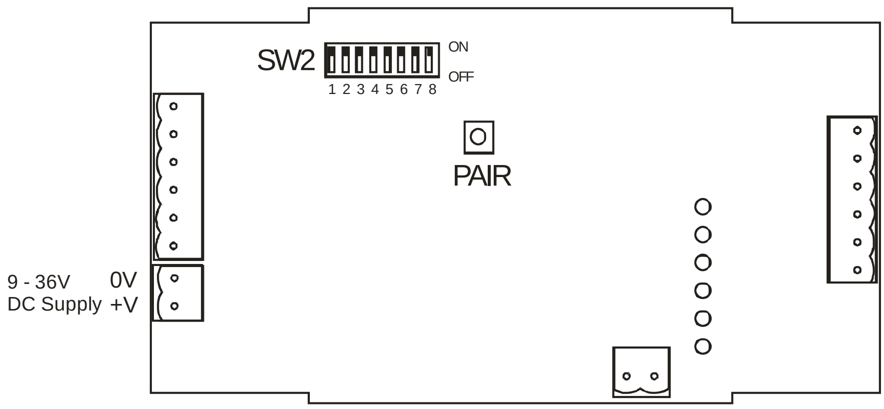
Power

You will need to connect a power supply to the WTS-BS-5-DT for it to operate and to enable configuration using a base station and the T24 Toolkit software.
Power is supplied via the screw terminals and can be in the range of 9 Vdc to 36 Vdc.

WTS-BS-5-DT



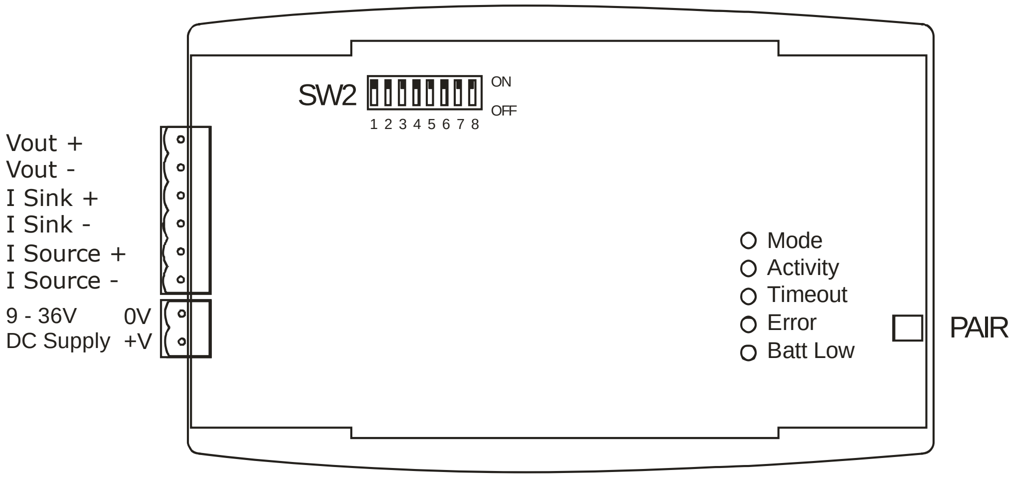
WTS-BS-5



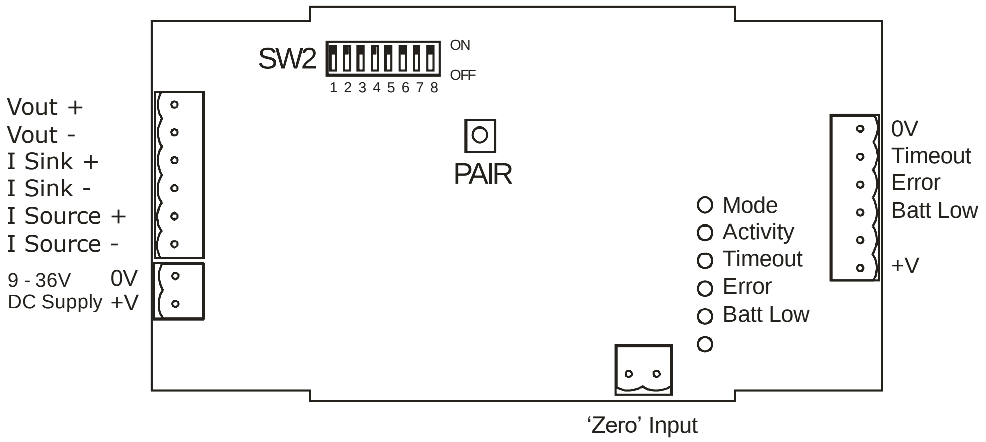
Connections and Indicators

Depending on the analogue output module you have you will need to refer to one of the two following diagrams:

WTS-BS-5-DT



WTS-BS-5



The LED indicator states are also represented on open collector outputs as seen on the right hand connector in the above diagram. They draw no current when the state is inactive and are conducting when the state is active.

The Zero Input allows a switch to be connected and on shorting the input together will cause an internal Tare to be performed on the incoming value.

Output Range Setting

To configure the required output range the DIP switches (SW2) require setting as follows. To access the DIP switches you will need to remove the cover from the case.

	SW2 Switch Settings							
Range	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
0-10 V	ON	OFF	OFF	X	X	OFF	ON	OFF
+/-10 V	OFF	OFF	ON	X	X	OFF	ON	ON
0-5 V	ON	ON	OFF	X	X	OFF	OFF	OFF
+/-5 V	ON	OFF	ON	X	X	OFF	OFF	ON
0-20 mA Sink	X	X	X	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF

0-20 mA Source	X	X	X	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
4-20 mA Sink	X	X	X	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON
4-20 mA Source	X	X	X	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON

Where X = Doesn't matter

LED Indicators

LED	Description
Mode	Flashing at 2Hz indicates normal operation. Constantly on indicates currently attempting to pair. Flashing at 4Hz indicates a failed pair attempt.
Activity	LED lights for 20ms each time data arrives. When data arrives at a rate greater that 50Hz the LED will appear constantly illuminated.
Timeout	Lost communications with the remote module.
Error	Remote module is reporting an error.
Batt Low	Remote module is reporting a low battery.

Configuration

The WTS-BS-5 and WTS-BS-5-DT are configured by setting the Data Tag of the module whose data you wish to reflect onto the analogue output.
Once you know the data tag you then need to work out which calibrated values from the transmitter module you want represented by the selected analogue output minimum and maximum levels.
For example: A WTS-AM-1E has been calibrated to give 0 to 10 tonnes output. You have selected a 4-20mA analogue output and want the output to give 4mA at 0 tonnes and 20mA at 8 tonnes. Simply set the **In Minimum** to 0 and **In Maximum** to 8.
Next you set the desired actions when errors occur.

To associate the WTS-BS-5 or WTS-BS-5-DT with a transmitter module you just need to let the WTS-BS-5 know the Data Tag of the data to use.
This can be done manually using the T24 Toolkit (See below) or this can be achieved using the Pair button on the WTS-BS-5 or WTS-BS-5-DT.
When first configuring the WTS-BS-5 or WTS-BS-5-DT it really makes no difference which technique is used, but if you were replacing a data transmitter module in the field the switch technique would negate the need for the Toolkit or a base station.
To perform a 'pair' first remove the power from the transmitter module. Next, press the Pair Switch on the WTS-BS-5 or WTS-BS-5-DT then within 10 seconds re-apply power to the transmitter module. The mode LED will indicate the success or failure of this operation (See above table).

To access the Pair Switch on a WTS-BS-5 you need to remove the lid. The Pair Switch can be accessed through a hole in the end of the case on a WTS-BS-5-DT; a straightened paper clip could be used.

An advantage of using the Pair Switch is that you can pair to any transmitter module regardless of its radio channel or group key settings. When you pair the transmitter module settings will be changed to match those of the WTS-BS-5 or WTS-BS-5-DT. If you manually enter the Data Tag using the T24-Toolkit you will need to ensure that both the transmitter module and the WTS-BS-5 or WTS-BS-5-DT are on the same radio channel and are using the same group key.

T24 Toolkit

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Input / Output

Here you set the properties that determine the input and output relationship.

Items you can change:

Input

In Minimum — Enter the input value that should result in the minimum output. The minimum output depends on the Current Selected Output which is determined by the SW2 DIP switch settings.

Range	Minimum Output
0-10 V	0 V
+/-10 V	-10 V
0-5 V	0 V
+/-5 V	-5 V
0-20 mA Sink	0 mA
0-20 mA Source	0 mA
4-20 mA Sink	4 mA
4-20 mA Source	4 mA

In Maximum

Enter the input value that should result in the maximum output. The maximum output depends on the Current Selected Output which is determined by the SW2 DIP switch settings.

Range	Maximum Output
0-10 V	10 V
+/-10 V	10 V
0-5 V	5 V
+/-5 V	5 V
0-20 mA Sink	20 mA
0-20 mA Source	20 mA
4-20 mA Sink	20 mA
4-20 mA Source	20 mA

Input value

This shows the currently supplied value to the WTS-BS-5. An active transmitter module must be in place to view this value.

Click Format to select a display format.

Output

Smoothing

Click here to select whether to apply smoothing to the output.
The analogue output is updated at a rate of 2KHz.
When no smoothing is applied the output changes as soon as new data arrives from the transmitter module.
When smoothing is active the output is ramped between the last input value and the current input value at a rate of 2KHz. This has the effect of delaying the output (latency) by the interval between values being delivered to the input. i.e. The WTS-BS-5 must receive an input value then start to ramp up to it from the previous input value.

Example: with a transmitter module delivering data at 3Hz the WTS-BS-5 output would have a latency of 333ms when smoothing is active.

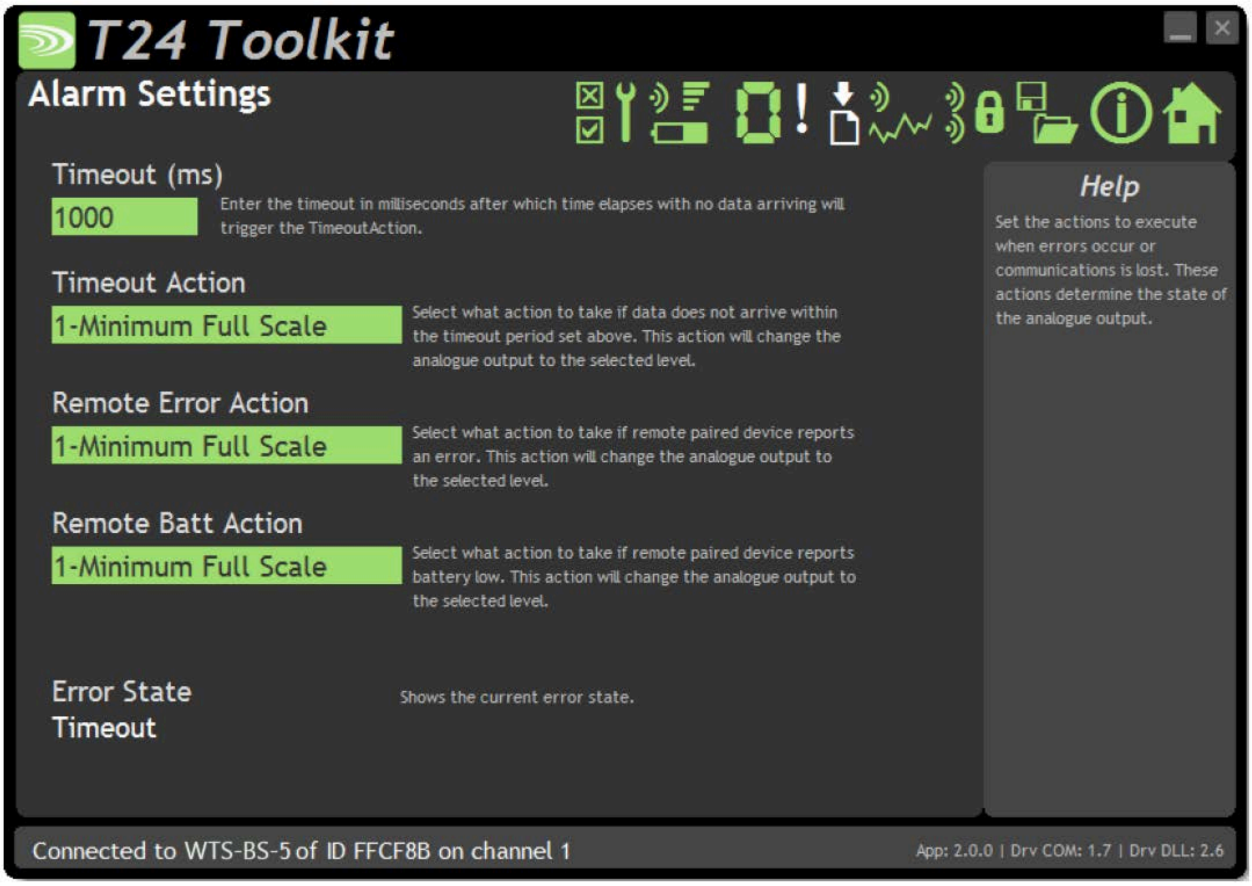
This option will have no effect when the input module is a WTS-AM-1F 2KHz fast transmitter.

Current Selected Output

This shows the currently selected output range as set by the SW2 DIP switches.

Some of the DIP switches are used to indicate to the module the selected range and others are used to route circuitry so although this display may indicate the selected range that does not mean that all switches are in the correct position for the range to work correctly. Always check the SW2 DIP switch table for the correct settings.

Alarm Settings



Here you can set the action to take when certain errors occur.
The actions are applied when the errors occur and if more than one error is present the actions are applied with the following priorities:
Timeout Action, Remote Error Action, Remote Batt Action

When errors are removed the analogue output resumes reflecting the current input.

Items you can change:

Timeout	Enter the timeout in milliseconds for the input to timeout. If a new Data Provider packet does not arrive within this time the **Timeout Action** will trigger. Generally this timeout should be set to at least three times the transmitter module transmission rate.
Timeout Action	Select the action to take place when a timeout occurs. i.e. when communications (for more than the duration of the Timeout value) are lost with the transmitter module. See the **Output Actions** section for the available actions and the effect of these choices on the different output ranges.
Remote Error Action	Transmitter modules can report errors. You will need to refer to the module manual for information regarding what constitutes an error. See the **Output Actions** section for the available actions and the effect of these choices on the different output ranges.
Remote Batt Action	When the transmitter module reports a low battery this action will occur. See the **Output Actions** section for the available actions and the effect of these choices on the different output ranges.

Output Actions

The following actions can be selected.

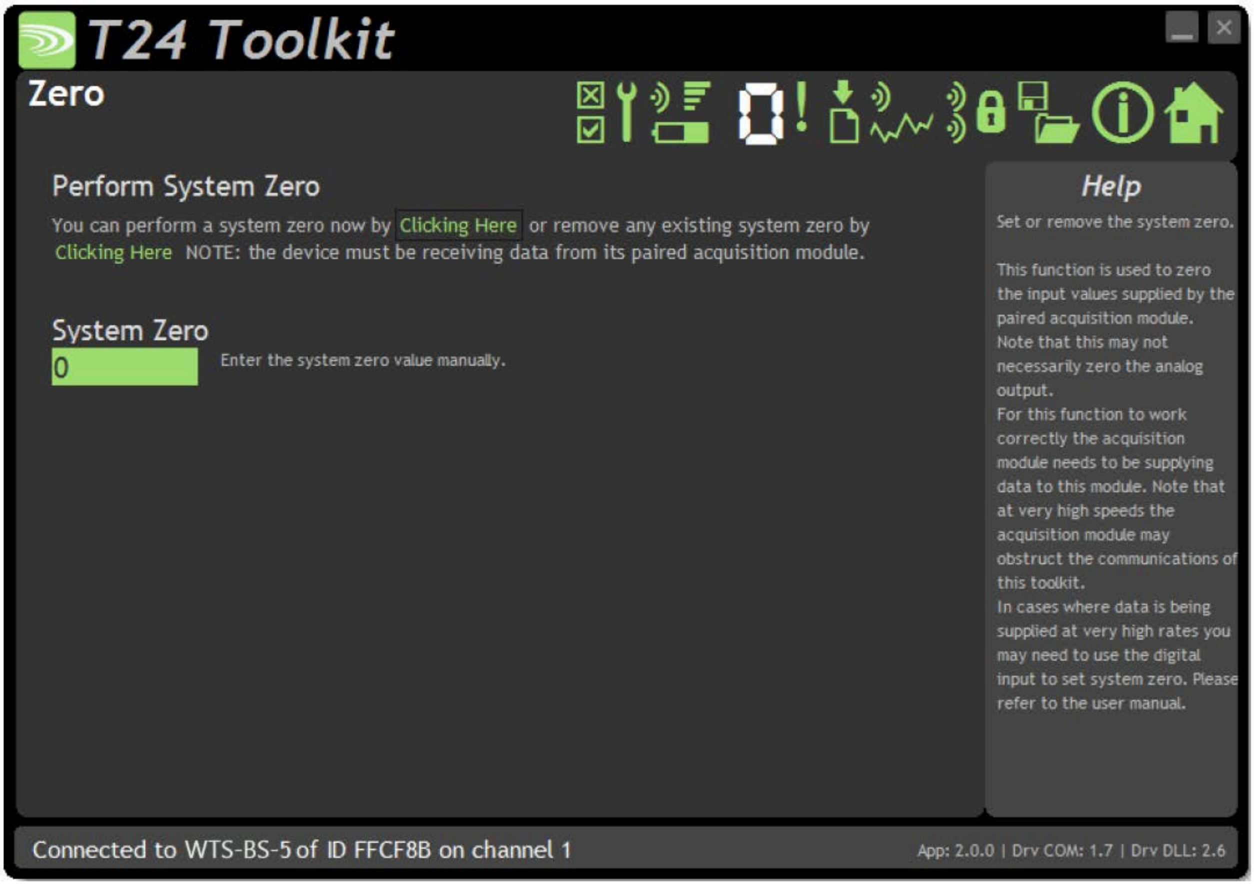
None	Do nothing
Minimum Full Scale	Set analogue output to the minimum full scale value
Maximum Full Scale	Set analogue output to the maximum full scale value
Minimum Output	Set analogue output to the minimum possible value
Maximum Output	Set analogue output to the maximum possible scale value
Half Full Scale	Set analogue output to halfway between minimum and maximum full scale value
Hold Last Output	Hold the last output. (Does the same as None for the **Timeout Action**)

The following table shows the output that can be expected for each range.

	Output Range					
	0-10 V	+/-10 V	0-5 V	+/-5 V	0-20 mA	4-20 mA
Action						
None	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum Full Scale	0	-10	0	-5	0	4
Maximum Full Scale	10	10	5	5	20	20
Minimum Output *	-0.5	-11	-0.3	-5.5	0	0
Maximum Output *	11	12	5.4	6	22.4	22.4
Half Full Scale	5	0	2.5	0	10	12
Hold Last Output	-	-	-	-	-	-

** The values shown here are approximate. Each module will vary depending on tolerances of electronic components.*

Zero Settings



System zero allows you to zero the input. The system zero value is subtracted from the input value before it is used to determine the analogue output to apply.

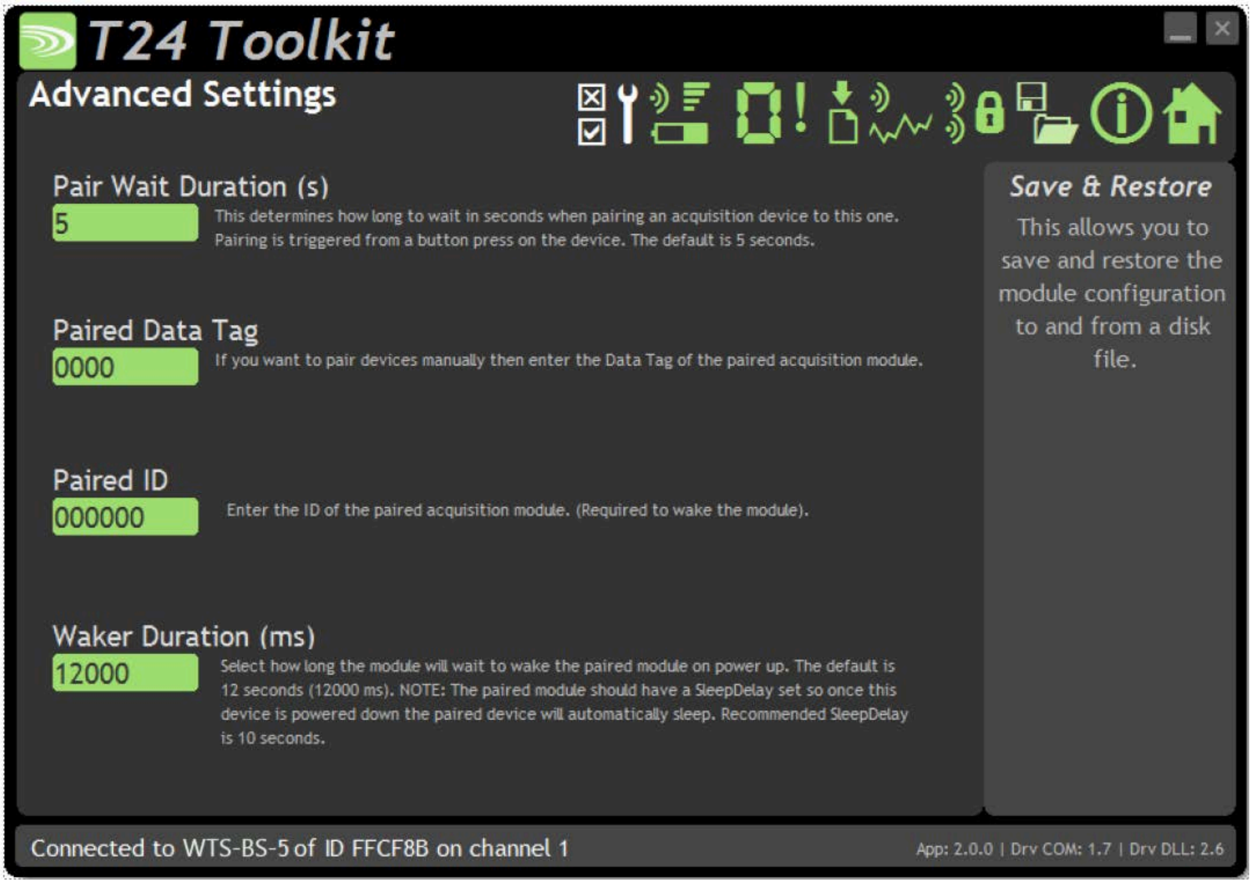
Performing a System Zero will have the same effect as if the input value to this module is zero which does not necessarily zero the output from this module. The output value will depend on the Input/Output scaling.

This page allows either manual entry or to zero the current input value.

Items you can change:

Perform System Zero	Click to use the current input value as the new system zero.
Remove System Zero	Remove the system zero so that the input value is directly used to determine the analogue output.
System Zero	Enter the required system zero value.

Advanced Settings



This page allows effective conversion between units. i.e. Although all modules supplying data are configured in kg you can get a printed output in lb.

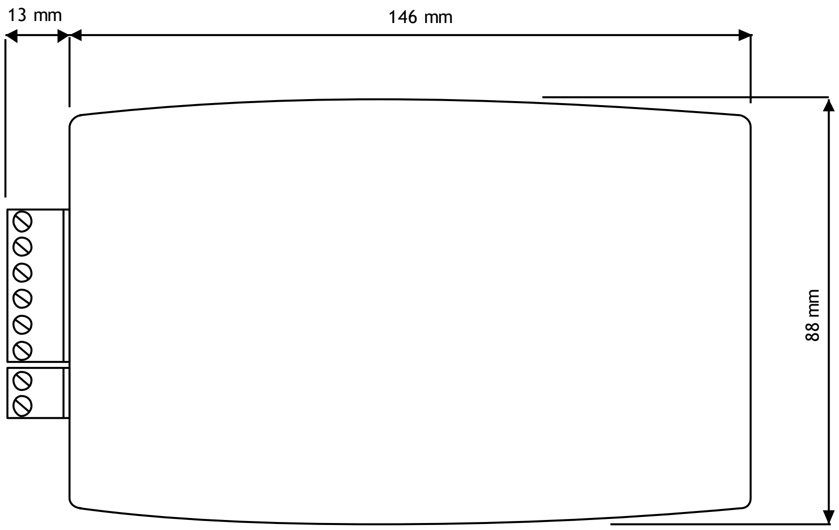
Items you can change:

Pair Wait Duration	Here you can set the duration that the WTS-BS-5 will wait to achieve successful pairing after the Pair Switch is pressed. The default is 5 seconds.
Paired Data Tag	This shows the currently paired Data Tag. You can click this to manually enter a Data Tag.
Paired ID	Version 1.1 onwards. This shows the ID of the paired module. This is required if the analogue output module is to wake the transmitter module when it is first powered on.
Waker Duration (ms)	Version 1.1 onwards. To wake the paired transmitter module on power up and to keep it awake you need to enter a time to try waking the module in milliseconds. The default is 12000ms (12 seconds). **Enter zero to disable the automatic waking of modules.**

The paired transmitter module should have its SleepDelay parameter set so that once the analogue output module is turned off the remote module will go back to sleep on its own. The recommended time for the sleep delay is 10 seconds or 10000ms.

Enclosure & Mounting

WTS-BS-5-DT



WTS-BS-5

This module is fitted inside our Large ABS enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Notes
External Supply voltage Range	9	12	32	Vdc	
Operational Current	-	85	150	mA	
Operating Temperature Range	-20	-	55	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-40	-	85	°C	
Reverse polarity Protection	-	-	-32	Vdc	Maximum Supply level
Digital output Drive voltage			30	Vdc	
Digital output Drive Current			20	mA	
Source Impedance driving Digital Input (volt-free contact)			200	Ω	
Voltage output					
Resolution		16		Bits	
output gain stability	-	0.008	0.015	± % FS/°C	
output zero stability	-	0.005	0.015	± % FS/°C	
Short term stability (1 hr)	-	0.003	0.01	± % FS	
Long term stability (10k hrs)	-	0.03	0.1	± % FS	
Residual ripple		40		mV p-p	
Minimum load impedance	5000			Ω	
Linearity	-	0.007	0.01	± % FS	
Current output					
Resolution		16		Bits	
4-20mA output gain stability	-	0.006	0.03	± % FS/°C	
4-20mA output zero stability	-	0.003	0.02	± % FS/°C	
Short term stability (1 hr)	-	0.006	0.03	± % FS	
Long term stability (10k hrs)	-	0.06	0.2	± % FS	
Residual ripple		0.032		mA p-p	
Settling time to ±0.5μA (thermal effects)	-	5	-	secs	
Maximum load impedance			500	Ω	
Linearity	-	0.01	0.02	± % FS	
Physical Dimensions					
WTS-BS-5-DT	166 X 87 X 26 mm				
WTS-BS-5	190 X 80 X 55 mm				
Environmental					
WTS-BS-5-DT	IP50				
WTS-BS-5	IP67				
Humidity	95%RH (max)				

Radio Range

To determine WTS-BS-5 radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range The WTS-BS-5-DT has a maximum range of 100m

WTS-RM1

Overview

The WTS-RM1 offers dual power relays capable of mains power switching. These relays can be configured as high, low or window alarms and can be associated with a group of up to 8 WTS transmitter modules per relay. Relays can operate when the sum of the assigned transmitter modules reach a setpoint or when any of the modules reach the setpoint. There is also a mode where the difference between the lowest and highest value is compared to the setpoint. This is ideal for applications where you are looking for a group of weights to be within a certain band. i.e. balancing four corners of a weigh scale or a hanging truss.
Relays can be latched and a digital input or external command can be used to reset them.
An alarm/error signal relay is operated if communication is lost or other selectable errors occur and this alarm resets once the source of the alarm or error is removed.
This module is supplied in an IP67 sealed ABS case but a DIN rail option is available.
The state of the power relays during an error can be selected.

Order Codes

WTS-RM1

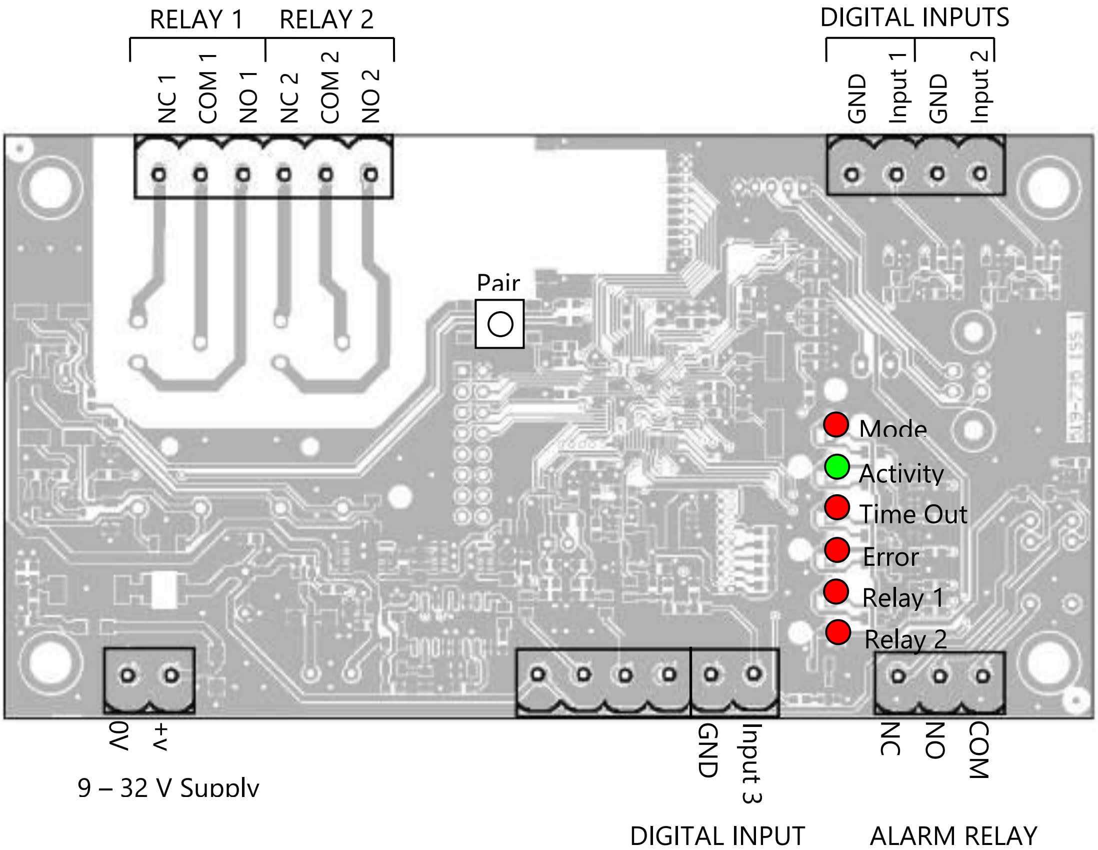
Relay module housed in weatherproof enclosure.

Connections

Power

You will need to connect power to the WTS-RM1 for it to operate. Only power is required to enable configuration using a base station and the appropriate toolkit software.
Power is connected to the two part two way screw terminal connector as shown in the diagram below.

Connections & Indicators



LEDs

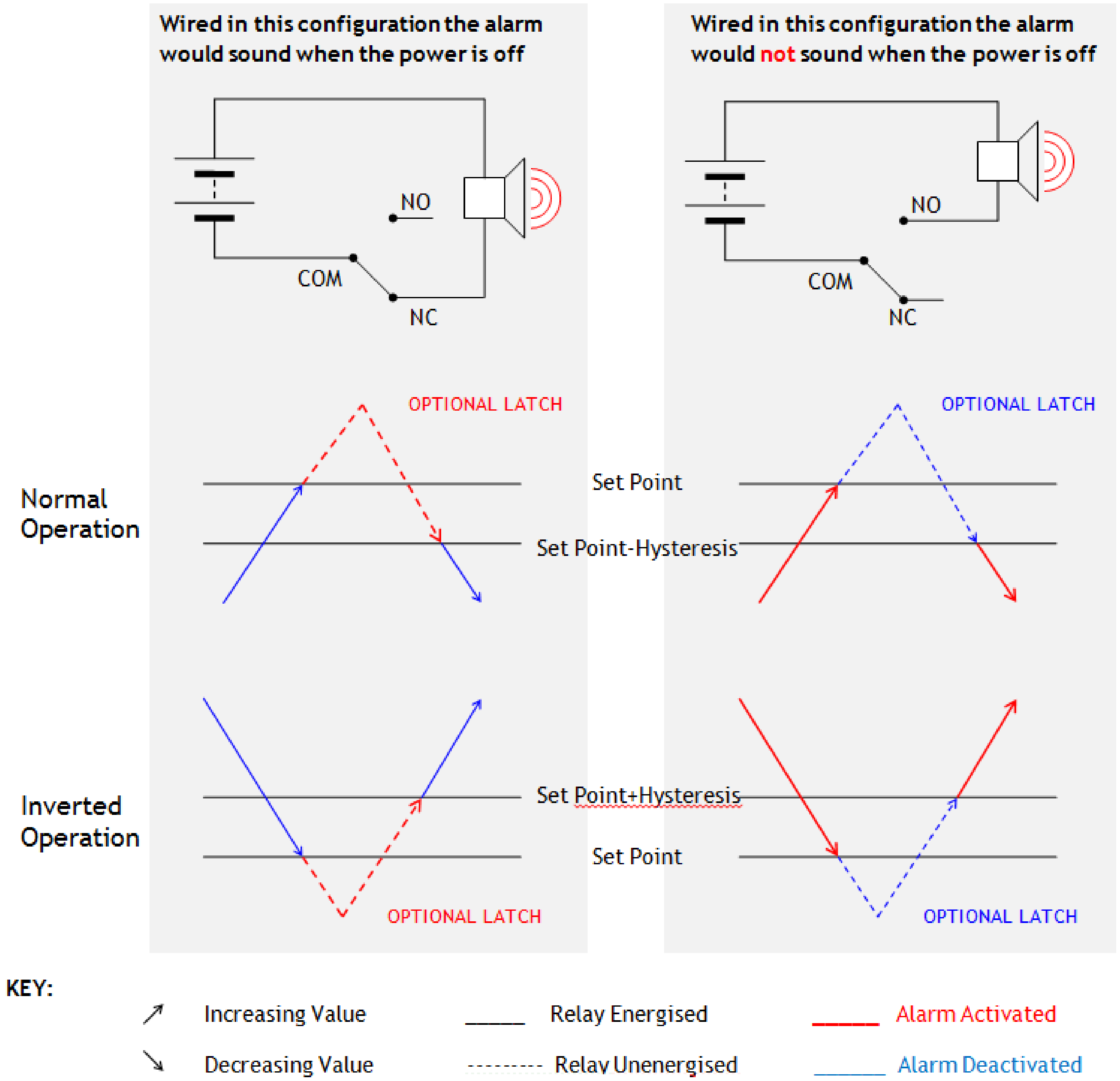
Mode	Flashes 2 x per second when operational
Activity	Flashes when WTS data packets are received
Time Out	No WTS data present for longer than user defined period
Error	Remote WTS error from any defined WTS input module
Relay 1	Relay 1 Energised (Connection between COM and NO)
Relay 2	Relay 2 Energised (Connection between COM and NO)

Inputs

Digital Input 1	Can either reset a latched relay 1 or transmit a Data Provider Packet of a specified Data Tag
Digital Input 2	Can either reset a latched relay 2 or transmit a Data Provider Packet of a specified Data Tag
Digital Input 3	Resets both latched relays

Operation

The WTS-RM1 can accept 8 WTS data inputs for each of the two relays, the total of the inputs compared to the set point and mode of the relay channel affects whether the relay is energized or not. In addition when considering the use relays attention should be paid as to what state the system will be in when the power is off. The diagram below outlines how wiring and normal and inverse modes influence the state of relays.
(COM = Common, NO = Normally Open, NC = Normally Closed)



Relays can change state due to the following events:

- Arrival of WTS data from user defined WTS module that causes the relay output to trigger.
- Triggering of digital input 1 or 2 (switch input) which if configured reset latched relays
- Arrival of data from a specified data tag can reset latched relays.
- A change in error state of a module specified in a relays list of inputs

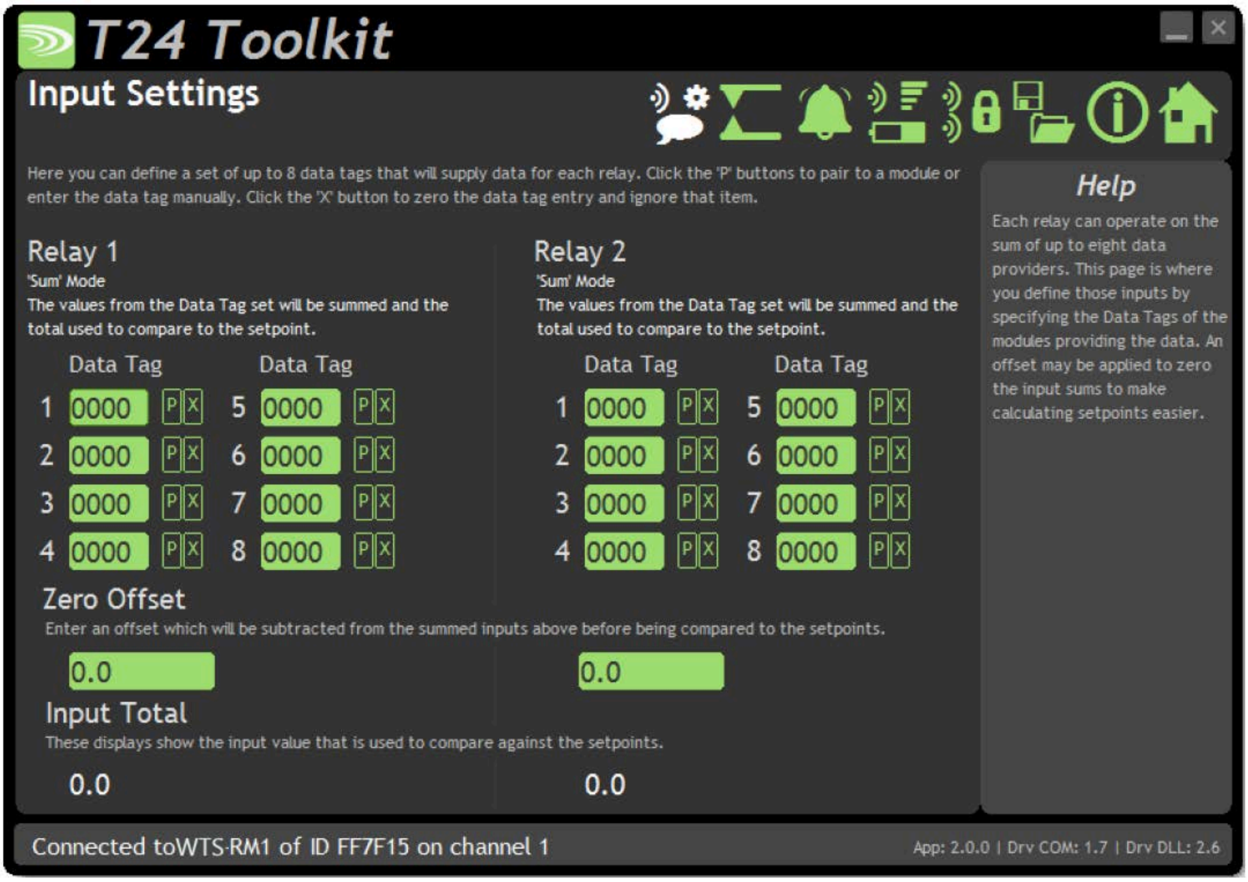
The WTS-RM1 also features a third Alarm relay. The Alarm relay is energized from start up, (connection made between COM and NC). The relay de-energizes if an error is detected, an error is classed as a timeout and optionally can include Integrity error or low Battery. The Alarm Relay will return to normal (energized) once the source of the error is removed.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of the module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Input Settings

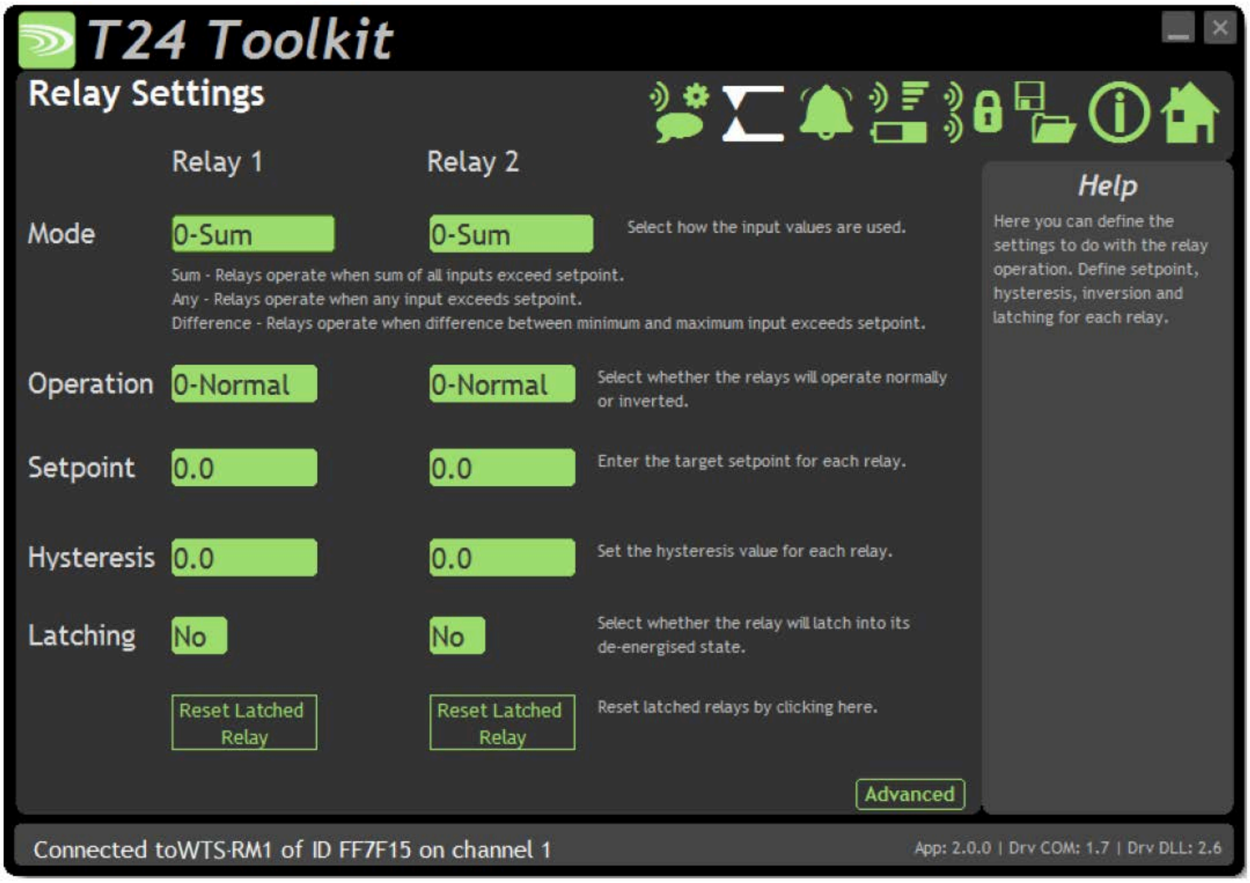


Here you can set the Data Tags of the data used as the inputs.
The description in green below the 'Relay1' and 'Relay2' captions indicate the way in which the values from the Data Tags will be used to compare against the setpoint to determine whether the relay will activate.
See the **Relay Operation Settings** section for details.

Items you can change:

Relay1DataTag[1-8]	Enter up to eight Data Tags the data from which will be used to determine the value compared to the set point to control relay 1.
Relay2DataTag[1-8]	Enter up to eight Data Tags the data from which will be used to determine the value compared to the set point to control relay 2.
Zero Offset [1-2]	This value will be subtracted from the total of the summed data from the data tags for Relay 1 and relay 2.

Relay Operation Settings

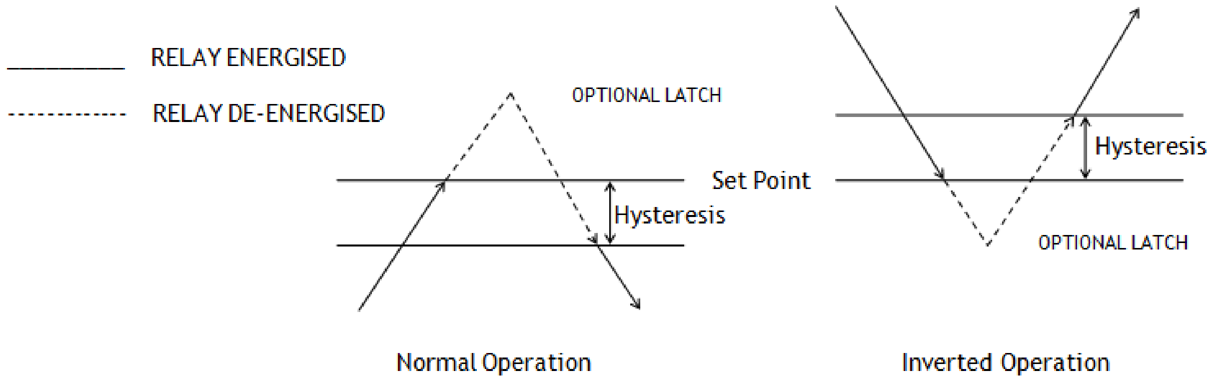


Here you can change various settings that influence the operation of the individual relays.

Items you can change:

Mode [1-2]	This setting determines how the Data Tag values are used to compare against the setpoint. This is only available in firmware versions 2.0 and above. Previous versions will operate only in 'Sum' mode. • **Sum** – The values of the defined Data Tags are summed and this summed total is compared to the setpoint. • **Any** – The Data Tag with the highest value is compared to the setpoint. i.e. If any of the individual transmitter modules exceed the setpoint. • **Difference** - The difference between the lowest and highest values of all the Data Tags is calculated and this difference (Which is absolute i.e. always positive) compared to the setpoint. • **Percentage** – The percentage of the lowest value in respect of the highest value. i.e. if Max = 100 and Min = 90, Percentage = 10
Operation [1-2]	Whether set to normal or inverse decides how the relay state corresponds to the set point and hysteresis. (See diagram on next page)
Setpoint [1-2]	The Set Point is the level at which the relay state will change, see below.
Hysteresis [1-2]	This value sets an offset between when the relay is energised and de-energised creating a de-bounce for the relay. (See diagram on next page)
Latching [1-2]	Latching locks the state of the relay when it passes the set point.
Advanced Button	Displays the Relay Settings Advanced page.

Operation and Hysteresis Settings



Relay de-energises when reaching the set point.

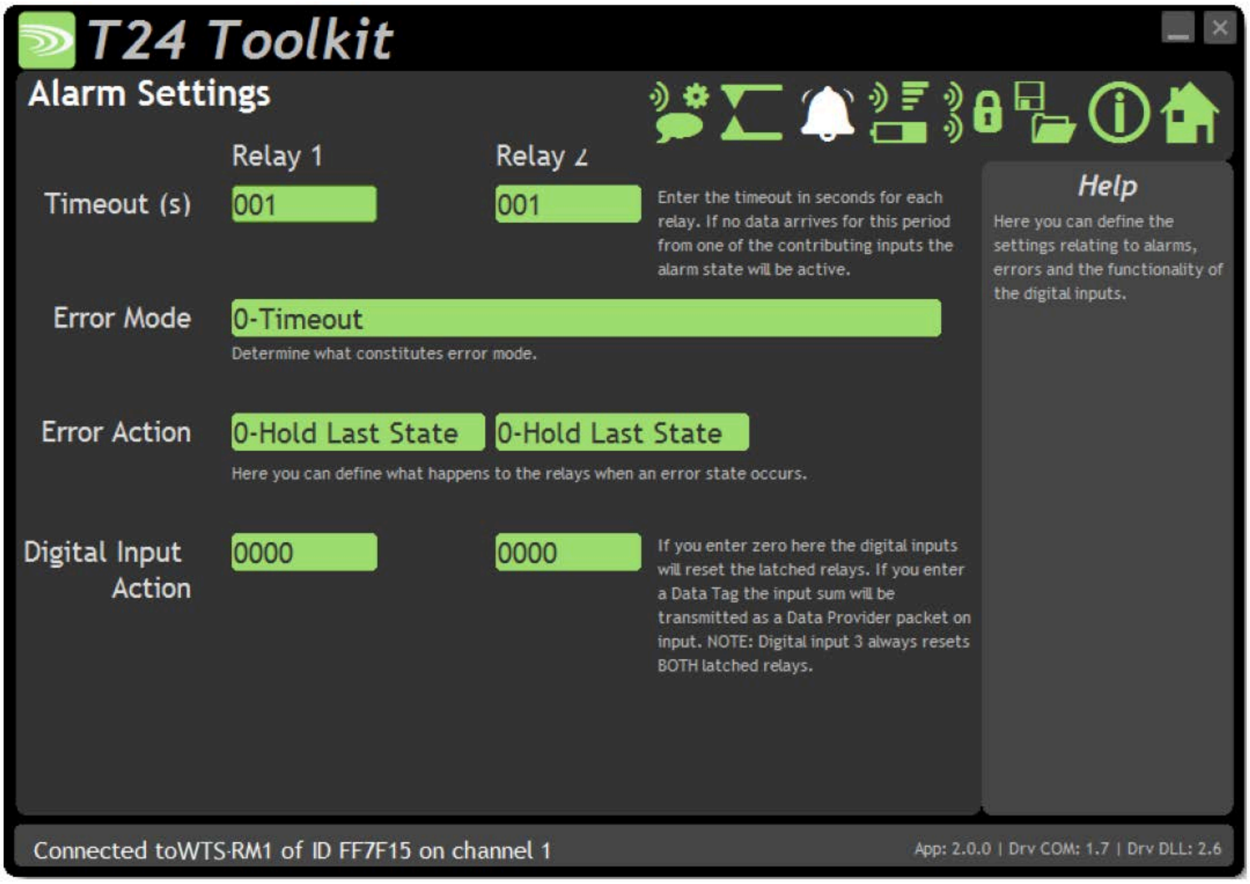
Relay Settings Advanced

Here you can change various settings that influence the operation of the individual relays.

Items you can change:

Relay Reset Data Tag [1-2]	Enter a Data Tag that on receipt will reset the latched relay. Enter zero to disable this feature.
Waker Duration	Enter zero to disable this feature. Enter a time in milliseconds for this module to attempt to wake transmitter modules when first powered up. The default is 12000 milliseconds (12 seconds). All modules on the same radio channel and sharing the same Group key will be woken when the relay module powers up when this function is enabled. Transmitter modules will be kept awake while this module has power applied. The transmitter modules should have a Sleep Delay set so that after the relay module has been powered down the transmitter modules then return to sleep.

Alarm Settings



This page defines how the individual relays will react to time outs and errors present from any defined WTS module, as well as how Digital inputs 1 and 2 are used.

Items you can change:

Timeout	Enter a time in seconds that if exceeded the WTS-RM1 will affect the relay state according to the error action, as well as set the alarm relay and light the time out LED
Error Mode	The error mode defines what is causes the alarm relay and individual error action to be triggered. Errors can be defined as • Time out • Time out or Low Battery • Time out or Low Battery or Integrity Error
Error Action	For each relay the action upon error detection can be defined as ; • Hold Last State • De-Energise Relay • Energise Relay
Digital Input 1	Digital input 1 can be used to either • Reset Relay 1 from its latched state • Transmit a data provider with user defined data tag containing the total of the inputs of Relay 1
Digital Input 2	Digital input 2 can be used to either • Reset Relay 2 from its latched state • Transmit a data provider with user defined data tag containing the total of the inputs of Relay 2

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is fitted inside our Large ABS enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

	Min	Typical	Max	Units
PSU	9	-	32	Vdc
Operational Current All Relays Active		155*		mA
Power Relays		30VDC 240VAC 10A		
Alarm Relay		24VDC 120VAC 1A		
Operational Temperature Range	-10		60	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-40		70	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH
IP Rating		IP67		

* At 12 Volt nominal Supply

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-SO

Overview

The WTS-SO creates a serial output which can include data from up to 8 modules and optionally sum them. The output is suitable for connecting to a printer, serial display or for feeding directly into a PC, PLC or any module that is capable of using numeric values in readable ASCII format.

The actual serial output can be designed by the user using multiple lines which can include free text or tokens which can represent real data. i.e. **<V1>** would be decoded as the value from input 1 when the print is triggered. Printing can be triggered from a contact, an external command or the arrival of a specific **Data Provider** message.
The serial output can consist of a single line of data suitable for feeding into an LED display module or a more complex multi-line result that can contain a mixture of fixed and variable data suitable for tickets, receipts etc. for printed output.

Order Codes

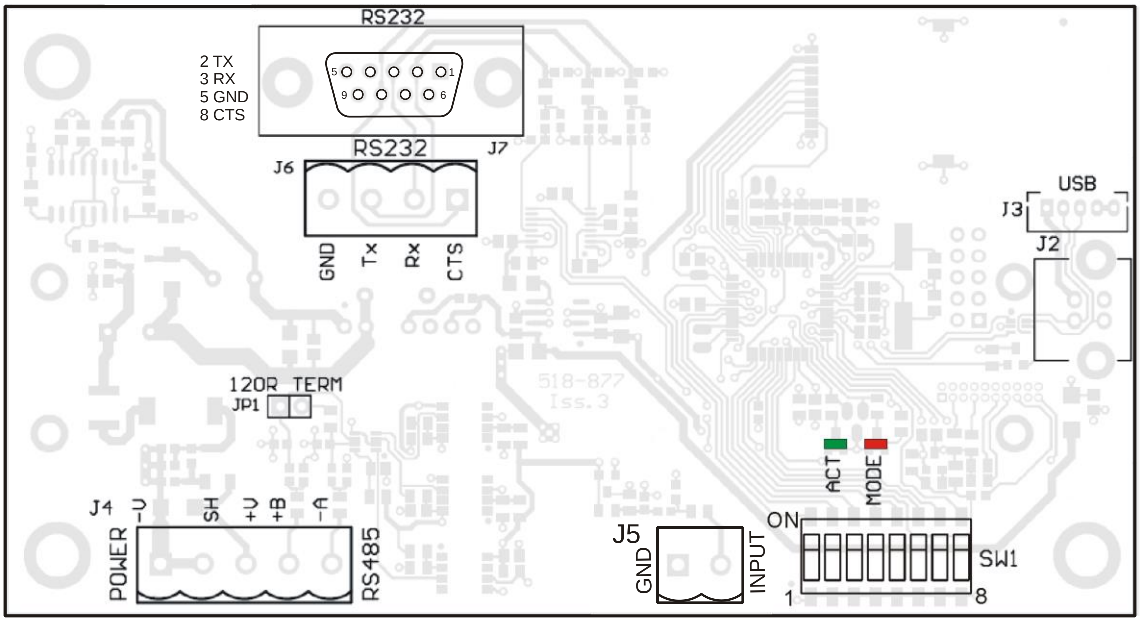
WTS-SO

Serial output module in weatherproof enclosure.

Connections

Power

You will need to connect power and serial to the WTS-SO for it to operate. Only power is required on J4 to enable configuration using a base station and the appropriate toolkit software.



Switch

Serial Settings

The serial output is set at 8 data bits, 1 stop bit and no parity. The baud rate can be selected as can RS232 or RS485 operation.

SW1 Settings

Switch positions 1 to 4 are not used and can be in any position.

Switch positions 5 to 7 control the baud rate for the serial interface.

	5	6	7
Baud rate			
NA	Off	Off	Off
9600	On	Off	Off
19200	Off	On	Off
38400	On	On	Off
57600	Off	Off	On
115200	On	Off	On
230400	Off	On	On
460800	On	On	On

This switch position selects whether the serial interface is RS232 or RS485.

	8
232/485	
RS232	Off
RS485	On

RS232

The RS232 interface uses TX, RX and GND to connect to a PC, PLC etc. and uses standard RS232 voltage levels.

The baud rate can be selected by setting the DIP switches stated above.

The WTS-SO will require power cycling to utilize a baud rate change.

Example connection to a PC 9 way D serial connector.

PC 9 Way D Plug Pin	Signal Direction	Signal	Base Station Connection
3 (TX)	->	RX	J6 RX or J7 Pin 3
2 (RX)	<-	TX	J6 TX or J7 Pin 2
5 (Gnd)		GND	J6 GND or J7 Pin 5
8 (CTS)	<-	CTS	J6 CTS or J7 Pin 8

RS485

The RS485 interface (This is a 2 wire 485 interface and will not work with 4 wire 485 buses) uses TX, RX and GND to connect to a PC, PLC etc. and uses standard RS485 voltage levels.

The baud rate can be selected by setting the DIP switches stated above.

The WTS-SO will require power cycling to utilise a baud rate change.

Example connection

Depending on the RS485 interface or hardware the connections vary and are not standard therefore we can only show the connections to the WTS-GW1. You must refer to the user manual regarding your RS485 connection to ascertain the correct connections.

PC / PLC Connection	Signal	Base Station Connection
Refer to RS485 Device User Manual	A	J4 -A
Refer to RS485 Device User Manual	B	J4 +B
Refer to RS485 Device User Manual	GND	J4 SH

Serial Limitations

- When using RS232 or RS485 you should use the fastest baud rate possible. At lower rates data can be lost because it can arrive from the radio faster than the gateway station can send it serially.

Configuration

Once it has been determined how many modules are feeding data to this module you need to record the Data Tag that each of these modules are attaching to their Data Provider packets.
These Data Tags are then entered into the **ValueDataTagx** parameters. Once the rate at which this data arrives is known you can enter the **Timeoutx** values.
Leave unused **ValueDataTagx** parameters with a value of zero to ensure that they are not checked for timeouts and do not contribute to gross or net sums.

When a data provider packet arrives whose Data Tag matches one of those in the **ValueDataTagx** parameters the value it contains will be placed in the **Valuex** parameter.

If data does not arrive from a module within the **Timeoutx** period then any reference to either the individual **Vx** tokens or one of the summing tokens will result in **------** rather than a numeric value.

The actual serial output can now be constructed using **Line1** to **Line25**. These parameters take text into which you can insert tokens. When a 'Print' is generated these lines are parsed and tokens replaced with the values they represent and the resulting data sent to the serial port.

A 'Print' is generated by either activating the switch input when **SwitchMode** is set to zero or by receiving a Data Provider packet whose Data Tag matches the **PrintDataTag** parameter.
When a 'Print' is executed each of the parameters Line1 to Line 25 will be parsed. Every token will be evaluated and replaced with the live value.

Getting Started

To associate transmitter modules with the WTS-SO you must first ensure that the appropriate modules are transmitting their values at a suitable rate such as the default of 3 per second. Then you can configure the WTS-SO module to use the data from these transmitters.
Configuration must be done with the T24 Toolkit software and a base station.

Serial output is triggered by one of the following:

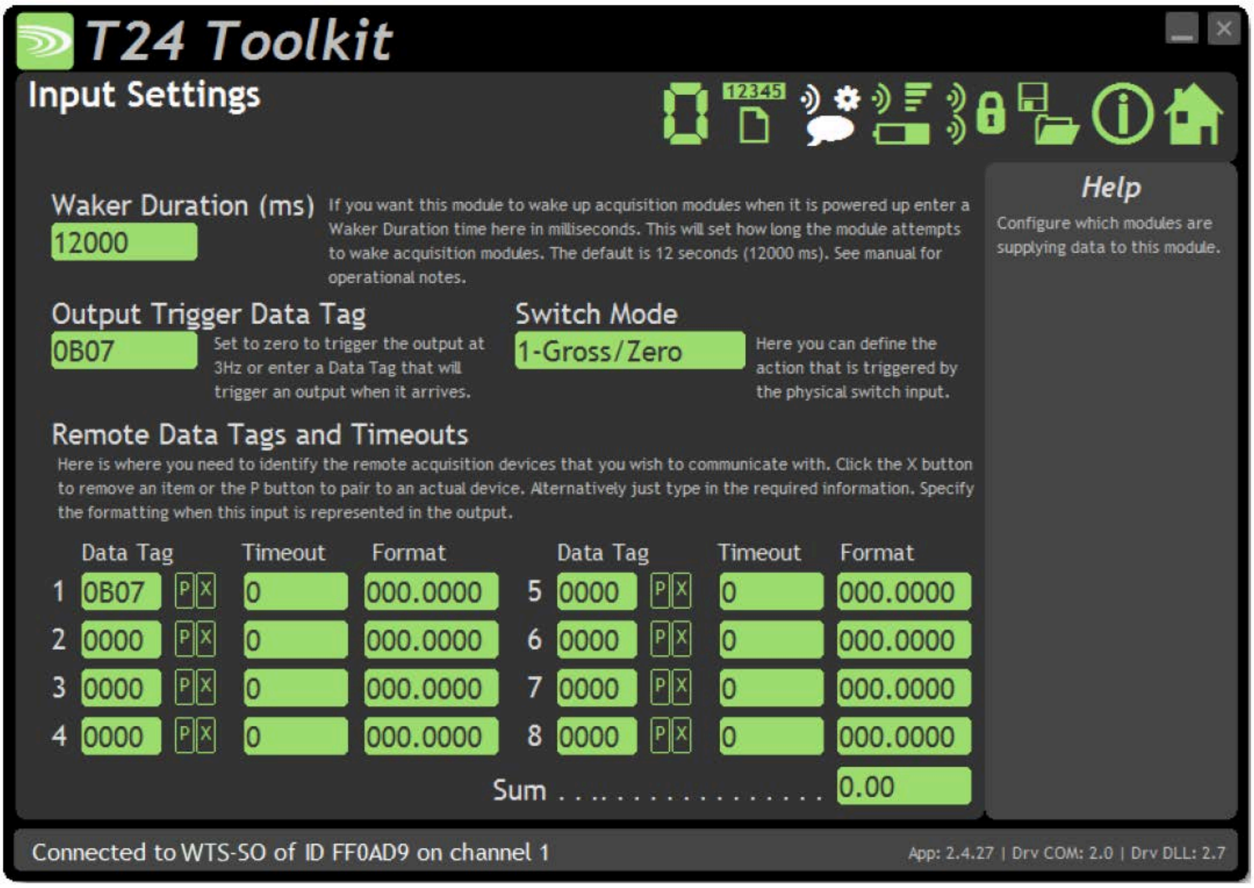
- The digital input (switch input) which may trigger an output/print or tare the summed value.
- Arrival of a data packet identified with a Data Tag that matches what the WTS-SO uses to trigger an output/print.
- Arrival of a command to trigger an output/print or to tare or zero etc.

T24 Toolkit

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of the WTS-SO module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Input Settings



Here you can set the action to take when the switch contacts are closed, set the Data Tag that will trigger an output and also set the Data Tags of the data used as the inputs along with how the data is formatted.

Items you can change:

Waker Duration	Enter the number of milliseconds the module will attempt to wake transmitter modules when it is first powered up. The default is 12000ms (12 seconds). Enter zero to disable this feature. All transmitter modules on the same radio channel and sharing the same group key as the display module will be woken. Use the SleepDelay settings in the transmitter modules to let them return to sleep after the display module is switched off.

This is only available for firmware versions 1.08 and above.

Output Trigger Data Tag	Enter the Data Tag which, on arrival, will trigger a serial output (i.e. print). Note that **Min Interval** setting on the Output Settings page may stop this from working at the rate at which the data arrives. Version 02.00 firmware allows the user to enter zero here to cause the output to automatically occur at 3Hz.
Switch Mode	Action to perform when switch contacts on J5 are closed. Click to select either: **Print** – Triggers an output from the serial port. Note that **Min Interval** setting on the Output Settings page may stop this from working at the rate the contact closes. **Gross/Zero** – Toggles the measurement mode between gross and net. When switching to net the net value is zeroed (tared). This will affect the value of the <N> token which is the net value of all summed inputs.

Remote data Tags and Timeouts

Data Tag

Enter the Data Tag (in hexadecimal) to supply data to this input.

You can click the 'P' button to retrieve the Data Tag of a module by pairing to it which is usually initiated by power cycling the module.

Clicking the 'X' button zeroes the entered Data Tag.

Timeout

Enter the timeout in milliseconds for this input. If a new Data Provider packet does not arrive within this time and reference to this input value (via token <V1> for example) will result in an output of -------. This also applies to a gross or net reading derived from this input.

Format

Describe the format that this value is to take when output. You specify integer digits and decimal places by entering a format consisting of zeroes and decimal points. i.e. 00.000

The integer value of data takes precedence over your defined format so if you defined a format of 0.0 and data of value 100.8265 arrived it would be represented as 100.8

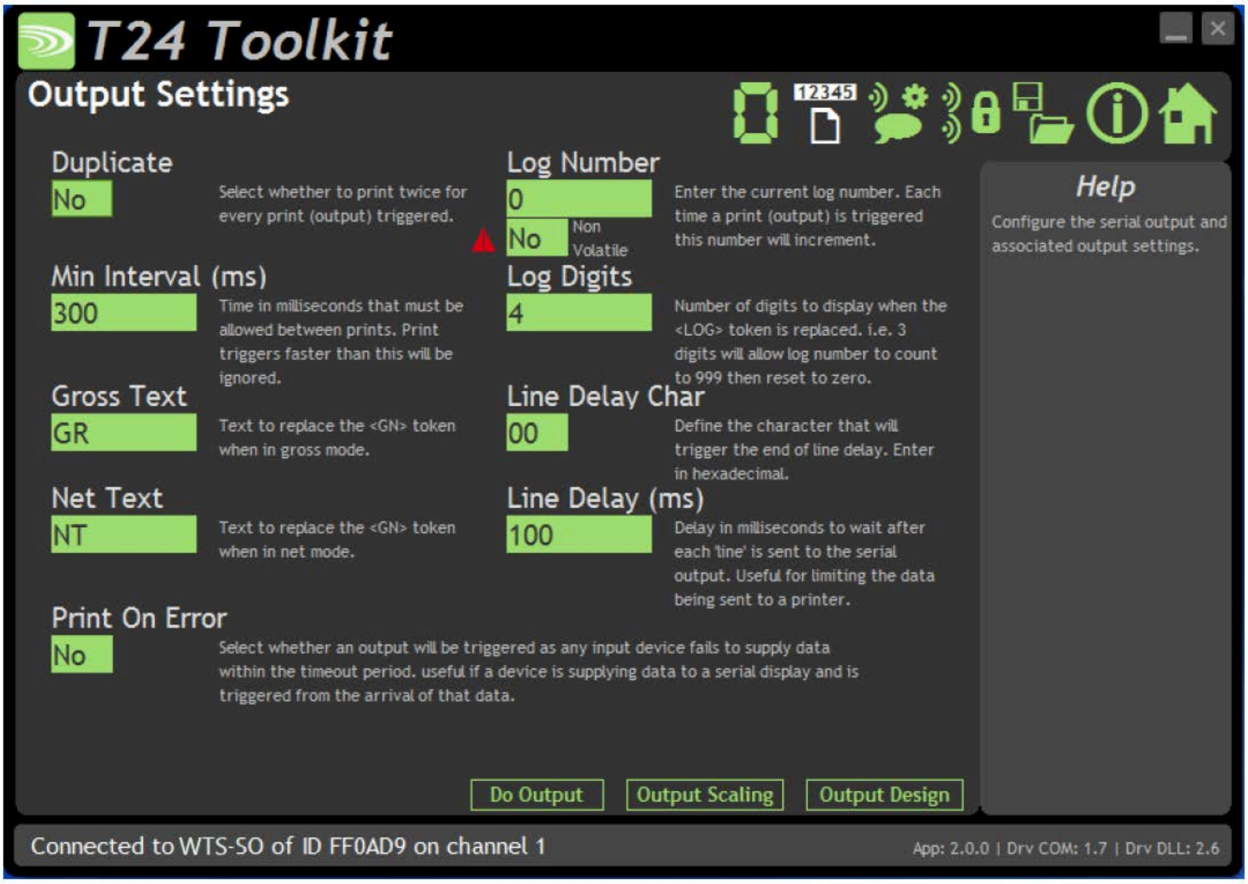
Examples

Format	Value	Representation
0.0	1.2	1.2
0.0	100.8	100.8
00.000	6.1234	06.123
00.000	123.4567	123.456
0000.00	12.0	0012.00

Resolution

It is possible to set the resolution (the smallest unit of change) of the output results by including the numeric value in the format. i.e.
00.005 would only represent the value in steps of 00.005

Output Settings



Here you can change various settings that influence the output from the module.

Items you can change:

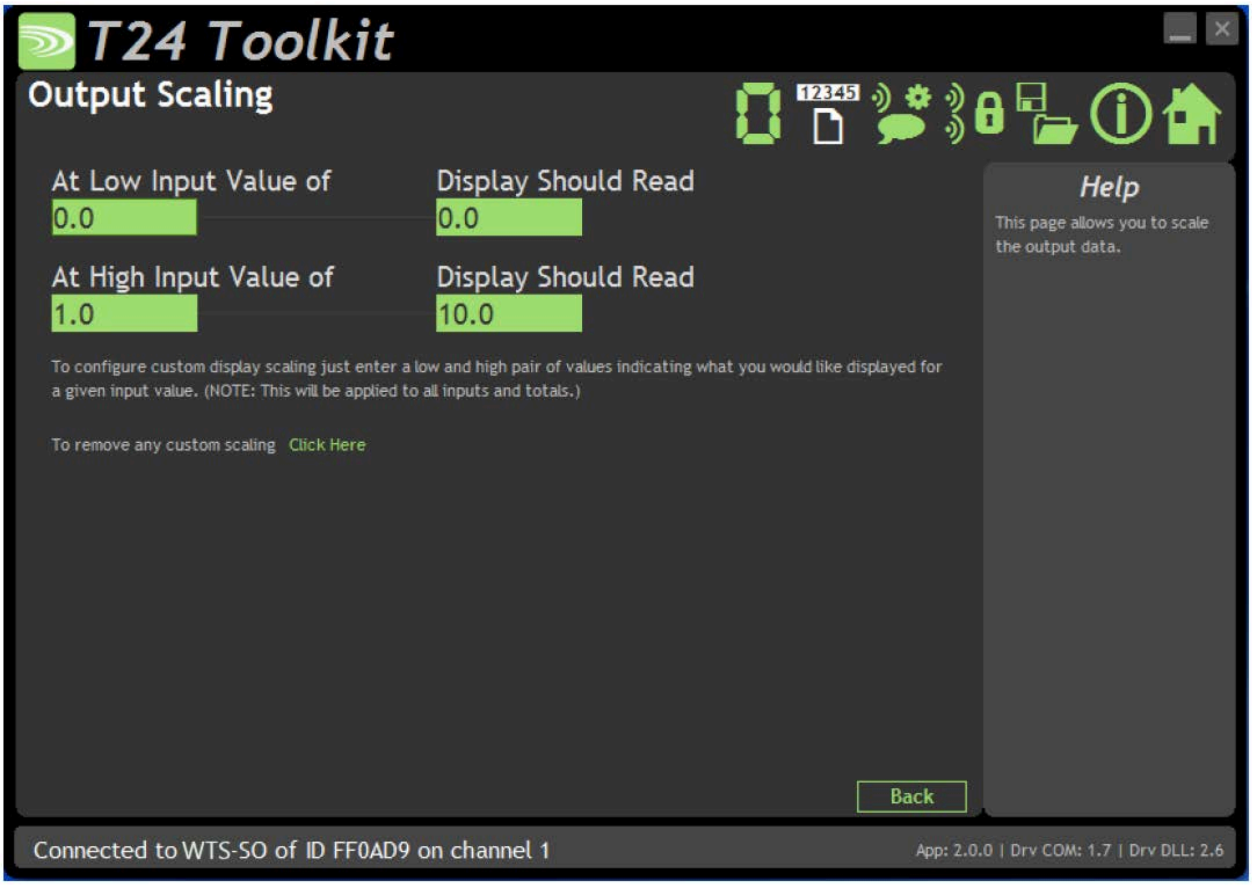
Duplicate	Whether to produce the same output twice each time an output is triggered. Useful, for example, with a printed output where a customer requires a receipt.
Min Interval	Minimum time allowed between triggered outputs entered in milliseconds. Triggers arriving within this time since the previous trigger will be ignored. Example: A Data Tag is used to supply data to input 1 and is used to trigger an output. This data arrives at a rate of 50 per second but the output is connected to a serial display which would have problems if it were sent data at this rate. By setting the Min Interval to 300 the outputs would be limited to 3 per second even though the data was arriving at a higher rate.
Gross Text	Enter text to replace the <GN> token with when the module is in gross mode.
Net Text	Enter text to replace the <GN> token with when the module is in net mode.
Print On Error	Whether to trigger an output when any input module fails to deliver new data within the timeout period. Example: Data arrives which is used as input 1. This same data tag is used to trigger an output which is sent to a serial display. Normally if the data fails to arrive the display would not get updated as no output would occur. By setting this property an output would be triggered when the data failed to arrive thus setting the serial display which would show ------- instead of the value when <V1> is decoded.

Log Number	Enter a log number that is used when the <LOG> token is decoded. Each time an output is triggered this log number is incremented. This number will wrap to zero once it reaches the maximum value displayable due to the Log Digits.
Log Number (Non Volatile)	The Log number defaults to being volatile. Power cycling the WTS-SO will revert the log number to the value seen on this page. This is ideal for when you have a fast output and you want the outputs to be numbered sequentially. i.e. with a fast output being sent to a data logger. Sometime it is required that the log number is Non Volatile, that is, the log number is restored each time the WTS-SO is power cycled. This is useful when the output is used to drive a printer, for example, and the log number acts as a unique number on the customer ticket. When set to Yes the module must store the new Log Number each time it is incremented. This takes time and also uses up the finite write cycles of the internal flash memory. Therefore it is recommended that turning on the Non Volatile option is only done when the output (containing a <LOG> token) is triggered at 30 second intervals or less.
Log Digits	Set the number of digits to display when the <LOG> token is decoded. Example: If this is set to 2 then the log number will count up to 99 before resetting.
Line Delay Char	As the serial output has no hardware handshaking it is sometimes necessary to limit the rate at which the output is sent. This is most apparent with multiline outputs to a printer. Example: A printer requires a 0x0A (decimal 10) character (linefeed) to be sent at the end of each line to cause the printer to actually print the line. This character would be embedded in the actual designed output and the Line Delay Char set to 0A so each time a line is sent to the printer a delay occurs before the next part of the output is initiated. The delay is set by **Line Delay**.
Line Delay	The delay in milliseconds that occurs when the Line Delay Character has been sent to the output.

Buttons

Do Output	Trigger the output when clicked.
Output Scaling	Will display the Output Scaling page.
Output Design	Will display the Output Design page. This is where you define the output data.

Output Scaling



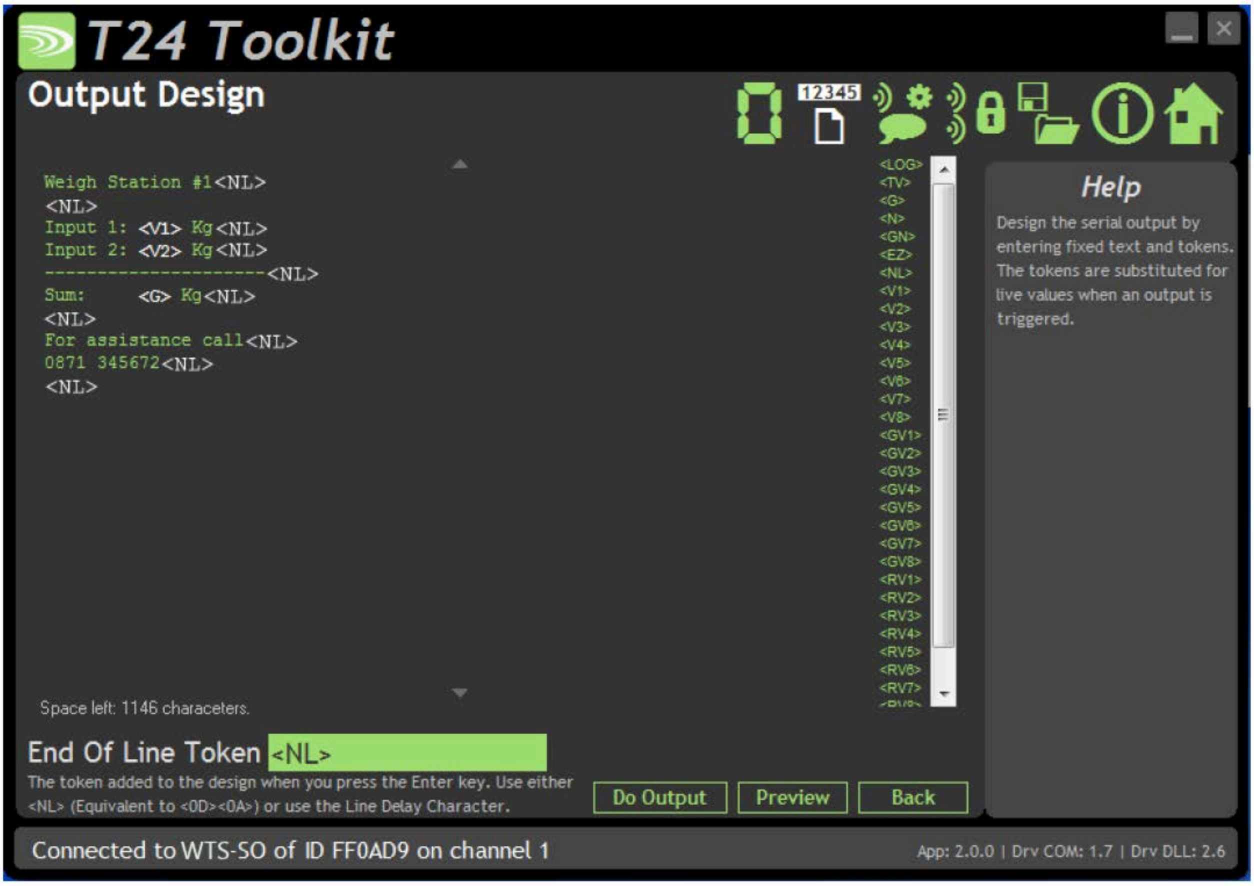
This page allows effective conversion between units. i.e. Although all modules supplying data are configured in kg you can get a printed output in lb.

Items you can change:

Custom Display Scaling	This can be used to change the displayed value to a different unit or to otherwise scale it. You simply enter the original and required values at a low and high point. Example: If a WTS-AM-1E was supplying data in kg and you wanted to show tonnes. You would keep both the low points at zero. Enter **At High Input Value** of 1000 and **Display Should Read** Value of 1.

This affects all inputs and sums (both gross and net). All tokens will effectively be decoded using the new scale factor.

Output Design



This is where you define the actual output based on free text and tokens.
Tokens are special codes contained within angled brackets <token> which have special meanings and are converted to actual values once an output is triggered.
See list of tokens at the bottom of this section.

Items you can change:

End Of Line Token	When you press the Enter key on the keyboard you need to know which token to include in the design area. For single line outputs this is not an issue but for multiline printer outputs for example it becomes important. You need to know what character is used to cause the printer buffer to be printed. For this you will need to refer to the printer manual. Some printers just require a Carriage Return <0D> and some may require a Line Feed <0A> or some may require both <NL>. You would need to set the Line Delay Char on the Output Settings page to the appropriate character. And here you can select whether to use that character each time Enter is pressed or you can opt for <NL>.
Design Area	This is where you create your output using a mixture of free text and tokens. See the example in the screenshot above. To enter a token you can type it in or double click the token list on the right of the page (a single click will display the description of the token).

Available Tokens

Token	Function	Example
<V1> ... <V8>	Substitutes token with the last value received from the input. This will already have system zero subtracted (If a DoSysZero command has been issued.) and tare subtracted. (If a DoTare command has been issued or the switch input has executed a tare.)	1.2345
<GV1> ... <GV8>	Substitutes token with the last value received from the input. This will already have system zero subtracted (If a DoSysZero command has been issued.) but no tare subtracted. i.e. it will always contain the Gross value of the specified input.	1.2345
<RV1> ... <RV8>	Substitutes token with the last value received from the input. This will NOT have system zero or tare values subtracted.	1.2345
<TV>	Substitutes token with the value carried in the Data Provider packet that has triggered the 'Print'.	1.2345
<LOG>	Substitutes token with the log value. Each time a 'Print' occurs the log number will be incremented.	0003
<G>	Substitutes token with the Gross sum of all active inputs. System zero values will have been extracted.	1.2345
<N>	Substitutes token with the Net sum of all active inputs. System zeros will have been subtracted and also if a Tare has been issued then the tare value will be extracted.	1.2345
<EZ>	Substitutes token with the External System Zero.	1.2345
<GN>	Substitutes token with the GrossText or NetText parameter contents depending on the NetMode.	Gross
<xx>	Substitutes token with the ASCII character whose ASCII value is xx where xx is a two digit hexadecimal value. i.e. <0D>	ÆӨ-ü▀

Below are listed some useful hex codes.

Hex Value Token	Description
<0D>	Carriage Return
<0A>	Line Feed
<09>	Tab
<1B>	Escape
<02>	STX
<03>	ETX

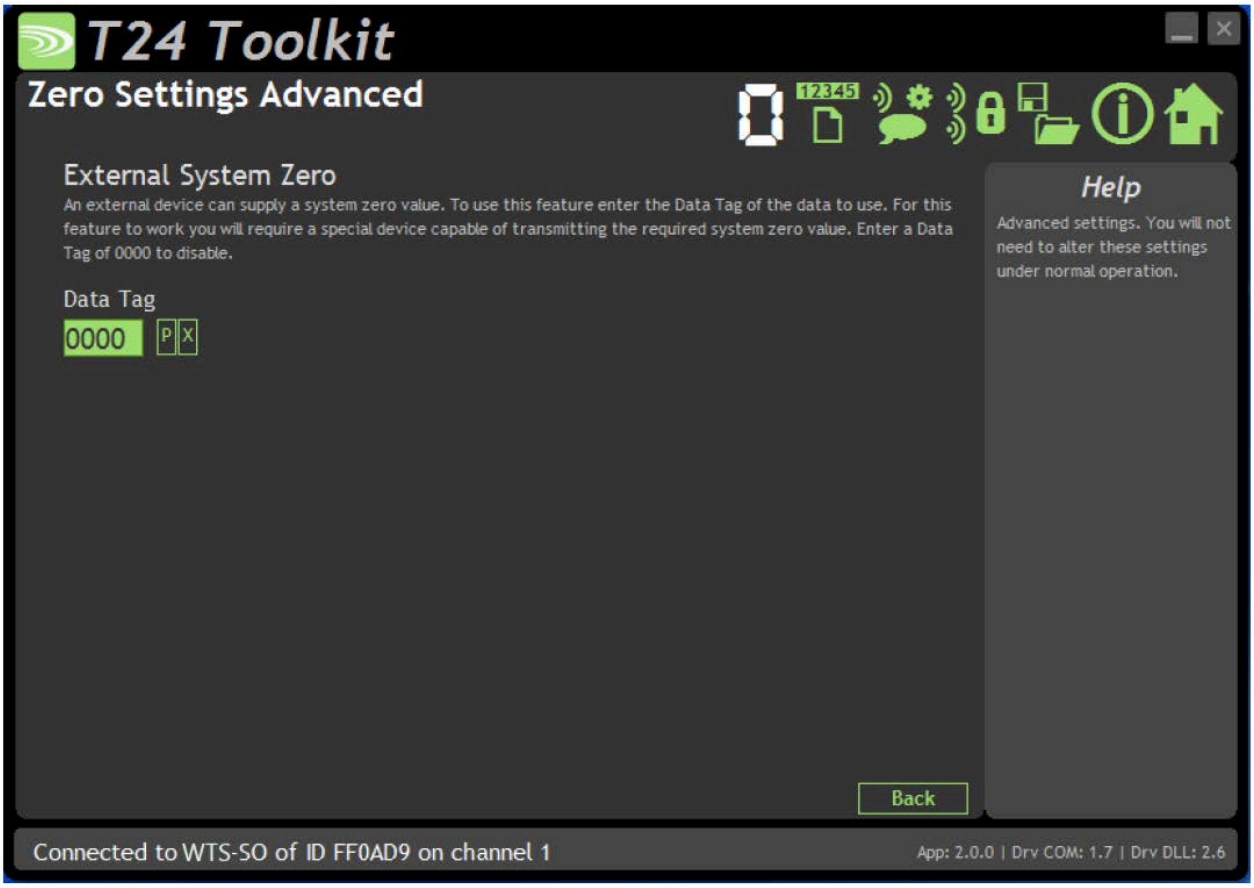
Zero Settings

Here you can set a system zero.

Items you can change:

Perform System Zero	Clicking this will store the current values on all inputs and subtract the value from all subsequent outputs thus rendering the current input as zero. Example: A 4 input weigh platform will have calibrated transmitter modules but when the actual platform structure is in place each module has a weight value thus the gross value is 50kg. By performing a system zero (with all inputs operational) this is zeroed away so next time the WTS-SO is powered on the same input will yield a zero result.
Remove System Zero	Clicking this will remove all system zeros and restore all outputs to normal.

Zero Settings Advanced



This advanced section allows the use of a specially configured external module to supply the system zero value for the handheld to use.
Example:
The same WTS-SO is used with a truck that picks up different trailers and is required to display the sum of 4 strain gauges connected to each trailer (Using WTS-AM-1E modules).
Because each trailer will have a different system zero requirement you would add a further module to each trailer set to transmit the system zero value. It is the Data Tag that is entered here.

On all trailers the transmitter module sets would share the same Data Tags.

Items you can change:

Data Tag	Enter the **Data Tag** of the message to use for the external system zero.
ID	Contains the ID of the module used to supply the external system zero. This is only necessary to provide a visible record of the remote module and is shown to keep compatibility with the **Mode and Communications** page. You do not need to enter anything here although it will be filled in automatically if you perform a pair to retrieve data.
P	Click this to give 5 seconds to perform pairing to automatically provide the Data Tag and ID from a specific module. Usually pairing is activated by removing and replacing the power supply.
X	Click this to reset the Data Tag and ID to zero (disabling the external system zero function).

Configuration Examples

LED Display from a Single Source

We want to put data from a WTS-AM-1E onto a large LED display.
We will use the out of the box rate of 3 per second. The display only needs the ASCII data followed by a carriage return.
Assuming the WTS-AM-1E sends its data on Data Tag C675

```
Line1=<V1><0D>
V1Format=00.000
Timeout1=2000
ValueDataTag1=C675
PrintDataTag=C675
MinInterval=100
LineDelay=0
PrintOnError=1
SwitchMode=1
```

Summed LED Display from Dual Source

We want to put the summed Net data from a pair of WTS-AM-1E modules onto a large LED display. We want the switch input of the WTS-SO to toggle between Gross and zeroed net mode. (The printed output will reflect whether the module is in gross or zeroed net mode).
We will use the out of the box rate of 3 per second. The display only needs the ASCII data followed by a carriage return.
Assuming the WTS-AM-1E modules send data on Data Tag C675 and FF34

Parameter settings:

```
Line1=<NET><0D>
FormatSUM=00.000
ValueDataTag1=C675
ValueDataTag2=FF34
PrintTrigger=C675
MinInterval=100
LineDelay=0
PrintOnError=1
SwitchMode=1
```

Print Gross Sum of Two Modules to Printer

We need to print the gross sum of 2 modules to a printer with each time the switch input is activated on the WTS-SO.
We need to display the value of each input as well as the gross sum.
The printer is not very fast so we can only send a line every 50ms. Also we do not want to print more often than once every 30 seconds even if the switch is pressed. The printer requires a linefeed 0x0A at the end of each line.

We want the printed output to look like:

```
ABC Electronics Ltd
Weigh Station #1

Input 1: xx.xxxx kg
Input 2: xx.xxxx kg

-------------------
Sum:     xx.xxxx kg

For assistance call

0871 345672
```

Parameter settings:

```
Line1=ABC Electronics Ltd<0D><0A>
Line2=Weigh Station #1<0D><0A>
Line3=<0D><0A>
Line4=Input 1:<V1> kg<0D><0A>
Line5=Input 2:<V2> kg<0D><0A>
Line6=---------------------<0D><0A>
Line7=Sum:    <G>kg<0D><0A>
Line8=<0D><0A>
Line9=For assistance call<0D><0A>
Line10=0871 345672<0D><0A>
V1Format=00.0000
V2Format=00.0000
SumFormat=00.0000
ValueDataTag1=C675
ValueDataTag2=FF34
PrintTrigger=0000
LineDelayChar=0A
LineDelay=50
MinInterval=10000
SwitchMode=0
```

Customer Ticket from Handheld Module

We have a handheld module WTS-BS-1-HA already configured to sum data from 4 modules. We want the F1 button on the handheld to trigger a printout to a serial printer connected to the WTS-SO.
We only want to print the gross sum that the handheld passes us. The handheld is configured to send the Gross value as Data Tag **ABCD** when the **F1** button is pressed. This is referenced using the <TV> token (Trigger Value).
The printer is not very fast so we can only send a line every 50ms. Also we do not want to print more often than once every 5 seconds even if the handheld tries to do so. The printer requires a carriage return 0x0D and linefeed 0x0A at the end of each line (So you can use <NL>).
We also want two tickets printed each time it is triggered.
We want the printed output to look like:

```
ABC Electronics Ltd
Weighment: xx.xxxx kg
```

Parameter settings:

```
Line1=ABC Electronics Ltd<NL>
Line2=Weighment: <TV> kg<NL>
SumFormat=00.0000
PrintTrigger=ABCD
LineDelayChar=OD
LineDelay=50
MinInterval=5000
Duplicate=1
```

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is fitted inside our Large ABS enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Units	Notes
External Supply voltage Range	9	12	32	Vdc	
USB Supply Range	4.875	5	5.125	Vdc	As defined by USB 2.0 Specification
Average Operational Current	-	100	-	mA	
USB Bus Powered Operational Current	100		200		
Operating Temperature Range	-20	-	55	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-40	-	85	°C	
Reverse polarity Protection		-	-32	Vdc	Maximum Supply level
Humidity	0	-	95	%RH	
IP Rating		IP67			

USB connector fitted to board is for power supply only.

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-LD1

Overview

The WTS-LD1 provides the user with a large format four-digit display capable of displaying the summed value of up to eight WTS wireless telemetry transmitter modules.

The WTS-LD1 only requires the connection of an 11-30 Vdc power supply (not supplied).

When installed correctly the unit conforms to IP65/NEMA4X.

Using the PC based T24 Toolkit software and a USB base station the user can quickly and easily select and configure the transmitter modules to be summed on the WTS-LD1. The T24 Toolkit also provides advanced user control over the wireless aspects of the system as well as a 'System Zero' function.

Further wired Logic Inputs allow the user to remotely control Tare and Net/Gross toggle functions.

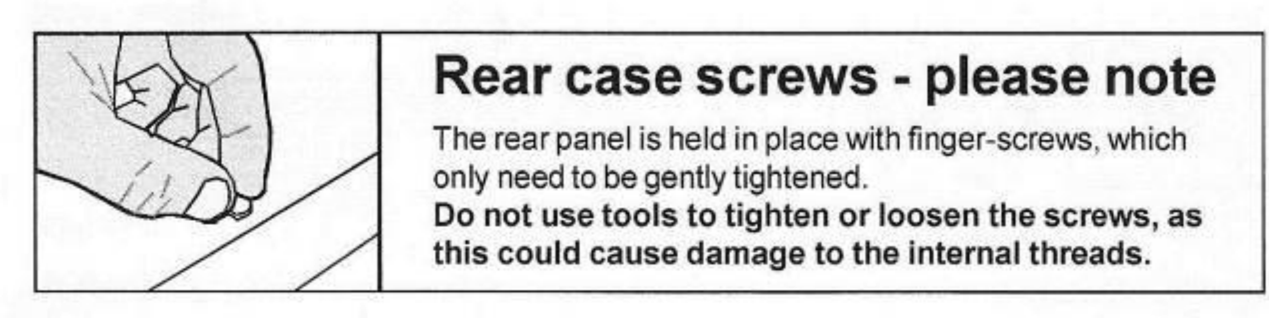
Order Codes

WTS-LD1

Large LED display module

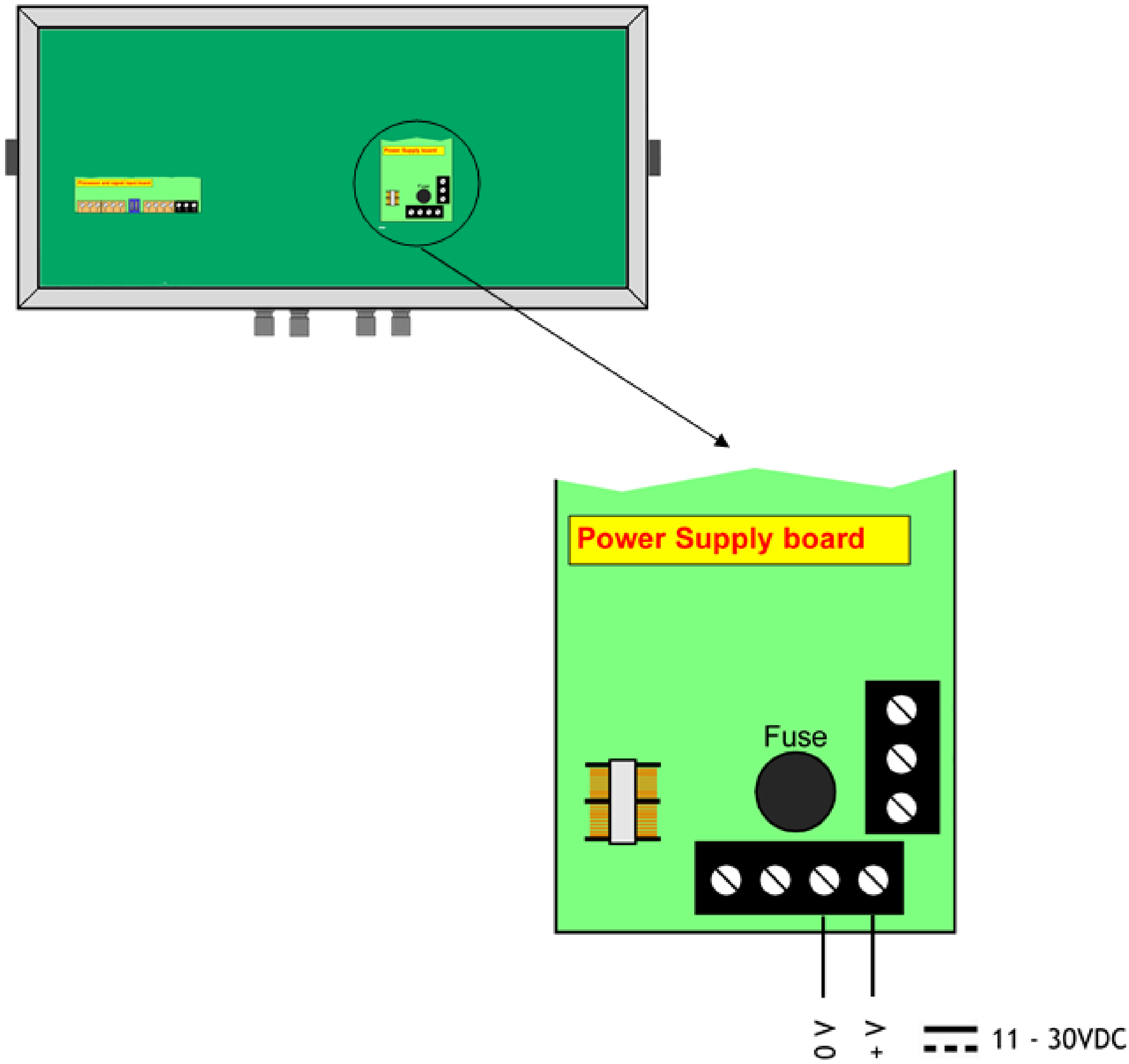
Connections

To access the connections the rear panel should be removed.



The WTS-LD1 should be connected to an 11–30VDC external power supply capable of supplying 3.5 amps as below:

Rear panel removed



Logic Input Connections

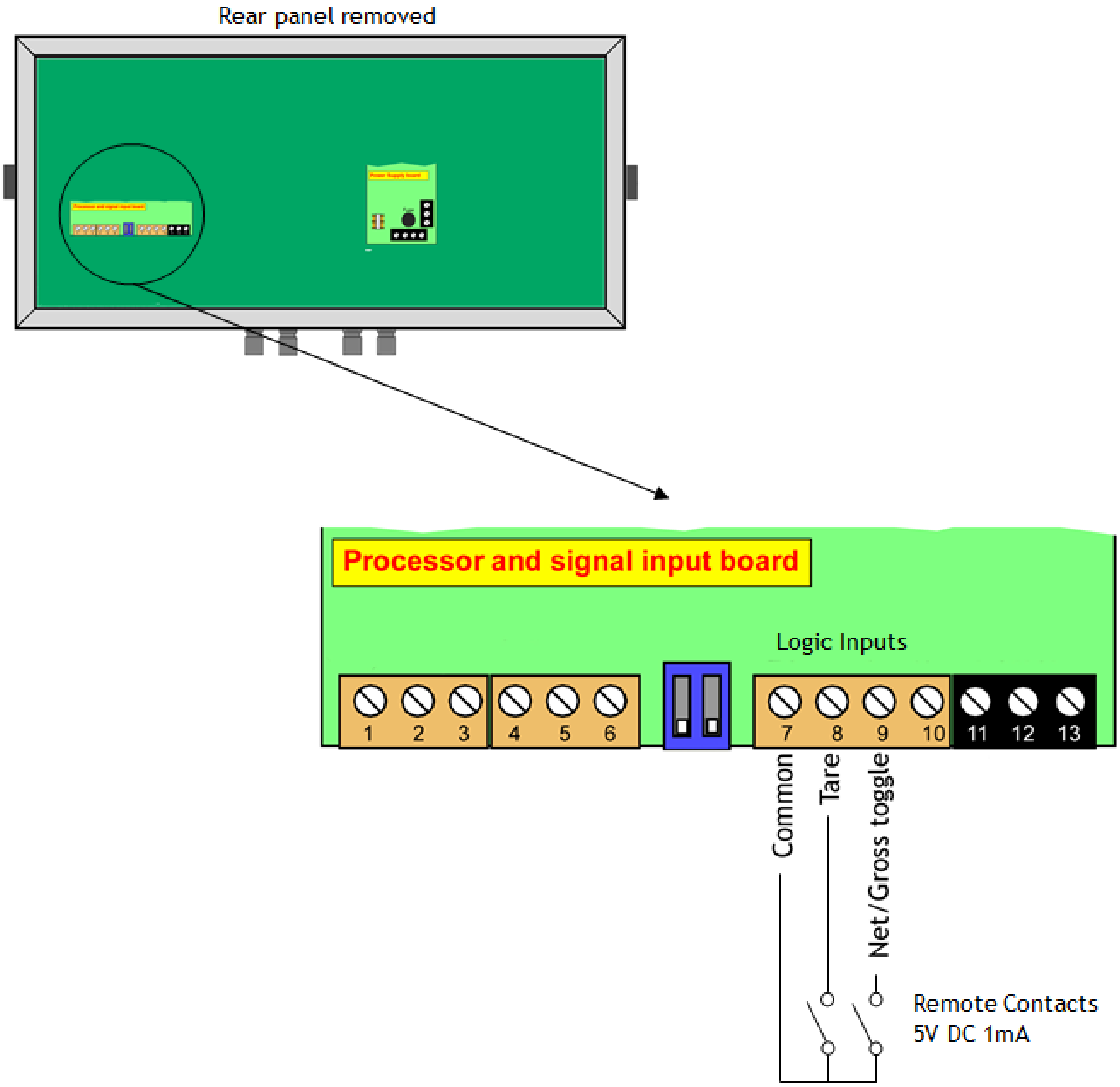
It is not necessary to connect to the logic inputs unless you require the enhanced functionality they provide.

The two contact closures inputs are pre-configured to provide the following functionality:

Contact Closure 1 = Tare
Contact Closure 2 = Net/Gross Toggle

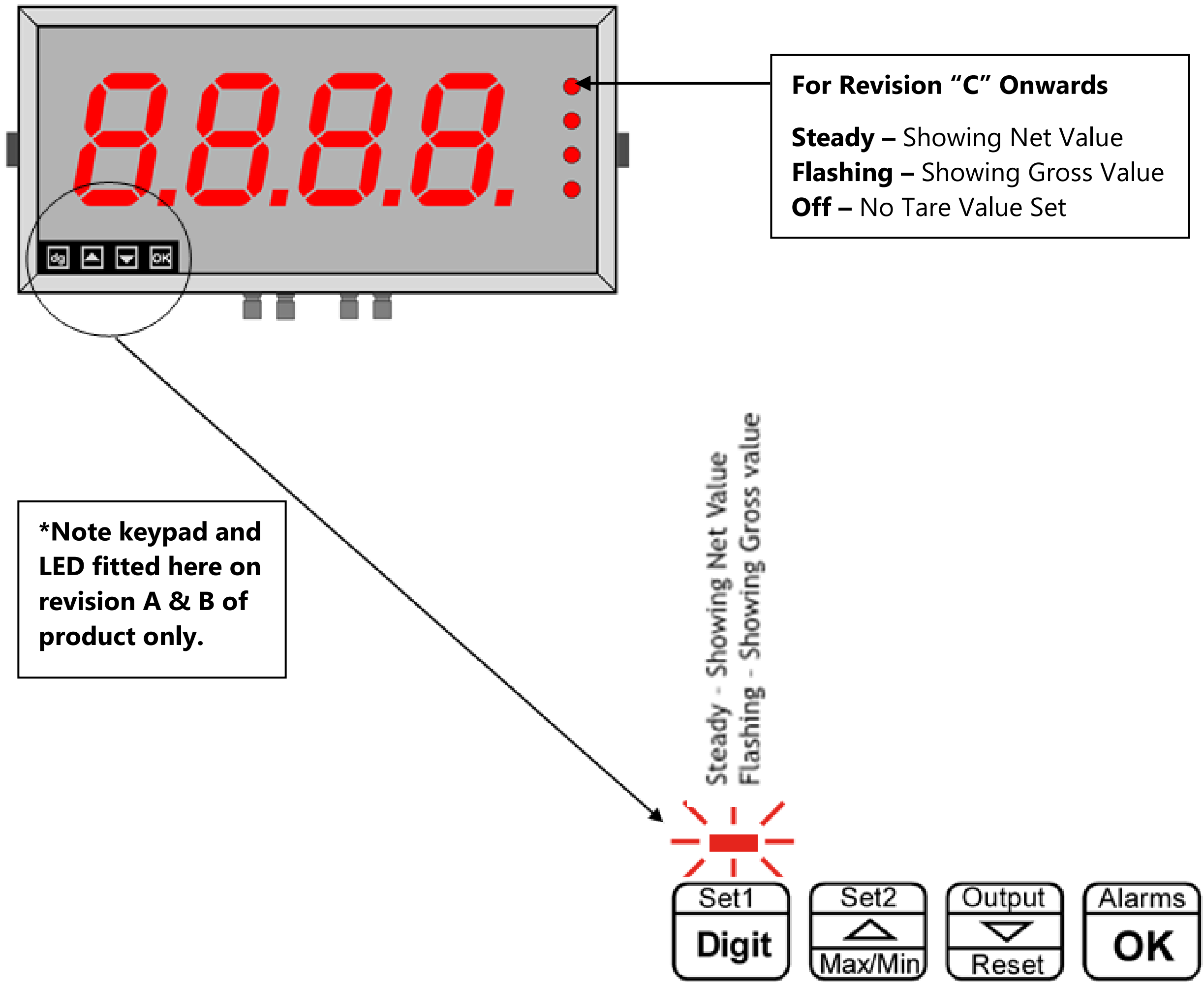
When the Tare contact is closed the display will show zero and the display mode will be switched to Net.

The logic input provides a 5 Vdc signal. When connected to this common, a current of 1mA will flow. Because this is a small signal only switches with gold contacts or self-cleaning contacts are recommended.



Logic Input Front Panel indicators

If the logic inputs are not used this LED will not be lit.
When the logic inputs are activated the front panel indicator lamps display the following:

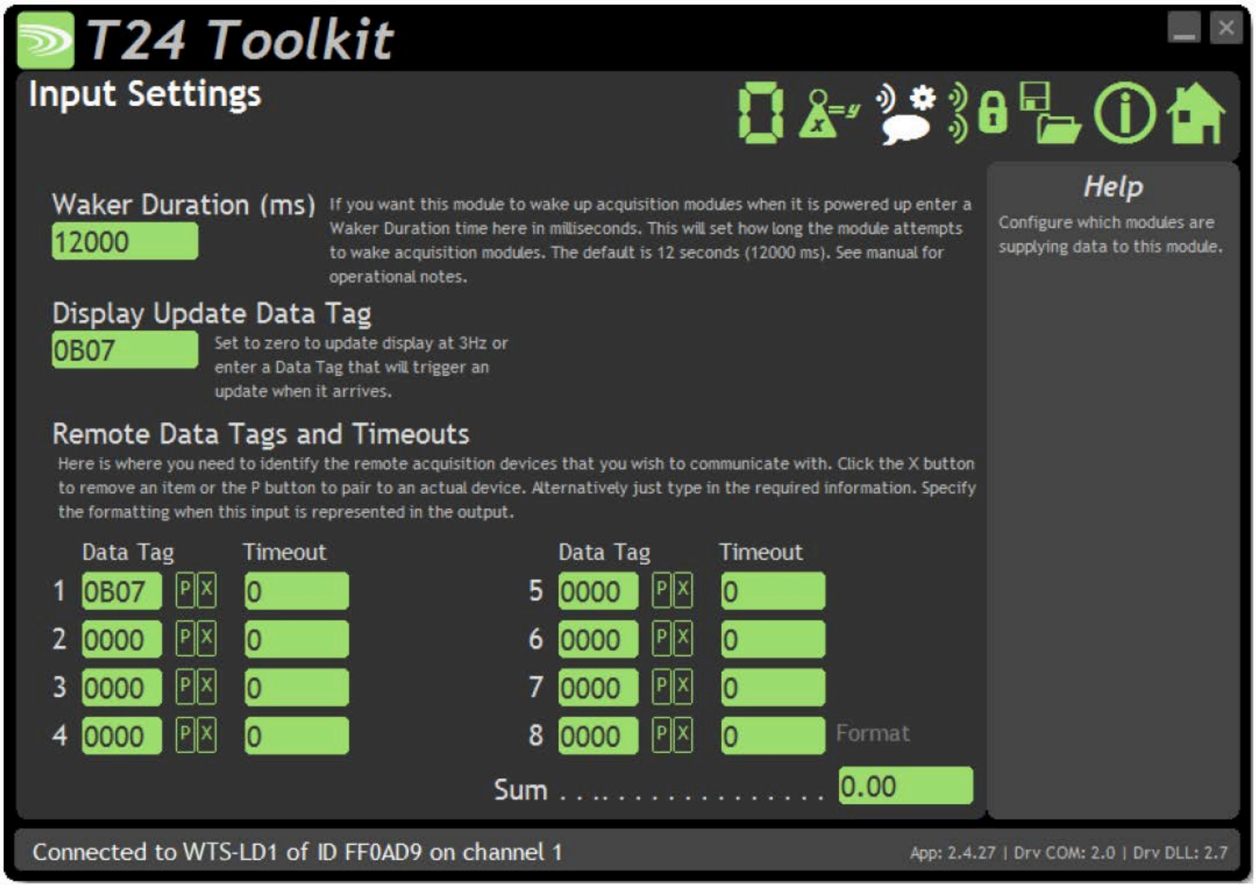


Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Input Settings



Use this page to enter the Data Tags of the WTS transmitter modules to be summed and displayed on the WTS-LD1. The user can also set the Data Tag that will trigger a display output along with how the data is formatted.

Parameters:

Waker Duration	Enter the number of seconds the display module will attempt to wake transmitter modules when it is first powered up. Enter zero to disable this feature. All transmitter modules on the same radio channel and group key as the display module will be woken. Use the SleepDelay settings in the transmitter modules to let them return to sleep after the display module is switched off.
Display Update Data Tag	Version 02.00 firmware allows the user to enter zero here which fix the display update to 3Hz. Alternatively enter the Data Tag which, on arrival, will trigger a display update. This could be, for example, the Data Tag configured for a handheld display function button. i.e. Entering a Data Tag will allow on demand display updates.

Remote Data Tags and Timeouts

Data Tag	Enter the Data Tag (in hexadecimal) to supply data to this input. You can click the 'P' button to retrieve the Data Tag of a module by pairing to it which is usually initiated by power cycling the module.
P	Click this to give 5 seconds to perform pairing to automatically provide the Data Tag and ID from a specific module. Usually pairing is activated by removing and replacing the power supply.
X	Click this to reset the Data Tag to zero
Timeout	Enter the timeout in milliseconds for this input. Recommended to be set at 3 x Transmission interval of transmitter module. If a new Data Provider packet does not arrive within this time this will result in an output of - - - -.
Format	Describe the format of the display. Specify integer digits and decimal places by entering a numeric format consisting of zeroes and decimal points. i.e. 00.00

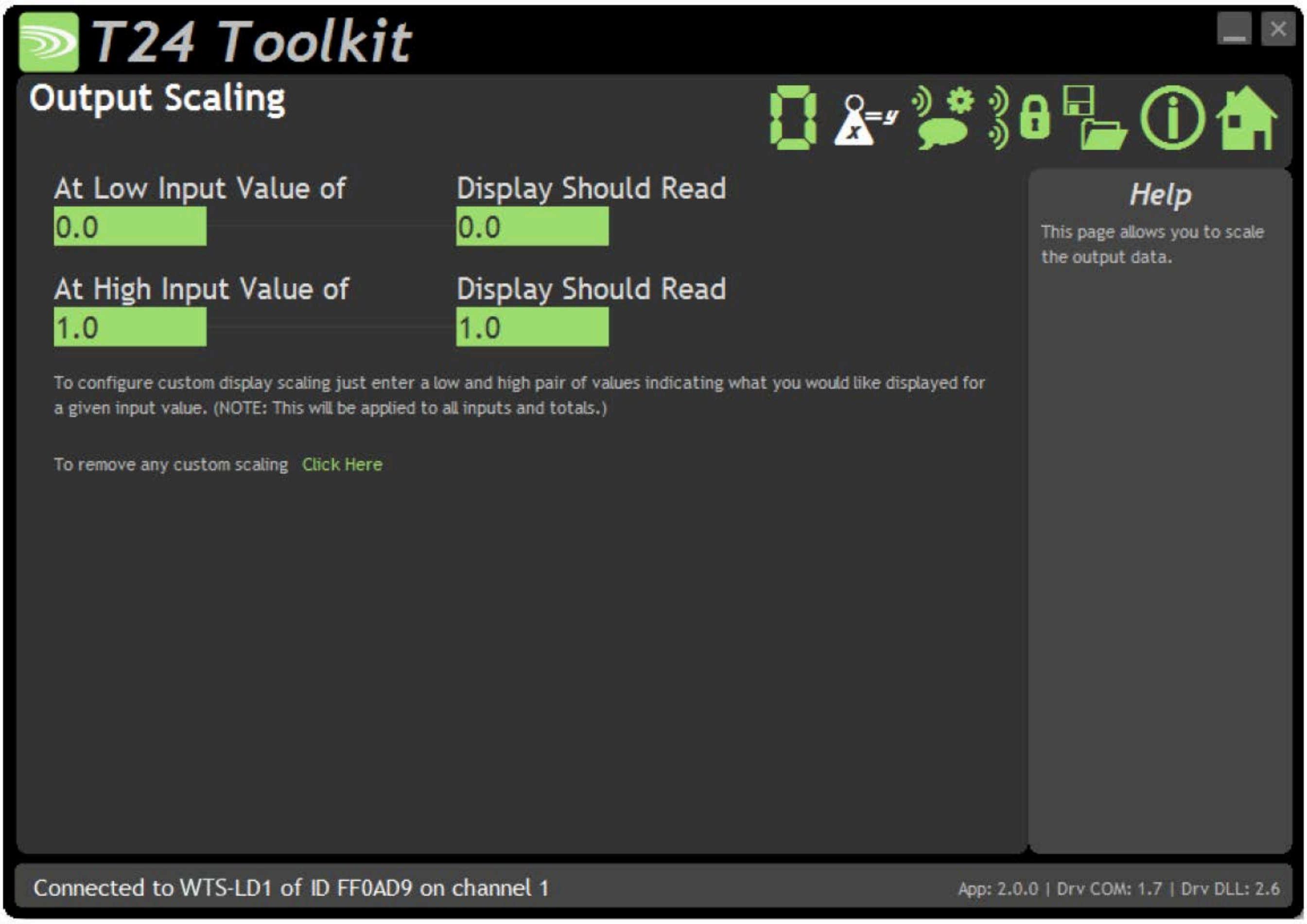
The selection of the format determines the range of values that the module can display.

Format	Minimum Displayable Value	Maximum Displayable Value
0	-1999	9999
0.0	-199.9	999.9
0.00	-19.99	99.99
0.000	-1.999	9.999

If the value to display is below the minimum displayable value then –Ur- will be displayed.

If the value to display is above the maximum displayable value then –Or- will be displayed.

Output Scaling



Use this page to scale the data displayed on the WTS-LD1. This may be used, for example, to convert the data from a transmitter module calibrated in kg so that the WTS-LD1 display shows the value in tonnes.

Parameters:

Output scaling	This can be used to change the displayed value to a different unit or to otherwise scale it. You simply enter the original and required values at a low and high point. Example: If a Transmitter module was supplying data in kg and you wanted to display in tonnes. You would keep both the low points at zero. Enter **At High Input Value** of 1000 and **Display Should Read** Value of 1.

Zero Settings

Use this page to set a system zero.

Parameters:

Perform System Zero

Clicking this will store the current values on all inputs and subtract the value from all subsequent outputs thus rendering the current input as zero.
Example: A 4 input weigh platform will have calibrated transmitter modules but when the actual platform structure is in place each module has a weight value thus the gross value is 50kg.
By performing a system zero (with all inputs operational) this is zeroed away so next time the WTS-LD1 is powered on the same input will yield a zero result.

This does not affect the data transmitted from the transmitter modules.

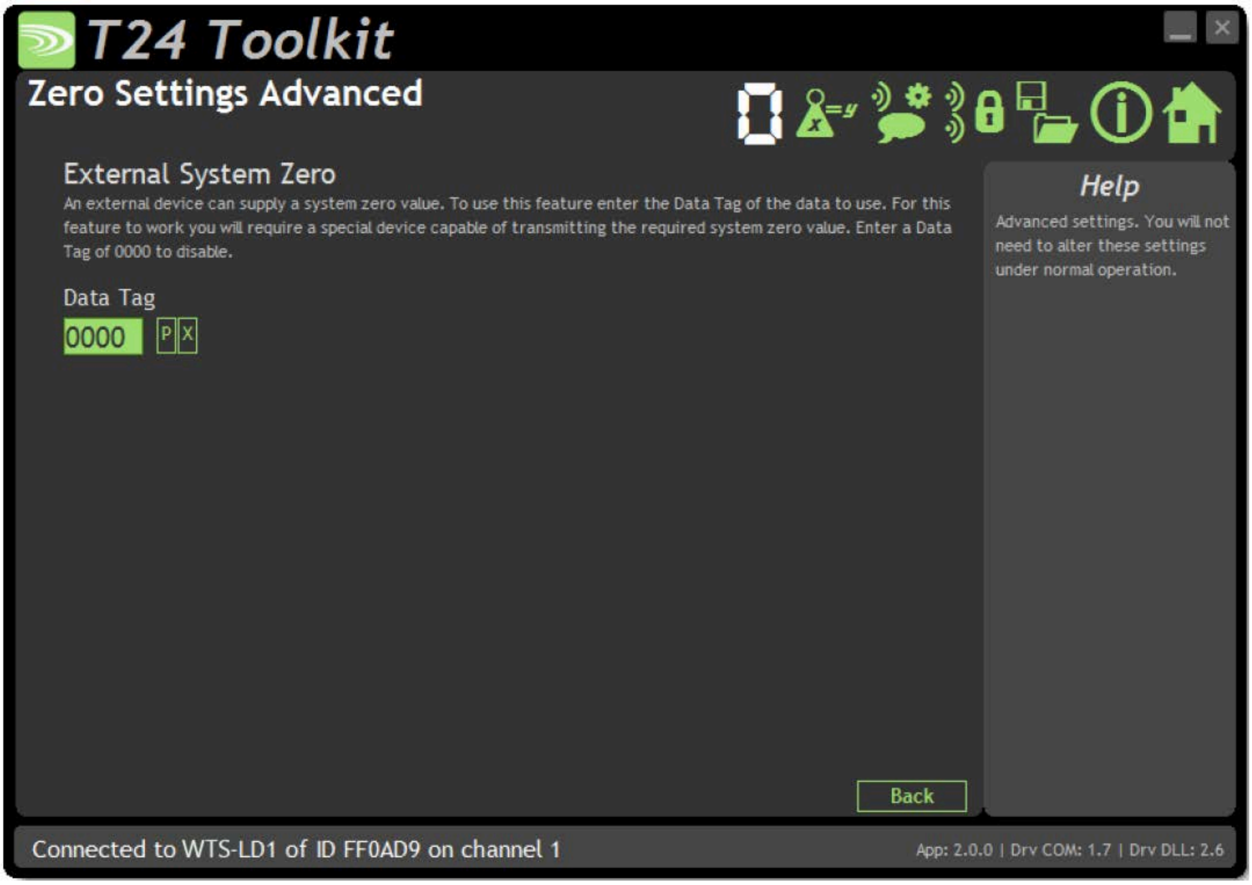
Remove System Zero

Clicking this will remove all system zeros and restore all outputs to normal.

Advanced Button

Show the Zero Settings Advanced page.

Zero Settings Advanced



This advanced section allows the use of a specially configured external module to supply the system zero value.

Parameters:

Data Tag Enter the **Data Tag** of the message to use for the external system zero.

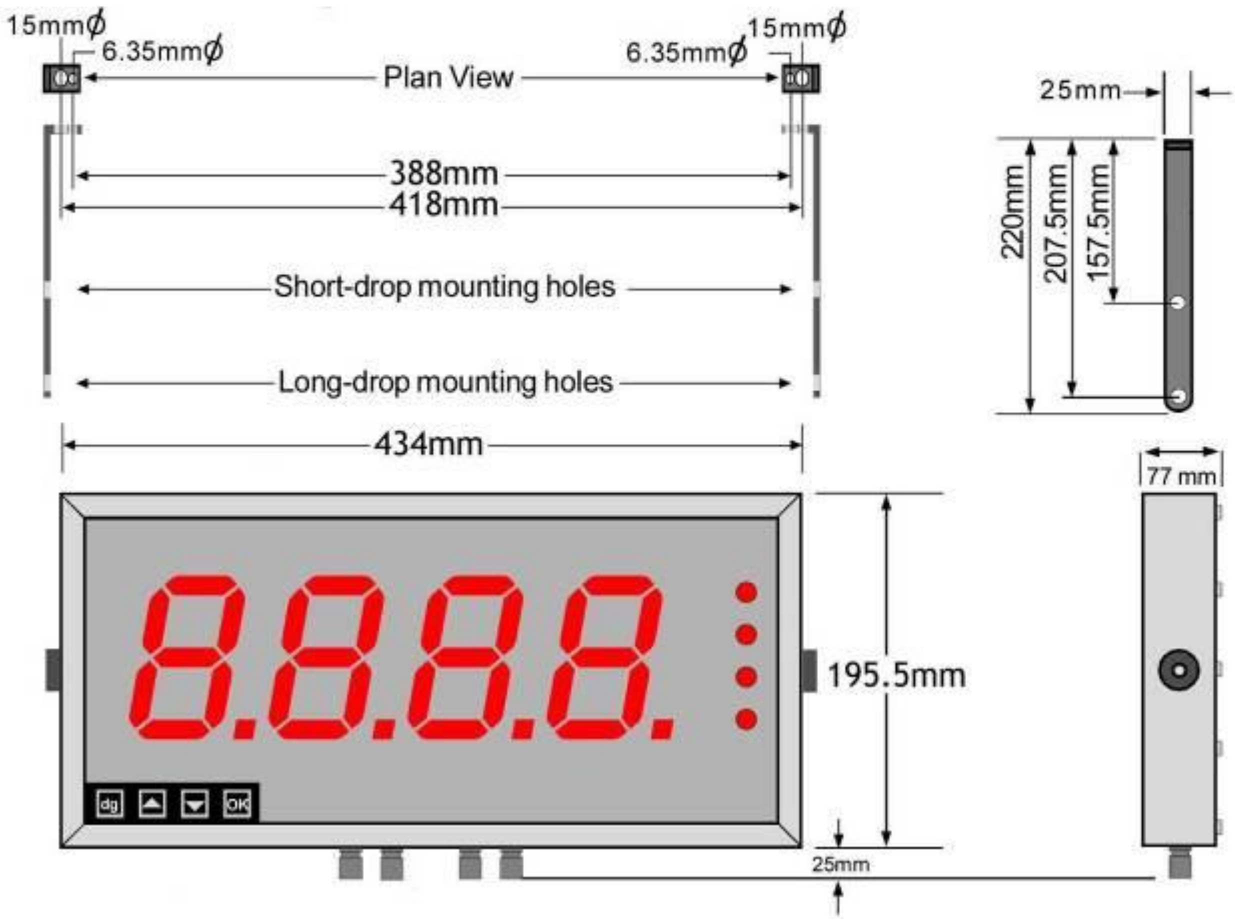
P Click this to give 5 seconds to perform pairing to automatically provide the Data Tag and ID from a specific module. Usually pairing is activated by removing and replacing the power supply.

X Click this to reset the Data Tag and ID to zero (disabling the external system zero function).

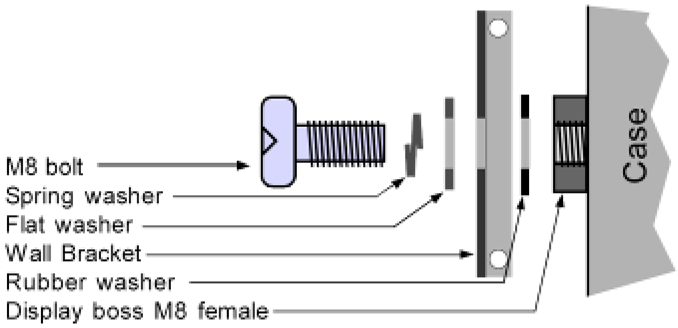
Enclosure & Mounting

The WTS-LD1 is designed for wall or suspension mounting.

Suspended

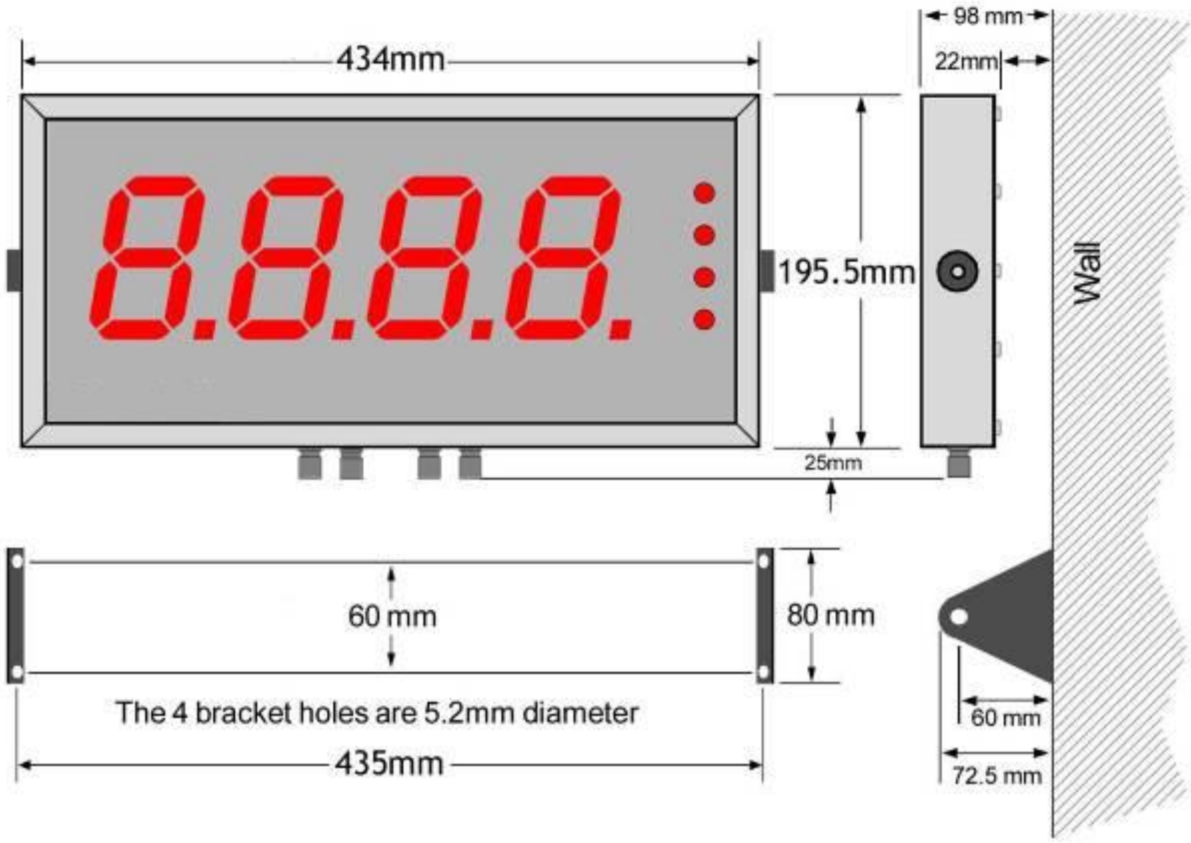


Detail showing bracket hardware fitting sequence:

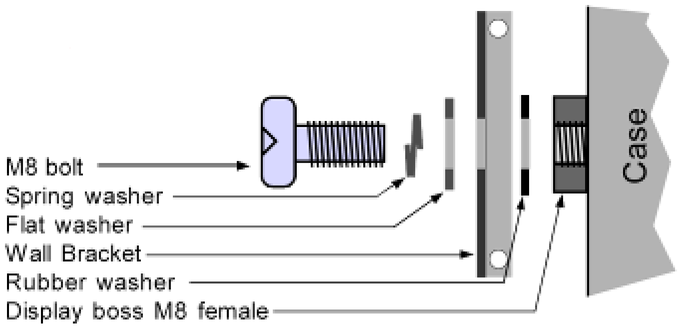


Wall Mounted

It is recommended that the WTS-LD1 module is mounted at a higher elevation than the transmitter modules as the antenna is located on the lower face of the display (Where the cable access glands are located).



Detail showing bracket hardware fitting sequence:



Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Notes
External Supply voltage Range + Reverse Polarity Protection	11		30	Vdc	
Maximum Operational Current	-		3.5	A	
Operating Temperature Range	0	-	50	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-20	-	70	°C	
Humidity	0	-	95	%RH	
IP Rating		IP65			

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-PR1

Overview

The WTS-PR1 is a thermal printer module that can print a 57 mm wide ticket which can include data from up to 8 modules and optionally sum them. The printout can be triggered from the arrival of data from a specific module or alternatively by a handheld module which can also optionally supply the data value to print.

Print triggering from an external button/switch option will be made available on future releases of the WTS-PR1.

The actual printed output can be designed by the user using multiple lines which can include free text or tokens which can represent real data. i.e. **<V1>** would be decoded as the value from input 1 when the print is triggered or **<TV>** would reference the Trigger Value from an external handheld for example.

Order Codes

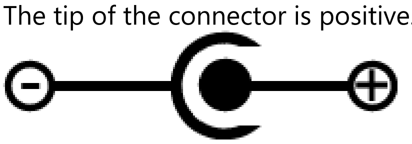
WTS-PR1

The printer module is housed in a non-sealed enclosure.

Connections

Power

You will need to connect a power supply to the WTS-PR1 for it to operate and to enable configuration using a base station and the appropriate toolkit software.
Power is supplied via a 2.5 mm DC plug which plugs into, and locks with, a 2.5 mm socket on the side of the module. Voltage range is 9 to 36 Vdc and requires approximately a one Ampere (1A) capable supply.
The tip of the connector is positive.



Configuration

Once it has been determined how many modules are feeding data to this module you need to record the Data Tag that each of these modules are attaching to their Data Provider packets.
These Data Tags are then entered into the **ValueDataTagx** parameters. Once the rate at which this data arrives is known you can enter the **Timeoutx** values.
Leave unused **ValueDataTagx** parameters with a value of zero to ensure that they are not checked for timeouts and do not contribute to gross or net sums.

When a data provider packet arrives whose Data Tag matches one of those in the **ValueDataTagx** parameters the value it contains will be placed in the **Valuex** parameter.

If data does not arrive from a module within the **Timeoutx** period then any reference to either the individual **Vx** tokens or one of the summing tokens will result in **------** rather than a numeric value.

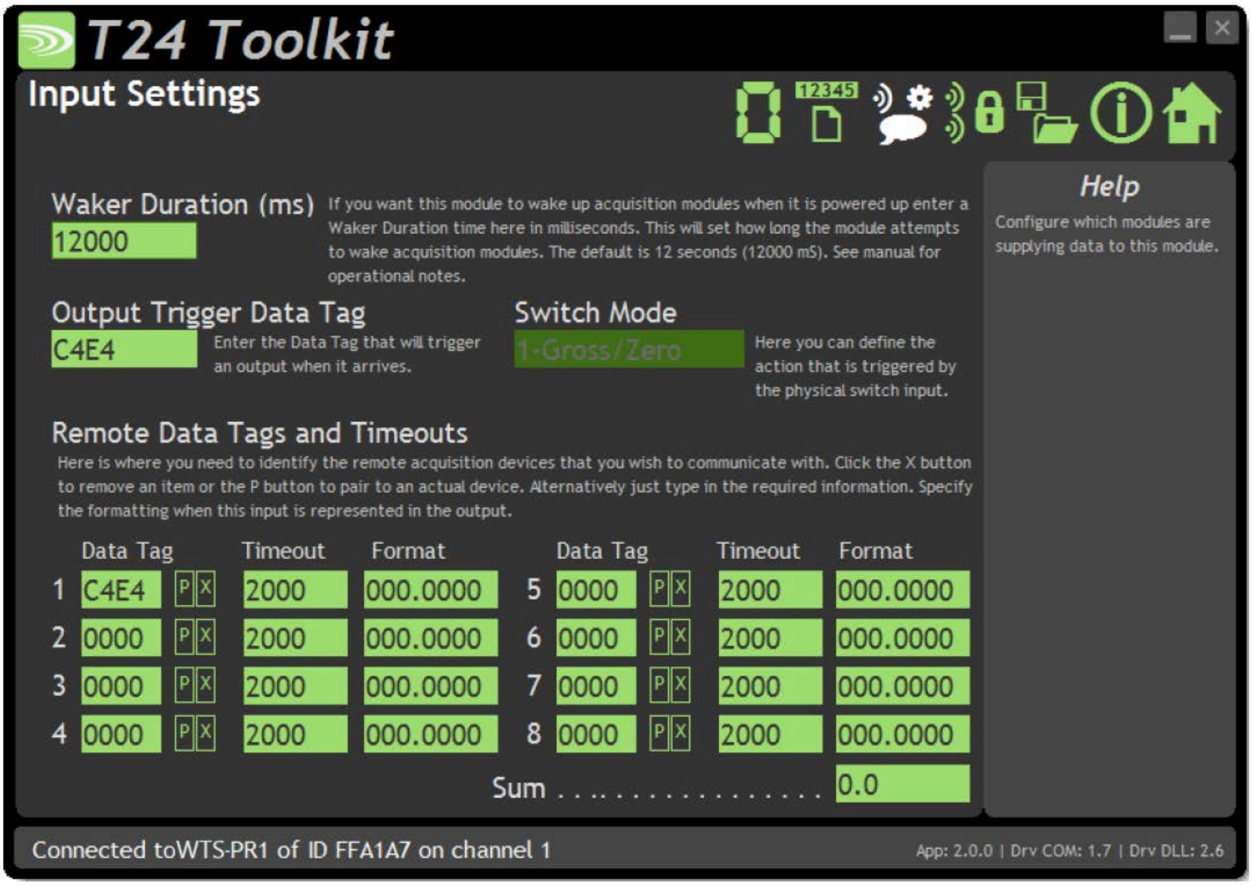
The actual serial output can now be constructed using **Line1** to **Line25** (In the toolkit these are hidden and the user simply creates the ticket on screen). These parameters take text into which you can insert tokens. When a 'Print' is generated these lines are parsed and tokens replaced with the values they represent and the resulting data sent to the serial port.

A 'Print' is generated by either issuing a DoPrint command, activating the switch input when **SwitchMode** is set to zero or by receiving a Data Provider packet whose Data Tag matches the **PrintDataTag** parameter.
When a 'Print' is executed each of the parameters Line1 to Line 25 will be parsed. Every token will be evaluated and replaced with the live value.

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of themodule along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Input Settings



Here you can set the action to take when the switch contacts are closed, set the Data Tag that will trigger an output and also set the Data Tags of the data used as the inputs along with how the data is formatted.

Items you can change:

Waker Duration — Entering a waker time in milliseconds will cause this module to wake transmitter modules on the same radio channel and group key when it is turned on.

Switch Mode

The external button/switch option may be made available on future releases of the WTS-PR1

Click to select either:
Print – Triggers an output from the serial port. Note that **Min Interval** setting on the Output Settings page may stop this from working at the rate the contact closes.
Gross/Zero – Toggles the measurement mode between gross and net. When switching to net the net value is zeroed (tared). This will affect the value of the <N> token which is the net value of all summed inputs.

Output Trigger Data Tag — Enter the Data Tag which, on arrival, will trigger an output (i.e. print). Note that **Min Interval** setting on the Output Settings page may stop this from working at the rate at which the data arrives.
This is usually set to the Data Tag of one of the inputs.

Remote data Tags and Timeouts

Data Tag	Enter the Data Tag (in hexadecimal) to supply data to this input. You can click the 'P' button to retrieve the Data Tag of a module by pairing to it which is usually initiated by power cycling the module. Clicking the X button zeroes the entered Data Tag.
Timeout	Enter the timeout in milliseconds for this input. If a new Data Provider packet does not arrive within this time and reference to this input value (via token <V1> for example) will result in an output of -------. This also applies to a gross or net reading derived from this input.
Format	Describe the format that this value is to take when output. You specify integer digits and decimal places by entering a format consisting of zeroes and decimal points. i.e. 00.000

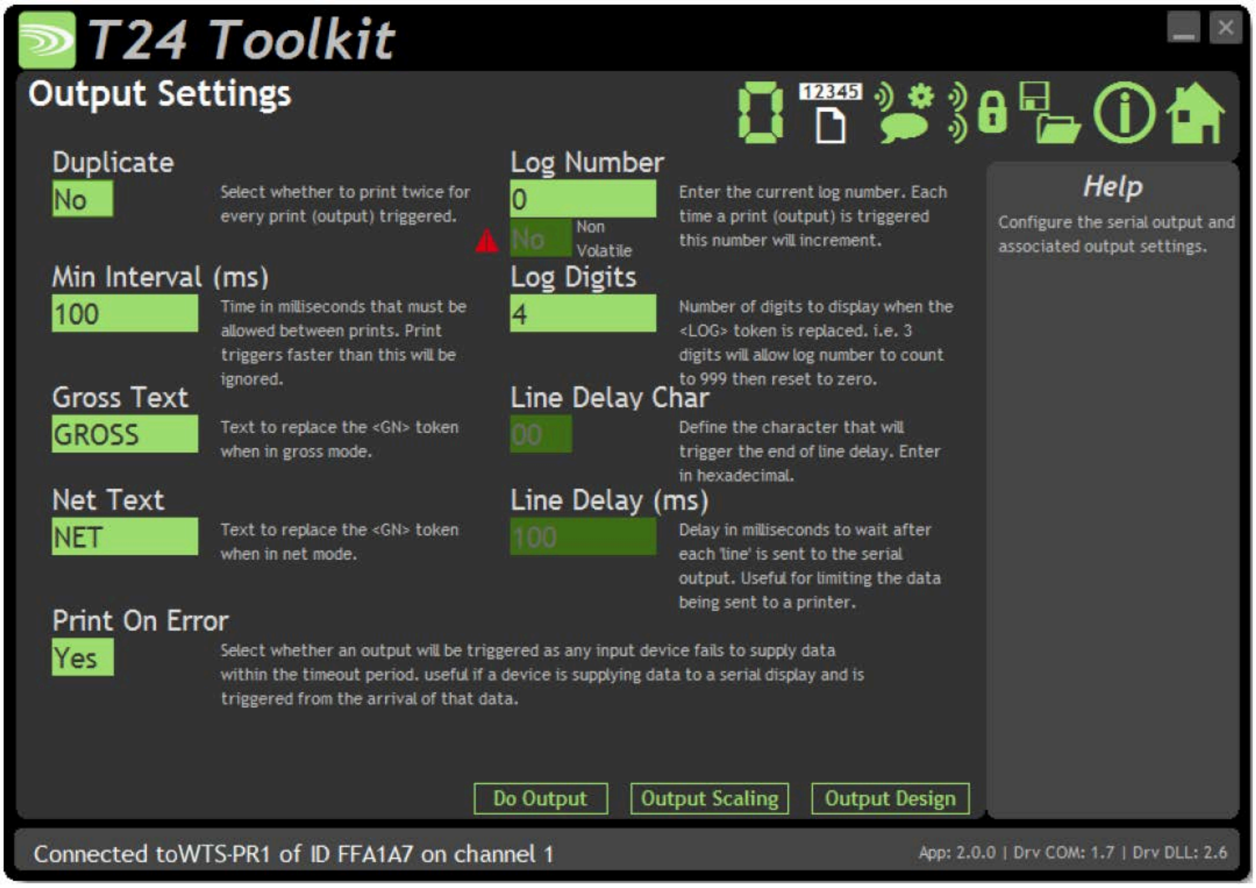
The integer value of data takes precedent over your defined format so if you defined a format of 0.0 and data of value 100.8265 arrived it would be represented as 100.8

Examples

Format	Value	Representation
0.0	1.2	1.2
0.0	100.8	100.8
00.000	6.1234	06.123
00.000	123.4567	123.456
0000.00	12.0	0012.00

Resolution
It is possible to set the resolution (the smallest unit of change) of the output results by including the numeric value in the format. i.e.
00.005 would only represent the value in steps of 00.005

Output Settings



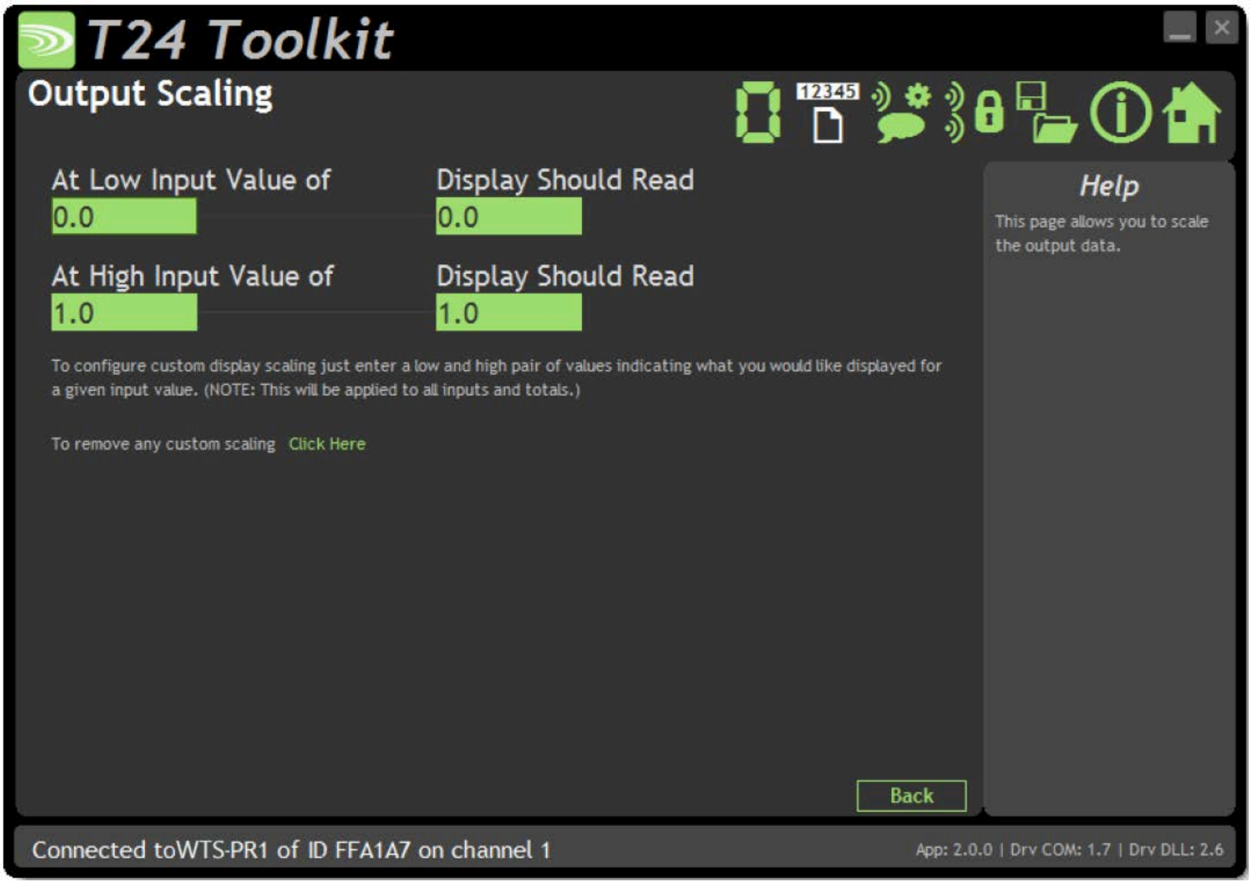
Here you can change various settings that influence the output from the module.

Items you can change:

Duplicate	Whether to produce the same output twice each time an output is triggered. Useful, for example, with a printed output where a customer requires a receipt.
Min Interval	Minimum time allowed between triggered outputs entered in milliseconds. Triggers arriving within this time since the previous trigger will be ignored. Example: You may want to limit printouts to once every 10 seconds. By setting the Min Interval to 10000 the printouts would be limited to once every 10 seconds even though the printouts were requested at a much faster rate.
Gross Text	Enter text to replace the <GN> token with when the module is in gross mode.
Net Text	Enter text to replace the <GN> token with when the module is in net mode.
Print On Error	Whether to trigger an output when any input module fails to deliver new data within the timeout period. Example: Data arrives every 5 minutes which is used as input 1 (<V1>). This same data tag is used to trigger a printout. Normally if the data fails to arrive the printout would not get triggered. By setting this property a printout would be triggered when the data failed to arrive (Within the timeout period for that input) and the values would show ------- instead of the numeric value when <V1> is decoded. This would indicate to the user that there is a problem.

Log Number	Enter a log number that is used when the <LOG> token is decoded. Each time an output is triggered this log number is incremented. This number will wrap to zero once it reaches the maximum value displayable due to the Log Digits. This parameter is Non Volatile and is stored in internal flash memory each time the <LOG> token is evaluated in a printout. This takes time and reduces the finite life of the flash memory so it is recommended that printouts containing the <LOG> token are not triggered at a rate faster than every 30 seconds.
Log Digits	Set the number of digits to display when the <LOG> token is decoded. Example: If this is set to 2 then the log number will count up to 99 before resetting.
Line Delay Char	This is not alterable and is the character used by the thermal printer to denote the end of a line. You will see the token <0A> in the Output Design page when you press the enter key at the end of a line.
Line Delay	This is not alterable but shows the delay in milliseconds required at the end of each printed line.

Output Scaling



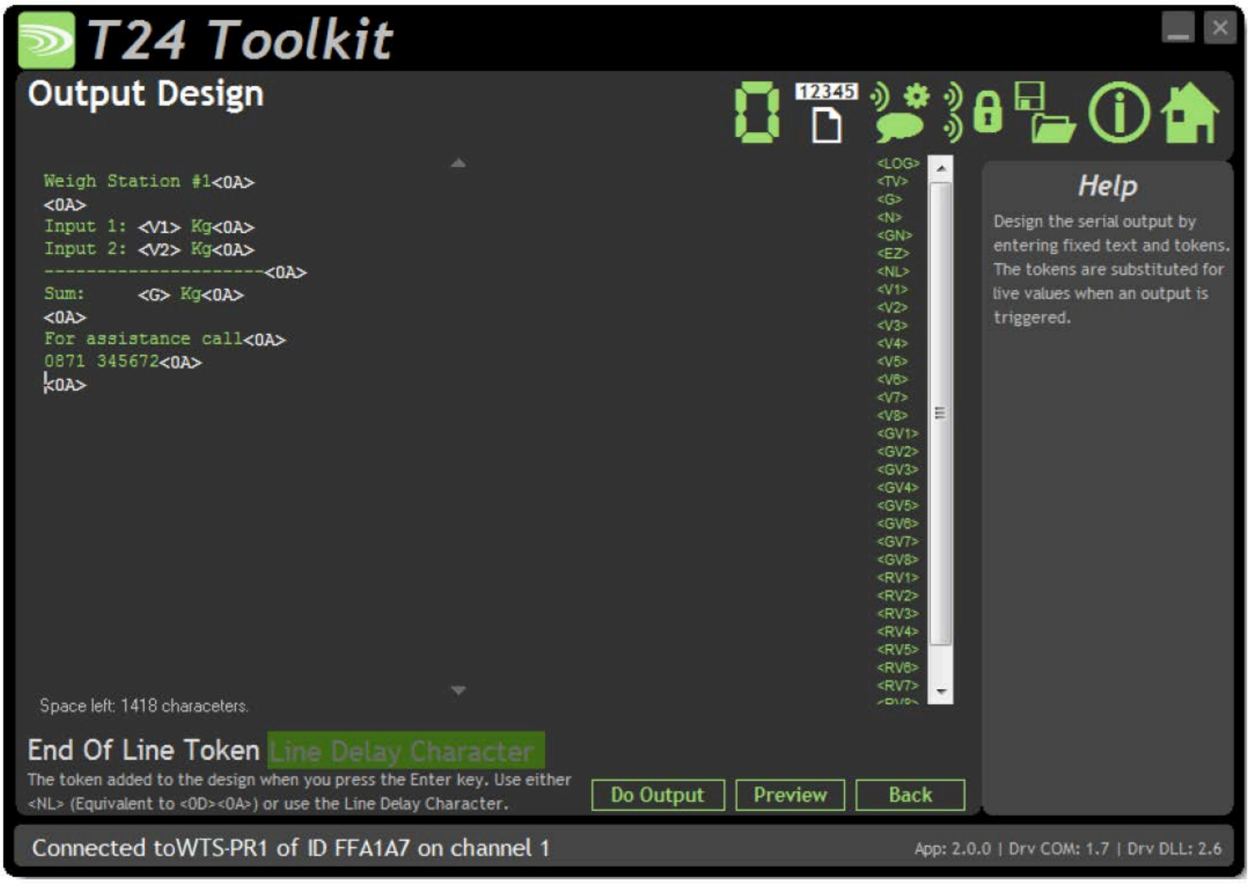
This page allows effective conversion between units. i.e. Although all modules supplying data are configured in kg you can get a printed output in lb.

Items you can change:

Custom Display Scaling	This can be used to change the displayed value to a different unit or to otherwise scale it. You simply enter the original and required values at a low and high point. Example: If a WTS-AM-1E was supplying data in kg and you wanted to show tonnes. You would keep both the low points at zero. Enter **At High Input Value** of 1000 and **Display** Sh**ould Read** Value of 1.

This affects all inputs and sums (both gross and net). All tokens will effectively be decoded using the new scale factor.

Output Design



This is where you define the actual printed output based on free text and tokens.
Tokens are special codes contained within angled brackets <token> which have special meanings and are converted to actual values once an output is triggered.
See list of tokens at the bottom of this section.

End Of Line Token	This is not alterable. When you press the Enter key on the keyboard we need to know which token to include in the design area. This is fixed to match the End Of Line Character required by the printer hardware.
Design Area	This is where you create your output using a mixture of free text and tokens. See the example in the screenshot above. To enter a token you can type it in or double click the token list on the right of the page (a single click will display the description of the token).

By default the printer will print each line readable from the front of the printer. As each line is decoded from your designed lines the effect is that the lines appear on the printout in reverse order. You can compensate for this either by designing your lines in reverse order or including the following tokens at the top of your lines ***<1B><63><00>***

Available Tokens

Token	Function	Example
<V1> ... <V8>	Substitutes token with the last value received from the input. This will already have system zero subtracted (If a DoSysZero command has been issued.) and tare subtracted. (If a DoTare command has been issued or the switch input has executed a tare.)	1.2345
<GV1> ... <GV8>	Substitutes token with the last value received from the input. This will already have system zero subtracted (If a DoSysZero command has been issued.) but no tare subtracted. i.e. it will always contain the Gross value of the specified input.	1.2345
<RV1> ... <RV8>	Substitutes token with the last value received from the input. This will NOT have system zero or tare values subtracted.	1.2345
<TV>	Substitutes token with the value carried in the Data Provider packet that has triggered the 'Print'. Useful if you use the F1 button on a WTS-BS-1-HA handheld module to trigger a printout as this will contain either the Gross value or the displayed value as configured by the handheld.	1.2345
<LOG>	Substitutes token with the log value. Each time a 'Print' occurs the log number will be incremented.	0003
<G>	Substitutes token with the Gross sum of all active inputs. System zero values will have been extracted.	1.2345
<N>	Substitutes token with the Net sum of all active inputs. System zeros will have been subtracted and also if a Tare has been issued then the tare value will be extracted.	1.2345
<EZ>	Substitutes token with the External System Zero.	1.2345
<GN>	Substitutes token with the GrossText or NetText parameter contents depending on the NetMode.	Gross
<xx>	Substitutes token with the ASCII character whose ASCII value is xx where xx is a two digit hexadecimal value. i.e. <0D>	ÆӪ-ü■

Below are listed some useful hex codes.

Hex Value Token	Description
<0D>	Carriage Return
<0A>	Line Feed
<09>	Tab
<1B>	Escape
<1B><2D><01>	Start Underline
<1B><2D><00>	End Underline
<1B><69><01>	Start Reverse Printing
<1B><69><00>	End Reverse Printing
<1B><57><02>	Start Large Character Printing
<1B><57><01>	End Large Character Printing
<1B><63><01>	Print in reverse order (This is the default mode.)
<1B><63><00>	Print as designed (Should be placed at the top of the design)

Example

To print the value from input 1 in reverse:

```
Current Value: 123.456 kg
```

Use

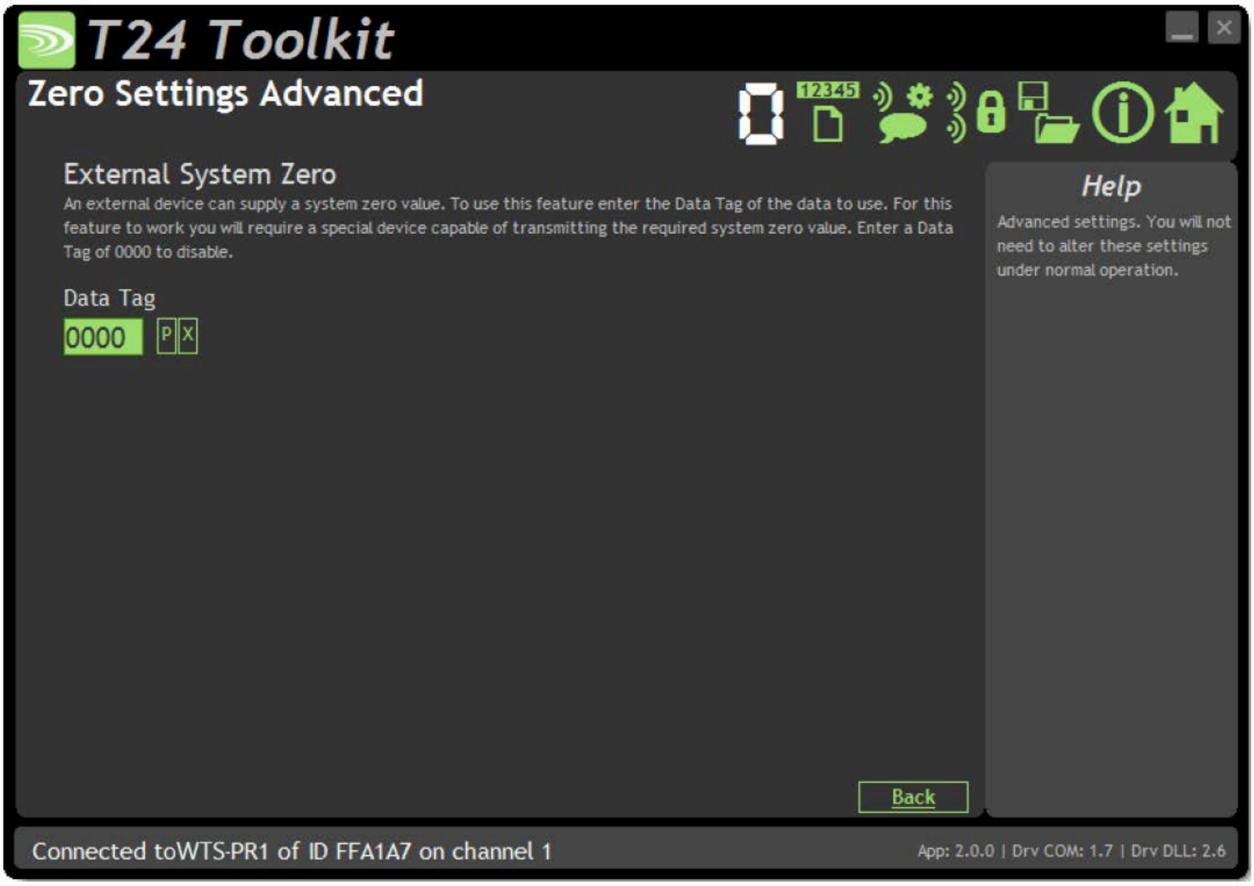
```
Current Value: <1B><69><01><V1><1B><69><00> kg
```

Zero Settings

This page allows you to set a system zero.

Items you can change:	
Perform System Zero	Clicking this will store the current values on all inputs and subtract the value from all subsequent outputs thus rendering the current input as zero. Example: A 4 input weigh platform will have calibrated transmitter modules but when the actual platform structure is in place each module has a weight value thus the gross value is 50kg. By performing a system zero (with all inputs operational) this is zeroed away so next time the WTS-PR1 is powered on the same input will yield a zero result.
Remove System Zero	Clicking this will remove all system zeros and restore all outputs normal.

Zero Settings Advanced



This advanced section allows the use of a specially configured external module to supply the system zero value for the handheld to use.
Example:
The same WTS-PR1 is used with a truck that picks up different trailers and is required to display the sum of 4 strain gauges connected to each trailer (Using WTS-AM-1E modules).
Because each trailer will have a different system zero requirement you would add a further module to each trailer set to transmit the system zero value. It is the Data Tag that is entered here.

On all trailers the transmitter module sets would share the same Data Tags.

Items you can change:

Data Tag	Enter the **Data Tag** of the message to use for the external system zero.
ID	Contains the ID of the module used to supply the external system zero. This is only necessary to provide a visible record of the remote module and is shown to keep compatibility with the **Mode and Communications** page. You do not need to enter anything here although it will be filled in automatically if you perform a pair to retrieve data.
P	Click this to give 5 seconds to perform pairing to automatically provide the Data Tag and ID from a specific module. Usually pairing is activated by removing and replacing the power supply.
X	Click this to reset the Data Tag and ID to zero (disabling the external system zero function).

Configuration Examples

Print Gross Sum of 2 Modules to Printer

We need to print the gross sum of 2 modules to a printer with each time the switch input is activated on the WTS-PR1.

The external button/switch option may be made available on future releases of the WTS-PR1

We need to display the value of each input as well as the gross sum.
We do not want to print more often than once every 30 seconds even if the switch is pressed.

We want the printed output to look like:

```
ABC Electronics Ltd
Weigh Station #1

Input 1: xx.xxxx kg
Input 2: xx.xxxx kg

-------------------
Sum:     xx.xxxx kg

For assistance call

0871 345672
```

Parameter settings:

```
Line1=<1B><63><00><0A>ABC Electronics Ltd<0A>
Line2=Weigh Station #1<0A>
Line3=<0A>
Line4=Input 1: <V1> kg<0A>
Line5=Input 2: <V2> kg<0A>
Line6=---------------------<0A>
Line1=Sum:     <G> kg<0A>
Line8=<0A>
Line9=For assistance call<0A>
Line10=0871 345672<0A>
Line11= <0A>
Line12= <0A>
Line13= <0A>
V1Format=00.0000
V2Format=00.0000
SumFormat=00.0000
ValueDataTag1=C675
ValueDataTag2=FF34
PrintTrigger=0000
MinInterval=10000
SwitchMode=0
```

Customer Ticket from Handheld Module

We have a handheld module WTS-BS-1-HA already configured to sum data from 4 modules. We want the F1 button on the handheld to trigger a printout.
We only want to print the gross sum that the handheld passes us. The handheld is configured to send the Gross value as Data Tag **ABCD** when the **F1** button is pressed.
We do not want to print more often than once every 5 seconds even if the handheld tries to do so.
We also want two tickets printed each time it is triggered.
A ticket number (Log Number) will be printed on each ticket and will be incremented after printing each ticket pair.

We want the printed output to look like:

```
ABC Electronics Ltd
Ticket No: 0007
Weighment: 12.3456 kg


ABC Electronics Ltd
Ticket No: 0007
Weighment: 12.3456 kg
```

Parameter settings:

```
Line1=<1B><63><00>ABC Electronics Ltd<0A>
Line2=Ticket No: <LOG><0A>
Line3=Weighment: <TV> kg<0A>
Line4=<0A>
Line5=<0A>
SumFormat=00.0000
LogDigits=4
PrintTrigger=ABCD
MinInterval=5000
Duplicate=1(Yes)
```

Printer Operation and Maintenance

Paper Roll Fitting and Replacement

❶ To open the printer door press the button marked with the arrow in fully.

❷ The door should open slightly. (This may need help opening with a finger nail.)

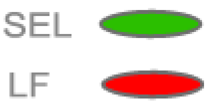
❸ Now the door can be fully opened.

Note how the paper roll is fitted inside the printer. If the roll is fitted upside down the printer will not print correctly.

❹ Once the roll is fitted, close the door ensuring that the paper exits through the small gap at the top of the door and is not skewed.

Buttons and Indicators

There are two LED indicators that also function as buttons. These are marked SEL (Select) and LF (Linefeed).
The red LED marked LF indicates when the printer has power applied.
The green LED marked SEL indicates when the printer is online.
For the printer to be able to print the printer must be online.

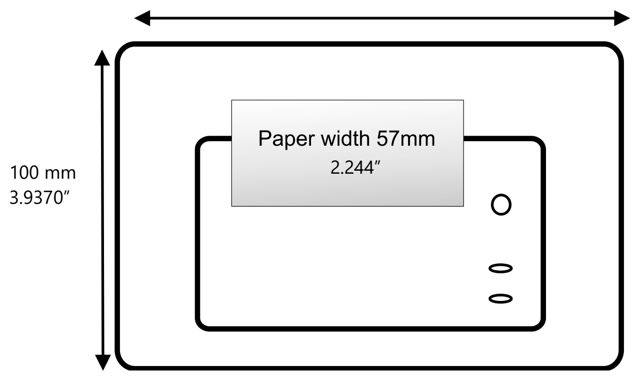


To manually feed the paper the printer must be taken offline. Press the LED/Button marked SEL and the green LED will go out. Now you can press the LED/Button marked LF to feed the paper one line at a time.

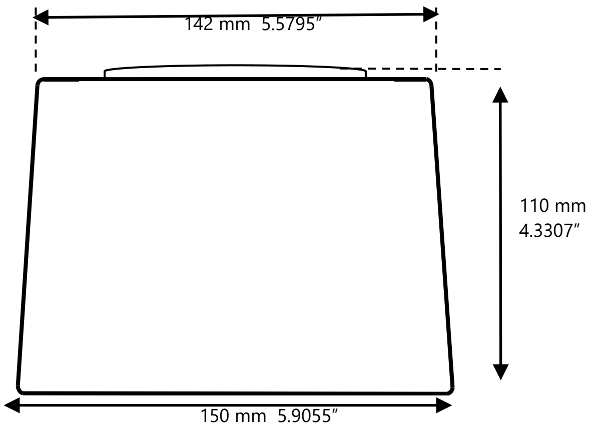
Remember to press the SEL button again to put the printer back online to enable it to print again.

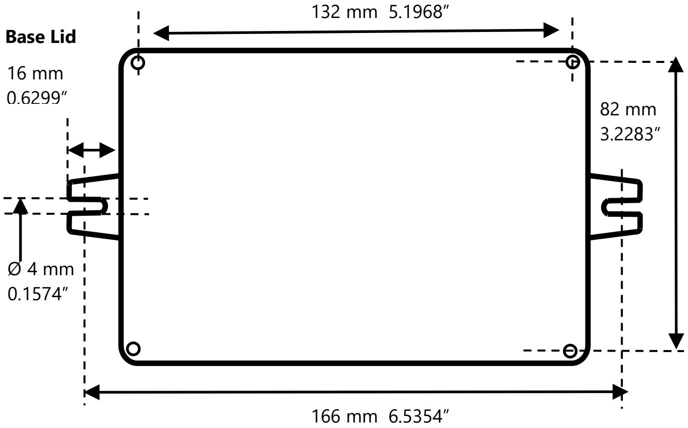
Enclosure & Mounting

View from Top



View from Side





Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

WTS-PR1

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Notes
External Supply voltage Range	9	12	32	Vdc	
Idle Operational Current	6	100	-	mA	
Current when Printing	-	-	3	A	
Operating Temperature Range	5	-	50	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-20	-	60	°C	
Reverse polarity Protection	-	-	-32	Vdc	Maximum Supply level
IP Rating		IP20			

Printer

Parameter	Specification
Printing Method	Direct thermal line printing
Paper Width	57 mm (2.244")
Paper Diameter	35 mm (1.377")
Print Width	48 mm (1.889")
Resolution	8 dots per mm (384 dots per line)
Print Head Life	$6X10^{6}$ character lines
Print Speed	30 mm/sec (25% utilisation)
Character Size	6x8dots , 8x16dots,or12x24dots

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-DWS

Overview

The WTS-DWS is a surface mounting display module for exclusive use with the version 3.0 WTS-WSS and WTS-WSSp wind speed module. The display shows average wind speed which is updated at the transmission rate of the wind speed sensor which has a default of once per second.
The display can be toggled between m/s and mph and a user selectable, keypad editable, alarm limit can be configured to activate an internal relay to control external equipment.
The display module is externally powered and comes complete with 3m cable and ball jointed desk/ dash/wall mount.

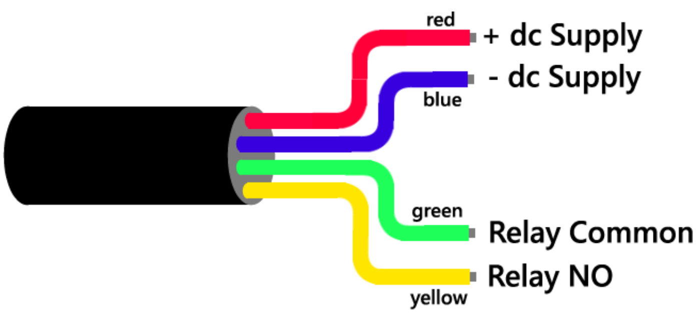
Order Codes

WTS-DWS

Surface mounted display module for winds speed sensor housed in a robust weatherproof enclosure.

Connections

The module incorporates 3 metres of cable. The cable is used to supply power and relay connections.



Quick Start

This section will show you how to get the module pair working out of the box.
You will need a dc power supply for the display module and a 3 Volt dc supply for the transmitter module which may be a pair of D batteries.

Connecting Power

WTS-DWS

Apply dc power in the range of 8 to 36 V dc to the display module.

Transmitter Module

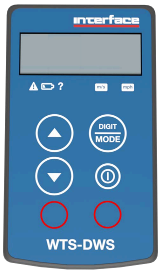
See the relevant transmitter module manual section for information about connecting power.

Pairing

If the display module was purchased with a wind speed transmitter module then the two should already be paired so that turning on the display module should result in the wind speed module waking and the wind speed being displayed.
If not then you will need to pair the wind speed transmitter with the display. There are two ways of accomplishing this; connect the display module to the T24 Toolkit and manually enter the transmitter details or perform an automatic pair. In this quick start guide we will be using automatic pairing to prove the connectivity and operation. Pairing sets the communications configuration parameters to allow the two modules to communicate. You do not need a PC or laptop or any configuration software to perform automatic pairing.

- Ensure that transmitter module is not powered.

You need to turn on the WTS-DWS and once operational hold down the bottom two keys (These have no legend printed on them but are identifiable by two bumps in the label) for 8 seconds until the display shows **'Pairing'**



- Now apply power to the transmitter module within 10 seconds.
- If successful the WTS-DWS will pair to the transmitter module and the display will show a numeric value. If the display shows '**Failed**' or **--------** then the pairing failed. Try again.

Once successful the WTS-DWS will be linked to the transmitter module and will send it to sleep when the display is turned off and wake it when the display is turned on.

Remember that from this point onwards to turn the handheld on you just need to press and hold the power key as the pairing function is no longer required. Pairing is only used as a method of setting the transmitter module to the radio settings already configured in the display module.

When performing pairing, the transmitter radio settings are changed to match those of the display. If you wanted to use a different radio channel or group key then this should be done using the T24 Toolkit to connect to the display module. After that either use the above method of automatic pairing or the transmitter radio settings could be changed manually by connecting it to the T24 Toolkit.

Operation

Keys

Power Key - Press and hold the power key until the display shows BUSY then release the key.
A quick press and release will toggle the state of the backlight when the display is turned on.

DIGIT
MODE

Mode Key – A quick press and release will toggle the display between the two units of measure.
A long press (over 3 seconds) will enter alarm level edit mode and the current alarm level will be displayed with the first digit flashing. Subsequent short presses will move the selected, flashing digit to the next. The flashing digit can be incremented or decremented using the arrow keys.
Once editing is complete a long press of this key will return the display into normal wind speed display mode. If no key is pressed within 30 seconds then the alarm level edit mode will be exited without saving the changes.

Up Key – When in edit alarm level mode this will increment the selected digit.

Down Key - When in edit alarm level mode this will decrement the selected digit.

Modes

Normal This is the normal operational mode where the wind speed value is displayed in the selected units. The displayed value is the average wind speed measured since the last transmission.

Over Limit When the wind speed value exceeds the alarm level then the display will flash and the buzzer will sound.

Alarm Level Set After long pressing the Mode key the display will enter alarm level edit mode. The currently flashing digit can be incremented or decremented using the arrow keys and the selected digit can be advanced by a quick press of the Mode key. To finish editing the alarm level just long press the Mode key again to save the new level and return to normal mode.

Indicators

The transmitter module has detected a problem with the input. The input may be over range.

The battery or supply to the transmitter module is low.

The radio signal from the transmitter module is low. The module is still functioning but the limit of the range may be near. Communications may start to deteriorate when this indicator is visible. Until ------ is displayed the communications are still OK and the display can be relied on for accuracy.

Even with a degraded signal the display value will always be correct.

m/s The wind speed is displayed in metres per second.

mph The wind speed is displayed in miles per hour.

The LCD display can show the following error codes:

Error 1 The transmitter is indicating a shunt calibration mode. This is not relevant to a wind speed transmitter so could indicate a system fault.

Error 2 The transmitter is indicating that the wind speed measured indicates that there is a system fault.

Error 3 The wind speed transmitter is **not** configured for metres per second (m/s) units.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of the handheld module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

For correct operation of the display, the wind speed transmitter modules **must** be configured for transmitting metres per second (**m/s**) as the output units. If it is not configured correctly the display will show **Error 3**.

Advanced Settings

Here you can adjust the details of the transmitter to be connected with.

Items you can change:

Paired Data Tag	Indicates the Data Tag of the currently paired transmitter. Enter the Data Tag of the desired transmitter. Note that the transmitter must be set to the same radio channel and group key as the hand held module.
Paired ID	Indicates the ID of the currently paired transmitter. Enter the ID of the desired transmitter. Note that the transmitter must be set to the same radio channel and group key as the hand held module.

Enclosure & Mounting

The mounting hardware will be one of two types. Before July 2019 the mounting mechanism was a plastic ball joint. After July 2019 the mounting hardware is a ball and socket metal clamp system.

See Appendix A – Mounted Display Type Pre 2019 section for more information.
See Appendix A – Mounted Display Type July 2019 section for more information.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Electrical	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Power Supply voltage	8.0	-	36	Vdc

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Active		35	40	mA
Low power mode 'off'		120	160	µA

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
IP rating		IP67		
Operating Temperature Range	-10		+50	C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Physical	
Display Dimensions	90 mm x 152 mm x 89 mm

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-HLT

Overview

The WTS-HLT has been designed specifically to operate with the WTS-LT1 therefore enabling an OEM manufacturer to provide a complete running line tensiometer solution. The Handheld can cycle round the three measurement values of Load, Payout and Speed with the ability to tare the load and zero the payout values. Each measurement type has its own scaling, display resolution and ability to change the display name.
A backlight is provided for low light operating conditions and a buzzer to warn of conditions such as overload and wireless communications failure.

Order Codes

WTS-HLT

Running line tensiometer Handheld Display which is used to indicate load, payout and speed measurements from the running line tensiometer OEM module known as WTS-LT1

Connections

Power

The handheld module is powered by two alkaline AA batteries.

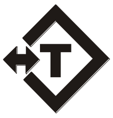
For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Due to the higher voltage requirements of this module NiMh and NiCad batteries are not recommended.

Operation

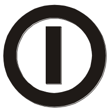
The display can be used to view Load, Payout and (optionally) Speed.
On power on this handheld wakes **all** modules on the **same radio channel and Group Key**. Therefore it is advised that the WTS-HLT and WTS-LT1 pair are assigned a unique Group Key.
On turning off the handheld, the WTS-LT1 transmitter will be sent to sleep. However, it is advised that a Sleep Delay is used on the transmitter in case the handheld goes out of range or the battery dies.

Keys



Tare Key – **When viewing Load:** This will toggle between gross and zeroed net mode. i.e. If the display shows gross then pressing the key will zero the display. Pressing the key when in net mode will return the display to gross mode. The Gross and Net modes are indicated as described below. Gross and Net are retained through power off.
When viewing Payout: Pressing and holding for 2 seconds will zero the Payout.
When viewing Speed: This has no effect.

Next Key - Step to the next reading (Load, Payout and Speed). A brief prompt will be displayed before the value is shown.
i.e. 'Load', 'Payout' etc.



Power Key - Press and hold the power key until the display shows BUSY then release the key. A short press and release will toggle the state of the backlight.

Indicators

G	The display is showing Gross load.
NET	The display is showing Net load.
SIG LOW	The radio signal from the transmitter module is low. The module is still functioning but the limit of the range may be near. Communications may start to deteriorate when this indicator is visible. Until ------ is displayed the communications is still OK and the display can be relied on for accuracy. *Even with a degraded signal the display value will always be correct.*
BATT LOW	The batteries in the handheld are low and need to be replaced.
REMOTE ERROR	The transmitter module has an error that the handheld does not recognise.
REMOTE BATT LOW	The battery or supply to the transmitter module is low.

Errors

Displayed on handheld LCD.

Error 1	The transmitter module has a strain gauge input and is in shunt calibration mode. An external module has placed the transmitter module in Shunt Calibration mode so rather than display a misleading reading this error is displayed instead.
Error 2	Input integrity error. The transmitter module has found a problem with the input. There may be open or short circuits. Rather than display a misleading reading this error is displayed instead.
Overload	The overload limit set by the user has been exceeded.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of the handheld module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Global Settings

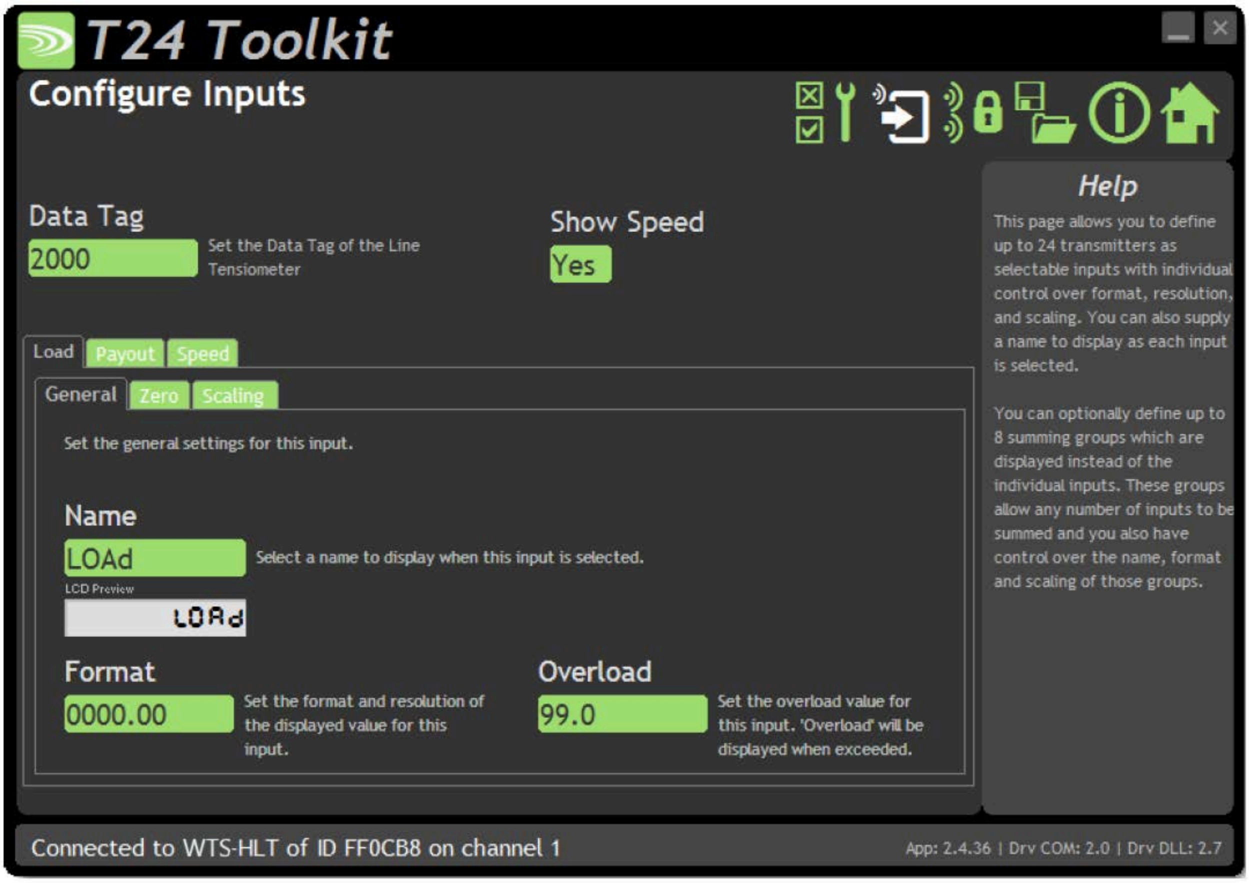
This page allows you to set the operational mode of the module.

Items you can change:

Global Timeout (s)	This is how long the handheld will wait with no data received from the viewed transmitter before indicating that the signal has been lost. This should be set to at least twice the slowest transmitter interval.
Do Sleep Wake	You can select whether the handheld wakes the remote transmitter modules on power up and sends them to sleep on power down. Select No to disable this function. The default is Yes.
Backlight Control	Select whether to disable or enable the backlight. If enabled you can chose to turn it on as soon as the handheld turns on and have control over its state using the power key (short press) or you can choose to operate automatically whereby the light comes on when a key is pressed and goes off after 30 seconds.

Auto Power Off (m)	Here you can specify the delay in minutes after which the handheld will automatically turn off after no button is pressed. Enter zero to disable this function. The default is 5 minutes.
Buzzer Control	Here you can select whether the buzzer will sound when certain states are active.
Leading Zero Suppression	This can be turned on or off and will suppress leading zeroes when on. Example: If the display reads 000.123 with leading zero suppression turned off it will display 0.123 when leading zero suppression is turned on.

Configure Inputs



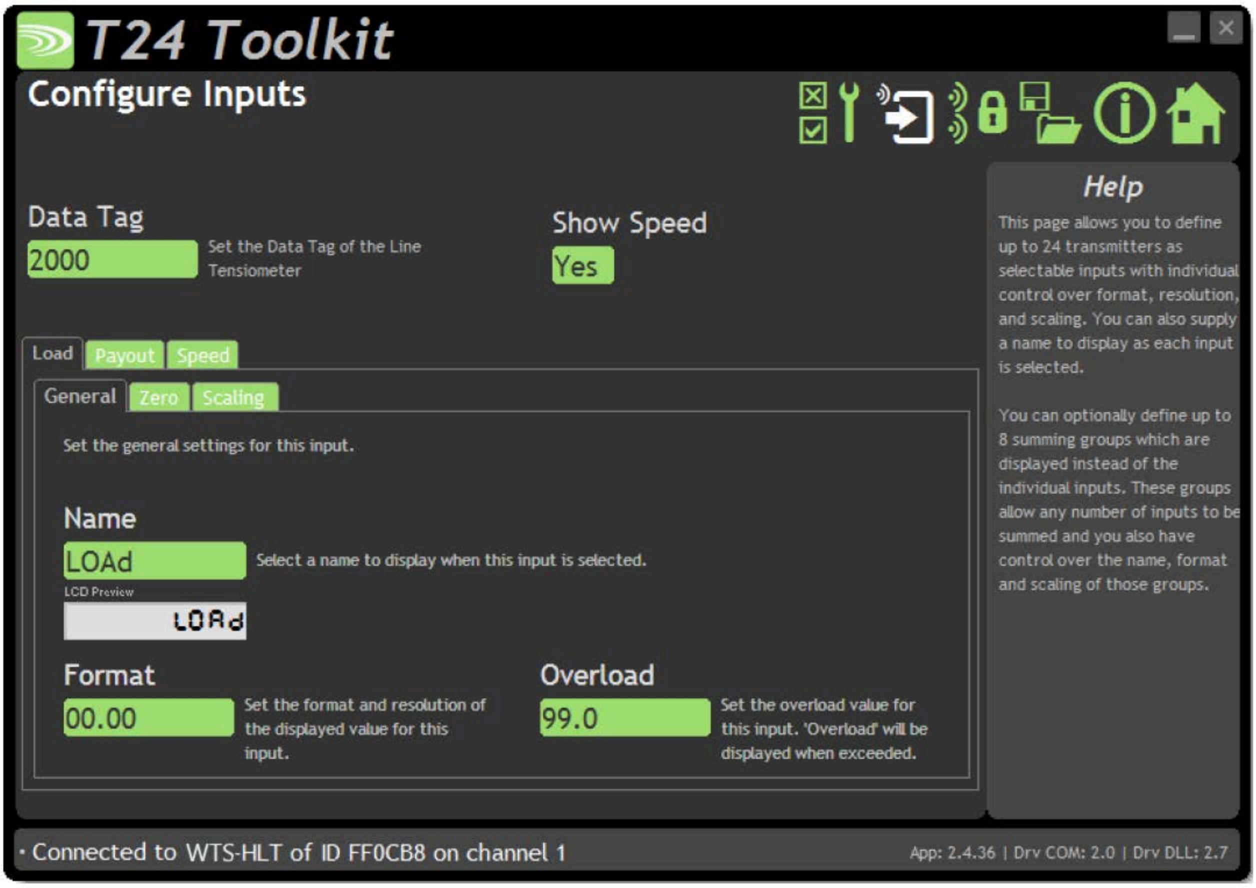
Here you can configure which transmitter is supplying data along with the configuration of the Load, Payout and Speed channels.

All settings on all tabs are not applied until another toolkit page is selected or the home icon selected.

Items you can change:

Data Tag	Enter the Data Tag of the WTS-LT1 transmitter module.
Show Speed	Select whether to show the Speed mode on the handheld.
Load / Payout / Speed Tabs	Click on the display mode tab to change the settings for that view mode.

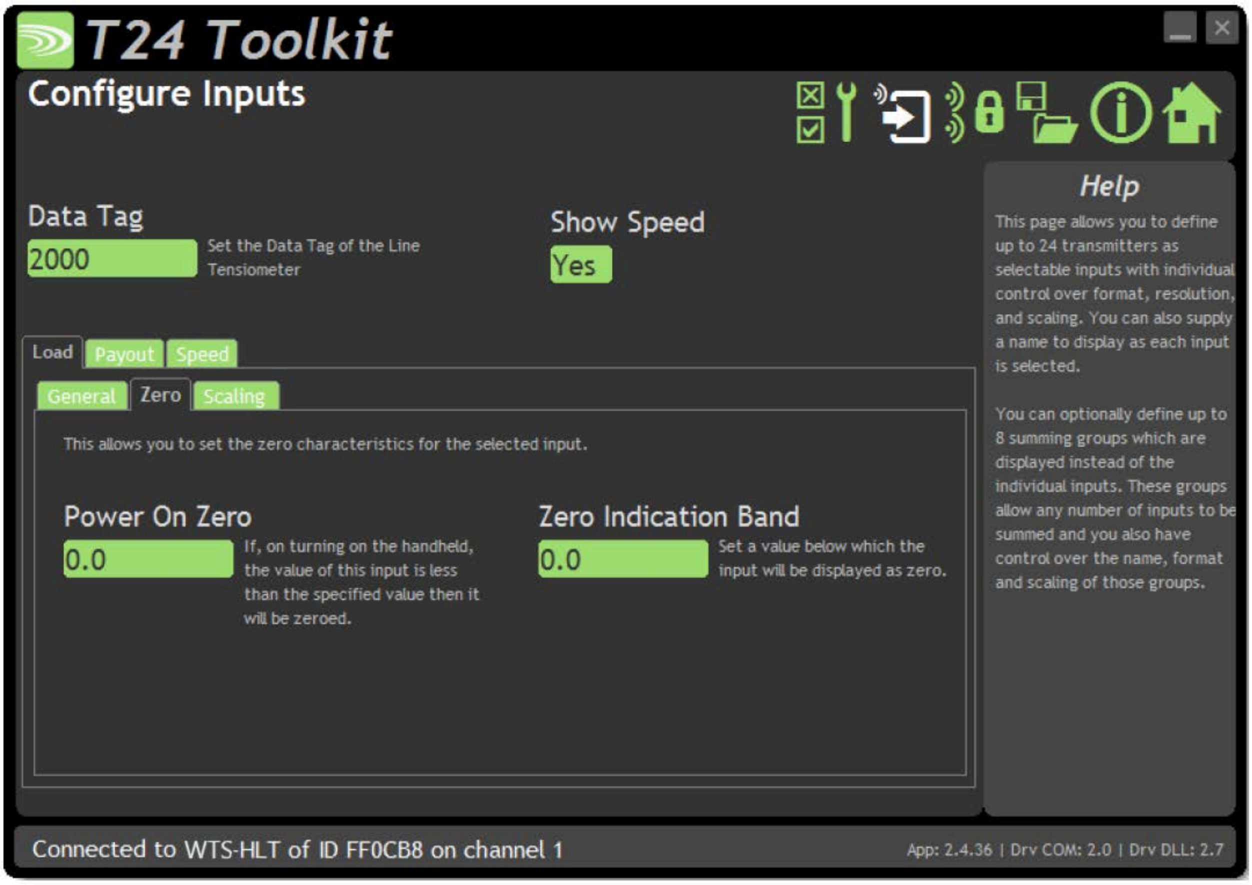
General Tab



General settings for each channel.

Items you can change:	
Name	Enter the Name to display when this channel is selected.
LCD Preview	Because the 7 segment LCD display can only show a limited range of letters this preview allows you to see how your entered name will be displayed..
Format	Here you can define how the values are displayed on the LCD. There are 7 digits available and you can define where the decimal point is shown by entering numerals where a zero indicates a numeric digit position. When the data is being displayed the number of decimal places you define may be overridden as the display will always show the correct number of integer digits. Example: If you set the format to 000.0000 and the value to display is 1000.1234 the display will show 1000.123 You can also define the resolution, which is the block size of changes to the display. Example: If you enter the format as 000.0005 the display will only change in steps of 0.0005 which can be used to mask noisy digits at high resolutions.
Overload	You can enter a limit here above which '**Overload**' will be shown on the display instead of the actual value. Enter zero to disable this feature.

Zero Tab

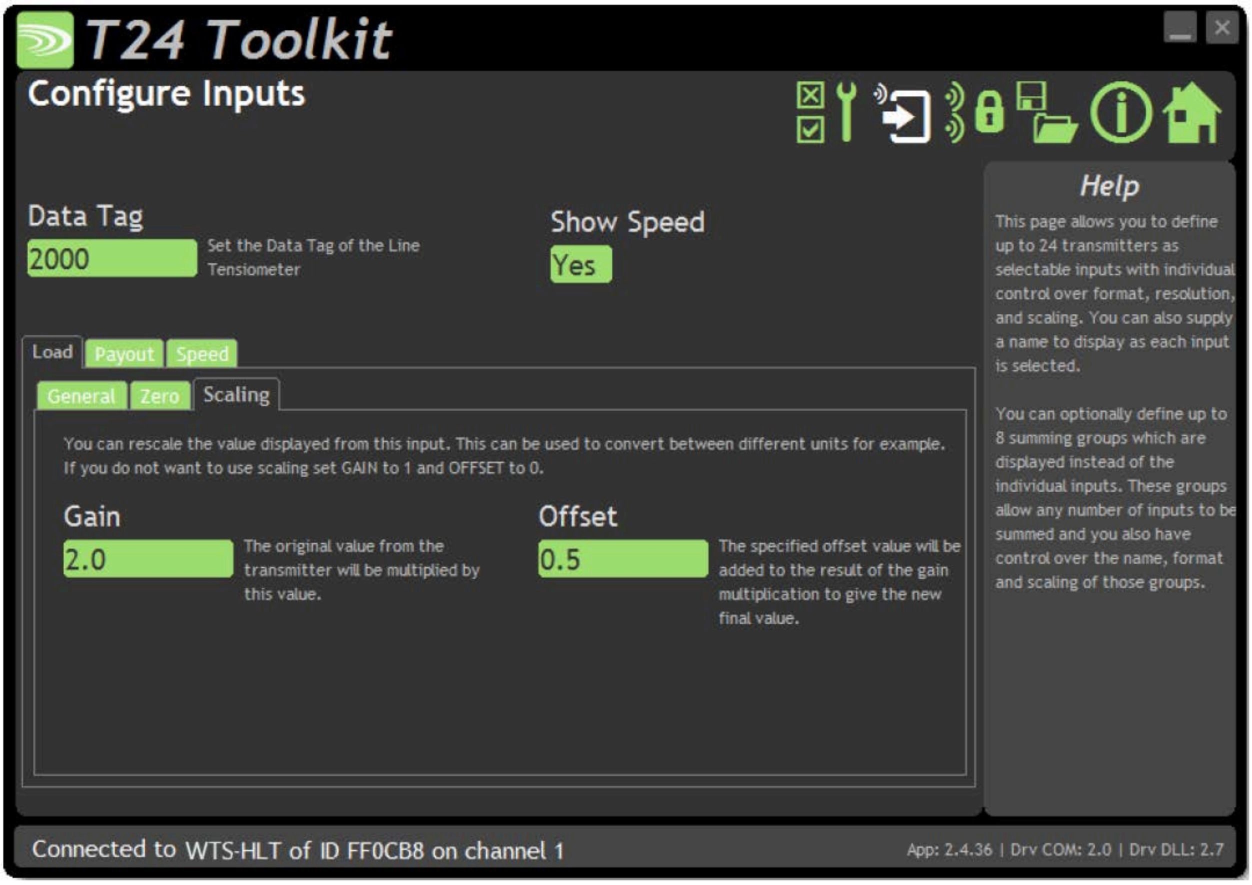


Here you can adjust settings that affect the display of zero. **This is only available for the Load channel.**

Items you can change:

Power On Zero	Here you can determine whether the handheld performs automatic zero when it is powered on. Enter zero to disable this function. If you enter a non-zero value then when the handheld is first turned on it checks the value read from the transmitter module. If this falls within ± of this value then the display will be altered so this reads zero. This new zero will persist for the rest of the time the handheld is powered.
Zero Indication Band	Using this setting you can mask tiny changes in input after you press the Tare button or are close to zero in gross mode. Entering zero will disable this function. Entering a non-zero value will provide a band within which the display will always read zero. Once the reading exceeds this value the real weight will be displayed as no taring is taking place.

Scaling Tab



This page allows you to configure the channels with the use of a custom gain and offset.
For the Load, Payout and Speed channels this allows displaying the values in different engineering units from those transmitted.

Items you can change:

Gain	Gain is a multiplier used to derive the new displayed value. **Displayed Value = Transmitted Value * Gain - Offset**
Offset	Offset is a subtraction used to derive the new displayed value. **Displayed Value = Transmitted Value * Gain - Offset**

Enclosure & Mounting

See Appendix A – Handheld Style section for more information.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Electrical	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Power Supply voltage	2.5	3.0	3.6	Vdc

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Active		35	40	mA
Low power mode		120	160	µA
Estimated Battery life using 2Ahr batteries:				
Standby mode (Powered off)		1.5		Years
Continuous operation		35		Hours

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
IP rating		IP67		
Operating Temperature Range	-10		+50	C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Physical	
Hand Held Dimensions	90 mm x 152 mm x 34 mm

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

Base Stations & Repeater Modules

Base stations are required for configuration of the WTS modules using the T24 Toolkit software. They are also used to supply data to PCs and PLCs.
Repeaters allow the effective radio range to be increased, allow better coverage and to avoid obstacles.

WTS-BS-2, WTS-BS-3E, WTS-BS-4, WTS-BS-6

Overview

Base stations are the interface between the WTS radio system and a PC, PLC or other controller.
A base station would be required to configure WTS modules from a PC using the T24 Toolkit software and also required if you are to capture data from WTS modules to a PC or PLC.

Order Codes

WTS-BS-3E

Base station with USB connection in non-weatherproof enclosure. Ideal for indoor applications and for configuration.

WTS-BS-4

Base station in weatherproof enclosure with USB connection. This is a more robust housing with more range than the WTS-BS-3E.

WTS-BS-2

Base station mounted in large weatherproof enclosure. This variant has RS232, RS485 connections along with USB. This variant is ideal for permanent outdoor installations.

WTS-BS-6

Base station mounted in a non-weatherproof USB dongle enclosure for direct connection to laptops and tablets.

Addressing

Usually only a single base station is required in a telemetry installation. If a telemetry module is outside the range of the base station a repeater may be deployed.
Some complex topologies may only be realised by using multiple base stations which may require changes to the **Address** switches. (Contact Interface for advice regarding multiple base stations residing on a single serial bus)
The industrial base station (WTS-BS-2) has interfaces for USB, RS232 and RS485 and is addressable. The USB only base stations (WTS-BS-3E, WTS-BS-4 & WTS-BS-6) have a fixed address of 1 so only one can be connected to a PC at a time.

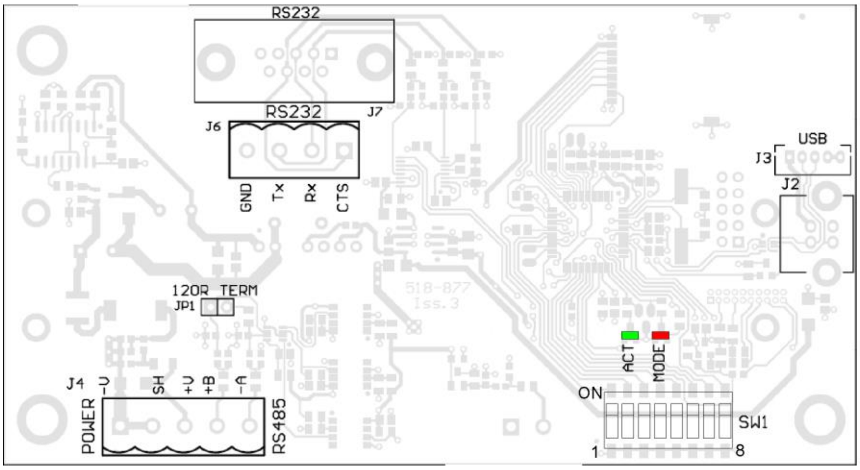
Connections

WTS-BS-3E, WTS-BS-4 & WTS-BS-6

These base stations simply connect to the USB port of a PC and are powered from the USB bus.

WTS-BS-2

This diagram shows the available connections, switches and LEDs.



The interface can be selected from the DIP switches **SW1** as can baud rates for serial interfaces and the Address of the base station.

SW1 Settings

Address

Switch positions 1 to 4 select the base station **Address**. This should normally be 1.

	1	2	3	4
Address				
1	Off	Off	Off	Off
2	On	Off	Off	Off
3	Off	On	Off	Off
4	On	On	Off	Off
5	Off	Off	On	Off
6	On	Off	On	Off
7	Off	On	On	Off
8	On	On	On	Off
9	Off	Off	Off	On
10	On	Off	Off	On
11	Off	On	Off	On
12	On	On	Off	On
13	Off	Off	On	On
14	On	Off	On	On
15	Off	On	On	On
16	On	On	On	On

Serial/USB

Switch positions 5 to 7 set whether serial or USB is used. If USB is not selected then the chosen switch settings control the baud rate for the serial interface. Whether the serial interface is RS485 or RS232 is selected by switch position 8.

	5	6	7
Baud rate / USB			
USB	Off	Off	Off
9600	On	Off	Off
19200	Off	On	Off
38400	On	On	Off
57600	Off	Off	On
115200	On	Off	On
230400	Off	On	On
460800	On	On	On

A baud rate of 9600 (and in some cases 19200) is not suitable for 2 way communication with remote modules as it is too slow and causes timeouts. This baud rate has been included to enable the base station to be connected to a 9600 baud device to allow low rate Data Provider packets to be received.
At any rate below 230400 it may be possible to lose packets at high data rates as the serial connection cannot keep pace with the radio transmissions.

If USB is not selected as the interface (Switch positions 5 to 7) then this switch position selects whether the serial interface is RS232 or RS485.

	8
232/485	
RS232	Off
RS485	On

Power

USB base stations will be powered by the USB bus. If RS232 or RS485 are selected then external power will need to be connected to J4 on the –V and +V pins.

LED Indication

Two LEDS indicate Power/Mode and Activity.
The red LED indicates mode and should flash at a 2Hz rate. If any errors are detected with the radio then the LED will remain lit.
The green LED flashes once for each packet received or transmitted via radio, USB or serial.

RS232

The RS232 interface uses TX, RX and GND to connect to a PC, PLC etc. and uses standard RS232 voltage levels. The baud rate can be selected by setting the DIP switches stated above.

The base station will require power cycling to utilise a baud rate change.

Example connection to a PC 9 way D serial connector.

PC 9 Way D Plug Pin	Signal Direction	Base Station Connection	
3 (TX)	->	RX	J6 RX or J7 Pin 3
2 (RX)	<-	TX	J6 TX or J7 Pin 2
5 (Gnd)		GND	J6 GND or J7 Pin 5
8 (CTS)	<-	CTS	J6 CTS or J7 Pin 8

RS485

The RS485 interface (This is a 2 wire 485 interface and will not work with 4 wire 485 buses) uses TX, RX and GND to connect to a PC, PLC etc. and uses standard RS485 voltage levels. JP1 header link should be fitted if this module is the last one on the RS485 bus. In most cases the JP1 link header should be fitted.

The baud rate can be selected by setting the DIP switches stated above.

The base station will require power cycling to utilise a baud rate change.

Example connection
Depending on the RS485 interface or hardware the connections vary and are not standard therefore we can only show the connections to the base station. You must refer to the user manual regarding your RS485 connection to ascertain the correct connections.

PC / PLC Connection	Signal Direction	Base Station Connection	
Refer to RS485 Device User Manual		A	J4 -A
Refer to RS485 Device User Manual		B	J4 +B
Refer to RS485 Device User Manual		GND	J4 SH

Serial Limitations

- When using RS232 or RS485 you should use the fastest baud rate possible. At lower rates data can be lost because it can arrive from the radio faster than the base station can send it serially.
- At 9600 baud you will experience communications problems when configuring modules. This baud rate is too slow for anything other than monitoring data provider packets from modules and even then these should be at a low rate (around 20 per second). The slow baud rates are provided to get low rate data into older systems.
- RS485 is a bus master system and is not ideally suited to full communications with modules when multiple modules are providing data. This is fine for the normal operation of data transmitter but it is recommended that only the module to be configured is active during configuration.

USB

Connection to the base station will be either a captive USB cable (WTS-BS-3E & WTS-BS-4) or a USB socket B for connection using a standard USB A-B cable (WTS-BS-2 J2). There is an optional cable assembly for the WTS-BS-2 to provide for a USB connection while the module is still fitted to the ABS case (WTS-BS-2 J3).
To communicate with the base station the connected host device must use the USB HID Device Class and support USB 2.0 full speed interface (12Mbits).
The USB connection will also power the base station.

The noise generated due to the USB 3.0 data spectrum can have an impact on radio receivers whose antenna is placed close to a USB 3.0 connector. The noise is a broadband noise that cannot be filtered out, since it falls within the band of operation of the wireless device (2.4–2.5 GHz). The noise degrades the signal-to-noise ratio that the wireless receiver sees and limits its sensitivity. This then reduces the operating wireless range of the device. The operation of the Base Station Dongle devices may be adversely affected by some USB 3.0 ports depending on their location and whether they employ shielded receptacles. This may manifest itself in the inability to 'pair', reduced range or intermittent data reception.
Performance may be recovered by plugging the device into a different USB 3.0 port, plugging the device into a USB 2.0 port or using a short USB 2.0 extender cable (USB A male to USB A female).

Communications

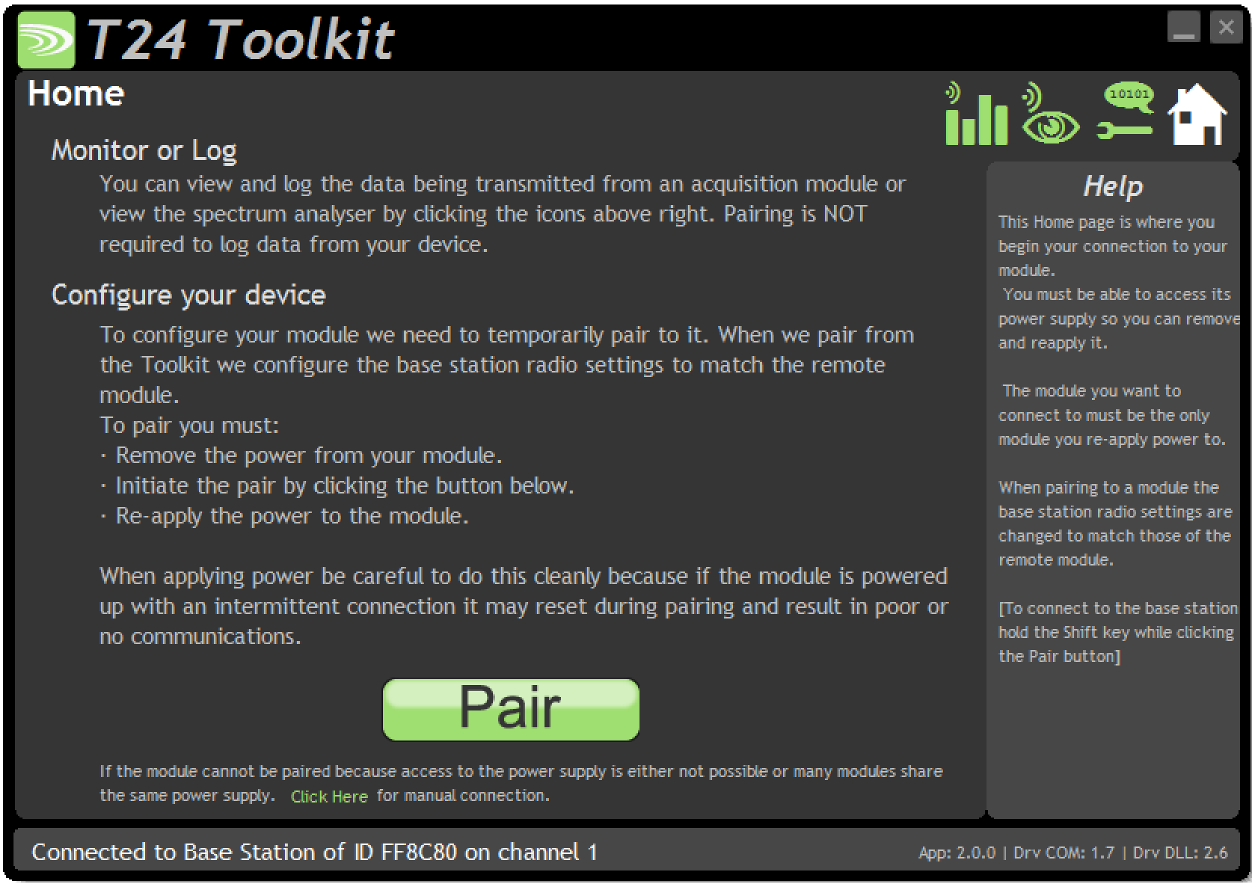
In a lot of installations the base station is used to configure and calibrate the WTS modules by use of the T24 Toolkit software.
In this case the user needs only connect the base station to the PC by means of a suitable interface as described above. The Toolkit software can then be configured to use the desired interface to the base station.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and follow the instructions below (Home) to pair to the base station.

Home



You now have successful communications with the base station so you can now let the Toolkit know you want to configure the base station and **not** a remote module.

*To connect to and configure the connected base station, hold the **shift key** and click the **Pair** button.*

Radio Settings

Here you can change the channel and group key for the base station.
This may be useful if you intend to do any of the following:

- Communicate with the WTS modules using your own software
- Want to soft pair to a module.

You do not usually need to change these settings because when you 'Pair' to a module to configure it, the base station is automatically configured to match the radio settings of that module.

Items you can change:

Channel	Select a channel between 1 and 15. The default is channel 1. You can use the Spectrum Analyser mode to determine a good clean channel to use.
Group Key	**This section will only be visible if the version of the base station supports Group keys.** Only modules with identical group keys can communicate. You can isolate groups of modules on the same channel or just use the key to ensure the data cannot be read by somebody else. **To use modules that support Group Keys with older modules that do not then the Group Keys must be blank.**
Advanced	See Advanced Settings below.

Advanced Settings

You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:

Waker Duration	When you send a wake command to a WTS module via the base station the duration of this wake attempt is controlled by this setting. Enter the desired duration in seconds.

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is available in a number of different enclosure types. Locate your module and follow the link to view dimensional and mounting information for that particular enclosure.

WTS-BS-2

This module is fitted inside our large enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

WTS-BS-4

This module is fitted inside our medium enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Medium Size for more information.

WTS-BS-3E

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Small Size for more information.

WTS-BS-6

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Dongle for more information.

Antennas

WTS-BS-2, WTS-BS-3E, WTS-BS-4, WTS-BS-6

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

Specification

WTS-BS-2

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Notes
External Supply voltage Range	9	12	32	Vdc	
Average Operational Current	-	100	-	mA	At 12 V
Operating Temperature Range	-20	-	55	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-40	-	85	°C	
Reverse polarity Protection		-	-32	Vdc	Maximum Supply
Environmental Protection			IP67		

WTS-BS-3E & WTS-BS-6

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Notes
USB Supply Range	4.875	5	5.125	Vdc	As defined by USB 2.0 Specification
USB Bus Powered Operational Current	-	100	-	mA	
Operating Temperature Range	-20	-	55	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-40	-	85	°C	
Environmental Protection			IP50		

WTS-BS-4

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units	Notes
USB Supply Range	4.875	5	5.125	Vdc	As defined by USB 2.0 Specification
USB Bus Powered Operational Current	-	100	-	mA	
Operating Temperature Range	-20	-	55	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-40	-	85	°C	
Environmental Protection			IP67		Does not apply to USB connector at cable end.

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-AR

Overview

The WTS-AR is an active repeater which will allow the WTS range of modules to span around obstacles or increase range or coverage.
The connectivity module provides a battery holder for a pair of alkaline ‘D’ cells and has regulator circuitry for an external power supply. The batteries can also be used to provide power in case of external supply failure.
The case is environmentally sealed to IP67.

The repeater will allow messages to be repeated once which could double the radio range under ideal conditions. Adding more repeaters will not increase range but can increase coverage.

Order Codes

WTS-AR

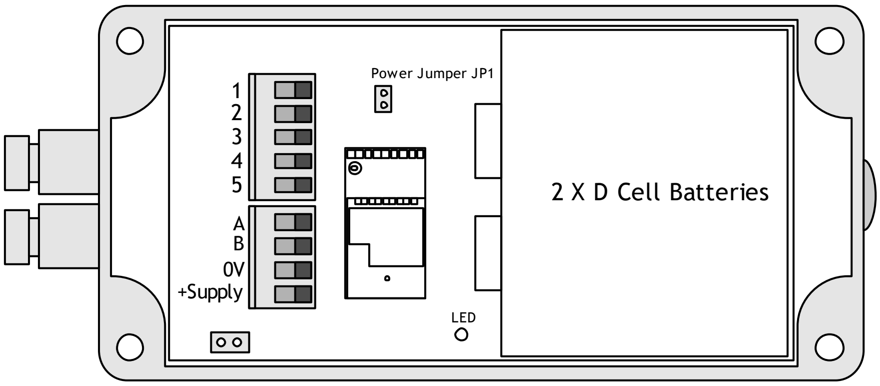
Active Repeater module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

Connections

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.

If internal batteries are fitted when external power is applied the batteries will be utilised if external power is lost.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Power Options

The WTS-AR can operate permanently powered or can operate from on-board batteries.

Permanently Powered

This is the simplest way to operate the repeater. With a permanent supply you do not need to worry about the repeater sleeping or waking. You can optionally choose whether the repeater always wakes sleeping modules and then you could utilize the powering up of the repeater to wake up those modules outside the normal radio range.

Battery Powered

In low power battery mode the repeater wakes from sleep when other modules are woken and will remain awake until it stops receiving Stay Awake messages. This will work transparently with most WTS instrumentation.
You just need to decide on the Sleep Delay for a battery powered repeater. This causes the repeater to enter sleep mode if it does not receive stay awake messages within the Sleep Delay time.
Stay awake messages are transmitted by handhelds, analogue output modules and PC software etc. so that when those items are turned off or disabled all other WTS modules will sleep when their Sleep Delay time elapses.

Getting Started

Use the T24 Toolkit to ensure that the repeater radio channel matches the rest of the WTS modules. You will then need to decide whether the repeater is battery powered or permanently externally powered and whether it should always wake other sleeping modules when it is powered up and awake.

Increase Range

With No Repeater

With Repeater

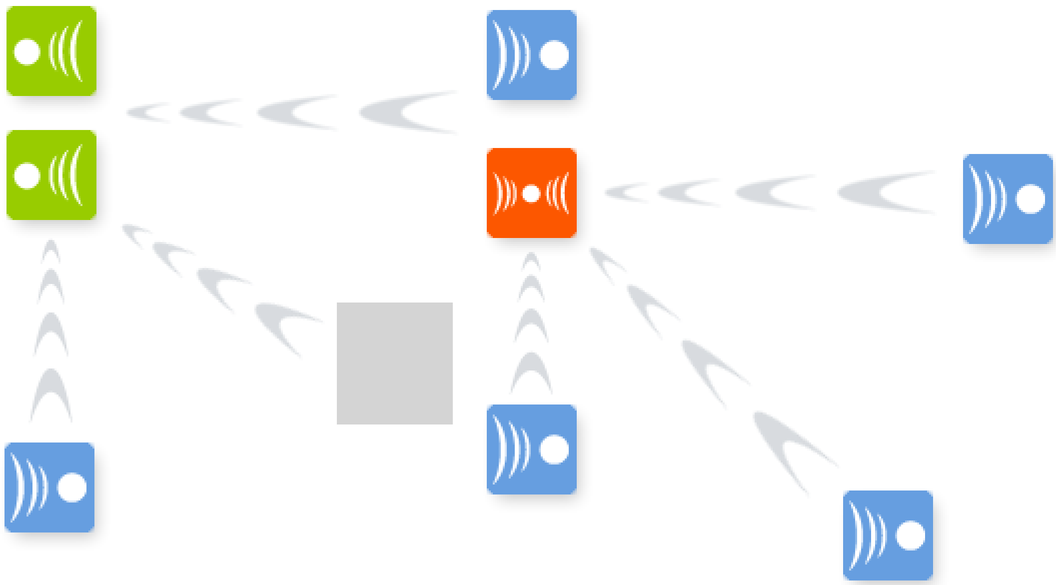
Span Obstacles

With No Repeater

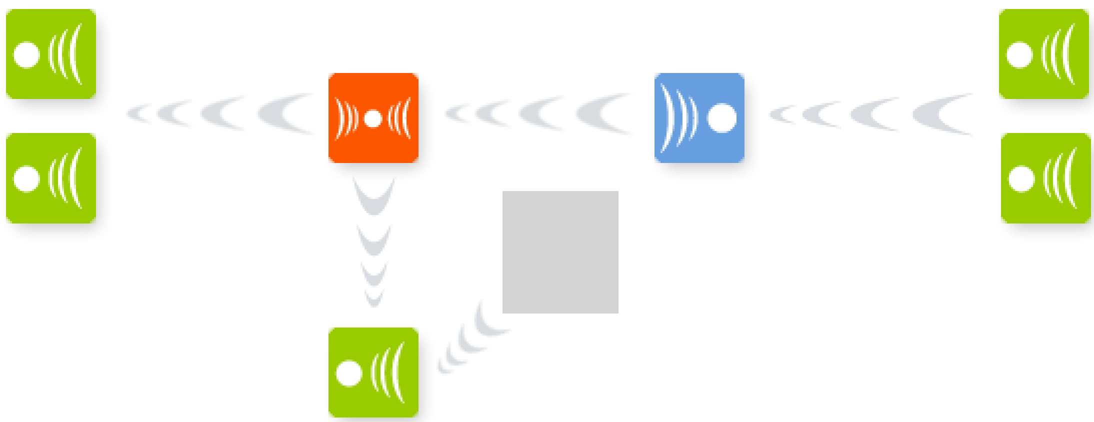
With Repeater

Combined Solutions

Many Consumers



Many Providers



Considerations

- Each repeater can effectively double the amount of traffic transmitted. Be careful not to introduce too many repeaters that are within range of each other as there may be un-necessary duplication of radio traffic. Carefully plan the layout of radio modules to minimise this.
  Using the Data Provider monitor in the T24 Toolkit can show the amount of traffic. The T24 Toolkit on a laptop or netbook is ideal for checking installations as it is mobile so traffic can be monitored at different points in the installation.

- A repeater will not repeat a packet that has already been repeated. Hence there is only one extra ‘hop’ introduced and a maximum range increase to 2X.

- When waking remote modules separated by a repeater and that repeater is asleep it may take twice as long to wake a module as when no repeater is involved.

- If the repeater is to be battery powered use the same Sleep Delay as is suitable for the transmitter modules in the system.

- You cannot pair to a module through a repeater although it **may** be possible to configure module through a repeater by soft pairing. The results will vary depending on the number of repeaters and amount of radio traffic. In some cases it may be necessary to power down repeaters when configuring modules.

- Most data consumer modules and software issue a broadcast wake when turned on or activated and this will also wake a sleeping repeater which will then proceed to wake those modules within its range.
  But some modules only wake specific single target modules such as the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld module and the WTS-BS-5-DT analogue output module. For these modules to wake the repeater they must be fitted with at least version 2.1 radio modules. This only affects repeaters with a SleepDelay set.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Settings

Here you can change the settings for the repeater.

Items you can change:

Always Wake	In some cases where the repeater is manually powered on and off you may want it to wake all sleeping modules within its range. Set this option to Yes to enable this. The modules you wake should have their own Sleep Delay settings set so they go back to sleep after stopping receiving Stay Awake messages from the data consumer (PC or handheld).
Sleep Delay	If the repeater is to be battery powered and you want to operate in low power mode you can employ this delay. Once the repeater stops hearing Stay Awake messages from the data consumer (PC or handheld etc.) it will go to sleep after this amount of time. The repeater will wake when any other module is woken.

Battery Low Level	Select the battery voltage below which the repeater will report a low battery. It does this by making all repeated modules report a low battery so the data consumer (a handheld or PC software etc.) will be able to detect a problem. The battery level applies to the voltage seen after 3 V regulation. The default is 2.2 V and can be left at this when the repeater is powered externally. If the repeater is battery powered and you wish to disable this feature select 2.0 V

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is fitted inside our Large ABS enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-40		+85**	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH
Environmental protection with suitable cables exiting through cable glands.		IP67		

**Batteries used may have reduced operating temperature range.

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
Normal Mode on constantly		55	60	mA
Reverse Polarity Protection		-32		Vdc
Internal				
Battery Supply Voltage	2.1	3	3.6	Vdc
External				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk

Battery Life	Typical	Units
Battery life using Duracell LR20 'D' cells with the WTS-AR permanently activated. **	228 (10)	Hours (Days)

**Usually using batteries the WTS-AR would be utilizing the SleepDelay to return to sleep. Therefore the actual daily usage would allow for far greater than the stated battery life. For example: If the WTS-AR was used for 1 hour per day then the battery life would be 6840 hours or 288 days or nearly 10 months.

Gateways

Gateways convert WTS radio data into different formats, platforms and interfaces. They can allow you to access WTS data via Modbus or ASCII protocols over a serial port connection or deliver WTS data to cloud platforms.

WTS-GW1

Overview

The WTS-GW1 is a gateway that provides a simple interface for users to gather serial data from up to 100 transmitter modules in a WTS network using either the standard Modbus RTU protocol or a simple ASCII protocol. Some simple commands are available to wake, sleep, and keep awake WTS transmitter modules.

The WTS-GW1 will NOT act as a base station and cannot be used to configure WTS modules. It will support all transmitter modules that deliver a single value in their Data Provider packets. The WTS-GW1 does not support Strain Input Fast modules such as the WTS-AM-1F.

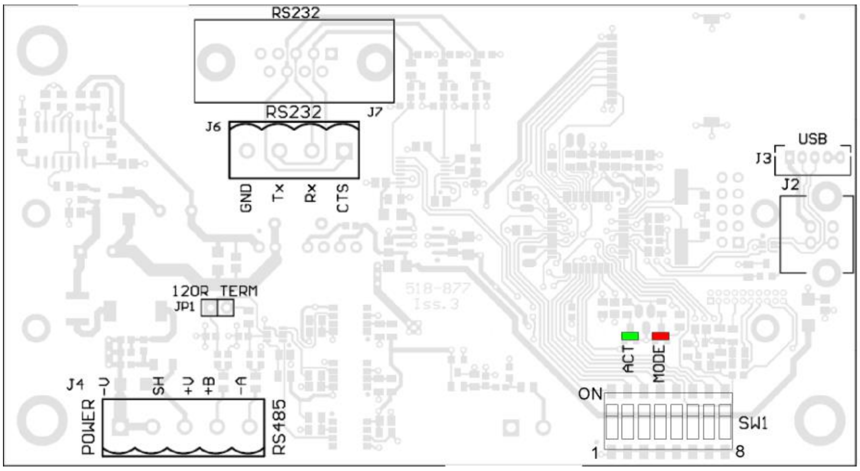
Order Codes

WTS-GW1

Gateway module in weatherproof enclosure.

Connections

This diagram shows the available connections, switches and LEDs.



JP1 Header Link

JP1 header link should be fitted if this module is the last one on the RS485 bus. In most cases the JP1 link header should be fitted.

SW1 Settings

The interface baud rate can be selected from the DIP switches **SW1**.

Baud Rate

Switch positions 1 to 4 are not used and can be in any position.
Switch positions 5 to 7 select the baud rate for the serial interface.

	5	6	7
Baud rate / USB			
9600	On	Off	Off
19200	Off	On	Off
38400	On	On	Off
57600	Off	Off	On
115200	On	Off	On
230400	Off	On	On
460800	On	On	On

Whether the serial interface is RS485 or RS232 is selected by switch position 8.

	8
232/485	
RS232	Off
RS485	On

Power

The WTS-GW1 requires an external power supply to be connected to J4 on the –V and +V pins.

LED Indication

Two LEDS indicate Power/Mode and Activity.
The red LED indicates mode and should flash at a 2Hz rate. If any errors are detected with the radio then the LED will remain lit.
The green LED flashes once for each packet received via radio.

RS232

The RS232 interface uses TX, RX and GND to connect to a PC, PLC etc. and uses standard RS232 voltage levels.

The baud rate can be selected by setting the DIP switches stated above.

The WTS-GW1 will require power cycling to utilize a baud rate change.

Example connection to a PC 9 way D serial connector.

PC 9 Way D Plug Pin	Signal Direction	Signal	Base Station Connection
3 (TX)	->	RX	J6 RX or J7 Pin 3
2 (RX)	<-	TX	J6 TX or J7 Pin 2
5 (Gnd)		GND	J6 GND or J7 Pin 5
8 (CTS)	<-	CTS	J6 CTS or J7 Pin 8

RS485

The RS485 interface (This is a 2 wire 485 interface and will not work with 4 wire 485 buses) uses TX, RX and GND to connect to a PC, PLC etc. and uses standard RS485 voltage levels. JP1 header link should be fitted if this module is the last one on the RS485 bus. In most cases the JP1 link header should be fitted.
The baud rate can be selected by setting the DIP switches stated above.

The WTS-GW1 will require power cycling to utilize a baud rate change.

Example connection

Depending on the RS485 interface or hardware the connections vary and are not standard therefore we can only show the connections to the WTS-GW1. You must refer to the user manual regarding your RS485 connection to ascertain the correct connections.

PC / PLC Connection	Signal	Base Station Connection
Refer to RS485 Device User Manual	A	J4 -A
Refer to RS485 Device User Manual	B	J4 +B
Refer to RS485 Device User Manual	GND	J4 SH

Serial Limitations

- When using RS232 or RS485 you should use the fastest baud rate possible. At lower rates data can be lost because it can arrive from the radio faster than the gateway station can send it serially.

Communications Overview

MODBUS Communication

The WTS-GW1 operates on Modbus RTU communication 8,N 1 (8 data bits, No Parity, 1 stop bit). The following Modbus Function codes are supported

- Function 03 'Read Holding Registers'
- Function 06 'Write Single Register'
- Function 16 'Write Multiple Registers'

The gateway has a single modbus address, 1 is the default address but this can be changed via register 41001 or via the T24 Toolkit.

Control Registers

41001 – Read / Write
Set the MODBUS slave module ID, module ID will be 1 as default. Valid values 0-255.

41004 – Read / Write
Set to the WTS RF channel the gateway is working on. Valid values 1-15.

41005 – Read / Write
Set to the number of cells to be programmed into the table of data tags default = 0. Valid values 0-100

41006 – Read / Write
Set the Time out Value (seconds), if a channel does not update with in the timeout time the value register will be set to either the default value or last value received, see Toolkit – General Settings. Valid values 0-255.

41007 – Read / Write
Set the Sleep time (seconds), this is the period for which the gateway will sleep any module it sees after the broadcast sleep register (41002) has been set to 1. The WTS-GW1 will only sleep modules listed in the Data Tag registers. Valid Values 0-255.

41008 – Read / Write
This register Enables or disables the functionality to keep awake the modules specified in Data Tag Registers. Valid values 0 or 1.

Commands

Writing a 1 to the following registers will execute the following commands:

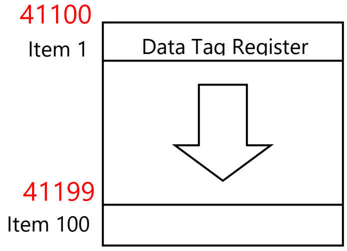
41002 – Read / Write
Set to 1 to perform broadcast sleep to all modules, it will set back to zero when the sleep timer value has been reached.

41003 – Read / Write
Set to 1 to perform broadcast wake to all modules, it will set back to zero when the waker duration has been reached, the default waker duration is 12 seconds but can be set using the T24 Toolkit, see Toolkit – General Settings.

41009 – Read / Write
Set to 1 to perform module save to save all the current settings and data tags in the module. It will set back to zero once the save is complete.

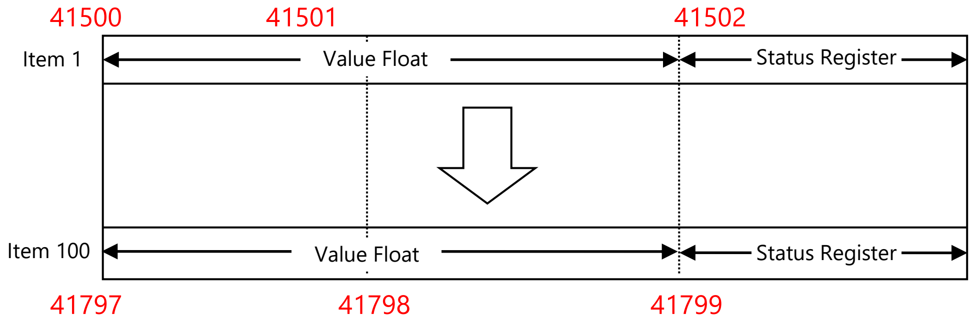
Data Tag Holding Registers

41100 - 41199 – 100 registers containing the unique data tags of the modules to be read from. Each data tag is a 2 byte HEX code unique to each transmitter module. The data tag registers can be written to individually and as a block. These are the same data tags that can be configured via the T24-Toolkit



Value & Status Registers

41500 - 41799 – 300 registers containing the values from each transmitter module as well as the status and LQI (Link Quality Indicator). The 4 Byte floating point values from each transmitter module are contained within two consecutive registers followed by a single register containing the LQI and status of the same transmitter modules. The data tag registers and value registers correspond such that the values and status from the data tag specified in register 41100 are contained within 41500 to 41502 and the value and status for the data tag specified in register 41199 are contained within registers 41797 to 41799.



When reading registers containing the floating point data the register pairs must be read at the same time otherwise incorrect values could result because of partial updates during reading.

The two register presents a numeric value from n to n and consist of a 4 byte 32 bit float in IEEE 754 format.

MSByte																								LSByte							
31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Exponent (8-bit)								Fraction (23-bit)																						
Sign Bit																															

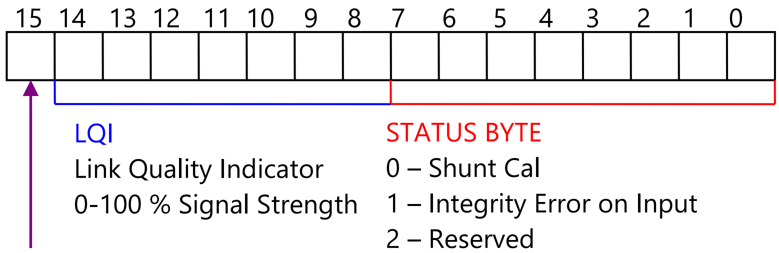
The byte containing the sign and exponent is sent first, with the LS byte of the mantissa being last.
The value of the number is thus

```
     (-1)Sign * 2(Exponent-127) * 1.Mantissa
```

Note the ‘assumed 1’ before the mantissa. The exception to this is the special value 0.0, which is represented as 4 zeroes.
The precision of this format is to 7 digits.
eg. a floating-point number of -12345.678 is represented as – [hex] C640E6B6

The order in which the Bytes are presented can be changed from MSB (as above) to LSB using the Modbus Data Format setting in the T24 toolkit, see Toolkit – General Settings.

The status register contains the status byte, LQI and Time Out indicator in the format shown below:



LQI
Link Quality Indicator
0-100 % Signal Strength

Time Out Bit
Set to 1 on Time out

STATUS BYTE
0 – Shunt Cal
1 – Integrity Error on Input
2 – Reserved
3 – Reserved
4 – Power up *
5 – Battery low
6 – Digital Input Active
7 – Digital Output Active

* - This flag is set if the module has had power interrupted i.e. is running due to battery change

ASCII Communication

The WTS-GW1 ASCII mode provides a very simple interface for gathering data from WTS modules. When a packet is received from any transmitter module on the same RF channel an ASCII string is sent from the gateway in the format:

DataTag=Value,LQI,B,E <CR>

DataTag – The four digit data tag of the module that the reading has come from
Value - an ASCII representation of the module reading
LQI – Link quality indicator between 0 – 100
B – Set to 1 if low battery error
E – Set to 1 if integrity error

Example: FE56=123.156,100,0,0 <CR>

Commands

Sending ASCII commands to the gateway will cause the gateway to handle the request but no feedback on the result is available. The commands will act on all transmitter modules on the same RF channel and group key as the gateway.

SLEEP <CR> - Sleep all modules that data providers are received from for the sleep duration period. The sleep duration is set in the T24 Toolkit, see Toolkit – General Settings.

WAKE <CR> - Wake all modules that request to wake for the wake duration period. Sleeping transmitter modules transmit wake requests every 5 seconds. The wake duration is set in the T24 Toolkit, see Toolkit – General Settings.

STAYAWAKE <CR> - Issue a stay awake packet to all modules seen for 5 seconds following this command being executed.

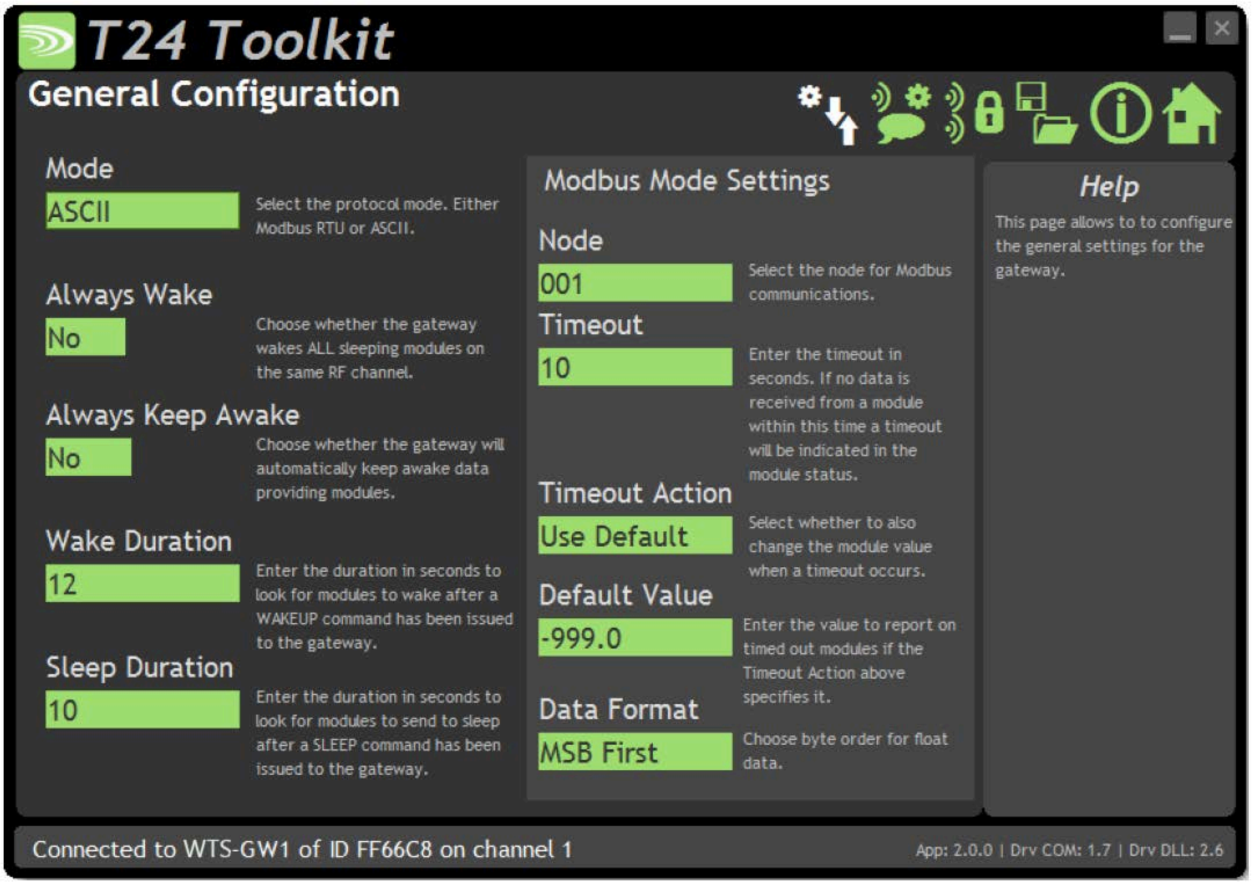
When using RS485 interface issuing commands while the WTS-GW1 is outputting is not possible as the RS485 bus is only half duplex

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration of the gateway module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

General Settings



Here you can set how the module is configured to operate.

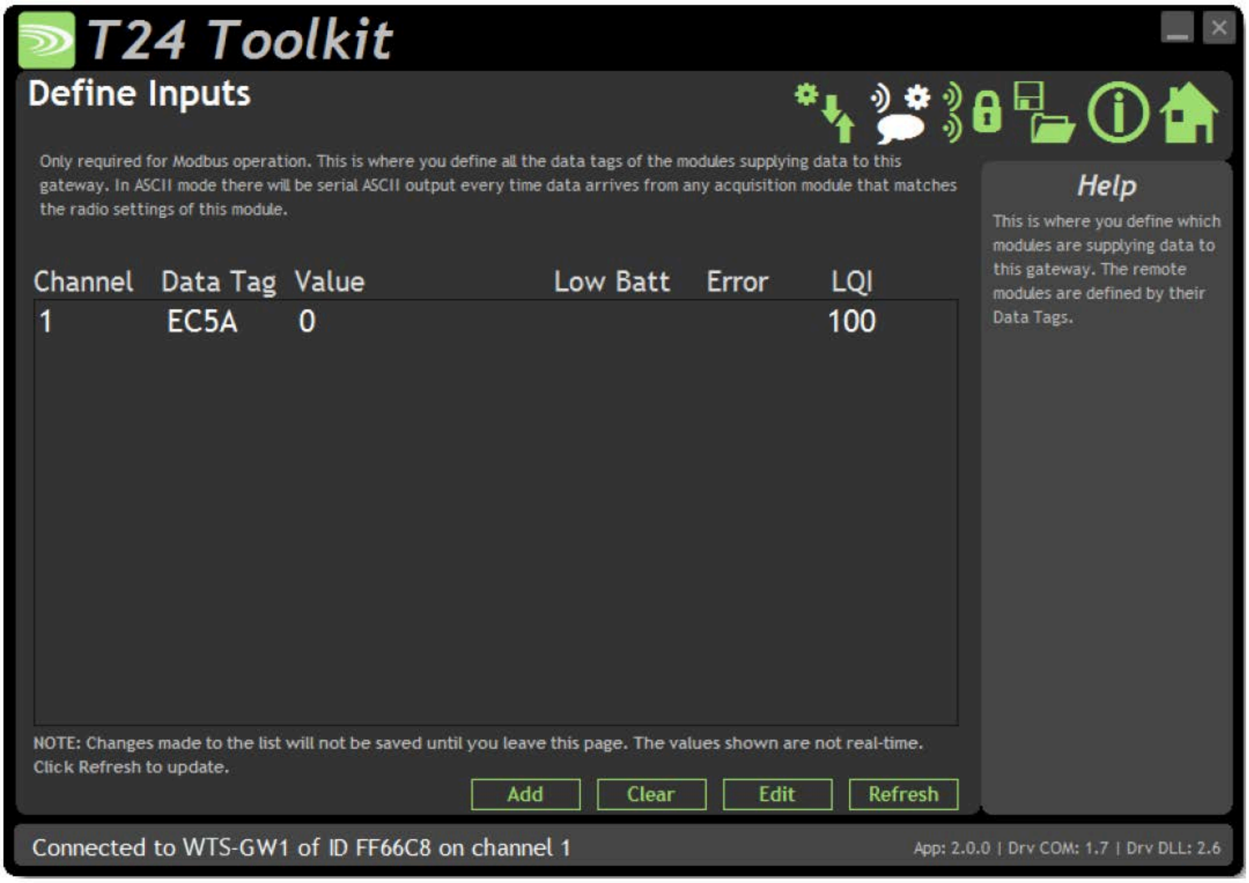
Items you can change:

Mode	Defines which serial interface the gateway is operating on. • Modbus • ASCII
Always Wake	If set to Yes the gateway will wake ALL sleeping modules on the same RF channel and group key as the gateway module.
Always Keep Awake	If set to Yes the gateway will automatically keep awake data providing modules.
Wake Duration	The duration in seconds to look for modules after a WAKEUP command has been issued.
Sleep Duration	The duration in seconds to look for modules to send to sleep after a SLEEP command has been issued.

MODBUS ONLY Settings

Node	Is the MODBUS station number or node address of the WTS-GW1
Timeout	The time in seconds that if no data is received from a module the gateway will indicate as timed out.
Timeout Action	Defines what value will be reported in the register when a timeout occurs. • Use Default – the value specified as default value will be reported. • Use Last Value – the last value received from the module will be reported
Default Value	This is the value that will be reported in the MODBUS register if a transmitter module has timed out AND the Timeout Action is set to Use Default.
Data Format	In Modbus mode the data from the value register can be displayed in two formats: • MSB – Most Significant Byte First • LSB – Least Significant Byte First

Define Inputs



This is where you define which transmitter modules are to be providing data to this module when in Modbus mode.
You can add the channels by entering the Data Tag of the transmitter modules you want to receive data from.
The list will show the last value delivered by each channel or the word **Timeout!** if no data has arrived for longer than the WTS Timeout setting.
The LQI (Link Quality Indicator) provides a measurement of the RF reception for the last packet received from each input. The Low Batt and Error marks display if a module has a low battery or integrity alert.

Items you can change:

Add Button	Clicking this will allow you to specify a new Data Tag to add.
Clear Button	This clears ALL the currently configured channels.
Edit Button	Changes the display to show a simple list of Data Tags. This allows quick bulk entry of tags from an external source. You can simply paste a list of tags into the list or type them manually.
Refresh Button	Refreshes the list.

When using this page ensure you are in Modbus mode for values to be updated live.

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is fitted inside our Large ABS enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
External Supply voltage Range	9	12	32	Vdc
Average Operational Current	-	100	-	mA
Operating Temperature Range	-20	-	55	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-40	-	85	°C
Reverse polarity Protection		-	-32	V
Humidity	0		95	%RH
IP Rating		IP67		

* At 12 Volt nominal Supply

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

Power Supply Modules

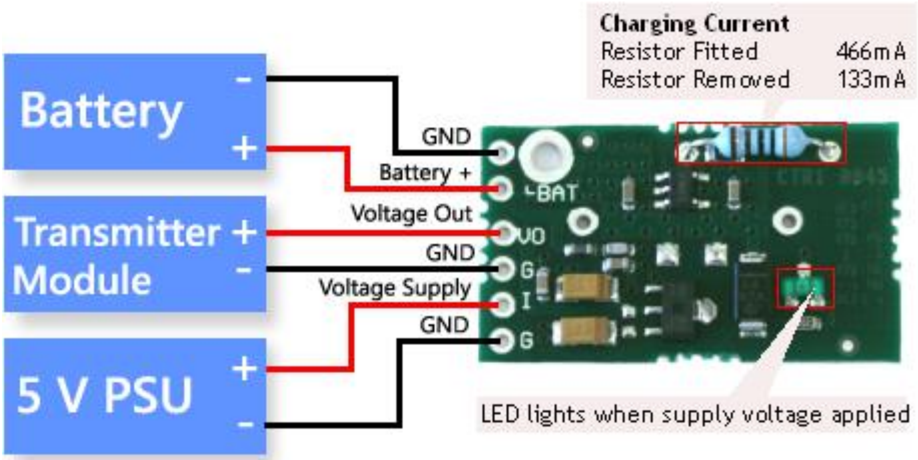
WTS-BC1

Overview

The WTS-BC1 is a battery charger and power supply suitable for the WTS range of 3V transmitter modules. The WTS Battery Charger is designed to supply a constant 3.3 V from a Li-ion Battery while also charging the battery from an input voltage. The unit comes pre-configured to provide a charging current of 466 mA suitable for VARTA LIP653450. This module also supports additional batteries providing a charge current of 133 mA via the removal of the leaded resistor (non surface mount).

The battery charger module has been designed to connect to a single WTS transmitter module.

Physical Connections



Specification

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Supply Voltage	4.1	5	6	Vdc
Regulated Voltage Output	-	3.3	-	Vdc
Battery positive connection	-	3.7	-	Vdc
Maximum Cable Length	-		150 *	mm
Quiescent Current		1.7		µA

* 07/02 gauge wire attached to maximum load i.e. WTS-AM-1F with four 350 ohm strain gauges Note LED will only be lit when an input voltage is applied

Example Batteries

VARTA LIP653450

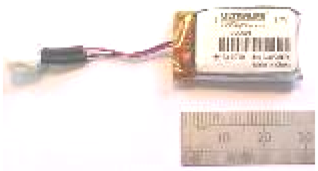
- Rated Capacity: 1100 mAh
- Dimensions: 35 x 54 x 7 (mm)
- Weight: 20 g
- Charge Time : 3 Hours @ 466 mA
- Battery life = 3.3 days*

VARTA LIC18650

- Rated Capacity: 2200 mAh
- Dimensions: 18.25 Diameter 65 mm Height
- Weight: 46 g
- Charge Time : 4.5 Hours @ 466 mA
- Battery life = 6.5 days*

UBC 581730

- Rated Capacity: 250 mAh
- Dimensions: 18 x 31.5 x 5.8 (mm)
- Weight: 6.5 g
- Charge Time : 2 Hours @ 133 mA
- Battery life = 18 hours *



**Battery life is calculated with a WTS-AM-1F running for 2 hours out of every 8 hours, to a 1000 ohm bridge.*

PP1 & SP1

Overview

The Power Pack (PP1) & Solar Panel 1 (SP1) provides dependable off-grid power generation and storage to support a variety of WTS products.

Packaged in an IP67 sealed case with rugged waterproof connectors the PP1 has two sources of charge for the internal battery with both solar and mains power input charging. The case also features Stainless steel padlock protectors for easily securing your supply on site.

The PP1 has a single 12 volt fuse protected output. The mating connector comes pre-fitted with 5 metres of cable and bare end connections.

The solar panel features hail-proof tempered glass and closely packed polycrystalline cells, sealed into a robust aluminum frame. The junction box on the rear of the panel does not protrude beyond the frame, so installation can be simple and neat. The solar cell comes with 5 meters of cable as standard.

The SP1 & PP1 combined are designed to provide a perpetual power supply for a 12 V system drawing an average of 53mA, even during winter.

The PP1 can also be used as a mains powered 12 Vdc supply with 33 Ah battery backup.

Order Codes

PP1

Power pack 1 housed in robust weatherproof case.

SP1

Solar panel with cable suitable for connection to PP1

Getting Started

It is important when using the PP1 in any configuration that the connections are made in the following order:

1. Connect the 12V output lead to the device you wish to supply. The PP1 is provided with a 5 metre 12V output cable, this cable has the IP67 connector which mates with connection 3, see below. The cable is bare end terminated the red wire is positive and black is ground. Ensure the bare end connections are made before attaching to the PP1.
2. Connect the Solar Panel. The solar panel is supplied with a 5 metre cable terminated with the IP67 connector which mates with connection 1, see below.
3. Connect 100-240V supply (if necessary) The PP1 is supplied with a 0.8 m mains cable with a 13 amp plug. The battery inside the PP1 will be supplied fully charged.

Power Pack 1 Connections

1. Solar Panel Input
2. 100 – 240 volt AC input
3. 12 volt DC Output
4. 1.0 amp Anti-surge Fuse

Installation

Connecting Power Pack 1

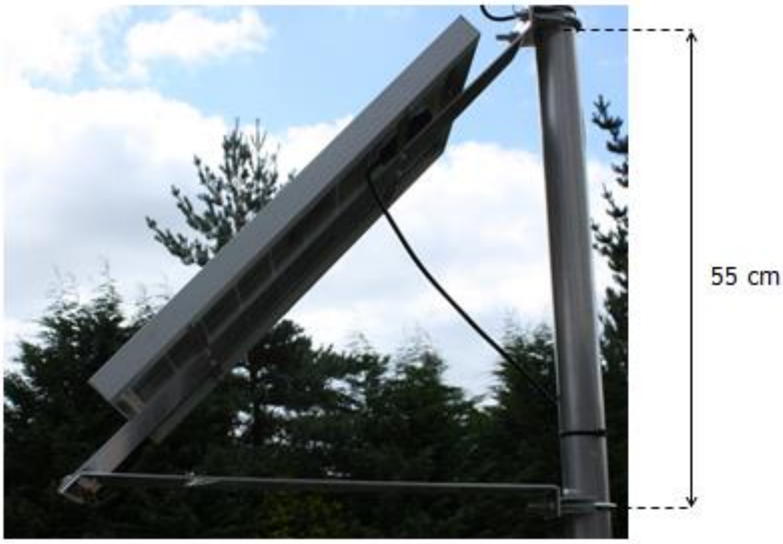
All connectors on the SP1 and PP1 are IP67 rated when correctly mated. The PP1 case is also IP67 rated meaning it is protected against the effects of temporary immersion in water between 15cm and 1m for no longer than 30 minutes. Dust caps must be fitted properly if the connection is not being used. If possible avoid positioning the PP1 in direct sunlight to limit temperature effects on the battery.
The connections for the solar panel input and 12 volt output feature a locking collar to ensure the connection is sealed. To insert remove the dust cap and align the connector and insert; there is a locating ridge to ensure correct orientation. Once inserted, twist the collar clockwise to lock in place. The connectors for the solar panel and 12 volt output are opposite gender preventing incorrect connections.

The PP1 110 Vac – 240 Vac input has a sealing cap for when it is not connected to the mains. The sealing cap is removed by pushing the outer sleeve towards the case and pulling the cap out.

To insert the mains cable input simply align the two parts using the locating grooves on the connector and push in until the outer sleeve locks; to remove again repeat the same procedure as to remove the sealing cap.

Solar Panel Orientation

The SP1 is supplied on a mounting plate which when assembled with the horizontal support holds the panel at 50 degrees. The bracket is designed to be mounted on a pole or directly onto a wall.
For detailed panel angle information based on country and location see Solar Electricity Handbook calculator here: http://www.solarelectricityhandbook.com/solar-angle-calculator.aspx



When positioning the solar panel it should always face true south if you are in the northern hemisphere, or true north if you are in the southern hemisphere. True north is not the same as magnetic north. If you are using a compass to orient your panels, you need to correct for the difference, which varies with location. Search the web for “magnetic declination” to find the correction for your location.

Also consider where shadows may fall on the solar panel, the panel needs maximum exposure to the sun to operate as specified.

Operation

The PP1 and SP1 combination was designed to supply a 12 volt system with a maximum continuous average current consumption of 53mA. The power rating of the system would be 0.636W; if used 24 hours per day this would equate to 15.264 Watt-hours. On an average day, this power could be produced by a solar panel array of approximately 6 watts. However, you do of course get more power in the middle of summer than in winter. In summer you could produce that power required with only 3 watts of solar panels. In winter you would need 15 watts of panels to produce enough power. Hence the SP1 20W panel is more than adequate.

The output from the PP1 is fuse protected by a 1.0 amp anti surge fuse, this is to protect against short circuit on the output, fuses are 1.0A 20x5 mm ceramic glass tube type. The 100-240 Vac input charger is fuse protected in the 13 amp plug, if this plug is replaced with any other connector please consider how your PP1 is protected.

Dimensions & Weight

PP1 Dimensions	339 x 295 x 152 mm
PP1 Case materials	Polypropylene
PP1 Weight	13 kg
SP1 Dimensions	360 x 510 x 28 mm
SP1 Frame Material	Aluminium
SP1 Weight	3 kg

PP1

SP1

Specifications

Electrical	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Output Voltage		12		Vdc
Internal Capacity		33		Ah
External Power Supply Voltage	100	-	250	Vac
Input Frequency	47	-	63	Hz

Cable Lengths	Typical	Units
12 V Output Cable to Bare End	5	m
Solar Panel to Power Pack	5	m
Mains Charging cable *	0.8	m

* Supplied with 13 A Plug

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
IP rating		IP67		
Operating Temperature Range **	-20		+50	°C
Storage Temperature	-20		+50	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

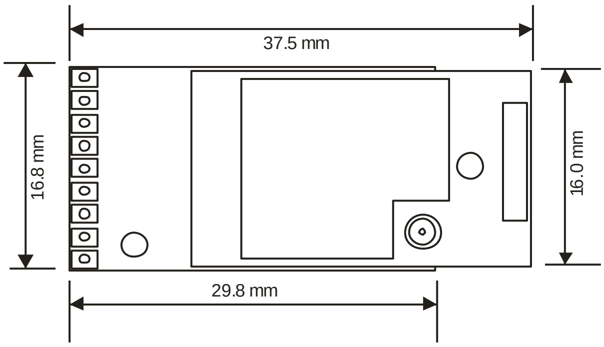
** When being charged from Mains min operating temperature 0 ºC max operating temperature 40 ºC

Appendices

Appendix A - Enclosures

OEM Transmitter Modules

Dimensions

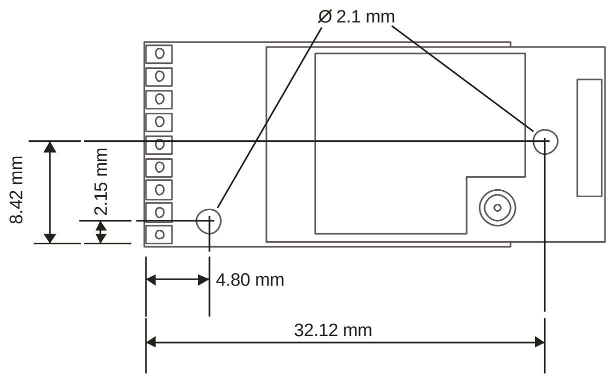


Height is 6.6 mm

Opening the Case

These modules are not housed in an enclosure.

Mounting Information



There are two holes available for mounting. The one nearest the connection pads can accept an M2 screw or equivalent #0-80.

DO NOT USE #2 screw size.

Note that the mounting hole is connected directly to the Battery ground of the transmitter module.
The mounting hole near the chip antenna cannot accept metal mounting hardware.
The connection holes are on a 1.9 mm pitch and are a diameter of 1.0 mm.

Antenna Position

Modules that use an external antenna can be mounted anywhere but the mounting of the antenna will have restrictions. See the appropriate section in Appendix B - Antennas

Modules with an internal chip antenna have the antenna at one end of the board with the metal can on.

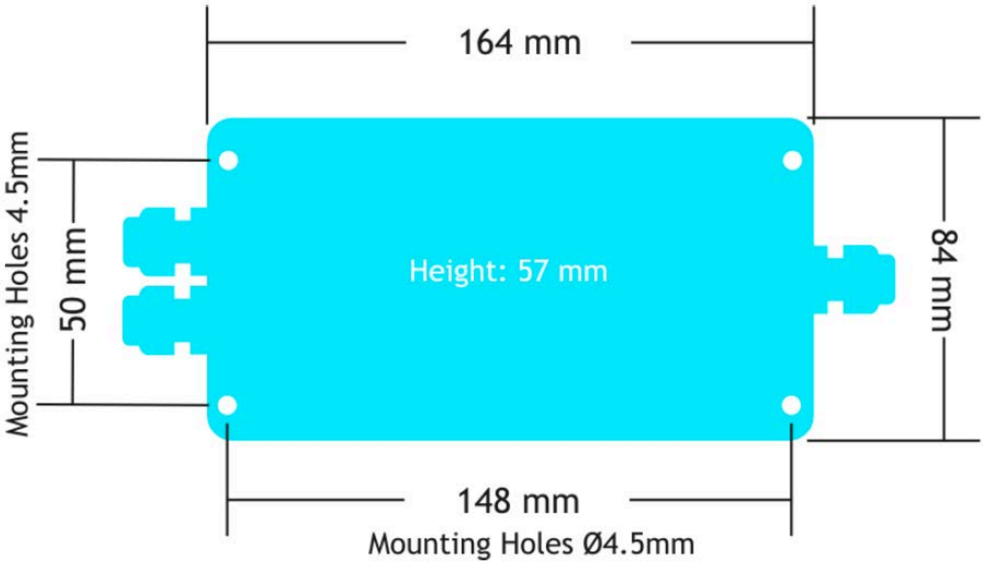
Environmental Protection

These modules are not protected against the environment.

Type: Large Size

Dimensions

This ABS enclosure measures 164 mm X 84 mm and 57 mm deep. There are three positions for cable glands; two at one end and one at the other. Different modules may have a different number of glands fitted.



Opening the Case

The case lid is secured with 4 x ¼ turn quick release screws. Using a flat head or Phillips screwdriver push down and turn each screw by 90° anticlockwise to release.

Mounting Information

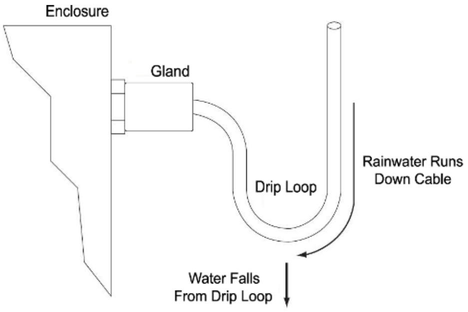
This enclosure is designed to be mounted to a surface. It is secured by holes on a 148 mm X 50 mm rectangle. The mounting holes are accessible once the lid has been removed and these are outside the sealing mechanism. Mounting holes have a diameter of 4.1 mm and can accommodate a screw head diameter of 6.8 mm.

Antenna Position

The module is fitted with a WTS-ANTA antenna which is mounted on the inside of the long side of the base on the opposite side of the enclosure to the metallised polyester label visible on the outside.

Environmental Protection

The case is environmentally sealed to IP67 when cables of the correct diameter have been used.
The cable diameter can range from 4 mm to 8 mm. Cables of a smaller diameter may be used if sleeved to increase their diameter.
When mounting the enclosure outside the cables should be dressed to provide a drip loop.

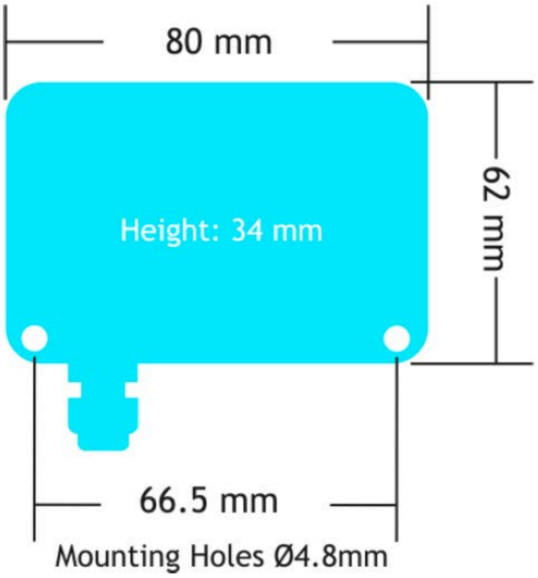


The sealing gasket resides in the lid. Be careful when replacing the lid that there are no dirt particles on the lower case lip or in the lid gasket channel as this may reduce the sealing capability.

Type: Medium Size

Dimensions

This enclosure is 80 mm X 62 mm and 31 mm deep. The gland extends a further 25 mm from one long side.



Opening the Case

The case lid is secured with 4 x #2 cross head screws, remove the four screws and lift lid.

Mounting Information

The enclosure has two mounting holes as shown below; these mounting holes are external to the seal but still covered by the case lid to offer fixings for some environmental protection. In addition mountings can be made through the back of the case however a seal or gasket must be used to maintain environmental protection.

The antenna feeder cable and load cell connection cable must not be routed over, or near, the cross hatched area on the antenna shown below as this will affect range.

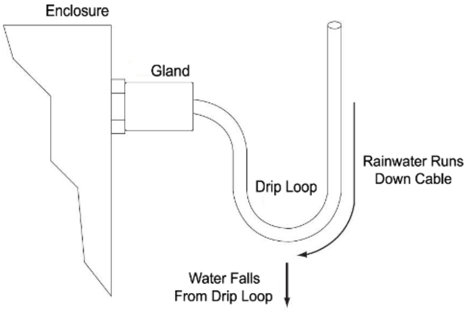
Antenna Position

This enclosure is fitted with a WTS-ANTA antenna which sits over the wiring access chamber and is covered by the enclosure lid.

Environmental Protection

The case is environmentally sealed to IP67 when the correct cable diameters are used.
The sealing gasket resides in the base. Be careful when replacing the lid that there are no dirt particles on the gasket channel or lid as this may reduce the sealing capability.

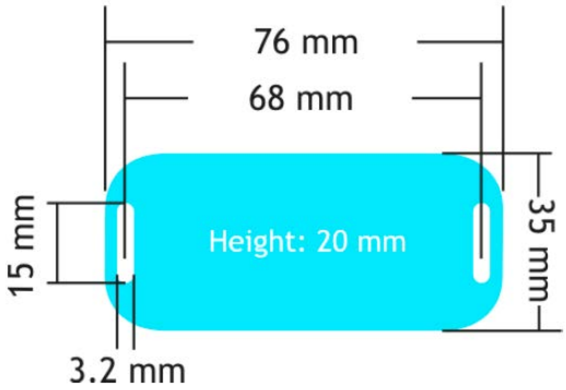
The cable diameter can range from 3.0 mm to 6.5 mm. Cables of a smaller diameter may be used if sleeved to increase their diameter.
When mounting the enclosure outside the cables should be dressed to provide a drip loop.



Type: Small Size

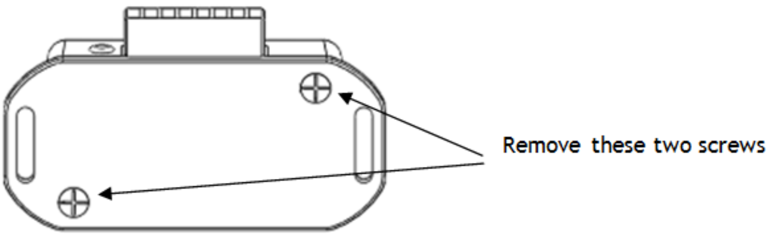
Dimensions

This ABS enclosure measures 76.3 mm X 35 mm and is 20 mm deep.



Opening the Case

The case lid is secured with 2 x Philips head screws, remove the screws and the case will come apart.

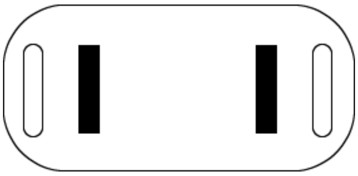


Mounting Information

The enclosure can be surface mounted using two screws through the slots on each flange. The screw diameter can be up to 3.3 mm and the head diameter up to 8.0 mm. The distance between the mounting holes is 67.8 mm.

Antenna Position

If the enclosure contains an antenna this will be of the chip type and could be at either position inside the enclosure as indicated by the black rectangles shown below.



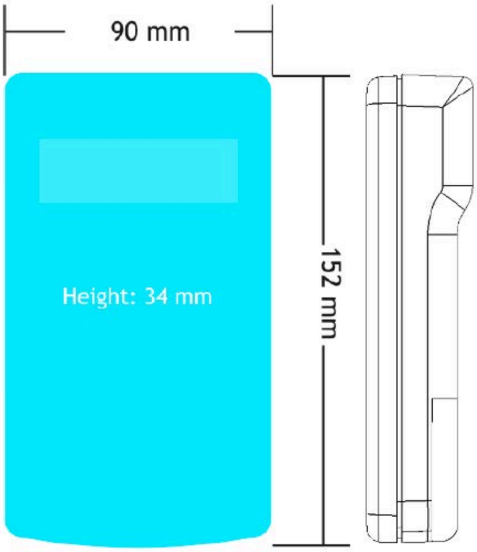
Environmental Protection

This enclosure is not weatherproof.

Handheld Type

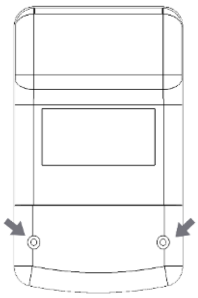
Dimensions

This ABS handheld case is 152 mm X 90 mm and 34 mm deep at its highest section.

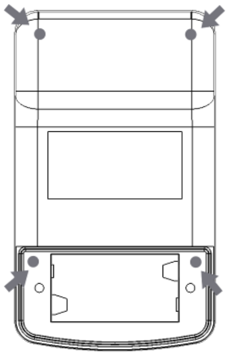


Opening the Case

The battery compartment is secured with two Philips head screws.



Once the battery compartment has been removed this gives access to two further screws which can be removed (along with the two at the top end) to allow the entire case to come apart. This gives access to the legend channels where cardboard legends can be slipped in behind the transparent label windows where supported. Note that the top two screws will have rubber 'O' rings on them. These rings are an integral part of the sealing mechanism.



When the case comes apart be careful of any wires running between the two case halves.

Mounting Information

There are no mounting options on the handheld enclosure.

Antenna Position

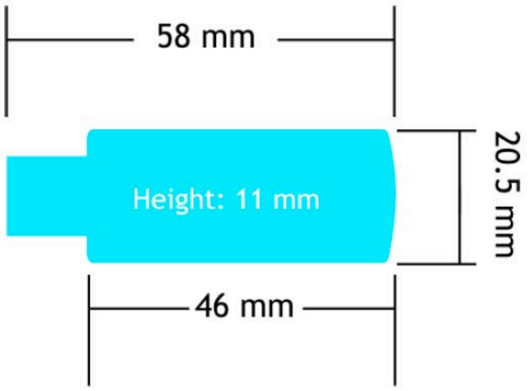
The enclosure is fitted with a WTS-ANTA antenna which is mounted in the top end of the enclosure.

Environmental Protection

The enclosure is sealed to IP67. Ensure gaskets and mating parts are free from dirt and debris when re-assembling.

Type: Dongle

Dimensions



Opening the Case

The case is not designed to be opened.

Mounting Information

There are no mounting options. This style enclosure plugs directly into a USB port or alternatively into the end of a USB extension cable.

Antenna Position

The enclosure is fitted with an integrated chip antenna which is mounted in the top end of the enclosure opposite to the USB connector.

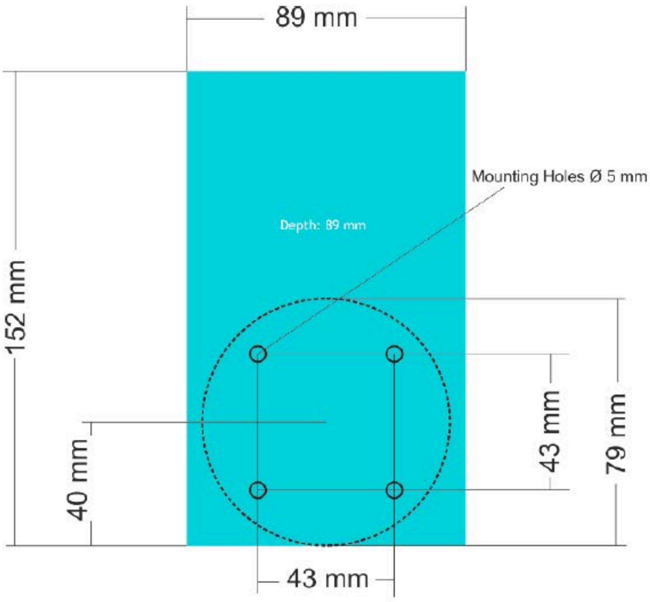
Environmental Protection

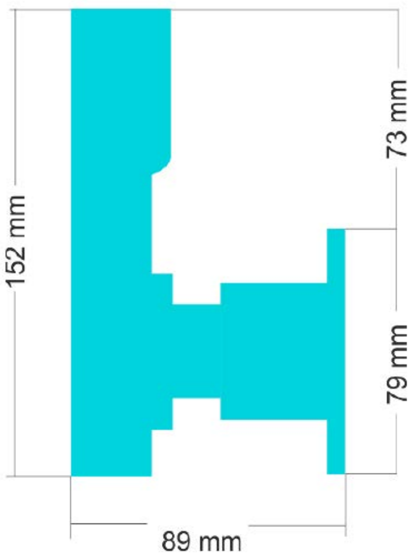
This enclosure is not weatherproof.

Mounted Display Type Pre 2019

Dimensions

This ABS case is 152 mm X 90 mm and 89 mm deep including ball joint mount.





Opening the Case

The enclosure is not designed to be opened.

Mounting Information

Mounting is achieved using the 4 X 5 mm holes on a 43 mm square. The ball joint bracket can be disconnected from the display enclosure to enable mounting of the circular base to the required surface. Undo and remove the two M4 bolts that clamp the base to the ball joint. The ball joint and display enclosure can now be removed from the base by firmly pulling apart. It is advised that the lower cover of the display enclosure (to which the ball joint is mounted) is firmly supported when pulling apart the ball joint mounting.
Once separated the base can be fixed to the desired surface.
To re-assemble firmly pop the ball joint and display enclosure back into the base mount and refit and tighten the pair of M4 clamp bolts once the display has been positioned as required.

Antenna Position

The enclosure is fitted with a WTS-ANTA antenna which is mounted in the top end of the enclosure.

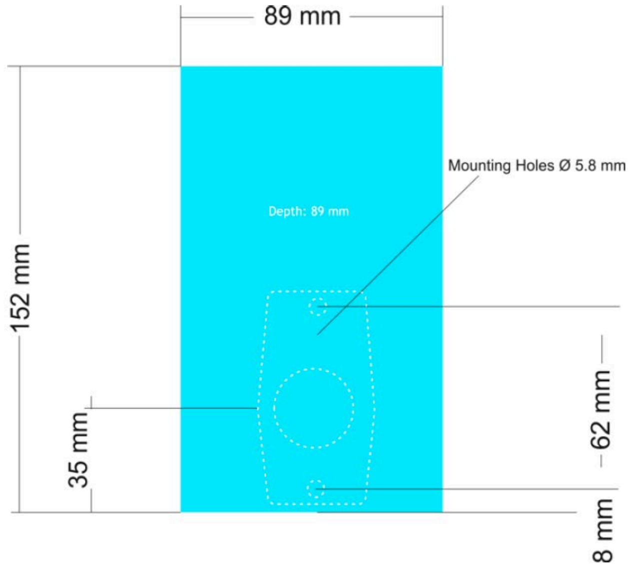
Environmental Protection

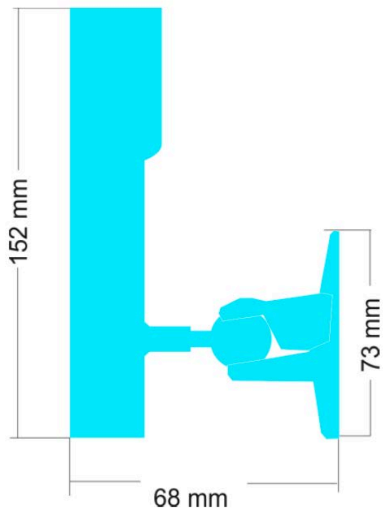
The enclosure is sealed to IP67.

Mounted Display Type July 2019

Dimensions

This ABS case is 152 mm X 90 mm and 95 mm deep including ball joint mount.





Opening the Case

The enclosure is not designed to be opened.

Mounting Information

Mounting is achieved using the 2 X 5.8 mm holes on 62 mm vertical centres. The ball joint bracket can be disconnected from the display enclosure to enable mounting of the circular base to the required surface. Loosen the single Allen key bolt in the base the base to release the ball joint. Once separated the base can be fixed to the desired surface.

To re-assemble insert the ball joint and display enclosure back into the base mount and tighten the Allen key clamp bolt once the display has been positioned as required.

Antenna Position

The enclosure is fitted with a WTS-ANTA antenna which is mounted in the top end of the enclosure.

Environmental Protection

The enclosure is sealed to IP67.

Appendix B - Antennas

Overview

Radio performance at microwave wavelengths is very dependent upon the operating environment; any structure within the operating region of the radios will give rise to three effects:

Obscuration. Obscuration will result in reduced range and occurs when an obstruction masks the line-of-sight between radios.

Aberrations to the horizontal and vertical space patterns. Distortion of these patterns may occur if structures or objects are placed in the near or intermediate field of the antenna. The effect will be to distort the coverage patterns, adversely affecting range and link quality.

Reflection. Any object placed in line-of-sight of the transmit antenna will result in signals arriving at the receiver by an indirect path. Degradation of performance due to reflection (multipath effects) appears as reduced range or poor link quality.

Any of the above will reduce RSSI figures, an increase in the packet loss rate and in extreme cases complete loss of signal. Fortunately, if consideration is given to these effects at the integration stage then a good quality link will be obtained.

Guidelines for product design:
When selecting materials for product enclosures, preference should be given to fibreglass, light coloured ABS or Polypropylene (Dark colours can sometimes be achieved with the addition of carbon which can attenuate the radio signal); at the wavelength of 2.4GHz radio other materials will adversely affect the signal by attenuation, refraction or change in polarisation.

If the application demands that the radio is fitted inside a metal enclosure then ensure that the specified clearances are maintained around the antenna and design in a fibreglass RF window at least as large as the clearance dimensions but ideally as large as possible.

RA24i radios fitted inside a product should be oriented so that the chip antenna will be vertical when the product is in its normal operating position.

Guidelines for installation:
When planning installations ensure that line-of–sight between nodes is maintained and that objects or structures are kept at least one metre away from antennae wherever possible.

To avoid poor link quality between a RA24i radio and a handheld module ensure that the RA24i is mounted so that the chip antenna is vertical. Improvement may also be obtained by altering the height above ground of the RA24i; a small increase or reduction in antenna elevation will often improve reception.

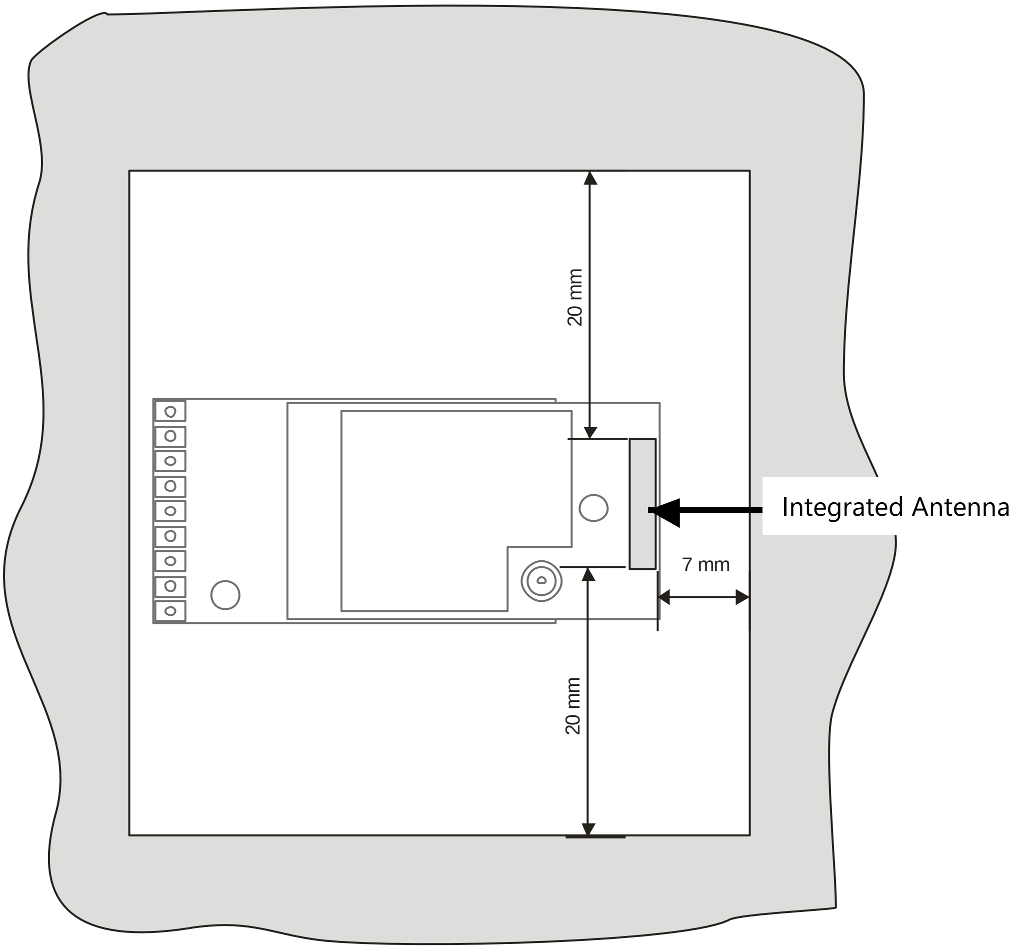
Range underwater is only 100 mm or so depending on packet rate. Best performance underwater is obtained by using low packet rates and immersing water-proofed antennae rather than water-tight enclosures containing the antennae.

Internal Chip Antenna (OEM Modules)

This is a helix type surface mount ceramic chip antenna.
Ideally the product enclosure should be made from fibreglass, light coloured ABS or Polypropylene; other materials will adversely affect the signal by attenuation, refraction or change in polarisation.

Mounting

If the application demands that the radio is fitted inside a metal enclosure then ensure that the specified clearances are maintained around the antenna and design in a fibreglass RF window at least as large as the clearance dimensions but ideally as large as possible.
Radio modules fitted inside a product should be oriented so that the chip antenna will be vertical when the product is in its normal operating position.
There must be no metal objects within 7 mm of the antennas long edge and 20 mm from the short edges. See diagram below.



Specification

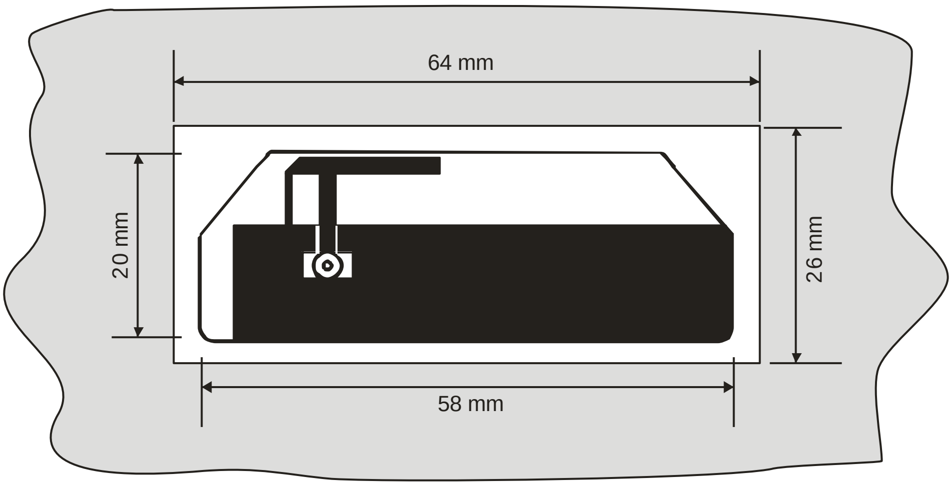
Gain: 1.3 dBi
Type: Ceramic chip antenna (Helix)
Connection: None

WTS-ANTA

This antenna is designed to be attached to a flat surface inside product enclosures made from plastic or fibre-glass. It is intended to be directly connected to the radio module.

Mounting

Products containing this type of antenna should be oriented so that the antenna long axis is vertical during normal operation if possible. Antenna feeder cable should be arranged to lie along the ground plane section, allowing the feeder to run close to the active element will adversely affect performance.
100 mm UFL cable included.
The PCB requires 3.0 mm Clearance on all edges, this also applies to the RF window.



The antenna feeder cable, or any other cables or wires, must not be routed over or near the cross hatched area shown below as this will affect range.

Specification

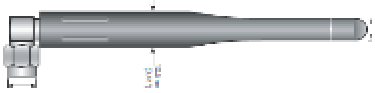
Gain: 3.0 dBi
Type: Inverted F Printed circuit antenna
Connection: 100 mm cable with UFL connector

WTS-ANTB

This weatherised omnidirectional antenna provides an antenna solution with a fixed right angle base and is fitted with a reverse polarity SMA connector. The antenna is supplied with a 100 mm reverse polarity SMA to UFL connector.

Intended to be fitted outside an enclosure where it will be attached to a bulkhead or chassis mounted RPSMA jack which is at one end of a pig-tail with a U.FL connector at the inner end for attachment to a radio module.

Alternatively, the RPSMA bulk-head jack could be at the end of a feeder extension used to facilitate mounting the antenna some distance from the product enclosure. Feeder extension length depends on the specific application but in general should not be more than two metres.



Mounting

RPSMA bulk-head or chassis mounting jacks usually require a 6.4 mm diameter hole in the product enclosure or antenna mounting bracket. These antennae should be mounted so that the element is vertical and ideally at least one metre from large metal objects or structures.
The user must ensure that the bulkhead mounted connector is sealed to the required level.

Specification

Gain: 1.1 dBi
Type: ½ wave dipole
Connection: Reverse polarity SMA connector on antenna to connect to reverse polarity SMA bulkhead on 100 mm tail to UFL connector.
Environmental Protection: IP67

WTS-ANTC

This weatherised omnidirectional antenna provides an antenna solution with an articulated base and is fitted with a reverse polarity SMA connector.

Intended to be fitted outside an enclosure where it will be attached to a bulkhead or chassis mounted RPSMA jack which is at one end of a pig-tail with a U.FL connector at the inner end for attachment to a radio module.

Alternatively, the RPSMA bulk-head jack could be at the end of a feeder extension used to facilitate mounting the antenna some distance from the product enclosure. Feeder extension length depends on the specific application but in general should not be more than two metres.

Mounting

RPSMA bulk-head or chassis mounting jacks usually require a 6.4 mm diameter hole in the product enclosure or antenna mounting bracket. These antennae should be mounted so that the element is vertical and ideally at least one metre from large metal objects or structures.
The user must ensure that the bulkhead mounted connector is sealed to the required level.

Specification

Gain: 2.2 dBi
Type: ½ wave dipole
Connection: Reverse polarity SMA connector on antenna to connect to reverse polarity SMA bulkhead on 100 mm tail to UFL connector.
Environmental Protection: IP67

WTS-ANTD

This option is intended for applications where the antenna must be mounted away from the radio module either on the outside of a large enclosure or equipment cabinet or on an external surface. It is fitted with a 600 mm long feeder terminated in a RPSMA plug.

Mounting

Mounting requirements are a 10 mm diameter hole through a maximum material thickness of 3.0 mm if the nut and shake-proof washer are used, or thicker if the self-adhesive pad alone is used. It should be oriented so that the broad face points toward the remote device i.e. if it is to link to devices passing overhead then the broad face should be uppermost. Dimensions: 53 mm diameter, 19 mm puck height, 6 mm stud length

Specification

Gain: 3.0 dBi
Type: Inverted F Printed circuit antenna
Connection: 0.66 m cable terminated in reverse polarity SMA plug (RPSMA Plug)
Environmental Protection: IP69K

WTS-ANTE

This surface mounting antenna provides a robust antenna solution and is fitted with a 100 mm UFL connector for direct connection to transmitter modules. This can be mounted on metal or plastic enclosures or bulkheads. This option is useful when the antenna is to be mounted close to the radio module.

Mounting

Mounting requirements are a 10 mm diameter hole through a maximum material thickness of 3.0 mm if the nut and shake-proof washer are used, or thicker if the self-adhesive pad alone is used. It should be oriented so that the broad face points toward the remote device i.e. if it is to link to devices passing overhead then the broad face should be uppermost. Dimensions: 53 mm diameter, 19 mm puck height, 6 mm stud length

Specification

Gain: 3.0 dBi
Type: Inverted F Printed circuit antenna
Connection: 60 mm cable terminated UFL plug
Environmental Protection: IP69K

Antenna Range

The following tables give the maximum range in an open field site between two WTS modules.
Look up the WTS module to determine antenna type. Then refer to the grid below to find the achievable range between those two antenna types.

Integrated Antenna	WTS-BS-2, WTS-BS-6, WTS-AM-1E-OEM-IA, WTS-AM-1F-OEM-IA, WTS-PAi, WTS-RAi, WTS-TAi, (Any transmitter modules housed in the Small Size enclosure)
WTS-ANTA	WTS-BS-4, WTS-BS-3E, WTS-BS-1-HS, WTS-BS-1-HA, WTS-BS-1, WTS-SO, WTS-BS-5, WTS-RM1, WTS-LD1, WTS-AR, WTS-PR1, WTS-GW1 (Any transmitter module housed in the Large Size enclosure) (Any transmitter module housed in the Medium Size enclosure) Using this antenna on an OEM transmitter module with UFL socket
WTS-ANTB WTS-ANTC	Using either of these antennas on an OEM transmitter module with UFL socket
WTS-ANTD WTS-ANTE	Using either of these antennas on an OEM transmitter module with UFL socket

Then refer to the table below to find the achievable range between two antenna types.

	Integrated Antenna	**WTS-ANTA**	**WTS-ANTB WTS-ANTC**	**WTS-ANTD WTS-ANTE**
Integrated Antenna	500m	600m	400m	600m
WTS-ANTA	600m	800m	400m	800m
WTS-ANTB WTS-ANTC	400m	400m	400m	400m
WTS-ANTD WTS-ANTE	600m	800m	400m	800m

Tests conducted in an open field site with the transmitter at the top of a 3m pole. The receiver was mounted 1.5m off the ground.

Note that the range of the WTS-BS-6 may be reduced because of its close proximity to computer and user.

Appendix C - Radio Specification

The following specification applies to all WTS modules.

	Min	Typical	Max	Units
License		License Exempt		
Modulation method		MS (QPSK)		
Radio type		Transceiver (2 way)		
Data rate		250		K bits/sec
Radio Frequency	2.4000		2.4835	GHz
Power		10		mW
Channels (DSSS)		15		

For radio range information See Appendix B – Antenna Range

Appendix D – Battery Selection

The following section applies to transmitter modules. Some enclosures will determine the battery type and size.

Considerations When Selecting Batteries

Re-chargeable or replacement

This really depends on the application. Some applications where expected battery life with alkaline batteries will be many years would probably not warrant the use of re-chargeable batteries. Re-chargeable batteries have implementation issues such as how to connect to the charger, how to seal this connection if required, can the batteries be re-charged at a convenient point in the operation of the module i.e. between shifts and does the voltage, when charging, exceed the maximum supply voltage of the transmitter module if so the inline charging module will need to be fitted.

Required battery life

Driven by the application and mainly dependent on measurement rate and sample time. The operation would normally require that the transmitter module is used in Low Power Mode to maximize battery life.

Size of

Choosing a battery will be influenced by how much space is available and what battery life is required, generally the bigger the battery the longer it will last.

Operating temperature range

A battery's usable capacity is influenced by its operating temperature. Generally, the lower the temperature the lower their ability to provide charge. Beware of the batteries specified operating range when considering a particular battery technology.

Self-discharge.

Batteries are chemical devices and have a shelf life which needs to be considered in application where long battery life is required. Typically an Alkaline has a battery life of 5 years.

Internal Resistance of battery

Low internal resistance is important, the higher the resistance the less useful life of the battery is available. This is due to voltage drops caused during the high current phase of the measurement cycle. In the case of a WTS-AM-1F strain gauge input module 300mA required for 250us. Batteries with an internal resistance greater than 150 milli ohm may require additional capacitor modules to supply the peak current.

Connections to battery

For the same reasons internal resistance must be low it is important to keep any voltage drops from the battery to the transmitter module as low as possible too. Care must be taken in selecting the connection method between batteries and transmitter module. For example cables should be kept as short and thick as possible.
If sourcing battery holders for OEM transmitter modules be aware that some holders with springs only on one side of the battery can temporarily disconnect a battery when subjected to a shock force. This may have the unexpected effect of resetting or restarting a module. In the case of a transmitter module that is in a deep sleep mode this may wake the module.

For example, a transmitter module mounted aboard a vehicle may not achieve the calculated battery life because bumps in the road may have reset the module from its deep sleep mode. Utilising a **Sleep Delay** in transmitter modules will alleviate this issue by returning the modules to deep sleep after a period of inactivity.

Environmental

Other considerations when selecting a connection method to the Batteries is the effect of vibration. A standard battery holder is a poor choice in applications when the module can be subject to vibration. This is due to the interruption of supply from the battery to the transmitter module caused when the spring arrangement holding the battery to the terminal of the holder is defeated.
Corrosion of terminals must also be considered as this will also introduce resistance into the supply connections. This could be overcome by ensuring the enclosure is sealed.

Optimising battery life

Battery life can be optimised by considering the following:

- Use of low power mode.
- Transmission interval.
- Required Measurement resolution (Sample time).
- Sleep / Wake configuration
- Auto-Sleep duration.

Appendix E – Legacy Products and Versions

The following section contains the module sections for products that have been replaced by improved versions.

WTS-ACM-PA, WTS-ACMi-PA, WTS-ACMm-PA, WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi

This section applies to firmware versions before 3.0. For more recent versions refer to the sections earlier in this manual.

Overview

The WTS-PA is a remote transmitter module for the collection and processing of pulse related measurements. This includes measuring the period between pulses to provide outputs in Hz, RPM and Time as well as actual pulse counting.

Order Codes

WTS-PAe

Pulse transmitter module with external antenna UFL connector.

WTS-PAi

Pulse transmitter module with integral antenna.

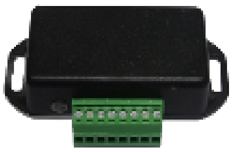
WTS-ACM-PA

Pulse transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

WTS-ACMi-PA

Pulse transmitter module mounted in medium weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two AA batteries.

WTS-ACMm-PA



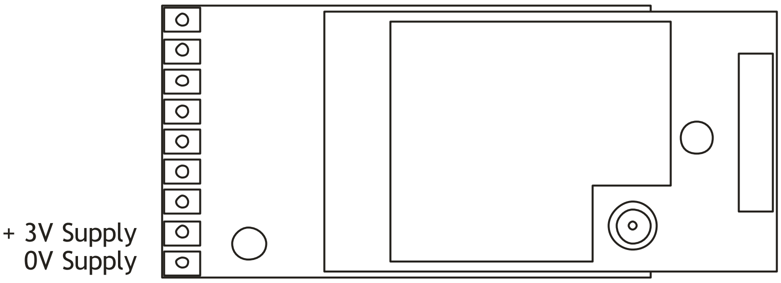
Pulse transmitter module mounted in small enclosure with screw terminals to connect external 3 V power supply.

Connections

WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi

Power

Attach power supply wiring to the module as shown below:



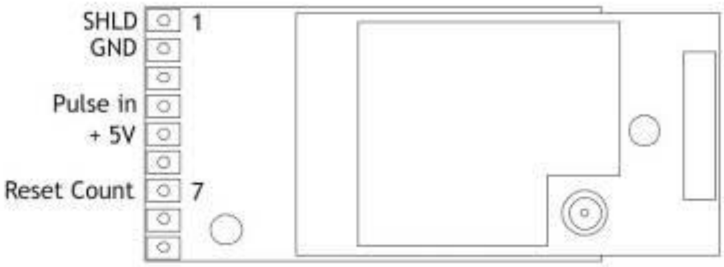
Connect to a 3 Volt power supply or batteries.

This module is **not** reverse polarity protected!
The maximum voltage is 3.6 V!

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

Pulse input connected as follows:



The 'Pulse in' input incorporates a pull-up resistor enabling a 'volt-free' contact to be used as the input source. This can take the form of a normally open or normally closed switch or relay contacts.

A normally open contact connected between 'Pulse in' and 'GND' will generate a negative edge when it operates. In this case set 'Edge Type' to 'Falling' in the 'Input/Output Configuration' page of the T24 Toolkit.

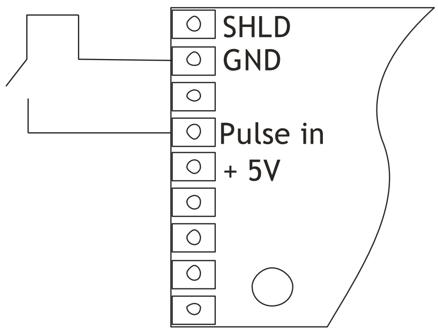
'Edge Type' should be set to 'Rising' to accommodate a normally closed contact when it opens.

The WTS-PA can also be used with a repetitive sine, square or pulse wave signal source such as a signal generator or RPM sensor. The amplitude should be between 0.8 V and 6 V peak.

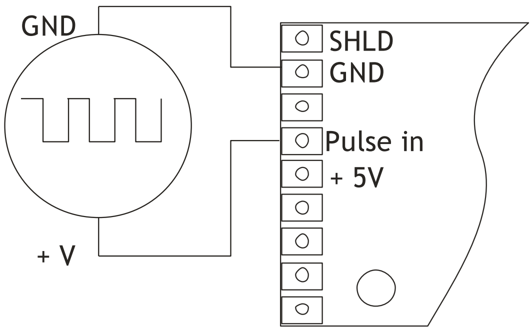
A maximum of 40 mA can be drawn from the '5V' supply pin to power a pulse generating sensor. By setting a value in 'Startup Time' in the T24 Toolkit 'Advanced Settings' page the time taken for the sensor to start up and become stable after a 'sleep' period can be accounted for by delaying the sampling until this period has elapsed.

Reset Count is a 'volt-free' contact input. This can be used to reset the count input to zero. To activate connect 'Reset Count' to GND.

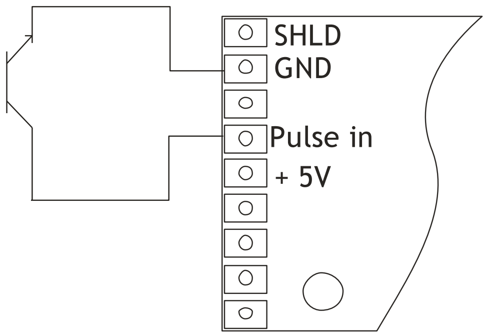
Relay & Volt Free Contact



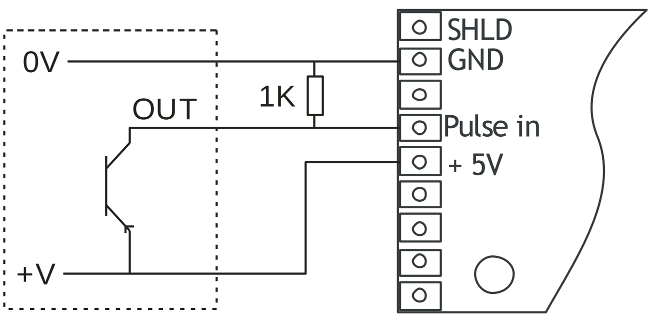
Voltage Source



NPN Open Collector



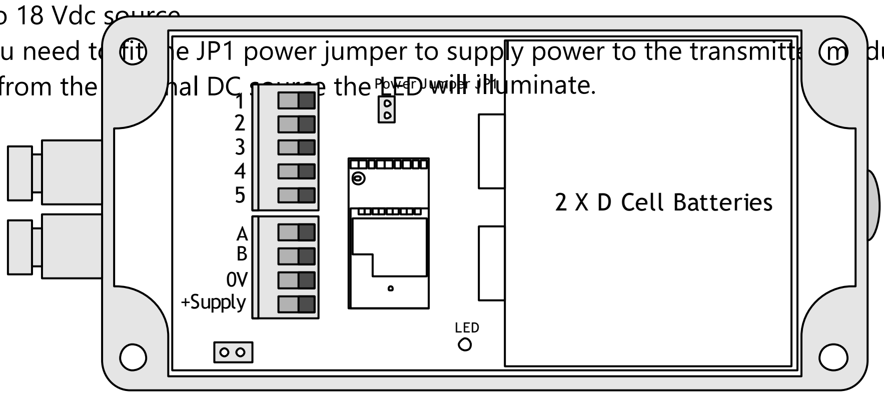
PNP Open Collector 5V Powered Sensor



WTS-ACM-PA

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.



For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor

The pulse input is connected to the module via a 2 part screw terminal block.

Screw Terminal	Function
1	+5 V Excitation
2	Pulse In
3	Not Connected
4	-Excitation (GND)
5	Shield
A	
B	

See WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi section above for wiring options.

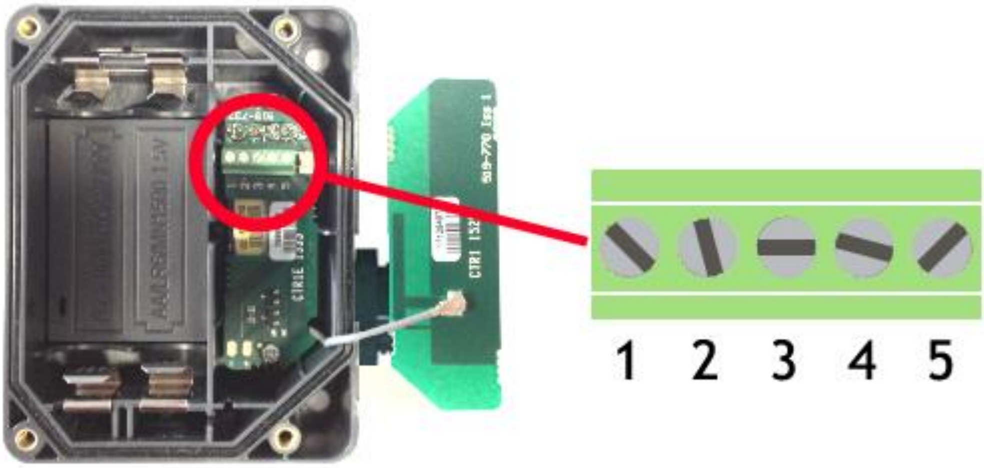
WTS-ACMi-PA

Power

The enclosure is designed to accept two AA batteries. Maximum voltage 1.8 V per cell.

For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Sensor



The input connections are accessed by lifting the right hand cover plate, this plate incorporates the Antenna; take extra care when re-assembling that the grey UHF cable is attached to the antenna socket.

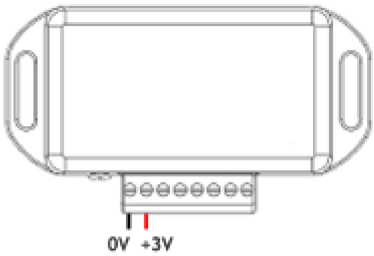
Screw Terminal	Function
1	Shield
2	-Excitation (GND)
3	Not Connected
4	Pulse In
5	+ 5 V Excitation

See WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi section above for wiring options.

WTS-ACMm-PA

Power

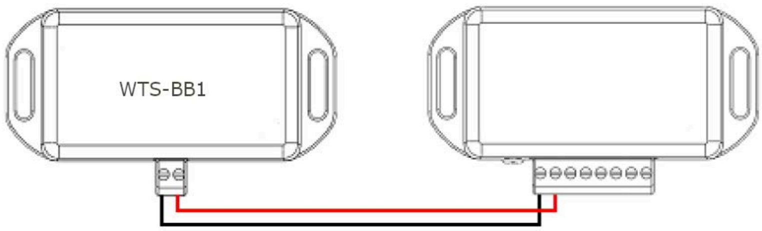
Power is supplied by connecting a 3V supply to the pins shown below.



There is no reverse polarity protection.

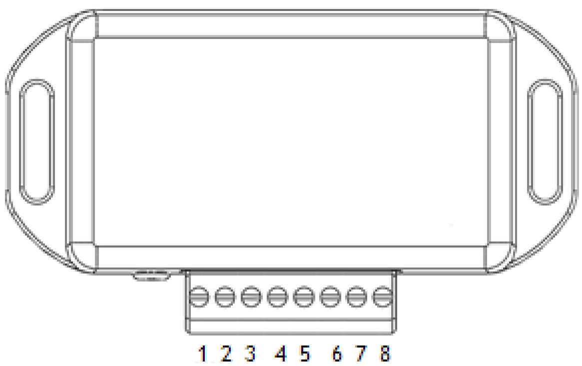
Connecting WTS-BB1

Power to transmitter modules in this enclosure can also be supplied by a WTS-BB1 battery box which contains two AA 1.5 V batteries.



For battery information please refer to [Appendix D – Battery Selection]

Sensor



Screw Terminal	Function
5	-Excitation (GND)
6	+Not Connected
7	-Pulse In
8	+5 V Excitation

See [WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi] section above for wiring options.

Shield Connections (All Enclosures)

We recommend the following rules to determine whether there should be a connection between the transmitter module shield and the sensor chassis or cable:

1. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable is **NOT** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen **should** be connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

2. If the sensor is remote to the transmitter module and the screen of the signal cable **IS** connected to the sensor chassis then the cable screen should **NOT** connected to the transmitter module shield connection.

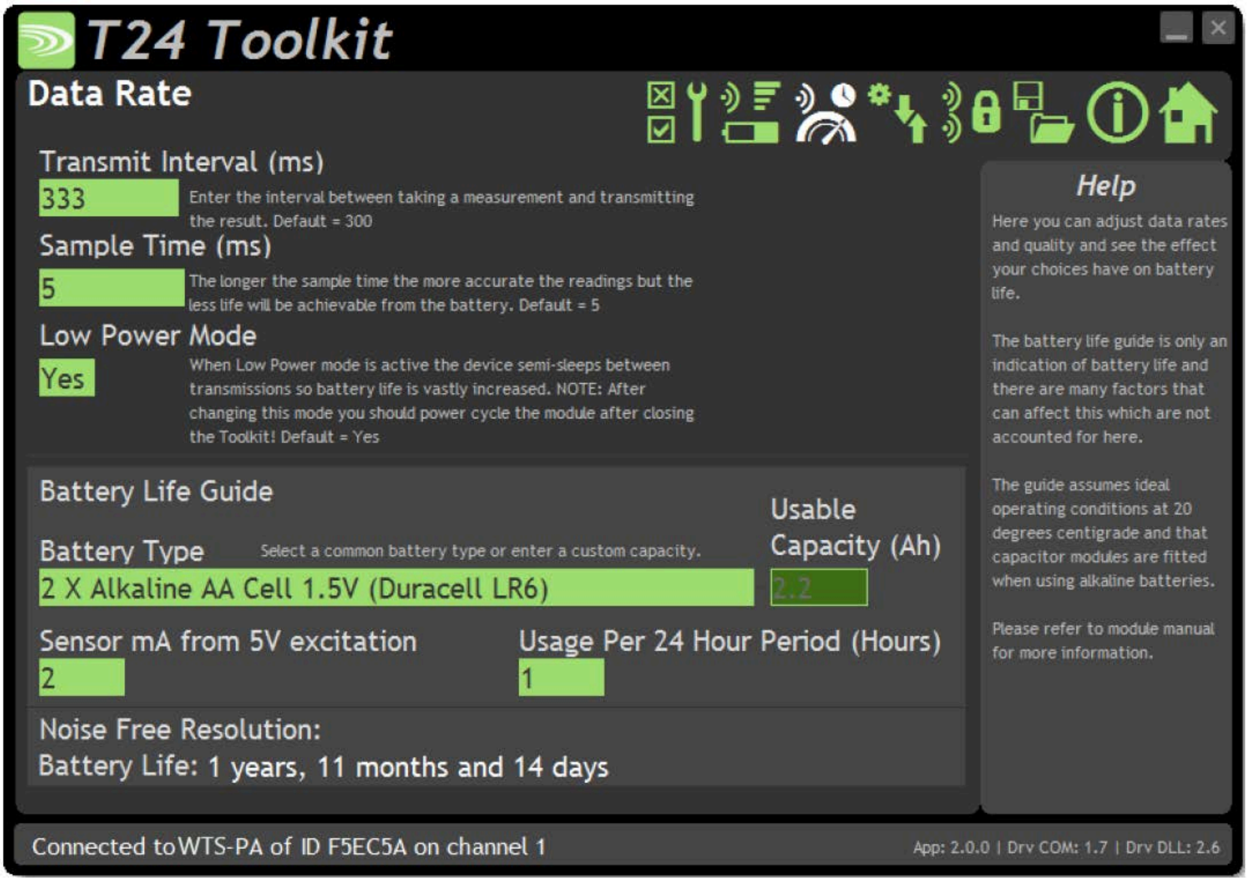
3. If the transmitter module is integral to the sensor or mounted very close and the module is mounted on a metal chassis then the answer to whether the transmitter module shield connection should be connected to the metal chassis is a matter of experimentation. This connection must be as short as possible. The T24 Toolkit can be used to chart the signal levels and tests should be undertaken to determine whether there is a better radio signal with or without the shield/chassis connection. The quality of the measured reading should also be looked at. In cases where the shield/chassis connection makes no difference to the radio signal or the reading quality then the connection should be made.

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality



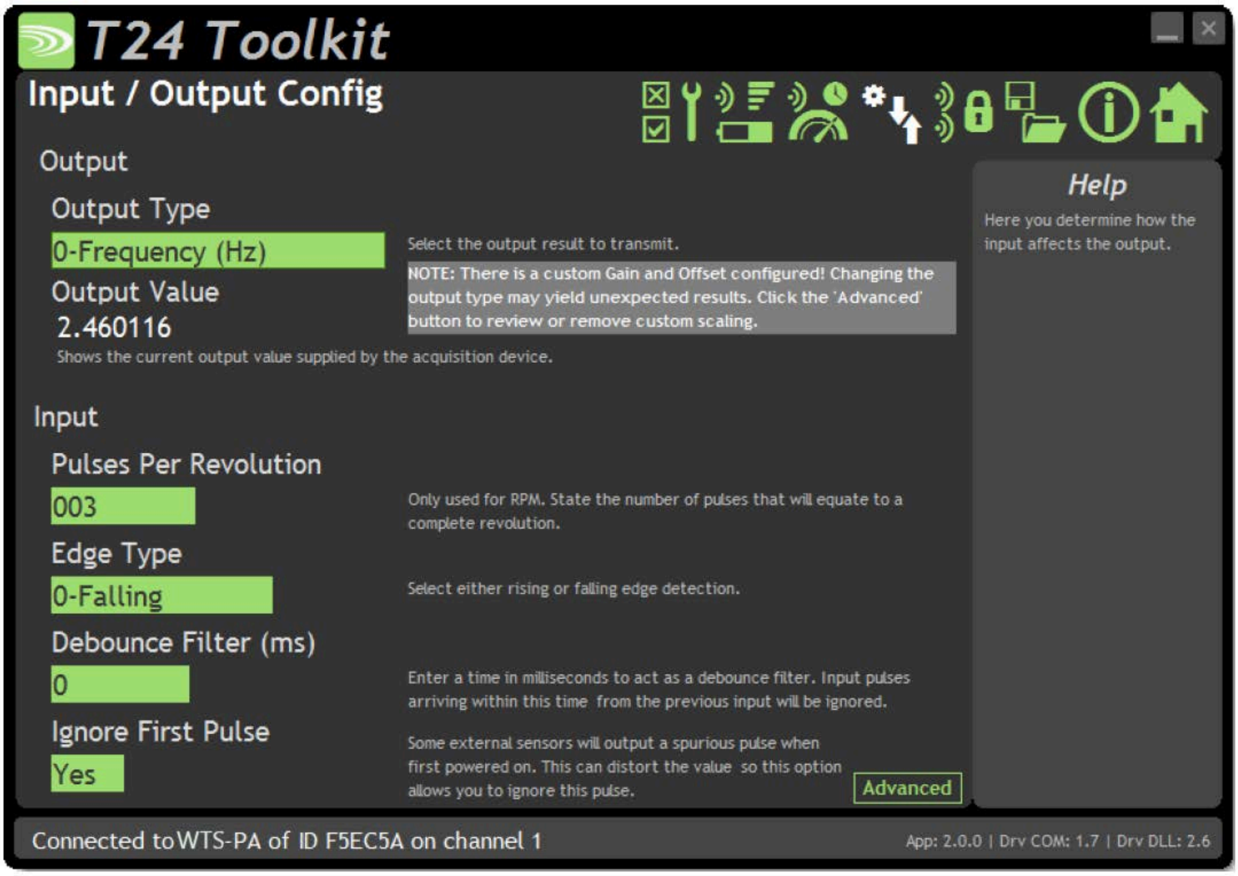
This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the transmitter module and the quality. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life.
Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20°C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission rate in milliseconds. The default is 300 giving approximately 3 per second which is ideally suited to reading on a handheld. You may want to slow this down to achieve longer battery life.

Sample Time	This is the length of time in milliseconds that the input is sampled before the value is transmitted. This can vary between 5 milliseconds and close to the Transmit Interval. *The Sample time should be set to at least twice the maximum time period that is to be captured to ensure accurate capture of incoming pulses.* A shorter sample time means that the module is awake for less time so battery life is increased but at the expense of a reading with less noise free resolution. You can vary this to see the effect on battery life.
Low Power Mode	Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module will enter sleep mode which, for some modules such as the strain gauge transmitter module, will have a massive effect on battery life. A Reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC for example.
Battery Type	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.
Usable Capacity	This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in amp hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer's data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts. Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.
Sensor mA from 5V Excitation	This is the current drawn by any sensor attached to the 5 V on board power supply.
Usage Per 24 Hour Period	Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the module will be turned on and transmitting.

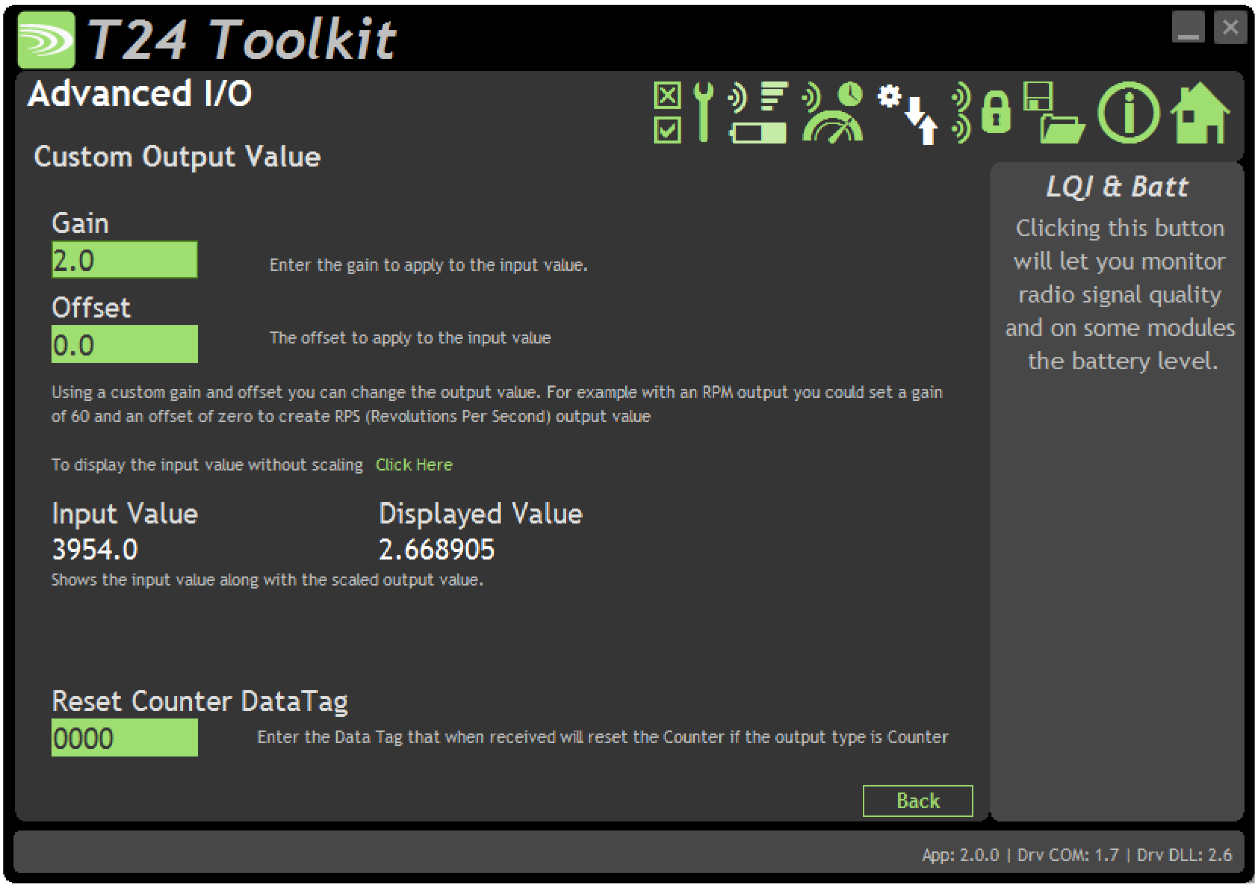
Input / Output Configuration



This module does not provide calibration, as such, because it is factory calibrated. However, on this page you can select the output type and parameters unique to your input sensor.

Items you can change:	
Output Type	Simply select the required output type from the drop down list. **Frequency (Hz)** – Average frequency of pulses measured over the sample time **Time (s)** – Average time in seconds between pulses measured over the sample time **RPM** – Average Revolutions Per Minute measured over the sample time. **Counter** – Counts incoming pulses. Count is reset by digital input to GND or external reset using data provider packet .Should not be used in low power mode
Pulses per Revolution	Specify the number of pulses per revolution. This parameter only affects the RPM output value.
Edge Type	Define which edge of an input pulse should be counted as the input trigger
Debounce Filter	Enter a time in milliseconds, any pulse that is received within this time of a previous pulse will be ignored, this is useful when dealing with noisy inputs such as relays which may inadvertently produce more than one pulse per event.
Ignore First Pulse	If set to yes the WTS-PA will ignore first pulse received during the sample time, before continuing to average the time between the subsequent pulses. This is useful in situation where a sensor may be powered by the transmitter module and may produce an erroneous pulse on start up.

Advanced I/O



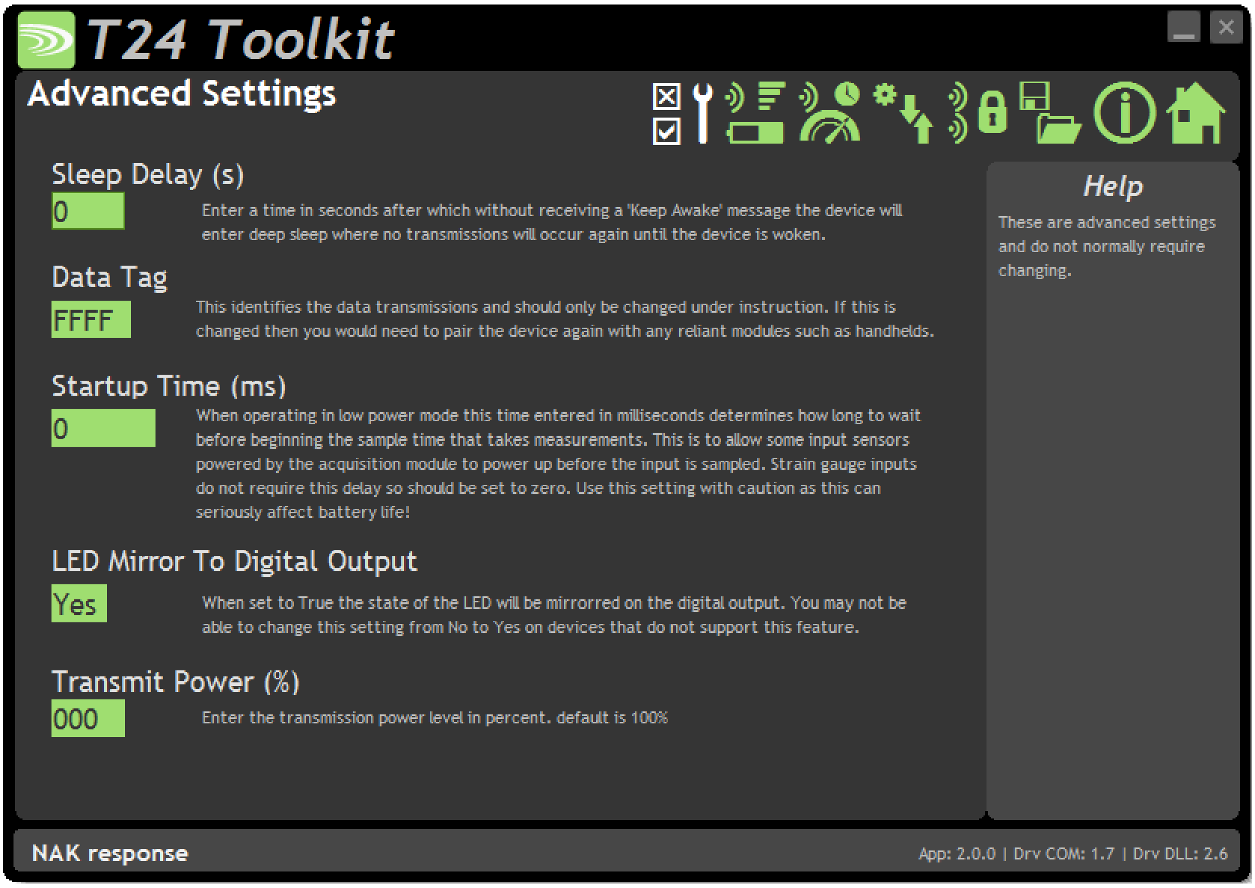
This module does not provide calibration, as such, because it is factory calibrated. However, on this page you can adjust the gain to provide different output Types.

Custom Output Type

Items you can change:

Gain	Default is 1. If the gain value is set the output value of the module will be multiplied by the gain before transmission. This setting only applies to Frequency; Time & RPM outputs not the counter.
Offset	Default is 0. If the offset value is set the output value of the module will be multiplied by the gain and the offset subtracted before transmission. This setting only applies to Frequency; Time & RPM outputs not the counter.
Reset Counter Data Tag	If using the counter output the data tag specified in this field will cause the counter in the WTS-PA to reset to zero whenever a data packet with this data tag is detected. Data providers can be produced by other transmitter modules, WTS-BS-1-HA or custom software

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:	
Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the transmitter module is marked with a Data Tag which is a 2 byte hexadecimal code. By default this is set to the last 2 bytes of the module ID (or to put it another way, the last 4 characters of the module ID). If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld.
Startup Time	Some transmitter modules power a sensor from their excitation voltage. When coupled to a sensor with a slow startup time this setting is used to delay the measurement after wakeup from sleep between readings. This gives the sensor time to settle at the expense of battery life. For strain gauge inputs this settings should be zero.
LED Mirror to Digital Output	When set to Yes each time the LED is active the digital output is active. This can be useful if the module is to be encapsulated or enclosed and enables a second LED to be externally mounted. This is very useful when using a WTS-BS-1 roaming handheld as the transmitter module LED will activate while the handheld is in communications with the module.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

This module is available in a number of different enclosure types. Locate your product and follow the link to view dimensional and mounting information for that particular enclosure.

WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi

These OEM modules are bare PCB modules. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – OEM Transmitter Modules for more information.

WTS-ACM-PA

This module is fitted inside our large enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Large Size for more information.

WTS-ACMi-PA

This module is fitted inside our medium enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Medium Size for more information.

WTS-ACMm-PA

This module is fitted inside our small enclosure. Please see Appendix A – Enclosures & Mounting – Small Size for more information.

Antennas

WTS-PAi

This module uses an integrated chip antenna. See Appendix B – Antennas – Internal Chip Antenna

WTS-PAe

Only the WTS-PAe module allows for the fitting of external antennas. The choices are:

WTS-ANTA	PCB Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTA
WTS-ANTB	Dipole Antenna	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTB
WTS-ANTC	Dipole Antenna Swivel	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTC
WTS-ANTD	Puck Antenna SMA	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTD
WTS-ANTE	Puck Antenna UFL	See Appendix B – Antennas – WTS-ANTE

WTS-ACM-PA, WTS-ACMi-PA, WTS-ACMm-PA

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Specification at 3V supply at 25°C

Measurement	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Sensor Excitation Voltage	4. 5	5	5.25	Vdc
Input Range in Period	333×10^{-6}	-	2	sec
Input Range in Frequency	0.5	-	3,000	Hz
Input Range in RPM (presuming 1 pulse / rev)	30	-	180,000	RPM
Accuracy % input error @ 1 Hz	-	-	0.15	%
Accuracy % input error @ 1 kHz	-	-	0.175	%
Accuracy % input error @ 2 kHz	-	-	0.2	%
Accuracy % input error @ 3 kHz	-	-	0.25	%

Accuracy interval resolved to	0.25	µ sec

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
Normal Mode on constantly		55	60	mA
WTS-PAe, WTS-PAi, WTS-ACMi-PA, WTS-ACMm-PA				
Power Supply voltage	2.1	3.0	3.6	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode (1K Bridge)		60	65	mA (1)
WTS-ACM-PA				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Normal Mode		60	65	mA (1)

2. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs (Required on start up, waking and during low power operation)

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results at 3Hz	Usage	Battery Life
Pair AA cells	Constantly on	1 month
Pair AA cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	2 years
Pair D cells	Constantly on	4.5 months
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	> 9 years

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

WTS-WSS

This section applies to firmware versions before 3.0. For more recent versions refer to the sections earlier in this manual.

Overview

The WTS-WSS wireless anemometer is built on the same technology as previous wireless sensor interfaces offering the same sleep and wake functionality and operation with peripheral modules including handhelds, USB base stations and GPRS data loggers.

The Anemometer features a high quality 3-cup rotor pressed on a stainless steel shaft with rugged Delrin body with bronze Rulon bushings

The output value of the anemometer can be configured to the user's requirements and measure over the range 5 to 125 mph.

Accuracy:

- 0.5mph from 5 to 10 mph
- ± 4% from 10 to 125 mph

The WTS-WSS is powered either from internal batteries or an external supply. For applications which require high sampling rates for long periods the PowerPack and SolarPanel (PP1 & SP1) offer an ideal solution.

Order Codes

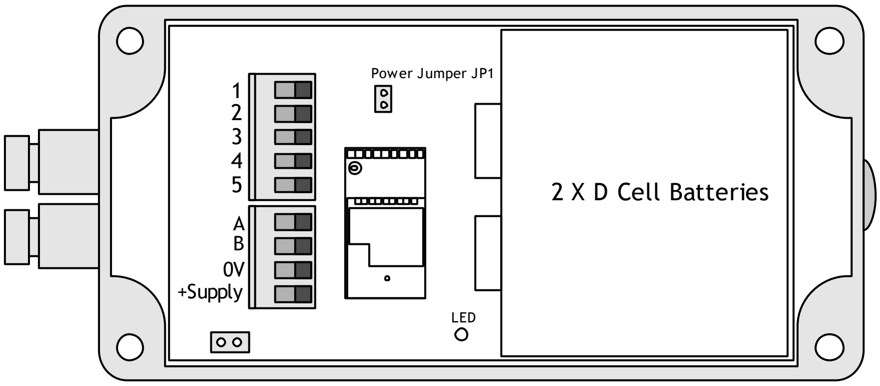
WTS-WSS

Pulse transmitter module mounted in large weatherproof enclosure with battery holder for two D cell alkaline batteries. Also has ability to be powered from external supply voltage.

Connections

Power

Power can be supplied by fitting two D cell alkaline 1.5 V batteries or the module can be supplied from an external 5 Vdc to 18 Vdc source. The module will switch to the external supply in preference providing a battery backup.
In both cases you need to fit the JP1 power jumper to supply power to the transmitter module.
When powered from the external DC source the LED will illuminate.



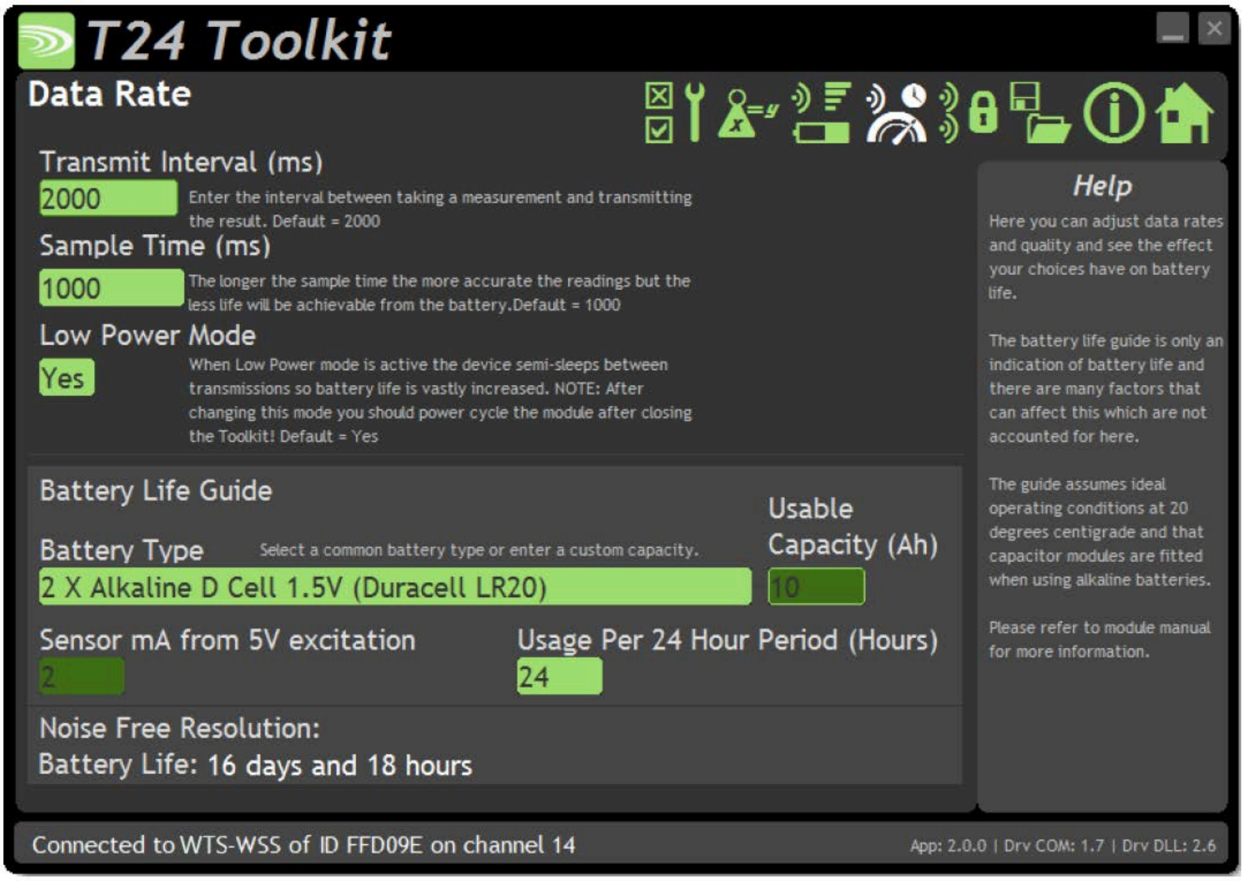
For battery information please refer to Appendix D – Battery Selection

Configuration

The T24 Toolkit provides a means of simple configuration and calibration of the transmitter module along with useful tools to aid integration.

Launch the T24 Toolkit software application and pair to this module to enable the connection to the Toolkit to allow configuration to take place. See Common Toolkit Pages - Home

Data Rates and Quality



This page allows you to select the rate at which data is transmitted from the transmitter module and the quality. By selecting low power mode and entering some other information the toolkit will also give guides on achievable battery life.
Note that the battery life calculator is assuming the best case scenario which is at 20°C and that the battery has a suitable low internal resistance or that a suitable capacitor is fitted across the battery. See battery details in the Installation section.

Items you can change:

Transmit Interval	Enter the transmission rate in milliseconds. The default is 2000 giving a reading every two seconds. You may want increase this value to slow transmissions down to achieve longer battery life.

In order to capture wind speed of 3.5 mph the Sample time must be 1000ms so the minimum TX interval is al 1000.

Sample Time

This is the length of time in milliseconds that the input is sampled before the value is transmitted.

WARNING - CHANGING THIS VALUE WILL EFFECT THE INPUT RANGE OF THE SENSOR

The default value is 1000ms allowing for wind speeds from 3.5 mph upward to be captured.

Low Power Mode

Unless the transmitter module is non battery powered this should be set to Yes. In between transmissions the transmitter module will enter sleep mode which, for some modules such as the strain gauge transmitter module, will have a massive effect on battery life.
A Reason for **not** using Low Power Mode would be if using the module in a Master-Slave arrangement with PC for example. Or if there is less than 40ms between the sample time and transmit interval.

Battery Type

This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. You can choose from some preset batteries or choose custom to allow you to select your own battery capacity. See below. This will also offer to change the Battery Low Level if the level suitable for the chosen battery is not the level currently set.

Usable Capacity

This is not a parameter of the module but information used by the battery life guide. This is the capacity of the battery in Amp Hours and has a profound effect on battery life calculations. This capacity needs to be calculated from battery manufacturer’s data sheets to take into account that you can only use batteries down to 2.1 volts so in the case of twin AA cells this would be 1.05 volts.
Generally the usable capacity will not be as high as that advertised by the battery manufacturer. Temperature and internal resistance of the battery are not taken into account in the guide.

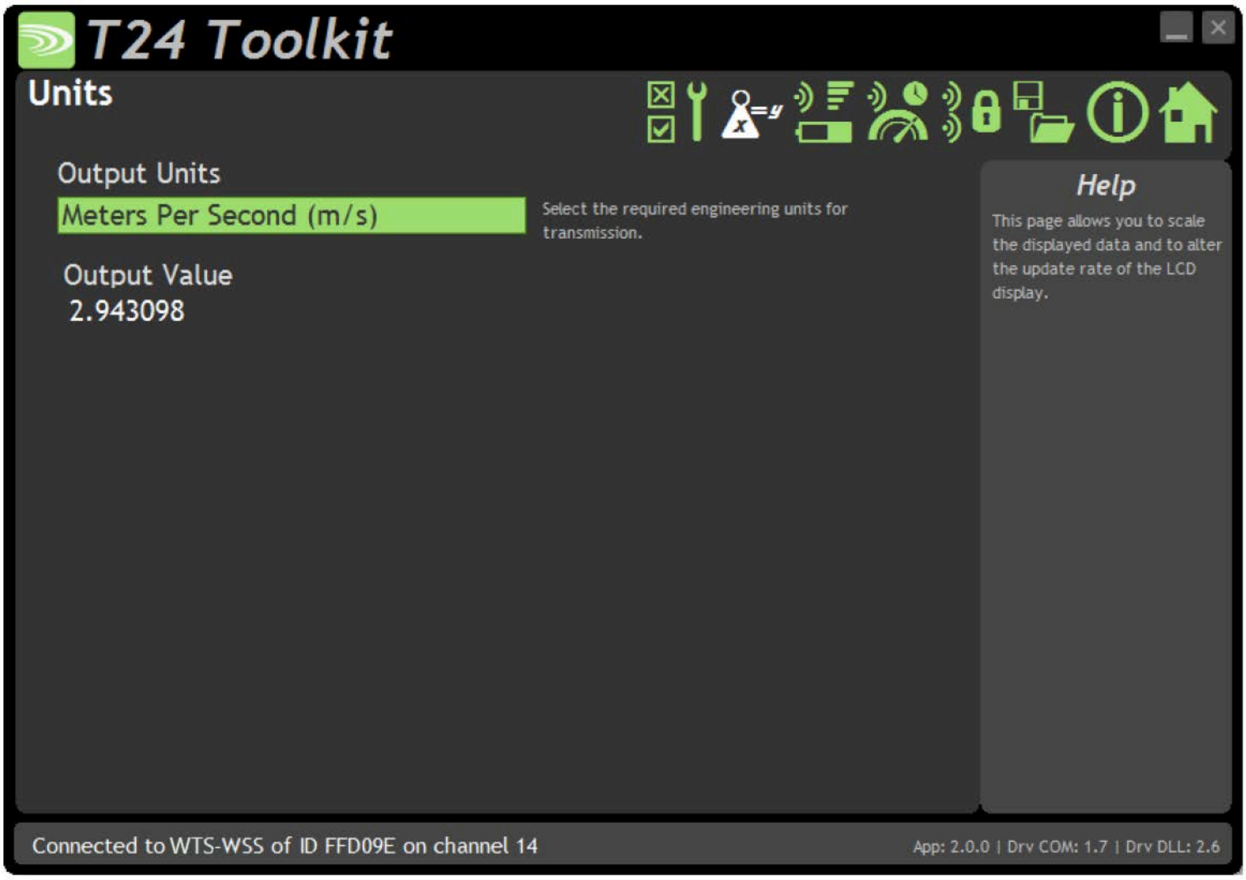
Sensor mA from 5V Excitation

This is the current drawn by the sensor; this should be set to 2 mA for the WTS-WSS to provide a conservative battery life guide.

Usage Per 24 Hour Period

Enter the number of hours per 24 hour period that the module will be turned on and transmitting.

Units

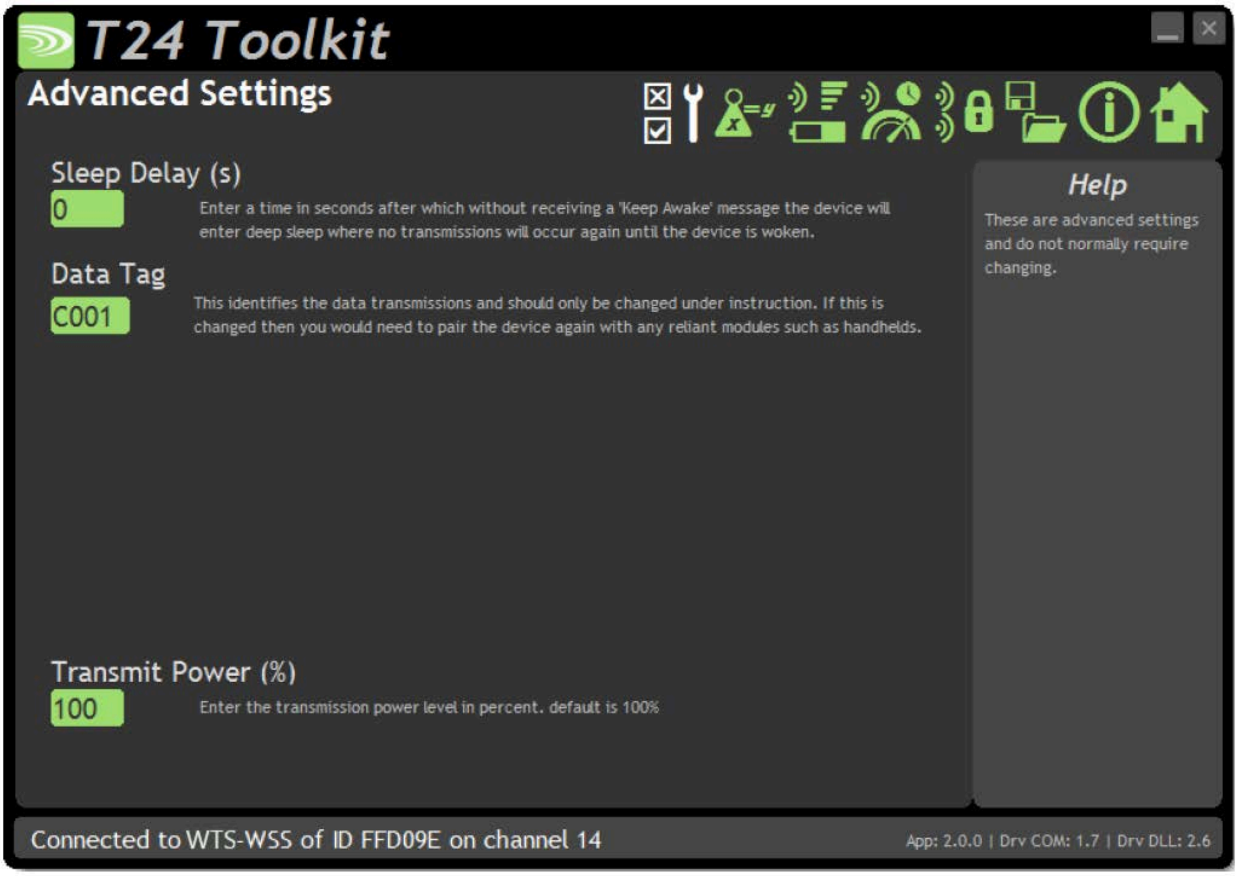


Output Value is the live value of the current wind speed in the units selected above.

Items you can change:

Output Units	Simply select the required output units from the drop down list. The WTS-WSS can provide wind speed in m/s , mph, km/h and fps

Advanced Settings



You should not normally need to change these settings.

Items you can change:	
Sleep Delay	Here you can enter a delay in seconds after which the transmitter module will return to deep sleep if no Keep Awake message is heard from software, handheld or other receiving modules. The default is 60 seconds.
Data Tag	The data transmitted by the transmitter module is marked with a Data Tag which is a 2 byte hexadecimal code. By default this is set to the last 2 bytes of the module ID (or to put it another way, the last 4 characters of the module ID). If by some chance you had two transmitter modules that would be working on the same channel and had the same last 4 characters in their ID (1 in 65,535 chances) you may want to change the data Tag of one of the modules and perform pairing again with the WTS-BS-1-HS handheld.
Transmit power	Set the transmit power level from 0 – 100%. Default is 100%

Enclosure & Mounting

The WTS-WSS is designed to be attached to the top of a scaffold pole or equivalent using the fitted clamp.

Antennas

These modules have the antenna already fitted inside the enclosure so there are no specific mounting requirements.

Specification

Specification at 3V supply at 25°C

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Measurement Range	5	-	125	mph
Accuracy 5 – 10 mph		0.5		mph
Accuracy 10 – 125 mph		±4%		mph

Environmental	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Operating Temperature Range	-20		+55	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Humidity	0		95	%RH
Environmental protection with suitable cables exiting through cable glands.		IP67		

Power Supply	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Standby / Low Power Mode		5	20	µA
Normal Mode on constantly		55	60	mA
Reverse Polarity Protection		-	-32	Vdc
Internal				
Battery Supply Voltage	2.1	3	3.6	Vdc
Current		60	65	mA (1)
External				
Power Supply voltage	5		18	Vdc
Power Supply ripple			50	mV ac pk-pk
Current		60	65	mA (1)

2. Power supply must be capable of supplying 300 mA for 250 µs

Battery Life in Low Power Mode Generating Results every 2 seconds	Usage	Battery Life
Pair D cells	Constantly on	14 days
Pair D cells	12 sessions per day of 5 minutes	1 year

Radio Range

To determine radio range please refer to Appendix B – Antenna Range

Battery Types

Battery Type	Notes
Lithium Iron Disulphide Li-FeS_2	These can be found at 1.5 volts in AA size and can therefore be a direct replacement for Alkaline cells. The low internal resistance and high capacity make these batteries an ideal choice. The shelf life is around 20 years. Recommended for AA battery powered modules: **Energizer Ultimate Lithium L91**
Alkaline Zn-MnO_2	Pairs of alkaline 1.5 V cells are the most common. Use D cells for maximum life and AA cells where space is restricted. Typical capacity is 2Ah. Example: Varta 4014 (D), Varta 4006 (AA)
Nickel Metal Hydride NiMh	Most cells are 1.2 V so two in series gives 2.4 V. These can match alkaline batteries in capacity but as the charged voltage is lower they do not match the usable capacity. These batteries self discharge at a faster rate than alkalines. If charging these cells in circuit precautions must be taken to ensure that the maximum voltage on the transmitter module is not exceeded. Example: GP 270AAHC (AA)
Nickel Cadmium NiCad	Most cells are 1.2 V so two in series gives 2.4 V. Three in series can be used to give 3.6 volts. These do not have the usable capacity of an alkaline battery. These are generally only useful if they are to be charged on a regular basis. If charging these cells in circuit precautions must be taken to ensure that the maximum voltage on the transmitter module is not exceeded.
Lithium Primary 3.6V Li-$SOCl_2$	Lithium cells can be used but note that the maximum voltage is 3.6 V. Select a cell with low internal resistance. Example: Saft LS17500 (A), Saft LSH20 (D) **Recommend WTS-BC1 module** as these cells usually have a high internal resistance.
Lithium Ion and Lithium Polymer Li ion, LiPo	These generally start at 3.7 V and exceed the maximum allowable voltage. These are usable if a regulator and charging circuit can be installed between the transmitter module and the battery. Care must be taken here that the regulator does not draw too much current when idle so that the low power modes are not compromised. **Recommend WTS-BC1 module.**

Appendix F – Conditions of Use

Interface WTS products are not authorized for use in safety-critical applications where a failure of the Interface WTS product would reasonably be expected to cause severe personal injury or death.

Some product may contain additional Conditions of Use.

Appendix G – Approval Statements

CE

Complies with EMC directive. 2014/30/EU
The Radio Equipment Directive,2014/53/EU,

European Community, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein

English:	This equipment is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive
Deutsch:	Dieses Gerät entspricht den grundlegenden Anforderungen und den weiteren entsprecheneden Vorgaben der Richtlinie 2014/53/EU.
Dansk:	Dette udstyr er i overensstemmelse med de væsentlige krav og andre relevante bestemmelser i Directiv 2014/53/EU.
Español:	Este equipo cumple con los requisitos esenciales asi como con otras disposiciones de la Directive 2014/53/EU.
Français:	Cet appareil est conforme aux exigencies essentialles et aux autres dispositions pertinantes de la Directive 2014/53/EU.
Íslenska:	Þessi búnaður samrýmist lögboðnum kröfum og öðrum ákvæðum tilskipunar 2014/53/EU.
Italiano:	Questo apparato é conforme ai requisiti essenziali ed agli altri principi sanciti dalla Direttiva 2014/53/EU.
Nederlands:	Deze apparatuur voldoet aan de belangrijkste eisen en andere voorzieningen van richtlijn 2014/53/EU.
Norsk:	Dette utstyret er i samsvar med de grunnleggende krav og andre relevante bestemmelser i EU-directiv 2014/53/EU.
Português:	Este equipamento satisfaz os requisitos essenciais e outras provisões da Directiva 2014/53/EU.
Suomalainen:	Tämä laite täyttää direktiivin 2014/53/EU oleelliset vaatimukset ja on siinä asetettujen muidenkin ehtojen mukainen.
Svenska:	Denna utrustning är i överensstämmelse med de väsentliga kraven och andra relevanta bestämmelser i Direktiv 2014/53/EU.

This equipment is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU.

Alternative antennas may be used but those with a gain exceeding 3 dBi are strictly prohibited.

IC

Industry Canada Industrie Canada

IC:7224A-RA24

This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Under Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter may only operate using an antenna of a type and maximum (or lesser) gain approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that necessary for successful communication.

This radio transmitter RA24 has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below with the maximum permissible gain and required antenna impedance for each antenna type indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Antenna Type	Manufacturer/Vendor
Ant A	3	Inverted F	Mantracourt
Ant C	2.2	½ wave Dipole	Mantracourt
Integrated	1.3	Chip antenna	Mantracourt

To comply with Industry Canada RF radiation exposure limits for general population, the antenna(s) used for this transmitter must be installed such that a minimum separation distance of 5 cm is maintained between the radiator (antenna) and all persons at all times and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

FCC

Family: RA24
Models: i and e

FCC ID:VHARA24

- This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules.
  Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
  (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
  (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

- This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. End users must follow the specific operating instructions for satisfying RF exposure compliance. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

- Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment

For use with antennas: integrated, WTS-ANTA, WTS-ANTB, WTS-ANTC, WTS-ANTD, WTS-ANTE antennas and those listed in the table below.

Manufacturer Code	Description	Gain	Available From
DELTA7A	Dual band 2.4 or 5.8GHz Hinged mount whip	2.1dBi	Sequoia
DELTA14	Stubby WiFi / WLAN Antenna	2.0dBi	Sequoia
DELTA15/SMAM/RA/RP11	2.4GHz Right angle RPSMA	2.0dBi	Sequoia
1699481	AUREL ANT.RP SMA 2.4GHz	2.0dBi	Farnell Electronic Components
537-785	EAD, FBKR35068-RS-KR WiFi Antenna	2.0dBi	RS Components

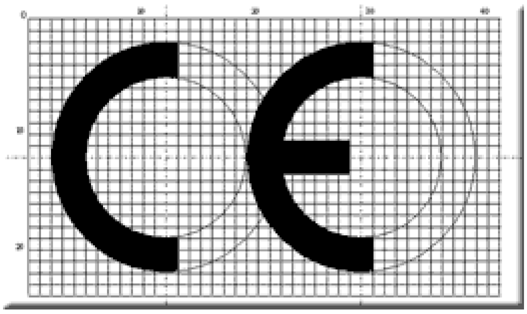
Appendix H - OEM / Reseller Marking and Documentation Requirements

CE

The WTS series has been certified for several European countries.
If the transmitter module is incorporated into a product, the manufacturer must ensure compliance of the final product to the European harmonised EMC and low-voltage/safety standards. A Declaration of Conformity must be issued for each of these standards and kept on file as described in Annex II of the R&TTE Directive.
Furthermore, the manufacturer must maintain a copy of the WTS device user manual documentation and ensure the final product does not exceed the specified power ratings, antenna specifications, and/or installation requirements as specified in the user manual. If any of these specifications are exceeded in the final product, a submission must be made to a notified body for compliance testing to all required standards.

OEM Labelling Requirements
The 'CE' marking must be affixed to a visible location on the OEM product.

The CE mark shall consist of the initials "CE" taking the following form:



- If the CE marking is reduced or enlarged, the proportions given in the above drawing must be respected.
- The CE marking must have a height of at least 5 mm except where this is not possible on account of the nature of the apparatus.
- The CE marking must be affixed visibly, legibly, and indelibly.

IC

The RA24 Module has been certified for integration into products only by OEM integrators under the following conditions:

1. The antenna(s) must be installed such that a minimum separation distance of 5cm is maintained between the radiator (antenna) and all persons at all times.
2. The transmitter module must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

As long as the two conditions above are met, further transmitter testing will not be required. However, the OEM integrator is still responsible for testing their end-product for any additional compliance requirements required with this module installed (for example, digital device emissions, PC peripheral requirements, etc.).

IMPORTANT NOTE: In the event that these conditions cannot be met (for certain configurations or co-location with another transmitter), then Industry Canada certification is no longer considered valid and the IC Certification Number cannot be used on the final product. In these circumstances, the OEM integrator will be responsible for re-evaluating the end product (including the transmitter) and obtaining a separate Industry Canada authorisation.

End Product Labelling

The RA24 Module is labelled with its own IC Certification Number. If the IC Certification Number is not visible when the module is installed inside another device, then the outside of the device into which the module is installed must also display a label referring to the enclosed module. In that case, the final end product must be labelled in a visible area with the following:

Contains Model RA24 Radio (2.4 GHz), IC:7224A-RA24

The OEM of the RA24 Module must only use the approved antenna(s) listed above, which have been certified with this module.

The OEM integrator has to be aware not to provide information to the end user regarding how to install or remove this RF module or change RF related parameters in the user's manual of the end product.

The user's manual for the end product must include the following information in a prominent location:

"To comply with Industry Canada RF radiation exposure limits for general population, the antenna(s) used for this transmitter must be installed such that a minimum separation distance of 5 cm is maintained between the radiator (antenna) and all persons at all times and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter."

FCC

The Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) must ensure that FCC labelling requirements are met. This includes a clearly visible label on the outside of the final product enclosure that displays the contents as shown:

Contains FCC ID:VHARA24

- This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules.
  Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
  (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
  (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

- This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. End users must follow the specific operating instructions for satisfying RF exposure compliance. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

- Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment

When integrated in OEM products, fixed antennas require installation preventing end-users from replacing them with non-approved antennas. Antennas other than WTS-ANTA, WTS-ANTB, WTS-ANTC, WTS-ANTD, WTS-ANTE and those listed below, must be tested to comply with FCC Section 15.203 (unique antenna connectors) and Section 15.247 (emissions).

Manufacturer Code	Description	Gain	Available From
DELTA7A	Dual band 2.4 or 5.8GHz Hinged mount whip	2.1dBi	Sequoia
DELTA14	Stubby WiFi / WLAN Antenna	2.0dBi	Sequoia
DELTA15/SMAM/RA/RP11	2.4GHz Right angle RPSMA	2.0dBi	Sequoia
1699481	AUREL ANT.RP SMA 2.4GHz	2.0dBi	Farnell Electronic Components
537-785	EAD, FBKR35068-RS-KR WiFi Antenna	2.0dBi	RS Components

Transmitter modules have been certified by the FCC for use with other products without any further certification (as per FCC section 2.1091). Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Mantracourt could void the user’s authority to operate the equipment.

In order to fulfil the certification requirements, the OEM must comply with FCC regulations:

1. The system integrator must ensure that the text on the external label provided with this device is placed on the outside of the final product.

2. The transmitter modules with external antennas may be used only with Approved Antennas that have been tested by Interface.

Appendix I - Worldwide Regional Approvals

Region	**Product Conforms To**
Europe	CE
USA	FCC
Canada	IC

Important Note

Interface does not list the entire set of standards that must be met for each country. Interface customers assume full responsibility for learning and meeting the required guidelines for each country in their distribution market.

For more information relating to European compliance of an OEM product incorporating the WTS range of modules, contact Interface, or refer to the following web site: **www.ero.dk**

Warranty

All Telemetry products from Interface Inc., ('Interface') are warranted against defective material and workmanship for a period of (1) one year from the date of dispatch. If the 'Interface' product you purchase appears to have a defect in material or workmanship or fails during normal use within the period, please contact your Distributor, who will assist you in resolving the problem. If it is neces-sary to return the product to 'Interface' please include a note stating name, company, address, phone number and a detailed description of the problem. Also, please indicate if it is a warranty repair. The sender is responsible for shipping charges, freight insurance and proper packaging to prevent breakage in transit. 'Interface' warranty does not apply to defects resulting from action of the buyer such as mishandling, improper interfacing, operation outside of design limits, improper repair or un-authorised modification. No other warranties are expressed or implied. 'Interface' specifically dis-claims any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific purpose. The remedies outlined above are the buyer’s only remedies. 'Interface' will not be liable for direct, indirect, spe-cial, incidental or consequential damages whether based on the contract, tort or other legal theory. Any corrective maintenance required after the warranty period should be performed by 'Interface' approved personnel only.