METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS

WIND MONITOR-HD

MODEL 05108-5

CE

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PN: 05108-5-90
REV: C031819

MODEL 05108-5
WIND MONITOR-HD

WIND SPEED SPECIFICATION SUMMARY:

Range	0 to 100 m/s (224 mph)
Sensor	18 cm diameter 4-blade helicoid propeller
Pitch	50.0 cm air passage per revolution
Distance Constant	2.7 m (8.9 ft.) for 63% recovery
Threshold Sensitivity	1.0 m/s (2.2 mph)
Transducer	Centrally mounted stationary coil, 2K 0hm nominal DC resistance
Transducer Output	AC sine wave signal induced by rotating magnet on propeller shaft. 80 mV p-p at 100 rpm. 8.0 V p-p at 10,000 rpm.
Output Frequency	3 cycles per propeller revolution (0.166 m/s per Hz)

WIND DIRECTION (AZIMUTH) SPECIFICATION SUMMARY:

Range	360° mechanical, 355° electrical (5° open)
Sensor	Balanced vane, 38 cm (15 in) turning radius.
Damping Ratio	0.25
Delay Distance	1.3 m (4.3 ft) for 50% recovery
Threshold Sensitivity	1.0 m/s (2.2 mph) at 10° displacement
Damped Natural Wavelength	7.4 m (24.3 ft)
Undamped Natural Wavelength	7.2 m (23.6 ft)
Transducer	Precision conductive plastic potentiometer, 10K ohm resistance (±20%), 0.25% linearity, life expectancy 50 million revolutions, rated 1 watt at 40° C, 0 watts at 125° C
Transducer Excitation Requirement	Regulated DC voltage, 15 VDC max
Transducer Output	Analog DC voltage proportional to azimuth angle with regulated excitation voltage applied across potentiometer.

GENERAL:

Operating Temp:	-50 to +60°C (-58 to +140°F)

INTRODUCTION

The Wind Monitor-HD (Heavy Duty) measures horizontal wind speed and direction. Originally developed for ocean data buoy use, it is rugged and corrosion resistant yet light weight and accurate. The main housing, nose cone, propeller, and other internal parts are injection molded U.V. stabilized plastic. The HD utilizes a high pitch propeller, oversized propeller shaft, and ceramic bearings with non-contact seals to aid in reducing contamination and moisture. The high-pitch propeller reduces the rotation rate of the bearings extending their service life. The ceramic bearing material is corrosion resistant extending their longevity in the most hostile environments.

Propeller rotation produces an AC sine wave signal with frequency proportional to wind speed. This AC signal is induced in a stationary coil by a six pole magnet mounted on the propeller shaft. Three complete sine wave cycles are produced for each propeller revolution.

Vane position is transmitted by a 10K ohm precision conductive plastic potentiometer which requires a regulated excitation voltage. With a constant voltage applied to the potentiometer, the output signal is an analog voltage directly proportional to azimuth angle.

The instrument mounts on standard one inch pipe, outside diameter 34 mm (1.34"). An orientation ring is provided so the instrument can be removed for maintenance and reinstalled without loss of wind direction reference. Both mounting post assembly and orientation ring are secured to the mounting pipe by stainless steel band clamps. A 3 meter (9.8 ft) pigtail cable assembly is supplied for electrical connections. For longer cable lengths a user supplied junction box or connector may be used. A variety of devices are available for signal conditioning, display, and recording of wind speed and direction.

INITIAL CHECKOUT

When the Wind Monitor-HD is unpacked it should be checked carefully for any signs of shipping damage. Remove the nut on the propeller shaft. Install the propeller on the shaft so the letter markings on the propeller face forward (into the wind). Engage the propeller into the molded ribs on the propeller shaft hub. The nut should be fully tightened with supplied wrench The instrument is aligned, balanced and fully calibrated before shipment, however it should be checked both mechanically and electrically before installation. The vane and propeller should easily rotate 360° without friction. Check vane balance by holding the instrument base so the vane surface is horizontal. It should have near neutral torque without any particular tendency to rotate. A slight imbalance will not degrade performance.

The potentiometer requires a stable DC excitation voltage. Do not exceed 15 volts. When the potentiometer wiper is in the 5° dead band region, the output signal is "floating" and may show varying or unpredictable values. To prevent false readings, signal conditioning electronics should clamp the signal to excitation or reference level when this occurs Avoid a short circuit between the azimuth signal line and either the excitation or reference lines. Although there is a 1K ohm current limiting resistor in series with the wiper for protection, damage to the potentiometer may occur if a short circuit condition exists.

Before installation, connect the instrument to an indicator as shown in the wiring diagram and check for proper wind speed and azimuth values. Position the vane over a sheet of paper with 30° or 45° cross markings to check vane alignment. To check wind speed, temporarily remove the propeller and connect the shaft to an Anemometer Drive. Details appear in the CALIBRATION section of this manual.

INSTALLATION

Proper placement of the instrument is very important. Eddies from trees, buildings, or other structures can greatly influence wind speed and wind direction observations. To get meaningful data for most applications locate the instrument well above or upwind from obstructions. As a general rule, the air flow around a structure is disturbed to twice the height of the structure upwind, six times the height downwind, and up to twice the height of the structure above ground. For some applications it may not be practical or necessary to meet these requirements.

FAILURE TO PROPERLY GROUND THE WIND MONITOR-HD MAY RESULT IN ERRONEOUS SIGNALS OR TRANSDUCER DAMAGE.

Grounding the Wind Monitor is vitally important. Without proper grounding, static electrical charge can build up during certain atmospheric conditions and discharge through the transducers. This discharge can potentially cause erroneous signals or transducer failure. To direct the discharge away from the transducers, the mounting post assembly in which the transducers are mounted is made with a special antistatic plastic. The Wind Monitor should be mounted on a metal pipe which is connected to earth ground. The mounting pipe should not be painted where the Wind Monitor is mounted. Towers or masts set in concrete should be connected to one or more grounding rods.

If it is difficult to ground the mounting post in this manner, the following method should be used. The sensor cable shield wire is internally connected to the antistatic mounting post. This shield wire should be connected to an earth ground. (Refer to wiring diagram)

Initial installation is most easily done with two people; one to adjust the instrument position and the other to observe the indicating device. After initial installation, the instrument can be removed and returned to its mounting without realigning the vane since the orientation ring preserves the wind direction reference. Install the Wind Monitor-HD following these steps:

1. MOUNT WIND MONITOR-HD
   a) Place orientation ring on mounting post. Do Not tighten band clamp yet.
   b) Place Wind Monitor-HD on mounting post. Do Not tighten band clamp yet.

2. CONNECT SENSOR CABLE
   a) Route cable carefully to avoid strain.
   b) Use of a waterproof connector or junction box is recommended.

3. ALIGN VANE
   a) Connect instrument to an indicator.
   b) Choose a known wind direction reference point on the horizon.
   c) Sighting down instrument center line, point nose cone at reference point on horizon.
   d) While holding vane in position, slowly turn base until indicator shows proper value.
   e) Tighten mounting post band clamp.
   f) Engage orientation ring indexing pin in notch at instrument base.
   g) Tighten orientation ring band clamp.

CALIBRATION

The Wind Monitor-HD is fully calibrated before shipment and should require no adjustments. Recalibration may be necessary after some maintenance operations. Periodic calibration checks are desirable and may be necessary where the instrument is used in programs which require auditing of sensor performance.

Accurate wind direction calibration requires a Model 18112 Vane Angle Bench Stand. Begin by connecting the instrument to a signal conditioning circuit which has some method of indicating azimuth value. This may be a display which shows azimuth values in angular degrees or simply a voltmeter monitoring the output. Orient the base with the junction box at 180°. Visually align the vane with the cross markings and observe the indicator output. If the vane position and indicator do not agree within 5°, adjust the potentiometer coupling inside the main housing. Details for making this adjustment appear in the MAINTENANCE, potentiometer replacement outline, step 7. It is important to note that while full scale azimuth on signal conditioning electronics may be 360°, full scale azimuth signal from the instrument is 355°. The signal conditioning electronics must be adjusted accordingly. For example, in a circuit where 0 to 1.000 VDC represents 0° to 360°, the output must be adjusted for 0.986 VDC when the instrument is at 355°. (355°/360° X 1.000 volts = 0.986 volts)

Wind speed calibration is determined by propeller pitch and the output characteristics of the transducer. Calibration formulas showing wind speed vs. propeller rpm and output frequency are included below. Standard accuracy is ± 0.3 m/s (0.6mph). For greater accuracy, the device must be individually calibrated in comparison with a wind speed standard. Contact the factory or your supplier to schedule a NIST (National Institute of Standards & Technology) traceable wind tunnel calibration in our factory.

To calibrate wind system electronics using a signal from the instrument, temporarily remove the propeller and connect an Anemometer Drive (18802 or equiv.) to the propeller shaft. Apply the appropriate calibration formula to the calibrating motor rpm and adjust the electronics for the proper value. For example, with the propeller shaft turning at 3600 rpm adjust an indicator to display 30.0 meters per second (3600 rpm X 0.00833 m/s/rpm =30.0 m/s).

CALIBRATION FORMULAS

Model 05108 Wind Monitor-HD w/08214 Propeller

WIND SPEED	vs	PROPELLER RPM
m/s	=	0.00833 x rpm
knots	=	0.01619 x rpm
mph	=	0.01863 x rpm
km/h	=	0.02999 x rpm
WIND SPEED	**vs**	**OUTPUT FREQUENCY**
m/s	=	0.1666 x Hz
knots	=	0.3238 x Hz
mph	=	0.3726 x Hz
km/h	=	0.5998 x Hz

MAINTENANCE

Given proper care, the Wind Monitor-HD should provide years of service. The only components likely to need replacement due to normal wear are the precision ball bearings and the wind direction potentiometer. Only a qualified instrument technician should perform the replacement. If service facilities are not available, return the instrument to the company. Refer to the drawings to become familiar with part names and locations. The asterisk* which appears in the following outlines is a reminder that maximum torque on all set screws is 80 oz-in.

POTENTIOMETER REPLACEMENT:

The potentiometer has a life expectancy of fifty million revolutions. As it becomes worn, the element may begin to produce noisy signals or become nonlinear. When signal noise or non-linearity becomes unacceptable, replace the potentiometer. Refer to exploded view drawing and proceed as follows:

1. REMOVE MAIN HOUSING
   a) Unscrew nose cone from main housing. Set O-ring aside for later use.
   b) Remove 4 screws attaching housing.
   c) Gently push main housing latch.
   d) While pushing latch, lift main housing up and remove It from vertical shaft bearing rotor.

2. UNSOLDER TRANSDUCER WIRES
   a) Remove screws securing cable and strain relief assembly to mounting post.
   b) Slowly pull strain relief away from mounting post exposing circuit board with transducer wire connections.

3. REMOVE POTENTIOMETER
   a) Loosen set screw on potentiometer coupling and remove it from potentiometer adjust thumb wheel.
   b) Loosen set screw on potentiometer adjust thumb wheel and remove it from potentiometer shaft.
   c) Loosen two set screws at base of transducer assembly and remove assembly from vertical shaft.
   d) Unscrew potentiometer housing from potentiometer mounting & coil assembly.
   e) Push potentiometer out of potentiometer mounting & coil assembly by applying firm but gentle pressure on potentiometer shaft. Make sure that the shaft O-ring comes out with the potentiometer. If not, then gently push it out from the top of the coil assembly.

4. INSTALL NEW POTENTIOMETER
   a) Push new potentiometer into potentiometer mounting & coil assembly making sure O-ring is on shaft.
   b) Feed potentiometer and coil wires through hole in bottom of potentiometer housing.
   c) Screw potentiometer housing onto potentiometer mounting & coil assembly.
   d) Gently pull transducer wires through bottom of potentiometer housing to take up any slack. Apply a small amount of silicone sealant around hole.
   e) Install transducer assembly on vertical shaft allowing 0.5 mm (0.020") clearance from vertical bearing. Tighten set screws* at bottom of transducer assembly.
   f) Place potentiometer adjust thumb wheel on potentiometer shaft and tighten set screw*.
   g) Place potentiometer coupling on potentiometer adjust thumb wheel. Do Not tighten set screw yet.

5. RECONNECT TRANSDUCER WIRES
   a) Using needle-nose pliers or a paper clip bent to form a small hook, gently pull transducer wires through hole in mounting post.
   b) Solder wires to cable assembly. Apply small amount of silicone sealant to solder connections. Observe color code.
   c) Secure cable & strain relief assembly removed in step 2A.

6. REPLACE MAIN HOUSING
   a) Place main housing over vertical shaft bearing rotor. Be careful to align indexing key and channel in these two assemblies.
   b) Place main housing over vertical shaft bearing rotor until potentiometer coupling is near top of main housing.
   c) Turn potentiometer adjust thumb wheel until potentiometer coupling is oriented to engage ridge in top of main housing. Set screw on potentiometer coupling should be facing the front opening.
   d) With potentiometer coupling properly oriented, continue pushing main housing onto vertical shaft bearing rotor until main housing latch locks into position with a “click”.
   e) Replace 4 screws.

7. ALIGN VANE
   a) Connect excitation voltage and signal conditioning electronics to terminal strip according to wiring diagram.
   b) With mounting post held in position so junction box is facing due south, orient vane to a known angular reference. Details appear in CALIBRATION section.
   c) Reach in through front of main housing and turn potentiometer adjust thumb wheel until signal conditioning system indicates proper value.
   d) Tighten set screw* on potentiometer coupling.

8. REPLACE NOSE CONE
   a) Screw nose cone into main housing until O-ring seal is seated. Be certain threads are properly engaged to avoid cross-threading.

FLANGE BEARING REPLACEMENT:

If anemometer bearings become noisy or wind speed threshold increases above an acceptable level, bearings may need replacement. Check anemometer bearing condition using a Model 18310 Propeller Torque Disc. Without it, a rough check can be performed by adding an ordinary paper clip (0.5 gm) to the tip of a propeller blade. Turn the blade with the paper clip to the "three o'clock" or "nine o'clock" position and gently release it. Failure to rotate due to the weight of the paper clip indicates anemometer bearings need replacement. Repeat this test at different positions to check full bearing rotation. If needed, bearings are replaced as follows.

1. REMOVE OLD BEARINGS
   a) Unscrew nose cone. Do not lose O-ring seal.
   b) Loosen set screw on magnet shaft collar and remove magnet.
   c) Slide propeller shaft out of nose cone assembly.
   d) Remove both front and rear bearings from nose cone assembly. Insert edge of a pocket knife under bearing flange and lift it out.

2 INSTALL NEW BEARINGS
   a) Insert new front and rear bearings into nose cone.
   b) Carefully slide propeller shaft through bearings.
   c) Place magnet on propeller shaft allowing 0.5 mm (0.020") clearance from rear bearing.
   d) Tighten set screw* on magnet shaft collar.
   e) Screw nose cone into main housing until O-ring seal is seated. Be certain threads are properly engaged to avoid cross-threading.

*Max set screw torque 80 oz-in

VERTICAL SHAFT BEARING REPLACEMENT:

Vertical shaft bearings are much larger than the anemometer bearings. Ordinarily, these bearings will require replacement less frequently than anemometer bearings. Check bearing condition using a Model 18331 Vane Torque Gauge. Without it, a rough check can be performed by holding the instrument with the vane horizontal and placing a 3 gm weight near the aft edge of the fin. A U.S. penny weighs about 3 gm and is convenient for this check. Failure to rotate downward indicates the vertical bearings need replacement. Repeat this test at different positions to check full bearing rotation.

Since this procedure is similar to POTENTIOMETER REPLACEMENT, only the major steps are listed here.

1. REMOVE MAIN HOUSING
2. UNSOLDER TRANSDUCER WIRES AND REMOVE TRANSDUCER ASSEMBLY Loosen set screws at base of transducer assembly and remove entire assembly from vertical shaft.
3. REMOVE VERTICAL SHAFT BEARING ROTOR by sliding it upward off vertical shaft.
4. REMOVE OLD VERTICAL BEARINGS AND INSTALL NEW BEARINGS. When inserting new bearings, be careful not to apply pressure to bearing shields.
5. REPLACE VERTICAL SHAFT BEARING ROTOR.
6. REPLACE TRANSDUCER & RECONNECT WIRES
7. REPLACE MAIN HOUSING
8. ALIGN VANE
9. REPLACE NOSE CONE

EMC COMPLIANCE

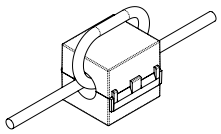
This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

This ISM device complies with Canadian ICES-001.
Cet appareil ISM est conforme à la norme NMB-001 du Canada.

EN55011/CISPR 11, Group 1, Class B device.
Class B equipment is suitable for use in domestic establishments and in establishments directly connected to a low voltage power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.

Note:
To meet EMC Compliance, a YOUNG 18502 ferrite choke must be installed on the cable near the sensor. The cable must pass through the center hole of the choke at least 2 times, creating 1 loop around the outside as shown below.



WARRANTY

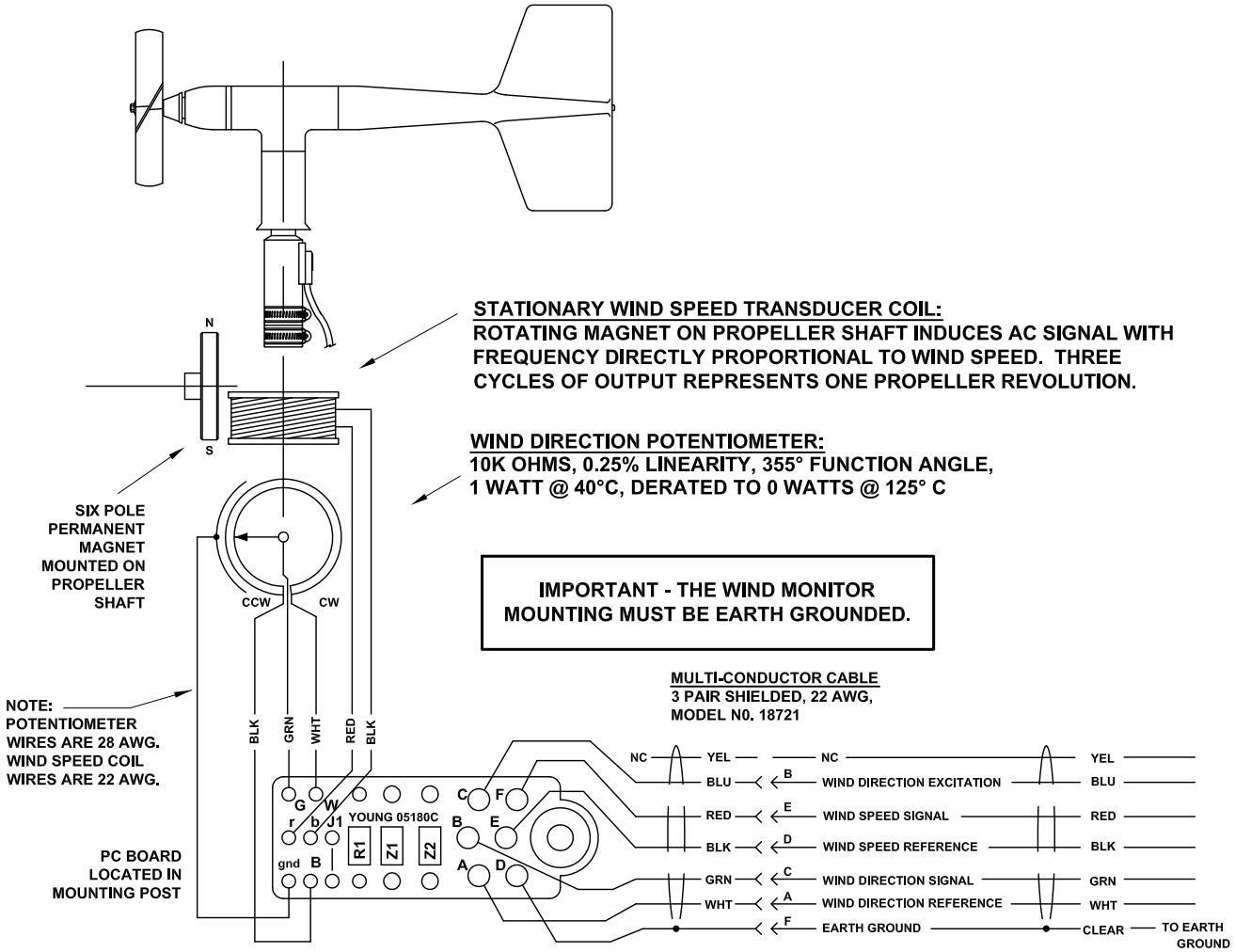
This product is warranted to be free of defects in materials and construction for a period of 12 months from date of initial purchase. Liability is limited to repair or replacement of defective item. A copy of the warranty policy may be obtained from R. M. Young Company.

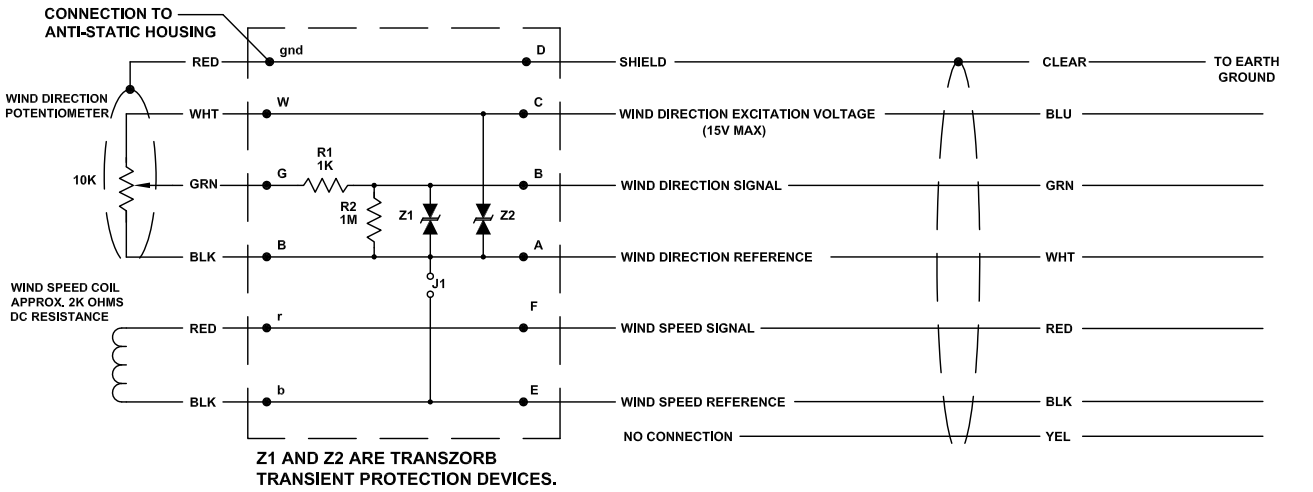
CE COMPLIANCE

This product has been tested and complies with European CE requirements for the EMC Directive. Please note that shielded cable must be used.

CABLE & WIRING DIAGRAM

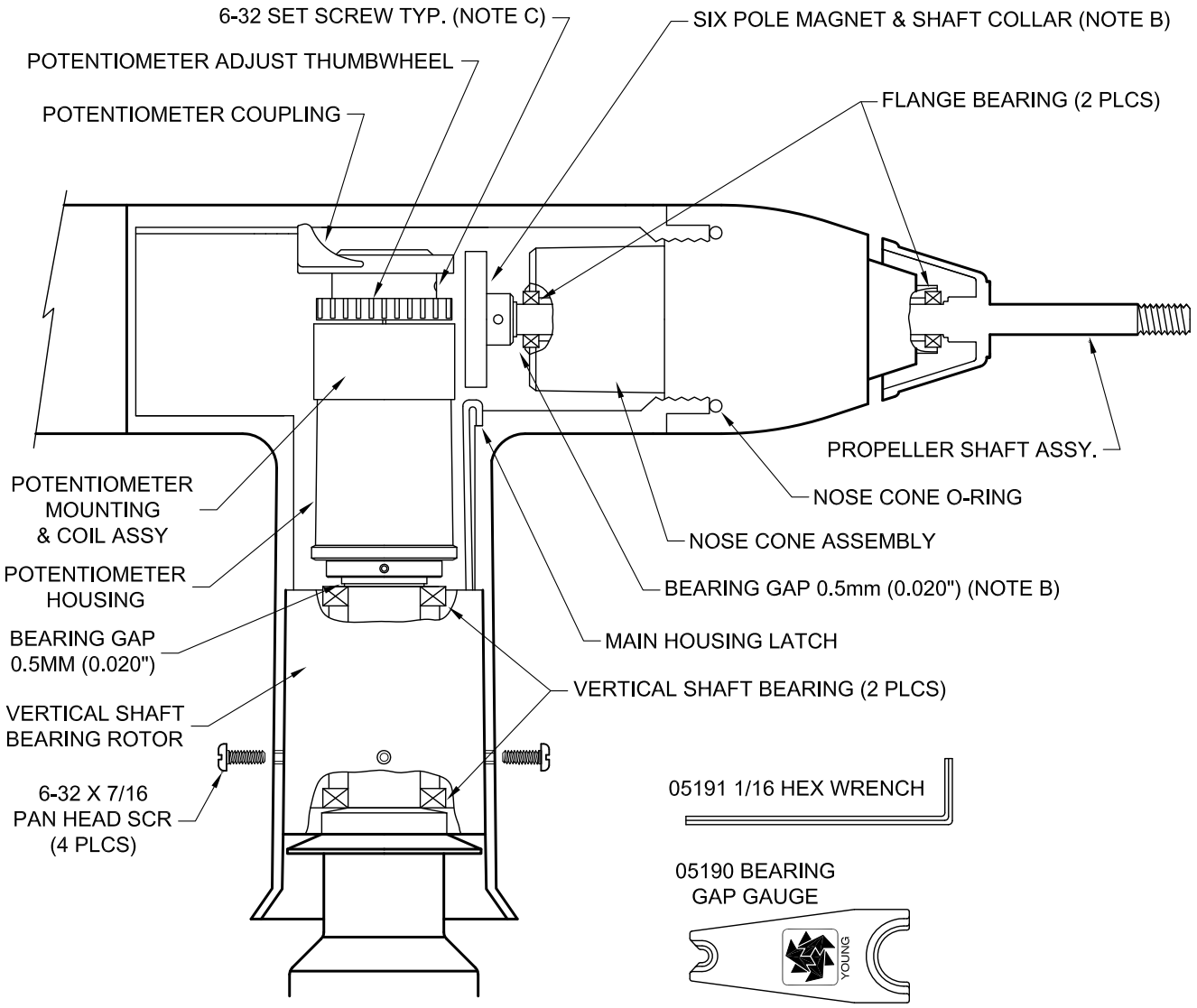
MODEL 05108-5 WIND MONITOR-HD





NOTE: CABLE ASSEMBLY 05272 HAS PULL DOWN RESISTOR AT R2.

BEARING REPLACEMENT & POTENTIOMETER ADJUSTMENT



NOTES:

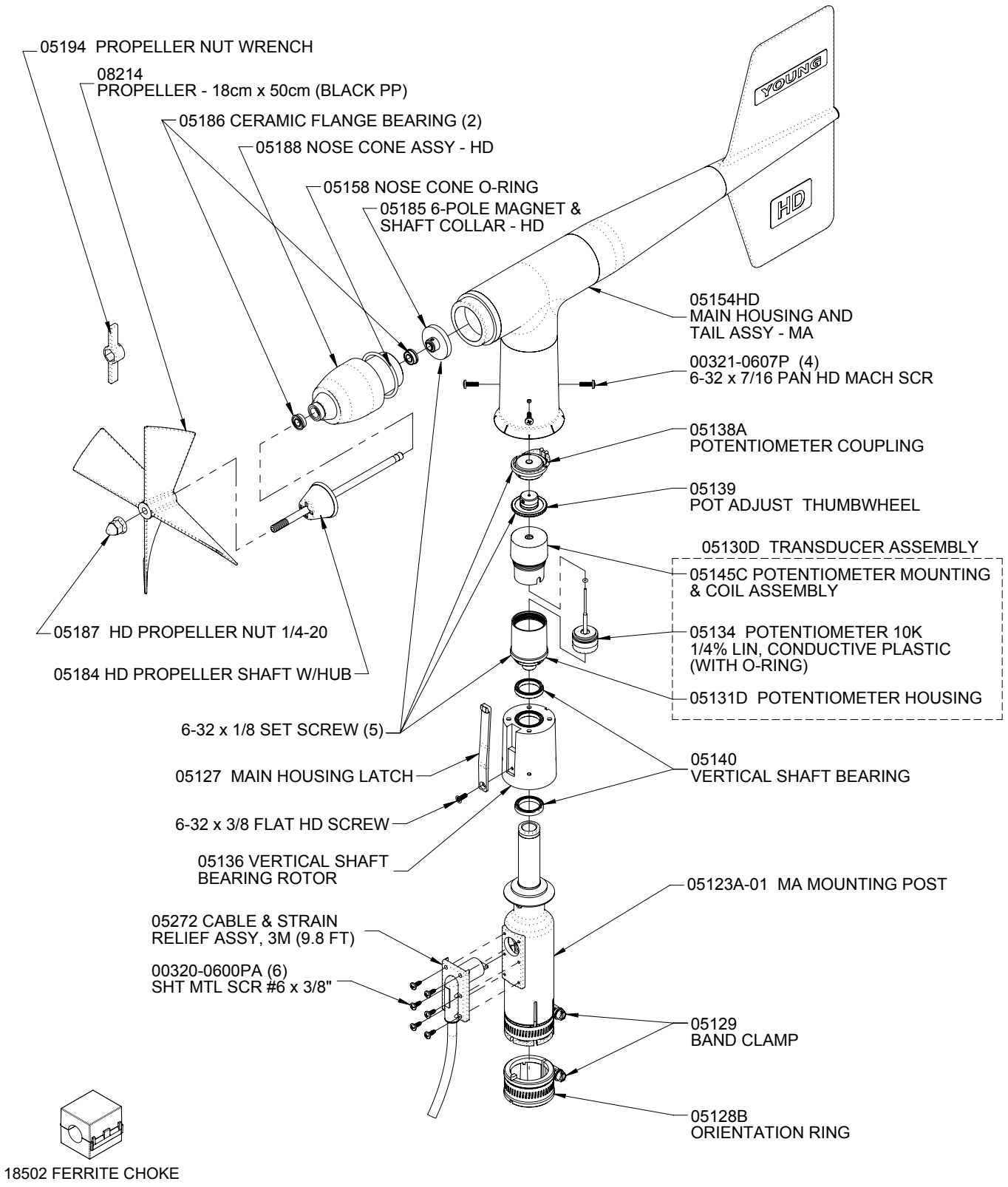
A. TO REMOVE HOUSING - UNTHREAD NOSE CONE ASSEMBLY, REMOVE HOUSING SCREWS, PUSH MAIN HOUSING LATCH, LIFT UPWARD.

B. TO REPLACE ANEMOMETER FLANGE BEARINGS - UNTHREAD NOSE CONE, REMOVE SIX POLE MAGNET, SLIDE PROPELLER SHAFT AND HUB ASSEMBLY FOREWARD, REMOVE FLANGE BEARINGS. AFTER BEARING REPLACEMENT, SET BEARING GAP TO 0.5mm (0.020")

C. TO ADJUST POTENTIOMETER OUTPUT SIGNAL - REMOVE NOSE CONE, LOOSEN SET SCREW IN POTENTIOMETER COUPLING, ADJUST OUTPUT SIGNAL BY MEANS OF POTENTIOMETER ADJUSTMENT THUMBWHEEL, RE-TIGHTEN SET SCREW.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY & REPLACEMENT PARTS

MODEL 05108-5 WIND MONITOR-HD



MODIFICATIONS TO STANDARD 05108:

1. USE 05272 CABLE ASSEMBLY
   (1 MEG PULL DOWN RESISTOR ON CB)

Calibration Accessories

YOUNG

YOUNG

Calibration Accessories

Model 18802 Anemometer Drive provides a convenient and accurate way to rotate an anemometer shaft at a known rate. The motor may be set to rotate clockwise or counter-clockwise at any rate between 200 and 15,000 RPM in 100 RPM increments. The LCD display is referenced to an accurate and stable quartz timebase. For completely portable operation, the unit can be operated on internal batteries. For extended operation, an AC wall adapter is included.

Model 18811 Anemometer Drive is identical to Model 18802 except the drive motor incorporates a gear reducer for operation in the range of 20 to 990 RPM in 10 RPM increments. The lower range is recommended for cup anemometer calibration.

Model 18112 Vane Angle Bench Stand is used for benchtop wind direction calibration of the Wind Monitor family of sensors. The mounting post engages the direction orientation notch on the Wind Monitor. An easy to read pointer indicates 0 to 360 degrees with $^1/_2$ degree resolution.

Model 18212 Vane Angle Fixture - Tower Mount similar to the Model 18112, the tower mount feature allows use on the tower as well as the bench top. The fixture is temporarily placed on the tower between the Wind Monitor and its tower mounting. Index keys and notches are engaged to preserve direction reference.

Model 18310 Propeller Torque Disc checks anemometer bearing torque with 0.1 gm/cm resolution. The disc temporarily replaces the propeller for torque measurement or simple yet accurate pass/fail checks. Charts included with the unit relate torque to propeller threshold with limits for acceptable bearing performance.

Model 18312 Cup-Wheel Torque Disc checks cup anemometer bearing torque.

Model 18331 Vane Torque Gauge checks vane bearing torque of the Wind Monitor family sensors. Slip the fixture over the main housing and make simple yet accurate vane torque measurements. Charts relating vane torque to vane threshold provide limits for acceptable bearing performance.

Model 18301 Vane Alignment Rod helps align the vane of a wind sensor to a known direction reference during installation. The base of the device has an index key that engages the direction orientation notch in the sensor allowing the sensor to be removed without losing wind direction reference.

Ordering Information

	MODEL
ANEMOMETER DRIVE *200 to 15,000 RPM*	**18802**
ANEMOMETER DRIVE *20 TO 990 RPM*	**18811**
230V / 50-60 HZ INPUT POWER	***ADD SUFFIX "H"***
VANE ANGLE BENCH STAND	**18112**
VANE ANGLE FIXTURE - TOWER MOUNT	**18212**
PROPELLER TORQUE DISC	**18310**
CUP-WHEEL TORQUE DISC	**18312**
VANE TORQUE GAUGE	**18331**
VANE ALIGNMENT ROD	**18301**

Specifications

MODEL 18802 **ANEMOMETER DRIVE (Replaces 18801)**

Range:
200 to 15,000 RPM in 100 RPM increments

Rotation:
Clockwise or Counter-Clockwise

Display Resolution:
1 RPM

Quartz Timebase Reference:
0.1 RPM

Power Requirement:
2x9 V (alkaline or lithium) batteries
115 VAC wall adapter included
(230 VAC – add suffix H)

MODEL 18811 **ANEMOMETER DRIVE (Replaces 18810)**

Range:
20 to 990 RPM in 10 RPM increments

Display Resolution:
0.1 RPM

MODEL 18112, 18212 **VANE ANGLE CALIBRATION DEVICES**

Range:
0 to 360 degrees

Resolution:
0.5 degree

MODEL 18310, 18312 **TORQUE DISC DEVICES**

Range:
0 to 5.4 gm-cm

Resolution:
0.1 gm-cm

MODEL 18331 **VANE TORQUE GAUGE**

Range:
0 to 50 gm-cm

Resolution:
5 gm-cm

Specifications subject to change without notice.

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