Trimble 5600-series

User Guide

Ver 1 Publ. no. 571 702 011

Radio frequency interface

This equiment genaerates and uses radio frequencey energy but may not cause interference to radio and television reception. it has been type tesed and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device in accordance with the specification in Subpart J of Part 15 FCC Rules and the EMC directive as stated in 89/336/EEC, which is design to provide reasonable protection against such interference in a residential installation. However, there is no guarantee that interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by switching the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures.

- reorient the receiving antenna
- relocate the instrument with respect to receiver
- move the instrument away from the receiver

If necessary, the user should consult the dealer or an experience radio/television technician for additional suggestions. The user may find the following booklet prepared by the Federal Communications Commisions helpful: "How to identify And Resolve Radio-TV Interference Problems".

This booklet is available from the US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, Stock No. 004-000-00345-4.



Modifications resulting from technical developments may be in the interest of our customers. Illustrations and specifications are therefore not binding, and are subject to change without prior notice.

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Wel	come to Trimble™ 5600 Series
	Comments about this manualB
	Glossary of terms used with the SystemB
1	Introduction
	Unpacking & Inspection1-3
	Inspection1-3
	Aiming at the target1-3
	Controls1-4
	Pre-Measurement1-6
	Connecting the external battery to the instrument 1-6
	The Side Cover1-7
	The Central Unit1-8
	Additional Control Units1-10
	LED Information1-11
2	Surveying methods
	In general2-2
	Conventional surveying with servo2-2
	Autolock (only servo)2-3
	Remote surveying2-3
	Robotic Surveying (only servo)2-3
	Conventional surveying with Autolock (only servo)2-4
	Important information when measuring with high accuracy (and using the instrument's Tracker)2-4
	Aiming
	Remote surveying2-6
	Important info when measuring with high accuracy 2-6
	Debetic Surveying (enly conve)

Important information when measuring with high a	ccuracy
(and using the instrument's Tracker)	2-7
Equipment	2-8
Radio communication	2-8

3 Angle Measurement System

Overview	3-3
The Angle Measuring Technique	3-3
Dual Axis Compensator	
Correction for Collimation Errors	
Correction for Trunnion Axis Tilt	
Single-Face Angle Measurement	
Two-Face Angle Measurement	3-5

4 Distance Measurement System

Overview	4-3
Distance Measurement	4-3
Automatic control of signal level	
Measurement beam width	
Measurement range	
Accuracy	

5 Tracklight®

Activation of Tracklight	5-2
Overview	5-3
Changing the bulb	5-4

6	Servo
	Overview6-2
	Servo controls6-2
	Motion knobs 6-2
7	Tracker
	Overview7-3
8	Radio
	Overview
	Radio controls8-3
	Select radio channel
	Station address
	Radio license
	Range
9	Power Supply
	Batteries9-2
	Internal Battery unit (Central unit)9-2
	External Battery/Radio Battery9-2
	Single Adapter
	Multi Adapter9-3
	Battery Cables
	Battery Charging9-5
	Single Charger (571 906 214)
	Super Charger (571 906 145)
	Power Unit (571 906 146)
	About charging NiMH (and NiCd) batteries9-6
	Bat Low

10 Care & Maintenance

Overview	10-2
Cleaning	
Condensation	
Packing for Transport	

11 Card Memory

Installation
How to connect to a Trimble 5600 Series instrument. 11-2
How to insert the memory card11-5
Memory Card11-8
Capacity
Memory structure11-8
Handling hints11-9

Welcome to Trimble[™] 5600 Series

Spectra Precision AB, now Trimble AB, has since the release of Geodimeter System 400 presented a large number of inventions within the surveying field; the tracklight, the alpha-numeric keyboard, servo, one-person total station etc.

In 1994 we introduced the first flexible total station, Geodimeter System 600, which made it possible for the user to physically tailor his or her total station to his/her needs. In 1998 Spectra Precision AB introduced Geodimeter System 600 Pro which include a number of technical improvements such as a faster CPU and faster and smoother servo positioning.

The first introduction in 2000 was the Geodimeter 600 ATS. An instrument that can also be used for machine control.

To improve productivity of the Geodimeter System 600 even further, a new Direct Reflex and servo driven model, DR200+, was launched the same year.

The system includes, of course, all the features that are typical for Geodimeter, such as servo-assisted drive (optional), numeric or alpha-numeric control units (keyboards), tracklight, tracker (optional), radio side cover (optional) and RS-232C communication.

Comments about this manual

If you or your colleagues have any comments on this manual, we would be grateful to hear from you. Please write to:

Trimble AB

Technical information dept. Box 64 SE-182 11 DANDERYD Sweden

Or send an e-mail to: info@trimble.se

Glossary of terms used with the System

Area File:	A file in the memory device that holds known coordinates (Pno, N, E etc.) or Roadline data.
A/M-key:	Aim/Measure button. Initiates a measurement and controls search and remote measurements.
D:	Accurate measurement with mean value calc.
dH & dV:	These values represents the collimation errors. When performing D-bar measurements in two faces these errors do not affect the accuracy of the measurement (HA, VA). If the values differs a lot from 0 it is recommended that you perform a test measurement (MNU5).

Free Station:	Also known as Resection. Location of the total station by measuring distance and/or angles to 2 or up to 8 points.
FSTD:	Fast Standard measurement, with A/M.
IH:	Instrument height over the point.
Job File:	A file in a the memory device that holds data collected in the field. This file can consist of any data.
Logon:	Entering Job file and memory unit when designing a U.D.S with program 40.
Offset:	Length offset to measured slope distance.
Prism const:	The prism's length offset from the 0-constant.
Ref. Obj:	Reference Object, also back sight.
REG-key:	The register key. This stores data in the data collector.
RMT:	Remote Measuring Target. The special prism used when performing robotics surveying (or remote surveying with auto lock), i.e.carrying out one-person measurements.
R.O.E:	Remote Object Elevation.
RPU:	Remote Positioning Unit. The rod half of the system when performing remote or robotic surveying.
SH:	Signal height.
STD:	Standard measurement, with A/M.

- **TRK:** Tracking measurement, automatic and continuous measurement.
- **U.D.S.:** User Defined Sequence. A program designed by the user determining what is collected, its order of collection and how it is displayed on the screen.



CHAPTER

1

Introduction

Unpacking & Inspection	
Inspection	1-3
Controls	1-4
The Side Cover	1-7
The Central Unit	
Additional Control Units	1-10
Additional Control Units	1-10
LED Information	1-11

1 Introduction



Figure 1.1 Trimble 5600 Series

Unpacking & Inspection

Before we begin to describe the operating procedure of your Trimble instrument, it is first necessary to acquaint yourself with the equipment received:

- Instrument Unit
- Transport case
- Tribrach
- Rain cover
- Sight marks (stick-on)
- ASCII Table (stick-on)
- User Manual
- Tool kit

Note - Some equipment is market dependent

Inspection

Inspect the shipping container. If it is received in poor condition, examine the equipment for visible damage. If damage is found, immediately notify the carrier and the Trimble sales representative. Keep the container and packing material for the carrier's inspection.

Aiming at the target

To get the correct measurement with the instrument it is important that you aim at the sight marks of the target and towards the center of the range pole.

Controls

Here you find a list of the controls of your instrument. Please take at moment to familiarize your self with the names and the locations of the controls.



Figure 1.2 Trimble 5600 Series shown from the operator side (back), a central unit, a central battery unit and a radio side cover.



Figure 1.3 Trimble 5600 Series seen from the side, equipped with a central tracker unit and a radio side cover.

Pre-Measurement

Connecting the external battery to the instrument

The instrument can be equipped with an external battery that is connected to the instrument via the battery cable. The cable is to be connected to the connector on the instrument resp. battery as shown in the picture below.



Figure 1.4 Connecting the external battery to the instrument.

The Side Cover

The instrument can be configured with two different side covers; a plain, a battery and a radio unit cover. It is possible to change side cover if you need another type, but it has to be done at a Trimble authorized service center.

Plain Cover



Radio Unit Cover

The radio unit cover is needed when you wish to use the instrument for remote surveying or robotic surveying (one-person total station), see chapter 1.5.



The Central Unit

The central unit can be configured with the internal battery, the tracklight or the tracker unit. You can change between battery unit and tracklight by yourself, but the tracker unit must be installed at a Trimble authorized service center.

Internal battery



The internal battery gives you 2 hours of continuous use.

Tracklight



Tracklight is a visible guide light which is an aid to the rodman e.g. when setting out.

Tracker (only for servo instruments)



The tracker has control of the instruments when using the system for robotic surveying (one-person system) or in Autolock TM mode.

Additional Control Units

With Trimble 5600 Series you can work with two control units attached at the same time: one at the back of the instrument that serves as a master control unit and one at the front that serves as a slave unit.

Having two control units attached at the same time can be useful having in mind that they also contain internal memories.

The control unit at the front can also be very useful when measuring in two faces when you want to keep control of the point to measure in face 2.

LED Information

The Trimble 5600 Series instrument has been tested and complies with the regulations for a Class 1 LED product. This means that no special precautions are required for safe operation as long as the instrument isn't opened and the diode uncovered. In the figure below the LED aperture is pointed out.



Figure 1.5 LED aperture

1 Introduction

CHAPTER

2

Surveying methods

In general	2-2
Conventional surveying with servo	2-2
Autolock (only servo)	2-3
Remote surveying	2-3
Robotic Surveying (only servo)	2-3
Conventional surveying with Autolock (only servo)	2-4
Important information when measuring with high accurac (and using the instrument's Tracker) Aiming	су 2-4 2-5
Remote surveying	2-6
Important info when measuring with high accuracy	2-6
Robotic Surveying (only servo)	2-7
Robotic Surveying (only servo)	2-7
Important information when measuring with high accurate (and using the instrument's Tracker)	су 2-7

In general

This chapter will describe the different ways of working with Trimble 5600 Series. First of all you can work conventionally with the system. Since the instrument is equipped with servo drive, you'll find that the system is very easy to handle, when setting out you can with a touch of a single key aim the instrument towards the set out point.

Conventional surveying with servo

If your instrument is equipped with servo drive, this means a lot of advantages:

- In e.g. setting out you only need to give the point number. The instrument will calculate and aim automatically towards the precalculated bearing with a single press of the positioning key
- For angle measurements, just aim towards the different reflector stations once. The instrument remembers and repeats the aiming process how ever many times and in what ever order you want.
- During manual aiming, the servo assists the horizontal and vertical adjustments. All that's needed is a light circular movement of the adjustment screw with your finger tip.
- Thanks to servo-drive, adjustments screws have no end positions. That means no unnecessary interruptions, when aiming.

Autolock (only servo)



Secondly you can equip your instrument with a tracker unit and take full advantage of the feature we call Autolock, this enables the instrument to lock on to a RMT and automatically follow it as it moves. This means that there is no need for fine adjustment or focusing.

Remote surveying



With an instrument, a telemetric link and an ordinary prism you can work with remote surveying which enables you to have the control over the measured data from the point.

Robotic Surveying (only servo)



With both a tracker unit and a telemetric link you can work with robotic surveying. This means that you can take over

the control of the whole measurement from the point, i.e. you have a one-person system. On the following pages we will describe the different measuring techniques with The System.

Conventional surveying with Autolock (only servo)

With the feature AutolockTM, you do no longer have to fine adjust or focus, since this is taken care of by the system.

- To upgrade a base unit to AutolockTM, you'll only need to add a Tracker unit and an RMT target. It is also possible to measure in a conventional way without AutolockTM using an ordinary reflector.
- When setting out, you'll only need to supply a prestored point and the system will calculate the necessary data for setting out. Then, position the instrument with the positioning key. When the rodman, guided by the built-in Tracklight enters the Tracker's field of view (2.5m/100m), the instrument locks onto the RMT automatically. You're now able to fully concentrate on the information in the display (radial/right angle offset) and direct the rodman to the setting out point.

Important information when measuring with high accuracy (and using the instrument's Tracker)

To achieve the highest accuracy when measuring distances shorter than 200 meters and using the Tracker unit you need to be aware of the following:

Always use the Miniature Prism (Part no. 571 126 060) mounted on your RMT. If you use a large reflector like the

Super Prism (Part no. 571 125 021), reflections from the Tracker unit may have influence on the measured distance. The error can vary from 0 to 3 mm. This error doesn't occur using the Miniature Prism.

Aiming

The adjustment between the two optical axes, i.e. the Telescope and the Tracker, may differ. The difference will make it seem like the instrument does not point towards the centre of the prism, when using Autolock (see fig. Below). This is not a problem since the two axis have their own collimation data. It is however important to make collimation test for both axes



Without Autolock Manual aiming



With Autolock

How to check

You can check how good the instrument is calibrated yourself, by measuring towards the same prism with and without Autolock and compare the displayed angles:

*Without Autolock*TM: The instrument shows the angles for the tube.

With Autolock[™]: The instrument shows the angles for the tracker

If the angle deviations are large you should calibrate both the tube and the tracker.

Remote surveying

Remote surveying means the instrument operator's job is to aim the instrument toward the reflector. The most experienced member of the survey crew is out at the measuring point taking care of the qualified work of checking, coding, registering etc.

Remote surveying gives you the ability to access the information where it's most needed. Because it's out at the measuring point itself you most often discover how to achieve the best results.

Important info when measuring with high accuracy

To achieve the highest accuracy when measuring distances shorter than 200 meters and having the Tracker unit installed on your instrument you need to be aware of the following.

If you use a large reflector like the Super Prism (Part no. 571 125 021) or the Tiltable Reflector (Part No. 571 126

110) you need to cover the tracker aperture before you measure the distance. Otherwise reflections from the Tracker unit may have influence on the measured distance. The error can vary from 0 to 3 mm. If you use a Miniature Prism (Part no. 571 126 060 or 571 126 100) this error doesn't occur.

Robotic Surveying (only servo)

By equipping the instrument with a tracker unit, even aiming can be done from the measuring point. The entire measurement is performed from the point, with the same access to all functions of the total station as if you were standing herida it

beside it.

Robotic surveying means higher production capacity. During setting-out, it's best with two people: one to handle the measuring with the RPU, and one to mark the points. Of course, the entire job can be performed by a single person. The unique search function makes robotic surveying extremely efficient 24 hours a day.

Important information when measuring with high accuracy (and using the instrument's Tracker)

To achieve the highest accuracy when measuring distances shorter than 200 meters using the tracker unit you need to be aware of the following:

If you use a large reflector like the Super Prism (Part no. 571 125 021) on your RMT, reflections from the Tracker unit may have influence on the measured distance. The error can vary from 0 to 3 mm. If you use the Miniature

Prism (Part no. 571 126 060) insead this error doesn't occur.

Equipment

To be able to work with robotic surveying you'll only need one control unit, which you after station establishment etc. disconnect from the instrument and bring to the point. You will also need to equip your instrument with a radio side cover (see Chapter 1), a tracker unit, an RMT (Remote Target) and an external radio connected to the keyboard unit. The keyboard unit, the RMT and the external radio will hereafter be called, RPU.

Radio communication

In order for the instrument and the RPU to be able to communicate you will have to set the same radio channel at the instrument and at the RPU. Select a channel with regards to other radio systems that might be in operation in your immediate area. If radio disturbances occur, e.g. if Info 103 is displayed, try another channel.

CHAPTER

3

Angle Measurement System

Overview	. 3-3
The Angle Measuring Technique	. 3-3
Dual Axis Compensator	. 3-3
Correction for Collimation Errors	. 3-4
Correction for Trunnion Axis Tilt	. 3-4
Single-Face Angle Measurement	. 3-5
Single-Face Angle Measurement	. 3-5
Two-Face Angle Measurement	. 3-5



Figure 3.1 The Angle Measurement System

Overview

The Trimble 5600 Series meets all demands for efficient and accurate angle measurement. It also allows you to choose the measuring method with which you feel most comfortable. The angle measurement system gives you full compensation for the following:

- Automatic correction for angle sensor errors.
- Automatic correction for collimation error and trunnion Axis tilt.
- Automatic correction for tracker collimation error.
- Arithmetic averaging for elimination of pointing errors.

The Angle Measuring Technique

One of the strong features of the design of Trimble 5600 Series is its electronic angle measurement system, which eliminates the angle errors that normally occur in conventional theodolites. The principle of measurement is based on reading an integrated signal over the whole surface of the angle sensor and producing a mean angular value. In this way, inaccuracies due to eccentricity and graduation are eliminated.

Dual Axis Compensator

The instrument is also equipped with a dual axis compensator which will automatically correct both horizontal and vertical angles for any deviations in the plumb line. The system warnes immediately of any deviations in excess of $\pm 10^{c}$ (6').

Correction for Collimation Errors

By carrying out a simple pre-measurement test procedure both horizontal and vertical collimation of the instrument can be quickly measured and stored. All angles measured thereafter are automatically corrected. These collimation correction factors remain in the internal memory until they are measured again.

Correction for Trunnion Axis Tilt

During the same pre-measurement test procedure, it is also possible to measure and store angular imperfections of the horizontal tilt axis relative to the horizontal axis. This stored correction factor is applied automatically to all measured horizontal angles.

When should these tests be carried out?

- 1. After transport where hard handling may have occurred.
- 2. When the temperature differs by > 10 C from the previous application.
- 3. If you have changed the keyboard unit configuration since the latest calibration.(You can use one, two or no key board unit).
- 4. Immediately prior to high precision angle measurement.

How are these tests carried out?

See "Test Measurements", Geodimeter CU & 600 CU General.

Single-Face Angle Measurement

The above described features admits efficient and accurate angle measurement in a single face, since the instruments errors are automatically corrected with constants which were stored during the test measurement.

During Single Face angular measurements, with the compensator engaged and pre-measurement and storage of collimation and tilt axis errors have been executed, each displayed angle will be compensated for the following:

- Horizontal and vertical circle graduation and eccentricity errors.
- Plumb line deviation errors.
- Horizontal and vertical collimation errors.
- Tilt axis errors.

It is worth mentioning that human error sources such as telescope sighting (these errors can be almost nullified by measuring in two faces) and imperfections in the optical plummet of the tribrach still remain.

Two-Face Angle Measurement

The instrument can be used in exactly the same manner as a conventional theodolite, i.e. in both the left and right face. These two-face situations will hereafter be referred to as Circle 1 and Circle 2 positions. Two face measurements can be used for legal reasons, or when additional concern of accuracy and documentation is demanded.

When measuring in STD-mode you measure and store each angle value of the two faces and get a display value of the total collimation and sighting error. When measuring in D-bar mode you can decrease the sighting error by repeating measurements and mean value calculation of each sighting. The number of repeated sightings can be chosen depending on the current measuring conditions. The final mean value calculated angles are displayed and stored in this mode. Angle values for each face are also available.
4

Distance Measurement System

Overview	
Distance Measurement	
Automatic control of signal level	
Measurement beam width	
Measurement range	
Accuracy	



The distance module of Trimble 5600 Series operates within the infrared area of the electromagnetic spectrum. It transmits an infrared light beam. The reflected light beam is received by the instrument and, with the help of a comparator, the phase delay between transmitted an received signal is measured. The time measurement of the phase delay is converted and displayed as a distance with mm accuracy.

Note – *When taking measurements with servo instruments* and having the Tracker installed there may be a distance error if you use large prisms.

Distance Measurement

The internal function of the distance measurement module can be varied depending on the nature of the particular survey application in question. There are four methods of distance measurement

STD	Standard measurements towards stationary targets (standard mode)
STD	Fast measurements towards stationary targets (fast standard mode)
D	Precision measurements towards stationary targets (arithmetical mean value D-bar mode)
TRK	Measurements towards moving targets (tracking mode) e.g setting out or hydrographic surveying. Also functions as automatic measuring mode for polar measurement and tacheometry.

The choice of measurement method is often based on the experience of the operator and of course the practical precision demanded by the current survey task.

Automatic control of signal level

The Trimble 5600 Series instruments have an automatic signal control which adjusts the measurement signal level for the optimal value of each distance measured.

Measurement beam width

The infrared measurement beam has a width of 16 cm/100m (~6inch/300 feet) (1.6 mrad). The wide measurement beam simplifies considerably both target/prism acquisition and setting out exercises.

Measurement range

The Trimble 5600 Series instruments have an range capability of 0.2m to 3500m (depending on the type of instrument) with only one prism in normal weather conditions (Standard clear).

Accuracy

Since the Trimble 5600 Series instruments are constantly improved we refer to the Technical Specifications sheets for the up-to-date accuracy figures of the respective models.

5

Tracklight[®]

Overview	. 5-3
Changing the bulb	. 5-4

Activation of Tracklight





Figure 5.1 Tracklight emits a red, white and green sector of flashing light where the white light coincides with the measuring beam.

Tracklight is a visible guide light which enables the staffman to set himself on the correct bearing. It consists of a flashing three coloured light, each colour lying within its own lateral projection sector. If the rodman is to the left of the measuring beam, he will observe a green flashing light; if to the right, a red flashing light; if on-line with the measuring beam of the instrument, a white flashing light.

The frequency of the flash will increase by 100% as soon as the light beam strikes the reflector, which will confirm for the staff – man that he/she is holding the rod in the correct position. Once the rodman is on-line, the distance will immediately appear on the display. Tracklight also provides the operator with an excellent facility for clearing sight lines and for working during the hours of darkness.

From the figure on previous page, it can be seen that the instrument measuring beam width at 100 m is 15 cm. The width of the tracklight beam at the same distance is 10 m.

The tracklight unit slides onto the underside of the measuring unit (see fig figure 5.2) and it is activated from the keyboard.

5 Tracklight®



Figure 5.2 The Tracklight unit slides onto the underside of the measuring unit.

Changing the bulb

In order to change the tracklight bulb, open the cover under which the bulb is situated.



Remove very carefully the bulb housing and replace the spent bulb with a new one. Replace the bulb housing and connect the cover with the screwdriver (figure 5.3).



Figure 5.3 The sketch shows how the Tracklight bulb (6.3V/0.2A) should be removed from the connection socket.

5 Tracklight®

6

Servo

Overview	6-2
Servo controls	6-2
Motion knobs	6-2

The Trimble 5600 Series instruments are equipped with servo controlled motors for positioning of the unit. The servo is in use when performing a number of different operations; when turning the motion knobs, when positioning with the servo control keys, for automatic test and calibration or when using the tracker for robotic surveying.

Servo controls

Motion knobs

The servo is manually controlled by the two motion knobs located at the side of the instrument.

The motion knobs are sensitive in four steps so that the more you turn the knob the faster the servo will rotate the instrument.

If you want to switch to fine mode adjustment when operating a motion knob, turn the opposite direction and fine adjust.



6 Servo

7

Tracker



Figure 7.1 The Trimble 5600 Series Tracking function.

Trimble 5600 Series can be equipped with a Tracker unit which is needed when using the system for robotic surveying or when performing conventional surveying with AutolockTM.

The tracker has control over the instrument's servos and aims the instrument correctly towards the target, which in these cases must be an RMT (Remote Target). An automatic search function is optional.

8

Radio

8-3



Figure 8.1 The Trimble 5600 Series with radio side cover.

To be able to communicate between the instrument and the RPU the instrument must be equipped with a radio side cover and the keyboard unit must be connected to an external radio. The radio side cover consists of a built in radio and an antenna.

Radio controls

Select radio channel

The radio channel is selected from the ...

menu 1.5. Up to 12 channels can be used depending on how many are supplied or permitted by authorities in each country. Select a channel when the CU is attached to the instrument. Then when the CU is detached and connected to the external radio, this radio will automatically get the same channel as the instrument. The range of different channels makes it possible to work with more then one Trimble 5600 at a working site. It is though important that each system has its own radio channel so that not any disturbances will occur.

Station address

If disturbances occur on the radio channel from other systems in the same area, try to change channel. If that does not help the instrument and the RPU can be given an unique address. Choose menu 1.5, Radio with the keyboard unit attached to the instrument. Here you are prompted to enter a station address and a remote address between 0 and 99.

Radio license

Before using the system at your working site it is important to notify that in some countries it is necessary to have a user license. Make sure that your local agent has informed you about the regulations in your country.

Range

The actual range in which the radio can work is depending on the conditions. Other radios that may be in operation in your area can decrease the range as well as when working in an area with many reflection object.

9

Power Supply

Batteries	
Internal Battery unit (Central unit)	
External Battery/Radio Battery	
Single Adapter	
Multi Adapter	
Battery Cables	9-4
Battery Charging	
Power Unit (571 906 146)	
About charging NiMH (and NiCd) batteries	
Bat Low	

Batteries

Internal Battery unit (Central unit)

The internal NiMH 12 V, 1.6 Ah battery unit (Part Nr. 571 202 460) or NiCd 12 V, 1.2 Ah battery (Part No. 571 200 320) slides into the underside of the measuring unit. These are the standard batteries for the measuring unit.



Figure 9.1 Battery unit 12V for central unit.

External Battery/Radio Battery

The external NiMH 12V, 3.5 Ah battery (Part No. 571 204 270), which is also common to other Spectra Precision products, is connected to the instrument via the Single Adapter (Part No. 571 204 256) or Multi Adapter (Part No. 571 204 273) described below and a standard Hirose cable. The battery also fits directly on the External Radio.



Figure 9.2 External Battery/ Radio Battery, 12V, 3.5 Ah

Single Adapter

The Single Adapter (Part No. 571 204 256) is used when you want to connect the External NiMH Battery (Part No. 571 204 270) to the Trimble 5600 Series instrument via a standard Hirose cable. The adapter slides onto the upper side of the External Battery. The adapter has two Hirose connectors and a bracket for attaching it to a tripod.

Multi Adapter

The Multi Adapter (Part No. 571 204 273) is used to connect up to three External NiMH Battery units (Part No. 571 204 270) to the Trimble 5600 Series instrument via a standard Hirose cable. The adapter slides onto the upper sides of the External Batteries. The adapter has 2+2 Hirose connectors and a bracket for attaching it to a tripod. Three External Batteries will result in a total capacity of 10.5 Ah!

Battery Cables

The multi functional cable is required if an external battery is used or when connecting the different Spectra Precision devices with each other. The different types of cables are listed below:

Multi functional Cable 1m, 571 202 188, for connecting the Trimble 5600 Series instrument or control unit to an external battery via the Single or Multi Adapter or to another control unit or instrument. Length: 1.0m.

Multi functional Cable 2.5m, 571 202 216, same as the above cable. Length: 2.5m.

Multi functional Cable 0,4m, 571 208 043, same as the above cable. Length: 0.4m.

Data Communication Adapter, 571 202 204, for connecting the Trimble 5600 Series instrument or control unit to a computer and Power Supply or an external battery using the Single or Multi Adapter.

Battery Charging

Trimble AB produces special NiMh and NiCd battery chargers which should always be used when charging Trimble batteries. The system contains the following different types of units:

Single Charger (571 906 214)

A 230 or 115 VAC single battery charger. The charger has a single Hirose output that can handle one NiMH External Battery (571 204 270) or one NiCd 7 Ah battery (External heavy duty battery 571 202 194). Use together with Power Cable 571 908 050 (100-115V), 571 908 051 (230V) or 571 908 052 (230V, UK plug) and Charger Cable 571 208 028 (for the 7Ah battery) or 571 208 020 (for other batteries).

Super Charger (571 906 145)

A microprocessor controlled charger for sequential charging of up to four Trimble NiMH or NiCd batteries. It is run with 10-30 VDC and is fitted with a connector to suit both 19mm and 12mm cigarette lighter sockets. It shall only be used together with Trimble Power Unit (571 906 146). The ambient temperature while charging should be between +-0 C and +40 C. Use together with Charger Cable 571 208 018 (for the 7Ah battery) or 571 208 020 (for other batteries).

Warning – The Super Charger is for use together with Power Unit 571 906 146 only! Other power units or charging converters must never be used together with Super Charger.

Power Unit (571 906 146)

A 90-260 VAC charging converter for use together with Super Charger (571 906 145). The Power Unit is equipped with a cigarette lighter socket and two Hirose connectors for Trimble 5600 Series system cabling. Use together with Power Cable 571 905 924 (230V), 571 905 925 (100-115V) or 571 908 040 (230V, UK plug).

About charging NiMH (and NiCd) batteries

Charging time for a discharged NiMH (or NICd) battery is approximately 14-16 hours (considerably shorter using Super Charger). The temperature while charging should be above +5 C but should not exceed room temperature (0 to +40 C for Super Charger). The condition of the battery will be better preserved if it is used until the Trimble 5600 indicates "Bat Low" and the automatic cut-out function is activated. Discharge of stored batteries can vary considerably, depending on the quality of the individual cells, especially at higher temperatures. It is therefore recommended to recharge batteries if they have been stores for a long period than two weeks.

Bat Low

When battery capacity drops too low, "Bat Low" appears in the display window, and the instrument shuts off automatically. This gives you an opportunity to change the battery without losing instrument parameters and functions such as instrument height, signal height, coordinates, bearing, dual axis compensation, etc. Note that the battery change must be made within 2 hours; otherwise the above parameters and functions will be reset. **Note** – This safety backup of the instrument's parameters and functions will work only when "Bat Low" appears on the display: It will not function if the battery is removed during operation.

9 Power Supply

10

Care & Maintenance

Overview	10-2
Cleaning	10-3
Condensation	10-3
Packing for Transport	10-3
Warranty	10-3
Service	10-4

Trimble 5600 Series is designed and tested to withstand field conditions, but like all other precision instruments, it requires care and maintenance.

- Avoid rough jolts and careless treatment.
- Keep lenses and reflectors clean. Always use lens paper or other material intended for cleaning optics.
- Keep the instrument protected in an upright position, preferably in its transport case.
- Don't carry the instrument while mounted on the tripod in order to avoid damage to the tribach screws.
- Servo instruments only: Do not rotate the instrument by the handle. This may have an affect on the HA ref. How much it effects the value depends on the quality of the tribach and the tripod. Use instead the servo controls to rotate the instrument.
- Don't carry the instrument by the telescope barrel. Use the handle.
- When you need extremely good measurement precision, make sure the instrument has adapted to the surrounding temperature. Great variations of instrument temperature could affect the precision.

Warning – Trimble 5600 Series is designed to withstand normal electromagnetic disturbance from the environment. However, the instrument contains circuits sensitive to static electricity and the instrument cover must not be removed by unauthorized personnel. If the instrument cover has been opened by an unauthorized person, the function of the instrument is not guaranteed and the instrument warranty becomes invalid.

Cleaning

Caution must be exercised when the instrument is cleaned, especially when sand and dust are to be removed from lenses and reflectors. Never use coarse or dirty cloth or hard paper. Anti-static lens paper, cotton wad or lens brush are recommended. Never use strong detergents such as benzine or thinner on instrument or case.

Condensation

After survey in moist weather the instrument should be taken indoors, the transport case opened and the instrument removed. It should then be left to dry naturally. It is recommended that condensation which forms on lenses should be allowed to evaporate naturally.

Packing for Transport

The instrument should always be transported in its transport case, which should be locked.

For shipment to a service shop, the names of the sender and receiver should always be specified clearly on the transport case.

When sending this instrument for repair, or for other service work, a note describing fault, symptoms or requested service should always be enclosed in the transport case.

Warranty

Trimble AB guarantees that the instrument has been inspected and tested before delivery. The length of the warranty is stated in the Warranty Conditions. All enquiries regarding the warranty should be directed to the local Trimble representative.

Service

We recommend that you, once a year, leave the instrument to an authorized Trimble service workshop for service. This is to guarantee that the specified accuracies are maintained. Note that there are no user servicable parts inside the instrument.

11

Card Memory

11-2
11-2
11-2
11-5
11-8
11-9

The optional Card Memory (571 222 000) opens the possibility of storing measurement data on portable PCMCIA, ATA Sundisk memory cards. These can then be transferred between the instrument and a PC and vice versa without having to bring the instrument with you.

Installation

How to connect to a Trimble 5600 Series instrument

You can attach the Card Memory unit in two ways:

1. If you have to have Panel Attachment at the front of the instrument, that is the side opposite to the operator, you can attach the Card Memory unit to the instrument in the same way as the ordinary keyboard unit.



Figure 11.1 How to attach the card memory on an instrument

2. You can also hang the Card Memory while in this case on the tripod and attach it to the foot connector on the instrument with the system cable (571 202 188/216 (1m/2m)).



Figure 11.2 How to connect the card memory using the system cable.



Figure 11.3 Attach the card memory to a battery with 2 connectors.


Figure 11.4 Attach the card memory to a battery with 1 connector with the help of the T-connector.

How to insert the memory card

To insert the memory card into the Card Memory please do the following:

- 1. Open the Card Memory door.
- 2. Turn the memory card so that you can read the Geodimeter logotype from left to right.
- 3. Insert the card into the card slot until you hear a click.
- 4. Shut the Card Memory door until you hear a click.

11 Card Memory



Figure 11.5 How to insert the memory card into the card memory device.

To replace the memory card do the following:

- 1. Open the Card memory door.
- 2. Press the small knob in to the card slot until the memory card is ejected.
- 3. You can now take the card and shut the Card Memory door.

Memory Card

The memory card (571 906 195) for the Card Memory is of a type called PCMCIA. It can be read from any card reader that can handle PCMCIA cards of ATA, Sandisc type.



Figure 11.6 Trimble Memory Card

Capacity

The card can store up to 6.0MB of measurement data which represents approx. 250 000 survey points.

Memory structure

The memory card can be use to store two types of data: survey measurements (Job files) and known coordinates (Area files). These Job- and Area-files consist of separate expansive submemories which means that they can be updated individually at any time without affecting other Job- and Area-files. The total number of files is limited to the total capacity of the memory. The more raw data stored in Job files, the less known coordinate and elevation data that can be stored in Area files and vice versa. The files name can be max. 8 characters and with 3 characters for the extension, e.g. TESTFILE.JOB. When you load files from a computer to a memory card, you must load all the files under the root catalogue if you wish to use the files in your instrument.

Handling hints

- The Card Memory device is always the last device in the serial chain. When having it attach on the panel attachment you cannot communicate via the foot connector.
- If you intent to have the Card Memory device attached prior to starting the instrument, otherwise you cannot communicate with it.
- If you have formatted a memory card yourself, you can expect the access time to be a little longer than usual, the first time you try to access the card.
- When using the editor and accessing large files from the memory card, you can expect longer access times than when handling files from the internal memory.
- It is recommended that you keep the Card memory door closed at all times except when inserting the memory card and that you take the device indoors after survey in moist weather. It should then be left to dry naturally.
- If you have two keyboard panels attached to the instrument at the same time, you cannot access the Card memory.

Note – *Trimble AB cannot be held responsible for any type of memory loss using the card memory.*

11 Card Memory