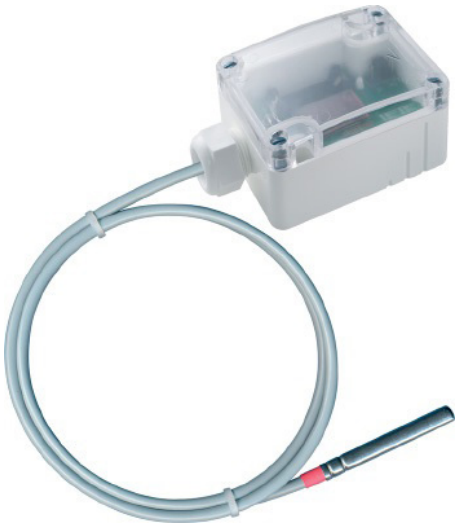
Cable Sensors



Overview

Battery and wireless sensor for temperature and fan control in connection with the receiving interfaces SRCx and highergraded control systems. Temperature measurement in gaseous media of heating, cooling or airconditioning systems (e.g. fresh air/ exhaust air ducts). Detection of measuring values via the highergraded control system. Transmission to receiver by means of radio telegrams according to EnOcean standard. With integrated temperature sensor and solar energy storage for maintenance-free operation.

Applications

- Remote temperature measurement in ducts/ pipes of air

Features & Benefits

- Wireless communication permits the optimization of sensor placement, easy relocation of sensors and switches, removes the need to open walls and extensive installation work
- Available in three models for communication on 902MHz or 868MHz to suit your country or local area's transmission spectrum standards

Model Selection

WI-EXT-TN-245647	Cable temperature sensor, 39.4" (1m) length, wireless 868.3MHz solar cell powered (optional battery available). Compatible with ECB, ECL, ECP & ECC Open-to-Wireless ready controllers.
WI-EXT-TN-599887	Duct temperature sensor, 39.4" (1m) length, wireless 902MHz, solar cell powered (optional battery available). Compatible with ECB, ECL, Open-to-Wireless ready controllers.

Optional Batteries

07BAT-ER14250	3.6V Lithium battery (1.2Ah, 3.6V, 1/2 AA).

Product Specifications

Technology — EnOcean, STM
Transmitting frequency — 902 MHz
Transmitting range — approx. 30m in buildings, approx. 300m upon free propagation
Temperature detection
- Range — -20°C to +60°C
- Resolution — 0,31 K
- Absolute accuracy — typ. +/-0,8K

Other measuring values on request
Measuring value detection — every 100 seconds
Sending interval — …every 100 seconds with changes >1,6K
…every 1000 seconds with changes <1,6K
Energy generator — Solar cell, internal goldcap, maintenance-free
- For type “BAT” — Battery 3,6V Type LS14250, operation time with battery operation approx. 5 to 10 years (depending on the intentional component aging and the self-discharging of the battery used)

Enclosure
- Bottom part — Material PA6, colour white
- Top cover — Material PC, colour crystal clear
- For type “BAT” - Top cover — Material PA6, colour white

Protection — IP65 according to EN60529
Sensor wire L — 1m/2m/4m/6m, other lengths on request, max. operative temperature: PVC/HT 100°C
Sensor bushing — Stainless Steel Mat. 1.4571
Mounting lengths L — 50mm/100mm/150mm/200mm/250mm
Ambient temperature — -25 to +65°C
Transport — -25 to +65°C/ max. 70%rH, non-condensed
Weight — 250g

Norms and Standards

CE-Conformity — 2004/108/EG Electromagnetic compatibility
R&TTE 1999/5/EC Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive
Product safety — 2001/95/EG Produktsicherheit
Standards — ETSI EN 301 489-1: 2001-09
ETSI EN 301 489-3: 2001-11
ETSI EN 61000-6-2: 2002-08
ETSI EN 300 220-3: 2000-09
Product safety — EN 60730-1:2002

- Note: The general registration for the radio operation is valid for all EU-countries as well as for Switzerland.

FCC ID — S3N-SRXX 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.

Information on Wireless Sensors

Transmission Range

As the radio signals are electromagnetic waves, the signal is damped on its way from the sender to the receiver. That is to say, the electrical as well as the magnetic field strength is removed inversely proportional to the square of the distance between sender and receiver ($E,H \sim 1/r^2$).

Beside these natural transmission range limits, further interferences have to be considered: Metallic parts, e.g. reinforcements in walls, metallized foils of thermal insulations or metallized heat-absorbing glass, are reflecting electromagnetic waves. Thus, a so-called radio shadow is built up behind these parts.

It is true that radio waves can penetrate walls, but thereby the damping attenuation is even more increased than by a propagation in the free field.

Penetration of radio signals:

Material	Penetration
Wood, gypsum,glass uncoated	90 to 100%
Brick, pressboard	65 to 95%
Reinforced concrete	10 to 90%
Metall, alumium pasting	0 to 10%

For the practice, this means, that the building material used in a building is of paramount importance for the evaluation of the transmitting range. For an evaluation of the environment, some guide values are listed:

Radio path range/-penetration:

- Visual contacts: Typ. 30m range in passages, corridors, up to 100m in halls
- Rigypsum walls/wood: Typ. 30m range through max. 5 walls
- Brick wall/Gas concrete: Typ. 20m range through max. 3 walls
- Reinforced concrete/-ceilings: Typ. 10m range through max. 1 ceiling
- Supply blocks and lift shafts should be seen as a compartmentalization

In addition, the angle with which the signal sent arrives at the wall is of great importance. Depending on the angle, the effective wall strength and thus the damping attenuation of the signal changes. If possible, the signals should run vertically through the walling. Walling recesses should be avoided.

Dimensions

In millimeters (mm)